Samarkand I Solar PV and BESS Project

Republic of Uzbekistan

Draft Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP)

September 2025, v2.2

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CESMP	Construction Environmental & Social Management Plan
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officers
COD	Commercial Operation Date
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Energy Management System
ESG	Environmental and Social Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSZ	Grid Security Zone
HPZ	Health Protection Zone
HSSE	Health Safety Security and Environmental
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JSC	Joint-Stock Company
KII	Key Informant Interview
LAO	Land Allotment Order
LAP	Land Access Procedure
LESA	Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LILO	Loop-In-Loop-Out
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
LALRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
LNTP	Limited Notice to Proceed
LR	Livelihood Restoration
MDAs	National Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
NEGU	National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
NTP	Notice to Proceed (NTP)
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OESMP	Operational Environmental & Social Management Plan
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PAB	Project-Affected Business
PAC	Project-Affected Community
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project-Affected Person
PIC	Project Information Centre
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PS	IFC Performance Standards
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPP	Sazagan Power Purchase
SWID	Sericulture and Wool Industry Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ACWA Power (hereinafter the Project Developer) intends to undertake the Samarkand I PV and BESS project (hereinafter the Project), in partnership with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and with partial financing from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) including ADB, EBRD and the IFC (hereinafter the Project Lenders). This document presents the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP) for the Project, which has been prepared in line with regulatory requirements and lender standards for involuntary resettlement. The Project will entail the development and operation of the following project facilities:

- 100 MW Photo-Voltaic (PV) power plant
- 400 MW PV power plant
- Nurobod (668 MWh) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) with underground interconnection cable
- Pooling station
- 4.9-km Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) (220 kV)
- 70-km OHTL (220 kV)
- Two 11-km OHTLs constituting a Loop-In-Loop-Out (LILO) interconnection (200 kV)
- Two 13-km OHTLs constituting a LILO interconnection (220 kV)

The majority of the power generation and storage facilities planned under the Project are located in Nurobod District, Samarkand Region. The interconnection facilities constituting the Project, which include multiple overhead and underground powerlines are also concentrated in Nurobod District, Samarkand Region. The OHTLs largely radiate from the Nurobod sub-station towards the grid, with the exception of the LILO OHTLs which extend into Pastdargom District of Samarkand Region. The timeline for the project implementation is shown in the overview table below.

Table 0-1 Project implementation schedule

Project Facility	Start of LNTP/ Early Works	Start of NTP/ Full-On Construction works	Start of Commercial Operation
100 MW PV plant	January, 2025	September, 2025	June 2026
400 MW PV plant	January, 2025	September, 2025	June, 2027
Nurobod BESS	January, 2025	September, 2025	June, 2027
4.9-km OHTL	August, 2025	September, 2025	April, 2026
70-km OHTL	August, 2025	September, 2025	December, 2026

PROJECT FACILITY	START OF LNTP/ EARLY WORKS	START OF NTP/ FULL-ON CONSTRUCTION WORKS	START OF COMMERCIAL OPERATION
11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs	October/ November, 2025 (TBC)	October/ November, 2025 (TBC)	April, 2026

The Project's temporary (construction-phase) and permanent (operational) land-take amounts to 1,898 Ha and 1,256 Ha respectively. The Presidential Decree, which was issued for the Project in July 2023, mandates the expropriation of land within the Project's permanent footprint. The selection of viable project sites and relevant land expropriation procedures are narrated in Section 4 of this Report.

Table 0-2 Estimated land-take during construction and operation

SN	PROJECT SITE	AREA (HA)	
		TEMPORARY (CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT)	PERMANENT (O&M FOOTPRINT)
1.	100 MW PV power plant	216	216
2.	100 MW PV power plant access road	0.05	0.05
3.	400 MW PV power plant	800	800
4.	400 MW PV power plant access road	0.42	0.42
5.	Nurobod BESS	16.8	16.8
6.	Nurobod BESS underground cable	0.04	0.0
7.	Pooling station	8.5	8.5
8.	4.9-km (220 KV) OHTL	24.8	0.3
9.	70-km (220 kV) OHTL	376.8	3.6
10.	11-km (220 kV) LILO OHTLs	132.4	1.4
1.	13-km (220 kV) LILO OHTLs	114.4	1.4
Total		**1690.2**	**1048.5**

The LALRP study entailed a census, socioeconomic and valuation survey, alongside progressive stakeholder engagement, which was crucial for the assessment of land-take and livelihood impacts, design adjustments to minimize involuntary displacement, and the development of adequate, inclusive and targeted relocation and income restoration safeguards for affected households and businesses. The asset inventory and valuation survey were carried out with particular emphasis on the local circulation of cut-off dates for this survey. More information on the rounds of LALRP survey and stakeholder engagement is presented in Sections 5, 6 and 10 of this Report.

LALRP-stage surveys established that project-related land acquisition will result in the economic displacement of 203 land-users, in total. These entities include households, enterprises, and governmental institutions (including certain utilities). Of the land-users enumerated, 189 are affected landholders (titled and non-tiled) and 14 are affected workers hired by impacted landholders. No cases of physical displacement have been recorded within the Project's footprint. Overall, a total of 44 Project-Affected Households (PAHs) were provisionally identified as vulnerable, most of whom represent the non-titled herders associated with the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites. The surveys enumerated 904 PAPs, in total.

While the land acquisition process was underway for the PV plant and BESS sites at the time of this assessment, the Social Compliance Audit (SCA) conducted in March 2025 indicated that 20 project-affected households and businesses stopped using their farmland and grazing land on these project sites between July 2023 and October 2024. The following matrix provides a quantitative overview of displacement impacts (distributed by PAP categories) within all project sites earmarked in Samarkand Region.

Table 0-3 Magnitude of displacement impacts associated with the Project

PROJECT-AFFECTED ENTITIES	DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Total number of project-affected entities	203	N/A
Sub-total for 100 MW PV power plant	31	15%
Sub-total for 400 MW PV power plant	3	1%
Sub-total for Nurobod BESS	3	1%
Sub-total for 4.9-km OHTL	5	2%
Sub-total for 70-km OHTL	79	39%
Sub-total for LILO OHTLs	82	40%
Impacted Entities		
Project-Affected Households (PAHs)	178	83%
Project-Affected Businesses (PABs)	7	3%
Project-affected governmental/ utility entities	18	9%
Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	904	N/A
Impacts		
Physically displaced PAHs and enterprises	0	0%
Physically displaced PAPs	0	0%
Economically displaced PAHs, enterprises and governmental entities	203	100%
Economically displaced PAPs	904	100%
Vulnerable PAHs	48	22%
Percentage of Productive Assets Impacted		

Project-Affected Entities	Displacement Statistics	Percentage of Total
PAHs, PABs and governmental entities losing 10% or more of productive assets (both permanently and temporarily)	85	42%
PAPs losing 10% or more of productive assets (both permanently and temporarily)	267	30%
Registration/ Legitimacy of Land Tenure and Employment		
Land users with formal land rights (titles)	176	87%
Land users without formal land rights (non-titled)	13	6%
Project-affected workers (not land rights holders)	14	7%
Premature Displacement		
Land users who were displaced prematurely (before compensation and land-take for construction)	20	9%

The four main categories of land users that will be impacted by the permanent loss of land rights, temporary land access restrictions, and related income earning capacity are (i) titled crop farm owners, (ii) titled livestock farm owners, (iii) associated farm workers, and (iv) non-titled herders with common grazing areas in and around the project sites. The Entitlements Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report prescribes compensation and additional livelihood restoration measures to mitigate the impacts on Project-Affected Persons (PAPs), such that the assets, income earning potential and living standards of affected households and businesses are restored to pre-project or reasonably higher standards.

Livelihood restoration measures targeting affected crop farm owners include the following (as relevant by eligibility criteria):

- Compensation for loss of land lease rights (and acquisition of replacement land)
- Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize crop farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement arable land through the E-Auction market
- Transitional, monetary support for loss of permanent and/or temporary income losses
- Pre-construction notice for timely crop harvesting
- Agronomy trainings in the context of the local agricultural sector, value chains and markets, which will cover:
    - Enhancement of arable land (i.e., fertilization and irrigation) for agricultural production restricted by the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of OHTLs
    - Intercropping technology and methods for arable land affected by the GSZ of OHTLs
    - Organic soil fertilization
    - Drought-resistant crop varieties

- Application for agricultural loans
- Mechanized agriculture
- Agricultural equipment
- Greenhouse farming and horticulture, especially for dekhan farms.

For affected livestock farm owners and herders, dedicated livelihood restoration measures include (as relevant by eligibility criteria):

- Coordination with various agricultural authorities for allocation of any replacement pastural land available within state reserves to PAHs and PABs
- Compensation for loss of land lease rights (and acquisition of replacement land), where applicable
- Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize livestock farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement pastural land through the E-Yaylov market
- Delivery of an orientation workshop/ training to familiarize informal herders with the process for formalizing lease rights on replacement land, through formal employment by livestock farm businesses (smallholder businesses and larger farm clusters)
- Transitional, monetary support for loss of permanent and/or temporary income losses
- Livestock husbandry and marketing trainings in the context of the local agricultural sector, value chains and markets, within subject areas including:
    - Livestock nutrition
    - Alternative feed sources
    - Improved fodder crop varieties
    - Vertical feed banks as fodder storage technology
    - Sustainable grazing systems, agroecology and weed management
    - Livestock breeding
    - Improved livestock breeds
    - Veterinary care for livestock (i.e., sheep, goats, cattle) and poultry
    - Application for agricultural loans
    - Agricultural equipment
    - Poultry farming
    - Fish farming (aquaculture)
- Pasture Management Program (PMP), which will be developed further to ensure:
    - Development and implementation of a fodder recovery scheme for PV plant site maintenance and routine donation of harvested fodder to local (non-titled) herders

- Development of pastoral facilities potentially including communal fodder storage facilities (feed banks) and/or off-site boreholes. A vertical feed bank pilot scheme will be developed as part of this initiative
- Development of community roads for any convenient, new stock routes for accessing alternative/ remaining grazing land nearby the PV plant and sub-station sites

Targeted livelihood restoration measures for workers are based around:

- Close engagement and priority consideration for employment in suitable project labour (particularly semi-skilled jobs within affected districts)
- Severance allowances

Livelihood restoration measures for socioeconomically vulnerable households include a subsistence allowance for a transitional period of six months as a minimum, priority consideration for project employment, close monitoring to track progress of alternative land access, where land replacement is critical, as well as evaluation of income restoration results.

In addition, livelihood restoration initiatives for women will involve additional training in greenhouse horticulture, poultry, preservation and processing technology for agricultural produce, as well as encouraging gender parity and inclusion in all capacity development forums planned under the LALRP.

Some of the key issues in the LALRP process completed to date include the following:

- Premature economic displacement of some project-affected land users. The premature withdrawal of land use from a few of the project sites, prior to the completion of the LALRP, disbursement of compensation entitlements and formal evictions for the start of construction resulted from (i) insufficient coordination between the District Khokimiyats and the Project Developer on the process for terminating land lease agreements and the Project Developer's eviction process, and (ii) from insufficient engagement between the Project's LALRP Consultants and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and Project-Affected Businesses (PABs) between the start of the LALRP surveys in 2023 and the draft LALRP disclosure time in 2025. The periodic engagements which the Consultant held with the PAPs between 2023 and 2025 did not capture this emergent impact, and the PAPs did not raise the issue as a complaint through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which had already been introduced within project affected communities and PAP groupings. A Social Compliance Audit (SCA) was commissioned by the Project Developer and Project Lenders to investigate this issue through comprehensive consultations, and the LALRP lead consultant undertook comprehensive LALRP reviews to ensure that additional compensation and livelihood restoration safeguards are determined retrospectively and provided to all titled and non-titled landholders impacted by the premature withdrawal from project-affected land parcels and associated livelihood impacts. Following the lender and LESA reviews, the revised LALRP and compensation/ LALRP package addendums will be disclosed with PAPs impacted by premature economic displacement.

- Lagging detailed design of the Project's Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) leading to phased LALRP surveys, disclosure and compensation. The feasibility studies and detailed design for the project OHTLs have a much more extended (longer) timeframe than that of the feasibility study and detailed design process for the Project's PV power plant and BESS facilities. For this reason, the Project's LALRP survey, reporting and local disclosure process has been split into two phases, namely Phase I and Phase II. Phase II LALRP surveys, documentary updates, document disclosure and compensation will focus on the OHTL route deviations and OHTL tower foundation sites, which could not be determined before or during the Phase I LALRP surveys (i.e., prior to the EPC Contractor's feasibility surveys and detailed design).
- Legal and institutional reforms for pastural land allocation resulting in different compensation approaches for pastural landholders. In January 2025, a Presidential Resolution was passed to mandate a series of institutional reforms for the management and allocation of pastural land. This Resolution references a new online auction market (E-Yaylov) for long-term pastural lease rights. Based on this, both income-based and market-based valuation approaches have been used in efforts to cover the full replacement cost of pastural land leases. However, because the new market for these leases will be established no earlier than December 2025, market prices for market-based valuation approaches for the larger PABs (livestock farm clusters) who are not able to provide official income documents for an alternative income-based valuation approach remains a challenge. These PABs will therefore receive interim (transitional) income restoration support before the compensation rates for pastural land leases can be ascertained on the new market. Nevertheless, the Project Developer has apportioned and committed a sufficient budget for covering this compensation entitlement after the roll-out of the lease market.

The draft and final versions of LALRP report and PAP-specific compensation packages will be disclosed within local communities, and the report will also be disclosed online through the Project Developer's and the Project Lenders' official websites. The first round of disclosure will be completed for the draft (Phase I) LALRP report and compensation/ LALRP packages, and the second round of disclosure will be completed for the final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report and compensation/ LALRP package addenda. These disclosure events are aimed at gathering PAP and stakeholder feedback on the LALRP, including any adjustments to the PAP census, valuation outcomes (compensation sums) and proposed livelihood restoration programs.

Following the verification of monetary compensation and transitional support entitlements, and negotiations during each round of local disclosure:

- The LALRP report will be updated for final disclosure within strategic Project Information Centres (PICs). The updated reports will also be uploaded to the Project Developer's official website (and on the Project Lenders' official website as applicable).

- The compensation packages will be updated and finalized for attachment to bilateral compensation contract agreements to be established between the Project Company and the PAPs.

As detailed in Section 11 of this Report, the Project Company will play a lead forward role in the implementation of the LALRP, in collaboration with stakeholders including the district khokimiyats, Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee (and other ministerial authorities for agricultural land administration), the LALRP steering Committee, relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the Project's EPC Contractor. According to the LALRP timeline relative to the Project's construction milestones, compensation at full replacement cost must be delivered to affected entities prior to any form of economic displacement, while supplemental livelihood restoration measures should begin no later than the start of construction. Compensation for the Project's early/ LNTP works and relevant unanticipated impacts will be managed using the Land Access Procedure (LAP), before the completion of the overarching draft (Phase I) LALRP. All impacts related to the Project's full-on construction phase will be managed based on the final approved draft (Phase I) LALRP.

With regards to the project-associated LILO OHTLs, in the event that NEGU will not deliver on the LALRP entitlements in keeping with the Project Lenders' standards for involuntary resettlement on account of strict adherence to relevant national (legal) standards, the Project Developer will appoint a qualified E&S Consultant to undertake an LALRP addendum which will involve a gap analysis to compare NEGU's independent LALRP study and compensation analysis with ADB SPS, EBRD PR5 and IFC PS 5 requirements. Based on this addendum, the Project Developer will 'bridge' any gaps in compliance by delivering add-on compensation payments to all PAPs associated with the LILO footprint, in line with the Entitlement Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report.

The final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report will be issued following the completion of the Phase II LALRP surveys, which will focus on the OHTL tower impacts from all of the project OHTLs, and the impacts from any subsequent OHTL route deviations based on advanced detailed design. As indicated in Section 12 of this Report, the finalization of the project LALRP (Phase II inclusive) is therefore scheduled for November 2025.

The implementation of the LALRP towards pre-set performance targets will be monitored and evaluated by the Project Company, Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) and the Project Lenders, on a regular basis. Besides monthly and quarterly E&S monitoring and reporting, the Project Lenders will organize an interim audit and a completion audit for the project LALRP, to ensure compliance with mandatory and lender safeguards for involuntary resettlement, and effective corrective actions for any emergent non-compliances. Vulnerable PAPs and other entities with a critical need for replacement land to sustain land-based livelihoods will require particular attention throughout the monitoring period. The Project's grievance management system will be embedded in continued engagement with affected communities and entities, and any complaints or issues raised in relation to the LALRP will be investigated and remedied through this mechanism.

1 Introduction

1.1 National Energy Context

Uzbekistan is amongst the fastest growing economies in the Central Asian region, with a steady demand for energy. In 2018, the country's power consumption reached 50 million TWh, and the domestic demand for power is projected to rise at an annual rate of 4%, due to continued population growth and industrial expansion. In 2019, the installed capacity of electricity generation in Uzbekistan totalled 63 TWh, with natural gas fired thermal power plants accounting for 85% of this production.

The steady uptrend in power consumption, declining yield of aged power plants and emergent climatic pressures have led to unprecedented power supply shortages, particularly within the regions of Tashkent, Andijan, Namangan, Ferghana, Samarkand, and Surkhandarya. In December 2022, severe grid overload ensued from widespread spikes in electrical demand for domestic heating under extreme winter temperatures, culminating in a series of power blackouts across Tashkent Region. The emerging power crisis in Uzbekistan has prompted a priority agenda for the development of the country's renewable energy base. This plan aligns with the country's policy shift towards decarbonization and a greener economy.

In 2018, Uzbekistan ratified the Paris agreement, and in 2021 the country submitted its latest Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to global carbon footprint cutbacks. The NDC includes a commitment to reduce domestic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 35% relative to its 2010 GHG output by 2030. In step with the power security emergency and efforts towards green transition, the Government of Uzbekistan introduced several sectoral strategies and laws to scale up the country's renewable power infrastructure. These instruments include the Strategy for the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to the Green Economy for the Period (2019-2030), Law on the Use of Renewable Energy (2019), and the Transmission Network Development Plan to 2030. Amongst other objectives, the reforms mandate a larger renewable contribution (25%) to Uzbekistan's energy mix, and upgrade of interconnection facilities for the integration of additional power sources, efficient and stable transmission, and international electricity trade.

To promote private sector inclusion and international collaboration in the country's pursuit of a carbon-neutral economy, the Government of Uzbekistan has also enhanced the policy landscape on these fronts, with the execution of the Law on Public-Private Partnership (PPP, 2019) and the Presidential Decree on Measures to Further Improve the Mechanisms of Attracting Foreign Direct Investment to the Economy of the Republic.

1.2 Project Rationale and Roadmap

The emergence of a dire energy crisis at the height of recent peak-demand periods in Uzbekistan has been met with urgent measures to augment the country's installed power capacity. This agenda will largely involve the establishment of additional renewable energy sources, with a view to attaining a solar power capacity of 10,000 MW by 2030, amongst other targets.

With regard to renewable energy production, Uzbekistan offers remarkable technical solar energy potential totalling 7,411 PJ, which is fourfold higher than the country's current electricity consumption level. In terms of local Photo-Voltaic (PV) power potential, recent solar resource assessments across the country have indicated a Global Horizontal Irradiance (GHI) value of 4.52 kWh per square metre, which equates to 2,000 hours of sunshine per year. This potential is attributable to the country's central geographic location, distance from large waterbodies, and predominantly anticyclonic conditions.

To leverage the country's solar resources in response to the current power crisis and climate agenda, the Government of Uzbekistan has passed a Presidential Decree on Measures to Increase the Effectiveness of Reforms Aimed at the Transition of the Republic of Uzbekistan to A "Green" Economy by 2030 (2022). In its commitment to include private sector machinery in the fast-paced development of the country's energy infrastructure, the Ministry of Energy of Uzbekistan has signed a USD 7.5 billion investment agreement with ACWA Power (hereinafter the Project Developer).

In furtherance of the master agreement, on 19 March 2023, the Joint-Stock Company (JSC) National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU) entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with ACWA Power (hereinafter Project Developer), for the fast-track development and operation of two PV power plants (100 MW and 400 MW) and a 500-megawatt hour (MWh) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) in Samarkand Region, hereinafter referred to as the Project. The agreement also includes the construction of related interconnection facilities (i.e., overhead and underground powerlines). The agreement will be executed over a period of 25 years and 20 years from the Commercial Operation Dates (COD) for the PV power plant and BESS components respectively. Upon the completion of the agreement term, the project facilities will be handed over to the off-taker (NEGU) for subsequent operation and maintenance (O&M).

To this end, the project company, ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 1 LLC, was incorporated on 2 March 2023. In preparation for the Project, the Project Developer is seeking international financing from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and Japan Bank for

International Cooperation (JBIC) (hereinafter Project Lenders). The anticipated funding is subject to Environmental and Social (E&S) risk assessment and due diligence processes, to ensure that the Project's planned design and activities align with the lenders' E&S policies and performance standards.

The Project Developer assigned 5 Capitals (hereinafter the Consultant) to the completion of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project, in line with the Environmental and Social (E&S) policies and due diligence standards of project lenders. 5 Capitals appointed Juru and Index Consulting as local consultants for the conduct of certain baseline surveys and local consultations integrating into the ESIA and related studies.

The project ESIA indicated that the Project's land acquisition process will result in range of livelihood impacts, which include economic displacement associated with the loss of productive land and attached assets. The Project Lenders' E&S policies and standards require the development of a project-level Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP), to ensure that any impacts associated with involuntary land loss are assessed and managed such that Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) subject to these impacts are not rendered worse off.

Accordingly, the Consultant was commissioned to develop an LALRP, which serves to ensure the (i) participatory design reviews to minimize the extent of project land-take, (ii) identification of all economically displaced PAPs, (iii) detailed assessment of livelihood impacts related to loss of land, attached assets and associated income streams, and the (iv) consultative establishment of tailored relocation and income restoration safeguards, which will guarantee that the income earning capacity and living standards of the PAPs are reinstated to an equivalent or reasonably improved extent. The Sub-Consultant was engaged to support the implementation of resettlement surveys, expert valuation and local consultations feeding into the LALRP.

1.3 Objectives of the Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP)

The key objectives of the LALRP are as follows:

- Provide for the avoidance, or otherwise minimization, of involuntary resettlement (i.e., physical and/or economic displacement) through the consideration of project design alternatives;
- Identify the extent of all forms of physical and/or economic displacement due to temporary and/permanent land acquisition and land-use restrictions resulting from the Project;
- Provide for the mitigation of any adverse socioeconomic impacts associated with physical and/or economic displacement induced by the project, through the

provision of compensation at full replacement value and livelihood restoration assistance, as appropriate;

- Ensuring security of tenure is achieved provided replacement property (i.e., land and housing) is required as part of compensation;
- Provide PAPs with compensation in accordance with eligibility criteria.
- Provide for the enhancement, or otherwise the restoration, of the livelihoods and living standards of households and communities subject to physical and/or economic displacement, relative to pre-project levels;
- Identify the gaps between national law and compliance obligations of the project lenders and means to address these;
- Ensure the PAPs without legal lease agreements/contracts or any legally recognisable rights to land are eligible for compensation for loss of non-land assets and livelihood restoration;
- Determine the existence of vulnerable groups among the PAPs in order to ensure they are provided with additional support;
- Improve living conditions among displaced PAPs through provision of adequate housing including identification of suitable replacement grazing and agricultural
- To provide the PAPs eligibility criteria and entitlement matrix according to type of lost assets;
- Provide for progressive stakeholder engagement, including disclosure and consultation for resettlement-affected households and communities, with regard to livelihood related impacts and restoration measures.
- Present the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) that will be followed in order to address any concerns and/or complaints from PAPs.
- Set out the monitoring requirements of the livelihood restoration outcomes, their impacts on the standard of living of the PAPs is carried out, and whether the objectives of the LALRP have been met; and
- Establish organisational arrangements and processes to monitor the implementation of the LALRP and take corrective actions as necessary.
- Ensuring that vulnerable displaced persons/ households are provided with tailored support based on specific consultations.

In line with the Project Lenders' Environmental and Social (E&S) policy statements on co-financing, the project ESIA and LALRP studies have been undertaken, using a common, unified framework of compliance obligations that are materially consistent with the lenders' individual E&S performance standards,

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The following sections provide a summary description of the facilities, activities and resources planned for the Project's construction and O&M phases.

2.1 Key Project Information

Table 2-1 Key Project Information

PROJECT TITLE	Samarkand I Solar PV and BESS Project
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 1 LLC
OFF TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	Larsen and Tourbo (L&T)
O&M COMPANY	NOMAC
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director), Ken.wade@5capitals.com

2.2 Project Location

The Project consists of three main components which include two PV power plants, one BESS facility, six transmission lines, and one underground transmission cable, all of which will be located in Samarkand Region.

The 100 MW PV power plant and 400 MW PV power plant are located in Nurobod District, about 17 and 78 km from Samarkand City respectively. The BESS and the 150-metre underground cable connecting the facility to the adjacent sub-station are located in Pastdargom District, approximately 12 km from Samarkand City. The 100 MW and 400 MW PV power plants are linked to the sub-station by a 70-kilometre and 4.9-kilometre OHTL respectively, each with a rating of 220 kilovolts (kV). The planned sub-station will be developed as part of the ongoing Samarkand II solar PV and BESS project.

In addition, the Project will involve the development of two Loop-In-Loop-Out (LILO) connections, which will connect the new sub-station to the grid. Two northward 12-kilometre, 220 kV OHTLs and two westward 17-kilometre, 220 kV LILO OHTLs will extend from the sub-station towards two existing OHTLs.

The relative locations of the planned project facilities are illustrated in Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-2 below.

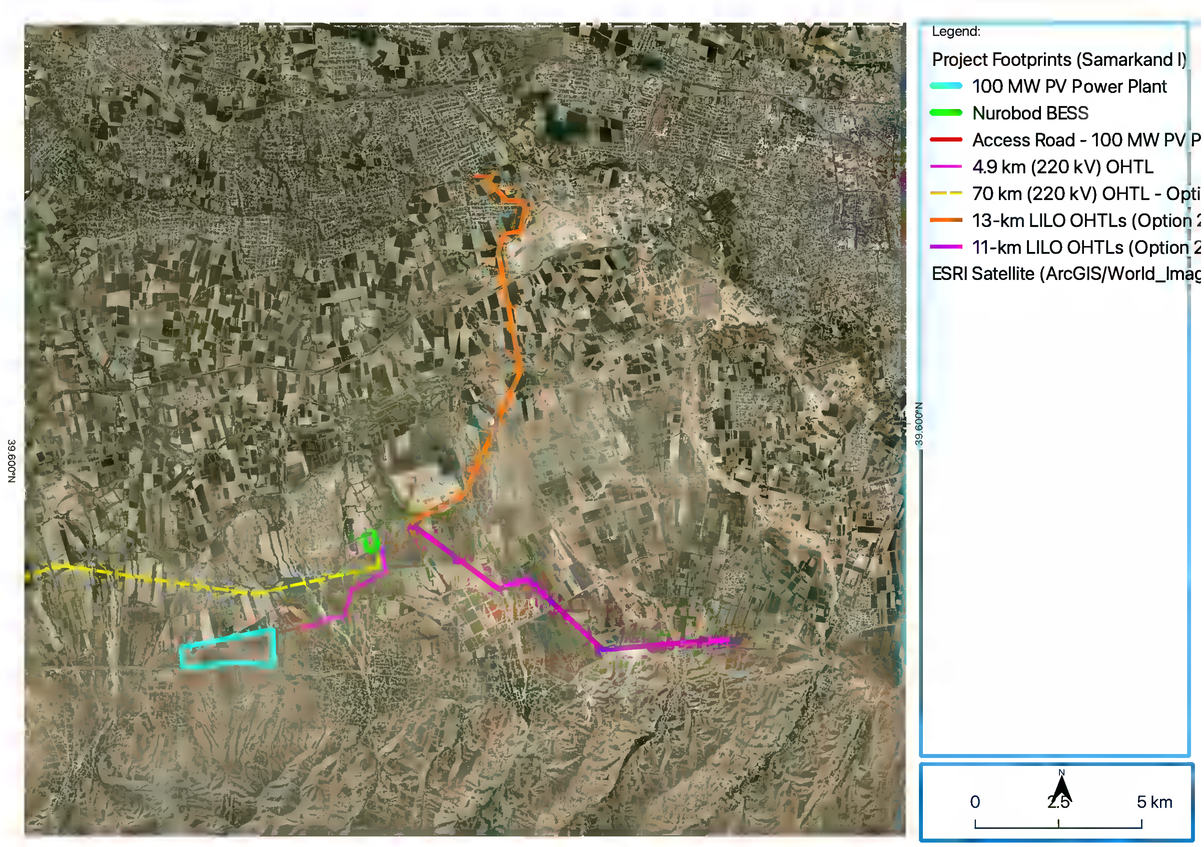


Figure 2-1 Location of the planned 100 MW PV power plant, Nurobod BESS, 4.9-km and 70-km OHTL corridors, and new access roads

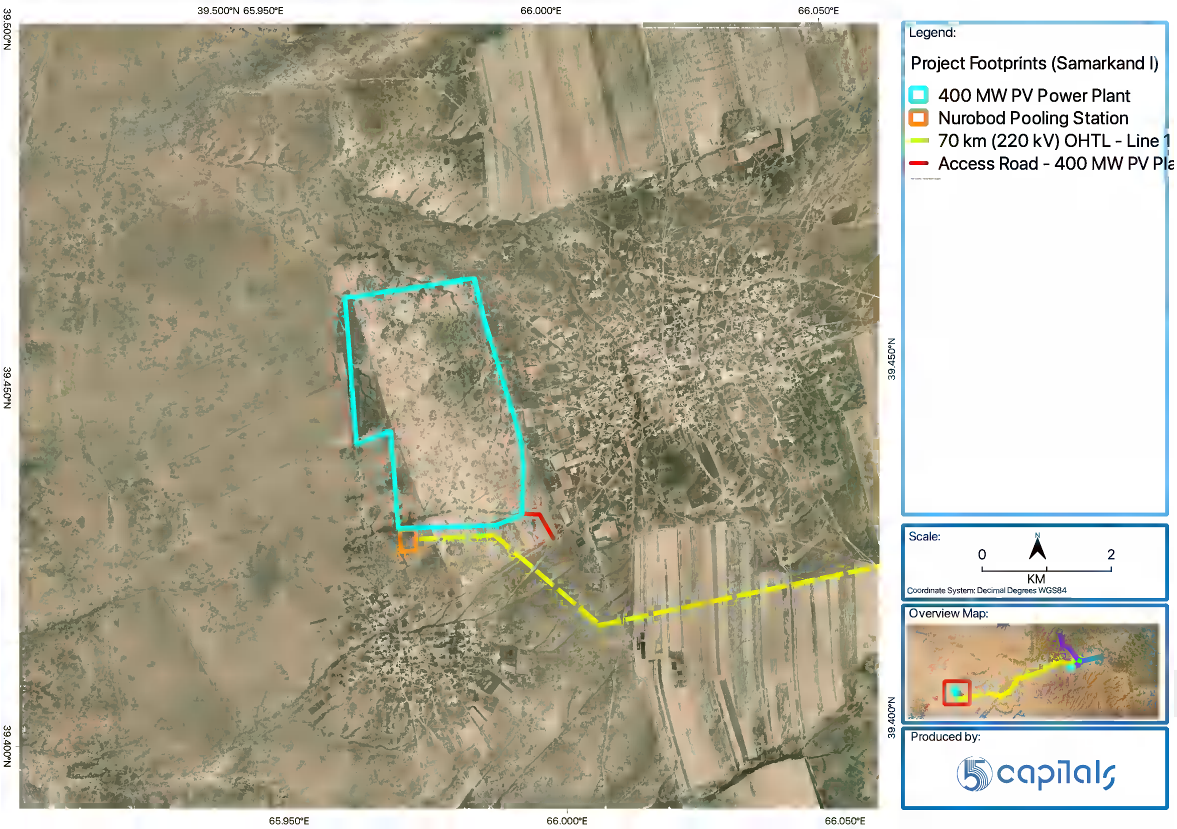


Figure 2-2 Location of the planned 400 MW PV power plant and new access road

Indicative GPS coordinates for the non-linear project facilities are provided in the table below.

Table 2-2 GPS coordinates for the project site boundaries

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
100 MW PV power plant site	
66.67100788	39.5478947
66.70309628	39.551831
66.70265133	39.54206311
66.69050389	39.54323008
66.67086644	39.54257615
400 MW PV power plant site	
65.96305235	39.4610762
65.98647932	39.46322421
65.99377415	39.44100089
65.99430429	39.43733709
65.99368476	39.43003983
65.98897432	39.42864873
65.97129917	39.42866702
65.97054867	39.44231101

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
65.96431009	39.44062496
65.94276584	39.40046985
Nurobod BESS site	
65.97156865	39.42845134
65.97454371	39.42844425
65.97455479	39.42544241
65.97167309	39.42538893
Pooling station site	
65.97156865	39.42845134
65.97454371	39.42844425
65.97455479	39.42544241
65.97167309	39.42538893

2.3 Initial Identification of E&S Impact Receptors

E&S receptors identified nearby the project sites include active and abandoned/ decommissioned residential, economic, industrial and utility establishments, as well as surface water bodies. Figure 2-3 below provides an overview of the E&S receptors located within 1 km of the 100 MW PV plant, Nurobod BESS and access road sites.

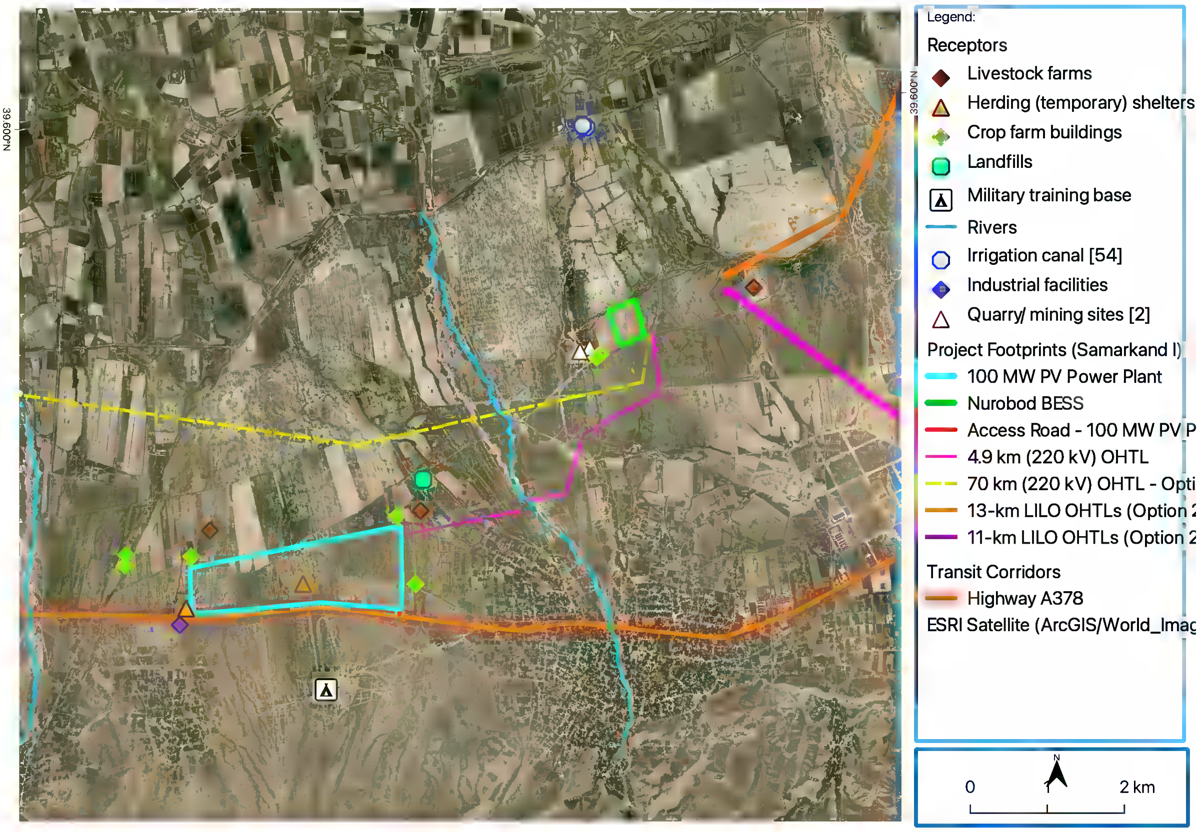


Figure 2-3 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors nearby the Project's main facilities

Table 2-3 below provides a list of the E&S receptors provisionally identified within 1 km of the 100 MW PV power plant and Nurobod BESS sites.

Table 2-3 Overview of E&S impact receptors within one kilometre of the 100 MW PV power plant and Nurobod BESS

Receptor Type	Proximity to Project Sites	Description
Crop farm buildings/ structures	135 – 860 m	Crop farm sheds and houses located North, North-West and East of the 100 MW power plant and south-west of the Nurobod BESS.
Livestock farms	165 – 425 m	Livestock shelters located north and east of the 100 MW power plant and chicken farm located east of the Nurobod BESS.
Industrial facility	200 m	Aggregate processing facility located south-west of the power plant site, across the A-378 highway.
Quarry	396 – 530 m	Sand mining sites located west of the Nurobod BESS.
Military base	1.06 km	Military training base located south of the 100 MW power plant site, across the A-378 highway.
Landfill	532 m	Engineered, decommissioned landfill located north-east of the site.
Rivers	2.1 – 2.5 km	Aksai and Sazagansai Rivers located west and east of the 100 MW power plant and Nurobod BESS respectively.

Figure 2-4 below provides an overview of the E&S receptors located within 1 km of the Project's 400 MW PV plant and pooling station sites.

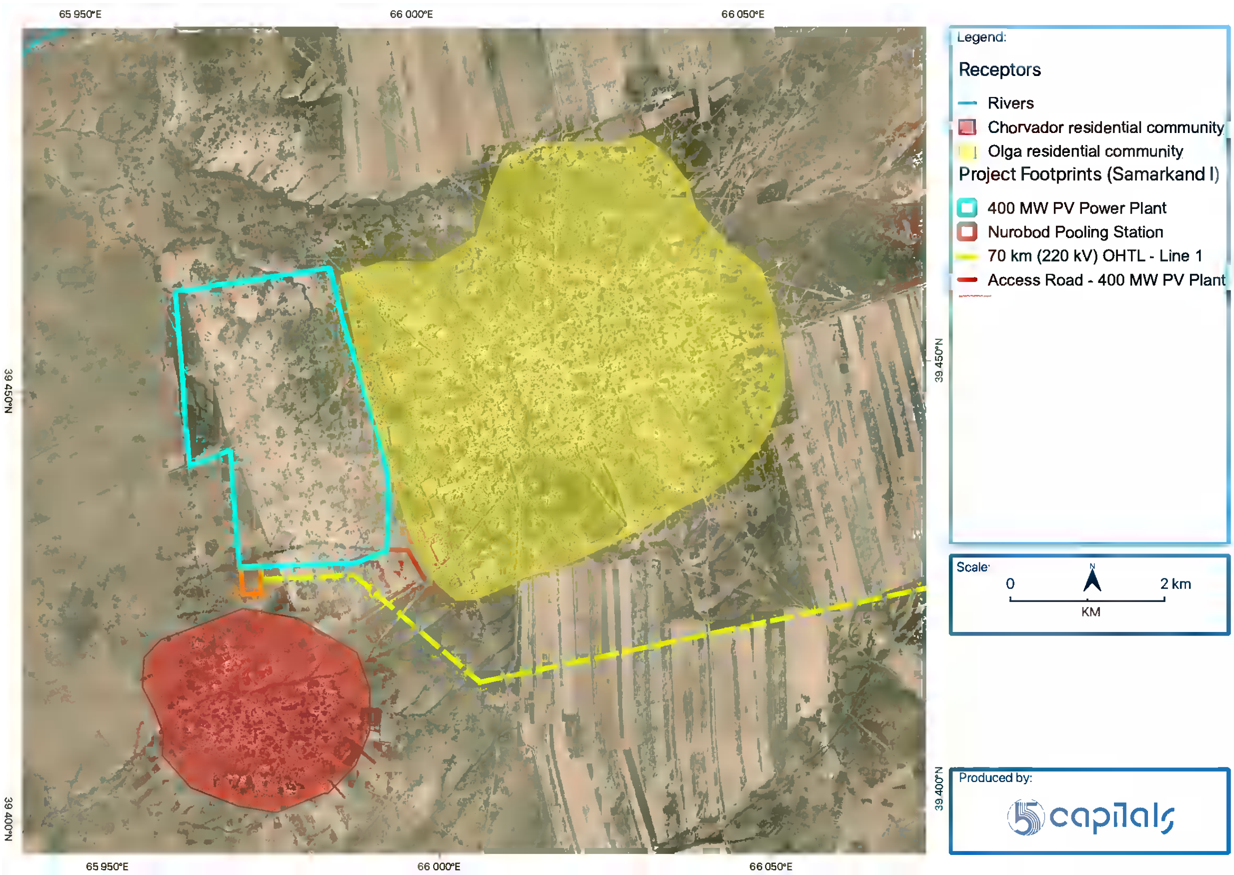


Figure 2-4 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors within the AoI of the Project's main facilities

Table 2-4 below provides a list of the E&S receptors provisionally identified within 1 km of the 400 MW PV power plant site.

Table 2-4 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors within one kilometre of the 400 MW PV power plant and pooling station

Receptor Type	Proximity to Project Sites	Description
Chorvador residential community	600 m	Residential community located east of the 400 MW power plant and pooling station, with the closest dwelling situated about 600 metres from the power plant site boundary.
Olga residential community	50 m	Residential community located east of the 400 MW power plant and pooling station, with the closest dwelling situated about 50 metres east of the PV power plant.

2.4 Project Facilities

Project facilities planned for the Project's construction and operational phases can be split into several categories, based on their relation to the project and the financing agencies involved in the development of these facilities.

2.4.1 Core facilities

The main facilities refer to facilities planned as part of the project, which are of primary importance to the Project's operational objectives and funded by the Project Lenders.

The project facilities include the following components:

- 100 MW solar (PV) power plant
- 400 MW solar (PV) power plant
- Pooling station
- 500 MWh Nurobod BESS and underground cable
- 4.9-km OHTL
- 70-km OHTL

The solar (PV) plants sited at different locations within Nurobod District will operate at a capacity of 100 MW and 400 MW, with a total estimated lifetime yield of 6,324,686 MWh and 25,298,744 MWh respectively. The PV power plant components involved in the generation of electricity are described in the following sub-sections.

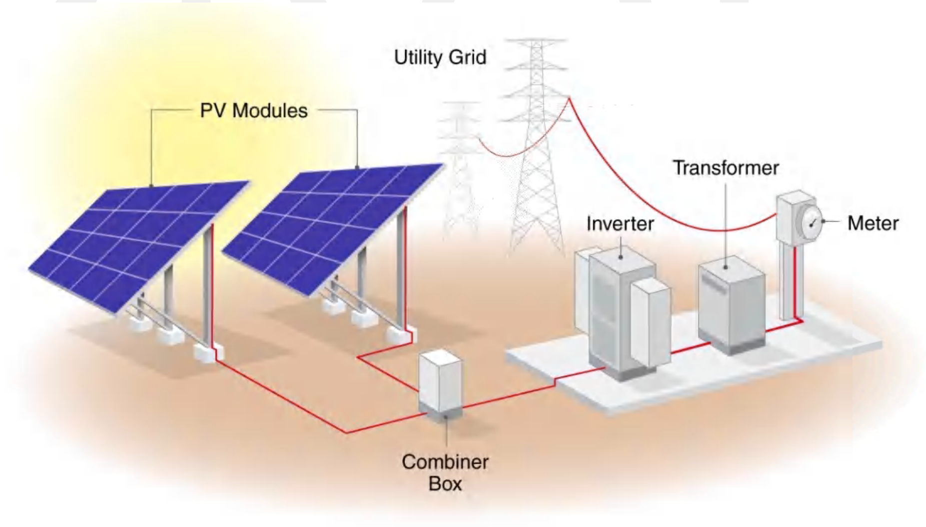


Figure 2-5 Illustration of the configuration of utility-scale PV power plants

2.4.2 Associated facilities

Associated facilities refer to facilities which are (i) necessary for the viability of the Project, (ii) would not be developed in the absence of the absence pf the Project, and (iii) not covered by lender financing. These include:

- 11-km LILO connection (two OHTLs)
- 13-km LILO connection (two OHTLs)

2.4.3 Ancillary facilities

Ancillary facilities refer to facilities which are planned as part of the project, which are (i) of secondary importance to the Project's operational objectives and (ii) directly owned, operated, or managed by the Project Developer, EPC Contractor, and O&M Company. This set of project facilities will be established for auxiliary purposes during the Project's construction and operational phases, such as general maintenance and connection to enabling utility infrastructure.

Ancillary facilities planned for the Project's construction stage include:

- Access roads leading towards the 100 MW and 400 MW PV plants
- Laydown areas
- Batching plants
- EPC Contractor offices
- Sanitation facilities
- Waste storage area

All of the above facilities will be established within the project sites, with the exception of exterior access roads connecting the project sites to nearby public roads.

Ancillary facilities planned for the Project's O&M stage include:

- O&M office
- Sanitation facilities
- Waste storage area
- Warehouse

These facilities will be located within the PV plant sites, which will be fenced.

2.5 Construction Activities, Resources and Waste

2.5.1 Construction activities

The Project's construction phase will entail the following main activities:

- Mobilization and early construction works
- Civil works
- Electrical and mechanical works
- Demobilization.

The Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) works are set to begin in November 2024. The first two months of the LNTP stage will involve minor intrusive activities (e.g., drilling of bores, pull-out tests) which will be carried out advanced geotechnical surveys. Months 3 and 4 will involve the commencement of extensive site clearing, grading and fencing works.

2.5.2 Construction workforce

The Project Developer has appointed Larsen and Tourbo (L&T) as EPC Contractor for the Project. The construction workforce will comprise skilled and semi-skilled labour, with a peak total of 1,185 workers. The employment of local workers is a priority in accordance with expectations of the Ministry of Energy and local municipality. Whilst up to 50% of the contracted workforce may be foreign, recruitment locally for readily available specialists and blue-collar jobs will be reserved for Uzbekistan nationals and residents with first priority for the Project's affected communities, to the extent feasible.

The establishment of construction camps for worker accommodation is not envisaged during LNTP. Construction workers will utilize guest houses and rental housing in the nearby district centres (e.g., Nurobod District Centre, Sazagan Village) and urban suburbs of Samarkand City. Transportation service will be provided by staff vehicles, including buses.

2.6 Operation and Maintenance Activities and Resources

2.6.1 Operational activities

The following Operation and Maintenance (O&M) activities will be carried out over the course of the Project's operational lifetime.

- Commissioning and plant handover
- Scheduled/ preventative maintenance
- Unscheduled/ corrective maintenance

- Performance monitoring, production forecasting and reporting

2.6.2 Operational workforce

The Project's operational workforce will include a full-time workforce of 16 personnel. In addition, a total of 20-25 specialist staff may be deployed for major maintenance activities.

NOMAC Maintenance Energy Services is the main O&M Contractor appointed for O&M support under the Project Company.

2.7 Project Milestones

Table 2-5 below provides and overview of the tentative schedule for subsequent stages of project implementation. The Project's construction will begin with the Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) or early work, prior to the start of the Notice to Proceed (NTP) work involving full-on construction. The O&M phase will include an initial brief commissioning stage followed by commercial operation.

Table 2-5 Project milestones

Project Facility	Start of LNTP/ Early Works	Start of NTP/ Full-On Construction works	Start of Commercial Operation
100 MW PV plant	January, 2025	September, 2025	June 2026
400 MW PV plant	January, 2025	September, 2025	June, 2027
Nurobod BESS	January, 2025	September, 2025	June, 2027
4.9-km OHTL	August, 2025	September, 2025	April, 2026
70-km OHTL	August, 2025	September, 2025	December, 2026
11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs	October/ November, 2025 (TBC)	October/ November, 2025 (TBC)	April, 2026

2.8 Sazagan Power Purchase Scheme

The Project will be undertaken in parallel with a concurrent project, namely the Samarkand II Solar PV and BESS Project. Both Projects will be delivered by the Developer, under matching agreements with the Ministry of Energy of Uzbekistan.

The Samarkand II Project includes a relatively large-scale interconnection scope which extends between Samarkand Region and Tashkent Region. The composite maps below provide an overview of the adjacent facilities and sites planned under these projects.

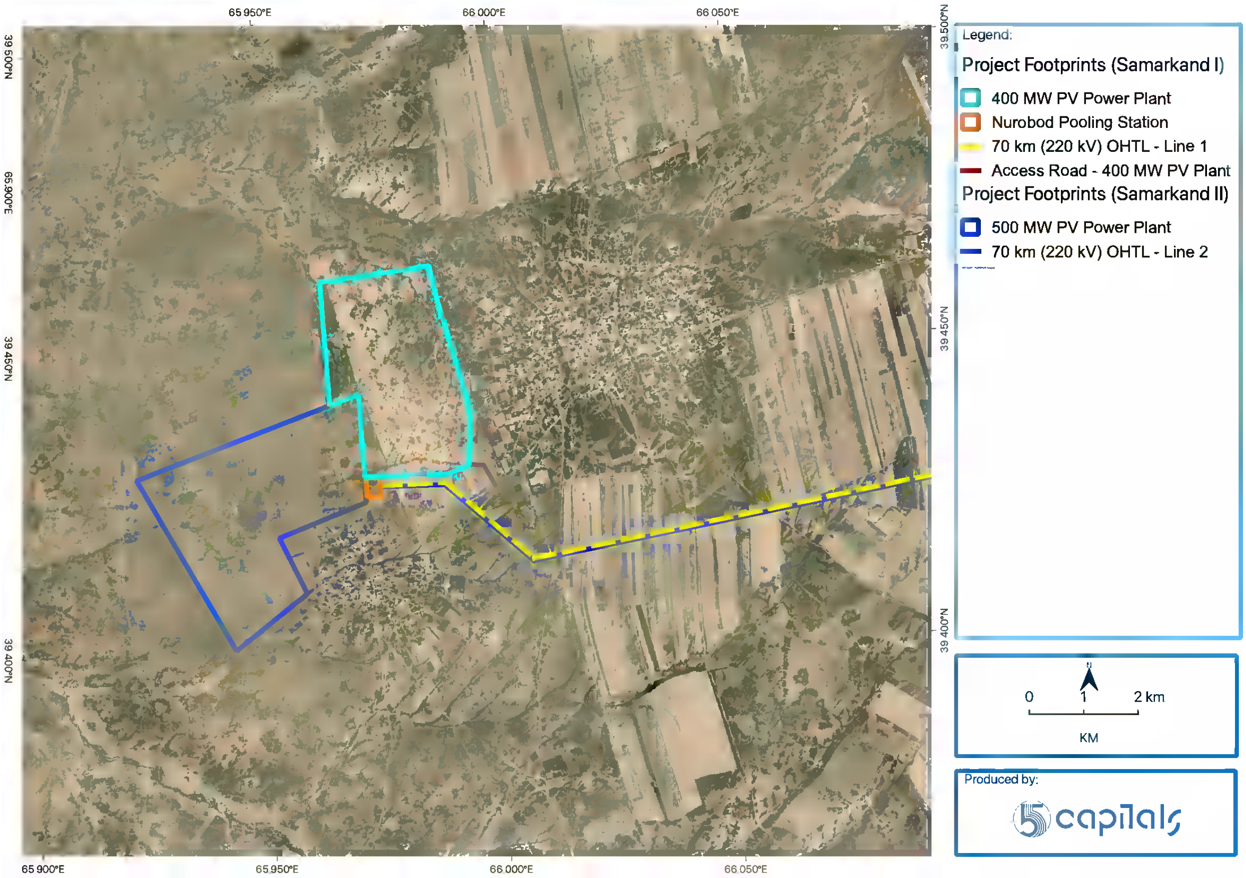


Figure 2-6 Location of the project sites relative to the location of adjacent facilities planned under the concurrent Samarkand II PV and BESS Project

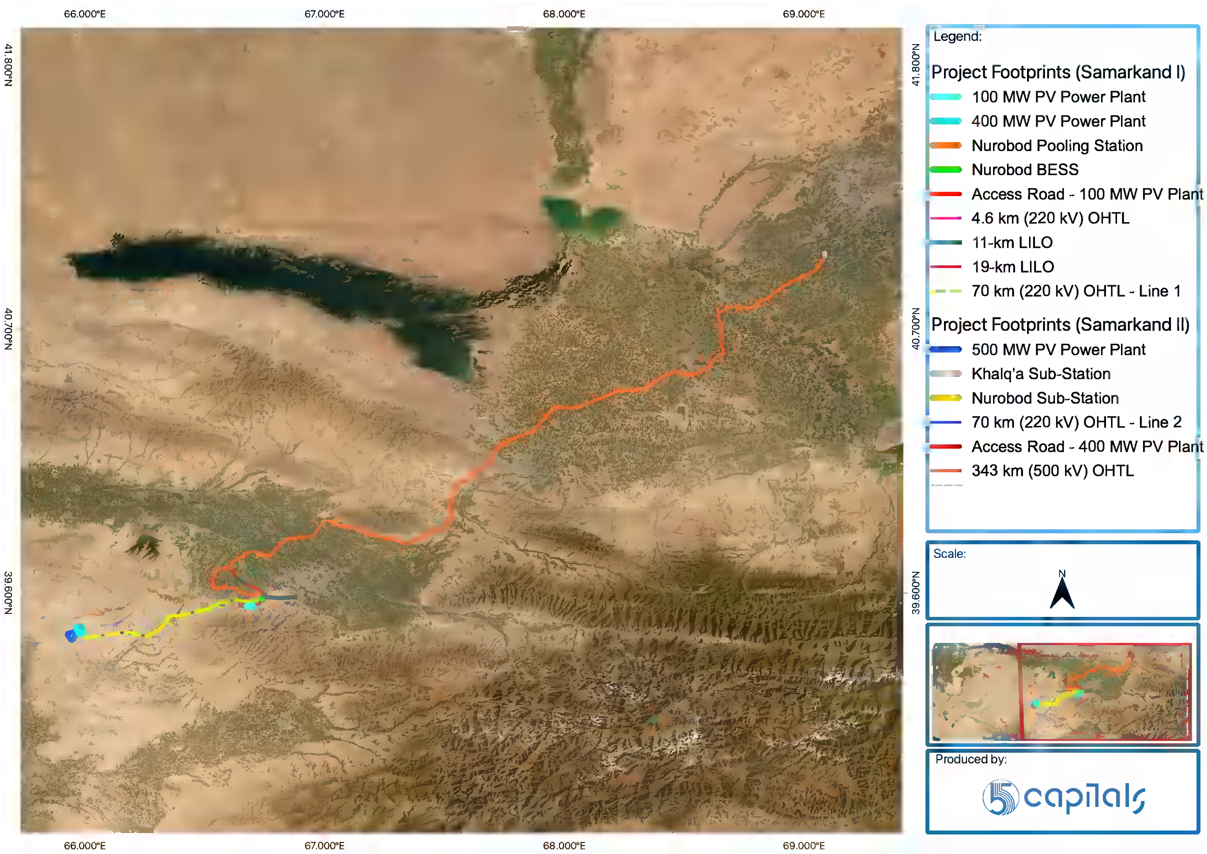


Figure 2-7 Location of the project sites relative to the location of adjacent facilities planned under the concurrent Samarkand II PV and BESS Project

3 Legal Framework

3.1 National Laws and Regulations

3.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

The Constitution of Uzbekistan establishes the following fundamental legalities in relation to rights, liberties and duties pertaining to land access, livelihoods, socioeconomic infrastructure, social security, and general civil welfare.

