

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Republic of Uzbekistan

ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report

Prepared for:



September 2022

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

PROJECT NAME	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
5Cs PROJECT NUMBER	1305/001/102
DOCUMENT TITLE	ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report
CLIENT	ACWA Power
5Cs PROJECT MANAGER	Eva Muthoni Oberholzer
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DOCUMENT CONTROL

VERSION	VERSION DATE	DESCRIPTION	AUTHOR	REVIEWER	APPROVER
1.0	12/08/2022	ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report	EMO	MKB	KRW
1.1	28/09/2022	Updates based on EBRD Comments	EMO	MKB	KRW



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian development Bank
DEG	Deutsche Investitions- und Entwicklungsgesellschaft
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
E&S	Environmental & Social
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESIA CDR	ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report
MIGA	Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
OHTL	Over Head Transmission Line
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
WF	Wind Farm
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting

1 INTRODUCTION

ACWA Power has signed an implementation agreement with the Ministry of Energy in Uzbekistan, as part of the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy, for developing, building and operating a 500MW Wind Farm in Dzhankeldy and the construction of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5km OHTL (herein after referred to as 'the Project').

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by ACWA Power to undertake the independent EIA and ESIA processes including consultation and disclosure of E&S documents to stakeholder and Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

This document is the ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report (ESIA CDR) prepared following the completion of all ESIA documents disclosure consultations/processes. The purpose of this report is to outline the ESIA public disclosure activities, consultations undertaken, stakeholders that were engaged and the feedback received from stakeholders/attendees and how it has been addressed within the E&S documents package.

Information about the Project is included in the disclosed E&S documents (Refer to section 2.1.1 for links to the relevant websites).

1.1 Requirement for ESIA CDR

ACWA Power are seeking an amount of project finance from financial Institutions who have their own internal environmental & social investment policies/standards, or potentially from lenders who may be members of voluntary agreements such as the Equator Principles.

At this stage, it is understood that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are involved in discussions relating to provisions of finance. These Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) have their own ESIA disclosure requirements (reference chapter 3 of the Project specific Stakeholder Engagement Plan – SEP) which have been applied in the Project.

The Project SEP also includes a requirement for an ESIA CDR as below:

"At the end of 60 days EBRD disclosure period and 120 days Asian Development Bank (ADB) disclosure period, a public consultation and disclosure report will be developed based on additional consultation and feedback undertaken during the disclosure period. This feedback report will then be disclosed on ACWA Power's website together with the final ESIA package explaining the disclosure activities that have been undertaken, feedback received and whether/how these are addressed in the final ESIA and management plans."

Additionally, EBRD's Project specific Environmental & Social Action Plan (ESAP) requires the preparation of an ESIA CDR at the end of EBRD's 60 days disclosure period.

As such, this report has been prepared in order to meet the above requirements for the Project. In addition, the ESIA CDR will be publicly disclosed on ACWA Power's website at <https://www.acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/>¹ as a good practice to update all stakeholders on the feedback received from all parties.

1.2 Related Documents

The following documents are part of the E&S public disclosure package and informed the ESIA public disclosure process:

- ESIA Reports which include:
 - Volume 1: Non-Technical Summary.
 - Volume 2: Main Text, Tables & Figures.
 - Volume 3: Framework for Environmental & Social Management.
 - Volume 4: Appendices.
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

¹ ACWA Power will disclose the updated ESIA package documents on the same website where the reports were disclosed in May 2022.

2 ESIA DISCLOSURE PROCESS

The ESIA disclosure process was informed by the requirements within the Project specific SEP (disclosed) which provides details of the stakeholders, engagement methods and an ESIA disclosure timetable. The details on distribution of ESIA documents and notification to stakeholders are provided in sections below.

2.1 Distribution of ESIA Documents

2.1.1 Online Disclosure

As part of the ESIA disclosure timetable, the full ESIA documents were disclosed on EBRD's, ADB's, MIGA's and ACWA Power's websites as provided in the table below.

Table 2-1 Website Links to Disclosed ESIA Documents

ENTITY	WEBSITE	DISCLOSURE TIMELINE
EBRD	mailto:https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html	May 2022
ADB	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia	March 2022
MIGA ²	https://www.miga.org/project/dzhankeldy-wind-farm-project-1	July 2022
ACWA Power	https://www.acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/	May 2022

The disclosed documents were prepared in English and translated to the following languages:

- **ESIA Volume 1, Non-Technical Summary:** English, Russian & Uzbek.
- **ESIA Volume 2, Main Report:** English & Russian.
- **ESIA Volume 3, Framework for Environmental & Social Management:** English & Russian.
- **ESIA Volume 4:** Appendices Part A, B & C: English.
- **SEP:** English & Russian.
- **RAP:** English, Russian & Uzbek.
- **ESAP:** English & Russian (issued by EBRD).

² The disclosure of ESIA disclosure documents on MIGA's website occurred in July 2022 and as such the link was not available to provide to stakeholders during the ESIA disclosure process. However, it is noted that these are the same documents disclosed on EBRD's and ACWA Power's website in May 2022.

NOTIFICATION TO STAKEHOLDERS ON THE ONLINE DISCLOSED DOCUMENTS

A number of pre-determined stakeholders (as specified in the SEP) were provided with letters in Uzbek with a summary of the Project information, expected financing DFIs and notification regarding finalisation of the EISA documents and their disclosure online and how to access them (refer to table 2-1 above).

These letters were sent to the stakeholders below.

Table 2-2 Stakeholders provided with links to websites

STAKEHOLDER	DEPARTMENT
Bukhara Region Cultural Heritage Dept.	n/a
Bukhara Municipality including the following departments:	Forest Fund
	Bukhara Regional Department of Ecology & Environmental Protection
	Sanitary Epidemiological Peace Centre of Bukhara Region
	Regional Electrical Power Network JSC
	Uztelecom
	Cadastral Dept
Institute of Botany of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan	n/a
Institute of Zoology Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan	n/a
State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Geology & Mineral Resources	n/a
Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	n/a
NGOs	Republican social information center «Istiqbolli Avlod» Tashkent region
	Center for citizen's initiatives support, Tashkent city
	Republican center for the study of public opinion
	NGO "Sabr" Tashkent city
	NGO "Oydin nuri" Bukhara region
	Center for the Human rights and support for democracy, Tashkent city
	NGO "Imkoniyat" Navai city
	"Mustahkam oila" psychological center, Navoiy region
	NGO Advisor Resource Center «Yuksalish» Kashkadarya region
	NGO «KRASS», Khorezm region

STAKEHOLDER	DEPARTMENT
	NGO "Jamoatchilik tashabbusi", Khorezm region
	"Mehr bulog'i" Center for social and legal support of women and their families Khorezm region
	Republican center for socio-economic development «SABR», Samarkand city
	NGO «Hayot» Samarkand city
	NGO "Rahimdillik jamiyati" Samarkand region
	Emirates Center for Conservation of Bustard Beauty
Mining owners near the WF	97-son Avtokorxona" LLC, Dzhankledy-2
	Peshku Cement" LLC
	Asia Cement and Glass" LLC
	Richland International Industry" LLC
Ecological experts	8 who include Houbara Bustard specialist, Ornithologists, and a Mammal expert
Clusters belonging to Committee for Sericulture & Wool Industry:	Qorako'l naslchilik LLC
	Kokcha LLC
	Dzhankeldy LLC

2.1.2 Distribution of Hard Copies

The SEP identifies potential locations where documents and information can be disclosed in the Project area. This is in order to ensure that local communities including vulnerable groups and PAPs can physically access the Project information within their communities and areas of residence (considering that some of them do not have access to the internet).

As such, the social team utilised these locations to distribute printed hard copies (in Uzbek & Russian) of the NTS, SEP and RAP between 18th to 19th June 2022 as shown in the table below. In addition, stakeholders including Makhalla leaders and PAPs were informed on where to access the disclosed documents.

Table 2-3 Distribution of ESIA Documents

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Wind Farm	
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village.
Kalaata Village	Village representative Kalaata village
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at the settlement of Herder 1 and other herders and their workers were informed.
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners
OHTL	
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality.
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality
Dzhankeldy village	Makhalla Committee of the village
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder 12 and other herders were informed.

Note:

- The various website links for disclosed documents and locations of where hard copies were distributed were communicated to PAPs within the hard-copy brochures distributed to attendees during the ESIA public consultations meetings.
- The Project will continue to utilise the above locations to provide publicised Project information to the PAPs. This will be undertaken in consultation and coordination with the Makhallas who play a critical role in the dissemination of information and grievance redress in their communities in accordance with the requirements in the SEP.

2.2 Notification to Stakeholders about ESIA Disclosure Meetings

After the on-line disclosure and distribution of ESIA documents (NTS, SEP & RAP), a schedule for bilateral meetings targeting interest-based stakeholders (local municipalities, NGOs/CSOs etc) and public meetings for impacted stakeholders including vulnerable groups was prepared. In addition, a request was sent to Bukhara Region Mayor on 6th June 2022 (with the timetable attached) requesting for support in organising the meetings and notifying various communities and PAPs. The table below provides an overview of the consultation timetable implemented during the ESIA public disclosure period.

Table 2-4 Consultation Timetable

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	LOCATION	TARGET GROUP	MEETING DATE
Wind Farm			
Dzhankeldy Village	Dzhankeldy Village	Separate meetings held with different target groups in the village: men, women, vulnerable groups.	02.07.2022
Kalaata Village	Kalaata Village	Separate meetings held with different target groups in the village: men, women, vulnerable groups.	02.07.2022
Gijduvan Municipality as well as all other relevant regional departments & government agencies (Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Gijduvan State Forestry)	Municipality offices	Municipality and government agencies staff.	29.06. 2022
NGOs & Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Hybrid meeting – Virtually & at Juru Energy offices	Invitation for a meeting with local, regional and national NGOs will be sent for disclosure on both Bash & Dzhankeldy WFs.	7.7. 2022
Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL			

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	LOCATION	TARGET GROUP	MEETING DATE
Peshku Municipality	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Peshku State Forestry	29.06.2022

Refer to Appendix A on sample letters sent to stakeholders with links to relevant websites and to the municipality requesting for support in organising the meetings.

2.3 ESIA Disclosure Meetings

The ESIA public disclosure meetings were held from 29th June to 7th July 2022 following approval from the Bukhara Regional Municipality.

The meetings included presentation of the Project and distribution of brochures which summarised key project impacts, where to find the project materials (as in table 2-3 above) and details of the grievance mechanism. The number of brochures distributed is provided in the table below.

Table 2-5 Distribution of Brochures

STAKEHOLDER BODIES/COMMUNITIES	NUMBER OF BROCHURES DISTRIBUTED
Wind Farm	
Dzhankeldy village	30
Kalaata village	30
Households and herders using the project site	15
Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL	
Karak-Ata LLC	5
Peshku municipality	35 brochures for WF and 20 brochures for OHTL
Guijduvan municipality	20 brochures for OHTL
Konimekh municipality	15
Herders along OHTL (affected herders, including other herders who are out of AOI of OHTL)	10
Mining areas	e-versions of brochures were delivered via telegram app
Total	180

The agenda of all the ESIA Public Disclosure meeting included provision of information on:

- Purpose, nature and scale of project development;
- Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
- Potential risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits; and
- Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism.

In order to provide accurate information on the outcome of the ESIA to the community members, brochures translated to Uzbek were distributed to all participants and presentation slides were verbally presented (where applicable). The ESIA public disclosure brochures and presentation slides are provided in Appendix B.

3 OUTCOME OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

The summary of the outcome of the disclosure meetings with the PAPs at the Dzhankeldy WF and along the OHTL are provided in the sub-sections below.

3.1 Wind Farm

The table below provides a summary of the meetings with community members, PAPs and other stakeholders at the wind farm.

Table 3-1 Summary of ESIA Public Disclosure – Wind Farm

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Directly Affected Communities				
Dzhankeldy Village	11 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	MCC office in Dzhankeldy village Project PPT Brochures	- One of the participants wanted to know when construction will commence. - He was informed that site mobilisation is planned for July 8th 2022³ under Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP) while wind turbine installation is planned for November 2nd 2022. - Another participant requested to know the technical characteristics of the wind turbine and this was outlined to him (rotor blades, nacelle, hub, transformer, etc.)	
Kalaata Village	6 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Local School in Kalaata village Project PPT Brochures	- One of the participants asked to know if the project contractor will require work experience from employees. - He was informed that the employer will list out the requirements of each available position.	

³ Following the ESIA public disclosure meetings, the project milestone have been updated and will be reflected in the updated ESIA, SEP, RAP documents. Stakeholders will also be provided with prior notice before construction works can commence in accordance with the SEP.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Mining areas (Kogon 97 Avtokorhona" LLC, "Peshku Cement" LLC, and "Asia Cement and Glass" LLC)	Owner and workers at the mine	Phone consultation	No concerns or questions raised	N/A
Land Users				
Herders using the site (Herder 1)	1 participant including representative of the social team	Local school at Dzhankeldy village	- Following description of the project, its impacts, and providing information on the grievance mechanism, Herder (Herder 1A) requested to know when construction will start and how many turbines will be placed. - He was informed that site mobilisation is planned to commence 8th July 2022 and 79 wind turbines will be installed at the site.	No Photo
Local Governmental Authorities				
Peshku District Khokimiyat	16 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA, DEG and the social team.	Administrative building of Peshku district municipality Project PPT Brochures	The participants asked for clarifications relating to job application, delivery condition of wind turbine, construction process, worker accommodation and groundwater survey and the following clarifications below were provided: The project will employ 700-1000 workers during the construction and about 50% will be hired from Uzbekistan. During the operation phase, about 40 staff will be engaged. Recruitment will be based on qualification and job vacancies will be posted at the local municipality	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			- The components of the wind turbine will be transported through heavy goods vehicle and it will be installed with the aid of cranes. - Worker accommodation will be managed in accordance with EBRD and IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. - Groundwater survey was undertaken as part of the geotechnical studies in March 2021.	
State Committees/Agencies				
Committee of Development of Sericulture & Wool Industry (SWID) ⁴	9 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	SWID Committee of Bukhara region in Kogon district Project PPT Brochures	- The Head of SWID indicated that permission was not obtained before using land that belongs to the SWID Committee and herders do not have any structures as stables and residences are property of Kokcha LLC. As such compensation should not be paid to herders. - To this, he was informed that legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are still entitled to compensation for their non-land assets. - Another participant asked if compensation will be paid outside the 100m OHTL AoI. - The project representative responded stating that compensation will only be provided within the 100m OHTL AoI. - The participants were informed that habitat loss along the OHTL route will be negligible and limited	

⁴ All meeting with SWID covered the affected LLCs both for wind farms and along the OHTL. These LLC include Dzhankeldy LLC and Kokcha LLC.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			to the tower/pylon areas during the construction phase and upon completion of construction the habitat will be restored to its natural condition. - The Head of Dzhankeldy LLC requested to know the height of the wind turbines and components. - The project representative informed him that the length of the wind turbine is 160m and outlined the basic components of the wind turbine (rotor blades, nacelle, hub, transformer, etc.)	
NGO's				
N/A	12 participants including representatives of the social team.	Juru Energy Office and zoom call Presentation	- One of the participants asked to know what regions in Uzbekistan are best for developing wind farms - He was informed that areas with high potential wind power are considered best for wind farms - The participants were informed that technologies are rapidly developing and wind power are becoming competitive to thermal power stations - One participant requested to know how reliable the bird study is. - He was informed that the bird reports are completely reliable as 1 year bird monitoring and migration route study was undertaken. In addition, international experts prepared the Collision Risk Modelling study to find out bird fatality and the reports have been approved by DFIs. - The participants were informed that the ESIA package has been disclosed and can be downloaded from ACWA Power, EBRD and ADB website.	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
N/A	2 representatives from Bankwatch, 3 from ACWA Power and 3 from 5C	General discussion on the Project	The meeting with Bank Watch was held on 2nd June 2022 at ACWA Power's offices in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. The key areas of discussion were centred around the documents disclosed on ACWA Power's and EBRD's websites. The discussion between ACWA Power and Bankwatch related to land acquisition, stakeholder engagement & grievance mechanism, supply chain assessment and biodiversity and decommissioning impacts. Additional request for information was received from Bankwatch on 26.07.2022 and 16.09.2022 to which responses and additional information was provided.	n/a
n/a	Representatives from EBRD, ADB & BirdLife International	Discussion on the Project	The meeting discussed the location of turbines close to Lake Ayakagitma and the impact on other vertebrates which are prey for raptors. It was clarified that 3 turbines have been moved to Bash ensuring that no turbines are within 2km of the lake. Overall, there was no concern expressed for the Bash WF and Dzhankeldy WF.	n/a
	A letter was received from the Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds (UzSPB) in response to a data request from the Project for the Potential Biological Removal (PBR) Analysis	Response to a letter received on 4 th April 2022. (See Appendix D for full response)	The letter from UzSPB raised concerns on the methods and approaches of the ESIA and the field studies undertaken by local experts, recommendation for further research and relocation of WTGs in Bash. A detailed response was provided on 8th June 2022 demonstrating how the project has addressed the issues raised. In addition, UzSPB was provided with a link to the ESIA disclosed reports.	n/a

3.1.1 OHTL

The table below provides a summary of the meetings with community members, PAPs and other stakeholders along the OHTL.

Table 3-2 Summary of ESIA Public Disclosure – OHTL

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Land Users				
Herders along the OHTL route including their workers	4 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Settlement of Herder 12 Project PPT Brochures	No concerns or questions were raised	
Local Government Authorities				
Peshku District	16 participants and representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA & DEG including social team from Juru Energy & 5 Capitals.	Administrative building of Peshku district municipality Project PPT Brochures	After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), the participants requested clarifications on the below: • Job application: ACWA Power and the EPC Contractor will notify local communities on job announcements and the application process. • Accommodation for workers: The accommodation areas will be managed according to EBRD & IFC Workers' accommodation guidelines and the workers will also have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints. • Survey of ground water: Participants were informed this was part of the geotechnical studies and it was included in the ESIA.	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Gijduvon District	14 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA and the social team.	Administrative building of Gijduvan district municipality Project PPT Brochures	- The key issues related to the project impact on land and whether there would be sufficient alternative land to relocate all livestock located at the Wind Farm. - A clarification was provided stating that there was sufficient productive land and grazing activities would not be impacted. - Participants also wanted to know who would take the compensation for the land along the OHTL. - They were informed that compensation would be provided for lost income, profits and assets. - What kind of conflict would happen if the affected herders are relocated to another land? - The social rep. stated that issues with water could arise. - Participants also wanted to know how the compensation was calculated. - They were informed that it was calculated based on local laws and decrees including the international requirements under the lenders financing the project.	
Konimekh District	7 participants including representatives from the municipality, Cadastral department, SCEEP, Forestry department	Administrative building of Konimekh district municipality Project PPT Brochures	After the presentation of the project and its environmental & social impacts (including land impacts), no questions, issues or concerns were raised by the participants	

Refer to Appendix C for full MoM

3.1.1.1 Additional Consultation Undertaken as Part of ESAP Requirement

The ESAP required additional consultation to be undertaken regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage, workforce influx and access road at the project area and along the OHTL. During the public disclosure of the ESIA, community members from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages and municipalities along the OHTL (Peshku, Gijduvon and Konimekh) were consulted on these elements/issues in order to:

- Determine which tangible and intangible cultural heritage elements exist within the communities;
- Show the communities the local access roads that will be impacted by the project and identify other suitable alternatives;
- Establish their concerns regarding worker influx as a result of the workers who will be employed;
- Provide the communities with information on potential impacts from the project; and
- Establish any concerns that the communities might have on the above.

Wind Farm

COMMUNITY	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
Dzhankeldy village	Qanorbay ata" pilgrimage 35km from Dzhankeldy village is the main tangible cultural heritage item at the wind farm project area.	Wedding ceremonies, "Kyz alyp kashu" ceremony and national holiday "Navruz" were identified as intangible cultural heritages. Potential impacts to these elements will be mitigated/managed in accordance with the ESIA.	No concerns or questions were raised in relation to workers influx	No concerns were received related to the use of the existing access roads for the project.
Kalaata village	Qanorbay ata" pilgrimage 40km from Kalaata village is the main tangible cultural heritage item at the wind farm project area.			

OHTL

MUNICIPALITIES	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
Peshku Municipality	Nawrouz, wedding ceremonies was identified as the main intangible cultural heritage practiced by communities in these Municipalities. Potential impacts to these elements will be mitigated/managed in accordance with the ESIA.	No tangible cultural heritage item or object is located along the OHTL route	No concerns or questions were raised in relation to workers influx.	No concerns related to the use of the existing access roads for the project were received.
Gjduvon Municipality		The main tangible cultural heritage item is Khoja Abdulkholik Gjduvoni mausoleum located in Gjduvan district and other tangible cultural heritages including Khoja Bakhouddin Nakshband Bukhoriy, Khoja Sayyid Amir Kulol mausoleums which is the "7 Pilgrims" in Bukhara region.		
Konimekh Municipality		No tangible cultural heritage item or object is located along the OHTL route		

It should be noted that some PAPs were unable to attend the final public disclosure meeting and as such they were either consulted over the phone or brochures provided to them.

The table below outlines the stakeholders that could not attend the public disclosure meeting and the method of disclosure undertaken.

Table 3-3 Additional Consultations

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	METHOD OF ESIA DISCLOSURE
Wind Farm	
Herders using the project site (Herder 2 and Herder 3)	Phone call
Herders using the project site (Herder 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11)	Brochures distributed at their respective residence in Dzhankeldy & Kalaata village

3.2 Grievance Mechanism

The details of the grievance mechanism were provided to the PAPs during the consultation meetings and within the brochures distributed in accordance with the Project specific SEP. All stakeholders were informed that the grievance mechanism would be available to them throughout the Project construction and operational phase.

4 SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

The ESIA meetings and consultations for the Project were undertaken by 5 Capitals and Juru Energy (5C's local consultant) between 29th June to 7th July 2022 with the stakeholders identified in the SEP. This was undertaken in accordance with the methods and records outlined in this report. It is noted that the clarifications and concerns raised by the PAPs were addressed during the meetings. Updates as a result of the consultations include:

- A participant in Karakul⁵ district suggested that the Project should use the Telegram Channel where project information will be shared and have a clear understanding of the project.
 - As a result, the RAP v 1.3 and SEP v1.6 have been updated to include a requirement for the Project specific Community Liaison Officer (CLO) in coordination with the RAP implementation team to set up a Telegram channel where general information about the project will be shared. The channel will be communicated to the PAPs in coordination with the community leaders.
 - It should be noted that only general information will be shared on the channel and no private information will be shared. In addition, since all PAPs do not have access to the internet and as such, other methods of communication will still be used (telephone calls, individual meetings, etc.) in accordance with the SEP.
- The grievance mechanism continues to be available to the PAPs and will be in place for the lifetime of the Project (construction & operational phase).
 - One grievance has been received and addressed since the end of the ESIA disclosure period. This grievance was addressed in accordance with the SEP and RAP.

4.1 Updates to ESIA Package Documents

During the ESIA disclosure period, the ESIA documents were updated based on the lenders comments and feedback received from stakeholder consultations. In addition, some of the risks/impacts were assessed in more details following the finalisation of the project Balance of Plant (BoP) i.e., location of accommodation facilities, laydown areas & batching plant etc.

As a result of these updates, several risks/impacts identified in documents disclosed in March, May and July 2022 have been reduced through the implementation of additional and more

⁵ This request was made during the consultations for the Bash-Karakul OHTL but this has been implemented for Dzhankeldy WF as well in order to ensure information is available to stakeholders and PAPs.

robust mitigation measures to be implemented by the Project parties throughout the life of the project.

A report 'Summary of Material Updates to the ESIA Package' showing the material changes within the ESIA packages since they were disclosed by ADB in March 2022, EBRD in May 2022 and MIGA in July 2022 has been prepared and will be disclosed on ACWA Power's website (<https://www.acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/7>). The disclosure will also include the updated ESIA package documents.

⁶ ACWA Power will disclose the Summary of Material Updates to the ESIA Package and updated ESIA reports on the same website where the ESIA reports were disclosed in May 2022.

APPENDIX A – SAMPLE LETTER SENT TO STAKEHOLDERS & REQUEST TO MUNICIPALITY TO ORGANISE PUBLIC MEETINGS

MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-251

Sana: 15.06.2022

Ma'lumot:

Jonkeldi 500MW ShES

Bash-Jonkeldi 500MW HEUT

Bash 500MW ShES

Bash-Qorako'l 500MW HEUT

Arxeologiya Institutiga,

**Buxoro viloyati Madaniy meros
boshqarmasiga**

"O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ "ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XK va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XK bilan 25 yillik elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Mazkur shartnoma O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-son va 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshku tumanlarida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish loyihasi investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga asosan amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda G'ijduvon va Peshku tumanlarida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan shamol elektr stansiyalarini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.

Shuningdek, Jonkeldi loyihasi maydonidan Bash loyiha maydonigacha (128,5 km) va Bash loyihasi maydonidan Qorako'l podstansiyasigacha (162 km) bo'lgan 500 kV kuchlanishli bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. "O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" aksiyadorlik jamiyati tomonidan havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini o'tkazish va tarmoq Qorako'lidagi mavjud podstansiyaga ulanishi tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki (OTB) va Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Bo'yicha Ko'p Tomonlama Agentlik (MIGA) tomonidan Bash va Jonkeldi shamol stansiyalari va havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari uchun loyihalarni moliyalashtirishi kutilmoqda. Ushbu institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalar Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash (AITB) ma'lumotlarini oshkor etish va manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilishlari shart. Bu jarayon Moliyaviy yakunlashga erishish uchun majburiydir.

Sizga shuni ma'lum qilamizki, 500MW quvvatga ega Bash va Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari uchun Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash hisoboti yakunlandi hamda Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki (OTB) va ACWA Power MCHJning rasmiy veb-saytlarida ommaga oshkor etildi.

Oshkor etilgan hujjatlarning rasmiy sahifasi quyida berilgan:

	Bash ShES	Jonkeldi ShES
YeTTB	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp.html
OTB	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

Hurmat bilan,

"Juru Energy Consulting"

MChJ direktori



J. Ismailov

Ma'lumot uchun: Zilola Kazakova

z.kazakova@juruenergy.com

Tel. +998 90 515 03 92

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MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-251

Date: 15.06.2022

Ref: Bash 500MW WF

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500MW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW OHTL

To Archaeology,

Bukhara region Cultural

heritages department

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site (128.5 km) and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substation (162 km). The alignment of the OHTLs has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

We hereby to inform you that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment reports for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW wind farms have been finalized and publicly disclosed on the official websites of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and ACWA Power.

Please find the link to the disclosed documents attached below.

	Bash WF	Dzhankeldy WF
EBRD	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp.html
ADB	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

Yours Sincerely,

Director

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MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI
JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Toshkent sh, M. Ulug'bek tumani, Chust ko'chasi, 10A uy. INN: 303454532, MFO: 00401
Bank: «AT Albqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

N2: JEC-OUT-22-229

Sana: 06.06.2022

Buxoro viloyati hokimi
B.K. Zaripova

Ma'lumot:

Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500MW HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldy 500MW HEUT

Hurmatli Botir Komilovich!

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5001-sonli "Buxoro viloyati Peshku tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qarori va 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-sonli "Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumanida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasi qurish loyihasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi qaroriga binoan "ACWA Power Wind" MChJ (Toshkent) XKs "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr solib olish bo'yicha shartnoma imzoladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yilning 24-yanvar kuni Buxoro viloyati Peshku va G'ijduvon tumanlarida 500MW quvvatli shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va ekspluatatsiya qilish uchun kuchga kirdi.

Shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi 500 kV kuchlanishli bir yo'nalishli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. ACWA Power kompaniyasining Jonkeldy 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasiga (ShES) havo elektr uzatish tarmog'i orqali mavjud Qorako'l podstansiyasiga ulanadi. Havo elektr uzatish liniyalarining yo'nalishi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari AJ tomonidan tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YETTB), Osiyo Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (OTTB) va Ko'p Tomonlama Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Agentligi (MIGA) Bash va Jonkeldy shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda Loyihaning Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning mo'ljaviy yakunlash uchun o'tkazilishi zarur.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan, joriy yilning 27-iyun sanasidan 5-iyul sanasigacha ilovada berilgan jadvalga asosan o'tkazilishi belgilangan jamoatchilik uchrashuvlarida G'ijduvon, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondor, va Qorako'l tumanlari manfaatdor tashkilot hamda mahalla vakillarini ishtirokini tashkil etishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so'raymiz.

Ilova 1 varaqda.

Hamkorligingiz uchun minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.

Hurmat bilan,

Direktor

MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"



J. Ismailov

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Tel.: +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIK/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'ilma qishlog'i	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Turli guruh vakillari ishtirokida alohida uchrashuvlar o'tkazish: erkaklar, ayollar, zaif guruh vakillari (qaniylar, nogironligi bo'lgan shaxslar va o'g'ir sharoitdagi oilalar)
G'ijduvon tuman hokimiyati	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va G'ijduvon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Bash – Qorako'l HEUT yo'nalishi			
Peshku tuman hokimiyati	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Peshku davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Shofirkon tuman hokimiyati	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Shofirkon davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari va ta'sir ostidagi fermer xo'jaliklari
Jondor tuman hokimiyati	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Jondor tuman davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Romiton tuman hokimiyati	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Qorako'l tuman hokimiyati	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Hokimlik binosi	Hokimlik/davlat idoralari: Hududiy elektr tarmoqlari, Uztransgaz AJ, Uztelecom, Temir yo'l vakillari va Buxoro davlat o'rmonchilik vakillari
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon mahalla aholisi vakillari va Qorako'l pod-stansiyasi yaqinida joylashgan mahalliy tadbirkorlar	02.07.2022 14:30-16:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoatchilik vakillari: Ayollar va zaif aholi guruh vakillari bilan alohida uchrashuv o'tkazish
Jonkeldi 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Qishloq aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zaif guruh vakillari
Qalata qishlog'i	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Mahalliy maktab binosi	Qishloq aholisi turli guruh vakillari: erkaklar, ayollar va zaif guruh vakillari

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JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

100077, Tashkent, M. Ulugbek region, Chust Street, house No: 10a. TIN: 303454532, BIC: 00401
Bank: «AT Alohqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

No: JEC-OUT-22-229

Date: 06.06.2022

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500MW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW OHTL

To Bukhara region mayor B.K. Zaripov

JSC National Electric Network of Uzbekistan has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with FE 'ACWA Power Bash Wind' LLC (Tashkent) and FE 'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent). This is based on the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 and No. 5001 dated 23.02.2021 on measures to implement the investment of the Project on construction of 500MW wind power plants in Gijduvon and Peshku districts of Bukhara region. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of 500MW Wind Farms in Gijduvon and Peshku districts.

The project also includes the development of 500kV single circuit Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTLs) that will run from Dzhankeldy Project site to Bash Project site (128.5 km) and from Bash Project site to the Karakul substation (162 km). The alignment of the OHTLs has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) & Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are expected to provide Project finance for the Bash & Dzhankeldy Wind Farms and OHTLs. Based on the requirements of these institutions, the Projects are required to undertake Environmental & Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) information disclosure and stakeholder engagement. This process is mandatory to reach Financial Close (FC).

Considering the above, we kindly seek your support in organising public disclosure meetings from June 27th 2022 to July 5th 2022 with stakeholders and community members of Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts according to the timeline provided in the table below (Annex 1 and 2).

Thank you very much and we look forward to your response.