Social infrastructure

- Articles 48, 49 and 50 provide that all residents have (i) the right to health and qualified medical care, (ii) the right to education, and (iii) the right to a favourable environment and reliable information on its condition.

Land tenure

- Article 41 affirms that everyone shall have the right to own property.
- Article 47 states that everyone shall have the right to housing, adding "In the cases and in the manner prescribed by law, the owner, deprived of his or her home, shall be provided with preliminary and equivalent compensation for the cost of housing and the losses incurred by him or her".
- Article 65 follows-up with "Equality and legal protection of all forms of property shall be ensured in Uzbekistan, private property shall be inviolable".

Livelihoods and poverty alleviation

- Article 43 requires the Government to take measures to ensure employment of citizens, to protect against unemployment and to reduce poverty.
- Article 57 highlights "The Government shall take the measures to improve the quality of life of vulnerable sections of the population, to enable this demographic to fully participate in social and public life and to enhance their ability to provide for their necessities of life independently.
- Article 67 states that entrepreneurs shall, in accordance with the law, have the right to conduct any livelihood/ business activity and choose its strategy independently.

Human rights

- Article 4 states "The Republic of Uzbekistan shall ensure a respectful attitude toward the languages, customs and traditions of all nationalities and ethnic groups living on its territory and create the conditions necessary for their development".
- Article 19 states that all citizens of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before the law, without discrimination by sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions and social status.

- Articles 25 and 26 affirm that the right to life is an inalienable right of every human being and shall be protected by law, and that torture, violence or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment is prohibited. Article 27 adds "No one may be arrested, detained, imprisoned, taken into custody or otherwise restricted in freedom except on lawful grounds".
- Article 34 highlights "The State bodies, organizations, citizens' self-governing bodies and their officials shall allow everyone access to documents, resolutions and other materials, relating to their rights and legitimate interests".
- Article 55 stipulates that everyone shall be guaranteed the right to have his/her case examined by a competent, independent, and impartial court within the time limits established by law in order to have his or her rights and freedoms restored.
- Article 58 states that women and men shall have equal rights.

3.1.2 The Land Code (1998, amended in 2022)

The Land Code provides the fundamental framework for the classification and administration of land in the Republic of Uzbekistan. It establishes the principles and requirements for the allocation, utilization, and protection of land, and defines legal forms of individual and collective land tenure, as well as various land categories subject to reservation and conditional reallocation. The Code also provides for involuntary land acquisition under eminent domain, i.e. withdrawal of lands for state and public needs.

PROVISIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP

- Article 16 provides that all land in the Republic of Uzbekistan is a national treasure which must be managed on a sustainable basis as it underpins the life, economy, and welfare of the population.
- Article 19 life-long inheritable rights to land can be granted for (i) running dekhan/peasant farms, (ii) individual residences, and (iii) collective gardening, exclusively.
- Article 24 species that short-term and long-term (up to 50 years) leasehold ownership of land can be granted for agricultural enterprises and foreign investment enterprises. The Article underscores the prohibition of sub-lease arrangements for land leased from the government.
- Article 28 provides that payment for leased land parcels must be made in form of an initial instalment at the time of the leasehold establishment, and through subsequent 'annual rent' payments. The value of rent for leased land is based on the quality, location and water supply context of a given land parcel.
- Article 33 species the two documents, which serve to demonstrate legal tenure of land parcels, namely (i) state certificate on the right to possess a land plot, (ii) land-use agreements.
- Articles 59 and 60 specify land use categories for land resources in urban and rural jurisdictions, namely (i) land for urban building, (ii) land for common use, (iii) agricultural land use, (iv) forestry land use, (v) industrial, transport, communication

and military land use, (vi) restricted land use (for wildlife, hazardous, cultural and recreational land), (vi) water supply land, and (vii) reserve lands.

PROVISIONS FOR LAND EXPROPRIATION

- Article 37 states "Withdrawal of the land parcel or its part for state and public needs is carried out with the consent of the landowner or with the agreement of the land user and lessee following the decision of the towns, viloyats, or the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan". The same article permits landowners with reasonable objection against expropriation of land parcels for public use to appeal the decision on withdrawal in the court of law.
- Article 41 states "Interference into the activity of owners of land parcels, landowners, land users, lessees and owners of households of state, economic and other authorities and organizations is forbidden, with the exception of cases of infringement of legislation by the owners of land parcels, landowners, land users and lessees". The Article mandates compensation or whole refunds for loss of or damage to land assets and lost profits, due to infringement of land rights held by landowners, land-users, and land leasers.
- Article 43 states "Transfer of lands of agricultural purpose into other categories of land for non-agricultural needs is allowed in exceptional cases in accordance with this law and other legislative acts".

LAND ADMINISTRATION FRAMEWORK

In addition, the Land Code establishes the institutional framework for the administration of land in Uzbekistan. The main governmental entities involved in the management of land resources include (but are not limited to):

- The Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (as relevant)
- Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan (as relevant)
- State Assets Management Agency
- State Tax Committee
- Chamber of State Cadastres of the Cadastre Agency
- Regional Khokimiyats

3.1.3 The Civil Code (1996, amended in 2022)

The Civil Code (i) defines the legal status of participants in civil relations, (ii) sets out the basis and procedures for implementing the right to property, and (iii) regulates contractual obligations. It further establishes general rules for the withdrawal/ seizure of property, determination of the value of property, and the right to compensation, as well as conditions for deprivation of rights.

The code establishes that any person whose rights have been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses in a lower amount. Losses are understood to mean the expenses that the person whose rights have been violated, have produced or will have to produce in order to restore the violated right, the loss or damage to his/her property (real damage), as well as the income/revenue that the person would have received under normal conditions of civil activity if his/her rights had not been violated (lost profit).

- Article 8 provides that the rights to the property which are subject to the state registration shall arise upon the registration of the relevant rights to it, unless otherwise provided by law.
- According to Article 14, if the person has violated the law, revenue received as a result of this will be lost, the person whose rights were violated, has the right to demand compensation along with other losses, lost profits in the amount less than such profits.
- Article 83 defines immovable property as plots of land, subsoil, buildings, constructions, perennial plantings, and other property firmly connected with the land i.e. objects whose displacement without disproportionate damage to their purpose is impossible.
- Article 84 provides that the right of ownership and other real property rights, creation, transfer, restriction, and termination of these rights are subject to state registration. This means that without registration the right to real estate property does not enter into force.

3.1.4 Law No 781 on procedures for the withdrawal of land plots for public needs with compensation (2022)

The Law provides for the expropriation of privately held land for public needs. It specifies conditions and procedures for lawful land withdrawal and reallocation and sets out compensation entitlements for legally registered land rights holders.

PROVISIONS ON LAND WITHDRAWAL

- Article 4 specifies 'public need' developments that warrant land withdrawal and reallocation. One amongst these is construction (reconstruction) of roads and railways of republican and local significance, airports, airfields, air navigation facilities and aviation technical centres, railway transport facilities, bridges, subways, tunnels, engineering facilities and lines of the energy and communications system, space activities facilities, main pipelines, engineering — communication networks, irrigation, and melioration systems.
- Article 13 requires the initiator of a project warranting land expropriation to identify the most suitable land parcel (with the least pre-existing priority assets), where technically feasible alternatives are available, and present substantiating documents to the resident Regional Khokimiyat.
- Article 14 provides that "The initiative for the implementation of the project and the withdrawal of land plots in this regard, and relevant substantiating materials, shall be considered by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Based on the

results of consideration by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, a resolution shall be adopted on the implementation of the relevant project. This Resolution refers to the Presidential Resolution referenced in the project ESIA and LALRP reports.

- Article 14 further states "Where it becomes necessary to withdraw land plots in connection with the adoption by the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan based on a resolution on the implementation of the project for public need, all obligations assigned by this Law shall be performed by the khokimiyat of the relevant region".

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION COMPENSATION FOR LAND WITHDRAWAL

- Article 23 specifies compensation entitlements for legal landholders subjected to land expropriation. These include compensation (at market value) for immovable property on affected land plots, compensation for plots under lifetime/ inheritable ownership, compensation for perennial plantations, and conditional compensation for certain transitional expenses leading up to the restoration of affected property and livelihoods.
- Articles 24 and 25 include several provisions to legalize both monetary and in-kind compensation for land and immovable assets lost on account of land expropriation. These provisions mandate the provision of replacement assets of equal value to those lost, and the delivery of compensation for immovable assets within 24 months from eviction.
- Article 25 states "Compensation to participants in common joint property shall be provided in accordance with their shares in the common property", adding "Compensation shall be provided within the terms specified in the agreement, but no later than six months from the date of conclusion of the agreement, and if the agreement provides for compensation in the form of monetary funds, then such compensation shall be provided no later than one month from the date of conclusion of the compensation agreement".
- Article 25 further provides that "The amount of monetary funds specified as compensation in agreements, from the date of conclusion of which one month has expired at the time of the conclusion of an agreement with all right holders within three months, shall be paid subject to indexation in proportion to inflation officially announced by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on statistics in the relevant months".

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

- Article 29 states "Assessment of objects of immovable property subject to demolition, including perennial plantings, as well as rights to a withdrawn land plot, shall be carried out before the start of the procedures for withdrawing the land plot or until the impact of the notice of withdrawal of the land plot on the value of the object of immovable property, as well as the rights to the withdrawn land plot.
- It adds "Assessment of the rights to the withdrawn land plot shall be carried out solely on the basis of documents confirming the state registration of rights to the land plot".

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

The Law further provides for legal recourse for any grievances and objections arising out of land expropriation proceedings.

- Article 34 states "The Compensation Commissions shall preliminarily consider disputes related to the provision of compensation to the right holder in the pre-trial procedure", adding "A party that does not agree with the decision of the Compensation Commission may apply to the court in accordance with the procedure established by legislative acts".

3.1.5 Resolution of Cabinet Ministers No. 146 on measures to improve the procedures for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes (2011)

The Resolution establishes the procedures for determining the amount of compensation for loss of owned or leased land, and associated loss of agricultural and forestry production.

- Article 2 states "Compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants, and owners of land plots, including lost profits, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production, is made by legal entities to whom the land plot is provided (allocated), or whose activities cause restriction of rights to the land plot and deterioration land quality.
- Article 5 establishes that "Losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots are determined and compensated in full (including lost profits) in the following cases:
- Article 6 mandates compensation for (i) privately owned land, (ii) immovable buildings/ structures, (iii) perennial plantings, and (iv) lost profit.
- Article 8 requires that the value of a land plot that is privately owned by legal entities and individuals is determined by appraisal organizations based on its market value at the time the decision to seize the land is made.
- Article 12 establishes that "the cost of lost profits of legal entities associated with the seizure of land plots with the demolition of buildings and structures located on it is determined based on the average annual net income for the last three years, taken from the financial activity report for the relevant years, and the period that is necessary for restoration of activities in a new location".
- Article 12 further provides that "The amount of lost profits from withdrawn agricultural land is determined as the average annual net income received from the affected land area over the last three years, multiplied by four years which represent transitional time prior to full agricultural restoration on replacement land".

3.1.6 Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Protection of Private Property and Guarantees of the Owner's Rights (2012)

The law establishes the following requirements for compensation and notices related to demolition necessitated by land withdrawal:

- Demolition of a house, other structures, facilities or plantations located on the plot of land subject to withdrawal shall not be permissible unless prior and complete compensation of losses at market value is provided.
- The state bodies shall notify the owner of the house, other structures, facilities or plantations about the reached decision in writing (under signed receipt) no less than six months before the commencement of demolition with copies of a decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokim of the province and city of Tashkent, respectively, attached to the notification.

3.1.7 Other legislation

The following legislation provides for relevant socioeconomic aspects, including land access.

Table 3-1 Overview of additional relevant laws and regulations

Legal Requirement	Summary
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities" (as amended in 2022)	This Resolution establishes the main requirements and procedures for land withdrawal for state and public needs and implementation of investment projects, as well as the mechanism of compensation for land withdrawal to individuals and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, facilities and plantings. The decision for land acquisition for investment projects will be given only by Presidential and Cabinet of Minister's decision which limits land expropriation by the local municipalities. The Resolution stipulates that a land plot will be expropriated only after payment of full compensation at replacement rate and consultation with affected households. In this Resolution, public consultation and disclosure meetings are obligatory. Also, there are clear steps for the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities. The basic requirements and procedures of land withdrawal for state and public needs and realization of investment projects, as well as the purpose of compensation for land withdrawal are established in Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 and the Regulation approved by this Resolution include: Withdrawal of land or part of it for state and public needs, including for realization of important social-economic and investment projects is made at the consent of the landowner or in coordination with the land user and tenant - at the decision of Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, councils of people's deputies of regions (Council of people's deputies), and Tashkent City Councils. *Amended on 22 September 2021* The decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city or district (city) authorities on demolishing the real estate object located in the expropriated land plot is accepted only when there is a positive conclusion of the judicial bodies. This Resolution regulates the procedure for compensation of losses and damages to owners as a result of land acquisition. Furthermore, the Resolution provides general rules for acquisition and compensation of lands including; preparation of land withdrawal

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	documents for both state and public needs and investment projects. The Resolution also allows for application of international standards, in case the project is financed by international organisations or banks. With recent changed to current legislation PAPs will be compensated for: Income loss due to the cancelling land-for land compensation method; Buildings/structures, even if they are illegal.
Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers "On amending and adding to some decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" dated 21 September 2016 No.317	It determines the cost of acquired agricultural land per hectare, separately for each region. In addition, it establishes regulations on the procedure for compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.
Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 No. 3857	Determines the regulations and rules for the projects that are carried out with participation of International Financial Institutions or banks. In case of inconsistency of resettlement policies between Uzbek legal framework and International Financial Institutions (IFI), the policies of the IFI's will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in case of withdrawal of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, structures or plantings) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.
Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 No. 5495	Stipulates those decisions on the withdrawal of land for state and public needs shall be allowed only after open discussion with the stakeholders whose land plots are planned to be withdrawn and after estimation of benefits and costs. Demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities in the process of land withdrawal is permitted after full compensation of the market value of the real estate and losses incurred by the owners in connection with such withdrawal.
Presidential Decree No.5742 of June 17th 2019 "On measures for the effective use of land and water resources in agriculture"	Article 5 states "To establish a procedure according to which: irrigated agricultural lands are taken under special protection; it is not allowed to allocate these lands for non-agricultural purposes, including for the construction of industrial and civil facilities (buildings and structures), except for the lands allocated by the Presidential Decree"
Presidential Decree on additional measures to unconditionally ensure the guarantee of the property rights of citizens and business entities" No. 5491 dated August 3rd 2019	This decree outlines measures to guarantee property rights of citizens and entrepreneurs: Land allocation for state and public purposes can be carried out only after consultation with the affected citizen/entrepreneur and assessment of costs (income / expenses). The land allocation permit will be issued only after the payment of compensation to the citizen/entrepreneur for the value of property based on market prices and losses related to the land allocation.

Legal Requirement	Summary
	Losses / expenses incurred as a result of the illegal execution of documents by a state body (official), will be compensated at the expense of this state body from any funds other than the republican budget and / or shall be compensated by officials who committed this illegal act.
Presidential Decree on measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of rights to land and their transformation into market assets." June 8, 2021	Along with several changes in land relations mentioned in the decree, the authority of district governors to allocate land directly is abolished. It is also prohibited to seize, reserve, or transfer land with any document. This means, from August 1, 2021, some rights on land of local governors will be restricted, and such restrictions will also affect the process of purchasing and leasing land. This is now forbidden for local governors to transfer land to citizens, businesses, organizations by making an immediate decision. Instead, agricultural land will be sold through an open electronic tender, and non-agricultural land will be sold through an online electronic auction with the right of ownership or lease. Although district governors have been deprived of direct land allocation, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, and Tashkent city saving a right to approve the results of the open electronic tender for agricultural lands. However, according to the President's press service, all decisions of regional governors on land relations will be subject to legal review by the Department of Justice. In addition, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, and the city of Tashkent will provide state organizations with land plots for state and public needs with the right of permanent use their decision.
Tax Code of Uzbekistan	The Tax Code (TC) is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters for individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in the TC.
Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Articles 23-24 of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that spouses have equal rights to own, use and dispose property if it is their joint ownership regardless of whether it was acquired in the name or financing of one of the spouses. Real estate or any other property cannot be sold or transferred in ownership without the consent of the other spouse. Article 25 states that property belonging to each spouse before marriage, or received by one of them as a present according to the procedures of inheritance or according to other non-paid transactions is their private property unless it is determined that the other spouse has invested in it thus increasing the value (capital, repairs, reconstruction etc).
Law about Valuation Activities (as amended on 29th June 2022)	Cancelled on 12.10.2021 Article 41: A valuation organization is a legal entity carrying out valuation activities. Amended on 12.10.2021 Article 11: A valuation is mandatory in case of a decision on the acceptance of objects, their recognition in full or on the right of common ownership in part to the state. Amended on 14 May 2014 Article 181: if necessary, in order to verify the reliability of the assessment report in accordance with the procedure established

Legal Requirement	Summary
	by law, an examination of this report may be carried out by another assessment organisation on a contractual basis. The results of the examination of the reliability of the assessment report are drawn up by an expert opinion. The expert opinion of the evaluation organization conducting the examination should contain an unbiased opinion on the reliability of the evaluation report. At the same time, this organization does not have the right to re-evaluate and make an expert opinion on the value of the object of evaluation. It is not allowed to involve an evaluation organization in conducting an examination of the reliability of an evaluation report that it has previously performed. If the customer does not agree with the expert opinion received on the reliability of the assessment report, the dispute is subject to consideration by the court. In order to conduct an expert examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object in disputed cases, an expert commission is created in accordance with the procedure established by law. The conclusion of the expert commission on the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object to establish the reliability of these materials is prepared exclusively by the court in accordance with the procedure established by law. If the assessment report is recognized by the court as unreliable, the expert commission for the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object, as determined by the court, re-evaluates the evaluation object and provides the court with an opinion on the value of the evaluation object.
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 1047 "On the Procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralised funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state or public needs" Dated 26th December 2018.	This law defines the sources of compensation payments based on the type of projects. It also establishes Republican Centralised Fund (RCF) as the main body which is responsible for the compensation payments to The Supervisory Board of the RCF is tasked with deciding on the allocation of funds for compensation.
Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 122 "On measures for the further improvement of the system of social protection of the population & widely introduction of modern ICT in the industry" passed on 5th March 2021 to cover the entitlement of vulnerable people.	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 Labour 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 legislations 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 from the beginning to

Legal Requirement	Summary
	the end of enrolment (admission, transfer from class, transfer, graduation). The Ministry 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 cities.
Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'Regarding appeals of individuals and legal entities" No 378 dated 3.12.2014 (with amendments on 17th August 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 (herein referred 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 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 15 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 original request.
Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Pasture Land No 538 dates 21.05.2019 (as amended on 06/06/2022).	This law stated that specially authorized state bodies in the field of use and protection of pastures are the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry (Article 5). Legal entities and individuals can use pastures by obtaining land plots for rent, including sublease. Pastures can be provided to individuals and legal entities based on open electronic competition. On the lands of the forest fund, pastures are used with the permission of the state forestry authorities. Based on an investment agreement or a public-private partnership, pastures that have gone out of circulation can be leased to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, agricultural enterprises, as well as investors who are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for agricultural production for a period that cannot be less than three years and must not exceed forty-nine years. Legal entities and individuals may sublease pastures put into use (without the right to transfer them to third parties) (Article 13).

Legal Requirement	Summary
	The right to use pastures is terminated in cases of liquidation of a legal entity, death of an individual, expiration of the period for which pastures were provided, use not for the intended purpose, irrational use, withdrawal of pasture lands for public needs, voluntary refusal to use pastures (Article 19). Pasture monitoring is a system for observing the state of pastures, and ongoing changes resulting from pasture use, to collect information on quantitative and qualitative data on pastures, assess and forecast their condition, and identify and eliminate negative processes. The monitoring is based on systematic observation data obtained through geobotanical surveys and pasture inventory. Monitoring data on the state of pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions are periodically posted on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 25). Legal entities and individuals are obliged to compensate for the damage caused to pastures as a result of pollution, irrational use, degradation of pastures and other violations of pasture legislation (Article 26).
Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan (PD-15) On measures for the implementation of modern mechanisms for the protection and rational use of pastures, effective from January 30, 2025	The Decree provides for the effective management of pastural land for livestock rearing and the karakul sheep wool production industry in particular. The Decree calls for the dissolution of the governing body formerly known as the Sericulture and Woold Industry Development (SWID) Committee, and the distribution of its functions between the new Veterinary Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture of Uzbekistan. The Veterinary Committee will manage pastural land lease and use for livestock farming and karakul wool production, while sericulture and silk-worm breeding will be administered by the Ministry of Agriculture and several research institutions. The Decree also sets a new basis for the allocation of pastural land over the E-Auction system (market), noting "The Veterinary Committee, together with the Ministry of Digital Technologies and the Ministry of Agriculture, shall launch the electronic platform "E-yaylov" by December 1, 2025, providing for the efficient use of pastures".
Presidential Decree UP-15 (January 2025) on Measures to Introduce Modern Mechanisms for the Protection and Rational Use of Pastures.	This Decree mandates the dissolution of the Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) Committee, and the transfer of its responsibilities to the (i) Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, and (ii) the Ministry of Agriculture. The Decree also establishes the electronic auction market system (E-Yaylov) for the sale of rights to pastural land to livestock farmers/ producers.
Presidential Decree UP-6243 (June 2021) on measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable protection of rights to land and their transformation into market assets	The Decree mandates a shift in the administration and allocation of land in Uzbekistan, such that local government authorities are no longer charged with the allocation of agricultural land.

Legal Requirement	Summary
Presidential Decree UP-15 (January 2024) on additional measures to improve the procedure for leasing agricultural land plots.	The Decree mandates the use of the electronic auction market system (E-Auksion) for the sale of rights to arable land to crop farmers/ agrarian producers.
Presidential Decree DP-18 - On the next measures to increase the fertility of agricultural crop areas and create favourable conditions for attracting investment in the industry	This Decree provides additional plans to enhance the effectiveness of the E-Auksion system in the market-based allocation of arable land. These measures include 'pilot E-Auksion marketing in select districts and funding schemes to support the establishment of crop farm businesses/ enterprises
Presidential Order PO-22 on additional measures for the introduction of a modern organizational system and financial support in the activities of household landowners and peasant farms	This Decree established provisions for support to dekhan farms, particularly those dealing with export-oriented crop farming. These provisions include administrative reforms, training and funding support to dekhan farmers, and special capacity building programs for dekhan farmers specializing in cultivation with high export potential

3.1.8 Legal Requirements for Rights of Way

Procedures for the right of way in Uzbekistan are the same for legal entities and individuals. Right of way or limited use of land plot is determined in the Land Code of Uzbekistan, mainly in Article 30 and 86, and in Article 173 of Civil Code (by term servitude), also in Resolution of Cabinet of Ministries No.911 dated on 16.11.2019.

In accordance with Article 30 of the Land Code, Article 173 of the Civil Code, Article 30 of Annex 1 of the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers No. 1060 dated December 29, 2018, right of way is established by agreement between persons demanding establishment of temporary land take and the owner, user, lessee, proprietor of foreign land plot. If they do not reach an agreement, the right of way shall be established in a limited order by court decision at the user's claim. The agreement on the right of way shall be subject to state registration and shall be preserved when the land plot is transferred to another person. Right of way agreement can be terminated in cases of the cessation of the reason according to which it was established.

Calculation and compensation of losses due to right of way agreement are performed in accordance with the Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers No.146 from 25 May 2011 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" and No. 911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities".

Article 30 of Land Code (LC) determines the following cases for getting right of way:

- Passing or going across somebody's land parcel;
- Carrying out drainage work on the land parcel;
- Using the land parcel for laying and maintaining of irrigation,
- Engineering, electrical power and other lines and nets,
- Probing of water and water well (for drinking) on the land parcel;
- Taking cattle across the land parcel; and
- Temporary use of the land parcel for carrying out prospecting, research and other work; creating on the land parcel of protection forest plants and other nature protection objects; other servitudes.

3.1.9 Requirements on Health Protection Zone

There is no specific requirement that establishes Health Protection Zone for Solar PVs and BESS, as such technologies are relatively new in country context. Nevertheless, SanPIN 0350-17 states following:

"Paragraph 2.11. of this SanPIN states "For objects not included in the sanitary classification, with new, insufficiently studied technologies that have no analogues in the country and abroad, with the presence of chemical and biological substances of the first and second hazard classes in the emissions into the atmosphere, the width of the HPZ is set individually in each specific case based on preliminary calculations and possible impact on human health". Since renewable power plants are new in Uzbekistan (and they are related to power plants) it is necessary to consult with the Sanitary Agency to determine HPZ for solar power plants, as well as its facilities.

As such Consultant has conducted series of consultations with Sanitary and Epidemiological Wellbeing agency (hereinafter SES) which is authorised to establish HPZ for facilities with new technology that are not listed in existing regulatory acts.

Based on the consultations, the following feedback was issued:

- Based on provisions in the law SanPIN 0236-07, the HPZ for OHTLs with a voltage rating of 220kV is 15 metres from the outermost conductors on each side of the line. For OHTLs with a rating of 500kV, the HPZ is 30 metres.
- No existing laws provide mandate a HPZ for PV power plants and BESS infrastructure. Nevertheless, SES recommended a precautionary setback of 50 metres and 250 metres, from the outermost electrical facilities installed on the PV power plants and BESS facilities respectively.

3.1.10 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.1050 on approval of rules for protection of power grid facilities (2018)

This decree establishes the procedure for mandating Grid Security Zones (GSZ) for power grid facilities, as well as special conditions for using land located within these exclusion zones, to ensure sustainable operation of the said facilities, with minimum risk to public health and safety, as well as vulnerable wildlife.

Grid Security Zones for power grid facilities shall be established on both sides of the power transmission line from the outermost wires and along the perimeter of substations at the following distances for voltages:

- 110kV – 20 meters from each outer-most conductor
- 220kV – 25 meters from each outer-most conductor
- 500kV – 30 meters from each outer-most conductor

3.2 Lender requirements

3.2.1 ADB

3.2.1.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 sets out the policy, objectives, scope, triggers and principles for the following three key Safeguards Requirements:

- Environmental Safeguards: requires screening and assessment of projects according to type, location, scale, and sensitivity and the magnitude of their potential environmental impacts, including direct, indirect, induced, and cumulative impacts.
- Involuntary Resettlement Safeguards: include screening and assessment of projects impacts of land acquisition and involuntary resettlement and proposes measures to address the impact identified.
- Indigenous Peoples Safeguards: screen and assess projects on impacts on Indigenous Peoples according to magnitude of impact in terms of customary rights of use and access to land and natural resource, socio-economic status, cultural and communal integrity, health, education, livelihood, social security status, the recognition of indigenous knowledge, and the level of vulnerability of the affected Indigenous Peoples community.
    - This Safeguard is not applicable to the proposed project based on the assessment undertaken under section 6.4.1 of this report.

1.For development projects funded by multiple financiers including ADB, the SPS promotes ADB's collaboration with the borrower/client and co-financiers to adopt a single social and environmental assessment and planning process and unified safeguard documentation, consultation, and disclosure requirements to satisfy the safeguard principles and requirements of ADB and the co-financiers.

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARD (SR2)

ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Requirements aims to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimise 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.

SR2 also applies to full or partial, permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.

ADB also requires that the client disseminates information to the affected persons and consult with them in a manner that commensurate with the anticipated project impacts on the PAPs. The client is required to inform and consult with the affected persons on resettlement and compensation options and to provide them with project-related information during resettlement planning and implementation. The information should be disclosed in a timely manner, in an accessible place, and in a form and language that the affected persons can understand.

2. Pertinent requirements under this Standard, include the following:

- Consideration of feasible alternative project designs and sites to avoid or at least minimize physical and/or economic displacement.
- Avoidance of forced eviction.
- Completion of Social Impact Assessment studies, including socioeconomic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them, as well as tasset inventory and valuation surveys. In the absence of relevant host government procedures, a cut-off date must be established for eligibility.
- Completion of asset inventory surveys and valuation at full replacement cost, with qualified valuators. The valuation methodology for determining replacement cost must be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents.
- Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based or where land is collectively owned, land-based compensation must be offered to PAPs, unless proven unfeasible or unacceptable to affected persons.
- Project-affected persons must be informed about the compensation modes available and land-based compensation must be offered on a priority basis, to PAPs whose affected livelihoods are land based.

- Compensation must be provided at full replacement cost (i.e., without deductions for depreciation, tax, interest, transactional costs and any other applicable expenses), and prior to the onset of permanent or temporary displacement.
- A comprehensive income and livelihood rehabilitation program, supported by an adequate budget, is in place to help displaced persons improve, or at least restore, their incomes and livelihoods, prior to the initiation of displacement.
- In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation measures to improve, or at least restore, affected persons' incomes or livelihoods will be planned.
- Livelihood restoration or resettlement plans must incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed.
- Vulnerable project-affected households must be identified, and dedicated, meaningful consultations must be held with this set of affected households for tailored assistance to improve their pre-project livelihoods status.
- Where a project involves the loss of community facilities, utilities or public amenities, or access thereto, these facilities will be replaced to ensure a better or similar level of service, based on consultation with the affected community and relevant government stakeholders to identify and agree upon suitable alternatives.
- Measures must be in place to ensure meaningful participation of women and men in any consultations about resettlement, including appropriate times of meetings, transport, childcare support, as well as convening women only meetings when necessary.
- Meaningful consultation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, must be organized throughout the process of resettlement planning and implementation.
- Establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for effective and timely management of grievances in relation to land-take or land access interruption, related compensation and additional livelihood restoration support, particularly those form vulnerable affected land users, during the land acquisition process and project implementation.

Further requirements of the ADB SPS and SR 2 in relation to land acquisition and involuntary displacement are summarized in Section 3.3 of this Plan.

3.2.1.2 ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001

The Social Protection Strategy requires the Borrower to comply with applicable national labour laws in relation to the project, and take the measures to comply with the core labour standards of the International Labor Organisation (ILO).

3.2.1.3 ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998

ADB's policy on gender and development (GAD), approved in 1998, adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity. This requires gender concerns to be treated as a cross-cutting theme influencing all social and economic processes.

The GAD policy provides a policy framework; introduces institutional mechanisms to address gender concerns in ADB's programme of activities; and supports a greater emphasis on gender issues in all ADB operations.

3.2.1.4 Accountability mechanism (2012)

The Accountability Mechanism aims to offer an independent and effective platform for individuals negatively impacted by ADB-supported projects to express their concerns, seek solutions to their issues, and request a compliance review of alleged breaches by ADB of its operational policies and procedures that may have caused or could potentially cause them direct and significant harm.

The key change introduced in 2003 to the Accountability Policy was the creation of two distinct yet complementary stages within the Accountability Mechanism:

- Consultation phase, which involves a Special Project Facilitator (SPF) to address the concerns of individuals impacted by ADB-funded projects using informal and flexible approaches; and
- Compliance review phase, which involves a Compliance Review Panel (CRP) to examine alleged breaches of ADB's operational policies and procedures that have caused or could cause direct and significant harm to affected people.

3.2.2 EBRD

Performance Requirement 1 outlines the need for assessing social impacts as part of ESIA. This is interpreted to include socio-economic effects to individuals/groups/populations that may be impacted by a project.

Performance Requirement 5 on land acquisition, involuntary resettlement and economic displacement refers to Involuntary resettlement as both physical displacement (relocation or loss of shelter) and economic displacement (loss of assets or resources, and/or loss of access to assets or resources that leads to loss of income sources or means of livelihood) as a result of project-related land acquisition and/or restrictions on land use.

Where resettlement is government led, PS5 requires, 'the client (to) collaborate with the responsible government agency, to the extent permitted by the agency, to achieve outcomes that are consistent with the objectives of this PR.'

In addition, where EBRD co-finances development projects with multilateral development banks and bilateral development institutions, EBRD's Environmental and Social Policy (2019) requires EBRD to cooperate with them in order to agree on a common approach for project assessment, appraisal, management of environmental and social risks and impacts, monitoring and reporting. A common approach may be acceptable to EBRD, provided that such an approach is materially consistent in content and outcomes with this Policy, including the Performance Requirements. The Bank will require the Project Developer to apply either the Bank's requirements or the common approach to the project.

3.2.3 IFC

Several of the IFC Performance Standards have elements that relate to socio-economics. Key requirements for the assessment of socio-economic impacts are outlined in PS1, whilst PS5 on Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement has important requirements relating to projects that acquire land or will necessitate physical or economic displacement to PAPs, including compensatory measures.

With regard to stakeholder engagement, all of the IFC Performance Standards include requirements for an amount of stakeholder consultation/engagement (either in the EIA, or as part of the future ESMS) and therefore the project will require a level of engagement. In particular, IFC Performance Standard 1 on "Social and Environmental Assessment and Management Systems" describes the stakeholder engagement requirements in more depth. It states the following:

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

- Stakeholder analysis and planning.
- Disclosure and dissemination of information.
- Consultation and participation.
- Grievance mechanism.
- On-going reporting to Affected Communities.

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

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

- Begin early in the process of identification of environmental and social risks and impacts and continue on an on-going basis as risks and impacts arise.
- Be based on the prior disclosure and dissemination of relevant, transparent, objective, meaningful and easily accessible information which is in a culturally appropriate local language(s) and format and is understandable to Affected Communities.
- Focus inclusive engagement on those directly affected as opposed to those not directly affected.
- Be free of external manipulation, interference, coercion, or intimidation.
- Enable meaningful participation, where applicable; and
- Be documented.

3.3 Gap Analysis

The matrix below provides a comparative overview of mandatory requirements and lender performance standards in relation to land acquisition, restriction of land-use, livelihood restoration, and relevant reconciliation measures.

Table 3-2 Gap analysis for mandatory requirements on involuntary resettlement and livelihood restoration in relation to lender requirements

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to Bridge the Gap
Applicability of resettlement/ displacement safeguards	Based on the EBRD PR 1, the assessment of E&S impacts (including displacement) should include influence areas associated with the project-associated facilities.	The ADB SPS prescribes the assessment and management of environmental impacts resulting financed projects and non-financed project-associated facilities.	Based on the IFC PS 1, the assessment of E&S impacts (including displacement) should include influence areas associated with the project-associated facilities.	While the EBRD PR1 and IFC PS1 require the management of involuntary displacement pertaining to Associated Facilities, the ADB SPS does not have explicit requirements for the mitigation of land acquisition and livelihood impacts related with project-associated facilities.	The land acquisition laws and decrees in Uzbekistan do not recognize Associated Facilities relevant to development projects.	The most stringent requirements under the EBRD PR5 and IFC PS5 will be upheld to ensure that the impact assessment related to involuntary displacement and related resettlement planning/ safeguards are carried out for the Project's associated facilities, which include the 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs.
Avoidance or minimization of displacement	The client will avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement	The Project will avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible to minimise involuntary resettlement by	The client will avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by	There is no difference in the IFI requirements for avoidance of involuntary physical and economic displacement, as a	The land belongs to the state and can be withdrawn for state and public needs including for	A Presidential Resolution was issued to provide a mandate for the Project. Land expropriation is necessary for the implementation of public investments, particularly

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
		exploring project design alternatives.	exploring alternative project designs.	priority in the management of land acquisition and resettlement.	realization of important socio-economic and investment project.	those of strategic importance. A progressive site selection process was carried out as part of the Project's technical feasibility studies, and locational alternatives were refined further as part of the Project's ESIA and LALRP studies, through early-stage stakeholder engagement and field reconnaissance. Project sites with the least impact on private property and livelihoods were reviewed for all project facilities (i.e., PV power plants, BESS, sub-station, powerlines and access roads).
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and impacts associated with the project.	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts including collection of census data of the affected persons.	Requires that a client prepares a LALRP in case of Projects involving physical and economic displacement including collection of appropriate socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs	The IFI requirements have a common requirement for the preparation of a resettlement plant or LALRP, to guide the acquisition of land for project development, the detailed assessment of related	There is no requirement to prepare an integrated standalone LALRP, based on expert asset inventory and valuation. There is no comparable	Following the identification of the potential for economic displacement during the ESIA process, and LALRP has been developed to mitigate the risks associated with loss of residential and income generating assets and resources. The Plan draws on

ELEMENT	EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT 5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARD 5	DIFFERENCE IN IFI REQUIREMENTS	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
				involuntary displacement, compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration safeguards, as well as relevant stakeholder engagement.	requirement for conducting a socio-economic survey.	dedicated census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, to ensure the delivery of effective compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration measures for all categories of project-affected entities, in line with mandatory and lender-prescribed performance requirements.
Eligibility for compensation	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: • Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including customary & traditional rights recognised under national laws). • Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: • Persons with formal legal rights to land lost in its entirety or in part. • Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claim of such lands that are recognizable under national laws. • Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part	PS 5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: • Those who have formal legal rights to the land or assets they occupy or use. • Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable	The IFI requirements have an equivalent categorization of PAHs based on legitimacy of tenure, and corresponding scope of entitlements. Compensation must be provided at full replacement cost, and prior to the onset of permanent or temporary displacement. Project-affected persons must also be informed about the compensation modes	The Land Code and other pertinent legislation mandate the provision of compensation and transitional support for landholders with legitimate rights to land, exclusively. There are no requirement for compensation at full replacement cost, prior to impact, and land-for-land compensation for	Livelihood restoration measures, including compensation, transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives will be provided for all PAPs, including those who do not have legal rights to productive land and common resources (e.g., informal herders in Nurobod district). However, the scope of compensation entitlements will differ according to the tenure status of each PAP.

ELEMENT	EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT 5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARD 5	DIFFERENCE IN IFI REQUIREMENTS	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws. • Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy.	who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land. ADB also requires that: • Those with no formal/recognizable right on the land are entitled to be compensated for their non-land assets at replacement cost and for rehabilitation assistance. • Land compensation (instead of cash) for PAPs whose livelihoods are land-based is preferred.	under national law. • Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets that they occupy or use.	available and land-based compensation must be offered on a priority basis, to PAPs whose affected livelihoods are land based, The three standards all promote land-for-land compensation for PAPs with land-based affected livelihoods.	agricultural land-users. Furthermore, the presidential resolution issued for the Project provides that the Ministry of Energy is exempt from delivery of compensation for agricultural land subject to expropriation.	Furthermore, valuation standards and compensation eligibility criteria provided in national legislation (preceding the Presidential Resolution), will be upheld as a basis for asset inventory and valuation surveys, to meet lender performance requirements.
Inventory of affected assets and establishment of a cut-off date	The client shall carry out an inventory of affected assets including land, structures, crops, communal amenities & natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets.	An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated	The client will carry out an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community level. This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for	The IFI standards do not differ in their requirement for (a) baseline socioeconomic surveys and (b) asset inventory and valuation surveys to be conducted after a pre-disclosed cut-off	The asset compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out an inventory for the affected assets. However, this does not include any specific	A cut-off date was established based on the timeline for the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys. The cut-off date was issued to the PAPs and publicized within the wider affected communities, to create awareness around the time limit for survey and valuation of project-affected assets.

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).	throughout the project area.	eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.	date, to ensure the following: - Compensation at full replacement cost for physical assets - Supplementary livelihood restoration measures to restore pre-displacement income earning capacity	requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date. Baseline socioeconomic surveys are also not required for land acquisition associated with development projects.	
Premature displacement of Project-Affected Persons	The EBRD PR 5 requires full census and asset inventory surveys and compensation at full replacement value (and other applicable livelihood restoration measures) prior to the onset of impact. The standard also requires the avoidance of forced eviction.	The ADB SR 2 also requires full-on LALRP surveys and the provision of compensation entitlements prior to the onset of impacts such as loss of assets and income streams due to stoppage of land use/ withdrawal from land. The standard also stresses efforts to prevent forced eviction, and measures to	The IFC PS 5 requires full census and asset inventory surveys and compensation at full replacement value (and other applicable livelihood restoration measures) prior to the onset of impact. The standard also requires the avoidance of forced eviction.	The standards are consistent in the emphasis on full, fair and timely compensation prior to the onset of any losses associated with land expropriation and other land acquisition or project activities which disrupt or restrict pre-project land use. The standards also require close engagement with	National legislation requires compensation prior to land take or land use restriction, with penalties applicable for late compensation payments. However, the law also requires landholders to cede their land use rights upon the	All PAPs associated with the Project must be surveyed to assess pre-displacement asset ownership and income status, and compensation for project-related loss of assets and income streams must be provided in advance of the impact occurring. Any instances of premature land abandonment due to early land expropriation progress (relative to Project Developer's site acquisition for construction) must be

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	Premature displacement (early abandonment of land and resulting asset/ income losses without compensation is a non-compliance which requires corrective action to ensure that the impacts are reassessed and mitigated such that any prematurely displaced households and businesses are not rendered worse off and more vulnerable.	manage any such cases of displacement. Premature displacement (early abandonment of land and resulting asset/ income losses without compensation is a non-compliance which requires corrective action to ensure that the impacts are reassessed and mitigated such that any prematurely displaced households and businesses are not rendered worse off and more vulnerable.	Premature displacement (early abandonment of land and resulting asset/ income losses without compensation is a non-compliance which requires corrective action to ensure that the impacts are reassessed and mitigated such that any prematurely displaced households and businesses are not rendered worse off and more vulnerable.	PAPs at all stages of the land acquisition and LALRP process, to ensure all livelihood impacts are minimized and mitigated accordingly, and that any vulnerable PAPs are given special attention at every stage of the LALRP development and implementation.	completion of land expropriation through Land Allotment Orders, irrespective of whether compensation has been delivered or not.	mitigated through a supplemental and retrospective assessment of early displacement impacts, impact monitoring, and the delivery of additional compensation and livelihood restoration measures as soon as possible after the onset of impact. The Project Lenders and Project Developer will undertake a Social Compliance Audit (SCA) to ensure that all cases of premature displacement which have not been captured in the LALRP are identified and assessed for relevant mitigation.
Grievance mechanism	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with PR5 and PR10 in order to receive and address concerns regarding the Project in a	The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other	The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism in accordance with the requirements set out in PS1 in order to be able to address any specific project	The IFI standards consistently require the establishment of a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) as early as possible in the E&S assessment process, in time for resettlement-related	In case of a disagreement with the decision to withdraw land, the land bowner/user can appeal the decision in court. There is however, no requirement for	A grievance mechanism, which aligns with guiding principles set out in relevant lender policies and standards has been instituted for the Project, at the outset of the project ESIA. The GRM has been publicized within project-

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
	timely manner. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.	concerns about the compensation process. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.	surveys, planning and the implementation of resettlement plans.	a project specific GRM.	affected communities and is available to PAPs. The GRM serves to ensure that any grievances relating to the LALRP and other activities are received and addressed in a timely and responsive manner.
Information disclosure	The client should summarise the information for public disclosure to ensure that the affected people understand the compensation procedures and know what to expect at the various stages of the project (for example, when an offer will be made to them, how long they will have to respond, grievance procedures, legal procedures to be followed if negotiations fall).	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable methods will be used.	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with objectives of PS5.	All of the IFI standards have a common requirement for meaningful disclosure and consultation, which must begin as early as possible in the E&S assessment process, to inform affected communities and land users about the project plans and progress. Physical disclosure and online disclosure of project E&S documents, including resettlement plans/ LALRPs is required (with communities, on the project developers' and project lenders' websites).	No requirement for information disclosure exists in Uzbekistan through the land withdrawal and compensation process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the LALRP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and IFC PS 5 requirements.

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to bridge the gap
Stakeholder consultations	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client is required to consult with affected persons and communities and facilitate their early informed participation in decision making process.	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts.	Consultations shall be conducted to allow informed participation of those affected by the project.	As stated above, the standards equally require appropriate and meaningful consultation means for all sections of affected communities and PAPs, particularly marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as women, children, households in extreme poverty, PAPs without legally recognizable rights to land, Indigenous Peoples (IPs) etc. Consultation should begin as early as possible in the project preparation phase and continue into operation, and it should involve timely disclosure of project information and collection of feedback from all parties without intimidation, and through means that	Requires matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities but there are no specific requirements for consultations with the PAPs	To be reconciled through the consultations with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders and agencies throughout the implementation of the LALRP.

Element	EBRD Performance Requirement 5	ADB's Safeguard Requirement 2: Involuntary Resettlement	IFC Performance Standard 5	Difference in IFI Requirements	Uzbekistan Legislation	Measures to Bridge the Gap
				are culturally appropriate and commensurate to the level of social and livelihood impacts. The LALRP/ resettlement plans and relevant entitlements must be disclosed for consultation with the affected parties, prior to the finalization of these plans. A GRM should be publicized and made accessible to project stakeholders.		
Vulnerable groups	PR 5 requires special attention to be paid to vulnerable groups and ensure that they are not disadvantaged in the compensation process and are fully aware of their entitlements and rights.	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will ensure that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved	PS 5 requires that special attention is provided to the needs of the poor and vulnerable to assist in restoring/improving their pre-project standard of living and livelihoods.	All of the IFI standards require specific attention to vulnerable affected land users (PAPs) in LALRP-related disclosure and consultation, surveys, impact assessment and dedicated compensation and livelihood restoration planning. However, the ADB SR2 specifies a stringent requirement for the	The Tax Code regulates compensation of vulnerable groups in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax but does not provide requirements for additional support to vulnerable groups in relation	Targeted supplementary livelihood restoration assistance will be provided to vulnerable PAPs in accordance with EBRD, ADB and IFC performance requirements.

ELEMENT	EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT 5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARD 5	DIFFERENCE IN IFI REQUIREMENTS	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		and not merely restored.		improvement of livelihoods relative for vulnerable groups, relative to their pre-displacement livelihood status and living conditions.	to helping them improve their livelihoods.	
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	• All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support. • Compensation for losses at full replacement cost and transitional support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works.	When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance/transitional support to help them improve or restore their standards of living.	The standards have the same requirement in terms of compensation at full replacement value, which excludes deductions related to depreciation, tax, interest, and other transaction costs. The standards also stipulate the payment of compensatory entitlements in advance of the onset of impact (i.e., eviction and displacement due to construction and other occupation/ intrusive land use related to projects.	Land owners/tenants are entitled to have the right to be compensated in full (including lost profit). Replacement land should also be provided to legal land users/tenants.	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost and transitional support provided as needed.

ELEMENT	EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT 5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARD 5	DIFFERENCE IN IFI REQUIREMENTS	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
Monitoring of LALRP Implementation	PR 5 requires consultations to continue during the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the PR.	ADB requires monitoring and assessment of outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. As part of this, the following reports will be prepared for the Project: • Semi-annual Social Monitoring Report (SMR)throughout the construction period, or quarterly SMR for complex projects. • LALRP completion audit report	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of a LALRP and take corrective actions as necessary.	All of the IFI standards require internal and external monitoring, evaluation and reporting during project construction and operation, to ensure that all of the LALRP commitments are delivered as planned, and that the outputs, outcomes and impacts of these commitments are met in line with the project lenders' standard requirements. EBRD notably requires the preparation of a Land Acquisition and Resettlement Execution Report following the provision of compensation, to ensure the delivery of compensation at full replacement value, for all PAPs, prior to the onset of displacement for each PAP. Both EBRD PR 5 and IFC PS 6 also require completion audits	No provision for monitoring is provided in the Uzbekistan law.	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the LALRP.

ELEMENT	EBRD PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENT 5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD REQUIREMENT 2: INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PERFORMANCE STANDARD 5	DIFFERENCE IN IFI REQUIREMENTS	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
				after the project LALRPs are substantially implemented, to ensure the success of full-on LALRP execution. Any non-conformances identified through monitoring and reporting will require the preparation of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for remedial action.		

4 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

4.1 Project Alternatives

4.1.1 Locational alternatives

4.1.1.1 PV power plant and BESS facilities

A range of factors determine the suitability of a given site for solar power generation. As such, the identification of candidate sites and final site selection are based on a number of technical feasibility studies. Site investigation undertaken as part of the feasibility studies took stock of viability factors including:

- Solar resources
- Area and land-use
- Climatic extremes and hazards
- Geotechnical and hydrological conditions

A number of locational alternatives were evaluated on the basis of E&S sensitivities, among other criteria, at the outset of the Sazagan Power Purchase (SPP) Scheme. In the early stages of feasibility studies, the Government of Uzbekistan, through the Ministry of Energy, engaged GOPA Consulting to provide technical support in identifying sites suitable for the projects planned under the scheme.

4.1.1.2 Alternative sites for the PV power plant and BESS

At the E&S constraints screening stage, a number of critical E&S constraints were identified on the site originally earmarked for the establishment of a combined 500 MW PV plant and a contiguous 500 MW PV plant site planned under the associated Samarkand II PV and BESS Project. These constraints included a housing project planned within the common PV plant location, a hazardous waste disposal facility which overlapped with the initially planned BESS site, as well as utility infrastructure, including a large gas pipeline and OHTL.

The project design was modified subsequently, to avoid impact on these key sensitive features. Due to spatial constraints and the absence of suitable and low-value (non-agricultural) land within the same general area, the 500 MW PV power plant design was split, and the larger 400 MW section was moved to an alternative location about 70-km away from the original designated site. As a result, a 70-km OHTL was designed to enable long-range power transmission from the relocated power plant to the Nurobod sub-station, which was sited nearby the original location.

The analysis of alternative sites considered for the PV power plant and BESS infrastructure is presented in Table 4-1 below.

Table 4-1 Alternative sites considered for the PV plant and BESS infrastructure

Site Option	Land access and Livelihoods
Alternative 1: Original layout 	The PV plant site location coincided with a planned housing project, a gas pipeline and an existing OHTL. It also encompassed multiple privately held agricultural land parcels.
Alternative 2 Avoidance of utility assets and housing project site 	The new location of the PV power plant portion will result in the displacement of three formal, pastoral landholders, and 21 herders with customary land rights. No physical displacement will occur as a result of project land-take, however a project LALRP will be developed and implemented to restore affected livelihoods to pre-pre-project or better standards.

Based on the outcomes of the reviews and surveys carried out for the two project alternatives. Alternative/ Option 2 is considered to be a more favourable alternative from a land acquisition perspective. The LALRP presented in this document is therefore based on Alternative 2.

4.1.1.3 Alternative routes for the 70-km OHTL

At the outset of the Project, an E&S constraints screening study was undertaken to identify key E&S sensitivities which may influence the project siting and layouts. This high-level screen entailed literature surveys and satellite imagery reviews. At this stage, a number of key receptors were identified, including visible structures (i.e., built assets) along the 70-km OHTL corridor. These constraints were fed back to the OHTL design team, with a view to adjusting the layout in avoidance of the sensitive features.

At the ESIA scoping stage, consultations with the Ministry of Mining and Geology indicated the presence of a Uranium prospecting site along a section of the 70-km OHTL in Nurobod District. The OHTL route was adjusted subsequently to avoid this prospective mine area, in line with the regulatory requirements for grid security setbacks. In addition, during the commencement of the LALRP census, an intensive farm was identified along the 70-km route. Another round of adjustment was made to avoid this high-value agricultural property, in consultation with the property owner.

The analysis of alternative routes considered for the 70-km OHTL is presented in Table 4-2 below.

Table 4-2 Alternative routes considered for the 70-km OHTL

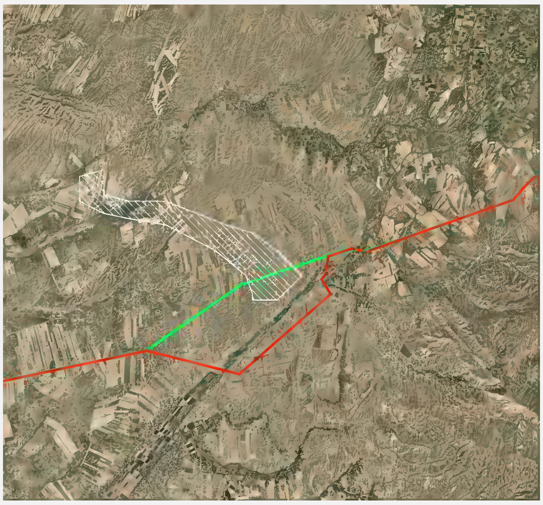
Based on the outcomes of the reviews and surveys carried out for the two project alternatives. Alternative 3 is considered to be a more favourable alternative from a land acquisition perspective. The LALRP presented in this document is therefore based on Alternative 2.

4.1.2 No project alternative

The zero alternative is not regarded as favourable, as the project is set to deliver on nationally important energy security objectives, in face of the ongoing power shortages across the country. In addition, the Project aligns with the national movement towards a cleaner and more efficient power sector, to meet the rising domestic demand for energy.

Table 4-3 Alternative routes considered for the 70-km OHTL

OHTL Route Option	Land access and Livelihoods
Alternative 1: Original layout 	The total number of land users along the original OHTL route (as established by the preliminary LALRP census) was 74 PAPs. Economic displacement was triggered by temporary and permanent the land-take plan for construction of the OHTL and the establishment of OHTL towers (and tree clearance). Physical displacement was not triggered along the OHTL footprint.

OHTL Route Option	Land access and Livelihoods
Alternative 2: Avoidance of uranium mine 	Following the deviation to avoid the Uranium mine/ prospecting area, the LALRP census for the new OHTL footprint determined the total number of affected land users (PAPs) to be 80, as seven additional PAPs were subject to economic displacement by the new route and OHTL footprint.
Alternative 3 Avoidance of intensive farm section 	The count of affected land assets and PAPs did not change following the subsequent deviation to avoid high-value farm property. However, the final variation of the OHTL will have the minimal (best-case) impact on the affected enterprise.

4.2 Land Acquisition

4.2.1 Land expropriation process and timeline

The Project Developer entered into a PPA with the Ministry of Energy (represented by NEGU JSC) of Uzbekistan in March 2023. On 4th July 2023, a Presidential Decree (PD) was issued to mandate the project plan and relevant land expropriation (Appendix A). The scope of the current decree and expropriation directive does not include the Project's OHTL facilities, pending the completion of detailed design for this component. Between July and August 2023, project-affected land users with pre-existing lease rights completed notarized applications for the voluntary return of their landholdings to state reserves, in recognition of the public investment project and the PD. In November 2022, a Land Allotment Order was issued (by the Samarkand Regional Khokimiyat) to confirm that the agricultural land returned to state reserves was thereafter reclassified as industrial land and assigned to the Project. The land expropriation process and timeline are outlined in the chart overleaf.

Due to changes in Uzbekistan's legal framework for land administration, the legal process and institutional set-up for land expropriation has changed. Formerly, the regional and district authorities had the power to both (i) allocate agricultural land leaseholds to residents, and (ii) issue eviction notices to lessees during land expropriation. However, with the introduction of new legislation, agricultural land leaseholds are allocated through an e-auction (competitive bid) market, and local authorities no longer have the mandate to allot land or issue eviction/land-use restriction notices upon expropriation for projects led by private-sector developers.