Yours Sincerely,

Director

J.Ismailov

MChJ "Juru Energy Consulting"

For further information: Zilola Kazakova
z.kazakova@juruenergy.com
Tel. +998 90 515 03 92
Tel. +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	DATE AND TIME	VENUE	PARTICIPANTS
Bash Wind Farm Project Area			
Agitma village	27.06.2022 10:00-13:00	Local school	Separate meetings will be held with different target groups in the village: men, women, vulnerable groups such as the elderly and people living with disabilities, poor households
Gijduvan district municipality	29.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Gijduvan State Forestry
Bash - Karakul OHTL Route			
Peshku Municipality	29.06.2022 14:00-15:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Peshku State Forestry
Shofirkon Municipality	30.06.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	With municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Shofirkon State Forestry, affected farmer
Jondor Municipality	30.06.2022 15:00-16:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Jondor district State Forestry
Romitan Municipality	01.07.2022 10:00-11:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Bukhara State Forestry
Karakul Municipality	01.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Bukhara State Forestry
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon communities including local commercial enterprises near Karakul sub-station	02.07.2022 14:30-18:00	Community office	General public: Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable groups
Dzhankeldy WF & OHTL			
Dzhankeldy Village	02.07.2022 11:00-12:30	Local school	With different groups of villages: men, women and vulnerable groups.
Kalaata Village	02.07.2022 14:00-15:30	Local school	With different groups of villages: men, women, vulnerable groups

MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI

JURU ENERGY CONSULTING

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Bank: «AT Aloqabank Atlas KXKM» A/N: 20208000400502375001

№: JEC-OUT-22-261

Navoi viloyati hokimligiga

Sana: 20.06.2022

Ma'lumot: Jonkeldy 500MW ShES

Bash-Jonkeldi 500MW HEUT

“O‘zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari” AJ “ACWA Power Bash Wind” MChJ (Toshkent) XK va “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” MChJ (Toshkent) XK bilan 25 yillik elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Mazkur shartnoma O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi 5003-son va 5001-sonli “Buxoro viloyatining G‘ijduvon va Peshku tumanlarida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish loyahasini investitsiyalashni amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida”gi qaroriga asosan amalga oshiriladi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda G‘ijduvon va Peshku tumanlarida quvvati 500 MVt bo‘lgan shamol elektr stansiyalarini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.

Shuningdek, Jonkeldi loyihasi maydonidan Bash loyiha maydonigacha (128,5 km) va Bash loyihasi maydonidan Qorako‘l podstansiyasigacha (162 km) bo‘lgan 500 kV kuchlanishli bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini (HEUT) ishlab chiqishni ham o‘z ichiga oladi. “O‘zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari” aksiyadorlik jamiyati tomonidan havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlarini o‘tkazish va tarmoq Qorako‘ldagi mavjud podstansiyaga ulanishi tasdiqlangan.

Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki (OTB) va Investitsiyalarni Kafolatlash Bo‘yicha Ko‘p Tomonlama Agentlik (MIGA) tomonidan Bash va Jonkeldi shamol stansiyalari va havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari uchun loyihalarni moliyalashtirishi kutilmoqda. Ushbu institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalar Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta’sirni baholash (AITB) ma’lumotlarini oshkor etish va manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilishlari shart. Bu jarayon Moliyaviy yakunlashga erishish uchun majburiydir.

Sizga shuni ma’lum qilamizki, 500MW quvvatga ega Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasi hamda Bash-Jonkeldi havo elektr uzatish tarmog‘i uchun Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta’sirni baholash hisoboti yakunlandi hamda Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki (YeTTB), Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki (OTB) va ACWA Power MChJning rasmiy veb-saytlarida ommaga oshkor etildi.

Shu munosabat bilan, Sizdan Loyiha ta’sir doirasidagi va ta’sir doirasida bo‘lishi mumkin bo‘lgan tegishli tashkilotlarga (ilovaga asosan) quyidagi veb-saytlar orqali AITB hisoboti bo‘yicha xabardor qilishda amaliy yordam berishingizni so‘raymiz.

Oshkor etilgan hujjatlarning rasmiy sahifasi quyida berilgan:

	Jonkeldi ShES
YeTTB	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
OTB	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

Manfaatdor tashkilotlar ro‘yxati ilovada berilmoqda.

Hurmat bilan,

**“Juru Energy Consulting”
MChJ direktori**



J.Ismailov

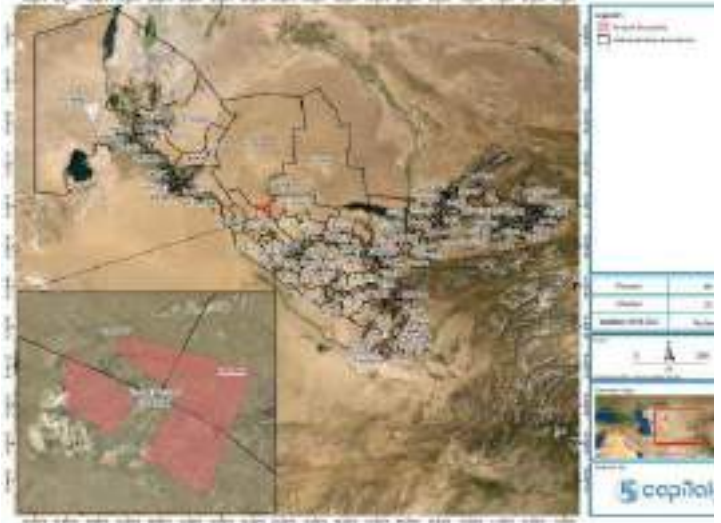
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Manfaatdor tashkilotlar ro'yxati

Konimex tumani hokimligi
Konimex tumani Kadastr agentligi
Konimex tumani Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish boshqarmasi
Konimex tumani Sanitariya-epidemiologik osoyishtalik va jamoat salomatligi hizmati
Karak-Ata MCHJ

APPENDIX B – ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BROCHURES & PPTs



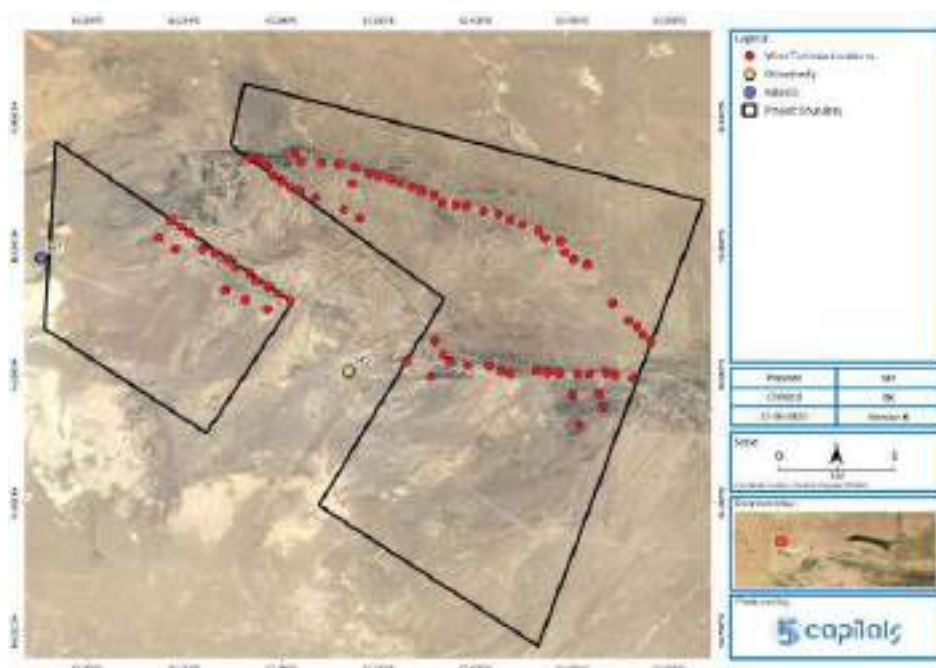
DZHANKELDY 500MW WIND FARM

Introduction

The Uzbekistan Government Energy Strategy is set to increase renewable energy in Uzbekistan in order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district of Bukhara region. The Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5 MW each.

The Project also includes the development of a 128.5 km Dzhankeldy-Bash Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV, together with a grid interconnection with Bash Project with a 162 km OHTL with the rating of 500kV connecting both projects.

Wind Turbine Layout (79 wind turbines)



What is a Wind Turbine?

A wind turbine is a power generating device that converts energy from the wind into electricity as wind turns the blades of the turbine, which is connected to a generator. The generator feeds into the sub-station through a series of cables and then onwards into the National Grid.

Construction Activities

Construction activities will include the transportation of wind farm components to the site, site preparation, construction of temporary facilities like offices, accommodation facilities, land clearance at the wind turbines footprint and erection of the wind turbines.

Operational Phase activities

The project will generate 500MW of power that will connect into the national grid and will be operational for 25 years.

The tentative key timelines and dates are provided in the table below.

Key project milestones and dates (tentative)

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What will be the positive impacts of the project?

The positive construction and operational phase impacts of the Wind Farm will include:

- Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas energy production which generate air emissions such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to climate change . The clean renewable energy will contribute towards national & global climate change goals.
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on the project requirements (refer to FAQ 7 below for more details).
- Purchase of construction materials and food resources locally (based on project needs) and due to spending from the 700 – 1000 workers during the construction phase.

2. What will be the ecological impacts of the Project?

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- There will be habitat loss of less than 1% of the 280 hectares allocated to the Project due to construction of access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation etc.
 - To manage this, the project will adhere to strict buffer zones around the turbines, access roads & sub-station areas etc.
 - In addition, post-construction habitat restoration of all affected areas will be undertaken to restore the natural habitat condition.

- Biodiversity loss in relation to flora and fauna will be minimised by:
 - Undertaking pre-construction surveys and monitoring to better inform the appropriate mitigation.
 - Collection & translocation of any remaining sensitive species such as reptiles before the start of construction.
 - Flora conservation through seed collection & restoration of areas after the construction phase.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

- Collision of birds & bats with the wind turbines to be managed through:
 - Location of wind turbines at least 750m from known active nesting birds of prey and where not possible ACWA Power has committed to upfront shut down on demand.
 - Livestock Management Plan (in consultation with all herders & Dzhankeldy LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks within the area of wind turbines.
 - Adaptive management & monitoring of turbine operation to prevent/minimise collisions.

3. What will the noise impacts be during the operational phase of the wind farm?

The noise impact on communities living near the Project site (Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages) will be unlikely as shown by noise assessments and modelling undertaken for the wind farm. It will be possible to hear the turbines if you are in close proximity to the site but this will not be harmful to people or animals.

Noise impacts on herders with structures within the project site will be managed through the implementation of the Uzbekistan 1km Health Protection Zone & resettlement to suitable alternative grazing land.

4. What will be landscape & visual, shadow & flicker impacts?

These impacts would potentially impact herders with structures within the project site, however these will be resettled, with their agreement, to suitable alternative land before the start of the construction process.

5. Will the project have any community health & safety impacts?

Potential impacts relating to safety security such as movement of traffic, moving of heavy equipment and machinery (during construction) will be managed through community safety campaigns and access restriction to construction areas. In addition, the communities will have access to a grievance mechanism to report any health & safety concerns or any other grievances.

During the operational phase, risks associated with ice on the wind turbines blades will be managed through installation of ice detectors on the blades and posting of warning signs.

6. What will be the potential workforce influx risks to communities?

The social risks relating to worker influx could potentially include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture and gender-based violence & sexual harassment etc, in the absence of any controls. These impacts will be prevented through local recruitment and implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.

There will be zero tolerance to any form of gender-based violence & harassment (GBVH) and/or any retaliation and harassment towards communities. ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of such instances & providing support to those involved and ensuring that their dignity, respect & confidentiality is maintained. There will be no retaliation

and harassment to those who report any cases. This process has been managed successfully by ACWA Power on many other project sites.

7. Will there be local employment opportunities?

The project is expected to employ a workforce of about 700 – 1000 personnel during the construction phase. About 350-500 will be employed from within Uzbekistan and local communities will also be considered in the recruitment process based on their skills and qualifications. The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages on the employment of local workers. ACWA Power and Contractor will also notify local communities on job announcements and the application process.

The operational phase will employ approximately 35-40 personnel for the wind farm. The recruitment process will also be based on qualification.

There will be an implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns etc during the construction & operational phase of the Project.

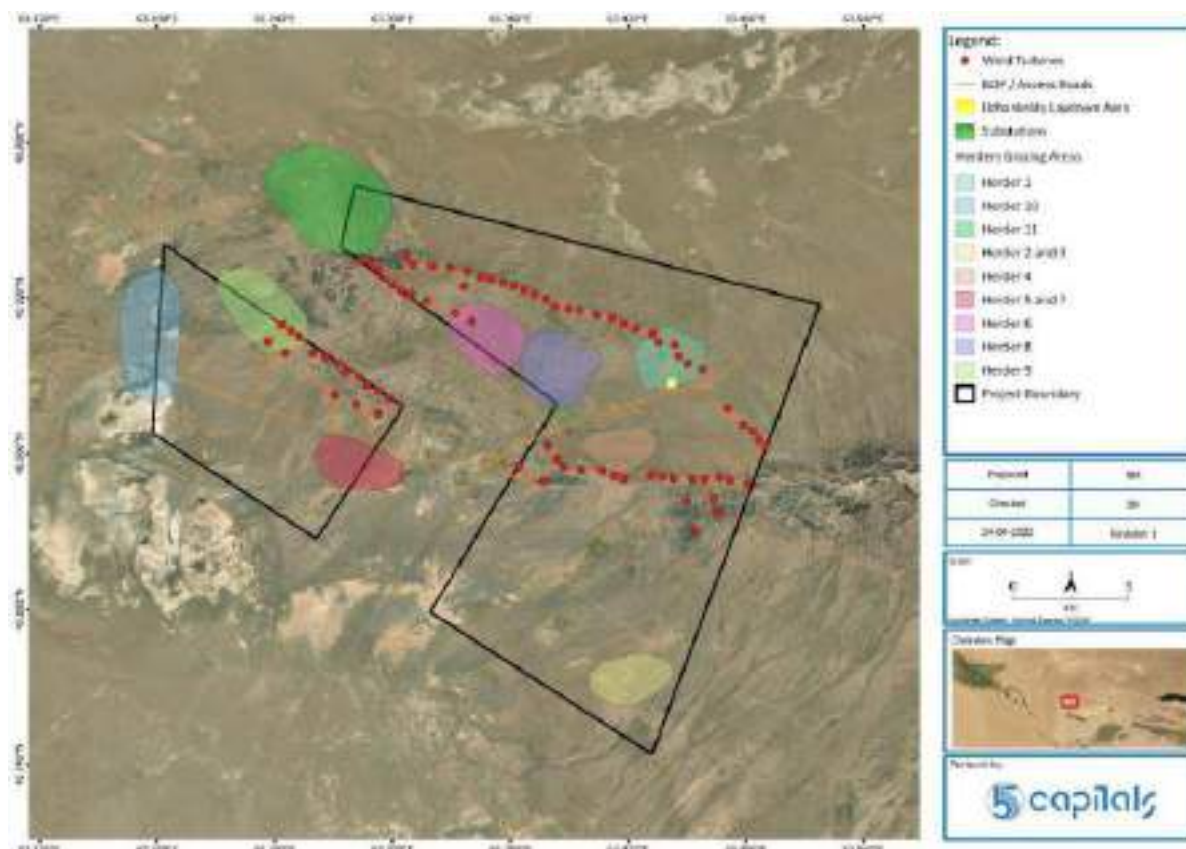
8. Will the construction of the wind farm impact grazing land?

Access to the project site will be temporarily restricted during the project construction phase which will last for 2 years due to health and safety risk posed to herders and their livestock by moving equipment and machinery. Temporary restriction to the site will also limit interactions between the 700-1000 workers and local communities.

The physical and economic displacement of herders with structures within the site & loss of grazing land will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of grazing land. The herders will also be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan.

The permanent land impact from the construction of the wind farm facilities will only account for 0.01% of the available grazing land. Grazing of livestock will be possible outside of the areas within the project structures such as wind turbines, sub-station etc.

Location of the project facilities within grazing areas



Grievances & Feedback

There will be on-going dialogue with communities through Stakeholder Engagement Plan & provision of a grievance mechanism.

- The grievance mechanism will be available throughout the construction & operational phase of the project & will be free of charge, transparent & without any fear of reprisal to those who use it.
- The Project will also hire a Community Liaison Officer who will engage the communities regarding different issues and also address their complaints.

If you have any comments, complaints, concerns or require additional information regarding the project, please contact the project personnel through the details provided below.

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email : Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work : +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13 th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 905150392	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
Zilola Kazakova – Principal Consultant	Work: +998 712020440	
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Social Specialist	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 914777090 Work: +998 712020440	

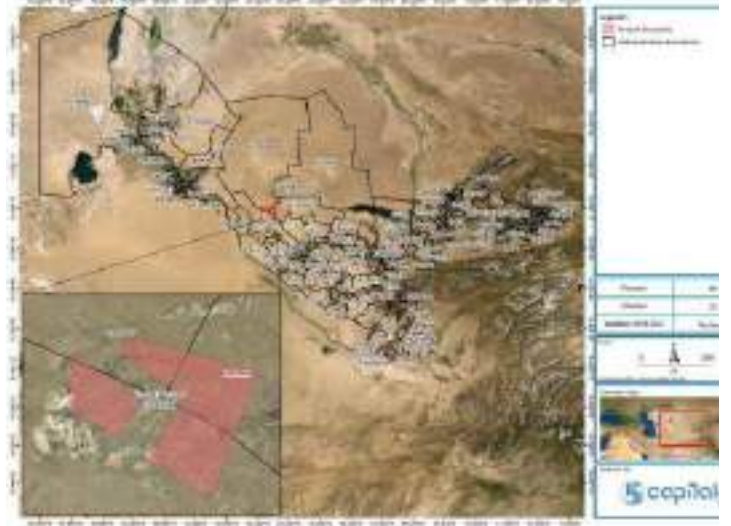
Project Information

Hard copies of the Environmental & Social Impact Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be found in the following areas.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Kalaata Village	Activist of Kalaata village, Contact person Boltaboyev Turixan
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Uaysov Perdeshe's settlement/home
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality Contact Person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners

All project documents can also be accessed through the links provided below.

	WEBSITE LINK
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



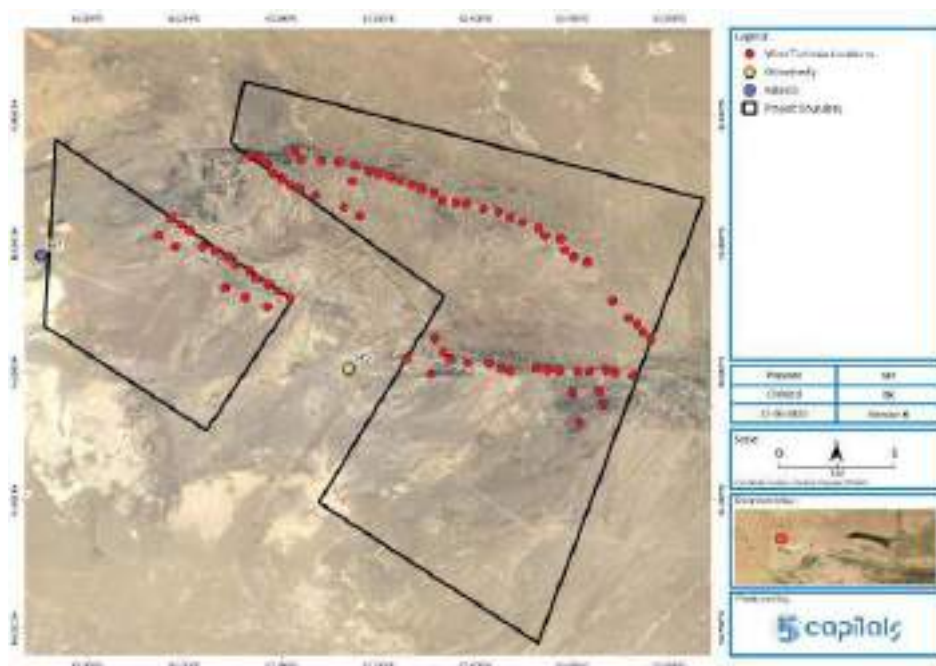
JONKELDI 500MVt SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

Kirish

O'zbekiston hukumati ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarni ishlatishdan voz kechish/kamaytirish maqsadida O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini ko'paytirishni maqsad qilgan. Ushbu islohot doirasida ACWA Power kompaniyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshku tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasini ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyiha har biri 6,5 MVt quvvatga ega 79 ta shamol turbinasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Loyiha, shuningdek, quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l havo elektr uzatish (HEUL) liniyasi va unga quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 128.5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish (HEUL) liniyasini birlashtirishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Shamol turbinalarining joylashish sxemasi (79ta shamol turbinasi)



Shamol turbinasi nima?

Shamol turbinasi - bu energiya ishlab chiqaruvchi qurilma bo'lib, shamol, generatorga ulangan turbinaning parraklarini aylantirganda shamol energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantiradi. Generator bir qator kabellar orqali kichik stansiyaga ulangan bo'lib, xosil bo'lgan elektr energiya avval kichik stansiyaga keyin esa milliy tarmoqqa ulanadi.

Qurilish jarayoni

Qurilish faoliyati shamol stansiyasining tarkibiy qismlarini ob'ektga olib borish, maydonni tayyorlash, ofislar, turar joy binolari kabi vaqtinchalik ob'ektlarni qurish, shamol turbinalari joylashadigan joyni tozalash va shamol turbinalarini o'rnatishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Eksploatatsiya jarayoni

Loyiha milliy tarmoqqa ulanadigan quvvati 500 MVtga teng elektr energiya ishlab chiqaradi va 25 yil davomida ishlaydi.

Loyihaning amalga oshirish asosiy sanalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Loyihaning asosiy bosqichlari va taxminiy sanalari

BOSQICHLAR	SANA
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi, Investitsiya shartnomasi)	24-Yanvar 2021
Prezident qarori	22-Fevral 2021
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	19 va 23 Mart 2021
Davom etish uchun cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	1-Aprel 2022
Davom etish uchun to'liq bildirishnoma (FNTF)	1-Iyul 2022
Mobilizatsiya	8-Iyul 2022
Shamol turbinalarni o'rnatish	2-Noyabr 2022
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	1-Dekabr 2022
Podstantsiyani simlash (elektr tarmog'ini o'rnatish)	1-Aprel 2023
Tarmoqqa ulanish	23-Iyul 2023
Rejalashtirilgan tijorat faoliyati sanasi (COD)	31-Dekabr 2023
Loyihaning to'liq ishga tushish vaqti (COD)	31-Mart 2024

Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

1. Loyihaning ijobiy ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Shamol stansiyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichlarining ijobiy ta'sirlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga muvofiq, qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali quvvatni diversifikatsiya qilish.
- Iqlim o'zgarishiga asosiy hissa qo'shadigan karbonat angidrid kabi havo emissiyasini keltirib chiqaradigan ko'mir va gaz energiyasi ishlab chiqarish kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga bo'lgan zaruratni kamaytirish. Toza qayta tiklanadigan energiya milliy va global iqlim o'zgarishi maqsadlariga hissa qo'shadi.
- Loyiha talablari asosida mahalliy aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (ko'p berilgan savollarning 7 bo'limiga qarang).
- Qurilish materiallari va oziq-ovqat resurslarini mahalliy darajada sotib olish (loyiha ehtiyojlaridan kelib chiqqan holda) va qurilish bosqichida 700-1000 ishchidan sarflangan mablag'lar hisobidan.

2. Loyihaning ekologik ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

QURILISH JARAYONIDA

- Loyihaga ajratilgan 280 gektar yer maydoni, yani ushbu maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstantsiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.
 - Buni boshqarish uchun loyiha turbinalar, kirish yo'llari va kichik stansiya hududlari atrofidagi qat'iy bufer zonalarga amal qiladi.
 - Bundan tashqari, tabiiy yashash muhitini tiklash uchun barcha zarar ko'rgan hududlarning qurilishdan keyin yashash joylarini tiklash amalga oshiriladi.
- O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga nisbatan bioxilma-xillikning yo'qolishi quyidagi yo'llar bilan minimallashtiriladi:

- Tegishli yumshatish chora-tadbirlari ishlab chiqishdan oldin zarur bo'lgan o'rganish va monitoring ishlarini olib borish.
- Qurilish boshlanishidan oldin sudralib yuruvchilar kabi qolgan sezgir turlarni yig'ish va ko'chirish.
- Qurilish bosqichidan keyin urug'larni yig'ish va hududlarni tiklash orqali florani saqlash.

EKSPLUATATSIYA JARAYONIDA

- Qushlar va ko'r shapalaklarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi quyidagi yo'llar bilan boshqariladi:
 - Loyiha turbinalarini uya quruvchi yirtqich qushlar uyalarini joylashuvidan kamida 750 metr uzoqlikda joylashtirish. Buning imkonini bo'lmagan joylarda ACWA Power turbinaning faoliyat ko'rsatishini, oldindan, to'xtatish majburiyatini olingan.
 - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasi (barcha chorvadorlar va Jonkeldi MChJ bilan kelishilgan holda) shamol turbinalari hududida kalxatlar yashash tarzi va ular bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun.
 - Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish/minimallashtirish uchun turbinaning ishlashini kuzatish.

3. Shamol elektr stansiyasining ishlash bosqichida shovqin ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Shamol stansiyasining shovqinini baholash va modellashtirish natijasiga ko'ra loyiha maydoniga yaqin joylashgan (Jonkeldi va Qalaata qishloqlari) aholi punktlariga shamol elektr stansiyasidan shovqin ta'siri bo'lishi ehtimoli deyarli yo'q. Agar siz loyiha hududiga yaqin bo'lsangiz, turbinalarni ishlash jarayonidagi shovqinni eshitishingiz mumkin, ammo bu odamlar yoki hayvonlar uchun zararli bo'lmaydi.

Loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga shovqin ta'siri 1 km uzoqlikdagi sanitariya himoya hududini qo'llash va tegishli muqobil yaylovlarga ko'chirish orqali boshqariladi.

4. Landshaft va vizual, soya bilan bog'liq qanday ta'sirlar bo'ladi?

Ushbu ta'sirlar loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir qilishi mumkin, ammo ular qurilish jarayoni boshlanishidan oldin ularning roziligi bilan boshqa mos keladigan muqobil yerlarga ko'chiriladi.

5. Loyiha jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'sir qiladimi?

Qurilish jarayonida transport harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning harakatlanishi kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi kompaniyalari va qurilish maydonlariga kirishni cheklash orqali boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, jamoalar har qanday sog'liq va xavfsizlik muammolari yoki boshqa shikoyatlar haqida xabar berish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Ekspluatatsiya jarayonida shamol turbinalari qanotlaridagi muz bilan bog'liq xavflar parraklarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish va ogohlantirish belgilarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi.

6. Loyiyaning ijtimoiy xavflari qanday bo'ladi?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderni asoslangan zo'ravonlik, jinsiy zo'ravonlik va hokazolarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bunday ta'sirlar mahalliy ishga yollash va mahalliy madaniyat hamda turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish orqali oldini olinadi.

Genderni asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning (GBVH) har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik ta'minlanadi. ACWA Power genderni asoslangan har qanday zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish majburiyatini oladi, shu bilan birga bunday holatlar haqida xabar berishni rag'batlantiradi va ishtirokchilarni qo'llab-quvvatlaydi hamda ularning qadr-qimmatini, hurmati va maxfiyligi saqlanishini ta'minlaydi. Ushbu jarayon ACWA Power tomonidan ko'plab boshqa loyiha maydonlarida muvaffaqiyatli boshqarildi.

7. Mahalliy aholi uchun ish joylari bo'ladimi?

Loyiha qurilish bosqichida taxminan 700-1000 nafar ishchi kuchini jalb qilish kutilmoqda. Bundan taxminan 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan ishga olinadi va mahalliy jamiyat vakillari ularning bilim-ko'nikmalari va malakasi asosida ishga qabul qilish jarayonida hisobga olinadi. Ijrochi Jonkeldi va Qalaata qishloqlaridagi mahalliy ma'muriyat va mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ish bilan ta'minlash masalalari bo'yicha maslahatlashishi talab qilinadi.

Shamol elektr stantsiyasining ishlash bosqichida taxminan 35-40 kishi jalb qilinadi. Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni ham ishchilarning malakasi asosida amalga oshiriladi.

Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat, tashvish va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi amalga oshiriladi.

8. Shamol stantsiyasining qurilishi yaylovlarga ta'sir qiladimi?

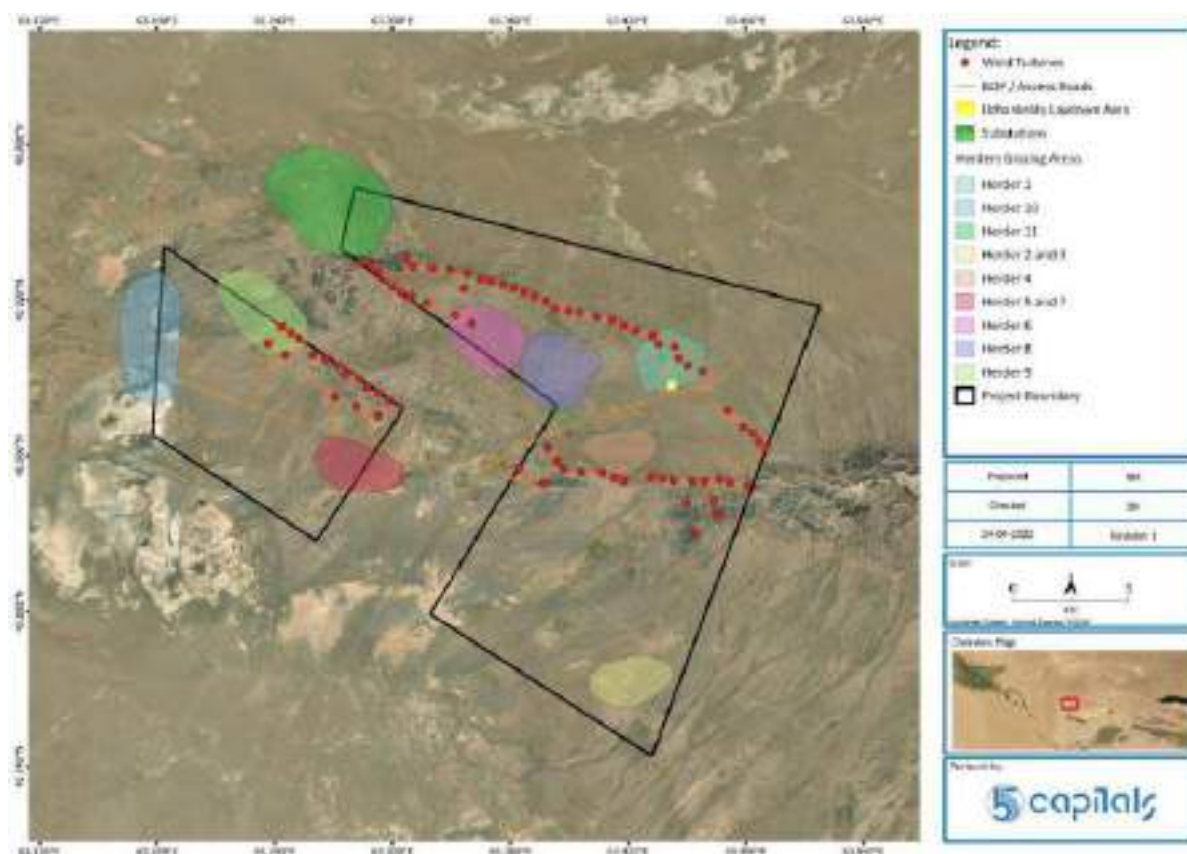
2 yil davom etadigan loyiha qurilish bosqichida chorvadorlar va ularning chorva mollari uchun harakatlanadigan asbob-uskunalar va mexanizmlar, sog'lig'i va xavfsizligiga xavf tug'dirishi sababli loyiha maydoniga kirish vaqtincha cheklanadi. Loyiha maydoniga vaqtinchalik cheklov, shuningdek, 700-1000 ishchi va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni ham cheklaydi.

Loyiha yuzasidan jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chish ta'siri ostida bo'lgan chorvadorlarning mulki qoplanib berish hamda mahrum yerlarining evaziga yangi yaylov yerlariga ko'chirish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha yuzasidan chorvadorlarning turmush tarzi buzulmasligi maqsadida ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi.

Shamol elektr stantsiyalarini qurish natijasida yaylov maqsadida ishlatiladigan yerning 0,01% ga ta'sir qiladi.

Chorva mollarini boqish shamol turbinalari, kichik stansiya va boshqa loyiha tuzilmalari hududidan tashqarida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Loyiha ob'ektlarining yaylov maydonida joylashishi



Shikoyat va fikr-mulohazalar

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ta'minlash orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot olib boriladi.

- Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va foydalanish bosqichida mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu tizim mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday choralar qo'llanilmaydi.
- Loyiha shuningdek, turli masalalar bo'yicha mahalliy aholini jalb qiladigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha xodimni yollaydi.