In the current framework, for projects led by private developers, because eviction/ land-use restriction notices are no longer issued by local authorities after the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) termination or updates, the loss of land use rights generally becomes effective after the submission of the 'notarized application for voluntary return of land'. In practice, PAPs with pre-project landholdings can refer to the district khokimiyats and project developers to seek a verbal concession for continued land-use, until the start of actual construction. In the event that PAPs fail to move from project-affected land in the weeks leading up to construction, then an eviction process is launched through the Uzbekistan Agricultural Inspection Institute.

In this case the PAPs did not seek verbal concession to continue using their land plots, after submitting their notarized application for the return of land to state reserves, and most of the land users abandoned the sites by the time of the draft (Phase I) LALRP local disclosure.

July 2023

Presidential Decree issued to mandate the Project based on the PPA

July/ August 2023

- ESIA Scoping visits & LALRP early census
- Notarized applications for the return of land (from private leasehold) to state reserves

August/ September 2023

Detailed LALRP surveys, including asset inventory and valuation surveys

November 2023

Land Allotment Order for the reallocation of agricultural land returned to state reserves to industrial land

January 2025

Site Access Agreement for LNTP activities (including geotechnical surveys) within the project sites

April/ May 2025

Land Lease Agreement for NTP (construction) and operational activities within the project sites

Figure 4-1 Land expropriation process and timeline for the PV plant and BESS facilities

4.2.1.1 Early land expropriation and premature displacement

As detailed in Section 7.5, a number of Project-Affected Households (PAHs) experienced premature economic displacement, as they abandoned the project-affected land parcels which they had been using informally prior to the Project, before the start of the Project Developer's permanent land-use restrictions for construction and prior compensation and livelihood restoration assistance support.

The households' premature withdrawal from project-affected land was not intended to occur, however it took place due to insufficient communication and coordination between the Project Developer, LALRP Consultant and the PAPs in all of the months between the start of the LALRP survey in 2023 and the months leading up to the completion of the LALRP and start of construction. Nevertheless, upon the receipt of information regarding the early abandonment of project-affected land, the Project Lenders and Project Developer commissioned a full-on Social Compliance Audit (SCA) to investigate the full extent of the premature displacement impact on the project sites where land expropriation had begun (i.e., PV power plant and BESS sites in Nurobod District).

The SCA study was led by the Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) and supported by the LALRP Consultant; it involved additional household-level consultation with all PAHs and PABs associated with these sites. A Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was developed upon the conclusion of the SCA. Based on the SCA outcomes and CAP, the LALRP Consultant revised the LALRP reports and compensation/ LALRP packages for follow-up disclosure and PAP feedback, to ensure that additional compensation and other livelihood restoration measures (as applicable) are provided to mitigate the impacts associated with the early abandonment of affected land.

4.2.1.2 Delayed land expropriation for the Project's overhead transmission lines

The identification of a suitable location and layout for the Project's PV power plant and BESS facilities was a relatively early process which was ultimately led by the Project Developer and their consultants for early feasibility and engineering studies. Because the land expropriation process for the project OHTLs is dependent on the outcomes of detailed feasibility surveys and detailed design by the EPC Contractor, the identification of viable OHTL routes and OHTL tower locations is a more time-consuming process which only began after the appointment of the EPC Contractor in late 2024.

At the time of this assessment, the detailed feasibility studies and design for the project OHTLs were ongoing, and the Presidential Decree (mandate) for the Project had not been updated to confirm the extent and location of permanent land-take for the OHTL towers. For this reason, subsequent regional and district-level Land Allotment Orders (LAOs) for OHTL-related land expropriation had also not been issued. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Energy of Uzbekistan, Local Government Authorities (i.e., regional and district-level khokimiyats), the Project Developer and the EPC Contractor had initiated the process for establishing easement and compensation agreements with titled landholders (e.g., farm owners) for temporary land access along the existing OHTL routes, to conduct detailed feasibility studies (e.g., geotechnical investigation on tower sites).

Because the design and land acquisition process for the OHTLs had a longer timeframe, the LALRP surveys for the Project has been split into two phases, namely Phase I and Phase II. Likewise, the disclosure of the LALRP report and LALRP packages has been split into two stages, in line with the Phase I and Phase II for LALRP surveys and LALRP reports. The tentative timeline for Phase II LALRP surveys, final updates to the LALRP document and compensation/ LALRP agreements, and leftover land expropriation for PAPs associated with the project OHTLs are detailed in Section 12 of this Report.

4.2.2 Project land-take

The majority of the project sites fall within land tracts zoned for agricultural land-use. The Project's land acquisition process will involve the reallocation of the land for industrial use. The Project's itemized land-take is presented in Table 4-4 below. The overall footprint includes both temporary and permanent areas in the Project's construction and O&M phases respectively.

Table 4-4 Estimated land-take during construction and operation

SN	Project Site	Area (ha)	
		Temporary (Construction Footprint)	Permanent (O&M Footprint)
11.	100 MW PV power plant	216	216
12.	100 MW PV power plant access road	0.05	0.05
13.	400 MW PV power plant	800	800
14.	400 MW PV power plant access road	0.42	0.42
15.	Nurobod BESS	16.8	16.8
16.	Nurobod BESS underground cable	0.04	0.0
17.	Pooling station	8.5	8.5
18.	4.9-km (220 KV) OHTL	24.8	0.3
19.	70-km (220 kV) OHTL	376.8	3.6
20.	11-km (220 kV) LILO OHTLs	132.4	1.4
2.	13-km (220 kV) LILO OHTLs	114.4	1.4
Total		**1690.2**	**1048.5**

As elaborated in Section 7 of this Plan, the Project will trigger economic displacement in the districts of Nurobod, Pastdargom and Samarkand. A total of 203 entities are subject to involuntary displacement, including 189 titled and non-titled landholders and 14 workers.

5 Census and Socioeconomic Surveys

5.1 Survey Objectives

5.1.1 LALRP census

The objectives of the LALRP census include the following:

- To identify the types of land use within all project sites.
- To establish the number of project-affected landholdings within the project sites, and the pre-project tenure of all privately held land parcels.
- To quantify potential land-take and livelihood impacts in terms of the number of Project-Affected Persons.
- To gather household-specific information for profiling the pre-project (baseline) structure and socioeconomic situation of PAHs.
- To identify PAHs that are socioeconomically vulnerable in the context of livelihood restoration planning for special additional relocation and income restoration measures.
- Based on a Social Compliance Audit (SCA) led by the LESA, to identify any Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and Project-Affected Businesses (PABs) who abandoned project-affected land prior to the Project Developer's land use restrictions at the start of construction and payment of compensation, and to assess the early displacement impacts on any such PAP.

In general, the LALRP census commenced with an early-stage investigation into potentially impacted property and entities subject to associated livelihood impacts. The first round of the census entailed a series of written and in-person consultations, and cadastral reviews with resident khokimiyats at the district and regional level. The purpose of these engagements was to delineate land parcels situated within the project sites and gather general information on pre-existing land-use and ownership.

> **Note**: The LALRP census and socioeconomic surveys were designed and implemented to capture all historical land users with legal and customary (or otherwise informal) claims to land parcels designated for the Project immediately prior to the commencement of the project and the onset of land expropriation procedures.

Further, this round of census involved walkovers to identify establishments within the project sites, as well as a series of land-use surveillance visits to identify less apparent land-use around common resources, and seasonal land-use in particular.

Generally, the second and final stage of the census was carried out in parallel with the socioeconomic and asset inventory/ valuation surveys, to garner more specific information for the quantification and categorization of PAPs. The census survey was conducted through questionnaire-guided consultations with PAPs, on their respective property.

5.1.2 LALRP socioeconomic survey

In general, the LALRP-oriented socioeconomic survey was carried out with all of the Project-Affected Households (PAHs) who were available for in-depth consultations, along the mandatory asset inventory (valuation) surveys. The objectives of the socioeconomic survey include the following:

- To garner supplementary information on potentially impacted landholdings and attached assets.
- To enable participatory project design to minimize the scale of land expropriation and resultant livelihood impacts, and to ensure transparency with regard to practicable avoidance of resettlement through precautionary and consultative planning.

The socioeconomic survey was conducted within the PAHs' affected property, alongside the advanced census survey and asset inventory/ valuation survey, by way of questionnaire guided consultations. At the time of these surveys, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) were held with PAHs and PABs, to obtain information regarding household-specific preferences and priorities in terms of compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives.

5.2 Survey Timeline

5.2.1 Phasing of LALRP surveys based on design progress

As noted in Section 4.2.1.2, the feasibility studies and detailed design for the project OHTLs have a much more extended (longer) timeframe than that of the feasibility study and detailed design process for the Project's PV power plant and BESS facilities. For this reason, the Project's LALRP survey, reporting and local disclosure process has been split into two phases, namely Phase I and Phase II.

The table below provides an overview of the LALRP census and socioeconomic survey phasing, outlining the scope and timeframe of each phase.

Table 5-1 Survey phasing, scope and timeline

Survey Phase	Scope	Timeline
LALRP census and socioeconomic survey – Phase I	- All impacts associated with the PV power plant and BESS sites - Impacts along preliminary routes for the 4.9-km OHTL, 70-km OHTL and LILO OHTLs (with exception of OHTL tower foundations)	August 2023 – October 2024
LALRP census and socioeconomic survey – Phase II	- Impacts along OHTL route deviations (after advance feasibility surveys and detailed design) - Impacts associated with tower foundations along the 4.9-km OHTL, 70-km OHTL and LILO OHTLs	August 2025 – November 2025

5.2.1.1 LALRP surveys and reporting – Phase I

Phase I of the LALRP surveys and reporting was carried out between 30 August 2023 and 25 October 2024. The surveys included the LALRP census and socioeconomic survey for the following project facilities and impacts:

- All construction-phase and operational (permanent) impacts from the establishment of the PV power plant and BESS facilities.
- All impacts from the establishment of the establishment of the 4.9-km OHTL, 70-km OHTL, and LILO OHTLs except:

(i) Impacts associated with permanent land-take for the OHTL tower footings.

(ii) Impacts associated with OHTL route deviations, which were planned after the completion of the Phase I LALRP survey and reporting.

Therefore, Phase I of the LALRP surveys, reporting and local disclosure covered all project sites and impacts, with the exception of impacts associated with the OHTL pylon foundation footprint, and impacts from short OHTL route deviations which were provisionally delineated by August 2025.

The reason that the OHTL pylon foundation sites could not be surveyed during Phase I of the LALRP surveys and reporting (2023-2024) is because at that stage, the Project's EPC Contractor was not appointed, and detailed feasibility surveys and related design progress were outstanding. The LALRP Consultant received information on the types and maximum number of different OHTL towers/ pylons along each powerline, however specific sites that are suitable for the OHTL tower foundations were not identified at the earlier stage.

Likewise, the reason for the exclusion of the latest OHTL route deviations from Phase I of the LALRP survey and reporting is that the final, small-scale changes to the OHTL routes for each powerline were completed after the commencement of detailed feasibility studies (e.g., utility clearance investigation, topographic surveys etc.).

Despite these elements of variation, the draft (Phase I) LALRP is based on both the survey information and impact analysis from the Phase I surveys, as well as an extrapolated (high-level) impact analysis and maximal compensation budgets, to cover the additional impacts from the OHTL tower foundations and minor OHTL route changes, as noted in Section 6.5.2 of this Report.

Furthermore, local (community) disclosure of the draft (Phase I) LALRP report and LALRP (compensation) packages within local communities included special provisions for delivering Phase I compensation, Phase II LALRP survey, the final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP and relevant LALRP package/ contract addendums for the OHTL tower locations and OHTL route deviations.

5.2.1.2 LALRP surveys and reporting – Phase II

At the time of this assessment, Phase II of the LALRP surveys, reporting and local disclosure was planned to take place between August and November 2025. The round of LALRP work at Phase II will be focused on the following project facilities and impacts.

- Impacts associated with permanent land-take for the OHTL tower footings.
- Impacts associated with OHTL route deviations, which were planned after the completion of the Phase I LALRP survey and reporting.

As noted in the following sub-sectiob, the Phase II LALRP survey (to be led by the Project Developer) may cover the 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs.

As noted in Section 6, the current version of the LALRP already includes an estimation of compensation and livelihood restoration budget for the impacts which will be surveyed at Phase II. The Project Developer has committed this budget, as part of the overall (grand) LALRP implementation budget presented in Section 9.1. Nevertheless, Phase II of the LALRP surveys and reporting will involve the collection of factual information from site-specific surveys, detailed impact analyses, and the preparation of an accurate budget.

Following the completion of the Phase II surveys, the draft (Phase I) LALRP report will be updated as the final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP for the Project.

5.2.1.3 LALRP survey and reporting scenarios – LILO OHTLs (associated facilities)

At the time of this assessment, the following LALRP survey scenarios were considered for the 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs which will be developed by NEGU (in the scope of project-associated facilities).

- **Scenario 1** – The Project Developer will coordinate with NEGU to gain access to the detailed design of the LILO OHTLs. The Project Developer will also establish an agreement with NEGU to complete a Phase II LALRP survey (for OHTL tower sites and any OHTL route deviations) along the four LILO OHTLs. Following the completion of the Phase II surveys, the Project Developer (through the Developer's E&S Consultant) will prepare LALRP/ compensation packages for PAPs associated with the LILO footprint, which will be handed over to NEGU for compensation payment agreements and processing.

The LALRP entitlements based on this survey will be compliant with the Project Lenders' requirements for involuntary resettlement and the Entitlement Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report.

- **Scenario 2** – Based on subsequent engagement with the Project Developer, NEGU will resolve to annul the results of the Phase I LALRP survey (for the LILO OHTLs) undertaken by the Project Developer. In this case, NEGU will conduct a fresh, independent LALRP survey with the help of expert agencies such as Uzdarvyerloyikha and other asset inventory and valuation service providers. These parties will then prepare compensation packages/ entitlements for bilateral compensation and easement agreements, between NEGU and the PAPs.

The LALRP entitlements based on this government-led survey will not be compliant with the Project Lenders' requirements for involuntary resettlement and the Entitlement Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report, if NEGU will uphold national (legal) standards for involuntary resettlement, which do not meet the lenders' land acquisition policies and standards, as detailed in Section 3.3 of this Report.

At the time of this assessment, the construction schedule for the LILO OHTLs could not be established, and the earliest presumed start time for construction work along these OHTLs is indicated as October/ November 2025 (as shown in Section 12 of this Report). This timeline will be ascertained through the Project Developer's subsequent coordination with NEGU.

5.3 Scope and Limitations

The LALRP census and socioeconomic surveys targeted all project-affected entities. These surveys were carried out with a view to establishing the entire inventory of PAPs and property impacted by land expropriation for the establishment of the project facilities, and temporary land-take for construction activities. The focus of the surveys included all land-use and tenure which preceded the outset of the Project (following the issue of the Presidential Resolution and subsequent Land Allotment Orders to launch land acquisition).

During the initial disclosure of the draft (Phase I) LALRP and LALRP packages in Nurobod District, a number of titled landholders (PAHs and PABs) on the 100 MW PV plant site indicated that some of their pre-project economic activities were not captured during the LALRP census and asset inventory/ valuation survey. A Social Compliance Audit (SCA) was conducted to investigate this further. The SCA indicated that certain economic activities were not evident during the LALRP census and valuation survey conducted in August/ September 2023 because the landholders ceased using their project-affected land parcels and implementing agricultural plans after the commencement of land expropriation procedures in July/ August 2023. The SCA process and outcomes are summarized in Section 7.5 of this Report.

Some of the limitations involved in the LALRP census, socioeconomic survey, and asset inventory and valuation are summarized in the sub-sections below.

5.3.1 Additional OHTL route deviations and OHTL tower footprint

Over the course of the Phase I LALRP surveys and reporting, the design and footprint of nearly all project facilities was established. However, the locations and spatial extents of the OHTL tower foundations were not determined by the time of the surveys and subsequent analyses. Similarly, the routes of the 4.9-km OHTL and 70-km OHTL were not finalized during Phase I of the LALRP survey and reporting. The need for additional adjustment of the OHTL route became a apparent and necessary, following the commencement of (i) detailed feasibility surveys along the powerline corridors by the Project's EPC Contractor, and (ii) the final consultation with biodiversity conservation NGOs concerning the avoidance of certain high-risk zones within the critical habitat for two avian species in Samarkand Region.

This variation in design and relevant survey information only applies to PAPs associated with the project OHTLs. Nevertheless, best efforts were made to capture general and high-level information regarding land users and assets within the OHTL impact corridors, and the project-affected communities and PAPs were informed about Phase II of the LALRP survey, reporting and local (community) disclosure, which will cover the impacts, additional compensation and livelihood restoration measures associated with the OHTL route deviations and OHTL tower foundations.

In the interim, the total land-take for the establishment of OHTL towers was estimated based on the best design information available at the time of this assessment. A reserve of compensation funds was extrapolated on a precautionary basis (i.e., assuming impact on recorded assets of the highest value), based on the land-take (footprint) estimates, desk-based cadastral reviews along and reconnaissance visits along the OHTL corridors.

5.3.2 Cadastral maps

In addition, cadastral maps and certain land tenure details were not fully available for all of the project-affected land parcels and land users. In a few such cases, cartographic and GIS information for delineating private landholdings or customarily/ informally used land plots could not be obtained to visualize and/or validate the extent of land-take relative to the original area (hectarage) of affected land plots. In a few such instances, triangulation was used to derive reliable estimates, based on limited cadastral records and supplementary information from relevant landholders.

5.3.3 Voluntary information

Surveyed PAPs were allowed full discretion with regard to providing private information for the purposes of the LALRP. The objectives of the LALRP surveys were conveyed in a transparent manner at the start of each consultation and PAPs were encouraged to provide relevant information to enhance the management of livelihood impacts. Nevertheless, all information was gathered on a voluntary basis. No forceful or manipulative means were used to elicit responses from surveyed PAPs, and in some cases, designated respondents from project-affected households and businesses declined to disclose certain information.

5.4 Terminology for Project-Affected Entities

All of the land-users identified over the course of the LALRP census and socioeconomic surveys can be collectively referred to as PAPs. The following distinguishing terminology has been adopted for the purposes of this analysis:

- Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) – All natural persons constituting project-affected households, and legal persons such as project-affected businesses and governmental/ utility institutions.
- Project-Affected Households (PAHs) – Households and household micro-enterprises subject to land-use restrictions, asset losses and/or livelihood impacts.
- Project-Affected Businesses (PABs) – Enterprises/ commercial entities subject to land-use restrictions, asset losses and/or livelihood impacts.

The following contextual criteria were adopted for the identification of medium-to-large farm enterprises (i.e., affected business), relative to small, household-level farm enterprises (i.e., affected households).

At least two of these criteria must be met to qualify an entity as an 'affected business'.

- Legally registered (incorporated) enterprise.
- 'Cluster-type' farm enterprise engaged in crop production.
- 'Cluster-type' farm enterprise engaged in livestock production.

- Enterprise with intensive crop farms and irrigation systems.
- Enterprise with multiple directors and shareholders.
- Enterprise with multiple employees/ workers who are not part of the directors' and shareholders' households/ extended families.
- Enterprise with a medium to large annual turnover.

- Governmental institutions and utilities subject to land-use restrictions, asset losses and/or livelihood impacts.
- Project-affected landholders – The set of PAPs with legitimate and/or informal (customary or illegitimate) tenure of project-affected land parcels.
- Project-affected workers – The set of PAPs who do not have any tenure of project-affected land parcels but are employed by formal and informal landholders on project-affected land parcels.

The PAPs can therefore be classified in terms of organization (e.g., households versus legal institutions), land use (i.e., landholders versus employed workers), and legitimacy of tenure (formal landholders and workers, versus informal landholders and workers). The landholder category of PAPs includes both formal and informal holders of project-affected land.

5.5 Survey Results

5.5.1 Administrative boundaries

The following table provides an overview of the affected region, districts, and makhallas, where the project facilities are located.

Table 5-2 Overview of the project-affected region, districts, and communities

PROJECT FACILITY	REGION	DISTRICT	MAKHALLA
100 MW PV Plant	Samarkand	Nurobod	Sazagan
			Chortut
			Elbek
400 MW PV Plant	Samarkand	Nurobod	Olga
			Chorvador
Nurobod BESS	Samarkand	Pastdargom	Saroy
			Dustlik MFY
70-km OHTL	Samarkand	Nurobod	Chorvador
			Olga
			Jom
			Urtabuz

Project Facility	Region	District	Makhalla
			Ulus
			Dustlik
			Sarikul
			Mehnatkash
			Chortut
			Sazagan
			Saroy
		Pastdargom	Elbek
11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs	Samarkand	Nurobod	Tepakul
		Pastdargom	Maroqanda Nayman
		Samarkand	Mironkul

5.5.2 Categorization of PAPs and PAHs

At the time of this LALRP issue, the number of entities (i.e., affected households, businesses and other institutions) subject to economic displacement from project-related land withdrawal totalled 203. A total of 904 PAPs were enumerated, including 461 men and 443 women.

The plot below provides an overview of the PAP counts and respective gender-disaggregated population statistics for impacted households, by project facility.

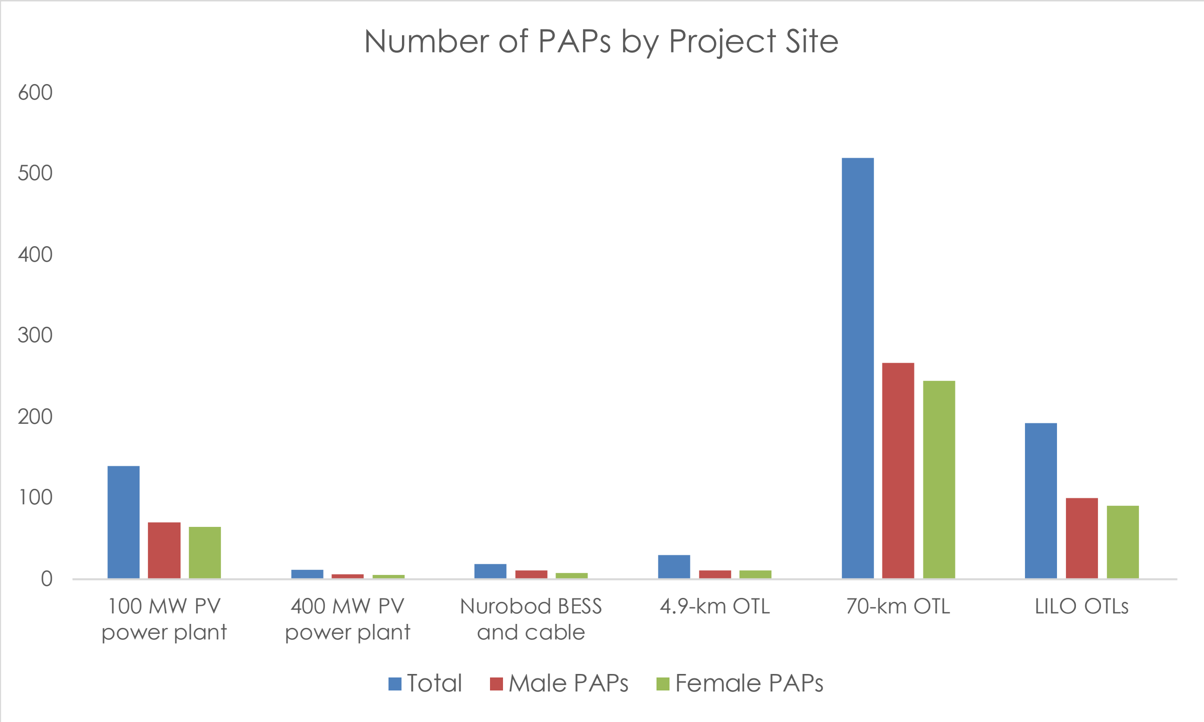


Figure 5-1 Distribution of PAPs by project site

As shown in the graph, the majority of PAPs surveyed are associated with the 70-km OHTL corridor, and to a lesser extent, with the LILO OHTL corridor and 100 MW PV plant site. A substantially lower number of PAPs was surveyed in relation to the Nurobod BESS, 400 MW PV plant and the 4.9-km OHTL.

5.5.3 Residential location

The PAPs reside within the communities of Sazagan, Chortut, Saroy, Sazagon, Urtabuz, Ulus, Jom, Olga, Sarikul, Dimishqi Bola, Yangiobod, Oqsoy, Zarafshon, Parchachandir, Elbek, Tepakul, Maroqanda, Nayman, and Mironkul, which are located in Nurobod, Pastdargom and Samarkand Districts. The majority of PAHs (74%) are based in Nurobod District.

According to the survey, the PAHs have resided in their respective communities for an average period of 9.5 years.

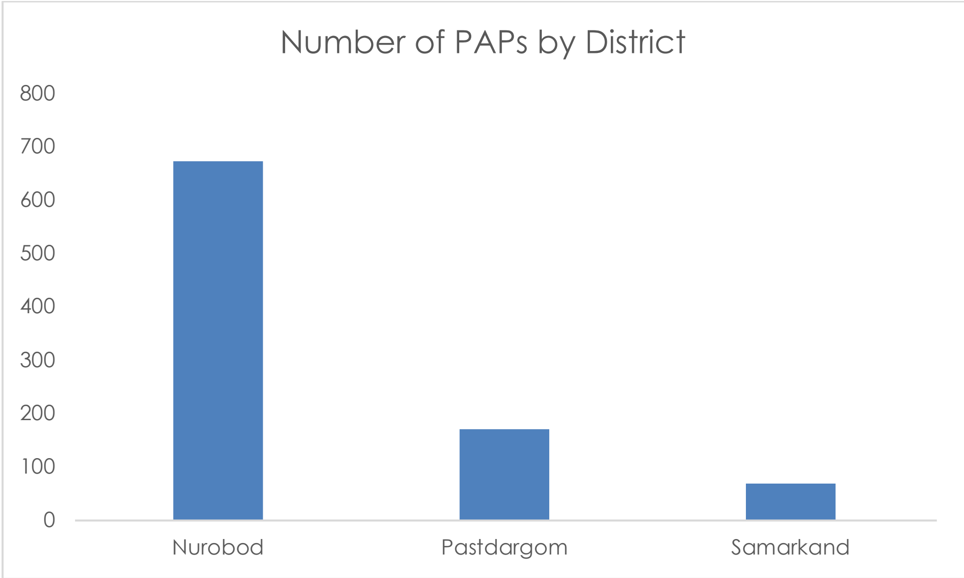


Figure 5-2 Distribution of PAPs by district

5.5.4 Income sources

The vast majority of PAHs are employed in land-based livelihoods, mainly crop farming and livestock farming. Little to no irrigation systems exist in Nurobod District and the southern fringes of Pastdargom District. For this reason, most of the agricultural activity in these parts is based around the rearing of livestock including sheep, goats, and cattle. Sheep and goats are bred extensively, given the aridity and low pastural yields of land within these areas.

Other reported employment includes professional occupations, such as clerical and teaching jobs, as well as small retail enterprises. Local trade involves the procurement of merchandize and produce from the closest towns and cities, for sale in the relatively rural, remote parts of the project-affected districts. In Nurobod district, abject unemployment has led some of the male youth to relocate to urban centres such as Samarkand and Tashkent, and the neighbouring countries of Turkey, Kazakhstan, and Russia, in search of employment.

Survey results indicate that over 75% of women within project-affected households are housewives, 20% of women engage in livestock farming activities, and 5% are employed in professional civil jobs. Some of the women are employed in textile workshops located a relatively long distance away from the residential locations. Further, both men and women partake in seasonal/ part-time labour, including intensive agricultural labour in resident/ neighbouring crop-farming clusters, as well as construction projects, and catering services.

For the majority (53%) of surveyed PAHs, household income is mainly earned through crop farming. Livestock farming is the second top (45%) source of primary household income, while a very limited proportion of the households derive their income from formal employment, other less represented livelihoods and welfare assistance.

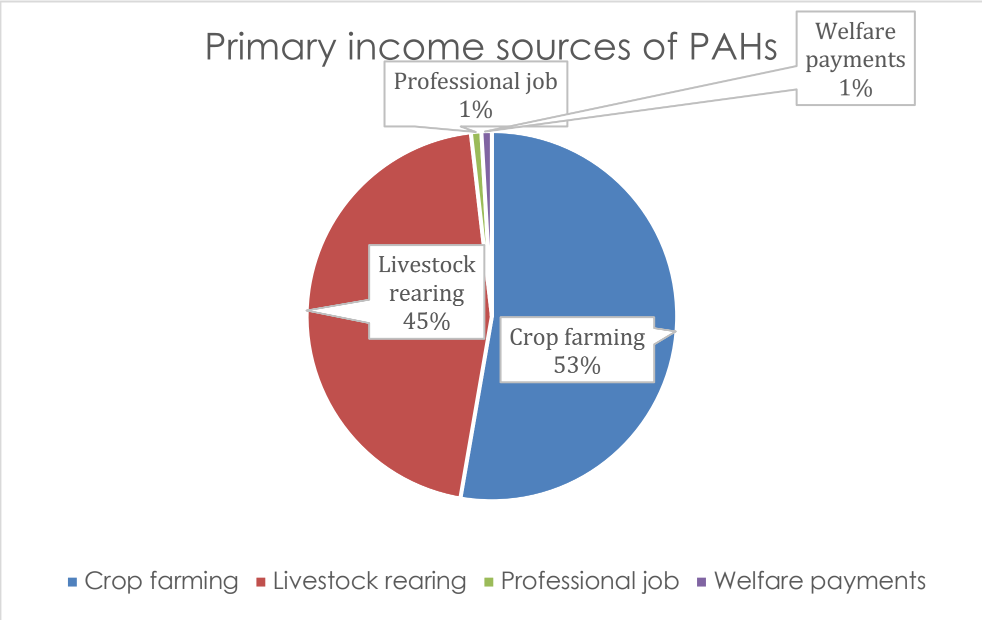


Figure 5-3 Primary of source of household income

The majority (53%) of surveyed PAHs reported having a secondary income source. Secondary income is derived from livestock farming (besides dominant cultivation), crop farming and gardening (besides dominant livestock rearing) and social security payments such as pension and disability allowances.

5.5.5 Household income

Based on socioeconomic information gathered during the surveys, the PAHs earn an average annual income of UZS 77,757,143, which equates to a monthly sum of 6,479,762. Extreme poverty, reflected by a monthly earning lower than the national poverty line of the UZS 621,000 was not recorded, although a few of the households have been registered on communal 'Iron Books' for welfare payments to alleviate impoverishment from special and dire needs, such as physical disability. While some respondents opted to not disclose their monthly earnings, the lower end of reported income averages UZS 1,250,000.

The plot below depicts key statistics for annual household income, including the income range (i.e., maximum, minimum, mean, upper and lower quartiles, and frequent outliers). A number of extreme outliers were excluded for the purposes of this analysis.

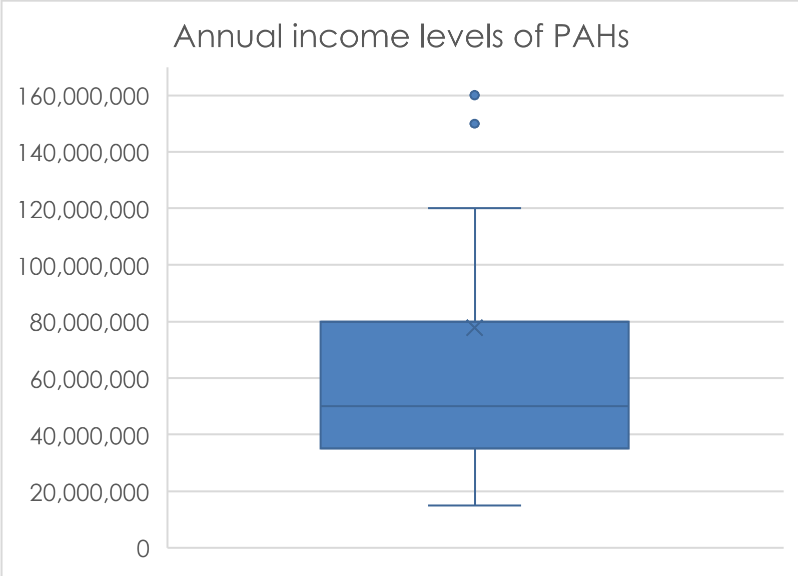


Figure 5-4 Minimum, maximum, mean, quartiles and select outliers for annual household income

5.5.6 Household expenditure

The main annual expenditures reported by PAHs include agricultural inputs and labour, transportation, water supply, education, and healthcare. The share of PAHs in charge of small to medium agricultural enterprises generally indicated more spendings on intensive farming activities. Minimum annual expenditures amongst the PAHs averages about UZS 7,000,000, while the mean expenditure of the PAHs amounts to UZS 46,542,857 per year.

The plot below indicates the relative proportions of the various household expenses reported by the majority of PAHs. Certain expenditures have been lumped into larger categories, for the purposes of this analysis.

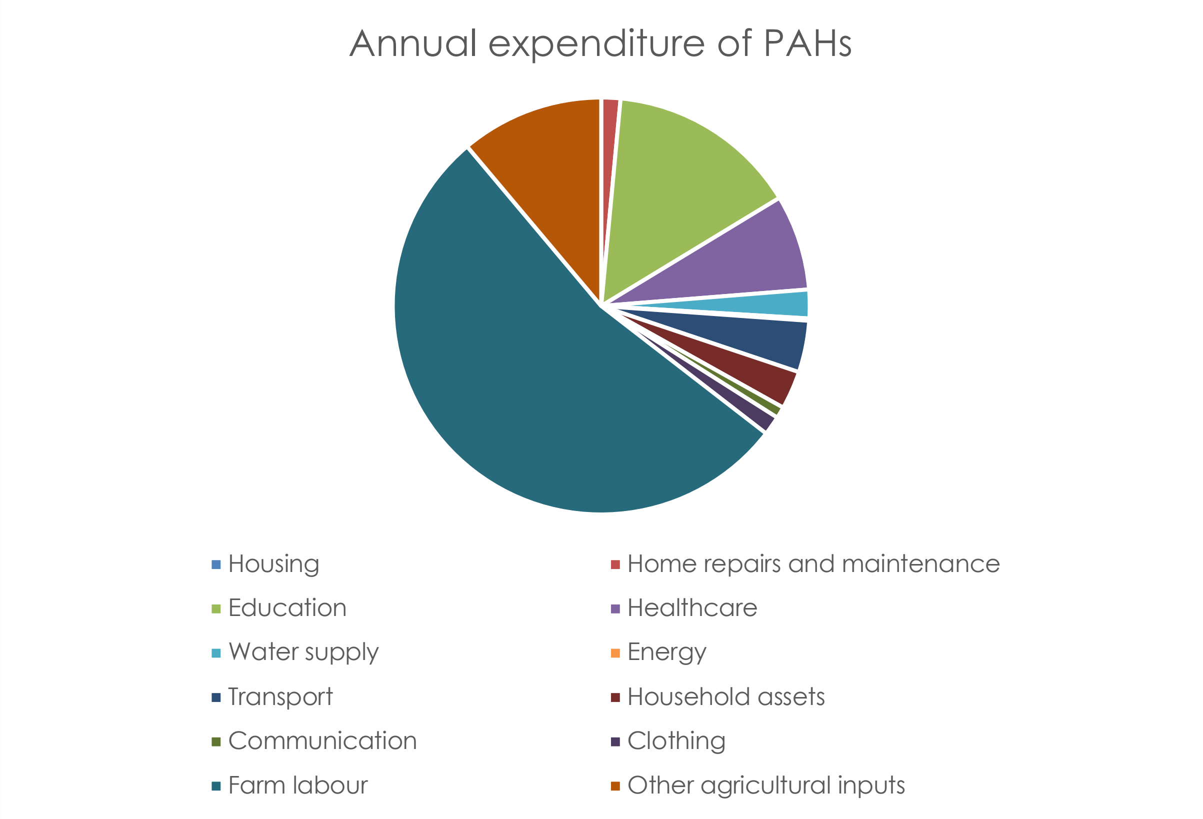


Figure 5-5 Itemized annual expenditure of PAHs

Table 5-3 Comparison of monthly expenditures (in UZS) for project-affected households

EXPENSES	AVERAGE ANNUAL SPENDING (UZS)
Housing rent	0
Home repairs and maintenance	1,616,667
Education	8,750,000
Healthcare	3,416,667
Water supply	2,380,000
Energy	380,000
Transport	6,100,000
Household assets	2,916,667
Communication	1,540,000
Clothing	3,583,333
Farm labour	67,200,000
Other agricultural inputs	60,000,000

5.5.7 Agricultural production – Crop farming

About 71% of project-affected households and enterprises engage in crop farming. This agriculture is rainfed in Nurobod District, due to the virtual absence of perennial rivers and irrigation networks, and due to the salinity of resident soils. The main annual crops cultivated within project-affected land include wheat, cotton (managed), barley and beans. Perennial cultivation includes a wide range of crops including alfalfa, apples, walnuts, almonds, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, mulberries, and grapes.

With regard to agricultural cycles, grain such as wheat is sown in late Autumn (around November) and harvested in early Summer. Barley is planted in early Spring (around March) and harvested in the early Summer. Cotton is planted in the Spring (around April) and harvested in early fall, in September and October. For perennials, saplings are planted in the late Autumn, mid-winter or early Spring. Harvesting time varies by crop, however most of the fruit produce (e.g., apples and grapes) is harvested in the Summer to early fall.

Extensive crop harvesting campaigns in the wider Samarkand Region provide seasonal employment for locals in rural parts, particularly women, who perform intensive cotton-picking, among other harvesting activities. Harvested produce is sold off in large public markets known as 'bazaars', which are designated for bulk agricultural sales, in all of the project-affected districts.

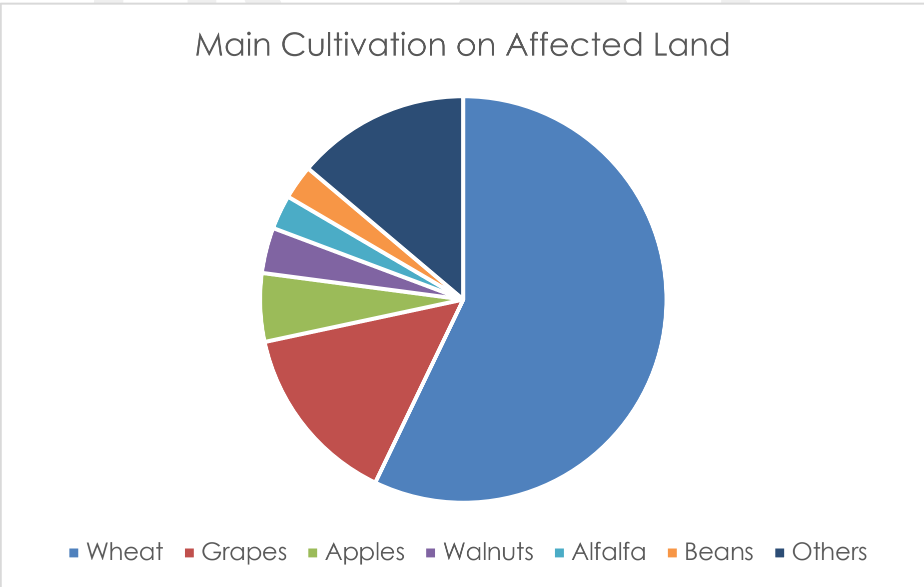


Figure 5-6 Main crops cultivated on project-affected land

5.5.8 Agricultural production – Livestock farming

Around 19% of the project-affected households and enterprises are employed in livestock rearing. All of the affected entities breed sheep, and only one agricultural cluster reported cattle husbandry. Sheep rearing is favourable as local breeds have high growth and reproduction rates in the harsh continental dessert climate, arid conditions and limited pastures on dry, saline soils, and the varied produce includes meat, milk, leather and wool. Lambing typically falls within the Spring season, following the breeding season in late autumn and early winter, while shearing is practiced in Spring and Autumn. The slaughter of sheep for sale happens throughout the year, with peaks in the Spring and Winter seasons, depending on demand.

Affected households that engage in livestock herding and production water their livestock in livestock shelters located on their residential plots, whereas livestock farming enterprises water and their livestock within grazing and shelter areas on designated pastural land. Veterinary services are provided in makhalla- and district-level veterinary stations, which offer vaccination, treatment and artificial insemination services. The sale of livestock is conducted within large, designated marketplaces referred to as ‘bazaars’.

5.5.9 Social services

5.5.9.1 Education

All project-affected communities have reported having one to three resident schools and kindergartens. Higher education institutions are located within district centres and other strategic locations within the affected districts.

Some of the low-income communities, particularly those within Nurobod District, noted chronic challenges within resident educational institutions, including the shortage of books, furniture, IT facilities, and sports facilities.

5.5.9.2 Healthcare

The majority of project-affected communities indicated the presence of at least one outpatient medical facility, within a three kilometres’ distance. For advanced diagnostic and treatment services, patients are referred to larger healthcare facilities centred in their respective districts, towns, and regions.

Despite the limited number of medical practitioners in the less developed, rural parts of affected districts, the majority of communities are satisfied with the existing state of healthcare infrastructure. A notable exception is several medical facilities in Nurobod district, where frequent power outages beset the delivery of basic services.

5.5.9.3 Water supply

Sources of water and water supply infrastructure vary widely across the project-affected districts and specific communities. Most urban areas have access to a piped water supply systems operated by state-owned utilities such as Uzsuvtaminot and water resource (ministerial) departments of resident khokimiyats. In the rural parts, water supply alternatives include centralized, piped water supply networks, communal distribution systems (powered by pumps) connecting to rivers and springs, groundwater wells, rivers, and irrigation canals.

Where irrigation canals, seasonal and ephemeral rivers are located, various land-uses and activities must comply with the sanitary and protective buffers specified in relevant legislation. The size of the buffers is proportionate to the flow rate of rivers and dimensions of irrigation canals. Local authorities indicated that best efforts should be pursued to avoid the diversion of canals serving irrigated agricultural landscapes in and around project sites.

Nurobod

No centralized water supply networks exist in the project-affected communities in within Nurobod and Pastdargom Districts (i.e., nearby the PV power plants and Nurobod BESS). Residents of these communities obtain water primarily from spring intakes and a water tanker supplier registered as Suvokava. Some households tap into pump-powered supply systems which draw water from communal spring intakes, at a monthly charge that is billed for each user. The downside to this system is that water abstraction is oftentimes interrupted by power outages. Other households receive regular water supplies from Suvokava at a charge of UZS 65,000 to UZS 90,000 per ton. Low-income community sections prefer to fetch water manually from springs, groundwater wells, irrigation canals, while others use rainfall harvesting systems.

With regard to water supplies for the project, local authorities recommended that contractors engage with Suvokava for tanker services. Otherwise, groundwater wells can be drilled, with prior feasibility studies and permitting by the regional and district offices under the Ministry of Water Resources, and potentially from the State Committee for Geology and Mineral Resources (Goskomgeology). Two main issues highlighted in regard to the latter alternative is that groundwater in local aquifers is saline, and that some groundwater stress has been recorded within the area, and water shortages tend peak in the Spring.

Irrigation canals are absent for the most part of the districts, however small-scale, rudimentary canals have been developed around the seasonal rivers/ streams situated along the 70-km OHTL route.

Pastdargom District

The water supply context in project-affected communities in Pastdargom District is broadly similar to that of Nurobod District. However, the district benefits from an extensive irrigation system stemming from Dargom River and Zarafshan River. None of the existing canals are located within the Nurobod BESS and substation sites, however a few canals are located along the 11-km and 13-km OHTL corridors.

5.5.9.4 Power

All of the affected communities are connected to the national grid. However, the stability of power supply and duration of power outages varies by community. Certain under-developed communities, such as those based around the project sites in Nurobod District, are afflicted by frequent power outages due to:

- Grid congestion, mainly during the winter season
- Failure of dilapidated power distribution network facilities during strong winds and rainfall

Low-income communities within Nurobod and Pastdargom Districts reported frequent (sometimes daily) power outages that last for 3-4 hours. These communities also shared that the power distribution network in place is run down, as it was established in the 1970's. As a result, strong winds and heavy rainfall often damage the distribution poles and cabling, which exacerbates power shortages and hampers basic social and commercial services within schools, clinics, and other establishments.

Rural communities, including those based around the project sites in the districts of Nurobod and Pastdargom lack central heating, and utilize locally harvested firewood and dried manure (tappi) for heating during the winter. Purchased gas is also used for supplementary heating in these communities, albeit to a much a lesser extent.

With regard to power provisioning during the Project's construction phase, local authorities recommended connections to the grid. It was further noted, if the power demand exceeds 10 kW, then the Project Developer should install a dedicated transformer, in collaboration with NEGU and resident (district-level) construction departments.

5.5.9.5 Social security

The social security scheme of Uzbekistan consists of pension payments and a host of welfare interventions for socioeconomically vulnerable households and residents. The forms of social security available to the project-affected communities in the regions of Nurobod, Pastdargom, include the following:

- Pension instalments
- Need-based monetary donations
- Loans for acquisition of residential property, household and/or SME assets
- Grants for higher education

- Livestock donations for disadvantaged producers
- Donations for non-agricultural SMEs (e.g., sewer machines for women in tailoring businesses)
- Free-of-charge housing schemes
- Free-of-charge agricultural land leaseholds
- Subsidies and debt relief for provision of medical, legal, or basic utility services
- Priority-basis recruitment services for civil, seasonal and/or semi-skilled jobs

Local authorities involved in rendering welfare assistance for vulnerable and marginalized community sections include the (i) socio-economic/makhalla and employment khokimiyat department, (ii) women and domestic affairs makhalla department, as well as community-level the Employment and Poverty Reduction Units (EPRUs). The EPRUs are entrusted with undertaking periodic monitoring of makhallas and registering all vulnerable households and residents. The criteria for the inventorying of economically challenged community members include (but are not limited to) chronic illness, disability, protracted unemployment, large low-income households/ families, women-headed households, and child-headed households. Individuals and entire households that meet these criteria are enlisted on the following institutional registers:

- **Temir daftari** – A live register (database) for poor and socially vulnerable families
- **Ayollar daftari** – A live register (database) for women in need of welfare assistance
- **Yoshlar daftari** – A live register (database) for young residents from poor and/or marginalized households

As noted in consultations with relevant authorities in the project-affected districts in Samarkand Region, households living in extreme hardship (i.e., below the national poverty line) account for 2-4% of the total number of resident households.

5.5.10 Agricultural inputs and extension services

Most of the PAHs engaged in agriculture have access to all essential equipment, implements and agricultural inputs including fertilizer and pesticides. A few PAHs own certain agricultural machinery (e.g., tractors) for limited use. Other households are also able to hire machinery upon demand. The PAHs are able to procure agrochemicals through local retail stores and suppliers. The main agricultural constraint for crop-farming PAHs in Nurobod District is water, due to the lack of perennial rivers in the arid tracts of cultivated land, and unstable rainfall patterns.

Further, PAHs employed in livestock breeding and herding currently have access to basic facilities and services required for livestock upkeep. Pastural land plots are available in the project-affected districts, particularly within Nurobod and Pastdargom, where land is relatively less arable and not heavily exploited for crop farming. Most of the land is formally held by livestock-oriented clusters (large state-controlled companies), whereas the rest of local pastures are seasonally available on privately held cropland post harvesting. To undertake grazing on private farmland, herders have to seek prior permission and/or agreements with the property owners. Fodder is also cultivated within the project-affected areas and the surrounding districts.

Shelters for herding stop-overs are also located within intensely grazed pastures, mostly those held by livestock farmers. In some cases, informal arrangements can be made to allow herders from the surrounding communities to utilize idle shelters on land formally registered under corporate livestock breeding enterprises. Communal and private watering points for livestock farmers and herders include natural pools/ ponds, springs, and watering points attached to groundwater wells. The vast majority of livestock farmers and herders receive veterinary care services from private service providers. Self-employed and community-employed herders who undertake grazing on an informal basis usually contribute towards regular services. Otherwise, little to no extension services are provided to remote livestock dealers and herders.

5.5.11 Educational Attainment

A generally high literacy rate was noted within PAHs, and minors within PAHs were reported to be attending school. The highest educational attainment (reported by respondents who opted to address relevant questions) within the majority of PAHs equally includes school completion certificates (32%) and post-graduate degrees (32%). Undergraduate and diploma qualifications were also reported by the remaining 23% and 13% of PAHs respectively.

The plot below provides an overview of the highest educational status reported within PAHs, in total.

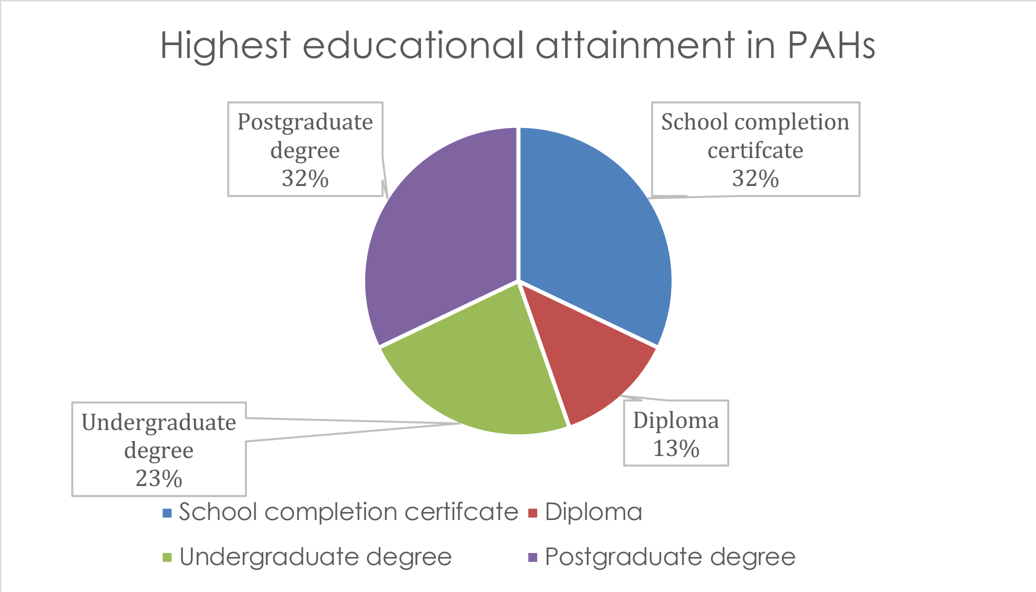


Figure 5-7 Highest educational qualifications reported by PAHs

5.5.12 Settlement patterns and housing quality

The PAHs are based are largely based within residential clusters constituting the project-affected communities. Resident dwellings can be categorized as detached, single-storey buildings. Locally, construction is undertaken by hired contractors, and in some cases by household members with construction skills.

Some of the buildings exhibit moderate to high civil standards, including brick walls, iron sheet or tile roofing. Rudimentary housing is commonplace in the rural parts on Nurobod District, particularly in residential communities with relatively low-income statuses. The vast majority of residential buildings are owned rather than rented.

Figure 5-8 Residential housing types in affected communities within Nurobod and Pastdargom

5.5.13 Socioeconomically vulnerable households

The household-level socioeconomic surveys undertaken as part of the LALRP study entailed a vulnerability analysis to identify PAHs whose livelihoods may be impacted disproportionally due to one or more pre-existing elements of socioeconomic instability, marginalization, and proneness to impoverishment.

The following criteria were applied for the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable PAHs:

- Household with one or more physically and/or mentally disabled members
- Household with one or more chronically sick members
- Household with an overall monthly income level that is below the national poverty line (UZS 621,000)
- Household with informal tenure of landholdings potentially impacted by the project
- Household with female headship
- Household with child headship
- Household with an Indigenous People (IP) or refugee status

> **Note**: Qualifying chronic illnesses include (but are not limited to) cancer, severe cardiovascular diseases, and Tuberculosis, while qualifying disabilities include handicapped, blind, deaf, paralyzed conditions, and/or mental disability.

All PAHs which met one or more of the above criteria were designated as vulnerable households in the context of the LALRP, and supplementary, targeted assistance for households with limited resilience and exceptional livelihood risks. The vulnerability analysis also placed attention on elevated vulnerability from the intersectionality of multiple vulnerability factors.

The matrix below provides the count of vulnerable PAHs identified over the course of the LALRP survey, and the frequency of each vulnerability element. A total of 48 PAHs were categorized as vulnerable.

Table 5-4 Number of vulnerable PAHs by socioeconomic vulnerability category

No	Element of Vulnerability	Number of PAHs
1	Physical and/or mental disability	6
2	Chronic illness	11
3	Female household headship	17

No	Element of Vulnerability	Number of PAHs
4	Child-headed households	0
5	Informal tenure of affected landholdings/ resources	13
6	Extreme poverty	17
7	IP or refugee status	0
Total number of vulnerable PAHs		**48**

At present, most of the vulnerable PAHs with disabilities are enlisted in the makhalla Iron Books, for monthly welfare allowances from the local government (i.e., district khokimiyats). No other welfare benefits and communal assistance initiatives were reported by vulnerable PAHs surveyed.

6 ASSET INVENTORY SURVEYS AND VALUATION

6.1 Asset Inventory and Valuation Expertise

To comply with pertinent legislation, the Consultant, on behalf of the Project Developer, engaged locally based, licensed companies for the asset inventory and valuation surveys integrating into the LALRP, which include:

- Sirdaryo Mustaqil Baholash Va Ekspertiza LLC, registered in Gulistan.
- Olimp baholash va ekspertiza markaz, registered in Tashkent.

The company and expert valuators have extensive experience in undertaking asset inventory and valuation services for international developers within the power sector, in line with mandatory requirements and national guidelines.

After the completion of the asset inventory and valuation surveys by the licensed valuation consultants, the lead (international) LALRP Consultant developed the valuation and compensation framework further, to bridge the gaps between regulatory compensation standards and the Project Lenders' requirements for compensation and broader livelihood restoration (i.e., the ADB SPS, EBRD PR 5 and the IFC PS 5).

6.2 Survey Objectives

As outlined in Section 5.2, the asset inventory and valuation survey was conducted in parallel with the advanced LALRP census and socioeconomic survey. The survey was carried out sequentially, one project site at a time. In general, the PV power plant and BESS sites were surveyed earlier than the OHTL corridors.

The objectives of the asset inventory survey include the following:

- To delineate and valuate land plots owned (by PAPs) on a freehold basis, and to determine due compensation for permanent loss of residential land.
- To inventory and valuate all constructed (immovable) structures and fixtures on residential and non-residential land plots, to determine due compensation and monetary livelihood restoration measures (e.g., moving allowances, allowance for rental housing) for loss of built assets attached to project-affected land.
- To survey the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, to determine compensation and monetary livelihood restoration measures for (i) standing perennial crops, and (ii) the temporary and permanent loss of agricultural income from all affected crop farms.

- To inventory livestock fed on project-affected pastural land, to determine compensation and monetary livelihood restoration measures for the temporary and permanent loss of pastural resources and associated income diminution.
- To determine severance allowances for all project-affected workers (employees) who are subject to a permanent loss of employment due to extensive land-take from crop farms and livestock farms owned by project-affected landholders.

The overall purpose of the asset inventory and valuation survey was to establish compensation entitlements for all land rights holders that had lease rights and/or unrestricted access to residential, productive and/ commercial land, prior to the start of project-related land expropriation and land use restrictions.

Note: The Phase I asset inventory and valuation surveys excluded specific valuation for permanent land-take associated with the establishment of OHTL towers (pylons), as details on the tower design and locations were not established at the time of the surveys.