Agar sizda loyihaga bog'liq biror fikr, shikoyat, xavotiringiz bo'lsa, yoki loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumotga ega bo'lmoqchi bo'lsangiz, quyida keltirilgan ma'lumotlar orqali loyiha hodimlariga murojaat qiling.

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA	MANZIL
ACWA Power (Loyihani ishlab chiquvchi) Sherzod Onarkulov Biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bosh menejer	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefon raqami: +998 71 238 9960 Uyali aloqa: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 107-B, Amir Temur ko'chasi, Toshkent, Uzbekistan
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Pudratchi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh konsultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 905150392 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 914777090 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

Ma'lumot

Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirning texnik bo'lmagan xulosasi (NTS), manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi (SEP) va ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi (RAP) bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha loyiha ma'lumotlarini quyidagi manzillardan topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Aloqa uchun: Mahalla raisi – Muhammad Kamolov
Qalaata qishlog'i	Qalaata qishlog'i faoli – Boltaboyev Turixon
Loyiha hududi cho'ponlari	Hisobotni Uaysov Perdeshe cho'pon xonadonidan olishingiz mumkin
Peshko' tumani hokimiyati	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiya boshqarmasi Aloqa Uchun Shaxs: Sultonov Abdulaziz
Loyiha hududiga yaqin konlar	AITB hisoboti to'plamining rasmiy web sahifalari har bir kon egalari xatlar orqali yuborildi.

Loyihaning barcha hujjatlari va tayyorlangan hisobotlari bilan quyida keltirilgan havolalar orqali ham tanishish mumkin.

	VEBSAYT
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

OHTL BROCHURE



**DZHANKELDY 500MW WIND FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH 500KV SINGLE
CIRCUIT OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE)**

Introduction

The Uzbekistan Government Energy Strategy is set to increase renewable energy in Uzbekistan in order to reduce the reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas. As part of this strategy, ACWA Power is developing Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project in Peshku district and Bash 500MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. Each Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5MW each.

The Projects also include the development of Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km and Bash-Karakul 162 km Overhead Transmission Lines (OHTL) that will be shared between ACWA Power Bash 500MW and ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farms. The OHTL will go through eight districts which will include Peshku, Konimekh, Gijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, Romitan, Jondor and Karakul districts as shown in the figure below.

Location of the Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL 128.5km and Bash– Karakul 162km OHTL



The OHTL alignment has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to a substation in Bash 500 MW Wind Farm.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction activities will include transportation & delivery of equipment/machinery and OHTL components, site preparation, construction of platforms for overhead transmission line towers, assembly of the towers etc.

The tentative key timelines and dates are provided in the table below.

Key project milestones and dates (tentative)

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTF)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

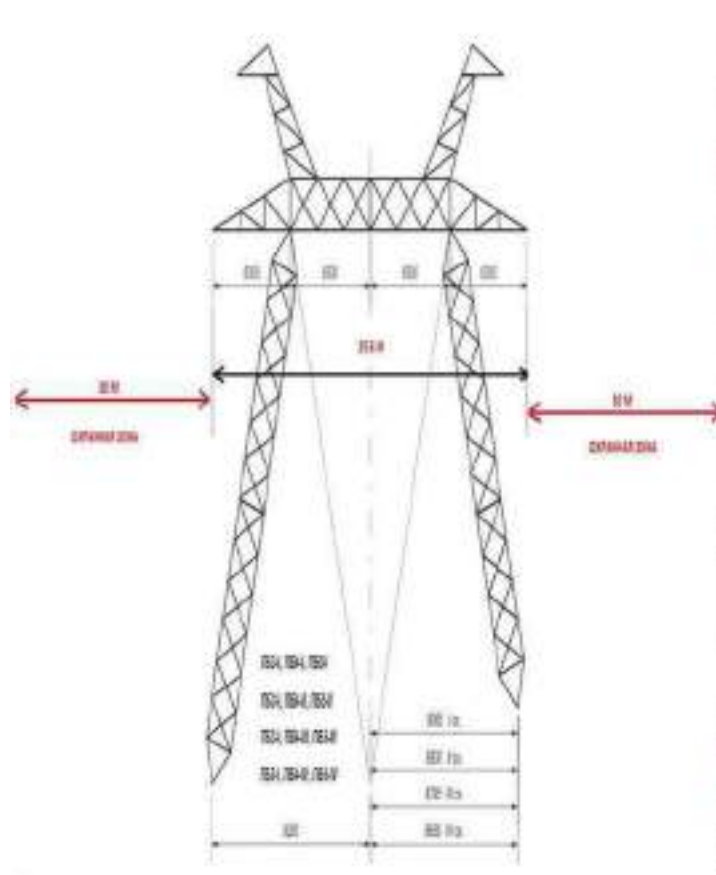
OPERATIONAL PHASE ACTIVITIES

The OHTL will be operated & maintained by NEGU. Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required for this purpose, however, both preventive & corrective maintenance will be undertaken at the OHTL.

RIGHT OF WAY

A right of Way (RoW) will be implemented in order to provide a safety margin between the high-voltage lines and surrounding structures & vegetation. It will also provide a path for ground-based inspections, access to transmission towers and other line components if repairs are needed. The Dzhankeidy-Bash OHTL will have a RoW of 85m which will also include the 30m health protection zone as required by law.

Illustration of the Width of Right of Way



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

1. What will be the positive impacts of the overhead transmission line?

The positive construction and operational phase impacts of the transmission line will include:

- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure.
- Employment opportunities for local communities based on the project requirements (refer to FAQ 4 below for more details).
- Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

2. What will be the ecological impacts of the Project?

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

- There will be habitat loss relating to land impacts & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line (OHTL) tower locations. These will be managed through:
 - The OHTL is aligned in areas with modified habitat (such as access roads, existing OHTL) as far as practicable to minimise disturbance of new habitat.
 - Pre-construction surveys to identify animals along the overhead transmission line footprint & suitable areas to relocate them.
 - Construction areas will be restricted to areas of tower location.
 - Restoration of habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

There will be potential risk for birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL. These will be managed through:

- Inclusion of bird visual diverters;
- Integration of bird-safe design for appropriate wire spacing;
- Insulator types to provide safe perching platforms; and
- Implementation of post-construction monitoring.

3. Will the landscape change as a result of the construction of the OHTL?

Yes, the erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape although the OHTL is mostly routed through uninhabited desert districts.

4. Will there be employment opportunities for the local communities?

The construction of the OHTL will require approximately 50-100 personnel during the construction phase. In addition to this, the construction of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm will employ between 700 -1000 workers during the construction phase. About 350-500 of these will be employed from within Uzbekistan (including communities along the OHTL) based on their skills and qualifications. The contractor will be required to consult

with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in the employment of local workers. ACWA Power and Contractor will also notify local communities on job announcements and the application process.

Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase.

There will be an implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns etc during the construction & operational phase of the Project.

5. Will the project have any community health & safety impacts?

Potential impacts relating to safety security such as movement of traffic, moving of heavy equipment and machinery (during construction) will be managed through community safety campaigns and access restriction to construction areas. In addition, the communities will have access to a grievance mechanism to report any health & safety concerns or any other grievances.

During the operational phase, there will be potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines. Such risk will be managed through ensuring that the OHTL is designed in accordance with Uzbek requirements and maintained regularly. In addition, safety signals will be posted along the OHTL route.

6. What will be the potential workforce influx risks to communities?

The social risks relating to worker influx could potentially include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture and gender-based violence & sexual harassment etc, in the absence of any controls. These impacts will be prevented through local recruitment and implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life.

There will be zero tolerance to any form of gender-based violence & harassment (GBVH) and/or any form of retaliation and harassment towards communities. ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of such instances & providing support to those involved and ensuring that their dignity, respect & confidentiality is maintained. The process will also ensure there is no retaliation and harassment to those who report cases of GBVH. This process has been managed successfully by ACWA Power on many other project sites.

7. Will the construction & operation of the OHTL impact how I use my land?

The construction of the OHTL towers will lead to economic displacement. This will impact herders grazing along the alignment. Due to the small footprint of the OHTL towers it is expected that the impacts will be minor.

The minor impacts will be managed through compensation & implementation of livelihood programmes under the Project specific Resettlement Action Plan. Land use activities such as grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.

8. Will it be safe to live near the OHTL?

During the operational phase the OHTL will produce the normal Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) which are invisible lines of force that surround any electric device such as power lines. These will be managed through:

- Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductors in line with Uzbekistan law.
- Land users close to the 30m buffer will be provided with information on EMF risks.

Grievances & Feedback

There will be on-going dialogue with communities through Stakeholder Engagement Plan & provision of a grievance mechanism.

- The grievance mechanism will be available throughout the construction & operational phase of the project & will be free of charge, transparent & without any fear of reprisal to those who use it.
- The Project will also hire a Community Liaison Officer who will engage the communities regarding different issues and also address their complaints.

If you have any comments, complaints, concerns or require additional information regarding the project, please contact the project personnel through the details provided below.

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email : Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work : +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Principal Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 905150392 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Social Specialist	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 914777090 Work: +998 712020440	

Project Information

Hard copies of the Environmental & Social Impact Non-Technical Summary (NTS), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) can be found in the following areas.

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality. Contact person: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality, Contact person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Dzhankeldy village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality, Contact person: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC, Contact person: Hojaboyev Almurod and Yersailov Jenis
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat and Suleymanov Mirzobek

All project documents can also be accessed through the links provided below.

	WEBSITE LINK
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/



**JONKELDI 500MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR
STANSIYASI (JONKELDI-BASH 500KV BIR
ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI)**

Kirish

O'zbekiston hukumati ko'mir va gaz kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'ilarni ishlatishdan voz kechish/kamaytirish maqsadida O'zbekistonda qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarini ko'paytirishni maqsad qilgan. Ushbu islohot doirasida ACWA Power kompaniyasi Buxoro viloyatining Peshko' tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Jonkeldi Shamol elektr stansiyasini va G'ijduvon tumanlarida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihalarini ishlab chiqmoqda. Loyihalarning har biri 6,5 MVt quvvatga ega 79 ta shamol turbinasini o'z ichiga oladi.

Loyiha, shuningdek, quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 128.5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) va quvvati 500 kV bo'lgan 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l HEULni o'z ichiga oladi va bu HEULLari ACWA Power Bash 500 MVt ShES va ACWA Power Jonkeldi ShES o'rtasida taqsimlanadi. HEUL quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilganidek, Peshko', Konimex, G'ijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshko', Romitan, Jondor va Qorako'l tumanlarini o'z ichiga olgan sakkizta tumandan o'tadi.

Jonkeldi – Bash 128,5 km HEUL va Bash– Qorako'l 162 km HEULning joylashuvi



“O‘zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari” aksiyadorlik jamiyati tomonidan elektr tarmog‘ining trassasi tasdiqlangan va Bash 500 MVt ShESning podstansiyasiga ulanadi.

QURILISH FAOLIYATI

Qurilish ishlari asbob-uskunalar/mashinalar va HEUL komponentlarini tashish va yetkazib berish, elektr minoralari maydonini tayyorlash, havo uzatish liniyasi minoralari uchun platformalar qurish, minoralarni yig'ish va hokazolarni o'z ichiga oladi.

HEUL qurilishi uchun taxminiy sanalar quyidagi jadvalda keltirilgan.

Loyihaning asosiy bosqichlari va taxminiy sanalari

BOSQICHLAR	DATE
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi, Investitsiya shartnomasi)	24-Yanvar 2021
Prezident qarori	22-Fevral 2021
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi buyruqlar	19 va 23 Mart 2021
Davom etish uchun cheklangan bildirishnoma (LNTP)	1-Aprel 2022
Davom etish uchun to'liq bildirishnoma (FNTP)	1-Iyul 2022
Mobilizatsiya	8-Iyul 2022
Shamol turbinalarni o'rnatish	2-Noyabr 2022
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	1-Dekabr 2022
Podstantsiyani simlash (elektr tarmog'ini o'rnatish)	1-Aprel 2023
Tarmoqqa ulanish	23-Iyul 2023
Rejalashtirilgan tijorat faoliyati sanasi (COD)	31-Dekabr 2023
Loyihaning to'liq ishga tushish vaqti (COD)	31-Mart 2024

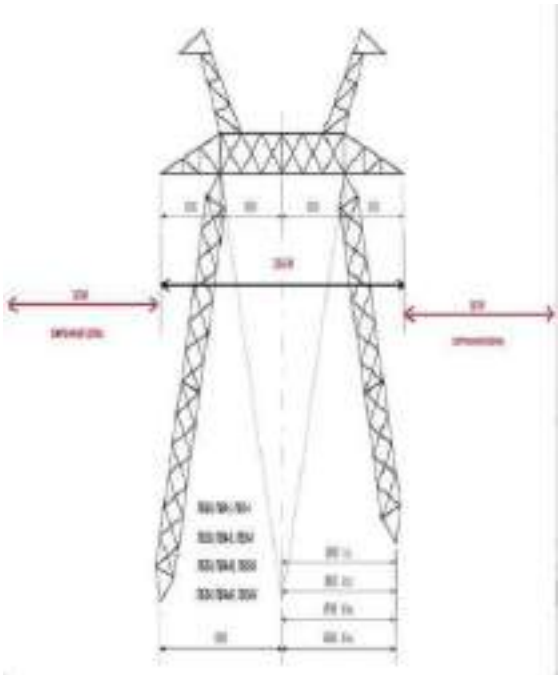
EKSPLUATATSIYA BOSQICHI

HEUL milliy elektr tarmoqlari tomonidan boshqariladi va xizmat ko'rsatiladi. Buning uchun maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi hodimlar talab qilinmaydi, biroq HEUL da profilaktik va tuzatuvchi texnik xizmat ko'rsatiladi.

SERVITUT

Yuqori kuchlanishli liniyalar va uning atrofidagi tuzilmalar va o'simliklar o'rtasida xavfsizlik chegarasini ta'minlash uchun servitut (RoW) qo'llaniladi. Shuningdek, u yerdagi tekshiruvlar uchun yo'lni ta'minlaydi, agar ta'mirlash kerak bo'lsa, elektr uzatish minoralari va boshqa liniya komponentlariga kirish mumkin. Jonkeldi-Bash HEUL uchun 85 metrlik servitut qo'llaniladi, shuningdek, u qonunchilikka binoan 30 m sog'liqni saqlash zonasini ham o'z ichiga oladi.

Servitut kengligi tasviri



Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

1. Havo uzatish liniyasining ijobiy ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

Elektr uzatish liniyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichining ijobiy ta'siri quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish.
- Loyiha talablari asosida mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (batafsilroq ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi FAQ 4-ga qarang).
- O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga muvofiq qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalarining ulushini oshirish orqali energiyani diversifikatsiya qilish.

2. Loyihaning ekologik ta'siri qanday bo'ladi?

QURILISH BOSQICHI JARAYONIDA

- Havo elektr uzatish liniyalari minoralari joylashgan joyda quruqlikka ta'sir qilish va yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylari ta'sir ostida qoladi va bu jarayon quyidagicha nazoratga olinadi:
 - HEUL yangi yashash muhitlariga ta'sirni kamaytirish maqsadida yashash muhiti o'zgargan maydonlarda (kirish yo'llari, mavjud HEUL) joylashtiriladi.
 - Elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ta'sir ostida qoladigan hayvonlarni aniqlash va ularni muqobil yer maydoniga ko'chirish.
 - Minoralar qurilish maydonlari o'rab olinadi va harakatlanish cheklanadi.
 - Qurilish bosqichi tugagandan so'ng yashash muhiti qayta tiklanadi.

EKSPLOATATSIYA JARAYONIDA

HEUL tufayli qushlarning to'qnashuvi va/yoki elektr toki urishi xavfi quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- Qushlarni vizual yo'naltiruvchi moslamalarni o'rnatish;
- Elektr simlarning orasidagi masofani qushlar uchun xavfsiz dizaynini ishlab chiqish.
- Xavfsiz qo'nish platformalarini ta'minlash uchun izolyator turlarini qo'llash;
- Qurilishdan keyingi monitoring ishlarini amalga oshirish.

3. HEUL qurilishi natijasida landshaft o'zgaradimi?

HEUL asosan aholi yashamaydigan cho'l tumanlari orqali o'tadi, biroq minoralarning o'rnatilishi landshaftning o'zgarishiga olib keladi.