Nevertheless, compensation entitlements for permanent land-take from OHTL towers were estimated using best available information of the number and foundation spans of different OHTL tower types and compensation rates for the most high-value crops within the that are well-represented along the OHTL corridors.

6.3 Survey Timeline

As noted in Section 4.2.1.2, the feasibility studies and detailed design for the project OHTLs have a much more extended (longer) timeframe than that of the feasibility study and detailed design process for the Project's PV power plant and BESS facilities. For this reason, the Project's LALRP survey, reporting and local disclosure process has been split into two Phases, namely Phase I and Phase II.

The table below provides an overview of the LALRP asset inventory survey and valuation phasing, outlining the scope and timeframe of each phase.

Table 6-1 Survey phasing, scope and timeline

SURVEY PHASE	SCOPE	TIMELINE
LALRP asset inventory survey and valuation – Phase I	- All impacts associated with the PV power plant and BESS sites - Impacts along preliminary routes for the 4.9-km OHTL, 70-km OHTL and LILO OHTLs (with exception of OHTL tower foundations)	August 2023 – October 2024
LALRP asset inventory survey and valuation – Phase I	- Impacts along OHTL route deviations (after advance feasibility surveys and detailed design) - Impacts associated with tower foundations along the 4.9-km OHTL, 70-km OHTL and LILO OHTLs	August 2025 – November 2025

6.3.1 LALRP asset inventory, valuation and reporting – Phase I

Phase I of the LALRP asset inventory survey and valuation was carried out between 30 August 2023 and 25 October 2024. The surveys covered the following project facilities and impacts:

- All construction-phase and operational (permanent) impacts from the establishment of the PV power plant, BESS and sub-station facilities.
- All impacts from the establishment of the establishment of the 4.9-km OHTL, 350-km OHTL and LILO OHTLs except:
  - Impacts associated with permanent land-take for the OHTL tower footings.
  - Impacts associated with OHTL route deviations, which were planned after the completion of the Phase I LALRP survey and reporting.

Please refer to Section 5.2.1.1 of this report for further information regarding the reasons behind these limitations.

Prior to Phase I of the asset inventory survey and valuation, a cut-off date was established and publicized within affected communities ahead of the surveys. The cut-off date refers to the time (date) which marks the completion of asset inventory and valuation surveying within each project site. Any investments into project-affected land parcels past the cut-off date will not qualify for additional valuation and due compensation. The cut-off date establishment is a precautionary measure which seeks to ensure the following:

- To prevent opportunistic land developments by project-affected land users, which may be undertaken to inflate compensation entitlements.

- To prevent opportunistic land developments by other entities that did not have any claims to project-affected land prior to the start of land expropriation, for spurious compensation claims.

PAPs identified through the initial census and all the project-affected communities were notified about the durations and cut-off dates for asset inventory and valuation survey rounds within different project sites (and corridors). The announcement of the cut-off date within local communities was assisted by local makhalla leaders and the district-level khokimiyats.

Note: No moratoriums on crop farming were imposed in connection with the cut-off date, considering the lengthy intervening period between asset inventory and construction.

The asset inventory and valuation survey notices were provided to PAPs in form of official letters and, wherever possible, Telegram broadcasts by makhalla leaders. A one-month notice period was set, to allow PAPs reasonable time to make arrangements for participation in the survey. Cut-off dates for asset inventory surveys along the OHTL corridor were issued and circulated within affected communities on a rolling basis (i.e., sequentially along the length of each OHTL). Table 6-2 below provides an overview of the survey timelines and cut-off dates, by project site.

Table 6-2 Duration and cut-off dates of asset inventory surveys by project site

No.	Project Site	Asset Inventory Survey Period	Cut-off Date
1	**100 MW PV plant and access road sites**	31 August – 10 September 2023	10 September 2023
2	**400 MW PV plant and access road sites**	31 August – 10 September 2023	10 September 2023
3	**Nurobod BESS and underground cable sites**	2 September – 9 September 2023	10 September 2023
4	**4.9-km OHTL corridor**	5 – 6 January 2024	7 January 2024
5	**70-km OHTL corridor**	1 September – 9 September 2023	10 September 2023
6	**11-km (LILO) OHTLs**	3 September – 28 September	29 September 2024
7	**13-km (LILO) OHTLs**	3 September – 28 September	29 September 2024

6.3.2 LALRP asset inventory, valuation and reporting – Phase II

At the time of this assessment, Phase II of the LALRP asset inventory and valuation was planned to take place between August and November 2025. This round of LALRP work will be focused on the following project facilities and impacts.

- Impacts associated with permanent land-take for the OHTL tower footings.
- Impacts associated with OHTL route deviations, which were planned after the completion of the Phase I LALRP survey and reporting.

As noted in Section 6.3.1, although the essence of the cut-off date was explained to project-affected land users along the OHTL impact corridor, moratoriums on crop-farming along the were not imposed along the OHTL, considering the long duration of the project design and LALRP surveys (and the uncertain intervening period between the asset inventory surveys and compensation payments before construction). Therefore, a new cut-off date will be publicized for project-affected communities and land users that are affected by OHTL tower foundations and OHTL route changes, prior to the start of Phase II asset inventory and valuation surveys along the 70-km OHTL and 350-km OHTL

As noted in Section 6.5.2, the current version of the LALRP already includes an estimation of compensation and livelihood restoration budget for the impacts which will be surveyed at Phase II. The Project Developer has committed this budget, as part of the overall (grand) LALRP implementation budget presented in Section 9.1. Nevertheless, Phase II of the LALRP surveys and reporting will involve the collection of factual information from site-specific surveys, detailed impact analyses, and the preparation of an accurate budget.

6.4 Survey Procedures

The asset inventory surveys were conducted within the physical footprint of the project facilities. Surveys along the OHTL corridor cover both the physical footprint, and the regulatory health and grid security setbacks as relevant.

The asset inventory and valuation survey was conducted by an expert team including expert valuators from a licensed sub-consultant. Household heads and other designated representatives from all PAP categories were engaged in the survey.

6.5 Valuation Standards

The fundamental valuation of surveyed landholdings, fixed assets and income streams was undertaken in conformity with procedures and methods prescribed in pertinent laws, regulations and guidelines. Where regulatory requirements fall short of valuation and compensation requirements set out in the Project Lenders' performance standards for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement, the gaps were bridged in order to meet the lenders' more stringent, internationally recognized standards.

The following sub-sections provide a purposive overview of the principles, methods and guiding standards used for the valuation of project-affected landholdings, immovable assets fixed on affected land plots, and related income losses.

6.5.1 Valuation for compensation for loss of residential land

In Uzbekistan, private residential land is held on a freehold basis (i.e., with lifetime, inheritable ownership rights). The valuation methodology for project-affected residential land plots follows the technical guidance established in laws and regulations, which include the following:

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity, (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I)
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 (dated June 29. 2022 - Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation)

The method aims to establish the full replacement value of residential land, based on the current market price of residential land on real estate trade platforms within the project-affected districts. Technical adjustments are applied methodically, to derive the full cost of replacement land plots, according to the pre-existing conditions of project-affected residential land plots.

6.5.2 Valuation for compensation for loss of arable land lease rights and income

All private agricultural land in Uzbekistan owned on a leasehold basis. Rights holders enter into short-, medium- and long-term Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the khokimiyats of resident districts. The LLAs specify the type of land-use permitted within the agricultural land parcels, the term of the stipulated land-use, and associated tax payments (and other applicable duties). An exception to this tenure system is tomorka land, which refers to very small-scale agricultural land nested within residential land plots for gardening or horticultural utility.

The valuation methodology for project-affected arable land plots follows the technical guidance established in numerous laws, regulations and guidelines, which include the following:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity (Decree of 19.08.1999 No. 811-I).
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 No. 911, (June 29. 2022).
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation.
- National Valuation Standard No. 3239.
- Crop cultivation technological map approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources of the Republic of Uzbekistan.
- Productivity statistics published by the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan via https://samstat.uz/uz/.
- Local productivity statistics and data from the district and regional khokimiyats.

Further information for the asset inventory and valuation is gathered through direct interviews with PAPs and site inspections.

As agricultural land is leased, pertinent compensation methods do not serve to establish the full replacement cost of affected land parcels, rather the valuation aims to provide full compensation for the loss or absence of agricultural income over the transitional period, which includes:

- For permanent loss of cultivated land, the time required to procure and develop replacement agricultural land of equivalent productivity.
- For permanent restriction on the cultivation of high-rise perennial crops within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of OHTLs, the estimated time until an alternative land parcel is obtained for the reinstatement of total pre-project perennial crop yields.
- For temporary loss of access to cultivated land during construction, total time until affected agricultural cycles can resume.

The annual net income from pre-project crop farming on affected land plots is calculated based on the extent of cultivation and corresponding yield (i.e., kilogram per hectare), for each type of crop, and the current local market price (i.e., UZS per kilogram) of each crop. The net income derived from each crop, after exclusion of relevant production expenses, is multiplied by the transitional term of one year, to arrive at the compensation for the loss or reduction in agricultural income over this period. Where intercropping is involved, the total compensation combines the net income loss from each crop cultivated within a given affected land plot.

For temporary impact on cultivated land along the construction footprint of the project OHTLs, compensation is provided for one year's net income, considering the maximum disruption of agricultural cycles for annual crops. Where harvesting of ripe annual produce is feasible and permissible prior to the start of intrusive construction work, and brief OHTL construction work is completed on schedule (i.e., within one year), this line of compensation is not warranted or applicable.

For permanent impact on cultivated land along the OHTL tower sites, compensation is set as net annual income (profit) averaged over 3 years preceding displacement multiplied by a transitional period of four years.

6.5.2.1 Temporary loss of income from crop farms

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for the temporary loss of crop farm income, due to construction-related land access is presented separately for annual and perennial crops, below.

(i) <u>Annual crop calculations:</u>

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from cultivation						
Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1**	x	Average yield per hectare of **Annual Crop 1** (as per technological map of crops cultivation, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources)	x	Average market price per unit weight of **Annual Crop 1**	=	Annual gross income from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from cultivation						
Wages for cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** with general mechanisation and manual labour per hectare	x	Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1**	=	Annual expenses from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	-	Annual expenses from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		

(i) <u>Perennial crop calculations:</u>

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from cultivation						
Number of fruit-bearing trees for **Perennial Crop 1**	x	Average yield (weight) per tree for **Perennial Crop 1** (as per Unified National Valuation Standards)	x	Average market price per unit weight of Perennial **Crop 1**	=	Annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from cultivation						
Costs of agro-technical input + cultivation costs + general production costs at 28%, 10% and 5% of the annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** respectively	+	Cost of income tax + insurance at 4% and 1% of the annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** respectively	+	Contingency cost estimated at 10% of the annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1**	=	Total annual expenses from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from the cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land	-	Total annual expenses from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land		

6.5.2.1 Permanent loss of rights to arable land and income from cop farms

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for the permanent loss of crop farm income, due to permanent land-take for the establishment of project facilities, is presented separately for annual and perennial crops, below.

With regard to the project Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs), the valuation methods below address the permanent land-take for OHTL towers (for an estimated compensation budget prior to Phase II LALRP surveys), based on:

- Maximum spatial footprint of the largest OHTL pylons
- Maximum profit estimates for well-represented cash crops with the highest market prices.

(i) Annual crop calculations:

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from cultivation						
Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1**	x	Average yield per hectare of **Annual Crop 1** (as per technological map of crops cultivation, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources)	x	Average market price per unit weight of **Annual Crop 1**	=	Annual gross income from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from cultivation						
Wages for cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** with general mechanisation and manual labour per hectare	x	Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1**	=	Annual expenses from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	-	Annual expenses from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 4: Compensation for permanent income loss						
Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	x	4 (years)	=	Compensation for permanent loss of income from the cultivation of Annual Crop on project-affected land		

(i) Perennial crop calculations:

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from cultivation						
Number of fruit-bearing trees for **Perennial Crop 1**	x	Average yield (weight) per tree for **Perennial Crop 1** (as per Unified National Valuation Standards)	x	Average market price per unit weight of Perennial **Crop 1**	=	Annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from cultivation						
Costs of agro-technical input + cultivation costs + general production costs at 28%, 10% and 5% of the annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** respectively	+	Cost of income tax + insurance at 4% and 1% of the annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** respectively	+	Contingency cost estimated at 10% of the annual gross income from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1**	=	Total annual expenses from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from the cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land	-	Total annual expenses from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 4: Compensation for permanent income loss						
Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Perennial Crop 1** on project-affected land	x	4 (years)	=	Compensation for permanent loss of income from the cultivation of Annual Crop on project-affected land		

(ii) Market-based valuation alternative for landholders without income records

Some crop farm businesses (smallholders) were not able to provide official income statements for their assets on project-affected land, at the time of this assessment. Therefore, an income-based valuation approach does not work for this group of PAHs/ PABs, and a market-based valuation approach has been applied based on the online auction market for the sale of pastural land lease rights.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for the permanent loss of crop farm income, due to permanent land-take for the establishment of project facilities, for crop farmers without official or verifiable income records, is presented below.

Compensation for loss of long-term arable land lease rights **(for purchase of replacement lease on E-Auksion market)**	**=**	Size of project-affected arable land parcel (in hectares)	**x**	Average, projected unit price of arable land (per hectare) on the E-Yaylov system **Note:** Price projection includes applicable interest for phased payment, and contingency margin to cover upward price increments from competative auction bids

Note: At the time of the Phase I asset inventory and valuation surveys (presented herein), the OHTL design was incomplete, and the locations of different OHTL towers with variable land-take were not established. To assign a sufficient estimated budget for compensation related to land-take within OHTL tower sites in this LALRP prior to Phase II LALRP surveys, a maximal (precautionary) reserve was set based on the maximum basal area or the largest tower type along each OHTL, and on the cultivation density and maximum local market price of the most high-value (profitable) and common crop recorded across the OHTL corridors (e.g., apple trees along the 70-km OHTL).

6.5.3 Valuation of compensation for loss of pastural land lease rights and income

The valuation methodology for project-affected pastural land plots follows the technical guidance established in laws, regulations and guidelines, which include the following:

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity (Decree of 19.08.1999 No. 811-I).
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 No. 911, (June 29. 2022)

- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation.
- National Valuation Standard No. 3239.
- Productivity statistics published by the National Statistics Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan via https://samstat.uz/uz/.
- Local productivity statistics and data from the district and regional khokimiyats.
- Technical literature on livestock husbandry technology.

Further information for the asset inventory and valuation is gathered through direct interviews with PAPs and site inspections.

6.5.3.1 Temporary loss of income from livestock farms

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for the temporary loss of livestock farm income, due to (i) construction-related land access restrictions (ii) or premature land abandonment related to permanent land expropriation, is presented below.

While this compensation applies to titled landholders, it also applies to non-titled landholders (i.e., local herders) in the event of premature economic displacement (i.e., informal herders abandoning their customary grazing areas prior to compensation payment and start of construction)

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from livestock farming						
Number of heads for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	x	Average weight of produce (i.e., meat, milk, lamb/calf from **Livestock Type 1** (gender-specific)	x	Average local market price per unit weight of produce (i.e., meat, milk, lamb/calf from **Livestock Type 1** (gender-specific)	=	Annual gross income from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from livestock farming						
Expenses relating to livestock sheltering (i.e., bedding, electricity, heating) for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	+	Expenses relating to livestock feed (i.e., water, fodder) for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	+	Expenses relating to veterinary care (i.e., vaccination, treatment) and other upkeep expenses for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	=	Annual expenses from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	-	Annual expenses from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (profit) from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land		

6.5.3.2 Permanent loss of rights to pastural land and income from livestock farms

(i) Initial invalidated approach for smallholders and cluster (large) businesses

With regard to the PV plant and BESS sites, where titled livestock farmers could not present official income statements for recent production cycles before the project, the income-based valuation approach could not be used, and a market-based valuation approach was used instead.

Due to the recent reforms in the administration of arable and pastural land in Uzbekistan, and the establishment of new online markets for the sale of long-term land lease rights, PAPs with permanent loss of pastural land within the project PV plant sites are eligible for compensation for loss of land lease rights (at full replacement cost). As pastural landholders associated with these sites were not able to provide income statements for conventional, income-based valuation of withdrawn land, a market-based valuation approach was considered. The market-based valuation method requires information on the unit price (i.e., price per hectare) of similar pastural land holdings within Nurobod District, on the online market platform.

At the time of this LALRP, the online market (E-Auksion portal) for the sale of lease rights to arable land was in the early stage of operation. The market-based valuation approached involved the following valuation procedures.

- Desk research on the average unit price (i.e., UZS per hectare) of a long-term leasehold for similar land in Nurobod District, on the online market for the sale of lease rights to arable land (E-Auksion). The price of a long-term leasehold for replacement land was adjusted by projecting costs related to competitive bidding on the online auction system and interest payments.
- Multiplying the size of permanently withdrawn (affected) land by the unit average price.

However, the online market (E-Yaylov) for the sale of lease rights to pastural land was still being developed with an additional round of reforms for the management of pastural land across the country. Consultations with the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and the Nurobod District Khokimiyat revealed that the online market for pastural landholdings will be rolled out and operationalized by December 2025.

Considering the ongoing reforms for the management of arable and pastural land in Uzbekistan and the difference in the pricing of arable land leases and pastural land leases on the developing markets for the sale of long-term land lease rights, the valuation procedures described above do not provide a correct indication of the land lease replacement land for livestock farmers, and definitive information on the new prices of pastural land leases on the online market for the sale of pastural land rights (E-Yaylov) must be gathered from the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee. The correction of this valuation method after subsequent consultations with competent authorities is elaborated further below in this Section.

> **Note**: Based on further consultations with district and regional khokimiyats and the SWID Committee, due to the developing reforms in Uzbekistan's agricultural sector, a new e-auction platform will become effective for pastural land by December 2025, and all pastural land will be reassessed and re-allocated through this platform.
>
> The pricing previously estimated for pastural land lease auctions is therefore not valid, and accurate information on this pricing must be sought from the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and other competent authorities, following the ongoing administrative handover. For project-affected cluster businesses, the compensation entitlements for loss of pastural land lease rights are therefore subject to subsequent legal reviews and price verification. Nevertheless, revised pricing will not exceed prior estimates, as confirmed by the SWID Committee and Nurobod District Authorities.

Due to the absence of definitive information on the unit market prices of pastural land leaseholds in Nurobod District, the following revised valuation approaches were provided to different categories of titled pastural landholders.

(ii) Revised approach for smallholder businesses

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for the permanent loss of livestock farm income, due to permanent land-take for the establishment of project facilities, for smallholder businesses, is presented below.

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from livestock farming						
Number of heads for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	**x**	Average weight of produce (i.e., meat, milk, lamb/calf from **Livestock Type 1** (gender-specific)	**x**	Average local market price per unit weight of produce (i.e., meat, milk, lamb/calf from **Livestock Type 1** (gender-specific)	**=**	Annual gross income from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from livestock farming						
Expenses relating to livestock sheltering (i.e., bedding, electricity, heating) for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	**+**	Expenses relating to livestock feed (i.e., water, fodder) for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	**+**	Expenses relating to veterinary care (i.e., vaccination, treatment) and other upkeep expenses for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	=	Annual expenses from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	**-**	Annual expenses from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	**=**	Annual net income (profit) from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land		
Step 4: Compensation for permanent income loss						
Annual net income (profit) from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	**x**	4 (years)	**=**	Compensation for permanent loss of income from from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land		

(iii) Revised approach for large (cluster) businesses

Given these uncertainties, a follow-up round of valuation will be conducted for this set of PAPs:

- The contingency compensation sum based on the market prices of arable land in Nurobod has been established as a committed part of the LALRP implementation budget, until follow-up valuation is completed using pending (unestablished) market prices of pastural land in Nurobod.
- Cash compensation to provide for the replacement of long-term pastural land lease rights will be calculated using definitive information on the unit price (i.e., price per hectare) of pastural landholdings on the E-Yaylov online market, once this information becomes available, by December 2025.
- If replacement land for pastural use can be allocated by the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee to the PAPs at zero replacement cost, in or out of the online market for the sale of pastural land lease rights (E-Yaylov), in-kind compensation will be provided instead on cash compensation, as the relevant PAPs indicated the preference for in-kind compensation considering the unpredictability of replacement land price on the competitive (auction-based) online market.
- Between the time of permanent land-use restrictions (for commencement of construction) and the rollout of the online market for the sale of replacement land lease rights to pastural land, the PAPs will receive transitional support which will include monthly payments equal to the national minimum wage.

Additional information on this valuation approach is provided in Section 8.3 of this report.

As discussed in Section 8.3 of this Report, the project-affected large (cluster) livestock farm businesses were not able to provide official income statements for their assets on project-affected land, at the time of this assessment. Therefore, an income-based valuation approach does not work for this group of PABs, and a revised market-based valuation approach has been put forward for the event that land-for-land compensation does not become available following the establishment of the online auction market for the sale of pastural land lease rights.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for the permanent loss of livestock farm income, due to permanent land-take for the establishment of project facilities, for large/ cluster businesses, is presented below.

Compensation for loss of long-term pastural land lease rights (for purchase of replacement lease on E-Yaylov market)	**=**	Size of project-affected pastural land parcel (in hectares)	**x**	Average, projected unit price of pastural land (per hectare) on the E-Yaylov system **Note:** Price projection includes applicable interest for phased payment, and contingency margin to cover upward price increments from competative auction bids

6.5.4 Additional compensation for income loss from premature economic displacement

In February 2025, during the initial disclosure of the draft LALRP and LALRP entitlement packages to PAPs within Nurobod District, a few PAPs indicated that the LALRP asset inventory and valuation survey in August/ September did not cover certain land uses and income streams which the PAPs had prior to the commencement of land expropriation procedures in July 2023. A SCA was commissioned to investigate this further. As detailed in Section 7.5, the SCA concluded that a total of 20 PAHs were economically impacted by the premature displacement prior to the asset inventory survey, compensation disbursement and the commencement of full construction (NTP stage). The prematurely displaced PAPs reported income losses of up to 30% of their pre-displacement income levels.

For the PAPs whose economic activities and income earnings were impacted by premature displacement, a round of retrospective valuation was conducted to quantify additional transitional support entitlements. These entitlements will be provided to make up for the partial income losses, which were experienced by the PAPs between the early (premature) onset of economic displacement in July/ August 2023 (or October 2024 as applicable) and compensation disbursement and construction commencement in June/ July 2025.

The following sub-sections describe the retrospective valuation methods used for crop farmers with premature disruption of cultivation activities, and for livestock farmers and herders with prematurely disruption of grazing and livestock breeding activities.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for income loss related to premature abandonment of project-affected cultivated (arable) land, is presented below.

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from cultivation						
Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1** **Note:** Extrapolated or back-calculated using household size as a predictor of cultivation extent	**x**	Average yield per hectare of **Annual Crop 1** (as per technological map of crops cultivation, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources)	**x**	Average market price per unit weight of **Annual Crop 1**	**=**	Annual gross income from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from cultivation						
Wages for cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** with general mechanisation and manual labour per hectare	**x**	Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1**	**=**	Annual expenses from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	**-**	Annual expenses from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	**=**	Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 4: Compensation for income loss from premature displacement						
Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	**x**	Number of years between the onset of premature displacement (land abandonment) and compensation payment prior to start of construction	**=**	Compensation for loss of income from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land, over the period of premature displacement		

6.5.4.1 Valuation of income loss from premature disruption of crop farming

An income-based approach was used for the retrospective valuation of income losses from the premature disruption of crop farming on the 100 MW PV plant site. However, none of the prematurely displaced were able to provide income statements for earlier production cycles within their land plots (prior to land expropriation and related disruption). For this reason, pre-displacement income earnings were estimated at full replacement value, using regulatory guidelines.

The formula for estimating income earnings of prematurely displaced crop farmers includes the following calculation steps:

- As no signs of recent cultivation were observed on the 100 MW PV plant site for all five prematurely displaced PAHs, the acreage of cultivated land was projected based on household size. According to the LALRP valuation experts and agricultural development officers from the Nurobod District Khokimiyat, PAHs with1-2 members can cultivate annual crops on up to 3 hectares of rainfed land, with one cropping cycle per year. Project-affected households with 3-6 members can cultivate annual crops on up to 5 hectares of rainfed land, with one cropping cycle per year. The cultivated area was therefore estimated based on the household size of each PAH.

- A formula was used for calculating annual gross income from the cultivation of crops reported during the SCA. The gross annual income of each PAH was estimated as a product of the cultivated area of the farmed crop, the average yield of the crop on rainfed land (per hectare) in Nurobod District and the market price of the crop in Nurobod District.
- The annual net income was then calculated for each PAH by subtracting average expenses for relevant crop production on rainfed land in Nurobod District.
- The annual net income derived from this calculation was multiplied by 2 years, to cover the full duration of the premature displacement impact between July 2023 (start of expropriation process) and June/July 2025 (final site handover for construction).
- This final sum was taken as the total amount of income lost due to premature displacement. The monetary transitional support for premature disruption of cultivation within the 100 MW PV plant site is therefore equal to this final sum, for each PAH.

The formula for estimating income earnings of prematurely displaced crop farmers includes the following calculation steps:

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from cultivation						
Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1** **Note:** Extrapolated or back-calculated using household size as a predictor of cultivation extent	x	Average yield per hectare of **Annual Crop 1** (as per technological map of crops cultivation, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources)	x	Average market price per unit weight of **Annual Crop 1**	=	Annual gross income from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from cultivation						
Wages for cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** with general mechanisation and manual labour per hectare	x	Project-affected cultivation extent (hectarage) for **Annual Crop 1**	=	Annual expenses from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	-	Annual expenses from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land		
Step 4: Compensation for income loss from premature displacement						
Annual net income (i.e., annual profit) from cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land	x	Number of years between the onset of premature displacement (land abandonment) and compensation payment prior to start of construction	=	Compensation for loss of income from the cultivation of **Annual Crop 1** on project-affected land, over the period of premature displacement		

6.5.4.2 Valuation of income loss from premature disruption of grazing and livestock farming

An income-based approach was used for the retrospective valuation of income losses from the premature disruption of grazing and livestock farming for PAHs on the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites. However, none of the prematurely displaced were able to provide income statements for earlier production cycles, in relation to project-affected land and pastures (prior to land expropriation and related disruption). For this reason, pre-displacement income earnings were estimated at full replacement value, using regulatory guidelines.

The formula for estimating income earnings of prematurely displaced livestock farmers and herders includes the following calculation steps:

- A formula was used for calculating annual gross income from the rearing of livestock categories reported during the SCA (i.e., sheep and goats).
- The amount of livestock produce per PAH was calculated based on the number of livestock heads (by livestock type). The amount of produce was multiplied by the unit price of products sold on the local markets in Nurobod District. The product of this calculation for each PAHs is equal to the annual gross income from livestock farming.
- The annual net income was then calculated for each PAH by subtracting average expenses for relevant livestock production on rainfed land in Nurobod District (e.g., livestock fodder/ feed, vaccination, water supply etc.).
- The annual net income derived from this calculation was multiplied by a coefficient of 1 or 2.25 (as applicable to each PAH), to cover the full duration of the premature displacement impact between July 2023 (start of expropriation process) or October 2024 (start of un-identified intrusive surveys), and September 2025 (final site handover for construction).
- For each PAH, the sum from the calculation above represents the net income which would have been earned over the time period specified above, in the absence of premature displacement. As the livestock farmers and herders reported income losses of up to 30% of their pre-displacement annual net income, the net annual income estimated for each PAH was then multiplied by a coefficient of 30% (0.3).
- The final, resulting value was taken as the income loss resulting from premature displacement. The monetary transitional support for premature disruption of grazing and livestock rearing within the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites is therefore equal to this final sum, for each PAH.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for income loss related to premature abandonment of project-affected pastural (grazing) land, is presented below.

Step 1: Calculation of annual gross income from livestock farming						
Number of heads for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	x	Average weight of produce (i.e., meat, milk, lamb/calf from **Livestock Type 1** (gender-specific)	x	Average local market price per unit weight of produce (i.e., meat, milk, lamb/calf from **Livestock Type 1** (gender-specific)	=	Annual gross income from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land
Step 2: Calculation of annual expenses from livestock farming						
Expenses relating to livestock sheltering (i.e., bedding, electricity, heating) for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	+	Expenses relating to livestock feed (i.e., water, fodder) for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	+	Expenses relating to veterinary care (i.e., vaccination, treatment) and other upkeep expenses for **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific)	=	Annual expenses from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land
Step 3: Calculation of annual net income (i.e., annual profit)						
Annual gross income from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	-	Annual expenses from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	=	Annual net income (profit) from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land		
Step 4: Compensation for income loss from premature displacement						
Annual net income (profit) from rearing of **Livestock Type 1** (gender specific) on project-affected land	x	Number of years between the onset of premature displacement (land abandonment) and compensation payment prior to start of construction	x	30% (partial) income loss (maximum) reported by prematurely impacted livestock farmers/ herders	=	Compensation for loss of income from the grazing/ farming of **Livestock Type 1** on project-affected land, over the period of

6.5.5 Valuation for transitional livestock feed allowance for non-titled landholders

As non-titled (informal) livestock farmers or herders are not entitled to compensation without formalized land rights, a fodder purchase allowance is planned to provide for any livelihood impacts associated with the loss or diminution of grazing land within the 500 MW PV plant area.

- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan, (Decree of 25.05.2011 N 146),
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 and Decree Number 235.

The methodology aims to derive the annual cost of purchasing livestock feed following the withdrawal of pastural land for grazing. The workings take into account the types and quantity of reared livestock, the fodder demand for each livestock category, and the pastural yield of project-affected pastural land parcels. The allowance will be provided for a transitional period of one year, as the informal herders are expected to secure formal work contracts with smallholder or cluster livestock farm business on pastural land reallocated through the new E-Yaylov market. As detailed in the Entitlements Matrix in Section 8.1, this transitional period is subject to extension based on the results of the LALRP monitoring and evaluation.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying the fodder purchase allowance for non-titled PAHs losing areas of customary grazing land is presented below.

Number of heads for **Livestock Type 1**	**x**	Annual grazing area (hectares) demand for **Livestock Type 1**	**x**	Average annual cost for fodder for a loss of one hectare of pasture land (UZS) for **Livestock Type 1**	**=**	Annual cost of fodder for all heads for for **Livestock Type 1**

6.5.6 Valuation for compensation against loss of buildings and fixtures

The valuation of residential and non-residential buildings and fixtures is based on procedures and methods specified in the following laws and regulations:

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I)
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 (dated June 29.2022)
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation

The method aims to establish the replacement cost of various buildings constructed on project-affected land plots. The valuation procedures take into account, inter alia, the types of construction materials, quantity of each, and the current market price of the materials within local markets.

To align the regulatory methodology with the Project Lenders' standards, depreciation was not factored into the compensation analysis, so that the valuation does not undercut the full replacement value of buildings on withdrawn land.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for buildings or free-standing fixtures, which may be lost due to construction clearance or the Grid Security Zone restrictions, is presented below:

Compensation for displaced or demolished buildings/ structures	**=**	Reconstruction cost for each constituent structure (without depreciation factor)	**+**	Potential net annual income from renting out the building **Note:** This item is applicable for a collective valuation analysis for buildings, not freestanding structures/ fixtures

6.5.7 Valuation for compensation against loss of standing perennial crops (trees)

The valuation of standing perennial crops (i.e., fruit and ornamental/ landscaping trees) was conducted in accordance with the following laws and regulations:

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity, (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I). Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 dated June 29, 2022
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation

The valuation procedures and workings aim to establish the present value of standing trees. Parameters factored into the compensation include the number of trees (per crop type) in withdrawn land parcels, the maturity the trees, price of seedlings per crop type, and inflation coefficients within local markets. On this basis, the full replacement cost of felled trees on project-affected land is worked out.

A less technical (simplified) valuation formula for quantifying compensation for standing trees, which may be lost due to construction clearance or the Grid Security Zone restrictions, is presented below:

Compensation for felled standing fruit tree/ perennial crop	=	Number of trees of **Crop 1** in a given maturity level (by girth/ stem width band)	x	Unit replacement price of trees of **Crop 1** in a given maturity level, as per the Unified National Standards for Valuation	x	Land preparation, planting and priming cost for trees of **Crop 1** in a given maturity level, as per the Unified National Standards for Valuation	x	Coefficient to reflect the profit levels from **Crop 1**, as per the Unified National Standards for Valuation	x	Location-specific coefficient to adjust for local soil fertility and production intensity, as per the Unified National Standards for Valuation	x	Price index coefficient to adjust standard prices for inflation as per the State Committee for Statistics	x	Coefficient to reflect the mean crop health score

6.5.8 Preparation of compensation entitlements

Following the completion of the on-site asset inventory surveys, an initial valuation analysis was carried out to determine the compensation due, in line with mandatory requirements.

An additional (documentary) round of valuation was conducted subsequently, to bridge the gaps between mandatory compensation requirements and the Project Lenders' compensation standards (as stipulated in the EBRD PR 5, ADB SR2 and IFC PS 5). Please refer to Section 6.1 and 8.2 of this LALRP, for an overview of compensation entitlements incorporated based on the lender standards (i.e., eligibility criteria and valuation standards). The total sums for compensation and other monetary livelihood restoration measures, which were established through the valuation analysis, are presented in Section 9 of this LALRP.

During subsequent disclosure and consultation within the project-affected communities, the LALRP survey team will organize a transparent verification review of the draft compensation/ LALRP packages and appended valuation reports with PAPs, prior to the issue of bilateral compensation agreements (between the Project Company and each PAP).

6.5.9 Local LALRP disclosure and verification of LALRP entitlements

The Consultant will undertake a verification review of the LALRP entitlements through the disclosure of the draft and final LALRP reports within the project-affected communities (makhallas), and the bilateral disclosure of LALRP entitlement packages with each affected entity (i.e., PAH, enterprise etc.).

The objective of this documentary review is to ensure that the compensatory entitlements were determined correctly during the valuation process, and to gather the affected land users' feedback on the practicality and effectiveness of the livelihood restoration measures proposed in addition to basic compensation.

With regard to compensation entitlements, where PAPs contest the asset inventory and valuation results, the following remedial measures will be implemented, depending on the validity or veracity of the objections raised:

- In the event that a valid objection is raised on the basis of apparent valuation gaps and/or errors, a validation survey will be carried out on site, prior to the revision of valuation workings and relevant compensation entitlements.
- In the event that the objection raised is not valid (i.e., based on a misunderstanding or misinterpretation of applicable valuation and compensation criteria and parameters), the LALRP team will provide due clarification to address any such objections.

For any given PAP, no repeat asset inventory and valuation surveys will be conducted for a footprint/ impact already surveyed, unless the PAP raises a valid objection requiring a repeat asset inventory to address any valuation gaps or errors.

The verification-stage disclosure will allow PAPs to provide feedback on non-monetary livelihood restoration entitlements, through FGDs and bilateral correspondence.

Bilateral compensation and livelihood restoration agreements with affected land-users will only be signed (by the Project Company and PAPs) following a positive conclusion of the disclosure, consultation and verification of the LALRP entitlements with each affected entity.

6.6 Disclosure of LALRP Entitlements

The LALRP report and PAP-specific LALRP/ compensation packages will be disclosed within local communities, and the report will also be disclosed online through the Project Developer's and the Project Lenders' official websites. The first round of disclosure will be completed for the draft (Phase I) LALRP report, and the second round of disclosure will be completed for the final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report.

These disclosure events are aimed at gathering PAP and stakeholder feedback on the LALRP, including any adjustments to the PAP census, valuation outcomes (compensation sums) and proposed livelihood restoration programs.

Following the verification of monetary compensation and transitional support entitlements, and negotiations during each round of local disclosure:

- The LALRP report will be updated for follow-up disclosure within strategic Project Information Centres (PICs), The updated reports will also be uploaded to the Project Developer's official website (and on the Project Lenders' official website as applicable).
- The LALRP/ compensation packages will be updated and finalized for attachment to bilateral compensation and easement contract agreements to be established between the Project Company and the PAPs.

The tentative timeline for the completion of the draft (Phase I) LALRP, the final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report, and related LALRP/ compensation package updates is shown in Section 12 of this Report.

6.7 Management of Related Grievances

During the LALRP report and package disclosure for consultation and verification, all additional requests and objections will be addressed during bilateral and collective meetings with PAPs.

PAPs will have the opportunity to lodge grievances where the remedial response is deemed unsatisfactory and subject to further corrective action. All such grievances will be investigated and redressed through a systematic process involving the Consultant's technical experts, Project Developer, and where necessary, the LALRP Steering Committee, in accordance with the Project's Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

7 ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

7.1 Overview of Impacts

The Project will trigger economic displacement. A total of 203 entities are subject to displacement, including 189 landholders and 14 workers. Most of the landholders associated with the PV plant and BESS sites are subject to the permanent loss of pastural land, whereas the majority of landholders along the OHTL corridor will be impacted by temporary and permanent loss of arable land. Of the 189 affected landholders, 13 do not have legal land tenure. No cases of physical displacement have been recorded within the project footprint. The surveys enumerated 904 PAPs, in total.

> **Note**: The list of project-affected entities presented in this version of the LALRP is subject to change due to potential updates from (i) pending LALRP disclosure and verification of compensation entitlements for the Phase I LALRP surveys and (ii) the Phase II LALRP surveys.

Table 7-1 below provides a quantitative overview of the economic displacement impacts associated with the Project's land acquisition process. The Project's spatial footprint is itemized in Section 4.2 of this Plan, along with a summary of the expropriation progress to date.

Table 7-1 Magnitude of displacement impacts associated with the Project

PROJECT-AFFECTED ENTITIES	DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL
Total number of project-affected entities	203	N/A
Sub-total for 100 MW PV power plant	31	15%
Sub-total for 400 MW PV power plant	3	1%
Sub-total for Nurobod BESS	3	1%
Sub-total for 4.9-km OHTL	5	2%
Sub-total for 70-km OHTL	79	39%
Sub-total for LILO OHTLs	82	40%
Impacted Entities		
Project-Affected Households (PAHs)	178	83%
Project-Affected Businesses (PABs)	7	3%
Project-affected governmental/ utility entities	18	9%
Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	904	N/A

Project-Affected Entities	Displacement Statistics	Percentage of Total
Impacts		
Physically displaced PAHs and enterprises	0	0%
Physically displaced PAPs	0	0%
Economically displaced PAHs, enterprises and governmental entities	203	100%
Economically displaced PAPs	904	100%
Vulnerable PAHs	48	22%
Percentage of Productive Assets Impacted		
PAHs, PABs and governmental entities losing 10% or more of productive assets (both permanently and temporarily)	85	42%
PAPs losing 10% or more of productive assets (both permanently and temporarily)	267	30%
Registration/ Legitimacy of Land Tenure and Employment		
Land users with formal land rights (titles)	176	87%
Land users without formal land rights (non-titled)	13	6%
Project-affected workers (not land rights holders)	14	7%
Premature Displacement		
Land users who were displaced prematurely (before compensation and land-take for construction)	20	9%

7.1.1 Physical displacement

E&S constraint screens integrating into the ESIA and LALRP census indicated that several earlier variations of the four OHTLs constituting the Project's LILO component posed an extensive physical displacement impact. The previous layouts cut across densely populated parts of Pastdargom District, in the outskirts of Juma town, where dozens of residential buildings were provisionally identified through site walkovers and cadastral interviews.

Following a series of design adjustments, however, the final layout of the LILO OHTLs was established. This final OHTL routes avoid built assets and residential property. The HPZ and GSZ corridor of the 13-km LILO corridor marginally intersects a non-residential outbuilding located on a residential plot in Samarkand District. This structure may be disturbed or damaged at the OHTL construction stage, depending on the outcome of final micro-siting adjustments to the LILO design, and subsequent construction methods. In any case, this risk does not pose any potential for loss of shelter.

7.1.2 Economic displacement

The majority of project assets will be established within tracts of land originally designated for agriculture, and the acquisition of land for the Project will trigger economic displacement (i.e., permanent land-take, temporary land-use restrictions, and associated loss of income earnings). The legal basis for eminent domain and the consequent relocation of economically significant landholdings and land-use includes the following:

- Permanent land-take for the operational footprint of project facilities, in furtherance of the Land Code, Presidential Resolution No. 207 and subsequent Land Allotment Order (LAO)
- Permanent restrictions on trees and high-rise machinery within the SSZ of high-voltage overhead powerlines, to safeguard grid utility assets, pursuant with the Resolution No. 1050. The setback (lateral) buffers for 220kV and 500 kV OHTLs measure 25 metres and 30 metres from the outermost OHTL conductors respectively
- Temporary restriction of land-use for third-party access to construction areas within the project sites during construction, pursuant with the Land Code and Law No. 781

Across Samarkand Region, the project sites and corridors fall within land parcels which are mostly categorized as arable land and pastural land.

As narrated in Section 4.1.1 of this Plan, a series of siting and routing alternatives were taken into consideration over the course of feasibility and design studies. Design efforts to avoid priority receptors, mainly high-value commercial farms, orchards, aquacultural farms and alluvial quarries, were guided by early-stage E&S screening for project alternatives. The screening involved field reconnaissance and cross-cutting consultations with key authorities (i.e., resident district khokimiyats, Ministry of Mining etc.), in originally targeted areas. The outcomes of the E&S screening were fed into the iterative design process, and high-value livelihood and commercial assets were avoided to the extent feasible. Due to several overriding technical and regulatory constraints (e.g., unsuitable topography, OHTL intersections etc.) and the ubiquity of sensitive commercial establishments along the 4.9-km, 11-km, 13-km, and 70-km OHTL corridors, total avoidance of sensitive assets was not achievable. The final OHTL routes were selected on the basis of minimum relative impact on private property.

Based on the final adjusted design, economic displacement was recorded for total 203 PAHs, enterprises and governmental institutions, and the number of economically displaced PAPs totals 904.

In the absence of mitigation, the permanent loss of agricultural land use rights, temporary loss of access to land within construction zones, and permanent restrictions on agriculture within the GSZ will result in the diminution of income. This can in turn lead to the impoverishment of

PAHs, considering the centrality of land-based livelihoods in the vast majority of project-affected communities, and the limited availability of high-yielding agricultural land in certain affected districts.

7.1.2.1 Crop farming

Crop farming is predominant within the overall project area, as 73% of the project-affected entities (i.e., households and larger enterprises) are involved in cultivation within the footprint. Little to no active crop farming was recorded within the PV power plant and BESS sites, due to the poor (saline, arid) quality of resident soils, absence of irrigation infrastructure, and a downtrend in regular precipitation. According to agricultural experts from the Samarkand regional khokimiyat, the project-affected land parcels constitute some of the least productive agricultural land lots within the districts of Nurobod and Pastdargom.

Extensive land take which significantly impinges on the economic viability of crop-farm establishments can be categorized as total economic displacement, which requires the acquisition of replacement landholdings with equivalent or higher production potential. In addition, permanent restriction on the cultivation of certain trees and use of high-rise machinery within the regulatory GSZ of OHTLs may undercut agricultural income from orchards and intensive farms. Likewise, small but permanent land-take for the establishment of OHTL towers may curtail crop farming within small-scale cultivation establishments (such as dekhan and tomorka farms) disproportionally.

In addition, site clearance and restrictions on agriculture within the temporary construction footprint may result in (i) long-term income losses from a material reduction in perennial crop production, and/ or (ii) short term income losses from missed agricultural cycles for annual crops. Overall, economic impacts on project-affected entities involved in crop farming include the following:

- Diminution of income levels due to a significant reduction or total loss of landholdings established for commercial and subsistence cultivation
- Retrenchment and unemployment resulting from permanent land-take
- Income losses associated with the removal of standing, perennial crops during construction and/or operation
- Losses from the demolition of, or damage to, immovable farm structures (e.g., irrigation pipework, buildings)
- Expenses associated with the transportation of movable crop farm assets to replacement property
- Compromised capacity to settle agricultural loans, and reduction in collateral for procurement of additional credit

7.1.2.2 Livestock farming and pastoralism

Livestock farmers and herders account for the minority (18%) of project-affected entities (i.e., households and larger enterprises). The withdrawal of pastural land can intensify the existing pressure on remnant pastures. A large fraction of the resident population in Nurobod and Pastdargom is employed in herding and livestock farming, due to the relatively low agrarian potential of resident land. A chronically stiff competition for pastural resources (i.e., land, water points) in these areas can lead to an unsustainable exploitation of leftover pastures, higher pricing of imported and locally grown fodder, and lower pastoral productivity. The pastural yield of land utilized for seasonal grazing within the districts of Nurobod and Pastdargom is notably poor, and livestock herds are therefore rotated across extensive landscapes within the reach of local herders.

Seasonal herders and livestock farmers who are potentially impacted by the permanent loss of grazing land within the Nurobod BESS, 100 MW and 400 MW PV plant sites are largely based in the communities of Saroy, Chortut, and Sazagan. Consultations with local communities regarding seasonal grazing patterns and stock routes in and around these sites did not indicate the potential for severance of access to other pastural sites in connection with the project infrastructure, as a number of small community roads radiate from the main tracks located alongside the project sites. The impact on grazing land along the OHTL corridors is relatively minor due to very limited land-take for the establishment of OHTL tower footings, and temporary land access restrictions during construction.

Overall, economic impacts on land-users involved in livestock production can be categorized as follows:

- Diminution of income due to a significant reduction or total loss of landholdings established for livestock farming
- Diminution of income from the reduction in usable grazing land and seasonal pastures
- Loss of water sources for livestock rearing within the project footprint
- Losses from the demolition of, or damage to, immovable livestock farm and/or herding structures within the project footprint
- Expenses associated with the transportation of movable livestock farm assets to replacement property or grazing areas
- Compromised capacity to settle agricultural loans, and reduction in collateral for procurement of additional credit

7.2 Impacts by Site

The following sub-sections elaborate on land use and PAPs recorded within each project site and corridor.

Note: For the purposes of this analysis, the following coding system has been used for the identification of project-affected entities:

- **O-1, O-2, O-3** etc. – The O- prefix stands for titled and non-titled landholders with legal or customary (otherwise informal) land tenure within affected land parcels.
- **W-1, W-2, W-3** etc – The W- O- prefix stands for workers who are employed in farms located on affected land. These PAPs do not have ownership of any on-site assets.

7.2.1 100 MW PV plant site and access road

LALRP surveys within the site enumerated a total of 31 project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project use and tenure of affected land plots, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all affected entities.

7.2.1.1 Affected land users

LAND USERS WITH FORMAL LAND RIGHTS

A total of eight (8) legally registered land plots were identified within the site.

The plots are held by eight landholders, who entered into long-term leasehold agreements with Nurobod Khokimiyat. All of the landholders are small household businesses (i.e., 'fermer' farms), with the exception of one livestock farm cluster (large) business formally registered as Klaster Kattakurgon Gold" LLC.

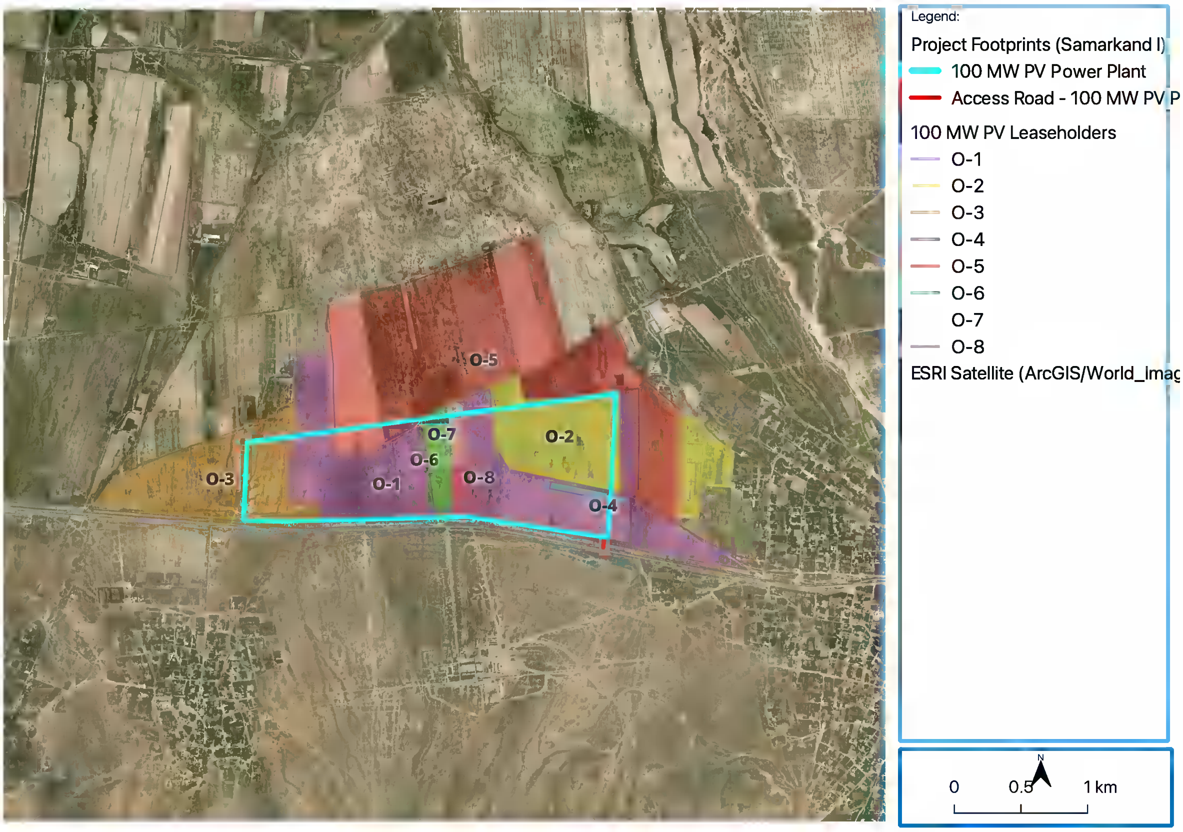


Figure 7-1 Formal landholdings within the 100 MW PV plant site

Most of the agreements were executed recently, between 2019 and 2021.

At the time of the ESIA scoping visits (May-July 2023) and valuation survey (August-September. 2023), the site covers grassland and the land appeared to be fallow, with no indication of recent cultivation. Despite this observation, a total of six titled landholders indicated that they cultivated wheat, barley and grape vines on their affected land plots within the site. None of these landholders presented any official income documents to substantiate this, however one well and a pumping system had been developed on one of the plots.

Four of the titled landholders also stated that they had been using the site for livestock rearing and grazing, however only one of the plots (under O-1) was actively used for this purpose at the time of the LALRP surveys, and evident grazing activity on the remainder of the site was by the local herders from the nearby community of Sazagan. A vacant livestock pen was also found on one of the plots registered under the landholder O-6.

Figure 7-2 Farm assets within the 100 MW PV plant site

All of the titled landholders will lose over 90% of their land parcels, with the exception of the commercial landholder (O-1), which will lose about 70% of its original land parcel. Five of these entities have other farm plots besides those affected by the Project, most of which are located within 6 kilometres of the project site. According to consultations with the landholders and relevant authorities, the land expropriation process commenced with the issue of the Project's Presidential Decree in July 2023.

In July-August 2023, the landholders had ceded their land through procedural applications for the transfer of project-affected parcels of leased land to the government land reserves. The PAPs did not receive compensation or an offer of relocation assistance from the district khokimiyat, over the course of expropriation. Land-take associated with the permanent access road will impact on the landholder O-1, although this impact is very limited in comparison with the land loss associated with the PV power plant.

LAND USERS WITH INFORMAL LAND RIGHTS

A total of 11 non-titled herders from the nearby communities use the site for grazing. The herders are mostly self-employed and herd their own livestock. Pastures within the site are used between the months of March and December. These informal landholders will lose 10-20% of their overall grazing land permanently, however, alternative pastures will remain North, East, West and South of the site.

Table 7-2 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for land users associated with the 100 MW PV plant and relevant access road site

No.	PAP Code	Makhalla	Entity Type	Land Use	Total Area of Affected Plot (ha)	Impacted Area of Affected Plot (ha)	% Land Take	Land Tenure	Displacement Category	Impact Duration	Affected Crops	Affected Livestock	Affected Structures
1	**O-1**	Sazagan	Limited company	Livestock farming	163	116.3	71%	Formal leasehold (pastural land)	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	300 sheep	-
2	**O-2**	Sazagan	Household	Crop farming	51	50.3	99%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	Grains	-	-
3	**O-3**	Sazagan	Household	Livestock farming, crop farming	81.7	25.7	93%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	75 sheep, 12 goats	Well and pump
4	**O-4**	Sazagan	Household	Livestock farming, crop farming	2.4	2.25	94%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	45 sheep, 13 goats	-
5	**O-5**	Sazagan	Household	Crop farming	8.4	8.17	97%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	Grains and vegetables	170 sheep, 21 cows	-
6	**O-6**	Sazagan	Household	Livestock farming	12.5	11.3	90%	Formal leasehold (pastural land)	Economic displacement	Permanent	Grains and vegetables	-	Fencing, sheds, pen, pool
7	**O-7**	Sazagan	Household	Crop farming	4.2	4	94%	Formal leasehold (pastural land)	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	-	Fencing

No.	PAP Code	Makhalla	Entity Type	Land Use	Total Area of Affected Plot (ha)	Impacted Area of Affected Plot (ha)	% Land Take	Land Tenure	Displacement Category	Impact Duration	Affected Crops	Affected Livestock	Affected Structures
8	**O-8**	Sazagan	Household	Crop farming	8	7.7	96%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	Grains and vegetables	-	-
9	**O-9**	Sazagan	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep, 8 goats, 4 cows	-
10	**O-10**	Sazagan	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	50 sheep, 30 goats	-
11	**O-11**	Sazagan	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	40 sheep, 60 goats, 4 cows	-
12	**O-12**	Sazagan	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	18 cows, 30 cows	-
13	**O-13**	Sazagan	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	40 sheep, 10 goats, 2 cows	-
14	**O-14**	Chortut	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	70 sheep, 2 cows	-
15	**O-15**	Chortut	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	7 sheep, 8 goats	-
16	**O-16**	Chortut	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	70 sheep, 15 goats, 8 cows	-

No.	PAP Code	Makhalla	Entity Type	Land Use	Total Area of Affected Plot (ha)	Impacted Area of Affected Plot (ha)	% Land Take	Land Tenure	Displacement Category	Impact Duration	Affected Crops	Affected Livestock	Affected Structures
17	**O-17**	Chortut	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	40 sheep, 4 cows	-
18	**O-18**	Chortut	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	40 sheep, 30 goats, 5 cows	-
19	**O-31**	Sazagan	Household	Grazing			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep	

ACCESS SEVERANCE

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the 11 informal herders indicated that besides the permanent loss of pastural land, existing stock routes to and from the remaining grazing areas will not be severed by the establishment of the PV plant. However, the loss of several existing tracks within the site will require the herders to take longer routes along their grazing loops.

The routes which will enable herders to access remaining pastures from their residential locations are depicted in the figure below.

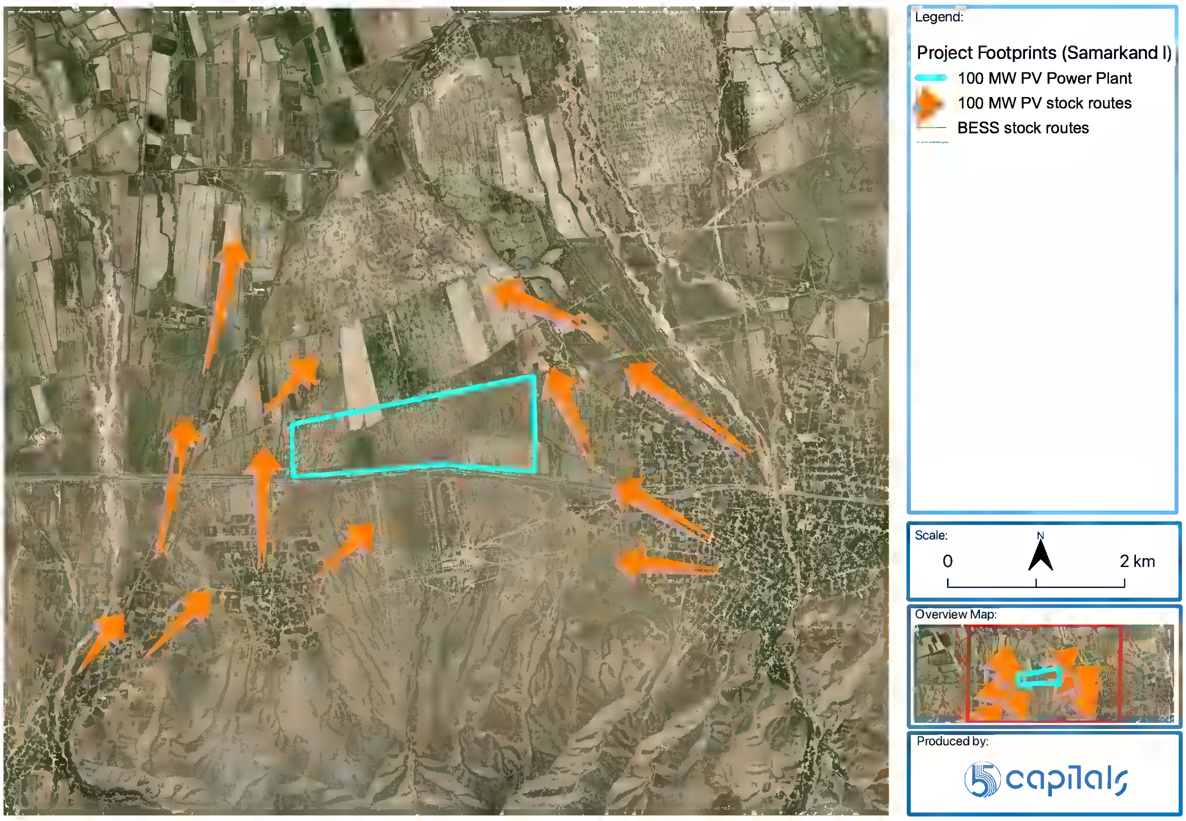


Figure 7-3 Stock routes for herding towards remaining pastures around the project site

7.2.1.2 Affected workers

Besides landholders, a total of 12 farm workers are subject to employment loss due to the expropriation of farmland held by their employers (i.e., titled farm owners). These workers currently hold formal, open-ended labour agreements with four potentially impacted landholders.

The workers engage in farm work all year round, earning a monthly wage averaging UZS 1,050,000. Four of the workers engage in crop farming, whereas a total of eight are employed in livestock rearing. At the time of follow-up LALRP consultations in October 2024, some of the farm workers hired by the titled affected landholders indicated that their employment may continue on the remaining portions of the affected farm plots (outside of the project site) and additional farms outside of the site.

Table 7-3 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for farm workers associated with the 100 MW PV plant and relevant access road site

No.	PAP Code	Makhalla	Affected Livelihood	Duration of Impact	PAP Code of Employer	Employment Mode	Period of Employment	Seasonality	Number of Jobs
1	**W-19**	Sazagan	Crop farming	Permanent	O-2	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
2	**W-20**	Sazagan	Crop farming	Permanent	O-2	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
3	**W-21**	Sazagan	Crop farming	Permanent	O-2	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
4	**W-22**	Sazagan	Crop farming	Permanent	O-2	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
5	**W-23**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-1	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
6	**W-24**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-1	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
7	**W-25**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-1	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
8	**W-26**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-1	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
9	**W-27**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-1	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
10	**W-28**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-6	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
11	**W-29**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-7	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
12	**W-30**	Sazagan	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-7	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1

7.2.2 Nurobod BESS and interconnection cable sites

LALRP surveys within the site enumerated a total of three (3) project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project use and tenure of affected land plots, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all affected entities.

7.2.2.1 Affected land users

LAND USERS WITH FORMAL LAND RIGHTS

The Nurobod BESS site is located within one privately held land parcel.

The plot is held by a crop farm business (O-32), which entered into a 49-year Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with the Nurobod District Khokimiyat in 2016. At the time of the LALRP survey, the land expropriation process was underway. The site lies within fallow land, and the valuation surveys showed no evidence of cultivation over the past two years.

Figure 7-4 Fallow land within the Nurobod BESS site

Consultations with the PAB and relevant authorities indicated that the land expropriation process commenced with the issue of the Project's Presidential Decree in July 2023. In July 2023, the landholder had ceded their land through procedural applications for the transfer of project-affected (leased) land to the government land reserves.

The PAB stands to lose 17% of their land parcel. They do not own any other farmland, besides the project-affected plot. The PAB also confirmed that they did not receive compensation or an offer of relocation assistance from the district khokimiyat, over the course of land expropriation.

LAND USERS WITH INFORMAL LAND RIGHTS

Site surveillance and consultation with local community leaders in Saroy, Elbek and Dustlik MFY indicated that the BESS site is used for seasonal, informal grazing.

A total of two (2) herders hired by residents in the nearby communities graze herds of sheep and goats on the site from March through November, depending on the availability of pastures within nearby grazing areas. Their annual earnings from paid herding ranges between UZS 35,000,000 and UZS 60,000,000 per year.

The herders confirmed that pastural land within the site represents a minor fraction (10-20%) of the overall grazing areas available to them, in and around the site.

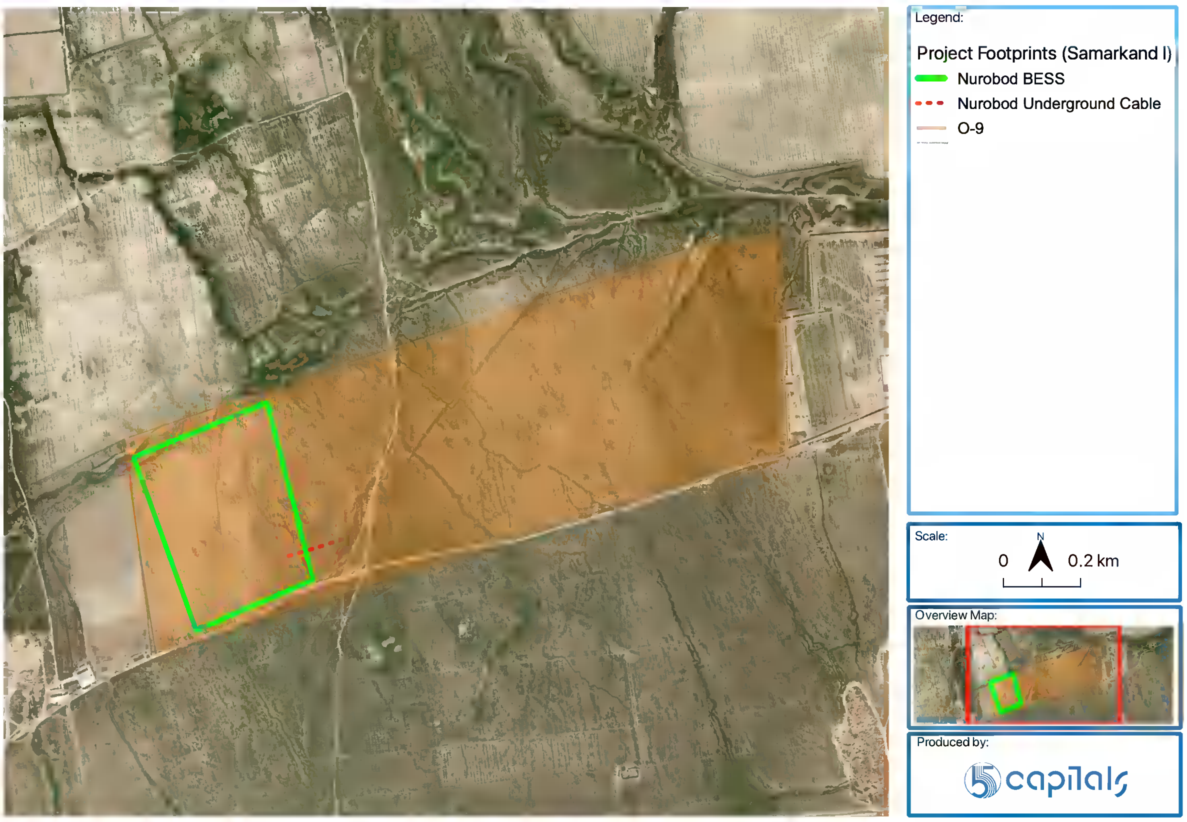


Figure 7-5 Formal landholdings within the Nurobod BESS site

Table 7-4 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for landholders associated with the Nurobod BESS site

No.	PAP Code	Makhalla	Entity Type	Land Use	Total Area of Affected Plot (ha)	Impacted Area of Affected Plot (ha)	% Land Take	Land Tenure	Displacement Category	Impact Duration	Affected Crops	Affected Livestock	Affected Structures
1	**O-32**	Qushchinor	Limited company	Crop farming (fallow land)	101	17	17%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	-	Concrete pillars
2	**O-33**	Saroy	Household	Herding			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	10 sheep, 2 cows	-
3	**O-34**	Saroy	Household	Herding			10-20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep, 7 cows	-

ACCESS SEVERANCE

According to FGDs with the affected herders, existing stock routes to and from the remaining grazing areas will not be severed by the establishment of the Nurobod BESS. However, longer existing stock routes located West of the project area will be used after permanent access restrictions around the project site.

Alternative stock routes connecting the remaining pastures to the herders' residential locations are depicted in the figure below.

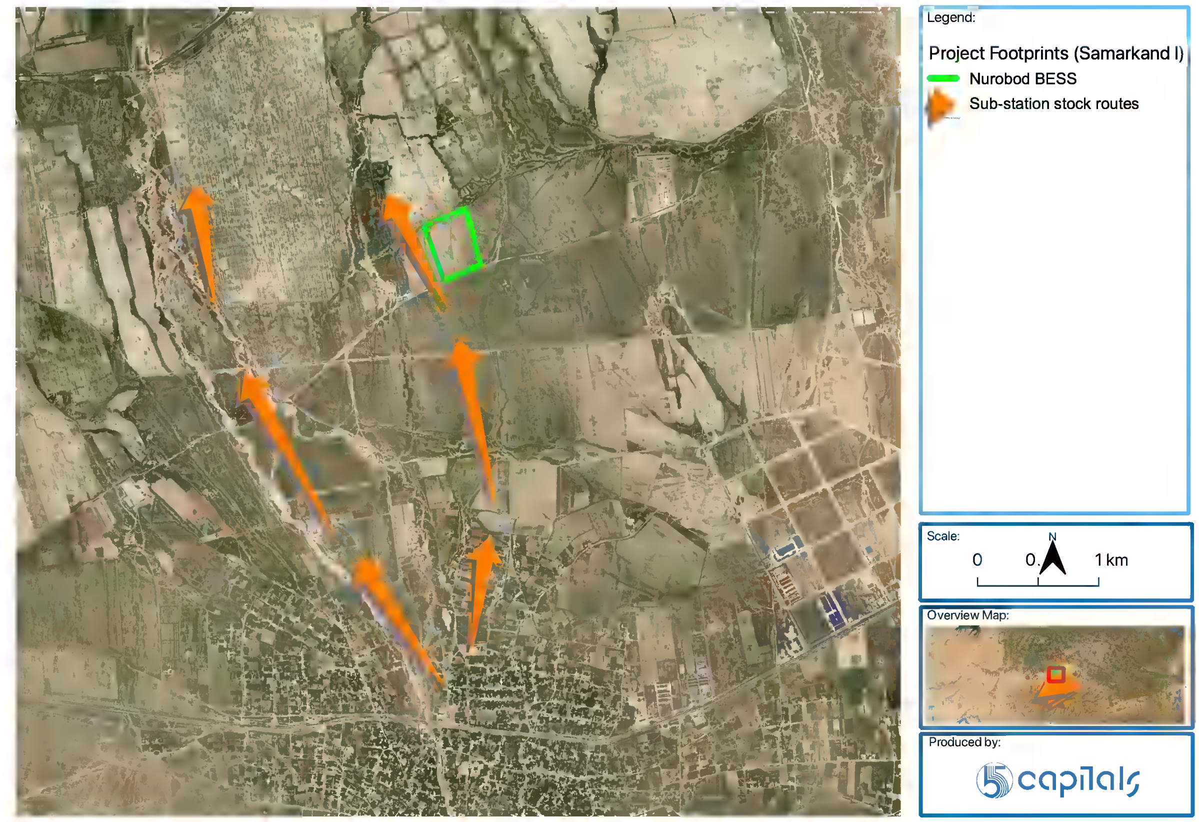


Figure 7-6 Stock routes for herding towards remaining pastures around the project site

7.2.3 400 MW PV plant, pooling station and access road site

LALRP surveys within the site enumerated a total of three (3) project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project use and tenure of affected land plots, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all affected entities.

7.2.3.1 Affected land users

LAND USERS WITH FORMAL LAND RIGHTS

The 400 MW PV plant and pooling station sites fall within one land plot, which was registered under a livestock farm cluster (large) business (O-35).

The PAB secured a 49-year Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with the SWID Committee, in April 2022. The leasehold was not effective at the time of the LALRP survey, as the land expropriation process had commenced following the issue of the Project's Presidential Decree in July 2023.

Figure 7-7 Open steppe grassland and fallow land in the 400 MW plant site

The land-take accounts for about 5% of the cluster's project-affected land plot, and the remaining (unaffected) portion of land surrounds the site and the nearby communities of Olga and Chorvador. No immovable assets have been established within the project site. The PAB is subject to permanent land loss but holds a number of pastural land tracts in the wider Nurobod District.

According to consultations with the PAB and relevant authorities, the land expropriation process commenced following the issue of the Presidential decree in July 2023. In the period July-August 2023, the PAB had ceded their land through procedural applications for the transfer of project-affected parcels of leased land to the government land reserves. The PAB also confirmed that they did not receive compensation or an offer of relocation assistance from the district khokimiyat and the SWID Committee, over the course of expropriation.

Land-take associated with the permanent access road will also impact on this land plot, although this impact is very limited in comparison with the land loss associated with the PV power plant.

LAND USERS WITH INFORMAL LAND RIGHTS

No informal land-users were identified within the site over the course of the LALRP surveys.

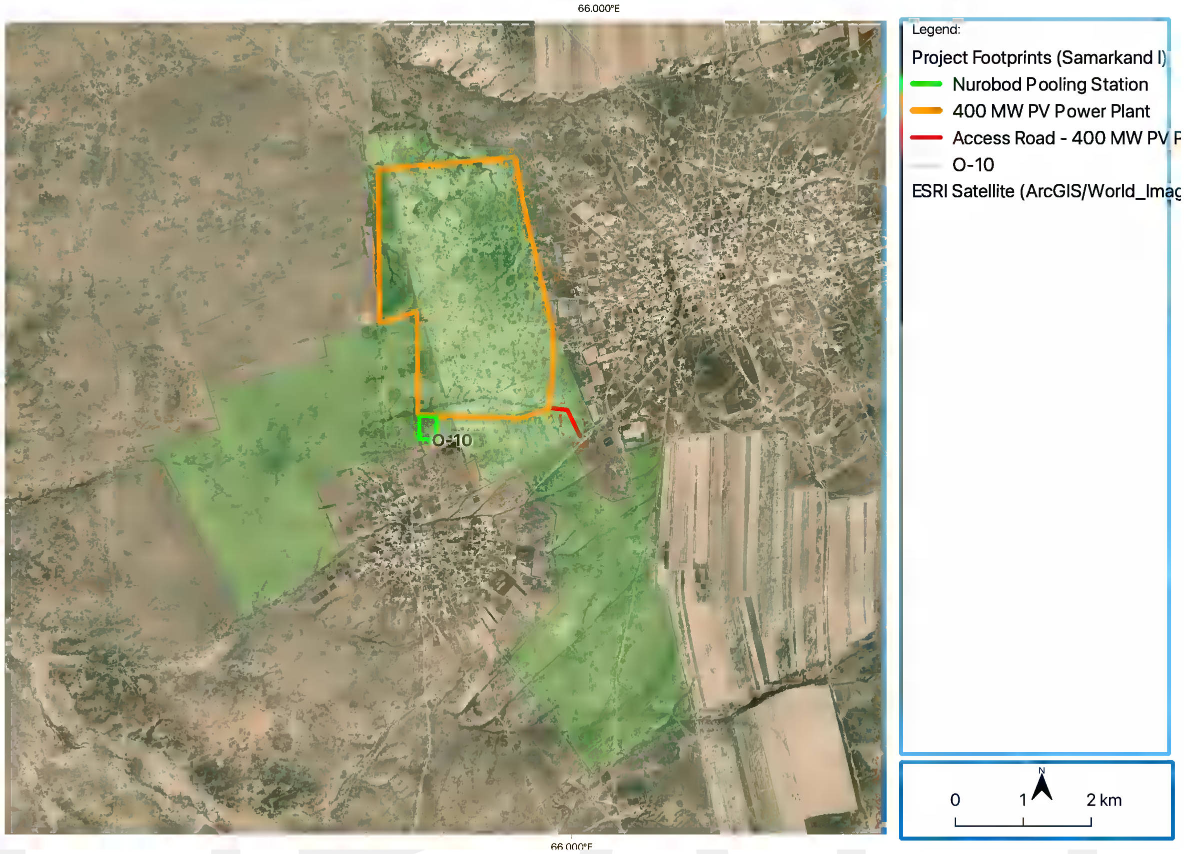


Figure 7-8 Formal landholdings within the 400 MW PV plant, pooling station and access road sites

Table 7-5 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for landholders associated with the 400 MW PV plant, pooling station and relevant access road sites

No.	PAP Code	Entity Type	Makhalla	Land Use	Total Area of Affected Plot (ha)	Impacted Area of Affected Plot (ha)	% Land Take	Land Tenure	Displacement Category	Impact Duration	Affected Crops	Affected Livestock	Affected Structures
1	**O-35**	Limited company	Sazagan	Livestock farming	16,000	809	5%	Formal leasehold (pastural land)	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	750 sheep	-

ACCESS SEVERANCE

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the non-titled herders from the nearby communities of Olga and Chorvador indicated that the establishment of the PV power plant will not sever access to grazing areas near the site. Nevertheless, the herders stated that the development of the adjacent power plant planned under the overall SPP scheme will restrict access to a large extent of the herders' existing pastures and the stock routes within this area.

The stock routes leading towards the herders' grazing site, including deviations that may be established following permanent access restrictions around the project sites are shown in the figure below.

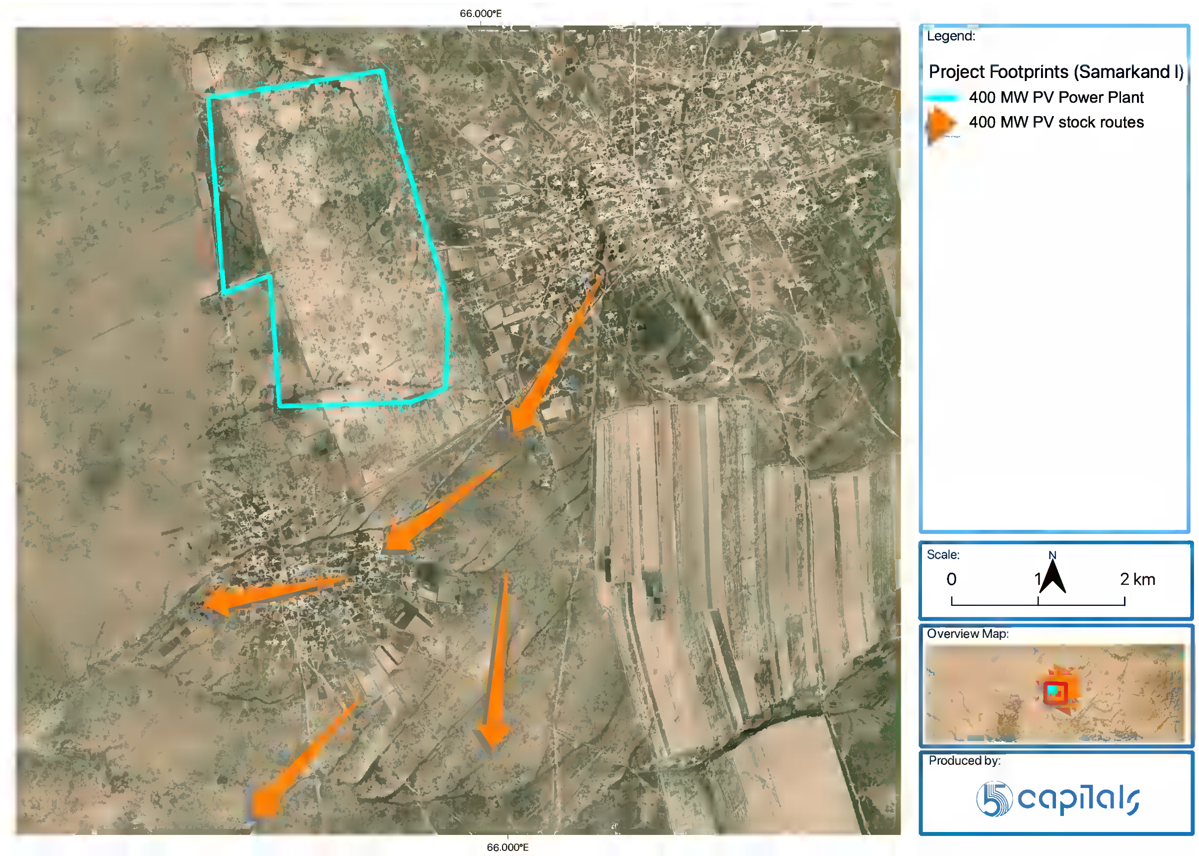


Figure 7-9 Stock routes for herding towards remaining pastures around the project site

7.2.3.2 Affected workers

A total of two (2) farm workers are employed in livestock rearing within the project-affected land parcel held by the titled landholder O-35. The workers currently hold formal, open-ended labour agreements with the landholder.

The workers engage in farm work all year round, earning a monthly wage of UZS 3,000,000. This work involves grazing, watering, fodder purchase and storage, marketing of livestock, and other upkeep services including veterinary arrangements.

The LALRP surveys indicated that the workers may not lose their current employment, as their employer (O-35) will allocate an adjacent plot of leased land for continued grazing and other livestock farm labour. The assets developed by the titled landholder (O-35) will continue to operate on remaining portions of the land plot (outside of the project site).

Table 7-6 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for workers associated with the 400 MW PV plant, pooling station and relevant access road sites

No.	PAP Code	Makhalla	Affected Livelihood	Duration of Impact	PAP Code of Employer	Employment Mode	Period of Employment	Seasonality	Number of Jobs
1	**W-36**	Chorvador	Livestock rearing	Permanent	O-23	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1
2	**W-37**	Chorvador	Livestock rearing	Permanent	O-23	Formal agreement	Unlimited	All year	1

7.2.4 4.9-km OHTL corridor

LALRP surveys along the OHTL corridor enumerated a total of five (5) project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project use and tenure of affected land plots, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all affected entities.

7.2.4.1 Affected land users

The 4.9-km OHTL corridor cuts across an agricultural landscape comprising grassland and small-scale farms. The impact corridor (OHTL towers, GSZ and HPZ) traverses a total of five land plots, belonging to five PAHs with small to medium farm businesses. These entities established formal leaseholds with the Nurobod district Khokimiyat between 2016 and 2022.

The majority of affected landholders engage in mixed (crop and livestock) farming, while the rest specialize in crop farming. Large herds of livestock (up to 332 sheep) are reared within affected land parcels. Standing crops within potentially impacted land strips largely include apple trees clustered within an orchard, as well as walnut trees and grapevines.

No built-up assets (i.e., immovable structures) were identified within the impact corridor, with the exception of two fence wall sections which may be impacted by the establishment of the OHTL towers.

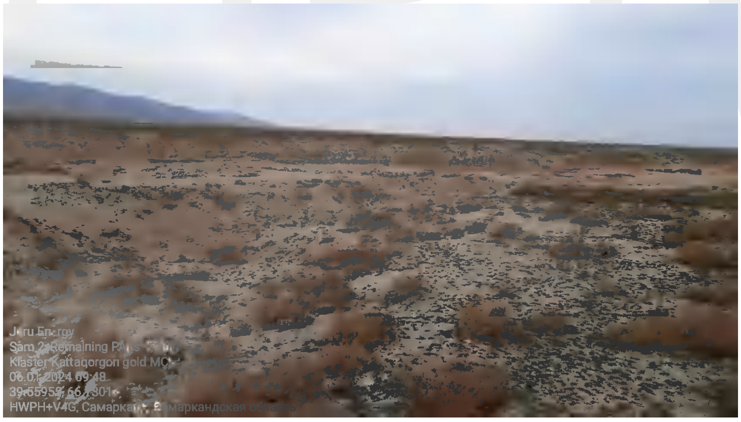


Figure 7-10 Pastural and crop land along the 4.9-km corridor

Table 7-7 Magnitude of livelihood impacts associated with the 4.9-km OHTL

Livelihood Impact Assessment Criteria		Number of PAPs	% of All PAPs
Entity	Private entity (i.e., household or company)	5	100
	Public (i.e., government or utility)	0	0
	Total	5	N/A
Impact type	Physical displacement	0	0
	Economic displacement	5	100
Impacted land use	Crop farming	1	20
	Livestock farming and/or herding	4	80
	Mixed – Crop and livestock farming	0	0
	'Other' commercial establishment	0	0
	Residential establishment	0	0
	Governmental establishment/ reserve	0	0
Impacted (immovable) assets	Land	5	100
	Annual crops	2	40
	Perennial crops (trees)	2	40
	Structures (built assets)	0	0
Impact duration	Temporary (construction)	5	100
	Permanent (construction through operation)	[TBA][1]	[TBA]
Temporary land-take[2]	10% or more of total land plot area	0	0
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	5	100
Permanent land-take[3]	10% or more of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
Land tenure of PAPs (private entities only)	Formal – Agricultural leasehold	5	100
	Formal – Governmental order	0	0
	Formal – Title deed	0	0
	Formal – Tenancy contract	0	0
	Informal – No legal rights	0	0

At the time of this assessment, the advanced feasibility studies along the OHTL corridor and detailed design of the OHTL were underway. The mandate for land expropriation within the permanent footprint of the OHTL (i.e., pylon base areas) had not been issued, and land acquisition had not commenced.

[1] TBA - To be added/ determined after the establishment of OHTL tower locations and Phase II LALRP surveys

[2] For private or communal property only (i.e., excluding state assets).

[3] For private or communal property only (i.e., excluding state assets).

In addition, intrusive geotechnical survey activities constituting the final round of feasibility studies along the OHTL corridor had not begun. Prior to the start of early construction work, the EPC Contractor will gain temporary access to private land along the corridor for this intrusive work, and very limited patches of land will be cleared for drilling temporary boreholes and conducting pull-out tests.

7.2.4.2 Affected workers

As shown in Table 7-7 above, land-take across the impact corridor does not exceed 10% of the total area of each project-affected land parcel. Further, potential livelihood impacts are largely limited to the construction phase, and very small areas of land will be withdrawn permanently, for the establishment of OHTL towers.

Taking the above into account, LALRP surveys involving affected landholders indicated that potential livelihood impacts will not affect seasonal farm workers employed in the affected farms.

7.2.5 11-km LILO and 13-km corridor

7.2.5.1 Affected land users

Economic Displacement

The four OHTLs constituting the 11-km and 13-km LILOs traverse an agricultural landscape with crop farms including orchards. The OHTL routes impact on a total of 82 landholders, most of whom are crop farm owners. Crops cultivated along the OHTL impact corridor include wheat, cotton, walnuts, cherries, apples, grape vines and alfalfa.

Two built structures were identified along the OHTL impact corridor. The structures include a storage outbuilding and adjacent fence section. The structures are attached to a residential plot located within the Boxchiboy community, in Samarkand District. However, these structures may not be affected during construction

Table 7-8 Magnitude of livelihood impacts associated with the 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs

Livelihood Impact Assessment Criteria		Number of PAPs	% of All PAPs
Entity	Private entity (i.e., household or company)	66	80
	Public (i.e., government or utility)	16	20
	Total	82	N/A
Impact type	Physical displacement	0	0
	Economic displacement	82	80
Impacted land use	Crop farming	65	76

Livelihood Impact Assessment Criteria		Number of PAPs	% of All PAPs
	Livestock farming and/or herding	0	0
	Other	1	2
	Governmental establishment/ reserve	16	20
Impact duration	Temporary (construction)	68	80
	Permanent (construction through operation)	[TBA]	[TBA]
Temporary land-take[4]	10% or more of total land plot area	57	70
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	25	30

At the time of this assessment, the advanced feasibility studies along the OHTL corridor and detailed design of the OHTL were underway. The mandate for land expropriation within the permanent footprint of the OHTL (i.e., pylon base areas) had not been issued, and land acquisition had not commenced.

In addition, intrusive geotechnical survey activities constituting the final round of feasibility studies along the OHTL corridor had not begun. Prior to the start of early construction work, the EPC Contractor will gain temporary access to private land along the corridor for this intrusive work, and very limited patches of land will be cleared for drilling temporary boreholes and conducting pull-out tests.

Physical Displacement

The regulatory setbacks (i.e., HPZ and GSZ) of the 13-km LILO OHTL corridor marginally intersects a residential plot and an outbuilding located on this plot. The main residential building on this land plot does not fall within the HPZ buffer.

The final adjusted route does not intersect with any other residential property, and physical displacement is not triggered.

7.2.5.2 Affected land users

The LALRP surveys indicated that no farm workers or other employees will be impacted by access restrictions and land loss associated with the OHTL development, as the impact on farm owners is mostly temporary (i.e., land use restrictions during construction).

[4] For private or communal property only (i.e., excluding state assets).

7.2.6 70-km OHTL corridor

LALRP surveys along the OHTL corridor enumerated a total of 79 project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project use and tenure of affected land and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all affected entities.

7.2.6.1 Affected land users

The 70-km OHTL corridor stretches across an agricultural landscape comprising grassland and farm establishments. The impact corridor (OHTL towers, GSZ and HPZ) traverses a total of 79 land plots, most of which belong to crop farm owners who established formal leaseholds with the Nurobod district khokimiyat between 2000 and 2023. The term of the LLAs ranges between 20 and 49 years.

Four of the 79 landholders are PABs engaged in crop and livestock farming, and 73 landholders can be classified as fermer PAHs (with small to medium farm businesses) based in the communities of Olga, Chorvador, Jom, Sarikul, Ulus, Urtabuz, Sazagan, Yangiobod, Zarafshan, Oqsoy, Parchachandir, and Dimishqi bola. Two of the 79 landholders are governmental institutions/ departments under the Nurobod District Khokimiyat.

Figure 7-11 Fallow and cultivated land along the 70-km OHTL corridor

The majority of affected landholders engage in crop farming, mainly wheat production. A few of the landholders cultivate apple trees and grapevines within orchards. A total of two landholders are PABs specializing in livestock rearing.

No built-up assets were recorded along the impact corridor.

Table 7-9 Magnitude of livelihood impacts associated with the 70-km OHTL

Livelihood Impact Assessment Criteria		Number of PAPs	% of All PAPs
Entity	Private entity (i.e., household or company)	77	99
	Public (i.e., government or utility)	2	1
	Total	79	N/A
Impact type[5]	Physical displacement	0	0
	Economic displacement	79	99
Impacted land use	Crop farming	74	96
	Livestock farming and/or herding	3	4
	Mixed – Crop and livestock farming	0	0
	'Other' commercial establishment	0	0
	Residential establishment	0	0
	Governmental establishment/ reserve	2	1
Impacted (immovable) assets	Land	79	100
	Annual crops	70	89
	Perennial crops (trees)	5	6
	Structures (built assets)	0	0
Impact duration	Temporary (construction)	79	100
	Permanent (construction through operation)	[TBA]	[TBA]
Temporary land-take	10% or more of total land plot area	7	9
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	72	91
Permanent land-take	10% or more of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
Land tenure of PAPs (private entities only)	Formal – Agricultural leasehold	78	99
	Formal – Governmental order	1	1
	Formal – Title deed	0	0
	Formal – Tenancy contract	0	0
	Informal – No legal rights	0	0

At the time of this assessment, the advanced feasibility studies along the OHTL corridor and detailed design of the OHTL were underway. The mandate for land expropriation within the permanent footprint of the OHTL (i.e., pylon base areas) had not been issued, and land acquisition had not commenced.

In addition, intrusive geotechnical survey activities constituting the final round of feasibility studies along the OHTL corridor had not begun. Prior to the start of early construction work, the EPC Contractor will gain temporary access to private land along the corridor for this intrusive

[5] For private or communal property only (i.e., excluding state assets)

work, and very limited patches of land will be cleared for drilling temporary boreholes and conducting pull-out tests.

7.2.6.2 Affected workers

As shown in Table 7-9 above, the majority of project-affected entities will not lose access to more than 10% of their land plots during construction. Also, potential livelihood impacts are largely limited to the construction phase, and very small areas of land will be expropriated for the installation of OHTL towers on a permanent basis.

Taking the above into account, LALRP surveys involving affected landholders indicated that potential livelihood impacts will not result in the loss of labour and employment within existing agricultural establishments. Further, no manual labour was observed and reported at the time of the LALRP surveys.

7.3 LNTP Impacts Prior to Completion of Draft (Phase I) LALRP

The Project's LNTP phase partially commenced on the PV power plant and BESS sites in Nurobod and Pastdargom Districts, in January 2025. The scope of the LNTP work was limited to geotechnical investigation and minor site clearance for the establishment of temporary storage facilities.

Detailed guidance for impact assessment and compensation in relation to this set of LNTP activities is provided in the Land Access Procedure (LAP), which was developed based on the draft (Phase I) LALRP.

The implementation of the LAP ahead of the limited LNTP activities within the PV power plant and BESS sites concluded that the LNTP program did not cause any asset or income loss impacts on the sites.

7.4 Impacts on Vulnerable PAP Groupings

In the absence of mitigation, temporary land access restrictions, permanent loss of agricultural land, and permanent restrictions on certain forms of cultivation within the GSZ of OHTLs will undermine agricultural productivity and related earnings. Economically displaced PAPs with pre-existing socioeconomic vulnerability (e.g., disability, chronic illness, female or headship, informal tenure, and extreme poverty) are particularly prone to extreme hardship and destitution, as they have a substantially lower capacity to cope with economic shocks resulting from the loss of livelihood assets and associated income streams.

Further, PAPs directly engaged in long-standing, land-based livelihoods are inherently less resilient to the loss of productive landholdings given the scarcity of agricultural land and their limited skillsets for transitioning into alternative livelihoods. The withdrawal or substantial reduction of agricultural landholdings can also drive a disproportionate economic decline for female household members with a customary economic involvement in pastoral livelihoods and increased female dependency.

Risk factors relevant to the re-establishment of impacted livelihoods of equivalent or greater returns in relation to the PAP's pre-project income earning capacity and living standards include (but are not limited to) the following:

- Lack of timely compensation for the reinstatement of livelihood assets at full replacement value (e.g., demolished buildings, closed boreholes etc.)
- Provision of in-kind compensation (replacement property) with a lower productive potential or profitability, relative to that of withdrawn property, and/or unviable distance from PAP's residential locations
- Once-off disbursement of cash compensation without the delivery of basic financial management trainings to PAPs with land-based livelihoods, low-income background, little to no banking experience, and limited knowledge of real estate procurement and investment means to insure against financial dependency
- Lack of transitional support over the time period leading up to the restoration of prior income levels (e.g., relocation/ transportation assistance, capacity development trainings for pre-project or alternative livelihoods, credit facilities etc.)
- Exclusion of women constituting project-affected households from livelihood restoration initiatives and associated development benefits

7.5 Cases of Premature Economic Displacement

7.5.1 Social Compliance Audit

A Social Compliance Audit (SCA) was carried out within Nurobod District and Pastdargom District, with the aim of investigating the mandatory land expropriation process and any premature displacement impacts prior to the provision of compensation and additional livelihood restoration and the start of construction (LNTP and NTP activities).

The audit was conducted between 4th and 17th March, 2025, and involved the following activities:

- Review of legal land expropriation documents including the Project's Presidential Decree and Land Allotment Order (the latter only covering the PV plant and BESS sites)
- Review of the LALRP baseline (pre-project) information gathered from the early LALRP census in May-July 2023, and from the detailed LALRP census, asset inventory and valuation survey in August-September 2023

- Review of the latest LALRP consultation inputs, prior to local (community-level) disclosure of the draft LALRP
- Review of comments regarding early (pre-construction) displacement from a total of three PAHs associated with the 100 MW PV plant site, which were raised during the local disclosure of the LALRP and compensation and livelihood restoration packages
- Follow-up consultation with the Samarkand regional khokimiyat (agricultural department)
- Follow-up consultation with the Nurobod and Pastdargom district khokimiyats (cadastral and agricultural departments)
- Follow-up interviews with the titled land users recorded for the 100 MW PV plant, 400 MW PV plant and BESS sites
- Follow-up Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with non-titled land users recorded on the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites
- Follow-up interviews with titled land users recorded along the 4.9-km and 70-km OHTL
- Follow-up requests and reviews for additional expropriation documents, including the *Notarized Applications for the Voluntary Return of Land to State Reserves* and updated *Land Lease Agreements (LLAs)*
- Follow-up requests and reviews for official income statements

7.5.2 Land expropriation progress

The SCA confirmed that the current legal process for land expropriation for public investment projects led by private developers was followed for the project sites with extensive, permanent land-take (i.e., PV power plant and BESS sites). Relevant expropriation procedures according to national law and regulations are presented in Section 4.2 of this Report.

7.5.3 Causes of premature economic displacement

As noted in Section 4.2, the submission of the notarized applications for voluntary return of land to the Government generally marks the stage at which land lessees (i.e., titled land holders) relinquish their rights to land. At this juncture, in the case of public investment projects led by private developers, land lessees can obtain concessions from the local authorities and the (private) project developers for continued use of land on an informal basis, until the developers obtain full ownership of the sites and restrict site access for construction (or other mandated activities). On this basis, the PAPs can be allowed to use expropriated land plots until the final handover of the project sites to the EPC Contractor for construction.

Notwithstanding this allowance, at the time of the land return applications in July-August 2023:

- Some of the titled and non-titled landholders continued to use the project-affected land parcels informally

- Other titled and non-titled landholders relinquished their land rights and stopped using the land entirely, based on the assumption that they are no longer permitted to use the affected land informally under any circumstances, either due to the (i) submission of voluntary applications for the return of land to state reserves (relevant to titled landholders), or (ii) speculation of early construction start due to unidentified, intrusive survey activities on project sites (relevant to non-titled landholders)
- The premature withdrawal of land use from a few of the project sites, prior to the completion of the LALRP, disbursement of compensation entitlements and formal evictions for the start of construction resulted from the following:
    - Insufficient coordination between the District Khokimiyats and the Project Developer on the process for terminating land lease agreements and the Project Developer's eviction process
    - Insufficient coordination between the District Khokimiyats and the Project's LALRP Consultants on the process for terminating land lease agreements and the Project Developer's eviction process
    - Insufficient engagement between the Project's LALRP Consultants and Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and Project-Affected Businesses (PABs) between the start of the LALRP surveys in 2023 and the draft LALRP disclosure time in 2025. The periodic engagements which the Consultant held with the PAPs between 2023 and 2025 did not capture this emergent impact, and the PAPs did not raise the issue as a complaint through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) which had already been introduced within project affected communities and PAP groupings. The Consultant was therefore not aware of the premature withdrawal of some landholders from certain project sites until the PAP meetings which were held as part of the disclosure of the draft LALRP report and compensation packages in Nurobod and Pastdargom districts in February 2025
    - Following an update on the early abandonment of some project-affected land parcels, the Project Lenders commissioned a Social Compliance Audit, which was led by the Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) and supported by the LALRP Consultants. The SCA involved a full-on investigation into the governmental and Project Developer's land acquisition procedures, to ascertain the number of landholders impacted by early withdrawal from project-affected land parcels and resulting asset and livelihood losses. Household-level consultations were conducted with all of the titled and non-titled landholders associated with the PV plant and BESS sites in Nurobod and Pastdargom Districts (where land expropriation was mandated and initiated based on final detailed design).
- Upon the completion of the SCA, the LALRP lead consultant undertook comprehensive LALRP reviews to ensure that additional compensation and livelihood restoration safeguards are determined and provided to all titled and non-titled landholders impacted by the premature withdrawal from project-affected land parcels and associated livelihood impacts. Following the lender and LESA reviews, the revised LALRP and compensation/ LALRP packages will be updated for a final round of disclosure and consultation with PAPs impacted by premature economic displacement.

7.5.4 Extent of premature economic displacement and adaptive measures

The SCA revealed that most of the titled landholders stopped using their project-affected land parcels after submitting their individual applications for the return of land to government reserves in July/ August 2023. Non-tiled landholders (i.e., local herders) continued to use the sites informally, after the land return applications were filed. However, the SCA consultations further indicate that the local herders associated with the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites ceased their grazing activities on project-affected land in October 2024.

Table 7-10 below elaborates on the changes in land-use among PAHs and PABs prior to compensation payments (and other livelihood restoration measures) and the start of construction and permanent site access restrictions.

Note: By definition, a land user is affected by premature economic displacement if their income levels have declined after early withdrawal from project-affected land parcels.

Table 7-10 Description of land use changes and premature displacement prior to livelihood restoration and start of construction

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
100 MW PV Plant Sites – Titled Land Users									
1	**O-1**	Livestock farming, herding	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	No, land-use continued informally and on vast remaining areas of leased land outside of the project site (i.e., only 0.1% of the PAB's land plot was impacted by the Project)	• The cluster business continued using the land informally after the land return application. • The pastoral cluster will continue using the land until the start of construction (and relevant notice). • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA	N/A

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								consultations in 2023 and 2025.	
2	**O-2**	Crop farming	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	Yes, land-use stopped in April 2024	• The PAH discontinued using the project-affected land after the land return application. • Despite the absence of any evidence of recent cultivation during the valuation survey in 2023, the PAH indicated that wheat was cultivated on the affected land, prior to the land return application. The PAH also their livestock on the site from time to time. • In 2021, the PAH received a subsidy of UZS 308 million for establishing a crop farm on their leased	• The PAH has another plot of land measuring 30 hectares outside of the project site. • The remaining land is used for small-scale cultivation of wheat and grapevines. However, the cultivation is not extensive as the irrigation system is not yet operational (the motor is defunct). • The PAH does not intend on acquiring replacement land via the future online auction

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								land in and immediately out of the project site. The PAH purchased an extensive irrigation (sprinkling) system with a reach of 60 hectares with this funding. After the project mandate, the PAH relocated the sprinkler system to his adjacent plot of land outside the project site, which has an area of 30 hectares. However, the sprinkler system will only work at 50% of its potential irrigation capacity. • During SCA consultations, the PAH indicated that they continued cultivating wheat on the project-affected land informally, following the land return	market for the sale of long-term land leases as they need land parcel adjacent to their remnant land for economies of scale within the same/ common property. • The PAH works as a finance management/ accounting expert at a local university in Samarkand.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								application. However, before the harvest season in 2024 (in April 2024), a local herder in the area claimed to be a designated security guard for the project site instructed the PAH to cease their farming activities in the area. After this incident, the PAH stopped cultivation, and the planted wheat was abandoned. The PAH alleged that the wheat yield of 2024 was grazed by local herders. • The PAH could not estimate income changes resulting from the loss of land rights.	

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								• The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA consultations in 2023 and 2025.	
3	**O-3**	Livestock farming, herding, and crop farming	Titled	Yes	July, 2023	No	No, land-use continued informally	• The PAH continued using the land informally after the land return application. The livestock count reported in 2025 is about 100 sheep. • Despite the absence of any evidence of recent cultivation during the valuation	• The PAH did not take any specific coping initiatives/ measures. • The PAH has been re-classified as vulnerable following the household head's medical condition resulting in amputation and

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								survey in 2023, during follow-up SCA consultations, the PAH indicated that wheat and barley were cultivated on the affected land, prior to the land return application. The PAH stated that barley was grown to supplement livestock feed. • The PAH did not report any declines in income, in relation to the expropriation procedures completed to date. • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 indicated that the farm's net income level was zero.	disability. The HH's spouse (wife) has taken over the household's livestock farming and crop farming businesses in and out of the project site. • The household lodged a special request to the Project, for assistance in obtaining a solar PV panels for powering their greenhouse facility.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
4	**O-4**	Livestock farming, herding, and crop farming	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	Yes, land-use stopped in July 2023	• The PAH discontinued using the project-affected land after the land return application. • Despite the absence of any evidence of recent cultivation during the valuation survey in 2023, the PAH indicated that barley was cultivated on the affected land, prior to the land return application. • The PAH reported a decline in income of roughly 10%, in relation to the expropriation procedures completed to date.	• The PAH has another plot of land outside of the project area, which is used for horticulture. The PAH received a government loan for developing a poultry enterprise on this land, which amounts to UZS 106 million. • The PAH also indicated that they are willing and potentially able to purchase a replacement LLA for suitable land in Sazagan via the future online auction market for the sale of long-term pastural land leases, once new

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								• The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA consultations in 2023 and 2025.	land is available for auction.
5	**O-5**	Crop farming	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	Yes, land-use stopped in July 2023	• The PAH discontinued using the project-affected land after the land return application. • Despite the absence of any evidence of recent cultivation during the valuation survey in 2023, the PAH indicated that they used to cultivate	• The PAH has another plot of land measuring 200 hectares, outside of the project area. • Following the land return application and withdrawal from the affected land, the PAH allowed local

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								wheat on the affected land, prior to the land return application. • During follow-up consultations, the PAP stated that they could not estimate the income changes resulting from the expropriation procedures completed to date. • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA	herders to graze their herds on the site informally, for a small fee based on a verbal, informal sub-letting agreement with the herders. • With regard to land replacement via the online auction market for the sale of long-term arable land leases, the PAH indicated that their alternative, leased land outside of the project area was deemed sufficient for prevailing, affected livelihoods.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								consultations in 2023 and 2025.	
6	**O-6**	Livestock farming, herding	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	Yes, land-use stopped in October 2023	• Following the submission of the land return application, the PAH continued herding the livestock on the project-affected until October 2023. • The PAH reported a decline in income of roughly 20-30% reduction in related income, as a result of the expropriation and self-relocation. • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for	• The PAH has an additional plot of land outside of the project site. • The PAH also owns a livestock shed within their residential plot, so their livestock farming livelihood continued after the land was ceded in October 2023. • The PAH has other small enterprises, including a food catering business.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA consultations in 2023 and 2025. • The PAH's fence was stolen in the Autumn of 2023 but later returned.	
7	**O-7**	Crop farming	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	Yes, land-use stopped in July 2023	• The PAH discontinued using the project-affected land after the land return application. • Despite the absence of any evidence of recent cultivation during the valuation survey in 2023, the PAH indicated that wheat was cultivated on the affected land, prior to the land return application.	• The PAH undertakes horticulture and grape vine farming on a remaining parcel of land nearby the project site. • The PAH is willing and potentially able to use the future online auction market for the sale of long-term pastural land

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								The PAH was also planning the cultivation of grape vines but the land is not very arable and requires extensive irrigation. • No crop farms could be maintained on the project-affected without protective fencing. • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA consultations in 2023 and 2025.	leases for acquiring replacement agricultural land lease.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
8	**O-8**	Crop farming	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	Yes, land use stopped in July 2023	• The PAH did not implement any investment on the project-affected land, following the land return application. • During the follow-up SCA consultation, the PAH clarified that in 2020, the affected land was cleared and prepared for a pilot project involving grapevine farming. grape vine cuttings were planted in a limited section of the site, to test the soil suitability and feasible yield. The pilot project failed, and the grape vine orchard was not realized. The land was determined to be unfavourable for this	• Following the land return application and withdrawal from the affected land, the PAH allowed local herders to graze their herds on the site informally. • The PAH has some remnant (unaffected) land next to the project site, but no economic activities are ongoing in this section of the land. The PAH also confirmed that they do not own any additional plots of land in the district.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								type of enterprise, as costly specialized irrigation facilities and farm labour would be required to enable commercially viable grape yields. • The PAH did not report any declines in income, in relation to the expropriation procedures completed to date. • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA	• The PAH also indicated that they are willing and potentially able to purchase a replacement LLA for suitable land via the online auction market for the sale of long-term arable land leases, once new land is locally available for auction.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								consultations in 2023 and 2025.	
Nurobod BESS – Titled Land User									
10	**O-32**	Crop farming	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	No, the PAB did not have any pre-existing economic activities on the plot (i.e., the land was not actively used by the PAB)	• According to SCA-stage interviews with the Pastdargom District Khokimiyat, the PAH submitted a notarized application for voluntary return of land to state reserves on 28 July 2023. • The LALRP detailed census, asset inventory and valuation survey in August-September 2023 did not provide any evidence of recent cultivation during the valuation survey in 2023. The land appeared to be fallow, without any	• Not applicable.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								agricultural/ agrarian exploitation for crop farming. Local (non-titled) herders were using the site for grazing purposes between the months of April and November (annually). • The income statement of the business for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA consultations in 2023 and 2025. • During the SCA consultations, the PAB	

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								confirmed that the land was idle (i.e., not utilized for cultivation), prior to the commencement of project-related land expropriation.	
400 MW PV Plant – Titled Land User									
11	**O-35**	Livestock farming, herding	Titled	No	July, 2023	No	No, land-use continued on vast remaining areas of leased land outside of the project site	• After the issue of the Project's presidential decree, the business submitted an official letter to confirm voluntary return of land to the SWID Committee and state reserves in 2023. • The cluster director indicated that the business stopped using land for grazing within the project site in May/ June 2023. The vast remainder of pastural land covered	• The PAB used large areas of pastural land outside of the project site (i.e., only 5% of the PAB's land plot was impacted by the Project).

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								by the cluster's original LLA was used. • The change in income was not specified. • The farm's income statement for the pre-project agricultural cycle of 2022/2023 was not shared with the valuation team, despite follow-up requests for documentary (official) information during the valuation and SCA consultations in 2023 and 2025. • The business owner indicated that financial reports for the entire plot of land can be requested	

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								from the SWID Committee. The Committee did not provide a response on the income statements of the PAB on the project-affected land parcel, at the time of this assessment.	
100 MW PV Plant Site – Non-Titled Land Users									
12	**O-9, O-10, O-11, O-12, O-13, O-14, O-15, O-16, O-17, O-18, O-31 (11 PAHs)**	Livestock farming, herding	Non-titled	Yes	N/A for informal (non-titled) land tenure	No	Yes, but not immediately after the land return applications by the titled land-users (official landholders)	• The PAHs continued using the project-affected land, following the submission of land return applications in July/ August 2023. • It was stated that project-affected land was abandoned in September/ October 2024, after unidentified technical personnel began conducting ground	• After the site entry restrictions imposed in September/ October 2024, the herders have been herding mainly on the fields next to the local military training centre, South of the project site. • The herders indicated that their total grazing area

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								surveys, which involved site demarcation and what appeared to be 'piles' driven into the ground. This field work entailed the on-site storage of equipment and materials. After a reported theft incident, the unidentified personnel instructed the herders to stop using the site, for security purposes. • During the SCA consultations, the herders indicated that their livestock herds have decreased by up to 60% in some cases, despite the relatively short duration of impact. • When asked whether sales receipts or	has decreased, nonetheless. This reduction is compounded by access restrictions during military drills. The herders stated that they are not informed about the periodic schedules for these military exercises. This makes their livestock feed planning difficult, and also poses a serious hazard, as H&S incidents during military activity can be life threatening. • The PAHs indicated that they are willing to seek any means of obtaining formal lease tenure for grazing land through the future

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								records can be provided for reference, the herders confirmed that no such records exist. They stated that livestock is sold within the district bazaar (i.e., marketplace), and that one sheep sells for UZS 3-4 million.	online auction market for the sale of long term pastural land leases, if they can be assisted to this end. • All of the PAHs under this category have been classed as vulnerable. During the SCA consultations, the households confirmed that their spouses are housewives and that they are engaged in home upkeep duties for the most part.
Nurobod BESS – Non-Titled Land Users									
13	**O-33**	Livestock farming, herding	Non-titled	Yes	N/A for informal	No	Yes, land-use stopped in September/	• The PAH could not quantify the	• The PAH undertakes grazing

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
					(non-titled) land tenure		October 2024	reduction of their income but indicated that they have had to reduce the size of their herd due to limited pastures in the same locality.	in remaining pastures outside of the project site.
14	**O-34**	Livestock farming, herding	Non-titled	Yes	N/A for informal (non-titled) land tenure	No	Yes, land-use stopped in September/ October 2024	• The PAH could not quantify the reduction of their income but indicated that they have had to reduce the size of their herd due to limited pastures in the same locality.	• The PAH undertakes grazing in remaining pastures outside of the project site.
100 MW PV Plant - Workers									
15	**W-22**	Crop farming	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No, the worker was relocated after land-use stopped on site in July 2023	The worker was relocated to another site by their employer. The worker did not report an income decline up to and below the national poverty line.	N/A

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
16	**W-29**	Crop farming	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	No, the worker was relocated after land-use stopped on site in July 2023	The worker was relocated to another site by their employer. The worker did not report an income decline up to and below the national poverty line.	N/A
17	**W19, W-21, W-24, W-25, W-28, W-36, W-37**	Crop farming, livestock farming	N/A for workers	No	N/A	N/A	No, the workers were relocated after land-use stopped on site in July 2023	The workers were relocated to other sites by their employers. None of the workers reported income declines up to and below the national poverty line.	N/A
18	**W-26, W-27, W-30**	Crop farming, livestock farming	N/A for workers	No	N/A	N/A	The PAPs could not be reached for SCA consultation.	The PAPs could not be reached for SCA consultation. Note: The applicability and severity of premature economic displacement will be determined upon any successful contact attempts prior to the	The PAPs could not be reached for SCA consultation.

SN	PAP Code	Land Use Category	Legitimacy of Land use	Vulnerable Household (Yes/ No)	Date of Notarized Application for Land Return to Government	Eviction / Restriction Notice Issued by District Office (Yes/ No)	Displacement After Land Return Application (Yes/ No)	Nature of Displacement Impacts After Land Return Application	Self-Support (Coping) Measures After Impact
								finalization of the LALRP in July 2025.	
400 MW PV Plant - Workers									
17	**W-37**	Livestock farming	N/A for workers	No	N/A	N/A	No, the worker was relocated after land-use stopped on site in July 2023	The worker was relocated to another site by their employer. The worker did not report an income decline up to and below the national poverty line.	N/A
18	**W-36**	Livestock farming	N/A for workers	No	N/A	N/A	The PAP could not be reached for SCA consultation.	The PAP could not be reached for SCA consultation. Note: The applicability and severity of premature economic displacement will be determined upon any successful contact attempts prior to the finalization of the LALRP in July 2025.	The PAP could not be reached for SCA consultation.