4. Mahalliy aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari mavjudmi?

HEULni qurish bosqichi taxminan 50-100 xodimni talab qiladi. Bunga qo'shimcha ravishda, Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyasining qurilish bosqichida 700-1000 ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanadi. Ulardan 350-500 nafari mahorati malakasiga ko'ra O'zbekiston hududidan (shuningdek, HEUL yo'nalishi bo'ylab joylashgan mahalliy aholidan) ishga jalb etiladi. Pudratchi mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirishda mahalliy hokimiyat va mahalla raislari bilan maslahatlashuvlar olib borsihni talab etiladi. ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'lonlari va ariza berish jarayoni haqida habardor qiladi.

Eksploatatsiya bosqichida maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi xodimlar talab qilinmaydi. Loyihaning qurilish va eksploatatsiya bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyatlari, havotirlari va boshqa murojaatlarini yuborishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi amalga oshiriladi.

5. Loyiha jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligiga ta'sir qiladimi?

Avtomobillar harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning harakatlanishi (qurilish vaqtida) kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq potentsial ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi harakatlari va qurilish maydonlariga kirishni cheklash orqali boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, mahalliy aholi har qanday sog'liq va xavfsizlik muammolari yoki boshqa shikoyatlar haqida xabar berish uchun shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqish mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.

Eksploatatsiya bosqichida yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan bevosita aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki ta'siri ostida qolish bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf mavjud. Bunday potentsial ta'sirlar HEULning mahalliy talablarga ko'ra loyihalashtirish va doimiy nazorat qilish orqali nazorat qilinadi. Bundan tashqari, HEUL yo'nalishi bo'ylab xavfsizlik belgilari o'rnatiladi.

6. Mahalliy aholiga ishchi kuchi oqimining xavfi qanday bo'lishi mumkin?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderga asoslangan va maishiy zo'ravonlik va boshqalarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bu ta'sirlar mahalliy aholini ishga jalb qilish va ishchilarni mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini yo'lga qo'yish orqali boshqariladi. ACWA Power, maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash va bartaraf etishga intiladi, bunday holatlar haqida xabar bergan va jalb qilingan shaxslarni qo'llab-quvvatlashga va ularning qadr-qimmatini, hurmati va maxfiyligini ta'minlashga yordam beradi. Bu jarayon maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlari haqida xabar berganlarga nisbatan ta'qiblarni oldini olishni taminlaydi. Ushbu jarayon ACWA Power tomonidan boshqa ko'plab loyiha ob'ektlarida muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirilgan.

7. HEUL qurilishi va eksploatatsiyasi mening yerdan foydalanishimga ta'sir qiladimi?

HEUL minoralarining qurilishi iqtisodiy siljishga olib keladi. Bu HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir qiladi. HEUL minoralarining maydoni kichik bo'lganligi sababli, sezilarli ta'sir bo'lmaydi. Ta'sirlar kompensatsiya to'lash va Loyihaning ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi loyihasi doirasida turmush tarzini tiklash dasturini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi. HEULning eksploatatsiya bosqichida yaylovlardan chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

8. HEUL yaqinida yashash xavfsizmi?

Operatsion bosqichda HEUL elektr va magnit maydonni (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular elektr uzatish liniyalari kabi har qanday elektr moslamasini o'rab turgan ko'rinmas kuch chiziqlaridir. Bular quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonida 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshirish.
- 30 m bufer bo'ylab yaqin joylashgan yerdan foydalanuvchilarga EMF risklari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Shikoyat va fikr-mulohazalar

Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ishga tushurish orqali mahalliy aholi bilan doimiy muloqot yo'lga qo'yiladi.

- Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va operatsion bosqichida faoliyat ko'rsatadi va u bepul, shaffof va foydalanuvchilar uchun mutlaqo tahlikasiz.
- Loyiha davomida, shuningdek, mahalliy aholi bilan turli masalalar bo'yicha faoliyat yuritadigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan hodim yollanadi.

Agar Sizda loyiha bo'yicha izhoh, taklif va shikoyatlaringiz bo'lsa qo'shimcha ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi mas'ul shaxslarga va manzillarga murojaat qilishingiz mumkin.

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR	MANZILI
ACWA Power (Loyihani ishlab chiquvchi) Sherzod Onarkulov Biznesni rivojlantirish bo'yicha bosh menejer	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefon raqami : +998 71 238 9960 Uyali aloqa: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 107-B, Amir Temur ko'chasi, Toshkent, O'zbekistan
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa hodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Pudratchi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh konsultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 905150392 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekiston
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.jurayev@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 914777090 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot

Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirning texnik bo'lmagan xulosasi (NTS), manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi (SEP) va ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasi (RAP) bilan bog'liq qo'shimcha loyiha ma'lumotlarini quyidagi manzillarda topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
G'ijduvon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Sultonov Abduaziz
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Aloqa uchun: Mahalla raisi – Muhammad Kamolov
Konimex tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi Aloqa uchun: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata MChJ	MChJ vakili Aloqa uchun: Hojaboyev Almurod va Yersailov Jenis
HEUL bo'ylab faoliyat yurituvchi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat va Suleymanov Mirzobek chorvadorlarning vaqtinchalik yashash binolarida tanishish mumkin

Loyihaning barcha hujjatlari va tayyorlangan hisobotlari bilan quyida keltirilgan havolalar orqali ham tanishish mumkin

	WEB SAHIFA
European Bank for Reconstruction & Development	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-dzhankeldy-wpp-.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/

WIND FARM PRESENTATION



**DZHANKELDY 500 MW WIND
FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



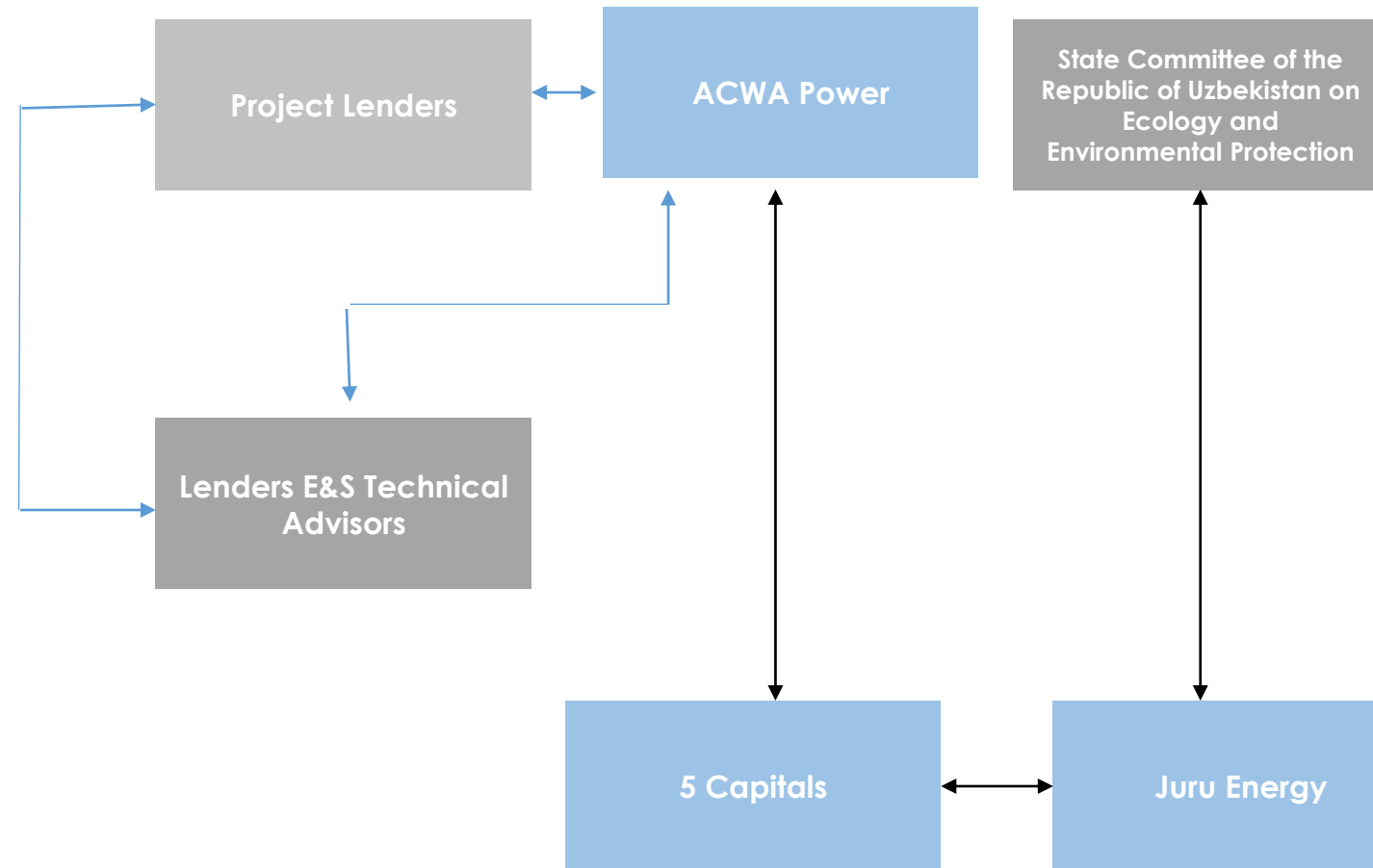
June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for the Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- To give an opportunity for national and local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To give an opportunity for affected Stakeholders and interested parties to comment on the ESIA findings; and

To provide project information on:

- Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
- Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
- Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits; and
- Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism.

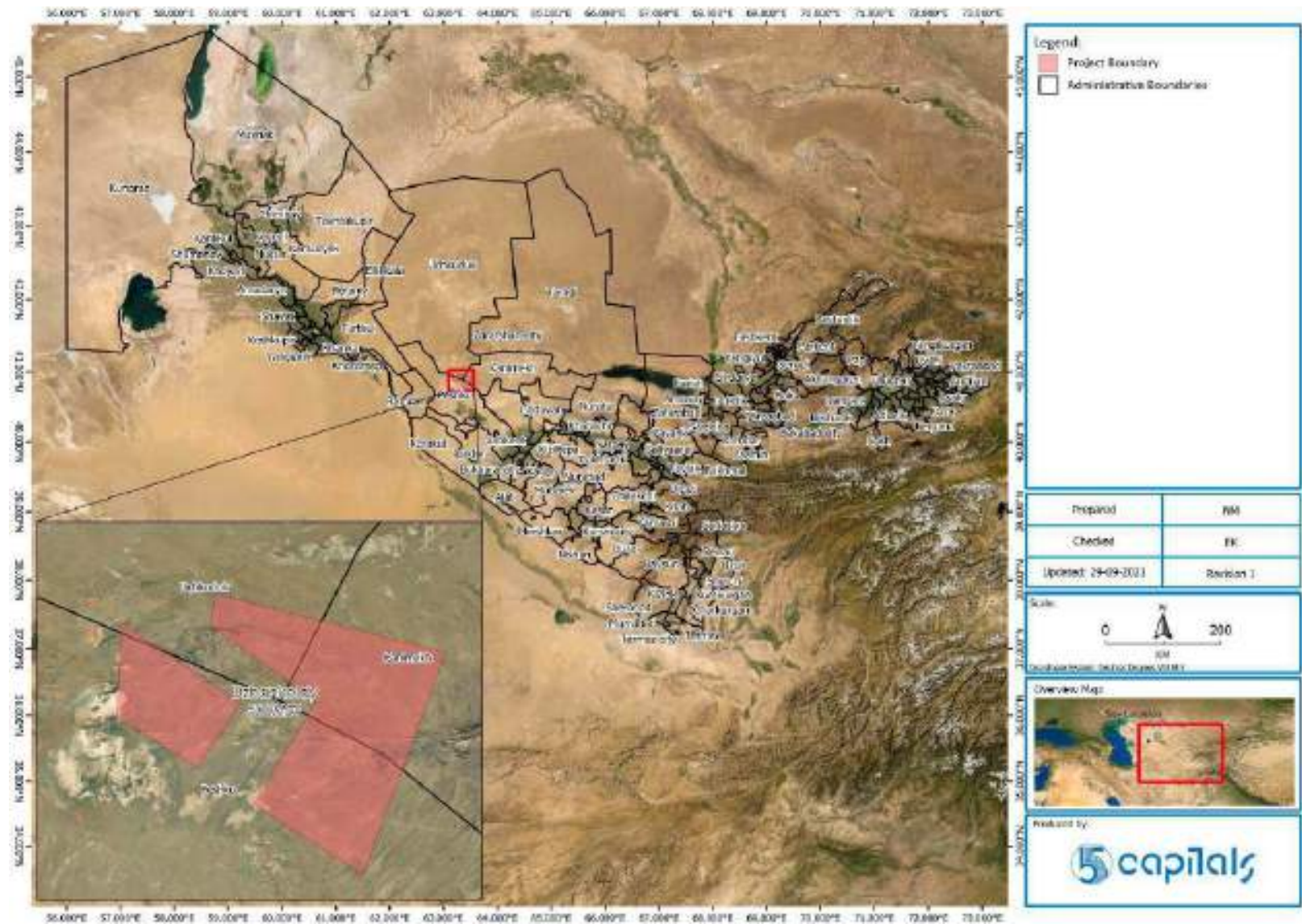
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Peshku district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
OFF-TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed (TBC)
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Lead Consultant) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Local Consultant) Chust Str. 10, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION



Geographical Location

Total Area

280 hectares.

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF is located on two land plots in Peshku district.

Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Peshku district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The western plot is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and approximately 370m west of Kalaata village.

Boundaries

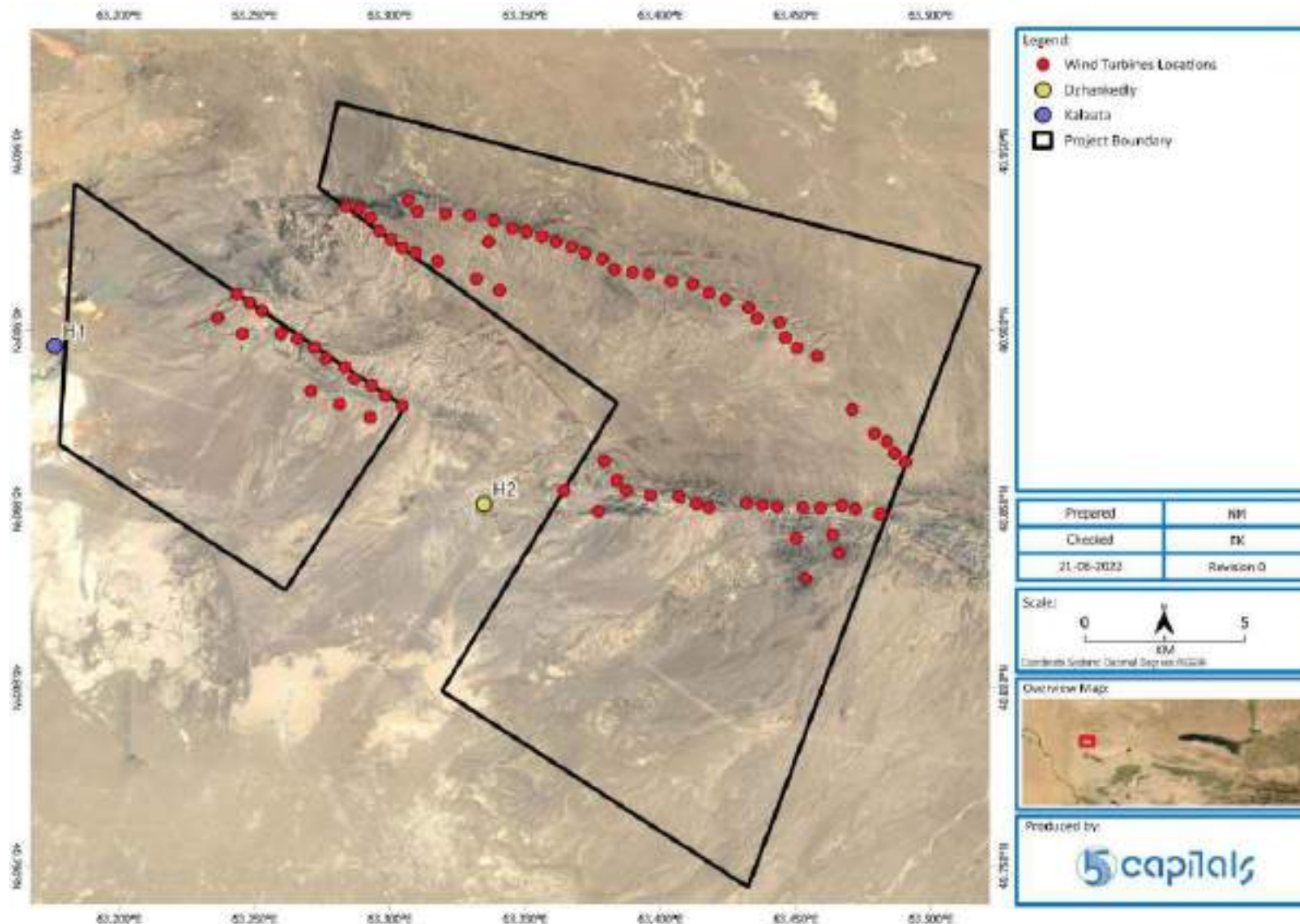
Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 “On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district”, FE‘ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind’ LLC (Tashkent)’ has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in the Peshku district of Bukhara region.
- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. The alignment of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 128.5 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- Realisation of this Project is a part of wide modernization in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow increasing energy production as well as reduce the fuel consumption. In addition, the Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