While no eviction or land-use restriction notices were issued after the establishment of the Project's Presidential Decree and Land Allotment Order, most of the titled land users stopped using their landholdings for cultivation and herding, after the submission of their respective notarized land return applications in July-August 2023. A few of the titled PAHs and businesses reported declines in income due to early displacement and relocation, however these losses could not be substantiated at the time of the audit, due to the absence of (i) any underpinning documents (e.g., official income statements for tax declaration) and (ii) traces of recent cultivation on the project sites. Further, most of the titled land users who were prematurely displaced have coped with land and income loss by relocating their ongoing and planned activities to remaining or alternative parcels of land outside of the project sites, and some of these entities have additional income sources, including jobs and smaller enterprises.

Non-titled local herders, who represent all but one of the vulnerable land-users associated with the PV plant and BESS sites, continued to use the land informally, after the titled landholders' land return applications in 2023, however this activity eventually came to a stop due to unidentified intrusive surveys and security-related incidents in September/October 2024. Since then, the herders utilized nearby pastureland, relocating to the grassland close to the military training facility South of the site. Due to the occurrence of unannounced military drills on the alternative grazing land and related safety concerns, the herders indicated that their grazing activity and income levels have declined since the relocation. Besides self-relocating to other nearby pastures, the herders adapted by selling off portions of their livestock to control their collective herd size and pressure on leftover pastures.

Due to the use of the grazing land for military activities, the herders have requested for the Project Developer's assistance in obtaining access and formal land rights to alternative grazing land in the vicinity of the herders' residential communities, as detailed in Section 8.1, Section 8.8.2 and Section 10.1 of the Report.

The SCA investigation concluded:

- Of the 23 titled and non-titled landholders on the PV plant and BESS sites, 20 landholders indicated that they stopped using the project-affected land and experienced income losses as a result (i.e., premature economic displacement).
- Of the 23 titled and non-titled landholders on the PV plant and BESS sites, two titled land users (O-1 and O-3) continued using their project-affected land parcels informally. The PAB O-1 did not experience any income declines, while PAH O-3 could not confirm related changes in income (LALRP Consultant therefore took an affirmative assumption on related income loss).
- Of the 23 titled and non-titled landholders on the PV plant and BESS sites, one titled PAB (O-35) used vast amounts of remaining, leased grazing land outside of the project site, without any income losses or declines related to this relocation.

- Of the 23 titled and non-titled landholders on the PV plant and BESS sites, one titled PAB (O-32) had not been utilizing the project-affected land parcel and did not, therefore, experience any income losses or declines related to the start of expropriation procedures.
- Of the 14 workers on the PV plant sites, 10 were relocated to other work sites outside of the project area, and did not, therefore. experience any income losses or declines related to the start of expropriation procedures. A total of four workers could not be reached for the SCA consultations to determine whether they were affected by the landholder's (employer's) LLA termination.

Table 7-11 Summary of premature economic displacement across project sites with early land expropriation

Project Site	PAH/ PAB Code	Landholder or Worker	Premature Withdrawal from Land (Yes/No)	Decrease in Income from Premature Withdrawal from Land (Yes/No)	Premature Displacement (Yes/No)
100 MW PV power plant	**O-1**	Landholder	No	No	No
	O-3	Landholder	No	Not confirmed, Consultant assumed yes	Not confirmed, Consultant assumed yes
	O2, O-4 to O-18, O-31	Landholders	Yes	Yes	Yes
	W-26, W-27 and W-30	Workers	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
	W-19 to W-22, W-23 to W-25, W-28 and W-29	Workers	Yes	No	No
Nurobod sub-station	**O-32**	Landholder	Yes	No	No
	O-33	Landholder	Yes	Yes	Yes
	O-34	Landholder	Yes	Yes	Yes
400 MW PV power plant	**O-35**	Landholder	Yes	No	No
	W-36	Worker	To be determined	To be determined	To be determined
	W-37	Worker	Yes	No	No
Total number of prematurely displaced PAHs and PABs					**20**

8 Entitlements to Compensation and Supplementary Livelihood Restoration

Following feasibility studies, detailed design and the analysis of project alternatives, a number of land parcels have been designated for the Project, on the basis of technical, economic and E&S selection criteria. The footprint of the Project's main, ancillary, and associated facilities will trigger economic displacement, due to the temporary occupation of private landholdings during construction, and/or permanent land-take for the operation of project facilities through legal expropriation protocols.

Pursuant to national legislation and DFI performance requirements relating to involuntary land acquisition and land-use restrictions, the Project Developer will ensure the implementation of mitigation and offset measures to abate livelihood impacts. These measures can be categorized as follows:

- **Compensation** for loss of privately held physical assets and legitimate income streams, for the re-instatement of pre-project livelihood statuses.
- **Livelihood restoration measures**, for the re-instatement or enhancement of pre-project income earning capacity, in addition to, or in the absence of, compensation.

8.1 Entitlements Matrix

The applicability and scope of the above measures differ among the project-affected entities, depending on the types of asset losses, livelihood impacts and pre-existing land tenure.

The entitlements matrix provided as Table 8-1 sets out the eligibility criteria for different compensation payments and additional livelihood restoration measures, for all project-affected land users.

Note: The draft Entitlement Matrix is subject to additional consultation during LALRP disclosure and subsequent revision for enhanced livelihood restoration commitments.

Table 8-1 Entitlement matrix for all economically displaced PAHs and PABs

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
Land or land lease rights	Permanent loss of rights to arable land	Titled crop farm owners	**<u>Compensation</u>** - **Option 1** – Monetary compensation calculated as average annual net income (profit) from affected farmland, multiplied by a transitional period of 4 years. This method applies where cultivation is evident on the ground and/or relevant income records are available for net income calculations. - **Option 2** – Monetary compensation calculated based on the size (hectarage) of affected land plots and the current (average) unit lease prices of similar arable land in relevant districts, on the online market system for the sale of arable land leases (E-Auksion). This method applies where cultivation is not evident on the ground and/or relevant income records are not available for net income calculations. **<u>Additional livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize crop farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement arable land through the E-Auction market. - Agronomy trainings – For crop farm owners losing more than 10% of their farmland. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners losing more than 10% of their farmland. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For crop farm owners (PAHs) who fail to obtain necessary replacement farmland on the E-Auction market, after losing more than 10% of their farmland permanently.	Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV plant, BESS, 4.9, LILO, and 70-km OHTL sites

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed.	
		Non-titled crop farm owners	**Compensation** - Not applicable. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize crop farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement arable land through the online E-Auction market. - Agronomy trainings – For crop farm owners losing more than 10% of their farmland. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners losing more than 10% of their farmland. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For crop farm owners who fail to obtain necessary replacement farmland	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			on the E-Auction market, after losing more than 10% of their farmland. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor.	
	Permanent loss of rights to pastural land	Titled livestock farm owners – Smallholder businesses	**Compensation** Provision of compensation at full replacement value, which will be equal to one of the following **(i)** **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by 48 months (transitional period of 4 years). In the absence of official income documents: **(ii)** **Option 2:** Estimated monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce,	Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV power plant, 4.9-km and 70-km OHTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by 48 months (transitional period of 4 years). In the absence of verifiable information for income estimation: **(iii)** **Option 3:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by 48 months (transitional period of 4 years). **<u>Additional livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of livestock to new pastural land, in the event that the disruption allowance provided is exceeded (with proof of payment). - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize livestock farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement pastural land through the E-Yaylov auction market. - Training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management. - Agronomy training (optional course). - Financial literacy trainings – For livestock farm owners losing more than 10% of their pastural land. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For livestock farm owners who fail to obtain necessary replacement pastural land on the online auction market, after losing more than 10% of their pastural land. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take.	

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			- Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed.	
		Titled livestock farm owners – Cluster businesses	<u>**Compensation**</u> **(i) Interim compensation** Interim compensation will be provided between the start of construction/ permanent access restriction and the establishment of the online auction market for sale of pastural land leases, in equal monthly payments. **Option 1:** Estimated monthly loss of net income – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by the number of months (maximum of 12 months) between the start of construction/ permanent access restriction and the establishment of the online auction market for sale of pastural land leases. Option 1 will only apply if the cluster company can provide income statements to determine the annual net income of livestock farming/ grazing activities of project-affected land.	Impact triggered on the 100 MW and 400 MW PV power plant sites

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			Option 2: National minimum wage – multiplied by the number of months (maximum of 12 months) between the start of construction/ permanent access restriction and the establishment of the online auction market for sale of pastural land leases. Option 2 will only apply if the cluster company cannot provide income statements to determine the annual net income of livestock farming/ grazing activities of project-affected land. **(ii) Final compensation** Provision of compensation at full replacement value, which will be (i) provided no later than 12 months from the start of construction/ permanent access restriction, and (ii) equal to one of the following: **Option 1 (in-kind compensation):** Coordination with the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and Nurobod District Khokimiyat to facilitate the allocation of replacement pastural land from the Committee's pastural land reserves, at no cost to the livestock farm owners. Land-for-land compensation will be provided upon the establishment of the online auction market for sale of pastural land leases. **Option 2 (cash compensation):** In the event that replacement pastural land cannot be allocated to the cluster company by the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee's at no cost to the cluster company:	

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			Monetary compensation for purchasing long-term pastural land leases will be provided, based on the current (average) lease price for similar grazing land in Nurobod District, on the online market system for sale of pastural land leases (E-Yaylov). Final compensation will be provided as a once-off payment, upon the establishment of the online auction market for sale of pastural land leases and the determination of the unit price (UZS per hectare) price of pastural land leases in Nurobod District (or in other nearby district if absent in Nurobod). **Option 3:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by 48 months (transitional period of 4 years). **<u>Additional livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of livestock to new pastural land, in the event that the disruption allowance provided is exceeded (with proof of payment). - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize livestock farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement pastural land through the E-Yaylov auction market. - Training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management. - Agronomy training (optional course). - Financial literacy trainings – For livestock farm owners losing more than 10% of their pastural land. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For livestock farm owners who fail to obtain necessary replacement pastural land on the online auction market, after losing more than 10% of their pastural land.	

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed.	
		Non-titled herders or livestock farm owners	**Compensation** - Not applicable. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - **Option 1:** Coordination with the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and Nurobod District Khokimiyat to facilitate access to replacement pastural land. Provided replacement land is available, new LLAs, sub-lease agreements, or allocation (concession) orders will be established prior to displacement. - **Option 2:** In the event that replacement pastural land is not available prior to displacement, monthly fodder purchase allowance will be provided for a transitional period of one year.	Triggered on the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			Note: The transitional period will be reviewed based on the outcomes of LALRP monitoring and evaluation at the implementation stage. The following measures will be implemented under Option 1 and Option 2 alike: - **For non-titled herders associated with the 100 MW PV plant site**, if a land sharing agreement can be established on grazing land around the military base, the Project Developer will engage with local authorities to enable coordination between the herders and the Military to ensure sustainable and safe grazing on this land. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize informal herders with the process for establishing legal sub-lease agreements with intermediary livestock farm companies operating under the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize livestock farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement pastural land through the E-Yaylov auction market. - Training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management. - Fodder recovery scheme for PV plant site maintenance and routine donation of harvested fodder to local herders. - Establishment of pastoral facilities, such as feed banks and boreholes, nearby herder communities. - Agronomy trainings (optional course). - Financial literacy trainings – For livestock farm owners losing more than 10% of their pastural land. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For livestock farm owners who fail to obtain necessary replacement pastural land on the online auction market, after losing more than 10% of their pastural land.	

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary fodder purchase allowance, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor.	
	Permanent loss of rights to commercial land	Titled business owners (other than crop farm and livestock farm business/ enterprise)	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation for loss of commercial land will be provided, based on the current (average) prices of comparable land on real estate markets within relevant districts. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize business owners with the process of purchasing or leasing commercial land within local real estate markets. - Financial literacy trainings – For business owners losing more than 10% of their pastural land. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For business owners. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take.	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed.	
		Non-titled business owners (other than crop farm and livestock farm business/ enterprise)	**Compensation** - Not applicable. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize business owners with the process of purchasing or leasing commercial land within local real estate markets. - Financial literacy trainings – For business owners losing more than 10% of their pastural land. - Bespoke SME/ Career development trainings – For business owners. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor.	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
	Permanent loss of rights to residential land (freehold ownership)	Titled landowners	**<u>Compensation</u>** - **Option 1** – Monetary compensation for loss of residential land, at full replacement cost, based on the current price of land of equivalent value within local real estate markets (with or without attached buildings, as applicable). - Documented (proven) expenses for upfront legal, registration and land registration fees will be reimbursed. - **Option 2** – In-kind compensation, with replacement land of equivalent value within local real estate markets (with or without attached buildings, as applicable). - Documented (proven) expenses for upfront legal, registration and land registration fees will be reimbursed. **<u>Additional livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize PAPs with procedures for purchasing and registering residential land within local real estate markets (including legal and tax payment protocols). This training will be offered on an optional basis. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor.	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed.	
		Non-titled landowners	**Compensation** - Not applicable. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize PAPs with procedures for purchasing and registering residential land within local real estate markets (including legal and tax payment protocols). This training will be offered on an optional basis. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written eviction notice at least three months prior to site handover to EPC Contractor.	Impact not triggered
Trees (perennial crops)	Loss of perennial crops (trees)	Titled and non-titled owners of fruit trees and ornamental trees	**Compensation** Monetary compensation for loss (felling) of standing trees, at full replacement cost, based on the number and maturity of fruit-bearing and/or ornamental trees, and their projected (mature) value within local markets. **Additional requirements**	Impact triggered on 4.9-km, 70-km, LILO OHTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			- Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value, prior to land-take. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
Built assets (buildings and structures)	Loss of residential built assets	Titled and non-titled owners of residential, built assets (i.e., residential buildings)	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation, at full replacement cost, for loss of residential built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets. - Documented (proven) expenses for the reconstruction of project-affected assets (i.e., construction labour, utility connection charges) will be reimbursed. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - Property owners will be allowed to salvage valuable materials from demolished (abandoned) structures. - Where physical displacement is triggered for occupied residential property, monthly rent payments for adequate residential housing (i.e., as per IFC and EBRD standards), for a transitional period not exceeding three (3) months from the time of eviction. **Additional requirements** - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction. - Delivery of monetary compensation prior to eviction. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	Loss of commercial (non-residential) built assets	Titled and non-titled owners of non-residential (i.e., economically useful buildings, structures, pipes, wells, lined ditches etc.)	**Compensation** - Monetary compensation, at full replacement cost, for loss of non-residential built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets. - Documented (proven) expenses for the reconstruction of project-affected assets (i.e., construction labour, utility connection charges) will be reimbursed. **Additional livelihood restoration measures** - Property owners will be allowed to salvage valuable materials from demolished (abandoned) structures. **Additional requirements** - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction. - Delivery of monetary compensation prior to eviction. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites
	Demolition and moving expenses	Titled and non-titled owners of residential and non-residential built assets	**Compensation** - Provision of a disruption allowance equating to 5% of the overall compensation payable for PAHs subject to the loss (demolition) of fixed building and structures.	Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites
Income from crop-farming	Permanent loss of income from crop farms	Titled crop farm owners with annual crops	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following:	Impact triggered on 4.9-km, 70-km and LILO OHTL sites

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			(i) **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) average annual net income (profit) from affected farmland – Multiplied by a transitional period of 4 years. In the absence of official income documents: (ii) **Option 2:** National minimum wage for a transitional period of 12 months from displacement. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
		Non-titled crop farm owners with annual crops	- Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following: (i) **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) average annual net income (profit) from affected farmland – Multiplied by a transitional period of 4 years. In the absence of verifiable information for the estimation of income: (ii) **Option 2:** National minimum wage for the duration of 12 months from displacement.	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			- Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
		Titled crop farm owners with perennial crops	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of an allowance equal to the net profit generated by the perennial production (averaged over the previous 3 years) multiplied by a transitional period of two years. - For crop farm owners that will incur a loss or reduction in perennial crop production due to regulatory restrictions within the OHTL GSZ – Agronomy training modules on alternative crops and farming technology for safe and profitable cultivation within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of project OHTLs. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact triggered on 4.9-km, 70-km and LILO OHTL sites
		Non-titled crop farm owners with perennial crops	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of an allowance equal to the net profit generated by the perennial production (averaged over the previous 3 years) multiplied by a transitional period of two years. - For crop farm owners that will incur a loss or reduction in perennial crop production due to regulatory restrictions within	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			the OHTL GSZ – Agronomy training modules on alternative crops and farming technology for safe and profitable cultivation within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of project OHTLs. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
	Temporary loss of income from crop farms	Titled crop farm owners with annual crops	**Livelihood restoration measures** **Option 1:** Monetary compensation for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted farmland, for the duration of agricultural disruption (estimated as 12 months per land plot). **Note:** In the event that the actual duration of agricultural disruption exceeds one year on any project-affected land plot, the compensation package will be adjusted accordingly. **Option 2:** In the event that crop harvesting is fully completed in advance of construction work (following the issue of pre-construction notice), monetary compensation will not be applicable. - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements**	Impact triggered on 4.9-km, 70-km and LILO OHTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			- Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
		Non-titled crop farm owners with annual crops	**Livelihood restoration measures** **Option 1:** Monetary compensation for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted farmland, for the duration of agricultural disruption (estimated as 12 months per land plot). **Note:** In the event that the actual duration of agricultural disruption exceeds one year on any project-affected land plot, the compensation package will be adjusted accordingly. **Option 2:** In the event that crop harvesting is fully completed in advance of construction work (following the issue of pre-construction notice), monetary compensation will not be applicable. - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact not triggered
Income from livestock-farming and/or herding	Permanent loss of income from livestock farms and/or herding	Titled livestock farm owners – Smallholder businesses	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following:	Impact triggered on the PV plant, 4.9-km and

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			(i) **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). In the absence of official income documents: **(ii)** **Option 2:** Estimated monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). In the absence of verifiable information of the estimation of income: **(iii)** **Option 3:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	70-km OHTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		Titled livestock farm owners – Cluster businesses	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following: **(i)** **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). In the absence of official income documents: **(ii)** **Option 2:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact triggered on the PV plant sites
		Non-titled herders livestock farm owners	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following: **(i)** **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). In the absence of official income documents:	Impact triggered on the BESS site

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			(i) **Option 2:** Estimated monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). In the absence of verifiable information for the estimation of income: **(ii)** **Option 3:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by 12 months (transitional period of one year). - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
	Temporary loss of income from livestock farms and/or herding	Titled livestock farm owners	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a compensatory allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following: **(i)** **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by the duration (number of months) of restricted access to pastures.	Impact triggered on 4.9-km and 70-km OHTL site

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			In the absence of official income documents: **(ii)** **Option 2:** Estimated monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by the duration (number of months) of restricted access to pastures. In the absence of verifiable information of the estimation of income: **(iii)** **Option 3:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by the duration (number of months) of restricted access to pastures. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
		Non-titled herders or livestock farm owners	**<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Provision of a compensatory allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following, **<u>whichever is higher and/or available:</u>**	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			(i) **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by the duration (number of months) of restricted access to pastures. In the absence of official income documents: **(ii)** **Option 2:** Estimated monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by the duration (number of months) of restricted access to pastures. In the absence of verifiable information of the estimation of income: **(iii)** **Option 3:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by the duration (number of months) of restricted access to pastures. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
Income from other commercial activities	Permanent loss of income from other commercial establishments	Titled business owners	**<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following: **(i)** **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by the duration of re-establishing the business and revenue on replacement land (transitional period not exceeding 12 months). In the absence of official income documents: **(ii)** **Option 2:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by the duration of re-establishing the business and revenue on replacement land (transitional period not exceeding 12 months). - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact not triggered
		Non-titled business owners	**<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u>** **(i)** Provision of a transitional allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following:	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			(ii) **Option 1:** Documented (officially reported) monthly net income for the specific area of affected land – multiplied by the duration of re-establishing the business and revenue on replacement land (transitional period not exceeding 12 months). In the absence of official income documents: **(iii)** **Option 2:** National monthly minimum wage – multiplied by the duration of re-establishing the business and revenue on replacement land (transitional period not exceeding 12 months). - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
	Temporary loss of income from other commercial establishments	Titled business owners	**<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u>** - **Option 1**: Provision of an allowance equal to the profit lost during interruption of business activities, subject to the provision of official income documents. - **Option 2**: In the absence of official income documents, the national minimum wage will be provided for the duration of interrupted business.	Impact not triggered

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			Additional requirements - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
		Non-titled business owners	**Livelihood restoration measures** - **Option 1**: Provision of an allowance equal to the profit lost during interruption of business activities, subject to the provision of official income documents. - **Option 2**: In the absence of official documents, a minimum wage will be provided to key affected workers, for the duration of interrupted business. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact not triggered
Employment	Permanent loss of employment in affected businesses	Workers hired by affected businesses	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Monthly severance allowance equalling the national minimum wage, or the workers' documented pre-project salary (whichever is higher), for a transitional period not exceeding six (6) months. - Agronomy training, for workers engaged in crop farming. - Training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management, for workers engaged in livestock farming. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour.	Impact triggered on the PV plant sites

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			Additional requirements - Disbursement of monetary allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	
Subsistence capacity of vulnerable PAHs	Disproportionate economic losses for vulnerable project-affected households	All vulnerable PAHs	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a monthly subsistence allowance equalling the national minimum wage, for a transitional period not exceeding 6 months. - Priority consideration for suitable project employment and relevant engagement. - Close monitoring and evaluation of LALRP in facilitating access to alternative land and income restoration, where land replacement is essential. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of subsistence allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	Impact triggered on the PV plant and BESS sites
Livelihoods of women in PAHs	Disproportionate economic losses for women	Women in all PAHs	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Female spouses of male household heads will be allowed to sign compensation and livelihood restoration agreements between the project-affected households and the Project Company. - All women within PAHs will be offered additional training in greenhouse horticulture, poultry, and in preservation and processing technology for agricultural produce. - Women in all PAHs will be included in any feasibility assessments for livelihood restoration programs.	Impact triggered on all project sites

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Women in all PAHs will be encouraged to participate in other livelihood restoration measures (e.g., agronomy, livestock husbandry, e-auction land lease purchase, and financial literacy training, etc).	
Public/ utility assets	Damage to public/ utility assets and interruption of social services	- Government agencies and utilities - Affected communities within affected service areas	**Compensation:** Monetary compensation for accidental damage to public/ utility assets, in coordination with relevant utility/ government agencies. **Preventative measures and regulatory requirements:** - Coordination with district authorities, to identify utility assets or public property in and around the project sites and regulatory requirements for avoidance or relocation of any such assets. - Observation of regulatory safety and security buffers for irrigation channels, overhead transmission and distribution lines, water supply pipelines, and gas pipelines. - Restriction of site preparation and construction work to demarcated project sites.	Impact not triggered (contingency)
Land or land lease rights	Temporary loss of access to agricultural land and associated income losses, due to land-take for the establishment of construction labour camps and any laydown areas extending beyond the PV plant and BESS site boundaries	Titled crop farm owners	**Compensation** - Establishment of a sub-lease agreement with registered crop farm owner (landholder), in advance of temporary land-take, subject to regulatory approvals from relevant district khokimiyat. - Payment of all registration and notarization fees for the establishment of temporary sub-lease agreements with relevant agricultural landholders. - Payment of the land rent for occupied land to relevant agricultural landholders, in accordance with prevailing rates specified in the main LLA.	Impact not triggered (contingency)

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
			- Provided the land take will impact on any cultivation of annual crops, provision of monetary compensation for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted agricultural production, for the duration of agricultural disruption. **Additional requirements** - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land-take - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Site rehabilitation to enable the restoration of agricultural land-use, after completion of construction and demobilization activities.	
Note: Any unanticipated physical and/or economic displacement associated with project-related land acquisition and land-use restriction will be managed in accordance with this Entitlements Matrix.				

8.2 Entitlements Matrix for Prematurely Displaced Land Users

Table 8-6 below presents the Entitlements Matrix which applies to prematurely displaced PAHs and PABs exclusively.

Prematurely displaced entities are landholders who cease actively using their project-affected land parcels and experience related income loss, prior to the provision of compensation and livelihood restoration, and the commencement of full-on (NTP) construction.

Premature displacement can occur due to insufficient coordination and engagement between the government authorities (district khokimiyats), the Project Developer (and designated LALRP Consultant) and the project-affected land users during the land acquisition process, which may result in one or more of the following misconceptions about land-use restrictions on land-users:

- The start of lengthy government-led land expropriation procedures, which may lead PAHs and PABs to believe that they must cede their land use rights immediately upon the submission of notarized applications for the return of landholdings to government reserves, to comply with national regulations. Affected land-users are likely to take this assumption in the absence of the Project Developer's and LALRP Consultant's continual, proactive engagement with the PAHs and PABs to confirm that the land users can continue using their landholdings informally, until the implementation of compensation and livelihood restoration measures and the start of full-on (NTP) construction activities.
- The commencement of intrusive feasibility surveys by the EPC Contractor and other third-party institutions, which may lead PAHs and PABs to believe that they must vacate the land plots and/or premises permanently, to make way for construction activities. Affected land-users are likely to speculate so, in the absence of the Project Developer's, LALRP Consultant's and EPC Contractor's continual, proactive engagement with the PAHs and PABs to confirm that these entities can continue using their landholdings informally, until the implementation of compensation and livelihood restoration measures and the start of full-on (NTP) construction activities.

At the time of this assessment, prematurely displaced landholders were confirmed to include the following PAHs associated with the 100 MW PV power plant and BESS sites in Nurobod District:

1. O-2
2. O-3
3. O-4
4. O-5
5. O-6
6. O-7
7. O-8
8. O-9
9. O-10
10. O-11
11. O-12
12. O-13
13. O-14
14. O-15
15. O-16
16. O-17
17. O-18
18. O-31
19. O-33
20. O-34

To mitigate the impact on prematurely displaced households and businesses, additional compensation packages will be provided at full replacement value, based on the best available information on (i) income levels prior to early displacement and (ii) income losses incurred after premature/ early displacement.

Retrospective valuation to determine additional compensation for this set of PAPs involved the review of information from the original census and asset inventory surveys, as well as detailed consultation with prematurely displaced PAPs and the disclosure of the final compensation packages to gather the PAPs' feedback. A detailed description of the retrospective valuation for these PAPs is provided in Section 6.5.3.2 of this report, whereas additional engagement forums for the PAPs are discussed in Section 10.

In addition to compensation for losses associated with premature displacement, the dedicated rounds of consultation and disclosure involved a reassessment of socioeconomic vulnerability among the prematurely displaced households. This was carried to determine whether any of the households experienced new or intensified vulnerability due to income losses from terminated ownership or use of project-affected land. While the consultations did not uncover cases of new or deteriorated household vulnerability, the vulnerability relief allowances for all prematurely displaced households that were originally classified as vulnerable have been adjusted to address the disproportionate impacts which may affect these PAPs.

Table 8-2 below specifies the compensation and additional livelihood restoration measures which are applicable to prematurely displaced PAPs, in addition to the general entitlements presented in Table 8-1.

Table 8-2 Entitlement matrix for prematurely displaced Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and Project-Affected Businesses (PABs)

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
Income loss from premature displacement	Decline or loss of crop farm income due to premature displacement	**Titled crop farm owners with annual crops**	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a monthly, transitional income restoration allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following, **whichever is higher:** (i) **Option 1:** Estimated monthly loss of net income – based on verbal description of pre-displacement crop farming and official information of local crop yields, market prices of crops, and crop farming expenses – multiplied by the number of months between the onset of premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. (ii) **Option 2:** National minimum wage, for the duration (number of months) between the onset of premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. - Reimbursement of notarization fees paid during the submission of individual applications for the voluntary return of land to state reserves. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	**Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV plant site**

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
		Non-titled crop farm owners with annual crops	**Livelihood restoration measures** (i) Provision of a monthly, transitional income restoration allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following, **whichever is higher:** (ii) **Option 1:** Estimated monthly loss of net income – based on verbal description of pre-displacement crop farming and official information of local crop yields, market prices of crops, and crop farming expenses – multiplied by the number of months between the onset of premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. (iii) **Option 2:** National minimum wage, for the duration (number of months) between the onset of premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** (iv) Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	**Impact not triggered**

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
	Decline or loss of livestock farm and/or grazing income due to premature displacement	**Titled livestock farm owners and/or herders**	**Livelihood restoration measures** - Provision of a monthly, transitional income restoration allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following, **whichever is higher:** (i) **Option 1:** Estimated monthly loss of net income – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by the number of months between the onset of premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. (ii) **Option 2:** National minimum wage, for the duration (number of months) between premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. - Reimbursement of notarization fees paid during the submission of individual applications for the voluntary return of land to state reserves. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	**Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV plant and 400 MW PV plant sites**

Type of Loss	Specification	Eligibility	Entitlements	Relevance to Project
		Non-titled livestock farm owners and/or herders	**<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Provision of a monthly, transitional income restoration allowance, at full replacement value. This allowance will be equal to one of the following, **<u>whichever is higher:</u>** (i) **Option 1:** Estimated monthly loss of net income – based on verbal description of pre-displacement grazing/ livestock farming and official information on local livestock productivity, market prices of livestock produce, and livestock farming expenses – multiplied by the number of months between the onset of premature displacement and the disbursement of compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. (ii) **Option 2:** National minimum wage, for the duration (number of months) between the onset of premature displacement and compensation payment for the start of construction and related land use restrictions. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their employment in suitable project labour. **<u>Additional requirements</u>** - Disbursement of transitional income restoration allowances, including applicable tax (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	**Impact triggered on the 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites**
Subsistence capacity of vulnerable PAHs	Socioeconomic vulnerability of project-affected households as a	All PAHs who were: - Classified as vulnerable prior	**<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u>** - Provision of a monthly subsistence allowance equalling the national minimum wage, for the duration (number of months)	**Impact triggered on the 100 MW**

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	result of premature displacement	to the occurrence of early displacement. - Re-classified as vulnerable due to drastic income losses up to the national poverty line or below it, as a result of premature displacement. The national poverty line equals a monthly income of UZS 621,000.	between the onset of premature displacement impact and compensation payment for the start of construction/ permanent access restriction; AND for a transitional period of 6 months after compensation payment. - Priority consideration for suitable project employment and relevant engagement. - Close monitoring and evaluation of LALRP in facilitating access to alternative land and income restoration, where land replacement is essential. **Additional requirements** - Disbursement of subsistence allowances, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs.	**PV plant and BESS sites**

Note: Economic and physical displacement related to previous and future cases of premature displacement will be managed in accordance with this Entitlements Matrix.

8.3 Land-related compensation and livelihood restoration entitlements for pastural land users

The cash and land-for-land compensation entitlements and livelihood restoration programs for affected landholders losing pastural land (i.e., not arable land) are specified in the main Entitlements Matrix shown as Table 8-1. A complete description of the livelihood restoration measures which will be provided to these PAHs and PABs, besides compensation, is provided in Section 8.5 and Section 8.6 of this Report. In addition, further information on the current and future availability of replacement/ alternative pastural land for these landholders in provided in Section 8.8.

At the time of this assessment, the legal and institutional framework for the management of pastural land in Uzbekistan was in transition. Based on the Presidential Decree UP-15 (see Section 3.1.7), a new authority has been established for the management of pastural land in Uzbekistan, namely State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee. The Presidential Decree indicates that this Committee will oversee the development of an online auction market for the sale of long-term pastural land leases (from the Government to local livestock producers/ farmers). This auction market system (known as E-Yaylov) will be a publicly accessible digital platform, where regular auction events will be posted for parcels of pastural land allocated (by the Government) for private lease within specific locations. At the time of this assessment, however, the following details could not be established through consultation with relevant authorities (i.e., the Committee, local Government and State Assets Management Agency):

- The time at which the E-Yaylov auction market for the electronic sale of pastural land leases will be rolled out could not be established. Local news articles reported that the system is expected to be in place by December, 2025.
- The range of prices for long-term pastural land leases on the upcoming online auction market could not be established. Interviews with agricultural experts from the Nurobod District Khokimiyat indicate that the price of pastural land lease rights on the E-Yaylov market will be substantially lower than the price of arable land lease rights on the E-Auksion market.

8.3.1 Compensation for smallholder livestock farm businesses

8.3.1.1 Cash compensation

As discussed in Section 3.2, the ADB SR2, EBRD PR 5 and IFC PS5 social safeguard standards require the Project to compensate titled land holders for the loss of pastural land lease rights, at full replacement cost. However, the replacement cost of pastural land lease rights could not be determined at the time of this assessment, an income-based valuation approach is recommended for establishing full and fair compensation rates for this impact. This income approach is based on the income-based valuation guidelines provided in the former (now superseded) Presidential Resolution 146 (see Section 3.1.5), which provides that compensation for the permanent loss of 'arable land' lease rights should be established by multiplying 'annual net income' from expropriated land by a transitional period of four years. Even though Resolution 146 prescribes this valuation principle for arable land specifically, this approach has been borrowed for compensating against loss of pastural land, given a market-based valuation approach cannot be applied in the absence of official prices of pastural land leases on the developing E-Yaylov market for pastural land.

Table 8-3 Compensation and monetary livelihood restoration measures for loss of pastural land lease rights – for smallholder businesses

No	Compensation / Livelihood Restoration	Description
1	Compensation for permanent loss of rights to pastural land	Based net annual income for a transitional period of four years
2	Compensation for permanent loss of income from livestock farms and/or herding	Based on net annual income or minimum wage (as applicable) for a transitional period of one year

8.3.1.2 Land-for-land compensation

A land-for-land compensation modality was not considered to be appropriate for smallholder livestock businesses, considering:

- The default preference of these businesses is full compensation before displacement impact.
- On comparable project cases, ADB has approved compensation for loss of pastural land lease rights using an income-based approach (similar to regulatory method used for valuation of crop land), in the absence of land lease price information for an alternative, electronic market-based approach.
- In the case of the Project, the smallholders with permanent land-take have income proxies/ indicators to enable the income-based approach; However, the cluster businesses do not have income statements or viable income proxies/ indicators for the income-based approach to work.
- Smallholders have less means/ ability to purchase and profit from pastural land located far from their residences/ farm assets, as opposed to cluster businesses, which are larger, state-supported enterprises that have the resources/ capital for establishments at many locations (not necessarily close to owners' residential areas).
- For the Project Developer, reserving compensation funds for disbursement in the future is a last resort, which would require (i) legal confirmation from competent authorities (including the state livestock development and veterinary committee), and (ii) the establishment of escrow accounts.

8.3.2 Compensation for cluster (larger) livestock farm businesses

The same income-based valuation method has been developed for the larger cluster farm businesses losing pastural land lease rights. However, at the time of this assessment, the project-affected cluster businesses were not able to provide official income statements (and site-specific livestock inventory) to indicate the amount of net annual income generated on project-affected land parcels, prior to land expropriation.

The LALRP lead Consultant, Project Developer and Project Lenders therefore agreed that one final round of consultations will be held with these businesses during the disclosure of the updated compensation package, which will cover additional and revised compensation entitlements for pastural land compensation (after legal and institutional reforms).

8.3.2.1 Scenario 1 – Land-for-land compensation

Once the E-Yaylov online auction market is in place, the Project Developer will coordinate with the State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and Nurobod District Khokimiyat to facilitate the allocation of replacement pastural land from any pastural land reserves in the custody of the Committee (if available), at no cost to the livestock farm owners.

Note: This option is not applicable to permanent loss of pastural land lease rights along the Project's OHTLs.

8.3.2.2 Scenario 2 – Cash compensation

Once the E-Yaylov online auction market is in place, in the absence of replacement land within any pastural land reserves in the custody of the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, the Project Developer will provide cash compensation.

Cash compensation for purchasing long-term pastural land leases will be provided, based on the current (average) lease price for similar grazing land in Nurobod District, on the online market system for sale of pastural land leases (E-Yaylov). This form of compensation will be provided as a once-off payment, upon the establishment of the online auction market for sale of pastural land leases and the determination of the unit price (UZS per hectare) price of pastural land leases in Nurobod District (or in other nearby district if absent in Nurobod).

To allow for this compensation scenario, the Project Developer has committed a lumpsum budget, which will be used for establishing a special compensation fund for the project-affected cluster livestock farm businesses with permanent loss of lease rights to extensive land. This budget has been over-estimated using the auction prices of arable land on the E-Auksion online auction market for arable land.

Table 8-4 Compensation and monetary livelihood restoration measures for loss of pastural land lease rights – for cluster businesses

No	Compensation / Livelihood Restoration	Description
1	**Scenario 1:** Land-for-land compensation for permanent loss of rights to pastural land	In-kind compensation by the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee
	Scenario 2: Cash compensation for permanent loss of rights to pastural land	Based net annual income for a transitional period of four years
2	Compensation for permanent loss of income from livestock farms and/or herding	Based on net annual income or minimum wage (as applicable) for a transitional period of one year

8.3.3 Monetary livelihood restoration measures for non-titled pastural landholders (herders)

The herder households using project-affected grazing areas in Nurobod and Pastdargom districts did not have any legal or customary rights to the land, prior to land expropriation. This group of PAPs is therefore not eligible for compensation against loss of land lease rights.

Nevertheless, the Project Developer will deploy monetary and non-monetary livelihood restoration measures to ensure that the Project's land acquisition does not render these vulnerable landholders worse-off.

The main financial livelihood restoration measures for project-affected herder households are shown in the table below.

Table 8-5 Compensation and monetary livelihood restoration measures for loss of pastural land lease rights – for non-titled herders

No	Compensation / Livelihood Restoration	Description
1	Fodder purchase allowance for permanent loss of rights to pastural land	Based on the cost of fodder and amount of livestock for a transitional period of one year. The transitional period is subject to review and extension, based on the findings of monitoring and evaluation of the LALRP implementation
2	Compensation for permanent loss of income from livestock farms and/or herding	Based on net annual income or minimum wage (as applicable) for a transitional period of one year

8.4 Compensation For Loss of Assets and Income Streams

As indicated in the LALRP Entitlements Matrix, various PAP categories are eligible for different compensation and livelihood restoration measures for the loss of land assets and associated income streams. Relevant compensation entitlements are described in Section 6.5 and Section 8.1 above. The allocation of compensation at full replacement value prior to the onset of displacement impacts is essential to relocation and income restoration efforts.

Note: All compensation payments will be discharged prior to eviction or restriction of access to project-affected land, assets, and resources upon site handover to the EPC Contractor.

The following sections elaborate on the livelihood restoration measures that will complement compensation.

8.5 Additional Livelihood Restoration – Monetary Measures

The following matrix outlines a range of monetary livelihood restoration measures, which will be implemented alongside compensation, to ensure the reinstatement and/or enhancement of pre-displacement income generation and living standards.

Table 8-6 Monetary livelihood restoration measures for affected land users

No	Transitional Support	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
1	**Monthly severance allowance**	The Project Developer will deliver a monthly severance allowance for workers/ employees indirectly disadvantaged by the permanent withdrawal of privately held land. The allowance will serve to alleviate income losses over the transitional period in which relevant PAHs will have to seek new jobs. Note: The value of the allowance will equal the national minimum wage, or the PAPs' documented, pre-project wages, whichever is higher.	• Formal and informal employees subject to permanent loss of employment on project-affected crop and livestock farms	• 100 MW PV • 400 MW PV plant site
2	**Transitional support for permanent loss of income**	Where land parcels will be expropriated, PAPs will be compensated for the loss of their landholdings to enable the replacement of comparable or suitable land on the electronic system for land trade. As the purpose of these funds is the purchase of new leaseholds (ideally through a once-off upfront payment), additional monetary support will be provided to buffer the income declines between eviction and the successful replacement of land. This support involves the payment of net annual income or national minimum wage (as applicable) over a transitional time of 1 year. Crop farm owners with a loss of perennial crops will receive a payment equalling their net annual income multiplied by a transitional period of two years.	• Titled and non-titled landholders (crop farm owners, livestock farm/ grazing landowners, and owners of commercial land)	• PV plant, sub-station, BESS and OHTL sites

No	Transitional Support	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		This payment does not fall under the compensation category and therefore applies to titled and non-titled land users alike. In the event that a PAH does not secure an alternative leasehold in as space of one year from displacement and registration on the e-auction system, as evidenced by monitoring (KPI 12: successful participation in land auctions), the Project Company will place the PAH on a watchlist/close monitoring list and engage with the affected PAH to determine and agree a course of action to support the PAP to secure their replacement livelihood, funded through contingency.		
3	**Transitional support for temporary land access interruptions and income losses**	At the Project's construction stage, land is not withdrawn temporarily, rather it is used for a short amount time, tor construction purposes. As this intrusion is likely to interrupt agricultural cycles for annual crops, the pre-displacement annual net impact income (profit) from the impacted area is calculated, and provided for the duration of agricultural interruption (1 year by default, subject to extension where longer interruption occurs). This line of assistance does not fall under the compensation category and therefore applies to titled and non-titled land users alike.	• Titled and non-titled landholders (crop farm owners, livestock farm/ grazing landowners, and owners of commercial land)	• OHTL sites
4	**Monthly subsistence allowance**	The Project Developer will provide a monthly subsistence allowance to socio-economically	• Vulnerable PAHs	• All project sites

No	Transitional Support	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		vulnerable PAHs, over a period of six months from the onset of temporary and/or permanent land withdrawal. The allowance is intended to strengthen the coping capacity of vulnerable PAHs over the transitional term in which the households will have to invest into replacement property and/or incur income losses from the stoppage of agricultural or commercial activity on withdrawn land parcels. The value of the allowance will equal the national minimum wage.		
5	**Monthly, transitional income restoration allowance**	This allowance will be provided to PAHs and PABs economically affected by premature displacement. The allowance will be equal to one of the following, **whichever is higher:** (iii) **Option 1:** Estimated monthly net income, (based on official income statements, income proxies, and local agricultural production research) for the duration (number of months) between the onset early displacement and the start of construction (NTP) activities. (iv) **Option 2:** National minimum wage, for the duration (number of months) between the onset of early	• All prematurely displaced PAHs and PABs, except affected workers	• 100 MW PV plant and BESS sites

No	Transitional Support	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		displacement and the start of construction (NTP) activities.		

8.6 Additional Livelihood Restoration – Non-Monetary Measures

This section elaborates on additional, non-monetary livelihood restoration measures/ initiatives.

This transitional support component is aimed at enhancing pre-project or new (alternative) livelihoods, alongside compensation and other monetary livelihood restoration measures. It is based on consultations with PAPs, local leadership and NGOs within project-affected communities and wider districts and are therefore tailored to the livelihood context and specific needs of the different PAH categories.

All PAHs will be offered livelihood restoration initiatives relevant to their respective project-impacted livelihoods. However, where PAHs opt to pursue alternative livelihoods within agriculture or general SME, livelihood restoration initiatives will be allocated on the basis of preference, capability/ qualifications screening, and alternative livelihood viability appraisals. This assistance will be provided over a period of one year, starting from the month of compensation payments.

The following matrix provides a summary description of the various planned livelihood restoration initiatives, and their target beneficiaries.

Note: The Project Developer will ensure best efforts to encourage female members of PAHs to participate in the livelihood restoration trainings, with a view to ensuring equitable capacity-building at the household level and higher returns from an increased economic involvement of female household members.

Table 8-7 Non-monetary livelihood restoration measures for affected land users

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
1	**Pre-construction notice for timely crop harvesting**	The Project Developer will ensure that the EPC Contractor disseminates advance notices to all PAPs with project-affected affected crop farms, regarding the start dates for site handover, land clearance and construction. A notice period of at least two weeks will allow crop farmers to harvest annual crops or fruit produce within affected land, and thereby secure income from the last agricultural cycle leading up to construction. The EPC Contractor's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will collaborate with community leaders and district-level khokimiyats in creating comprehensive broadcasts for PAHs.	• Formal and informal crop farm owners	• OHTL sites
2	**Project employment (i.e., recruitment for construction labour)**	All PAHs subject to economic displacement will be given special consideration for employment in the Project's construction and operational labour. Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) under the Project Company and EPC Contractor will maintain regular contact with the PAHs, to (i) create awareness around qualification criteria and procedures for job application, and (ii) enable timely updates on potentially suitable employment opportunities, which may be of interest to members of the PAHs. The recruitment of PAH members in project labour is anticipated to not only supplement household income over the transitional period but also deliver new occupational skills to	All project-affected households, particularly: • All PAHs subject to permanent loss of employment on project-affected crop and livestock farms • Socioeconomically vulnerable PAHs	• All project sites, particularly 100 MW and 400 MW PV power plant sites

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		augment and sustain wage-based livelihoods at the household level.		
3	**Livestock and poultry husbandry trainings**	**Note:** This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 1 – Reinforcement of Pre-Project Livelihoods) The Project Developer will engage a local **Agricultural and Veterinary Expert** for the delivery of collective livestock husbandry trainings to relevant PAHs. The expert will also identify opportunities for the restoration and enhancement of pre-project livestock farming livelihoods. The trainings will focus on strengthening capacity in the context of the local agricultural sector, value chains and markets, within subject areas including: • Livestock nutrition. • Alternative feed sources. • Improved fodder crop varieties. • Vertical feed banks as fodder storage technology. • Sustainable grazing systems, agroecology and weed management. • Livestock breeding. • Improved livestock breeds. • Veterinary care for livestock (i.e., sheep, goats, cattle) and poultry. • Application for agricultural loans. • Agricultural equipment	• Formal and informal small to medium livestock farm owners • Informal herders • Livestock farm workers	• 100 MW, • 400 MW PV plant sites • BESS site • OHTL sites

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		• Poultry farming • Fish farming (aquaculture) • Women in PAHs will be offered additional training in livestock produce, cold storage, and marketing. To this end, the Project Developer will partner with key resource agencies, including: • Agricultural and women affairs departments of the Nurobod District Khokimiyat • Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee • Scientific Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding and Desert Ecology, and Bukhara Desert-Pasture Forage Plant Seed Production Research and Production Centre.		
4	**Pasture Management Program**	**Note:** This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 1 – Reinforcement of Pre-Project Livelihoods) The Project Developer will deliver the following development initiatives for pastoral livelihoods, in further consultation the Veterinary and Livesytock Development Committee, Nurobod District Khokimiyat and Samarkand Regional Khokimiyat. The Project's Pasture Management Program (PMP) will be framed out based on these initiatives. • Delivery of an orientation workshop/ training to familiarize informal herders with the	• Formal and informal small to medium livestock farm owners • Informal herders • Livestock farm workers	• 100 MW PV plant site • 400 MW PV plant site • OHTL sites

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		process for establishing legal sub-lease agreements with intermediary livestock farming companies leasing pastural land under the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee. This initiative is aimed at facilitating the formalization of communal herding within pastural areas around the PV plant site, for sustainable security of tenure. • Development and implementation of a fodder recovery scheme for PV plant site maintenance and routine donation of harvested fodder to local herders through the establishment of a feed bank. Special efforts will be made to hire one or more local herders, for landscaping work within the PV plant complex, and the transfer of harvested/ cleared herbage to off-site fodder storage facilities. This fodder can be allocated or sold to local herders within affected communities on a rotational basis. • Development of pastoral facilities potentially including communal fodder storage facilities (feed bank) and/or off-site boreholes. A vertical feed bank pilot scheme will be developed as part of this initiative. • Development of community roads for any convenient, new stock routes for accessing alternative/ remaining grazing land nearby the PV plant and sub-station sites.		
5	**Agronomy trainings**	**Note:** This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 1 – Reinforcement of Pre-Project Livelihoods).	• For general agronomy trainings: All crop-farm owners losing more than	• 100 MW PV plant site • OHTL sites

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		The Project Developer will engage a **local Agronomy Expert** for the delivery of collective trainings to relevant PAHs. The trainings will focus on the following aspects in the context of the local agricultural sector, value chains and markets: • Enhancement of arable land (i.e., fertilization and irrigation) for agricultural production restricted by the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of OHTLs. • Intercropping technology and methods for arable land affected by the GSZ of OHTLs. • Organic soil fertilization. • Drought-resistant crop varieties. • Application for agricultural loans. • Mechanized agriculture. • Agricultural equipment. • Greenhouse farming and horticulture, especially for dekhan farms. • Women within PAHs will be offered additional training in greenhouse horticulture, and in produce preservation and processing technology. To this end, the Project Developer will partner with key resource agencies, including: • Agricultural and women affairs departments of the Nurobod District Khokimiyat • Tashkent Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Institute.	10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently, and all affected crop farm workers. • For Agronomy training modules on alternatives and technology for safe and profitable cultivation within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of project OHTLs: All crop farm owners that will incur a loss or reduction in perennial crop production due to regulatory restrictions within the GSZ.	

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		• Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine-Making, Zangiata. The trainings will play a key part in enabling alternative cultivation within the GSZ corridor along the OHTLs. The agronomist will also liaise with PAHs to identify livelihoods development opportunities for (i) pre-project agricultural activities **and/or** (ii) new agricultural activities/ ventures. These inputs will be essential to the development of a detailed Livelihood Restoration Program.		
6	**Financial literacy and SME/ Career development trainings**	**Note:** This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 2 – Diversification of Income Sources). The Project Developer will engage a local **<u>Career/ SME Development Expert</u>** for delivery of collective trainings in financial literacy, Small-to-Medium Enterprise (SME) development, and related semi-skilled jobs. As a minimum, relevant training modules will encompass the following: - Book-keeping fundamentals - Entrepreneurship and business management principles - Preparation of business plans - Wholesale and retail trade - Trading licenses	The eligibility criteria for this intervention are as follows: • **Criterion 1:** Land-users with small household businesses or peasant farms affected by the Project. Medium to large commercial entities and corporate landholders are not entitled to this livelihood restoration scope. • **Criterion 2:** Formal and informal land users that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated	• 100 MW PV power plant site • 400 MW PV power plant site • BESS site • OHTL sites

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		- Application for commercial leaseholds - Locally available credit facilities - Local and regional supply chains - Product branding and marketing - Local and regional market platforms and linkages - Access to micro-finance facilities - Business incubation NGOs - Financial investment - Financial literacy and banking **Note:** Financial literacy trainings will be delivered in advance of the disbursement of compensation payments to target PAHs, in efforts to (i) ensure that the PAHs have the capacity to manage the funds, and (ii) prevent the risk of short-term consumption for expenditures outside of targeted livelihood recovery investments. Depending on the outcome of subsequent LALRP disclosure and consultation with PAPs, the expert will support the development of the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program component focused on the **diversification of income sources**. This is a contingent scope that will take effect in the absence of replacement land leaseholds, for PAHs who raise a preference/ need for replacement land at the time of the LALRP entitlements disclosure.	land holdings permanently. • **Criterion 3:** Formal and informal land-users who indicate a categorical preference or need for the acquisition of replacement leaseholds, for livelihoods that are critically dependent on the scale of centralized production (i.e., acreage of any one agricultural landholding). • **Criterion 4:** Formal and informal land-users who have registered for land auctions and failed to secure replacement in a space of one year from displacement and registration on the E-Auction system. For any given land-user, all of the above-mentioned eligibility criteria have to be met for enrolment into this intervention.	

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
		This study will involve feasibility reviews (i.e., capability/ qualification screening, alternative livelihood viability appraisals, including market analyses, supply chain and credit access studies) for multiple, potentially viable skills development plans and livelihood transformation initiatives.		
7	**Land access trainings**	- Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize crop farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement arable land through the E-Auction market. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize livestock farm owners with the process of obtaining replacement pastural land through the E-Yaylov market. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize informal herders with the process for establishing legal sub-lease agreements with intermediary livestock farm companies operating under the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize business owners with the process of purchasing or leasing commercial land within local real estate markets. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize PAPs with procedures for purchasing and registering residential land within local real estate markets (including legal and tax payment protocols). This training will be offered on an optional basis.	• Titled and non-titled crop farm owners permanently losing 10% or more of their land plot • Titled and non-titled livestock farm owners permanently losing 10% or more of their land plot • Titled and non-titled owners of other business premises permanently losing 10% or more of their land plot • Titled and non-titled owners of residential land with permanent loss of land	• 100 MW PV power plant site • 400 MW PV power plant site • BESS site • OHTL sites

No	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	Description	Relevant PAH Category	Project Sites
8	**Support for vulnerable PAHs**	Vulnerable PAHs who meet the national criteria for socioeconomic vulnerability will be linked with the community development departments of their respective district khokimiyats, for registration on the Temir daftari, Yoshlar daftari, and synergistic livelihood development assistance from the local government (e.g., access to dekhan farm auctions, equipment donations, agricultural loans, welfare payments).	Vulnerable PAHs who can be categorized as socioeconomically vulnerable by national standards	• All project sites

8.7 Livelihood Restoration Preferences

The vast majority of surveyed PAPs with extensive land loss (i.e., exceeding 50%) and the remainder of affected landholders indicated a strong preference for monetary compensation, rather than in-kind compensation, due to the limited availability of replacement land upon demand, and/or small-scale land withdrawal.

> **Note**: All capacity-building events and sessions constituting the livelihood restoration training courses will be scheduled in consultation with PAPs, including the heads of project-affected households and their spouses.
>
> This coordination will be key ensuring that the time slots and venues for these engagements are convenient for (i) women, who typically have more varied household roles and routines, and (ii) men, who typically have limited time during seasons with intensive agricultural labour.
>
> Training centres will be established as close as possible to affected community centres and transportation assistance will be provided to facilitate full attendance.

8.8 Availability of Replacement Land

8.8.1 Arable land

Based on stakeholder consultations conducted with the administrative offices of the project-affected regions and districts, replacement arable land for crop-farming leaseholds is not readily available, as the most productive land reserves have already been allotted to crop farmers/ producers.

Nevertheless, remnant arable land plots within from government reserves and any additional lands released from voluntary termination of existing LLAs may become available for acquisition via on the online auction market for the sale of long-term arable land leases, namely the E-Auksion system. At present, district and regional khokimiyats do not have the mandate to allocate arable land leaseholds to prospective lessees. Rather, all newly available arable land parcels are procured through the competitive, procedural online auction.

Once greenfield plots of arable land within government reserves are surveyed and valuated for agricultural privatization, they are transferred to the E-Auksion platform, for open (public) auction. For winning bidders, the long-term lease price can be settled in full upfront or paid in instalments over a period of five to ten years. For winning bidders who opt for phased payment, the initial deposit (i.e., 5-50% of the leasehold price) is paid upfront, while the remainder of the leasehold price is paid in instalments staggered over 3 to 5 years.

Therefore, PAPs who stand to lose all or part of their arable landholdings due to land expropriation (rather than temporary access restriction during construction) will be able to seek additional or replacement/ alternative agricultural land leaseholds via the E-Auksion system, through regular searches on the E-Auksion portal to identify suitable arable land plots as they become available.

8.8.2 Pastural land

8.8.2.1 Titled livestock farmers (smallholder and cluster businesses)

Nationally, pastural land is more available than arable land, particularly within arid zones situated further away from rivers and associated irrigation systems. Despite this abundance, pastural land tracts are often remote and not entirely accessible to pastoral communities. Further, herding and livestock rearing on open or reachable rangelands is limited by the availability of enabling infrastructure, such as watering wells and herder shelters. Water points and stopover shelters are essential for livestock herding in open, hot and arid areas, and stock routes typically require at least one watering location within a 3-5 kilometres' distance. The pastural yield of rangelands also varies considerably, depending on climatic and soil conditions, and the carrying capacity of grazing land is a key limitation for pastural land use.

According to consultations completed with the Nurobod District agricultural department and the Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) Committee, suitable replacement/ alternative grazing land in Nurobod is in short supply, due to the limited extent of pastoral infrastructure developed to date. Most of the existing livestock pens, wells and fodder storage sheds are strategically located on and around land plots leased by cluster (large) livestock farm enterprises. Therefore, the relocation of livestock farms of the titled landholders impacted by the Project to suitable leftover pastural land plots will necessitate the translocation and re-establishment of essential livestock farm assets on replacement/ remaining land.

As outlined in Section 3.1.7 of this Report, in January 2025, the Presidential Decree (UP-15) on Measures to Introduce Modern Mechanisms for the Protection and Rational Use of Pastures came into force. This Decree mandates the dissolution of the SWID Committee, and the establishment of a new authority for the management of pastural land in Uzbekistan, namely the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.

The Decree also indicates that all pastural land in Uzbekistan will be inventoried, valuated, and then re-allocated to smallholder and cluster (large) livestock farm enterprises. At the time of this assessment, the new allocation process for pastural land was understood to include:

- Online market system for the sale of long-term land lease rights to pastural land plots, namely E-Yaylov.
- A reserve of pastural land plots held by the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee.

8.8.2.2 Non-titled livestock farmers/ herders

Non-titled local herders do not have any legitimate claims to their grazing areas, and related assets. They are also not able to enter into direct land lease agreements with the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee (i.e., national custodian of pastural land) for infrastructural benefits, as they do not meet the qualification criteria inherent in these leaseholds. Non-titled herders can only gain formal and secure access to pastural land through sub-lease agreements with livestock breeding enterprises. Since such enterprises require adequate grazing land for their own operations (and their employed herders), share-herding with local herders through such agreements does not serve the interests of these commercial entities, and any such agreements would need to be incentivized or arranged by the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee (formerly SWID Committee).

Furthermore, the increased pressure on remnant grazing land (around the project sites) which lies within a convenient and economically viable distance from the herders' communities may exceed the carrying capacity of this land. Overexploitation of the already disadvantaged pastural land can render it completely barren and lead to an economic fallout within pastoral communities that rely on this land.

Following the completion of the LALRP surveys, a series of consultations involving the Project Developer were held with Nurobod District Khokimiyat to identify suitable and adequate pastural land for the vulnerable, non-titled herders based in the communities of Sazagan and Chortut. In May 2024, the district khokimiyat confirmed that a land parcel measuring an area of 284 hectares will remain available to local, non-titled herders in the communities of Sazagan and Chortut. However, follow-up FGDs with the local herders in March 2025 indicated that this plot of land is held by the Ministry of Defence, and that grazing activities on this site are constrained by periodic military drills.

- The local herders do not have access to the military drill schedule, and any clash with this activity could jeopardize the herders' safety. Formal use of this site for grazing will therefore require subsequent engagement with the military authorities and the district khokimiyat.

- Access to other potentially available pastural land parcels nearby these herding communities should also be investigated further, to assist formalization of the herders' land use rights and provide security of tenure.
- In the absence of sustainable and formal or semi-formal access to alternative community grazing areas, the Project Developer will liaise with herders, local authorities and the Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee, to explore the possibility of arranging formal employment for the herders through one or more livestock farm businesses (i.e., titled smallholder or cluster farm enterprises) with formal land lease agreements for large areas of grazing land within or nearby these communities.

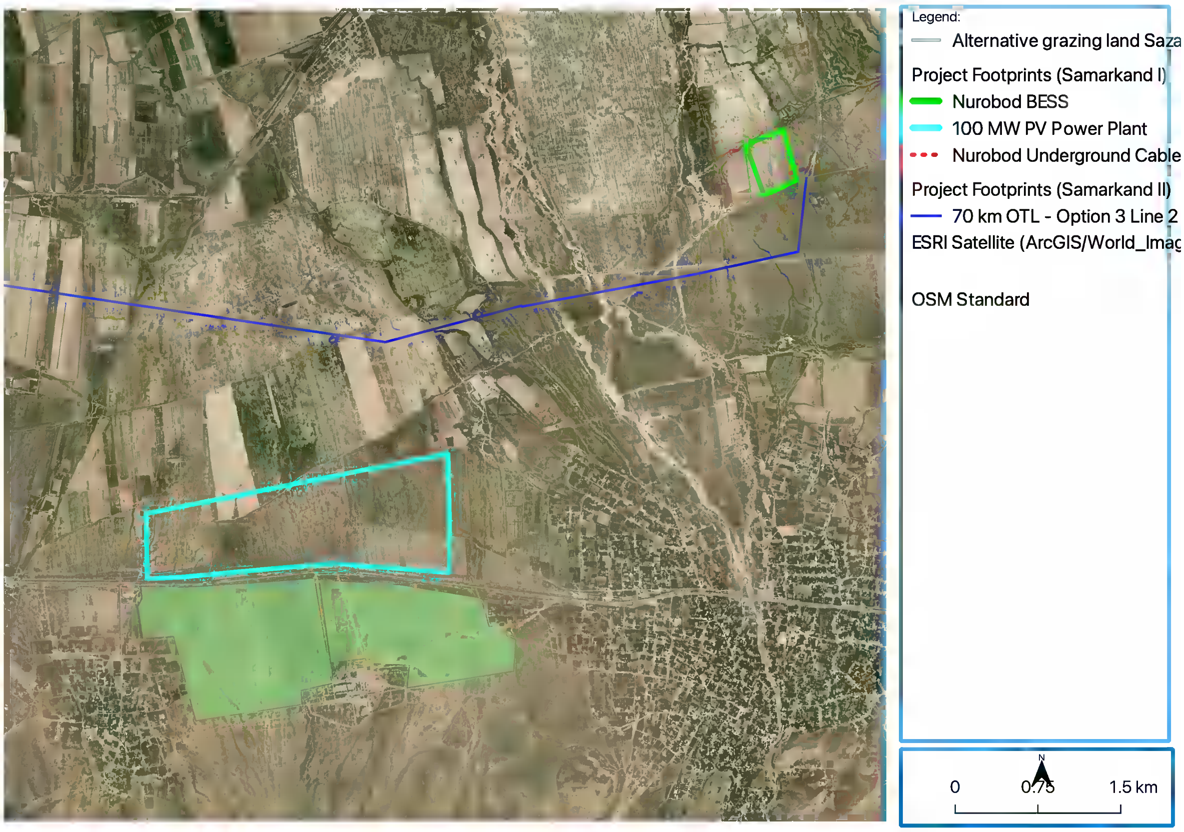


Figure 8-1 Alternative grazing land earmarked for displaced herders from Sazagan and Chortut

8.8.3 Considerations for land compensation

In principle, land-for-land compensation is the best approach for the restoration of land-based livelihoods, for project-affected land holders losing arable and pastural land permanently. Land holders employed in primary agricultural production, particularly small to medium-enterprises should therefore be encouraged to acquire replacement land, and practical enabling assistance (e.g., capacity building for land procurement and coordination with land administration authorities) should be provided to this end. Nevertheless, all project-affected entities are ultimately entitled to their individual compensation mode preferences (i.e., cash or in-kind compensation).

With regard to monetary and in-kind compensation aimed at re-establishing agricultural land leaseholds for PAPs impacted by permanent land-take, the following considerations should be taken into account:

- Where partial economic displacement is involved, the economic viability of residual/ remnant portions of arable or pastural land in project-affected plots should be evaluated, particularly for PAPs losing 10-50% of their land parcels. Livelihood restoration initiatives aimed at enhancing productivity on leftover land assets or those intended to create or reinforce alternative income sources should be leveraged.
- Where PAPs maintain ownership (leasehold tenure) of land parcels intersected by Grid Security Zones (GSZs) of OHTLs, the diminution of income from the exclusion of certain perennial crop cultivation (i.e., for trees higher than 4 metres) can be mitigated by enabling the introduction of annual crop cultivation within the GSZ.
- PAPs may not prefer to seek additional parcels of replacement land, due to diminishing economies of scale from the acquisition of land plots within a significant distance from their project-affected land holdings.
- PAPs may not be in favour of replacement land parcels that have inferior attributes (e.g., lower soil fertility, lacking irrigation, lacking infrastructure for livestock breeding etc.).
- PAPs may not realize any income restoration benefits from replacement land parcels that emerge at a significant distance away from the PAPs' residential locations, or from the project-affected landholdings.
- PAPs may not find replacement land parcels with an equivalent acreage, and auctioned land plots that are significantly larger than the land parcels lost may not be affordable or viable for the reinstatement of pre-project profitability.
- Arable land in Uzbekistan is limited and heavily exploited, particularly within irrigated zones. The availability of favourable land on the online land lease auction markets (i.e., E-Auksion and E-Yaylov markets) for immediate/ near-term compensation is neither guaranteed nor predictable.
- Competitive bidding for favourable or limited land parcels marketed on the land auction markets may drive up the land pricing, which may heighten the financial bars to replacement land access.
- The regulations for land bids via the online land auction markets do not permit third-party facilitation or representation in land procurement applications/ bid protocols. There is little to no means for the Project Developer to participate in the land bids on behalf of PAPs, to facilitate land acquisition.

In view of the above challenges in regard to immediate or near-term land replacement, the livelihood restoration strategy will involve complementary transitional assistance for the enhancement of pre-displacement productivity on remnant land and/or development of alternative income streams.

8.9 Compensation and Monetary Livelihood Restoration Payments

8.9.1 Phasing of compensation payments

As detailed in Sections 5, 6 and 12 of this report, two rounds of compensation payments will take place, based on Phase I and Phase II of the LALRP surveys. Phase I payments will begin in September 2025, whereas Phase II payments are expected to begin in December 2025.

All landholders with OHTL tower locations and OHTL route deviations will be surveyed at Phase II of the LALRP surveys, and their compensation entitlements (as relevant) will be provided after the completion of the Phase II surveys. Nevertheless, the following compensation considerations and approaches will apply for this set of PAPs:

- Prior to the commencement of Phase II LALRP surveys, the permanent impact of the OHTL tower foundations will be partially addressed by the Phase I compensation payouts for temporary (construction-phase) land -use restrictions within the OHTL easement corridor (which covers all tower sites). This compensation amounts to about 25% of the compensation for permanent land-take for OHTL towers and covers the first year from Phase I payments.
- Prior to the commencement of Phase II LALRP surveys, the impact of the OHTL route deviations will be partially addressed earlier, by paying out 30% of the original (Phase I) compensation entitlements in September 2025. This advance payment will be made to ensure that LNTP activities and impacts along the OHTL deviations are paid for prior to the impacts occurring. The interim payment will also help to manage the expectations of the PAPs, as most landholders along the OHTL corridors are anticipating early compensation based on the disclosed Phase I LALRP and construction schedule.

Note: Where built structures fall within the OHTL tower sites (for geotechnical/ LNTP work), full upfront compensation for these assets will be paid in addition to the 30% advance compensation for other asset/ income losses. The structure of advance compensation will be detailed in the relevant LALRP packages and easement agreements.

8.9.2 Compensation procedures

Monetary compensation and transitional support packages will be disbursed by bank transfer to the registered bank accounts or electronic cards of project-affected entities (i.e., beneficiaries from PAPs).

As detailed in Section 8.1, compensation payments will be discharged prior to eviction or temporary restrictions on site access during construction. Additionally, income tax and any other charges applicable to the transfer of compensation funds to the PAPs will be fully covered, at the time of the compensation disbursement.

All financial records pertaining to compensation payments (i.e., payment slips) will be archived for the purposes of internal monitoring and audits discussed in Section 13 of this Plan. Any grievances or claims related to outstanding compensation payments will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) outlined in Section 10.2.1.

8.10 Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Measures

Livelihood restoration initiatives (see Sections 8.5 through 8.6) will be delivered according to the timeline presented in Section 12.

Monitoring and reporting related to the implementation of these measures will meet the requirements discussed in Section 13.

Any grievances or claims related to the execution and outcomes of the livelihood restoration measures will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's community Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

8.11 Compensation scenarios – LILO OHTLs (associated facilities)

At the time of this assessment, the following compensation scenarios were considered for the 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs which will be developed by NEGU (in the scope of project-associated facilities).

- **Scenario 1** – Following the completion of the LALRP survey, the Project Developer will coordinate with NEGU to ensure that the Entitlements Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report is applied to work out compensation (and additional livelihood restoration) entitlements and agreements, for all PAPs impacted by the LILO. In this case, NEGU will accept this requirement and deliver compensation funds and other livelihood restoration measures in line with the Project Lenders' standards (based on the Project Developers' LALRP survey or its own independent LALRP survey).

The results of the additional or new LALRP surveys and disclosure for the LILO OHTLs will be presented in the final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP reports which will be issued by the Project Developer (through the Developer's E&S Consultant).

- **Scenario 2** – Following the completion of the LALRP survey, the Project Developer will coordinate with NEGU to ensure that the Entitlements Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report is applied to work out compensation (and additional livelihood restoration) entitlements and agreements, for all PAPs impacted by the LILO. In this case, NEGU will not accept this requirement and deliver compensation funds and other livelihood restoration measures in compliance with legal standards (based on its own independent LALRP survey).

Subject to discussion with the Project Lenders, the Project Developer will commission an LALRP addendum, which will involve further coordination with NEGU to review the government-led LALRP process, documents and compensation entitlements. The addendum will entail a subsequent gap analysis, to determine compensation and livelihood restoration shortfalls in relation to the lenders' standards for involuntary resettlement. Based on this review and analysis, the LALRP addendum will require the Project Developer to bridge any compliance gaps by delivering add-on compensation payments and additional livelihood restoration measures (as applicable) to all of the PAPs associated with the LILO footprint, based on the Entitlement Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report.

At the time of this assessment, the construction schedule for the LILO OHTLs could not be established, and the earliest presumed start time for construction work along the OHTLs is indicated as October/ November 2025 (as shown in Section 12 of this Report). This timeline will be ascertained through the Project Developer's subsequent coordination with NEGU.

In any case, nonetheless, the Project Developer will make practicable efforts to ensure that compensation payments and additional livelihood restoration measures adhering to the Entitlements Matrix (and lender standards) presented in this LALRP report are provided to all PAPs associated with the LILO OHTLs, in advance of temporary and permanent land-take impacts along the LILO footprint.

9 BUDGET AND RESOURCES

This section provides an overview of the funding and staffing requirements for the implementation of the LALRP.

9.1 Implementation Budget

9.1.1 Cost breakdown

The total budget for the implementation of the LALRP includes numerous direct costs and indirect expenses associated with the delivery of compensation and additional livelihood restoration measures.

Table 9-1 below provides an itemized budget for the project LALRP.

Note: The list of project-affected entities and compensation budget presented in this version of the LALRP are subject to change due to potential updates from (i) pending LALRP disclosure and verification of compensation entitlements for the Phase I LALRP surveys, and from (ii) the Phase II LALRP surveys. Nevertheless, potential changes are not expected to exceed the grand total LALRP implementation budget developed at this stage.

Table 9-1 LALRP implementation cost breakdown

Compensation and transitional support streams	100 MW PV plant	400 MW PV plant	Nurobod BESS	4.9 km OHTL	70-km OHTL	LILO	Total (UZS)
Compensation for permanent loss of arable land leases	-	-	-	7,686,600	88,598,179	32,364,631	128,649,410
Compensation for permanent loss of pastural land leases	1,057,506,180	3,791,201,362	79,666,778	466,754	466,754	-	4,929,307,827
Compensation for loss of perennial crops (trees)	-	-	-	25,353,836	184,588,811	579,502,002	789,444,649
Compensation for loss of built assets	305,162,646	-	5,500,044	223,072,029	-	-	533,734,719
Reimbursement of construction labour cost	358,974,359	-	179,487,179	358,974,359	-	-	897,435,897
Compensation for demolition and moving expenses - Disruption allowance	15,258,132	-	275,002	11,153,601	-	-	26,686,736
Transitional support for permanent loss of income from crop-farms	-	-	-	312,828,727	1,302,458,205	2,160,345,000	3,775,631,932
Transitional support for temporary loss of income from crop-farms	-	-	-	444,029	535,754,660	285,817,980	822,016,669
Transitional support for premature displacement of crop farmers	98,481,629	-	-	-	-	-	98,481,629
Transitional support for permanent loss of income from livestock farms	150,832,598	-	18,152,132	27,720,000	27,720,000	-	224,424,731
Transitional support for temporary loss of income from livestock farms	{TBD]	{TBD]	-	27,720,000	27,720,000	-	55,440,000

Compensation and transitional support streams	100 MW PV plant	400 MW PV plant	Nurobod BESS	4.9 km OHTL	70-km OHTL	LILO	Total (UZS)
Transitional support for premature displacement of livestock farmers and herders	549,385,500	-	16,740,000	-	-	-	566,125,500
Reimbursement of notarization fees for the return of leased land to state reserves	200,000	200,000	200,000	-	-	-	600,000
Transitional support for loss of employment at affected farms- Severance allowance	118,050,000	36,000,000	-	-	-	-	154,050,000
Transitional support for vulnerable project-affected households - Subsistence allowance	83,160,000	-	20,790,000	-	13,860,000	235,620,000	353,430,000
Livelihoods restoration initiatives							2,833,949,800
Management of LALRP implementation, including: • Full-time CLOs • Consultancy services for livelihood restoration trainings • Consultancy services for independent E&S monitoring • Consultancy services for LALRP completion audit							515,263,600
Total LALRP implementation budget							16,704,673,099
Contingency reserve (20% of total budget)							3,340,934,620
Grand total (UZS)							**20,045,607,719**

9.1.2 Provision for associated facilities (LILO OHTLs)

The Project Developer undertakes to coordinate with NEGU, to ensure that the LALRP commitments and safeguards relating to the LILO OHTLs are fulfilled in line with ADB SR2, EBRD PR 5 and IFC PS 5. At present, NEGU is expected to deliver on the compensation requirements related to the LILO in full, in keeping with the Entitlements Matrix presented in Section 8 of this Report. However, in the event that NEGU does not meet this obligation, the Project Developer will address any shortfalls in compensation at full replacement value, particularly those related to full, fair and advance compensation, prior to the onset of impacts from LNTP and NTP work streams. For impacts associated with the LILO OHTLs, the Project Developer will also supplement compensation monitoring and delivery with additional livelihood restoration programs discussed in Section 8.

At the time of this assessment, the Project Developer was engaging with NEGU to arrange a technical workshop involving project development and social safeguard teams from NEGU, the Project Developer and the Project Company. The LALRP Consultant will also assist the Project Developer and Project Company in communicating the LALRP requirements, resource plans and schedules to NEGU's implementing teams.

9.1.3 Contingency Sum

The LALRP implementation budget detailed in Section 9.1.1 above is provisional, considering the following current limitations and contingencies:

- Incomplete design of the planned OHTL infrastructure.

  Details on the exact locations and extent of the OHTL towers (pylons), access roads and laydown areas were not available at the time of this assessment, due to the early status of relevant design. Nevertheless, the survey corridor was set to cover an area that can be expected to accommodate the entire footprint of these establishments.

- The location and construction of OHTL towers/ pylons may result in the damage or relocation of irrigation infrastructure located within this footprint. This impact will be avoided to the extent feasible, through the Phase II survey, consultation with affected landholders and micro-siting efforts. However, in the event that all of these safeguards are unsuccessfully exhausted, livelihood restoration measures will be covered by the contingency sum.

- A number of absentee PAPs could not be identified and/or contacted over the course of the Phase I LALRP survey, despite liaison with local authorities, community leaders and neighbouring land users. An amount of funding should therefore be reserved, to enable the implementation of relocation and/or income restoration measures, in line with the Entitlements Matrix presented in this Plan, in the event that these PAPs are identified, and their eligibility is verified.

- Where the E-Auksion and E-Yaylov online market fail to provide registered (bidding) PAHs with access desired replacement land, the Project Company will engage with the PAHs to determine and agree an appropriate course of action to support the PAHs to secure pre-project livelihoods.

On this basis, a total sum of UZS 3,340,934,620 is additionally allocated towards the LALRP budget, to provide for the management of additional and contingent livelihood impacts, which cannot be definitively assessed at this stage.

The delivery of compensation and addtional livelihood restoration measures/ initiatives for displacement impacts which are not covered in the draft (Phase I) LALRP will follow the principles and criteria set out in Section 8.1 and Section 8.2 of the LALRP.

9.2 Human Resources

The Project Company will establish an E&S department, which will undertake the development and implementation of the project Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), for the duration of the Project.

The E&S department will include a team of specialists that will be responsible for the implementation of LALRP-related commitments. Relevant in-house staff will include:

- Project Company E&S Manager
- Project Company Social Manager
- Project Company Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)

In addition, the Project's EPC Contractor will also set-up an internal E&S organization, which will include an E&S Manager/ Coordinator and CLOs. While the EPC Contractor does not have any direct involvement in land acquisition and livelihood restoration, the Contractor's CLOs will support the LALRP implementation through the observation of eviction and construction timelines, and the management of any livelihood impacts associated with property damage during construction.

The Project Company will also engage independent consultants over the course of LALRP implementation, including:

- Specialized local consultant(s) for the provision of agronomy, livestock breeding and SME/ vocational trainings constituting the livelihood restoration initiatives described in Section 8.6 of this Plan.
- The Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) designated for E&S monitoring post ESDD completion, which will include a focus on the progress and outcomes of LALRP.

Please refer to Section 11.1 for a comprehensive description of relevant roles and responsibilities.

10 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section provides a summary narrative on stakeholder engagement in connection with the LALRP preparation. Further information on stakeholder engagement integrating into the project ESIA, and the forward, overall plan for stakeholder engagement (i.e., post completion of ESIA and LALRP) are provided in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

10.1 Prior Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement relating to land acquisition and the assessment of livelihood impacts was carried out progressively, during various engagements feeding into the mandatory EIA, ESIA and LALRP studies. Table 10-1 provides an overview of stakeholder engagement undertaken by the time of this LALRP issue and the outcomes of relevant engagements.

Table 10-1 Stakeholder engagement conducted to date in relation to the LALRP

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
PAPs	**Project leaflets**	May 2023; November, 2023	**Subject:** Project information leaflets were issued to residents and leaders of project-affected communities to inform them about: • The project title, project developers, and project development objective. • Location of planned project facilities and land-take. • The project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process, and GRM contacts.
	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	July 2023 – April 2024	**Agenda:** At the LALRP early census stage, PAPs were convened within focus groups in affected communities, prior to the commencement of detailed LALRP surveys, to gain the following information: • Land use within the project sites and OHTL corridors, including informal, customary, and seasonal land-based livelihoods. • The availability of arable land and pastural land in and around the affected community centres. • The location of key social infrastructure/ facilities (e.g., health centres, schools, markets) and the state of services. • The range of local livelihoods and common occupations, including any seasonal labour outside of community or district bounds. • Sources of various agricultural inputs (e.g., fodder, water, fertilizer). • Agricultural produce from local livelihoods (e.g., crop farming, livestock rearing), and related subsistence and income generation. • The role of women at household and community level, and their participation in income generation and subsistence livelihoods. • The current needs of vulnerable households in the community, and welfare offered by the district khokimiyat.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			General feedback: • Predominant land-use within the project sites (including OHTL corridors) includes crop farming, livestock rearing, horticulture (including kitchen gardens and dekhan-scale cultivation), quarrying and fish-farming. • Crop farming land is scarce due to extensive exploitation of existing, high-yielding arable land. • Grazing land is relatively abundant, however designated pastures for communal herding nearby affected communities are limited. • Gender parity for education is growing, and women are involved at all levels of decision making (from household to local government). • Most women are housewives, and most engage in gardening and occasionally in seasonal agricultural labour (e.g., harvesting campaigns on cotton fields). Others are employed in social services such as teaching, nursing etc. • Women within Nurobod District assist in livestock farming activities, especially those related to household subsistence. • Unemployment rates are high, and the Project is anticipated to extend ample employment and training for local communities and PAPs, particularly the unemployed youth. • Some of the vulnerable PAHs are listed on the Iron Books of their respective district khokimiyats (offices), and they receive a monthly allowance, among other material support as needed. • The PAPs have access to banking services from banks close to their home locales. Outstanding agricultural loans range between 6 million and one billion Uzbekistan Soums in value.
	Correspondence letters	May 2023 – February 2024	**Subject:** LALRP survey notices were issued to PAPs identified through the initial LALRP census, to inform them about: • The project background, land expropriation process and purpose of the LALRP. • Upcoming LALRP surveys, including the advanced census, socioeconomic and asset inventory and valuation surveys.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			• The cut-off date for the LALRP surveys, and the assets inventory and valuation survey in particular.
	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	May 2024	**Agenda:** • Updates to Sazagan, Olga and Chorvador communities regarding imminent tortoise translocation campaign and construction of a tortoise exclusion fence barrier within the 400 MW PV plant site. • Sensitization to H&S risks related to the construction of the partial tortoise barrier fence along the northern section of the site. **General feedback:** • The residents did not raise any concerns and volunteered to take part in the urgent translocation exercise.
	Official announcements via Telegram broadcasts	15 August 2023 – ongoing	**Agenda:** LALRP survey notices were issued to PAPs and the wider project-affected communities, to notify them about: • The upcoming LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, in relation to project-related land expropriation. • The cut-off date for the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys, which precludes compensation for any investments (or developments) on affected land past this time limit.
	LALRP census, socioeconomic, and asset inventory surveys	30 August 2023 – 25 October	**Agenda:** Request for information regarding the constitution, income level, and livelihoods of PAPs (households and medium to large corporate entities), as well as the inventory of affected assets and income streams for valuation purposes. **General feedback:**

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			The results of the LALRP surveys are presented in Section 5.5 and Section 7.2.
	Consultation/ interviews with PAHs (i.e., household head and spouses)	30 August 2023 – July 2024	**<u>Agenda:</u>** Beyond the census questionnaire, the PAHs were consulted to obtain the following information: • Opinion on the project impacts with regard to private property and livelihoods. • Compensation preference. • Choice of livelihoods for recovery (i.e., preference for pre-project income sources or alternative economic activities. • Where new livelihoods are preferred following land loss and impacts on income, specifics on preferred new ventures. • Existing socioeconomic hardships within the project-affected communities, which can exacerbate livelihood impacts relating to land acquisition. • Any concerns or grievances regarding the Project's land acquisition and LALRP process. • If PAHs have access to banking services and credit facilities, and if they have any outstanding credit, particularly agricultural loans. PAPs were updated on the project implementation timeline, imminent early works within select sites, and upcoming engagements for agreements on livelihood restoration entitlements. **<u>General feedback:</u>** • The overwhelming majority of PAHs across different PAH categories (impact-based groupings) indicated a strong preference for cash compensation. • Most of the PAHs had an ambivalent opinion/ attitude towards the Project. • The majority of PAHs and enterprises indicated a preference to pursue/ maintain the same livelihoods, following the Project impacts, but showed willingness to consider any capacity development initiatives under the Project. • The PAHs were anticipating livelihood restoration assistance and development benefits in form of project employment, and other commercial opportunities

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			during construction (e.g., use of rental accommodation property, catering services). • The main challenges related to current (pre-displacement) livelihoods in the districts Nurobod, Pastdargom and Samarkand are lack of employment opportunities outside of seasonal labour in neighbouring intensive farms, and the incidence of droughts which suppress the already limited yield. • One crop farming enterprise in Nurobod District requested for a variation in the 70-km OHTL layout, to avoid impact on a high-value orchard. After a series of consultations on design iterations, the landowner approved the most favourable subsequent change prior to the start of the asset inventory and valuation survey. Some of the PAHs expressed concern over the Project not providing compensation for impacts on productive land.
	KIIs and FGDs (as appropriate)	September 2024 – April 2025	Follow-up discussions were held with Project-Affected PAHs and enterprises exclusively, in order to gather information on the topics listed below. Considering the schedule and sequence of early works, this round of consultation was advanced for PAPs relevant to the PV plant and BESS sites. • Ascertain the status of land expropriation procedures and eviction plans, • For affected landholders, to determine the relocation status, and any ongoing efforts to procure replacement land. • For agricultural enterprises subject to economic displacement from permanent land-take on the PV plant and BESS sites, to determine plans for relocation. • For project-affected workers hired by small to medium agricultural enterprises subject to land loss, to confirm potential employment loss and to understand the availability of alternative jobs/ labour within the same occupation/ sector. • For affected crop farmers, to confirm the harvesting season for the range of crops farmed within the project areas (including the 220 kV and 500 KV OHTLs). • For affected livestock farmers and herders, to identify any peak periods in the livestock breeding and herding program.

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			• For all PAH categories/ groupings, to present the draft entitlements (in terms of transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives) and gather feedback on preferable relocation and income restoration assistance. • For all PAH categories/ groupings, to present the draft entitlements (in terms of transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives) and gather feedback on preferable relocation and income restoration assistance. • For all PAH categories/ groupings, to present the draft entitlements (in terms of transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives) and gather feedback on preferable relocation and income restoration assistance. • For affected households, to identify the current skillsets and professional experience amongst members (male and female) of the PAHs. • PAPs were updated on the project implementation timeline, imminent early works within select sites, and upcoming engagements for agreements on livelihood restoration entitlements. • As part of household-level consultations on the Social Compliance Audit (SCA), to identify any project-affected households and businesses, which were impacted by premature displacement, and to determine additional compensation entitlements for any such impacts. **Feedback:** • The LLAs for titled PAPs have been terminated, however evictions have not commenced on any of the project sites, and no eviction notices have been issued by the Nurobod and Pasdargom district khokimiyats to date. • The owners of crop and livestock farm facilities within the PV plant sites have not begun relocating and the affected workers are still working their jobs. • Affected (non-titled) herders are engaged in grazing until the winter. • Some of the affected livestock farm owners in Nurobod District have begun the search for replacement land, in early consultation with the district khokimiyat, but no land has been obtained yet.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			• Harvesting seasons for various grown crops were confirmed, and livestock farmers and herders indicated that all of the seasons are differentially important for breeding, feeding, and marketing activities. • Alternative livelihoods being considered by a fraction of permanently displaced land users include poultry farming and agricultural processing workshops. Other PAPs anticipate securing project jobs, based on their academic qualifications, work experience and desires for occupations including security, driving, electrical engineering/ maintenance, and mechanical technician jobs. • Most of the PAPs indicated that assistance in access to microfinance facilities would be very helpful in the event that replacement land remains unavailable in the near term future, and if project LR trainings indicate notable viability for one or more alternative livelihoods of their choice. • Based on the SCA findings with regard to the termination of land ownership and land use, it was determined that a total of 20 households were impacted by premature economic displacement.
All project-affected communities (detailed in Section 5.5.1)	**Project leaflets**	May 2023; November, 2023	**Subject:** Project information leaflets were issued to residents and leaders of project-affected communities to inform them about: • The project title, project developers, and project development objective. • Location of planned project facilities and land-take. • The project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process, and GRM contacts.
	Focus Group Discussions Focus groups including: • Men	30 August 2023 – March 2024	**Agenda:** Request for information on project-affected livelihoods, informal land-use, socioeconomic context of local communities (i.e., demographic, access to social services, vulnerable groupings etc), and for project-related concerns and feedback.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
	• Women • Informal herders		**General feedback:** • Affected communities and PAPs provided general information regarding project-affected land-use (i.e., both formal and informal tenure), livelihoods, common resources (please refer to Section 7.1 for further details). • Communities and PAPs provided general information regarding access to social services (please refer to Section 5.5 for further details). • Representatives from all of the affected communities requested for project employment for men and women alike. Women can accept semi-skilled project work (i.e., cookery, cleaning, landscaping). **Specific feedback from affected communities and PAP groupings:** • Resident women in Karakul district requested for entrepreneurial support for the establishment of vegetable and fruit drying workshops. • Resident men and women in Nurobod district both requested for project assistance in revamping local infrastructure such as roads, existing OHTLs.
	Official announcements via Telegram broadcasts	15 August 2023 – ongoing	**Agenda:** LALRP survey notices were issued to PAPs and the wider project-affected communities, to notify them about: • The upcoming LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, in relation to project-related land expropriation. • The cut-off date for the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys, which precludes compensation for any investments (or developments) on affected land this time limit.
Cadastral department of the Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and	**Correspondence letters**	June, 2023	**Subject:** Request for information on development zones, land use and land ownership within the project sites and corridors, prior to the start of project-related land expropriation.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
Tashkent regional khokimiyats			**<u>Feedback:</u>** Prior to land expropriation, the vast majority of affected land parcels are privately held for crop farming and pastoral use, with the exception of a few parcels of reserved government land. The request for administrative boundaries and cadastral information was passed down to the relevant district khokimiyats.
Cadastral departments of the Nurobod, Pastdargom, and Karakul district khokimiyats	**Correspondence letters**	June 2023 **December, 2024**	**<u>Subject:</u>** Request for information on development zones, land use, and land tenure within the project sites and corridors. **<u>Feedback from Nurobod District:</u>** • Affected land parcels lie within an agricultural zone. • No residential land is located within the project sites and corridors. • The list of entities with legal tenure of affected land and cadastral information on the boundaries of their affected land plots were provided. **<u>Feedback from Pastdargom District:</u>** • In general, affected land parcels lie within an agricultural zone. • An alternative route should be considered to avoid physical displacement within this area. • The list of entities with legal tenure of affected land and cadastral information on the boundaries of their affected land plots were provided. **<u>Feedback from Karakul District:</u>** • The BESS site lies within reserved (government-owned) land. • The interconnection cable for the BESS lies partly within reserved land and in part within an industrial zone.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			• Cadastral maps on landholders and landowners located nearby the BESS site, interconnection cable and access road were provided.
Nurobod District Khokimiyat **Focal line departments including:** • **Cadastral department** • **Agricultural department** • **Makhalla/ socioeconomic department** • **Women and domestic affairs department**	**Key Informant Interviews**	**August, 2023**	**Agenda:** Request for information on local land-use, demographics, economy and livelihoods, unemployment rates, social services, morbidity, and cultural heritage/ resources, and the status of land expropriation. **Feedback:** • Affected land tracts are largely used for grazing and livestock farming, and to a lesser extent, for crop farming (particularly along the planned OHTL corridors). • Arable land within the district amounts to 66,922 ha, however crop yields are very low due to absence of irrigation systems, soil aridity and salinity. • Main cultivated crops include cotton, wheat, legumes, potatoes, tomatoes, corn, and alfalfa. • The district has large areas of dry pastural land (357,000 ha), which is mainly exploited for rearing sheep and goats, given the relatively low yield of some grazing lands. • The least productive land has been earmarked for the Project, therefore no additional alternative project sites are being considered. • Information on alternative grazing areas was provided. • PAPs, particularly those with permanent and extensive land loss should be assisted through compensation. • Socioeconomically vulnerable households are monitored and listed on three (Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar) registers, for welfare assistance, which includes both monetary and material support. • Formal employment in Nurobod District is notably low, and the Project is anticipated to undertake local recruitment, with priority consideration of local community candidates in semi-skilled labour. • No burial sites are found within the project areas.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
Pastdargom District Khokimiyat **Focal line departments including:** • **Cadastral department** • **Agricultural department** • **Makhalla/ socioeconomic department** • **Women and domestic affairs department**	**Key Informant Interviews**	**August, 2023**	**Agenda:** Request for information on local land-use, demographics, economy and livelihoods, unemployment rates, social services, morbidity, and cultural heritage/ resources, and the status of land expropriation. **Feedback:** • Affected land tracts are largely used for crop farming, however a limited fraction of the land is used for livestock rearing, and mining. • Arable land within the district amounts to 45,000 ha, 90% of which is irrigated. • Agricultural produce mainly includes cotton and grain, with other produce including vegetables, corn, alfalfa, and grapes. • The area of pastural land within the district totals 3,600 ha, and overall grazing within the district and project-affected communities is very limited. • Animal farming includes sheep and goats, and to a lesser extent cattle and poultry farming. • In terms of economic displacement, the least productive land has been earmarked for the Project, therefore no additional alternative project sites are being considered. • PAPs should be assisted through compensation. • Socioeconomically vulnerable households are monitored and listed on three (Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar) registers, for welfare assistance, which includes both monetary and material support. • The Project is anticipated to provide employment opportunities, to alleviate unemployment rates. • No burial sites are found within the project areas.
SWID Committee, Nurobod District	**Key Informant Interviews**	**December 2023; April 2024**	**Agenda:** Request for information on land use and land tenure within project-affected land parcels controlled by SWID, within Nurobod District.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
			Feedback: • Basic information on the extent of land parcels held by the SWID Committee was provided during the KII. • The Committee has a mandate to privatize and regulate the livestock breeding industry in Uzbekistan. The Committee is therefore a custodian of state-owned pastural land. • Regulation involves allocating parcels of grazing land to corporate (legal) livestock farming companies, based on their breeding capacity (quantity of livestock). Formal livestock businesses are nationally important producers of high-quality meat, dairy and wool products. • Pastoral leaseholders pay an annual fee of UZS 15,000 per livestock head, in accordance with the Land Lease Agreements (LLAs). This is not a commercial (profit-oriented) arrangement, as this fully expended on tax and on the maintenance of any state-owned pastoral assets established on leased grazing lands (e.g., wells, pens, grazing shelters etc.). • The Committee does not establish LLAs with individual, community-based herders, as they do not meet the qualification criteria for direct pastural LLAs. Nevertheless, on a goodwill basis, informal herders are not barred from using pastural lands leased by corporate businesses opportunistically, on condition that the livestock quantity is kept minimal (subsistence-level). • The livestock farming company impacted by the project have been relocated to remaining pastural land areas outside of the project sites. • Relocation of all affected pastoral entities is challenged by constraints such as a limited number of livestock watering wells (requisite minimum of 1 well every 3-5km), limited pastural yield (carrying capacity) and distance from farmer or herder bases. • Compensation and livelihood restoration should include sustainable solutions.
SWID Committee, Nurobod District	**Key Informant Interview**	**October 2024**	**Agenda:**

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda and Feedback
	(questionnaire was filled remotely due to schedule clashes)		Follow-up discussions with an expert from the SWID Committee, to confirm the feasibility of land replacement and tenure protection arrangements planned for the non-titled herders in Sazagan and Chortut communities. **Feedback:** • Follow-up consultations should be held with the Nurobod District Khikimiyat, to confirm the availability of replacement grazing land for the herders, South of the 400 MW site. • The establishment of sub-lease agreements between the herdesr and SWID Committee/ intermediary enterprise is legal and can be implemented to the extent feasible. • The establishment of livestock water points and fodder storage facilities/ feed-banks would indeed be useful.

10.2 Forward Stakeholder Engagement

The following table provides an overview of subsequent stakeholder engagements in the context of the LALRP development and implementation.

Table 10-2 Subsequent stakeholder engagement in relation to the LALRP

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda
Prematurely displaced households	Key Informant Interviews (KIIs)	September – October, 2025	- Follow-up contact with the PAPs W-26, W-27, W-30 and W-36, who could not be reached for SCA-stage consultations to determine the extent of premature economic displacement on the 100 MW and 400 MW PV plant sites. - Disclosure of additional transitional support for premature economic displacement, to gather feedback on retrospective impact assessment, valuation and planned payments. - Updating the project LALRP and individual LALRP packages based on the outcome of the disclosure of additional entitlements for prematurely displaced PAPs. - Refresher presentation of the project GRM (including additional/ new Project Company and EPC Contractor CLOs) for any related concerns and complaints.
Livestock farmers losing pastural land	KIIs	September – December, 2025	- Disclosure of updates on the ongoing reforms and restructuring of the market for sale of pastural land lease rights. - Disclosure of new strategy for

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda
			compensation and additional livelihood support, in line with regulatory and lender requirements. Prior to cash or in-kind compensation (after the rollout of the E-Yaylov market), transitional support will be provided for temporary income loss from livestock farming. - Gathering feedback on the proposed (renewed) strategy for compensation and additional transitional support which will be provided between the start of construction (NTP) and definitive updates (and directives) on means to access alternative pastural land. - Updating the project LALRP and individual LALRP packages based on the outcome of the disclosure of additional entitlements for PAPs who were identified as pastural landholders. - Refresher presentation of the project GRM (including additional/ new Project Company and EPC Contractor CLOs) for any related concerns and complaints.
PAHs and PABs with OHTL tower impact	KIIs	September – December, 2025	- Follow-up consultations as part of the for the follow-up LALRP surveys for OHTL tower impacts on farm plots along the OHTL routes. - Clarification of the land expropriation process for OHTL tower sites, and the absence of land-use

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda
			restrictions until relevant compensation arrangements and the start of NTP construction activities on OHTL tower locations. - Refresher presentation of the project GRM (including additional/ new Project Company and EPC Contractor CLOs) for any related concerns and complaints. - Disclosure of the updated LALRP/ compensation packages and consultation for feedback.
State Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee	KIIs	September – December, 2025	- Consultations to clarify the development of the new systems for allocating pastural land (including the online E-Yaylov market and unit prices of pastural land in Nurobod District).
District Khokimiyats in Nurobod, Pastdargom, and Samarkand districts	KIIs	September – December, 2025	- Gathering updates on the land expropriation process for OHTL towers. - The Project Developer will coordinate with district khokimiyats in all project-affected districts to ensure that ongoing and subsequent land expropriation procedures do not impose premature land-use restrictions on affected land-users (i.e., affected land users will be permitted to use project-affected land until compensation arrangements and the start of NTP construction work. - The Project Developer will consult with the

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda
			khokimiyats to understand regulatory procedures for eviction in the event that affected land users do not withdraw from the project sites after compensation arrangements and notices for land-take for start of construction.
NGOs involved in agricultural development and social welfare, including: - **Scientific Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding and Desert Ecology.** - **Bukhara Desert Pasture Forage Plant Seed Production Research and Production Centre.** - **Samarkand State University.** - **Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary and Taylyak, Samarkand Region.** - **Karakalpak Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture.** - **Tashkent Irrigation and Agricultural Mechanization Institute.** - **Uzbek Scientific Research Institute of Horticulture, Viticulture and Wine-Making, Zangiata, Tashkent Region.**	KIIs	October – December 2025	- Disclosure of the livelihood restoration initiatives (programs) designed by the Project Company and independent agricultural (agronomy, livestock husbandry and SME) experts, for PAHs and PABs. - Request for expert feedback on how the designed livelihood restoration initiatives/ programs can be strengthened, so that they are more actionable, effective and gender responsive. - Request for expert feedback on special livelihood restoration assistance for socioeconomically vulnerable PAHs.

Target Stakeholder	Stakeholder Engagement Mode	Timeframe	Agenda
- **Center for Disabled People "Hayot", Samarkand Region.** - **NGO "Rahmdillik", Samarkand Region.** - **Centre for Social and Economic Support of Women and Girls "Imkon", Jizzakh.** - **"Kalb Nuri" Center on social and legal assistance to women and their families, Jizzakh region.** - **Society of disabled people in Uzbekistan, Tashkent.**			

10.2.1 Community Grievance Redress Mechanism

10.2.1.1 Objectives of the GRM

The Project's community Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established at the outset of the ESIA study, with the following key objectives:

- To enable the receipt of concerns and complaints regarding the Project's performance on the management of potential or ongoing E&S impacts, from to Project's third-party stakeholders (e.g., affected communities, PAPs, and authorities).
- To provide timely and responsive resolution for third-party E&S grievances, through corrective measures and/or remedial clarification through the provision of key project information.

10.2.1.2 Guiding principles

The GRM process involves the collection, investigation, and follow-up engagement with aggrieved parties for subsequent resolution. The system was structured based on the following key principles:

- **Community-oriented** – The system serves to address the needs and interests of the project-affected communities, and the familiarization of local communities with the GRM is an essential aspect of stakeholder engagement.

- **Risk-proportionate** – The capacity of the system is commensurate to the scale and severity of the Project's potential impacts.
- **Prompt** – The system is designed to resolve concerns and complaints as quickly as possible.
- **Understandable and transparent** – Grievance redressal is set to follow clear, standard, and documented procedures, which involve relevant parties and guarantee a remedial response that entails the disclosure of correct and meaningful information.
- **Consultative** – The platforms for grievance collection are designed to capture essential information for an effective resolution, which must be demonstrated through follow-up engagements and feedback requests.
- **Culturally appropriate** – The system involves multiple platforms for the delivery of grievances, and at least one female CLO is involved in the GRM. Grievances can be submitted in both Uzbek and Russian.
- **Readily accessible** – The system includes information channels, which are conveniently available to all sections of the project-affected communities. Grievances can be conveyed in both oral and written form.
- **Free of charge** – Using the system does not carry any service charges or expenses.
- **No retribution** – The system prohibits any acts of reprisal against third parties who issue grievances, and aggrieved parties are allowed the option to submit grievances anonymously.
- **No barriers to alternative remedies** – Where all tiers of remedial actions in the scheme of the project GRM fail to deliver a resolution that is satisfactory to the aggrieved party, recourse to external arbitration and/or the judicial system will not be impeded by any means.

10.2.1.3 Platforms for grievance issue

The GRM includes a range of channels for the receipt of grievances, which are meant to provide convenient GRM access to all sections of communities and stakeholders. These platforms include:

- Phone calls.
- Email correspondence.
- General consultation forums (i.e., KIIs, FGDs, wider community meetings).
- During construction and operations, grievance boxes at project site entry points.

- During construction and operations, submission of grievance forms through in-person meetings with project CLOs or security personnel[6].

10.2.1.4 Grievance management process

The grievance redressal process includes three tiers of management. If the grievance is not resolved upon the first resolution attempt, the grievance is escalated for a high-level review involving the Project Company's E&S Manager (as well as other top management representatives as relevant). In the event that resolution is not attained at this level, the grievance is issued to the designated LALRP Steering Committee, for another round of joint review and deliberation. The final concerted course of remedial action or investigation report is then conveyed to the grievant.

In the unlikely event that the final redressal attempt fails to establish a resolution that is acceptable to the grievant, the grievant will be allowed to seek administrative or judicial recourse (i.e., outside of the project organization). All the same, access to judicial platforms outside of the project GRM, at any point in the grievance management process, will not be obstructed.

Table 10-3 Overview of the GRM process

Action	Timeline	Responsible Parties
Grievance is received/submitted.	-	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • Project Company CLOs
• Grievance is logged. • The grievant is contacted for acknowledgement of receipt and the response timeline is confirmed.	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • Project Company CLOs
• Grievance is investigated by the Consultant and Project Company's CLOs. • A decision on remedial action is made.	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • EPC Contractor Social Manager • Relevant EPC Contractor Department Manager As relevant: • Project Company CLOs

[6] Security personnel will receive the necessary induction for handling community grievances and assisting the completion of grievance forms (upon grievants' request).

Action	Timeline	Responsible Parties
		• Project Company Social Manager • Relevant Project Company Department Manager
• Proposed remedial action or due clarification is conveyed to grievant. • Grievant is requested to provide feedback regarding the remedial action or clarification. **Note:** The course of action below will be taken in the event that the grievant is not satisfied with the first response.	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • Project Company CLOs
The following procedures will be followed in the event of negative feedback on first remedial response		
• The grievant's feedback is recorded on the grievance register (i.e., reason for dissatisfaction). • If the grievant has a request for an alternative solution, this request is noted as part of the feedback.	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • Project Company CLOs
• The grievance is revisited by the Project Company's E&S Manager. • New proposed remedial action or final decision with additional clarification/ substantiation is internally prepared.	Within 28 working days of grievance being submitted	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • EPC Contractor Social Manager • EPC Contractor E&S Manager • Relevant EPC Contractor Department Manager As relevant: • Project Company CLOs • Project Company Social Manager • Project Company E&S Manager • Relevant Project Company Department Manager
• A new proposed solution or final decision with additional		As relevant:

Action	Timeline	Responsible Parties
clarification/ substantiation conveyed to the grievant. **Note:** The course of action below will be taken in the event that the grievant is not satisfied with the second response.	Within 28 working days of grievance being submitted	• EPC Contractor Social Manager and CLO • Project Company Social Manager and CLO
The following procedures will be followed in the event of negative feedback on second remedial response		
The grievance and relevant investigation reports are submitted to the LALRP Steering Committee for review.	Within 30 working days of grievance being submitted	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLO • Project Company CLO
A consensus on the proposed solution.	Within 40 working days of grievance being submitted	As relevant: • EPC Contractor CLOs • EPC Contractor Social Manager • EPC Contractor E&S Manager • Relevant EPC Contractor Department Manager As relevant: • Project Company CLOs • Project Company Social Manager • Project Company E&S Manager • Relevant Project Company Department Manager Other members of the LALRP Committee, including: • District khokimiyat representatives • Affected makhalla leader(s) • Designated PAP representatives
Final decision is conveyed to grievant on concerted remedial measures. **Note:** The course of action below will be taken in the event that the grievant is not satisfied with the third response.	Within 40 working days of grievance being submitted	• Project Company Social Manager • LALRP Committee Chairperson
The following procedures will be followed in the event of negative feedback on third remedial response		

Action	Timeline	Responsible Parties
3. The grievant is informed about their liberty to pursue alternative recourse for the resolution of the outstanding grievance or claim (e.g., court of law), outside of the project organization.	-	• Project Company Social Manager
*In the event that certain complexities result in protracted investigation and remedies, the Grievant will be informed of this delay and advised on the updated timeline to response.		

10.2.1.5 GRM points of contact

At the ESIA and LALRP development stage, the Consultant's designated Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will support the Project Company in publicizing and implementing the GRM.

The Project Company will be notified about each grievance and involved in subsequent investigation to determine an appropriate remedial response. All grievances lodged by project stakeholders (including PAPs) and related redressal procedures and outcomes will be documented in the Project's community grievance register, which will be monitored by the Project Company.

Upon the completion of the ESIA and LALRP studies, the Project Company will take full charge of the community GRM. This handover will be publicized within the project-affected communities (through official announcements by local leadership and FGDs), and the communities will be familiarized with the Project Company's succeeding CLOs. New GRM contact information will be circulated via project leaflets and appropriate social media broadcasts. The Project Company's CLOs will also be inducted into their role in the LALRP Steering Committee (please refer to Section 11.2.

Table 10-4 Contact details for GRM points of contact (at project planning stage)

Community Liaison Officer (CLO)	Company	Contact Details
Iroda Malikova	Juru	Email: i.malikova@juru.org Mob: +998-71-202-0440
Dinara Rustami	Juru	Email: d.rustami @juru.org Mob: +998-71-202-0440

Table 10-5 Contact details for GRM points of contact (at project implementation stage)

Company	Contact Details
Project Company	Name: Makhmudov Sherzod Tel: +99895 1150306 Email: smaxmudov@acwapower.com
EPC Contractor	Name: Havashon Parpieva Tel: +99893 9760710 Email: khavaskhon.parpieva@Intecc.com
O&M Company	Name: [TBA] Tel: [TBA] Email: [TBA]

10.2.1.6 Grievances reported to date

To date, a total of three PAP grievances have been received by the GRM CLOs working under the Consultant, and Project Companies, in relation to the Project's land acquisition and construction program. In addition, numerous complaints passed through the GRM were also extensively and repeatedly expressed as requests for updates on the timeline for compensation payouts and justification for delayed compensation since the Phase I LALRP survey.

In general, the grievances vary between complaints, concerns and urgent queries around unsatisfactory issues relating to the Project.

Table 10-6 provides an overview of PAP grievances received and recorded on the Project's community grievance registers.

Table 10-6 Overview of grievances and concerns raised by PAPs in relation to the Project's land acquisition process and construction program

No.	Project site	Grievance category/ topic	Content of Grievances/ Concerns/ Queries under the 'Grievance Category'	Number of grievances under the 'grievance category'	Timing of grievances under the 'grievance category' (Dates of Receipt)	Response and/or Remedial Action
1.	70-km OHTL	Request for relocation of OHTLs	A number of project-affected, titled farm owners requested for certain OHTL route section to be changed (re-routed) in order to avoid impact on intensive farm areas.	1	March 2024 to September 2024	The Project Developer will revisit the OHTL design and undertake a series of route feasibility investigations, in order to adjust the design to the extent possible to avoid or minimize intrusion on intensive farm plots. The Project Developer and local district khokimiyats will organize forums for further discussion of alternatives and compensatory solutions to impacts which cannot be avoided due to feasibility constraints within nearby areas, such as other more sensitive assets and regulatory restrictions.
2.	70-km OHTL	Recommendation on construction timing	One farm owner along the OHTL requested the Project Developer to consider changing the construction	1	March 2024	The Project Developer will take this into consideration. However, the duration of EPC Contractor selection,

No.	Project site	Grievance category/ topic	Content of Grievances/ Concerns/ Queries under the 'Grievance Category'	Number of grievances under the 'grievance category'	Timing of grievances under the 'grievance category' (Dates of Receipt)	Response and/or Remedial Action
			timeline to kick-off construction in the summer. Rescheduling the start of construction to the summer would reduce crop losses and related compensation.			advanced feasibility surveys, detailed design and early mobilization activities may not allow for construction work to commence in the summer exactly.
3.	LILO OHTLs	Request for relocation of OHTLs	The Khokim of Pastdargom district, on behalf of several residential communities in Pastdargom District, requested the Project Developer to relocate the LILO OHTLs which cut across residential areas. The OHTL routes will impact on numerous dwellings are require physical displacement, and the communities and local Government are opposed to any such impacts. It is therefore recommended that the LILO OHTL design be modified through further feasibility studies, to avoid residential plots, especially sites with densely distributed housing.	1	April 2024	The Project Developer is not responsible for the design and construction of the LILO OHTLs. These are project-associated facilities which will be developed by NEGU and the Ministry of Energy of Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, the Project Developer will coordinate with these authorities to facilitate design reviews and the identification of alternative OHTL routes to avoid any impact to the residential communities. This matter will be addressed as a matter of top priority.

No.	Project site	Grievance category/ topic	Content of Grievances/ Concerns/ Queries under the 'Grievance Category'	Number of grievances under the 'grievance category'	Timing of grievances under the 'grievance category' (Dates of Receipt)	Response and/or Remedial Action
4.	All project sites	Request for compensation timeline updates and reason for delays	Numerous PAPs on all project sites have reached out to GRM CLOs over the phone, to complain about delayed compensation payments and request a definitive update on the final timelines for compensation payouts.	Ongoing via phone calls (numerous each month since September 2024)	September 2024 to August 2025	**Note:** The latest available construction and compensation timeline was provided to the PAPs at the time of the grievance responses. According to the most up to date project program, the disbursement of compensation is expected to begin in August 2025. Any further updates to the timeline will be communicated to the PAPs and the resident communities through continued stakeholder engagement during this period.

11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

This section describes the institutional set-up for the implementation of the LALRP.

11.1 Institutional Framework

While the Project Developer is overall responsible for the assessment, management and monitoring of livelihood impacts associated with the Project, a range of other entities have designated roles which should be fulfilled as part of the LALRP implementation.

Table 11-1 below identifies the LALRP implementing parties, with a non-exhaustive overview of their respective roles and responsibilities.