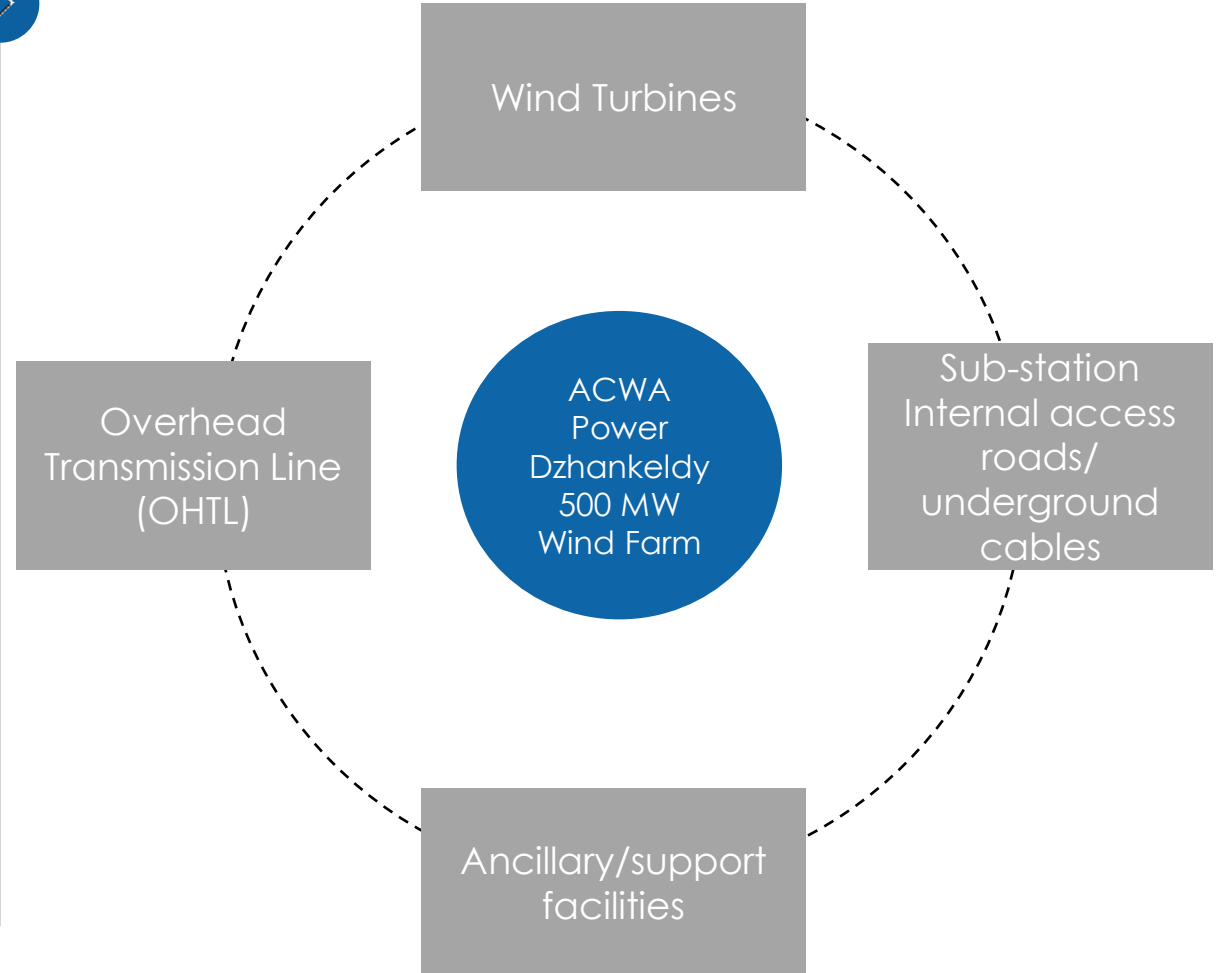
- **WTG platforms** (this includes foundation and crane pad area);
- **Substation** and any storage facilities;
- **Trenches** for underground cables; and
- **Access roads.**

The Project will consist of a maximum of **79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG)**.

Technical Specification of WTGs:

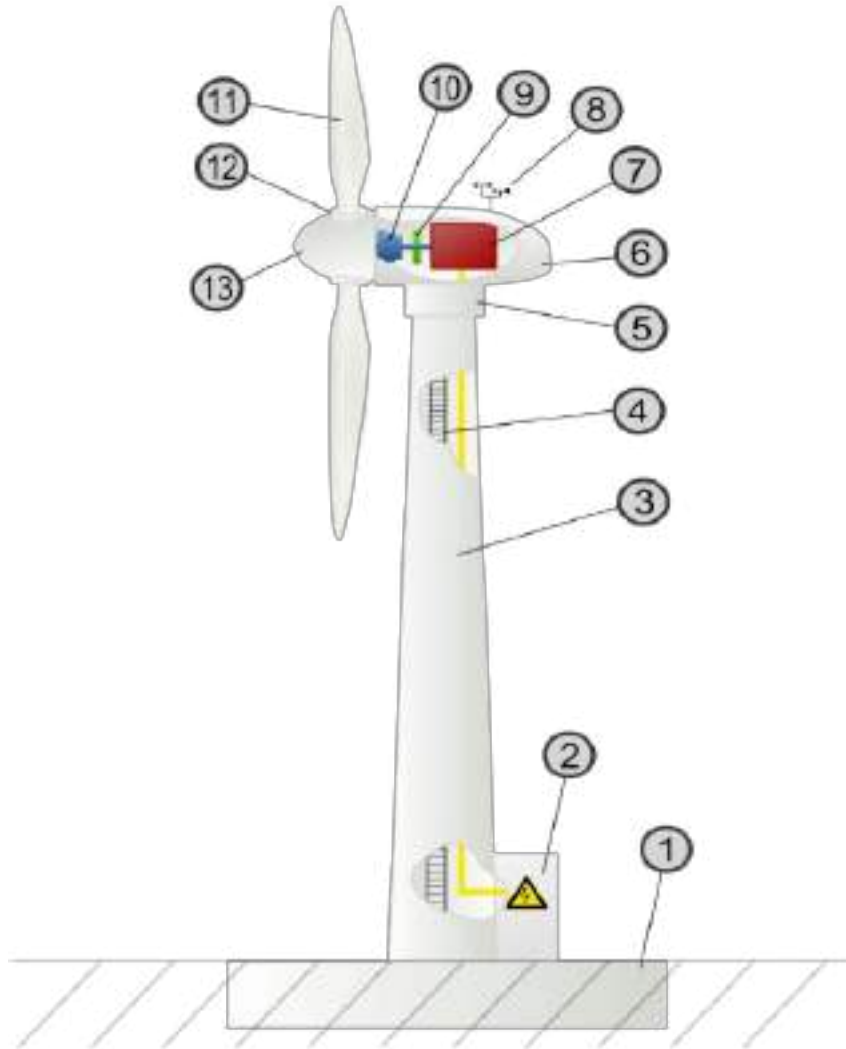
- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Rated Power: 6.5 MW
- **Rotor Diameter: 171 m**
- **No. of blades: Three (3)**

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine



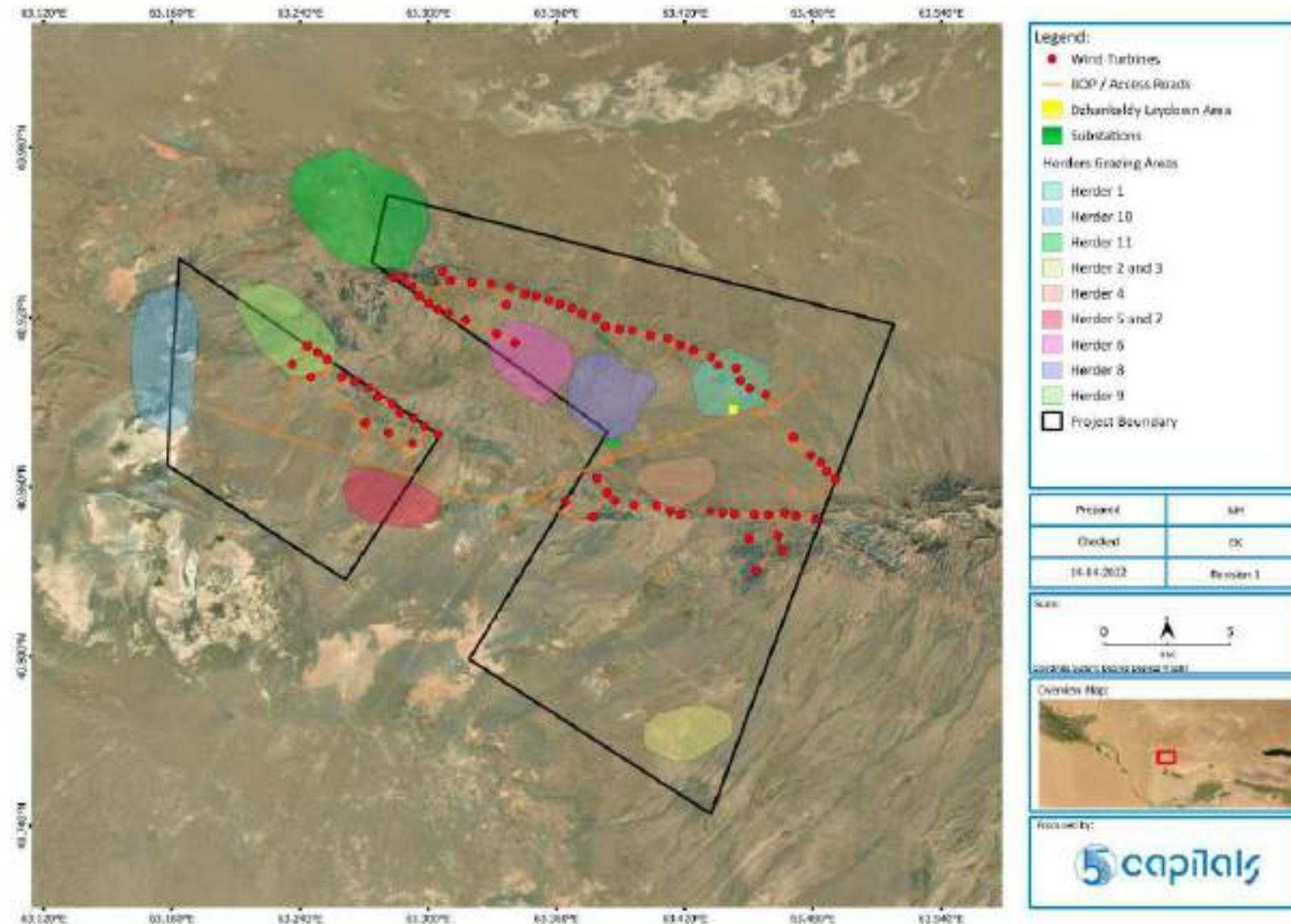
The basic components of a wind turbine include the following components:

- Conical tubular tower sections made of steel;
- Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres;
- Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox;
- Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle;
- Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity;
- Gearbox;
- Converter; and
- Transformer.

HOW TO INSTALL WIND TURBINES?



LAND USE MAP



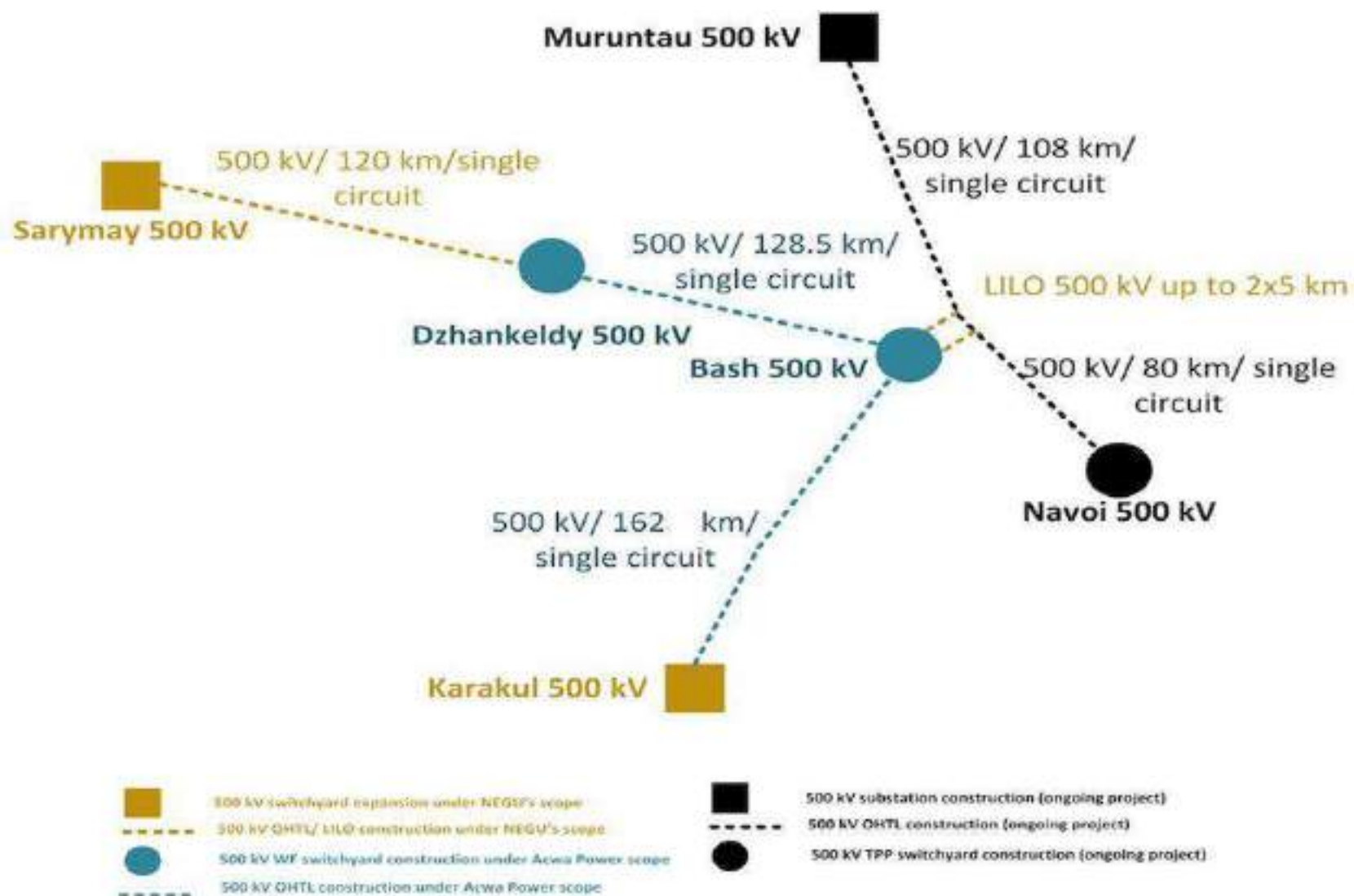
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (3) districts of Bukhara and Navoi region:

- Gijduvon district and
- Peshku district of Bukhara region;
- Konimekh district of Navoi region.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKELDY

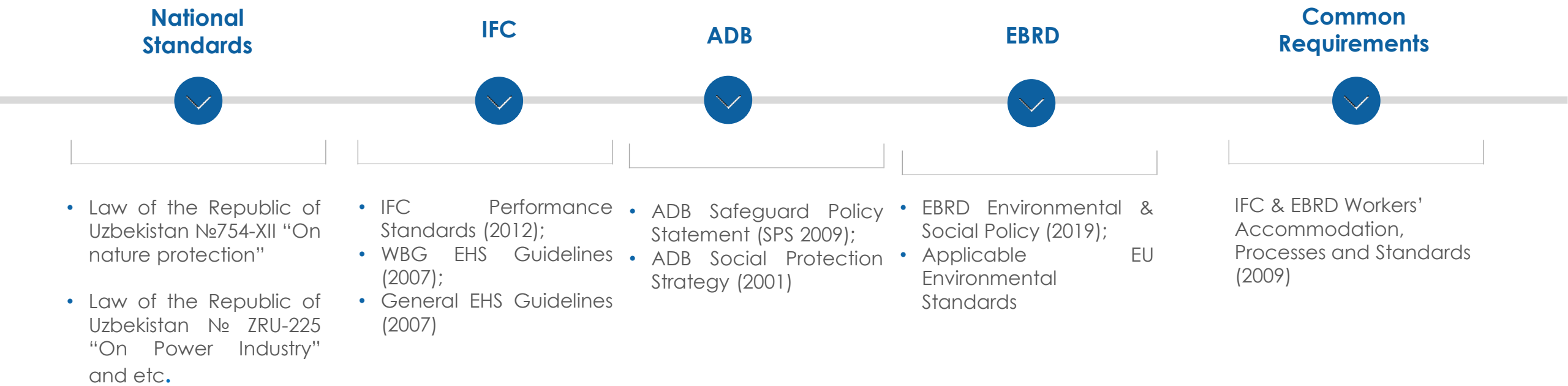


TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES



MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTF)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW



Environmental impact assessment is a method that consistently presents a technical assessment of the environmental impact that a project may cause, and explains the significance of the projected impacts, and as a result indicates opportunities for change or mitigation.