Table 11-1 Institutional framework for the implementation of the LALRP and key roles and responsibilities

ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Project Developer (including Project Company/ Special Purpose Vehicle)	The Project Developer has a spearheading role in the development and implementation of the LALRP. On the Project Company level, responsibilities are mainly distributed between top management and technical staff dedicated to the LALRP. **Chief Executive Officer of** The PC/SPV CEO will serve an executive role in the implementation of the LALRP, in line with corporate and project-level E&S policies. Relevant responsibilities include: • Execution of the Project Company's Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Ministry of Energy and Regional Khokimiyats. • Oversight of corporate social responsibility engagements, including the management of livelihood risks and impacts through the implementation of the LALRP. • Allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation of the LALRP. • Coordinating with the Off-Taker (NEGU) for the implementation of LALRP safeguards related to the Project's associated facilities (i.e., LILO OHTLs). • Signature of compensation agreements for PAPs entitled to compensation and other monetary assistance. **E&S Manager** The E&S Manager will be entrusted with the management of the Project Company's E&S department, which includes in-house social specialists responsible for the implementation of the LALRP.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	This duty involves, among other responsibilities, technical oversight and support for the implementation of social safeguards in line with the project E&S policy, ESIA, LALRP and ESAP, as well as the coordination of E&S resources, throughout the Project's lifetime. • Disclosure of the LALRP reports within strategic public information centres in the project-affected communities, and on the Project Developer's official website. • Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the establishment of an E&S team within the Project Company, which will include CLOs who will be directly involved in the implementation of the LALRP. • Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the recruitment of external experts required for the delivery of livelihood restoration initiatives for PAPs. • Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the engagement of Lenders' E&S Advisor, for undertaking regular, independent monitoring of the LALRP and the final LALRP completion audit. • Institution of the project-level E&S Policy, which will include a commitment towards the management of livelihood impacts in line with legal requirements and compliance obligations. **Social Manager** • Development of the LALRP (i.e., through updates or addenda) over the course of the project implementation, in the event that additional assessment and mitigation is required for additional impacts, or inadequately mitigated impacts. • Coordination with the Project Company's financial department for the disbursement of tax-inclusive payments for monetary commitments specified in the LALRP (i.e., internal funding for compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives). • Coordination with the Project Company's Human Resource (HR) Department and the EPC Contractor's E&S Manager to ensure the delivery of transitional support for PAPs through project employment. • Review of compensation agreements, in coordination with the Project Company's legal department. • Coordination with the Project Company's EPC Contractor to ensure the provision of construction updates to project-affected communities, and timely construction notices to PAPs. • Participation in site visits and stakeholder engagements integrating into internal and external E&S monitoring related to the LALRP.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	• Review of regular internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information relating to livelihood impacts and the progress of relevant mitigation. • Maintaining an inventory of LALRP documents, internal E&S monitoring reports and grievance registers. • Review of community grievances in relation to land access and livelihood impacts, and oversight of remedial action, in coordination with the Project's EPC Contractor and NEGU, as relevant. • Management of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any LALRP-related non-conformances during the project implementation. **Community Liaison Officer** Designated CLOs play a subordinate role in the execution of the LALRP, under the oversight of the E&S Manager. • Development of the LALRP database, and the collection/ completion of contact and banking information for all PAPs registered in the LALRP census. • Preparation of any outstanding compensation agreements for PAPs. • Ensuring that a six-month eviction notice has been delivered to PAPs subject to physical displacement, and economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets. • Engagement with PAPs for the signature of bilateral compensation agreements between the PAPs and Project Company. • Monitoring of compensation and transitional support payments, and follow-up with PAPs to ensure compensation receipt, prior to eviction and/or site handover to the EPC Contractor. • Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant. • Registration and management of LALRP-related grievances, as well as related record-keeping via grievance forms and the grievance register. • Preparation of internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information pertaining to LALRP implementation. • Implementation of CAP commitments.
Ministry of Energy; **NEGU**	As a third-party with principal involvement in the development of the Project, the Ministry of Energy and NEGU will deliver on the following responsibilities with regard to the LALRP implementation. • Review and approval of the detailed design of the Project's planned OHTLs.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	• Initiation of land expropriation procedures where permanent land-take is required for the establishment of project facilities. • Signature of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Project Developer for the duration of the Project's construction and operational phases. • Enforcement of any regulatory land-use restrictions within the Grid Security Zone. • Implementation of LALRP commitments (i.e., compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives) pertaining to the Project's associated facilities (i.e., LILO OHTLs), in line with the project LALRP. • Management of LALRP-related grievances pertaining to the Project's associated facilities.
EPC Contractor	While the EPC Contractor does not have a direct involvement in land acquisition for the Project's construction and operational phases, the EPC Contractor's E&S department will fulfil the following responsibilities in relation to the LALRP. • Provision of a one-month notice ahead of land clearance within project sites, to allow for pre-construction harvesting by affected crop farmers. • Provision of a follow-up, one-month notice to PAPs subject to economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets, to allow for recovery of moveable assets and recovery of reusable materials after demolition. • Development of a Soil and Erosion Management Plan and Water Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, during earthworks and drainage works. • Development of a Traffic Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, the disruption of herding movements and roadkill involving local livestock. • Inspection of buildings within the Area of Influence of ground vibration impacts, for repairs of any damage attributable to project-related vibration. • Reporting any LALRP-related incidents (e.g., land-related community protests and work stoppage) to the Project Company. • Preparation of regular E&S monitoring reports, which should include any impacts related to accidental property damage and related mitigation. • Site restoration following the completion of construction activities, to enable continued crop farming, grazing or fish farming within agricultural land within the Project's temporary (construction) footprint.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
Samarkand Regional Khokimiyat	The regional khokimiyat is charged with land-use planning and the oversight of development within their respective jurisdictions. The regional administration of Samarkand will support the LALRP implementation in the following capacity: • Provision of high-level baseline information on the demographic and socioeconomic context of the project-affected districts and communities. • Coordination of the land expropriation process within the project-affected regions and districts. • Review and approval of the site-selection process as part of project design, to ensure minimum impact on high-value/ priority livelihood assets and development zones, in advance of project-related land expropriation. • Review and approval of Land Allotment Orders for the re-allocation of land parcels to the Project. • Signature of tripartite Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for the Project Developer's use of designated project sites (i.e., PV power plant, BESS and OHTL sites) during operation. • Provision of strategic commitment to the delivery of joint livelihood restoration initiatives. • High-level engagement in the resolution of LALRP-related grievances and land-take objections from PAPs.
State Assets Management Agency (SAMA)	The State Assets Management Agency (SAMA) is responsible for the administration of state assets, and the privatization of state-owned land in particular. The Agency does not have any direct obligations as far as the implementation of the LALRP, however, it is involved in the transfer of surveyed and valuated land from government reserves to the electronic land auction system of Uzbekistan, to enable the establishment on new agricultural land leaseholds. SAMA will therefore serve an administrative role in provisioning replacement agricultural (arable) land through the online land market, in collaboration with the following key institutions: • Uzdaverloyiha State Research and Design Institute • District khokimiyats • Chamber of State Cadastres of the Cadastre Agency • State Unitary Enterprise – Center for Organization of the Electronic Online Auctions
District Khokimiyats	The district khokimiyats are charged with land-use planning and the oversight of development projects within their respective jurisdictions.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	The district administration in each project-affected district will support the LALRP implementation in an administrative and advisory capacity, as detailed below: • Coordination of the land allocation and expropriation process within the project-affected regions and districts. • Assistance in the site-selection process constituting project design, to ensure minimum impact on high-value/ priority livelihood assets and development zones, in advance of project-related land expropriation. • Provision of cadastral information for the LALRP census, for the preliminary identification of project-affected landholdings and PAPs. • Provision of baseline information and statistics concerning the demography, livelihoods, income levels, social services, and socioeconomically vulnerable households within project-affected communities. • Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels. • Provision of contact information for legal landholders who are not readily reachable for LALRP surveys (including absent landholders). • Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the LALRP development and monitoring. • Termination of LLAs with legal landholders with rights to affected agricultural land parcels, through (i) issuance of notices of land expropriation, and (ii) approval of voluntary applications for the return of agricultural land to state-owned land reserves. • Signature of tripartite Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for the Project Developer's use of designated project sites (i.e., PV power plant, BESS, and OHTL sites) during operation. • Preparation and issue of Land Allotment Orders for the re-allocation of land parcels to the Project. • Assistance in the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable households for preferential recruitment in project-related employment. • Provision of welfare assistance for socioeconomically vulnerable households, women, and youth with project-affected communities (i.e., those listed on the Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar registers). • Provision of strategic support in the delivery of joint livelihood restoration initiatives. • Enforcement of the Health Protection Zone (HPZ) of project facilities, in collaboration with the Sanitary Epidemiological and Public Health Service (SES). • Registration and issue of high-priority community grievances, through the project GRM.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	• Ad-hoc engagement in the resolution of LALRP-related grievances and land-take objections from PAPs. • Allocation of government land reserves for agricultural land use and leaseholds, through the electronic land auction system of Uzbekistan.
Makhalla (community) leadership **Including Makhalla chairpersons, Aksaqals, and Makhalla women's representatives**	The local community leadership will maintain a supporting role in the following LALRP commitments: • Identification of land users potentially affected by land-take, particularly informal settlers, and land users (e.g., informal free-range herders). • Assistance in the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable households, as part of the initial LALRP census. • Community-wide announcement of cut-off dates for the LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, prior to the start of the surveys. • Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels. • Provision of contact information for legal landholders who are not readily reachable for LALRP surveys (including absent landholders). • Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the LALRP development and monitoring. • Registration and issue of community grievances, through the project GRM. • Assistance in the announcement of project-related employment during construction, within project-affected communities. • Identification of vulnerable households, women, and youth with project-affected communities for relevant updates to the Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar registers, and enrolment of such households into welfare assistance. • Engagement in E&S monitoring pertaining to LALRP implementation.
LALRP Steering Committee	Please refer to Section 11.2 below.
State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID)	SWID is a state committee which is responsible for the development of the sericulture and wool production sector in Uzbekistan. The Committee has a mandate to privatize and regulate the livestock breeding industry and is therefore a custodian of state-owned pastural land. This regulation involves allocating parcels of grazing land to corporate (legal) livestock farming companies, based on their breeding capacity (quantity of livestock).

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	As the Committee is entrusted with the administration of the country's pastural land, it has a bearing the restoration of livestock-related livelihoods in terms of: • Support in the identification of legal leaseholders potentially impacted by the project-related expropriation of pastural land. • Provision of feedback regarding the availability of replacement pastural land for displaced livestock farmers and herders. • Strategic assistance in the formalization of grazing land-use by individual herders, through the establishment and renewal of land leasehold agreements with intermediate livestock farming companies operating on (or relocated to) alternative pastural land parcels.
Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee	As of 1 February 2025, this Committee superseded the SWID Committee. It will therefore serve the following functions in relation to the LALRP: • Provision of information on the new system(s) for the reallocation of pastural land leases to livestock farm companies. • Official information on the price of land lease rights for pastural land on the E-Yaylov online market. • Assistance with the provision of replacement land for economically displaced livestock farmers and herders. • Implementing all tasks and functions related to pasture management. • Coordination of extension services from the (i) Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding and Desert Ecology and (ii) Bukhara Research and Production Centre for Seed Production of Steppe-Pasture Forage Crops.
Independent E&S Consultant	**Project Developer's ESIA and LALRP Consultant** The Project Developer has appointed an E&S consultant for undertaking the project ESIA and LALRP, in line with mandatory requirements and compliance obligations tied to E&S performance standards stipulated by the Project Lenders. • The Consultant is responsible for the conduct of LALRP-oriented data collection, expert valuation surveys, and the formulation of a responsive LALRP, to ensure the implementation of avoidance, mitigation and offset measures for livelihood impacts related to project-related land expropriation. • As part of the LALRP completion, the Consultant will undertake the disclosure of the LALRP compensation and assistance packages to the PAPs, for the PAPs' reference and feedback, in advance of subsequent compensation agreements.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
	• Past the completion of the LALRP and its acceptance by the PAPs, Project Developer and Project Lenders at the ESDD stage, the Consultant will be tasked with providing updates or addenda to the project LALRP, for any additional impacts associated with project facilities which are not included in this LALRP. • The Consultant will also be primarily responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement and grievance management in relation to land-take and livelihood restoration, in line with the Project SEP, up to the time of the LALRP completion and acceptance. The Project Company's and EPC Contractor's E&S staff will take over this task, upon the finalization of the LALRP. **Local Consultant for Specialized Livelihood Restoration Trainings** At the LALRP implementation stage, the Project Company will engage competent local consultants for the delivery of specialized trainings to PAPs, as part of the planned livelihood restoration initiatives. These trainings potentially include: • Financial literacy and SME start-up trainings. • Bespoke agronomy trainings. • Bespoke livestock husbandry trainings **Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA)** External E&S consultants (i.e., competent international and local companies) will be engaged for the following technical support in the capacity of LESA: • ESDD-stage review of the ESIA and LALRP, prior to public disclosure and subsequent finalization for implementation. • Independent monitoring the LALRP implementation outputs, outcomes, and impacts, post ESDD, which will involve the review of E&S monitoring reports prepared by the Project Company and the EPC Contractor, and verification site visits. • Formulation of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for LALRP-related non-conformances, in coordination with the Project Lenders. Following the completion of the LALRP and related ESDD, independent E&S monitoring will serve to ensure the success of mitigation commitments identified in the project ESIA and the LALRP. Any significant residual impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected households, reflected by a decline from pre-project livelihood status (e.g., critical failure of livelihood restoration, impoverishment, homelessness etc), will be addressed by Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) during the E&S monitoring term.

Entity	LALRP Roles and Responsibilities
Project Lenders	The Project Lenders will seek to ensure that the LALRP and its implementation effectively address significant, project-related livelihood impacts, in line with mandatory and the lenders' E&S performance policies and standards. This oversight involves: • Review and endorsement of the project ESIA and LALRP, at the ESDD stage. • Ensuring online and community-based public disclosure of the LALRP documents, for any additional stakeholder feedback which may require updates to the LALRP prior to its implementation. • Review of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any LALRP-related non-conformances, in coordination with the LESA.

11.2 LALRP Steering Committee

An LALRP Steering Committee will be established to support the implementation of the project LALRP. The Committee will be established for PAPs associated with land expropriation within the PV power plant and BESS sites exclusively, as extensive permanent land-take presenting the most significant livelihood impacts will be limited to these sites.

The LALRP Steering Committee will be instituted on the basis of the following objectives:

- To support the investigation and verification of any future claims to LALRP compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration measures, from entities that which were not included in the LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys.
- To provide an additional line of LALRP implementation monitoring, in the interests of PAPs, to ensure that all compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration measures is executed in line with the LALRP program.
- To highlight any severe, residual livelihood impacts on project-affected households (particularly PAHs identified as vulnerable), over the course of LALRP implementation monitoring, to ensure urgent remedial livelihood restoration assistance.
- To provide advisory inputs to the enhancement of livelihood measures established in the LALRP, in the event of a critical failure to meet LALRP outcome targets.
- To support the resolution of LALRP-related grievances, as part of the Project's community GRM.
- To support the mediation or any LALRP-related social incidents during construction.

The LALRP Steering Committee will therefore function in an intermediary and advisory capacity, to ensure an effective implementation of LALRP safeguards.

The Committee will consist of the following key constituencies:

- At least one elected representative of titled PAHs with impacted grazing land (livestock farm owners).
- At least one elected representative of non-titled PAHs with impacted grazing land (local herders).
- At least one elected representative of PAHs with impacted cropland (crop farm owners).
- At least one representative of cluster businesses (i.e., large enterprises) with impacted agricultural assets (i.e., crop and/or livestock farms).
- Designated representatives from the district khokimiyats, and the focal departments dealing with agriculture, socioeconomic development, and women and domestic affairs.
- Designated representatives from local community (makhalla) leadership.
- Project Company Social Manager.
- CLO from the Project Company.

The LALRP Steering Committee will be established upon the completion of the draft (Phase I) LALRP and its role will prevail for the entire duration of the LALRP implementation program.

12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The LALRP will be implemented to ensure that livelihood impacts resulting from project-related land expropriation and temporary land access restrictions are abated such that the productivity, income earning capacity and general living standards of PAHs are restored or enhanced, in relation to the pre-project baseline.

The LALRP implementation entails the delivery of compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration measures, associated monitoring and evaluation, as well as the management of grievances related to displacement and livelihood restoration. A forward schedule for the implementation of these activities is presented in the Gantt chart overleaf.

The Project's LNTP phase partially commenced on the PV power plant and BESS sites in Nurobod and Pastdargom Districts, in January 2025. The implementation of the LAP ahead of the limited LNTP activities concluded that the LNTP program did not cause any asset or income loss impacts on the sites.

Full-on construction (NTP) work is scheduled to start on the PV power plant and BESS sites, in September 2025. For the 4.9-km and 70-km OHTLs, LNTP work will begin in September 2025 and precede subsequent NTP (construction) work along the powerline corridors. The relevant compensation payments will therefore be made ahead of the onset of impact, in the sequence of site-specific activities.

The timeline for LNTP and NTP activities for the project-associated LILO OHTLs was not confirmed by NEGU at the time of this assessment, however, this workstream can be expected to commence in October/ November 2025 at the earliest. As detailed in Sections 5, 8 and 9 of this Report, the Project Developer will coordinate with NEGU to ensure that compensation payments and additional livelihood restoration measures are delivered to all PAPs associated with the 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs, in line with the Entitlements Matrix provided in Section 8.1.

The implementation of the livelihood restoration measures planned in addition to compensatory entitlements is set to commence in September/ October 2025, upon the finalization and endorsement of the draft LALRP.

Table 12-1 LALRP implementation schedule

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
Issue of presidential decree/ resolution to mandate land acquisition and legal compensation for the Project																																						
Submission of applications for return of landholdings to government reserves by titled landholders (PAPs) associated with the PV power plant and BESS sites																																						
Issue of district-level LAOs for the PV power plant and BESS sites																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	2025												2026												2027								
						Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Phase I LALRP surveys (for all land-related impacts except final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take)																																						
Preparation of the **draft (Phase I) LALRP report** based on Phase I LALRP surveys																																						
Preliminary review and approval of the **draft (Phase I) LALRP report** by Project Lenders prior to disclosure of LALRP documents																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
Additional consultation with all PAPs associated with the PV power plant and BESS sites regarding any unanticipated impacts from early LNTP activities on these sites																																						
Preparation of the Land Access Procedure (LAP) for implmentation during LNTP activities prior to the full approval of the LALRP reports and LALRP/ compensation packages																																						
Start of LNTP activities																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
on the PV power plant and BESS sites																																						
Additional consultations with all PAPs associated with PV power plant and BESS sites for the Social Compliance Audit (SCA) and LALRP updates																																						
Additional consultations with the Livestock Development and Veterinary Committee for LALRP updates following reforms in the national framework for management of pastural land																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
Final review and approval of the **draft (Phase I) LALRP report** by Project Lenders prior to Investment Committee review																																						
Disclosure of updated LALRP packages for PAPs with premature displacement and/or pastural land loss on the PV power plant and BESS sites																																						
Signing of Phase I compensation agreements with PAPs associated with the PV power plant and BESS sites																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
Signing of **Phase I compensation (and easement) agreements** with PAPs associated with the 4.9-km and 70-km OHTLs corridor																																						
Disbursement of compensation and monetary assistance - based on **Phase I LALRP packages (for all land-related impacts except final OHTL route deviations and OHTL tower locations)**																																						
Signing of LLA for Project Company use of PV power																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
plant and BESS sites																																						
Start of LNTP activities along the 4.9-km and 70-km OHTL corridors																																						
Start of NTP activities on PV power plant, BESS and OHTL sites																																						
Start of LNTP and NTP activities along the 11-km and 13-km LILO corridors																																						
Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Initiatives/ Programs																																						
Phase II LALRP surveys for impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
OHTL tower land-take																																						
Preparation of the **draft (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report** based on Phase I LALRP surveys																																						
Preliminary review of the **final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report and LALRP package addenda** by Project Lenders																																						
Online and local (community) disclosure of **final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report and LALRP package addenda**																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
Final review and approval of the **final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report** by Project Lenders																																						
Signing of **compensation (and easement) agreement addenda (Phase II)** with PAPs associated with the 4.9-km and 70-km OHTLs corridor																																						
Disbursement of additional compensation - based on **LALRP package addenda (Phase II for final OHTL route deviations and OHTL tower locations)**																																						

LALRP workstream / milestone	Jul-23	Jul-23	Nov-23	Nov-24	Dec-24	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
						2025												2026												2027								
Issue of district-level LAOs for the 4.9-km and 70-km OHTLs																																						
Signing of LLA for Project Company use of 4.9-km and 70-km OHTL tower sites																																						
Submission of quarterly and annual **Social Monitoring Reports** to Project Lenders																																						
LALRP completion audit																																						

LNTP on PV plant, BESS and SS sites

LNTP along OHTLs and NTP on all sites (except LILO OHTLs)

Table 12-2 below specifies the tentative timing of key outstanding LALRP implementation milestones:

Table 12-2 Timing of key outstanding LALRP milestones

No	LALRP Implementation Milestone	Project Site	Scope	Timing
1	Final review and approval of the **draft (Phase I) LALRP report** by Project Lenders prior to Investment Committee review	All project sites	All land-related impacts **except final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take**	August 2025
2	Disclosure of updated LALRP packages	- 100 MW PV power plant - 400 MW PV power plant - BESS	- PAPs with additional compensation for premature displacement - PAPs with revised compensation based on legal reforms for the allocation of pastural land	August – September, 2025
3	Signing of Phase I compensation (and easement) agreements with PAPs	- 100 MW PV power plant - 400 MW PV power plant - BESS - 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL	All land-related impacts except final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	August – September 2025
4	Disbursement of compensation and monetary assistance - based on Phase I LALRP packages	- 100 MW PV power plant - 400 MW PV power plant - BESS - 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL	All land-related impacts except final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	August – November, 2025
5	Signing of LLA for Project Company use	- 100 MW PV power plant - 400 MW PV power plant - BESS	Permanent land acquisition by Project Company and MoE	September, 2025
6	Start of LNTP activities	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL	Temporary land access	September/ October, 2025
7	Start of NTP activities	- 100 MW PV power plant - 400 MW PV power plant - BESS - 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL	Temporary land access and minor permanent land-take within OHTL tower sites	September/ October, 2025

No	LALRP Implementation Milestone	Project Site	Scope	Timing
8	Implementation of Livelihood Restoration Initiatives/ Programs	All project sites	Non-monetary livelihood restoration measures	October, 2025 – November, 2026
9	Phase II LALRP surveys	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL - 11-km LILO OHTLs - 13-km LILO OHTLs	Impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	August – November, 2025
10	Online and local (community) disclosure of **final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report** and LALRP package addenda	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL - 11-km LILO OHTLs - 13-km LILO OHTLs -	PAPs with impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	September – December, 2025
11	Final review and approval of the **final (Phase II inclusive) LALRP report** by Project Lenders and LESA	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL - 11-km LILO OHTLs - 13-km LILO OHTLs	Impacts from **final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take**	September – December, 2025
12	Signing of compensation (and easement) agreement addenda (Phase II)	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL - 11-km LILO OHTLs - 13-km LILO OHTLs	PAPs with impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	September – December, 2025
13	Disbursement of additional compensation - based on LALRP package addenda (Phase II)	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL - 11-km LILO OHTLs - 13-km LILO OHTLs	PAPs with impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	September 2025 – January 2026
14	Issue of district-level LAOs	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL - 11-km LILO OHTLs (TBC) - 13-km LILO OHTLs (TBC)	PAPs with impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	October, 2025
15	Signing of LLA for Project Company use	- 4.9-km OHTL - 70-km OHTL	PAPs with impacts from final OHTL route deviations and 75% of OHTL tower land-take	October, 2025

No	LALRP Implementation Milestone	Project Site	Scope	Timing
16	Start of additional LNTP and NTP activities	- 11-km LILO OHTLs - 13-km LILO OHTLs	- Temporary land access - Temporary land access and minor permanent land-take within OHTL tower sites	October, 2025 (TBC)

13 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and associated reporting, are an integral aspect of the LALRP implementation. The M&E system framed for the LALRP would serve to assess the progress and effectiveness of mitigation commitments developed to address the adverse livelihood impacts of project-induced displacement.

The overall goal of the LALRP measures (i.e., compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration measures) is to ensure that the economic status and living conditions of PAPs are restored, or ideally, improved, relative to baseline conditions. Household-level baseline socioeconomic information gathered over the course of the LALRP surveys provide a benchmark for subsequent M&E.

Upon the approval and public disclosure of the project LALRP, the Project Company will assume the overall responsibility for the institution of the M&E framework for the LALRP. The framework will consist of specific objectives, corresponding Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), time-bound targets, Means of Verification (MoV), reporting schedule, and entities involved in M&E arrangements. A preliminary M&E framework for the Project is presented in Table 13-1 overleaf. Internal and external (independent) monitoring and reporting will be carried out over the course of LALRP implementation by the Project Company and the Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) respectively.

The Project Developer will also assume accountability for M&E related to the LALRP component the Project's associated facilities (i.e., 11-km and 13-km LILO OHTLs), for which NEGU is primarily responsible. Any identified compliance in compensation and livelihood restoration according to the Project Lenders' social performance standards will be addressed by the Project Developer.

13.1 E&S Monitoring

The progress of compensation and livelihood restoration measures, outcomes and impacts will be documented in quarterly E&S monitoring reports during construction, and in semi-annual E&S monitoring reports (in the event that the LALRP program will extend beyond the Project's construction phase). These reports will be submitted to the Project Lenders' review, and Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) will be developed by the Project Lenders and LESA, in the event of any reported non-compliances. Periodic rounds of LALRP monitoring and audit will largely focus on pre-defined LALRP targets.

13.2 Compensation Verification

The Project Company's social team will prepare one or more (if phased) compensation reports, to demonstrate the disbursement of compensation at full replacement cost to all eligible PAHs and affected businesses, prior to the onset of displacement, with the exception of special cases requiring regulatory valuation reviews and interim transitional support, in agreement with relevant PAPs and Project Lenders. Due compensation sums are detailed in the LALRP compensation/ livelihood restoration packages, which have been disclosed to affected households and enterprises, during the local (community-based) LALRP disclosure.

An independent E&S Consultant will be engaged to undertake a verification of documented compensation payments in line with the requirements spelled out in the Project's Entitlements Matrix (see Section 8.1 of this Report).

13.3 Completion Audit

Upon the completion of the LALRP, a final completion audit will be undertaken by an independent E&S consultant, with a focus on LALRP outputs, outcomes and impacts altogether. The completion audit will establish whether the LALRP has met the objectives and targets for the LALRP, in terms of providing relocation, income restoration, and living standards that are equivalent, or reasonably improved, relative to the affected households' and enterprises' pre-project economic situation. Any material deviation from pre-defined outcome and impact targets will trigger a CAP to ensure compliance prior to the LALRP close out.

Table 13-1 Provisional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the implementation of the LALRP

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets	Target Timeframe	Means of Verification (MoV)	M&E Frequency	Responsibility
1.	Number of full-time LALRP implementation staff	≥2	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Project Company staff records • Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
2.	Percentage of crop-farming PAHs who completed full crop harvests (upon notice) before the start of construction along project OHTLs	100%	Before NTP (construction) activities within a project site or OHTL section	• Monthly E&S Monitoring Report • Monthly E&S Monitoring Report • Compensation Report	Monthly; Once-off for Compensation Report	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
3.	Percentage of PAHs that have received full compensation (at full replacement cost)	100%	Before LNTP and NTP (construction) activities, as relevant	• Monthly E&S Monitoring Reports • Compensation Report	Monthly; As per compensation schedule for Compensation Report	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
4.	Percentage of prematurely displaced PAHs that have received transitional support for the duration of early displacement impacts (at full replacement cost)	100%	Before NTP (construction) activities,	• Monthly E&S Monitoring Reports • Compensation Report	Monthly; As per compensation schedule for Compensation Report	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
5.	Verification of compensation reports	Compensation verification of all (100%) of PAHs and affected business within each project	Before NTP (construction) activities within a project site or OHTL section	• Monthly E&S Monitoring Report • Compensation Report	Monthly; Once-off for Compensation Report	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets	Target Timeframe	Means of Verification (MoV)	M&E Frequency	Responsibility
		site or OHTL section				
6.	Percentage of crop-farming PAHs with a permanent loss of >10% of arable land, who participated in agronomy trainings	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Timesheets of certified agronomy expert • Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly; Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
7.	Percentage of crop-farming PAHs with a loss of standing trees within GSZ, who participated in agronomy trainings	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Timesheets of certified agronomy expert • Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly; Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
8.	Percentage of livestock-farming and/or herding PAHs with a permanent loss of >10% of pastural land, who participated in E-Auction, livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management trainings	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Timesheets of certified agronomy expert • Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly; Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders
9.	Percentage of informal herders in Sazagan and Chortut communities, who have secured replacement pastural land leases through the E-Auction System or	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Minutes of meeting with Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and Nurobod District Khokimiyat	Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets	Target Timeframe	Means of Verification (MoV)	M&E Frequency	Responsibility
	registration with LLC/ clusters			• Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report		
10	Percentage of informal herders in Sazagan and Chortut communities, who have secured replacement pastural land leases through the E-Auction System or registration with LLC/ clusters	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Minutes of meeting with Veterinary and Livestock Development Committee and Nurobod District Khokimiyat • Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
11	Percentage of PAHs with permanent land loss exceeding 10%, whose female members (women) participated in poultry, agro-produce storage and marketing trainings for women.	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	• Timesheets of certified agronomy expert • Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly; Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
12	Percentage of vulnerable PAHs registered on the community Iron Registers six months after construction	<5%	Continuously up to completion of livelihood restoration initiatives	• Livelihood restoration progress report • Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly; Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
13	Percentage of PAHs with a permanent land loss exceeding 50% or strong preference for land compensation, who have successfully acquired	100%	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP program	• Electronic auction reports • Continuous FGDs with PAPs during E&S monitoring	Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets	Target Timeframe	Means of Verification (MoV)	M&E Frequency	Responsibility
	replacement land leases on the E-Auction system					
14	Number of physically displaced PAHs who have re-established non-residential structures outside of the project sites (and GSZ where applicable)	100%	Not later than NTP (full-on construction) start, and continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project Lenders
15	PAHs' satisfaction with agronomy trainings	Positive feedback from PAPs, based on use of new skills in income restoration	Upon completion of specific livelihood restoration programs, and general LALRP implementation	• Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report • Completion Audit Report	Quarterly; Once off for completion audit	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project Lenders
16	PAHs' satisfaction with livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management trainings	Positive feedback from PAPs, based on use of new skills in income restoration	Upon completion of specific livelihood restoration programs, and general LALRP implementation	• Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report • Completion Audit Report	Quarterly; Once off for completion audit	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project Lenders
17	PAHs' satisfaction with financial literacy and SME trainings (where triggered by relevant criteria)	Positive feedback from PAPs, based on use of new skills in income restoration	Upon completion of specific livelihood restoration programs, and general LALRP implementation	• Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report • Completion Audit Report	Quarterly; Once off for completion audit	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project Lenders
18	Female PAPs' (women's) satisfaction with dedicated poultry, agro-	Positive feedback from women from affected	Upon completion of specific livelihood restoration	• Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report • Completion Audit Report	Quarterly; Once off for completion audit	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant

KPI No.	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Targets	Target Timeframe	Means of Verification (MoV)	M&E Frequency	Responsibility
	produce storage and marketing training	households, based on use of new skills in income restoration	programs, and general LALRP implementation			• Project Lenders
19	Household livelihoods, income status and living conditions have been improved, or restored, in relation to pre-project conditions.	100% of affected households agree	Upon the completion of the LALRP implementation	Completion Audit Report	Once-off; Upon completion of LALRP implementation	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders
20	Percentage of grievances closed out (resolved) within the timeframe specified in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	>90%	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP program	• Grievance logs • Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly; Quarterly	• Project Company • Independent E&S Consultant • Project lenders

APPENDIX A – PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION FOR THE PROJECT

4 July 2023
No. PD-207

THE DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ON MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT AN INVESTMENT PROJECT "CONSTRUCTION OF 500 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT, 334 MW ELECTRICITY STORAGE SYSTEM AND A SUBSTATION SERVING TO ENSURE ITS OPERATION (SAZAGAN SOLAR 1)" IN NUROBOD DISTRICT OF SAMARKAND REGION"

In order to ensure a stable supply of energy resources to the population and sectors of the economy of Samarkand region, to reduce the use of natural gas in electricity generation, as well as to attract foreign direct investment to expand the use of renewable energy sources:

1. To take under consideration the following:

a) ACWA POWER-Saudi Listed Stock Company (Saudi Arabia) (hereinafter referred to as "Investor") has established a foreign enterprise in the form of limited liability company "ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 1 LLC" (hereinafter referred to as "Project Company") within implementation of Investment Project (Sazagan Solar 1) "Construction of 500 MW solar photovoltaic power plant, 334 MW electricity storage system and a substation serving to ensure its operation in Nurobod district of Samarkand region" (hereinafter referred to as "Investment Project") in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

b) the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade acting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Investor and the Project Company on April 19, 2023, concluded an investment agreement on the Project Company obligations (hereinafter - the Investment Agreement), and in accordance with which the Investor and the Project Company undertake to:

Design, finance, construct and operate 500 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and 334 MW electricity storage system in the Nurobod district of Samarkand region during the entire period of the Investment Project;

Attract foreign direct investment in the amount of 758 million US dollars on a preliminary assessment with possible risks.

в) On April 19, 2023 "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC and the Investor concluded a Power Purchase Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Power Purchase Agreement), and in accordance therewith the followings noted:

The Project Company undertakes to sell the electricity produced to "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC in a guaranteed manner;

The Project Company shall provide a first-class guarantee from a foreign bank in the amount of $30 million US dollars as a proper performance guarantee during the construction period;

Under the Investment Project, an overhead power transmission lines for connecting the photovoltaic power plant to the unified power grid and a substation shall be constructed by the Project Company, and once launched, the Project Company shall undertake to transfer them to the "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC;

the construction of overhead power transmission lines and a substation to connect the photovoltaic power plant to the unified power grid by the Project Company and the cost of these works shall be covered by the "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC on a monthly payment basis for 10 years;

Within the framework of the Investment Project, the Project Company undertakes to coordinate its operation mode with the dispatch department of the State Unitary Enterprise “National Dispatch Center” under the Ministry of Energy after construction and commissioning of the electricity storage system;

“National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC undertakes to purchase electricity on a guaranteed basis for 25 years and to pay for the electricity in the national currency.

2. As part of the implementation of the investment project:

To approve the Investment Agreement concluded between the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade acting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Investor and the Project Company.

To approve the Power Purchase Agreement concluded between “National Power Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC and the Project Company.

3. To set, in accordance with the investment agreement and the Power Purchase Agreement, that during the term of their validity, the purchase of electric power, the ready-to-use state of the electricity storage system, and the costs spent on the construction of overhead power transmission lines shall have a fixed tariff denominated in a foreign currency.

4. To entitle The Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Energy and "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC to conclude agreements on the direct transfer of rights of the Project Company and the Investor to creditors attracted for financing the Investment Project in case of a failure of the Project Company to fulfill obligations under executed agreements for realization of the Investment Project.

5. “National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC is allowed:

to select an international independent engineering company and other consultants to implement the Investment Project in the manner prescribed in the Power Purchase Agreement with the Project Company, without conducting a mandatory examination and enter into agreements with them;

to open an approved and restored foreign currency bank credit letter in favor of the Project Company for a period of three months as a security obligation for the payment of the electricity purchase made by the Project Company.

6. In the event that the payment obligations of "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC to a foreign bank that opens a letter of credit on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan are fulfilled through the guarantee of the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, signing an agreement with this bank on reimbursement of the expenses of this bank in an acceptable form to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan the authority should be given to the Minister of Economy and Finance.

7. Within the framework of the implementation of the investment project, the Project company shall be granted the following rights within the framework of the financing of the investment project, with the payment of all taxes and fees:

To open bank accounts with foreign banks abroad to obtain credit and to receive and use funds in foreign currencies (including credit receipts in foreign currencies);

To directly make payments to foreign contractors, suppliers or foreign creditors outside the Republic of Uzbekistan without transferring them through bank accounts in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

8. Under the Investment Project, to establish the rules and regulations for construction and ground works related to the installation of photovoltaic power panels and the designing of building and structure foundations in accordance with international standards and with the Power Purchase Agreement provisions.

9. To agree with the proposals of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade, Samarkand Region Khokimiyat on transferring of 1062 hectares of land in Nurabad and Pastdargom districts of Samarkand region from the category of land intended for agriculture to the category of land intended for industrial and other purposes in accordance with the annex of the for the implementation of the Investment Project

10. The khokimiyat of the Samarkand region within a month, based on the coordinates of the land occupied by the main equipment, to ensure the allocation of land plots to the Ministry of Energy for permanent use under the terms specified in the Investment Agreement and Power Purchase Agreement, photovoltaic power plant, electricity storage system, a substation and overhead power transmission lines that ensure operation of photovoltaic power.

a) According to this provision, the Ministry of Energy shall:

ensure land lease to the Project Company for the construction of the photovoltaic power plant and electricity storage system for a period equal to the term of the Investment Project;

ensure the land lease to “National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC for construction of a substation and overhead power transmission lines;

b) Within the framework of the implementation of the Investment Project:

the Ministry of Energy shall be exempt from compensation (compensation payments) for non-performance of agricultural production for the use of agricultural land;

The amount of rent paid by the project company for land plots should be equal to the amount of land tax

11. According to the order of the Project Company:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - that entry visas for foreign specialists involved in the implementation of the investment project, if necessary, be issued (extended) at the international airport "Tashkent" named after Islam Karimov in the prescribed manner;

Ministry of Internal Affairs - extension of multiple-entry visa terms for foreign experts of the Project company and contracting organizations involved in the Investment project and their family members, as well as registration and extension of the period of temporary stay;

The Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Employment should ensure that foreign citizens are given the right to work in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

12. The Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade should establish permanent control over the implementation of the Investment Project, as well as the fulfillment of the parties' obligations under the Investment Agreement and the Power Purchase Agreement.

13. The Ministry of Justice should issue legal conclusions regarding the Investment Agreement and the agreements signed in accordance with its provisions within the framework of the Investment Project implementation.

14. The Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change should ensure that the project documents are subjected to environmental expertise in the prescribed manner and that the legislation on nature protection is observed during the implementation of the Investment project.

15. To assign the Minister of Energy J.T. Mirzamakhmudov personal responsibility to organize the effective implementation of the resolution.

Quarterly discussion of the implementation of this resolution, coordination and control over the activities of agencies responsible for its implementation shall be assigned to Prime Minister A.N. Aripov.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev

Annex to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan
dated July 4, 2023 PD-207

THE LIST
of land plots being transferred from the category of agricultural land to the land category of industrial and other purposes within the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a solar photovoltaic power station with a capacity of 500 MW, an electric energy storage system with a capacity of 334 MW and a substation serving to ensure its operation (Sazagan Solar 1)" in the Nurabad district of Samarkand region

Name of the area	**Contour no**	**Total plot area (hectare)**	**Of this, dry lands, pastures and hayfields**
To build a photoelectric plant			
Nurabad district of Samarkand region (Sazoghan massif)	120к-124к	51	51
	124к	10,4	10,4
	117қ	29,94	29,94
	119к	8,4	8,4
	117қ-119к-224к	116,26	116,26
Nurabad district of Samarkand region (Olga massif)	937к-936к-940к-941к-942к-943қ-944к-945к-946к-947қ-948к-957к-957ақ-958к-959қ-960-961қ-972қ-973к	809	809
For a newly built substation			
Pastdargom district, Samarkand region (Dostlik-3 massif)	48к, 56к, 57қ	20	20
For a new electric energy storage system			
Pastdargom district, Samarkand region (Dostlik-3 massif)	48к	17	17
Total		**1062**	**1062**

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTINING
QARORI

2023 yil « 4 » июль №ПҚ–207

"Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини ҳамда унинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанцияни қуриш (Sazagan Solar 1)" инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида

Аҳолини ва иқтисодиёт тармоқларини энергия ресурслари билан барқарор таъминлаш, электр энергияси ишлаб чиқаришда табиий газдан фойдаланишни камайтириш ҳамда қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш кўламини кенгайтиришга тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестицияларни кенг жалб қилиш мақсадида:

1. Қуйидагилар:

а) **"ACWA Power Company (Saudi Listed Joint Stock Company)"** (Саудия Арабистони) компанияси томонидан (кейинги ўринларда — Инвестор) "Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини ҳамда унинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанцияни қуриш (Sazagan Solar 1)" инвестиция лойиҳаси (кейинги ўринларда — Инвестиция лойиҳаси) доирасида Ўзбекистон Республикасида масъулияти чекланган жамият шаклидаги "ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 1" хорижий корхонаси (кейинги ўринларда — Лойиҳа компанияси) таъсис этилганлиги;

б) Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Инвестор ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида **2023 йил 19 апрелда инвестиция битими** (кейинги ўринларда – Инвестиция битими) имзоланганлиги ҳамда унга мувофиқ Инвестор ва Лойиҳа компанияси:

Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга оширишнинг бутун даври мобайнида Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини лойиҳалаштириши, молиялаштириши, қуриши ҳамда эксплуатация қилиши;

юзага келиши мумкин бўлган хавф-хатарларни ўз зиммаларига олган ҳолда, дастлабки баҳолаш бўйича жами **758 млн АҚШ доллари** миқдорида **тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестицияларни** жалб этиши;

в) "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖ ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида **2023 йил 19 апрелда Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисида битим** (кейинги ўринларда – Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим) имзоланганлиги ҳамда унга мувофиқ:

Лойиҳа компанияси ишлаб чиқарилган электр энергиясини "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖга **кафолатланган тарзда сотиш** мажбуриятини олиши;

Лойиҳа компанияси қурилиш давридаги ўз мажбуриятлари лозим даражада бажарилишининг таъминоти сифатида **30 млн АҚШ доллари** миқдорида биринчи даражали хорижий **банк кафолатини** тақдим этиши;

Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида фотоэлектр станциясини ягона электр энергияси тармоғига улаш учун подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари **Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан қурилиши** ҳамда ишга туширилгандан сўнг Лойиҳа компанияси уларни "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖга топшириш мажбуриятини олиши;

фотоэлектр станциясини ягона электр энергияси тармоғига улаш учун подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан қурилиши ҳамда ушбу ишлар учун **сарфланган харажатлар "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖ томонидан 10 йил давомида ойлик тўловлар асосида қопланиши;**

Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида электр энергиясини сақлаш тизими Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан қурилиши ҳамда ишга туширилгандан сўнг Лойиҳа компанияси унинг иш режимини Энергетика вазирлиги ҳузуридаги **"Миллий диспетчерлик маркази" ДУКнинг диспетчерлик бошқаруви билан мувофиқлаштириш мажбуриятини ўз зиммасига олиши;**

"Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖ **25 йил давомида электр энергиясини кафолатланган тарзда харид қилиш** мажбуриятини олиши ва электр энергияси учун **тўловни миллий валютада амалга ошириши** маълумот учун қабул қилинсин.

2. Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида:

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Инвестор ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида имзоланган **Инвестиция битими тасдиқлансин**;

"Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖ ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида тузилган **Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим маъқуллансин**.

3. Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимга мувофиқ уларнинг амал қилиш муддати давомида **электр энергиясининг сотиб олиниши, электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимининг фойдаланишга тайёр ҳолати учун** ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуришга сарфланган харажатлар бўйича тўловлар чет эл валютасида деноминацияланган **қатъий тариф бўйича амалга оширилиши** белгилаб қўйилсин.

4. Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Энергетика вазирлиги ҳамда "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖга Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида имзоланган битимлар бўйича мажбуриятлар бажарилмаган тақдирда, Лойиҳа компанияси ва Инвестор ҳуқуқини **Инвестиция лойиҳасини молиялаштиришда иштирок этадиган бошқа кредиторларга тўғридан-тўғри ўтказиш** юзасидан битимлар тузиш ҳуқуқи берилсин.

5. "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖга:

Лойиҳа компанияси билан биргаликда Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда белгиланган тартиб-таомилларга мувофиқ Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш учун **халқаро мустақил инжиниринг компаниясини ва бошқа маслаҳатчиларни мажбурий экспертиза ўтказмаган ҳолда танлаб олишга ҳамда улар билан шартномалар тузишга**;

Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан ишлаб чиқариладиган электр энергиясини уч ой мобайнида сотиб олиш **мажбурияти бажарилишининг таъминоти сифатида** Лойиҳа компанияси фойдасига чет эл банкининг чет эл валютасида тасдиқланган ва тикланадиган **аккредитивини очишга рухсат берилсин**.

6. Иқтисодиёт ва молия вазирига Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан "Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖнинг аккредитив очадиган хорижий банк олдидаги тўлов мажбуриятлари Осиё тараққиёт банки, Жаҳон банки ёки Европа тикланиш ва тараққиёт банки кафолати орқали бажарилган тақдирда, ушбу банк билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукуматига мақбул шаклдаги ушбу банк харажатларини қоплаш тўғрисидаги битимни имзолаш ваколати берилсин.

7. Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида **Лойиҳа компаниясига**, барча солиқлар ва йиғимлар тўланган ҳолда, Инвестиция лойиҳасини молиялаштириш доирасида **қуйидаги ҳуқуқлар берилсин:**

кредит олиш, чет эл валютасида пул маблағлари олиш ва улардан фойдаланиш (шу жумладан чет эл валютасида кредит тушумлари) учун **чет эллардаги хорижий банкларда банк ҳисобварақлари очиш**;

Ўзбекистон Республикасидан ташқарида бўлган хорижий пудрат ташкилотлари, етказиб берувчилар ёки хорижий кредиторларга тўловларни **Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги банк ҳисобварақлари орқали ўтказмасдан, тўғридан-тўғри амалга ошириш**.

8. Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида фотоэлектр панелларини ўрнатиш билан боғлиқ **қурилиш ва ер ишларини бажариш, бино ва иншоотлар пойдеворларини лойиҳалаштириш нормалари ва қоидалари** Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим қоидаларига мувофиқ **халқаро стандартлар билан тартибга солиниши белгилаб қўйилсин**.

9. Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги, Сув хўжалиги вазирлиги, Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Самарқанд вилояти ҳокимлигининг Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш учун ажратиладиган Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод ва Пастдарғом туманлари ҳудудларидаги иловага мувофиқ **1 062 гектар** ер участкасини **қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат ва бошқа мақсадларга мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказиш** тўғрисидаги таклифига розилик берилсин.

10. Самарқанд вилояти ҳокимлиги **бир ой муддатда** Инвестиция **битими** ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда кўрсатилган шартларга мос келадиган қуёш фотоэлектр станцияси, электр энергиясини сақлаш тизими ва уларнинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанция ҳамда қуриладиган ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари учун **зарур бўлган ер участкаларини Энергетика вазирлигига доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи билан ажратилишини** таъминласин.

Бунда:

а) Энергетика вазирлиги мазкур бандга асосан ўзига берилган **тегишли ер участкаси:**

қуёш фотоэлектр станцияси ва электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини қуриш учун Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш муддатига тенг даврга **Лойиҳа компаниясига**;

подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун **"Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари" АЖга ижарага берилишини таъминласин**;

б) Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида:

Энергетика вазирлиги қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан фойдаланганлик учун **қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчилиги ўрнини қоплашдан** (компенсация тўловларидан) **озод қилинсин**;

Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан ер участкалари учун тўланадиган **ижара тўлови миқдори ер солиғи миқдорига тенглаштирилсин**.

11. Лойиҳа компаниясининг буюртманомасига биноан:

Ташқи ишлар вазирлиги – Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида жалб қилинадиган хорижий мутахассислар учун кириш визалари, зарур ҳолларда, Ислом Каримов номидаги "Тошкент" халқаро аэропортида белгиланган тартибда расмийлаштирилишини (муддати узайтирилишини);

Ички ишлар вазирлиги – Лойиҳа компанияси ва Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида жалб қилинган пудрат ташкилотларининг хорижий мутахассислари ҳамда уларнинг оила аъзоларига кўп марталик виза муддатлари узайтирилишини, шунингдек, вақтинча турган жойи бўйича рўйхатга олиниши ва унинг муддати узайтирилишини;

Камбағалликни қисқартириш ва бандлик вазирлиги – хорижий фуқароларга Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида меҳнат фаолияти билан шуғулланиш ҳуқуқини берувчи тасдиқномалар белгиланган тартибда берилишини (муддати узайтирилишини) таъминласин.

12. Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги Инвестиция лойиҳаси амалга оширилиши, шунингдек, томонларнинг Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим доирасидаги **мажбуриятларини бажариши устидан доимий назорат ўрнатсин**.

13. Адлия вазирлиги Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида Инвестиция битими ҳамда унинг қоидаларига мувофиқ имзоланган битимлар юзасидан юридик хулосалар берсин.

14. Экология, атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш ва иқлим ўзгариши вазирлиги лойиҳа ҳужжатлари белгиланган тартибда экологик экспертизадан ўтказилишини ва Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга оширишда табиатни муҳофаза қилишга оид қонунчилик ҳужжатларига риоя этилишини таъминласин.

15. Мазкур қарорнинг ижросини самарали ташкил этишга масъул ва шахсий жавобгар этиб энергетика вазири Ж.Т.Мирзамаҳмудов белгилансин.

Қарор ижросини ҳар чоракда муҳокама қилиб бориш, ижро учун масъул идоралар фаолиятини мувофиқлаштириш ва назорат қилиш Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Бош вазири А.Н. Арипов зиммасига юклансин.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президенти — **Ш. Мирзиёев**

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTI ADMINISTRATSIYASI
KANSELYARIYA
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Тошкент шаҳри

QMMB: 07/23/207/0445-son
05.07.2023-у.

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг
2023 йил 4 июлдаги ПҚ–207-сон қарорига
илова

"Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини ҳамда унинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанцияни қуриш (Sazagan Solar 1)" инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат ва бошқа мақсадларга мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказилаётган ер участкалари

РЎЙХАТИ

Ҳудуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси майдони *(гектар)*	Шундан, лалми ерлар, яйловлар ва пичанзорлар
Фотоэлектр станцияни қуриш учун			
Самарқанд вилояти Нуробод тумани (Сазоғон массиви)	120қ-124қ	51	51
	124қ	10,4	10,4
	117қ	29,94	29,94
	119қ	8,4	8,4
	117қ-119қ-224қ	116,26	116,26
Самарқанд вилояти Нуробод тумани (Олға массиви)	937қ-936қ-940қ-941қ-942қ-943қ-944қ-945қ-946қ-947қ-948қ-957қ-957ақ-958қ-959қ-960-961қ-972қ-973қ	809	809
Янги қуриладиган подстанция учун			
Самарқанд вилояти Пастдарғом тумани (Дўстлик-3 массиви)	48қ, 56қ, 57қ	20	20
Янги қуриладиган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизими учун			
Самарқанд вилояти Пастдарғом тумани (Дўстлик-3 массиви)	48қ	17	17
Жами		**1062**	**1062**

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTI ADMINISTRATSIYASI
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APPENDIX B – LAND ALLOTMENT ORDERS

O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SAMARQAND VILOYATI HOKIMINING
QARORI

Samarqand sh., Ko'ksaroy maydoni, 1-uy.

2023 - yil «10» - noyabr 315-7-0-Q/23 Samarqand viloyati hokimligi

Nurobod tumanida quvvati 500 Mvt bo'lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasini, quvvati 334 Mvt bo'lgan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiya qurilishi uchun yer maydoni ajratish to'g'risida

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 8-iyundagi "Yer munosabatlarida tenglik va shaffoflikni ta'minlash, yerga bo'lgan huquqlarni ishonchli himoya qilish va ularni bozor aktiviga aylantirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PF-6243-son Farmoni hamda O'zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 27-avgustdagi "Yer uchastkalarini davlat va jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun doimiy foydalanishga ajratishning ma'muriy reglamentini tasdiqlash to'g'risida" 543-son qarori talablariga muvofiq O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 4-iyuldagi "Samarqand viloyatining Nurobod tumanida quvvati 500 Mvt bo'lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasini, quvvati 334 Mvt bo'lgan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiyani qurish (SAZAGAN SOLAR 1)" investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-207-sonli va "Samarqand viloyatining Nurobod tumanida quvvati 500 Mvt bo'lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasini, quvvati 334 Mvt bo'lgan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiyani qurish (SAZAGAN SOLAR 2)" investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida" PQ-208-son qarori ijrosini ta'minlash maqsadida,

Q A R O R Q I L A M A N:

1. O'zbekiston Respublikasi Energetika vazirligi buyurtmachiligida Nurobod va Pastdarg'om tumanlari hududidan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasi, elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta'minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiya qurish maqsadida Energetika vazirligiga Nurobod tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi (2019 gektar) va Pastdarg'om tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi (72 gektar) qishloq xo'jaligida foydalanilmaydigan 2091 gektar yer maydonlari ilovaga asosan doimiy foydalanish uchun ajratilsin.

2. Davlat kadastrlari palatasi viloyat boshqarmasi (M.Kuvandikov), viloyat Qurilish va uy-joy kommunal xo'jaligi boshqarmasi (L.Xamidov), "O'zGASHKLITI" MChJ Samarqand filiali (T.Norchayev) bilan birgalikda ajratilgan yer maydoni chegara nuqtalarini joyida (naturada) belgilab, o'lchab bersin.

3. Davlat kadastrlari agentligi viloyat boshqarmasi (F.Xudoyqulov), Davlat kadastrlari palatasi viloyat boshqarmasi (M.Kuvandikov), Nurobod tumani hokimligi (S.Berdiqulov) Pastdarg‘om tumani hokimligi (V.Murodqobilov) mazkur qaror qabul qilinishi munosabati bilan ajratilgan yer maydonini belgilangan tartibda davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazsin hamda tuman yer hisoboti (balansi)ga tegishli o‘zgartirishlar kiritsin.

4. Mazkur qaror ijrosini nazorat qilish viloyat hokimining o‘rinbosari A.Shukurov zimmasiga yuklatilsin.

Viloyat hokimi **E.Turdimov**

Samarqand viloyat hokimining
2023-yil 10-noyabrdagi
315-7-0-Q/23-son qaroriga
1-ilova

Energetika vazirligiga ajratiladigan Nurobod tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi va Pastdarg‘om tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi qishloq xo‘jaligida foydalanilmaydigan yer maydonlari.

Hudud nomi	**“YERELEKTRON” AAT unikal raqam**	**MFY nomi**	**Kontur raqami**	**Jami yer uchastkasi maydoni** *(gektar)*	**Investitsion loyiha nomi**
Fotoelektr stansiyani qurish uchun					
Nurobod tumani	A1718235005/1	“Sazog‘on” MFY	120q-124q	51	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			124q	10,4	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			117q	29,94	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			119q	8,4	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			117q-119q-224q	116,26	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
	A1718235035/2	“Olg‘a” MFY	937q-936q-940q-941q-942q-943q-944q-945q-946q-947q-948q-957q-957aq-958q-959q-960-961q-972q-973q	809	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
	A1718235035/1		506q-507q-509q-531q-932q-933q-934q-935q-936-937q-938q-1000q-1001q-1002q	994	SAZAGAN SOLAR 2
Yangi quriladigan podstansiya uchun					
Pastdarg‘om tumani	A1718227077/1	“Elbek” MFY	48q, 56q, 57q	20	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			56q, 57q	35	SAZAGAN SOLAR 2
Yangi quriladigan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimi uchun					
Pastdarg‘om tumani	A1718227077/2	“Elbek” MFY	48q	17	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
Jami				**2091**	-