National EIA stages		Status
I	Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)	The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 30 th September 2021
II	Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)	This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.
III	Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)	Need to be submitted after the end of construction works, before the commissioning and operation of the Project.

BASELINE SURVEYS

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

SITE SURVEYS			
Landscape Survey		Bats Monitoring	Summer
Ecology Surveys		Noise Monitoring Survey	Autumn
			Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
		Air Quality Monitoring Survey	Detailed Noise Survey
			Continuous Monitoring
		Soil Survey	
		Socio Economic Survey	Particulate Matter Monitoring
			Household Surveys
		Archaeological Survey	
Bird Survey		Stakeholder Consultations	
		Public Consultations as part of the National EIA	
		Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)	
		Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Surveys		Completed	

- **Biodiversity:**

- The findings of the biodiversity baseline studies confirmed that the project area has a diverse and abundant distribution of flora and fauna species:
 - 49 plant species;
 - 10 mammalian species, including 6 species of bats;
 - 12 Tier 1 bird species, 8 Tier 2 bird species and 11 Tier 3 bird species;
 - 26 insect species; and
 - 12 herptile species.



KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	There will be minor habitat loss due to access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation construction, etc.	• The project will adhere to strict buffer zones around the turbines and other project facilities. • Avoid exceptionally disturbing works during sensitive ecological periods (breeding seasons, etc). • During construction: EPC will employ a full-time site-based Ecologist, implementation of CESMP, Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (BMEP) for ongoing monitoring of translocation/relocation success, chance find procedures, target species impacts, etc.
	Biodiversity loss in relation to flora & fauna	• Undertaking pre-construction surveys and monitoring to better inform the appropriate mitigation. • Collection & translocation of any remaining sensitive species such as reptiles before the start of construction. • Flora conservation through seed collection & restoration of areas after the construction phase.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Operational phase)	Collision of birds & bats with the wind turbines	• Location of wind turbines at least 750m from known active nesting birds of prey and where not possible ACWA Power will implement upfront shut down on demand. • Implementation of livestock management plan which will include carcass clearing from the project site (in consultation with all herders & Dzhankeldy LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks with the area of wind turbines. • Adaptive management & monitoring of turbines operation to prevent/minimize collisions.
Landscape & Visual Impacts	The installation of towers, turbines & the shape or colour will result in visual intrusion at receptors in proximity of the project. There are also herders with structures within the project boundaries)	• Herders with structures within the project site will be, with their agreement, be relocated to alternative suitable grazing land. • Planting of native and vegetation in appropriate areas such as the project boundary. • A 1km health protection zone will be maintained between the wind turbines and any human settlements. • Light fittings will be directional as deemed appropriate for their use and intended areas of illumination.

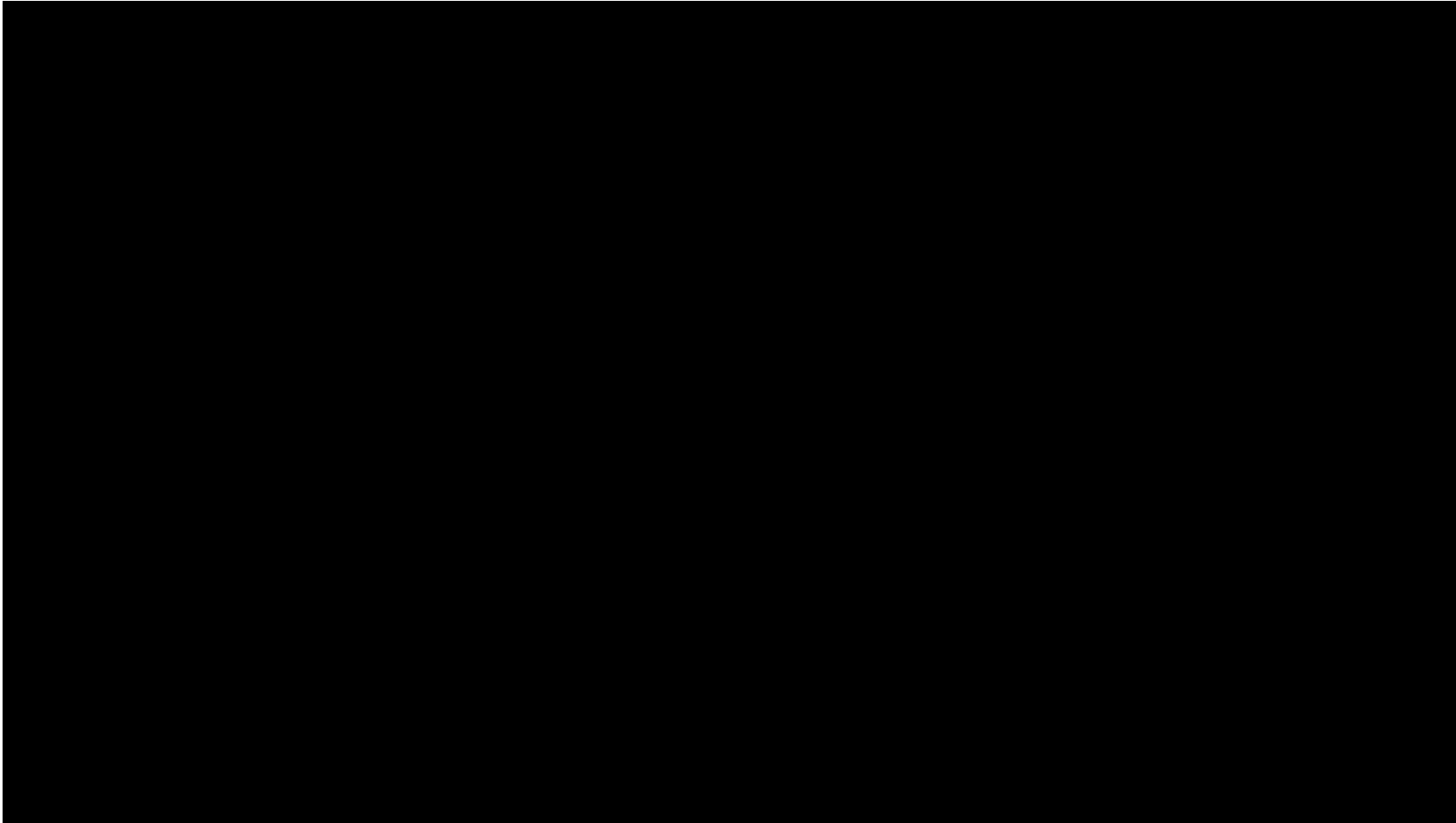
POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Noise (construction)	Construction site noise – noise generated from general construction activities, movement of vehicles. Construction noise is expected to be negligible to minor on the nearest receptors (Dzhankeldy and Kalaata villages).	- Night time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided and if undertaken, night work permits will be obtained. - Notice will be provided to the sensitive receptors as early as possible (minimum one-week notice) for periods of noisier works in regards to certain construction activities & for how long such activities will be likely to last. - Implementation of the grievance mechanism so that communities/receptors near the project site can submit their complaints, concerns etc.
Noise (Operational phase)	Noise from the operational phase of the wind turbines. This is expected to be unlikely for villages near the wind farm and moderate to Major for herders with structures within the project site.	- Herders with structures within the project site will be resettled in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan. - Access to the grievance mechanism to receptors using the project site and neighbouring communities in order to make any complaints regarding noise during the operation phase.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Shadow Flicker (Operational phase)	Shadow Flicker – occurs during the operational stage of a wind farm when the sun passes behind the turbine and casts a shadow. As the blade rotates, shadows pass over the same point causing an effect known as ‘shadow flicker’ - Impact on herders with structures within the project site will be minor to moderate.	• Relocation of herders with structures within the project site in accordance with the project specific Resettlement Action Plan. • The grievance mechanism will be available to all receptors within the project site and communities living near the project site.
Soil & groundwater (Construction)	- Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.	• Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. • Implementation of Waste Management Plan which will include waste segregation, use of licensed waste transporters & waste management facilities.
Soil & groundwater (Operational phase)	- Accidental minor leaks & spillage Impact is expected to be negligible.	• Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. • Implementation of a Spill Response & Contingency Plan.

SHADOW FLICKER



POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	- Impact on existing archaeology and cultural items. - Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. There are known archaeological sites within the project site. The impact is expected to be minor to moderate.	• The siting of the turbines, cable routes, roads etc will adhere to buffer zones set by the Cultural Heritage Agency. • A full time Archaeologist will be present during the construction phase of the project. • Implementation of a Cultural Management Plan. • Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.
	Impact on intangible cultural heritage	• Implementation of Workers Code of Conduct which will include measures regarding respect of beliefs, customs, rituals of local communities. • Recruitment of local workers who already understand the culture. • Interaction between the workers and the local communities will be kept to a minimum in order to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Operational Phase)	-	• Operational phase will not result to further impacts on archaeology. However, a Cultural Management Plan will be developed to ensure protection of the known archaeological sites.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Air Quality	Increased dust generation and gaseous emissions. Impacts are expected to be minor in significance .	Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	- Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads. - Impact on access roads within the project site	- Implementation of a Traffic & Transportation Management Plan which will outline how turbine components will be delivered to site, management of construction traffic, personnel etc. - Safety awareness campaigns with schools, kindergartens & with communities within the community to create awareness on potential traffic risks and basic safety precautions to be taken. - Identification of alternative suitable access roads for communities and land users using existing access roads. - Rehabilitation of any roads damaged as a result of transporting project materials. - A grievance mechanism will be established to allow local communities to make complaints relating to project drivers.

KEY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Land Use Change	- Temporary & permanent impact on land users. - Temporary impacts will include site access restriction during the 2 years of construction. - The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for approximately 0.01% of the total grazing land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact accounts for approximately 0.002%. - Grazing will be possible during the operational phase but no settlements can be established within 1 km health protection zone to the wind turbines	• Economic displacement of herders with structures within the project site will be managed through compensation of impacted assets & provision of suitable alternative land. • Compensation & resettlement will be undertaken before the start of construction. • Herders will be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project. • These measures will be implemented in line with the Resettlement Action Plan. • All land users will have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints, concerns, impacts on their livelihoods etc.
Employment Opportunities (Construction)	- It is expected that the project will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan.	• The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in Dzhanakeldy and Kalaata villages on the employment of local workers. • ACWA Power & Contractor will notify local communities on job announcement and the application process. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the construction phase of the project.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Employment Opportunities (Operational Phase)	- Operational phase will employ approximately 35 - 40 personnel.	• The recruitment process will be based on qualification. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the operational phase of the project.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	- Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities	• Safety campaigns relating to traffic. • The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. • No security personnel will be armed. • Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan • Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	- Risks associated with ice throw – where snow & ice builds on a blade during the winter months & is suddenly propelled into the air without warning. - The ice could hurt someone standing close to the turbine.	• The design of the wind turbines ensures a setback distance of over 500m for both blade throw & ice throw. • To be managed through installation of ice detectors on the blades. • Warning signs will be posted across the wind farm. • Access to the grievance mechanism.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Worker Influx	- Potential risks relating to worker influx include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture & gender based violence & sexual harassment (GBVH), etc in absence of any controls.	• Implementation of Local Recruitment Plan that will ensure the recruitment of local workers who already understand the local culture and way of life. • Implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life. • Implementation of a Gender Based Violence & Harassment Prevention & Response Action Plan. • Zero tolerance to any form of gender based violence & harassment or any form of retaliation & harassment. • ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of instances & providing support to those involved & ensure their dignity is maintained. • There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases. • EPC Contractor will develop a COVID-19 Risk Assessment at the start of construction phase and implement COVID-19 measures in line with Uzbek government and WHO guidance.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Labour & Working Conditions	The nature of construction work means that construction workers (esp. unskilled, semi-skilled) can be exposed to certain working conditions that could potentially impact their human rights. The potential risks may include: • Occupational health & safety risks • Forced labour & child labour • Lack of worker representation & restrictions on trade unions. • Compulsory overtime & excessive working hours. • Provision of inadequate accommodation facilities.	• EPC Contractor will establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system taking into account specific risks associated with the project, legal requirements and duty of care. • The project will have zero tolerance to forced labour and will only engage with registered recruitment agencies and no persons under 18years will be employed at the project. • HR policies will include the ability of workers to form or join all types of associations, trade unions etc. • All workers will be informed about their working conditions, wage entitlements, overtime arrangements, overtime compensation, benefits such as holiday leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity etc. • Accommodation areas will be managed in accordance with EBRD & IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. • There will be zero tolerance to ender discrimination in employment, wages, working conditions, benefits etc. • All workers will have access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints, concerns.
Social Risks associated to the Supply Chain	• Child & forced labour • Gender based violence & harassment • Lack of written work contracts etc	• Implementation of a Supply Chain Management Plan for all its suppliers and monitor/audits. This will include reporting to lenders on any cases or allegations of forced/child labour raised in relation to core suppliers.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Expected Positive Impacts
Summary of Other Positive Impacts	• Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy. • Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels such as coal and gas energy production which generate air emissions such as carbon dioxide which is a major contributor to climate change. The clean renewable energy will contribute towards national & global climate change goals.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A grievance mechanism is to be established to allow all stakeholders to request for further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints.

The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

GRM Process and Timeline

	Stage	Timeline
1	Grievance Received/Submitted	-
2	Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
3	Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*
4	Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT		
5	Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
6	In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Please contact us if you need more information or for any comments

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova– Principal Social Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Social Specialist	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PROJECT INFORMATION



INFORMATION AVAILABLE

- **SEP**, in Russian
- **RAP report in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **NTS copies in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **Feedback Forms**

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Dzhankeldy Village	Makhalla Committee of the village, Contact person Mukhammad Kamolov
Kalaata Village	Activist of Kalaata village, Contact person Boltaboyev Turixan
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Uaysov Perdeshe's settlement/home
Peshku Municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku Municipality Contact Person: Sultonov Abduaziz
Mining areas	Letter with links for ESIA package has been sent each mining area owners

Thank you for your attention!



JONKELDI 500 MVT SHAMO ELEKTR STANSIYASI

**(JONKELDI-BASH 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



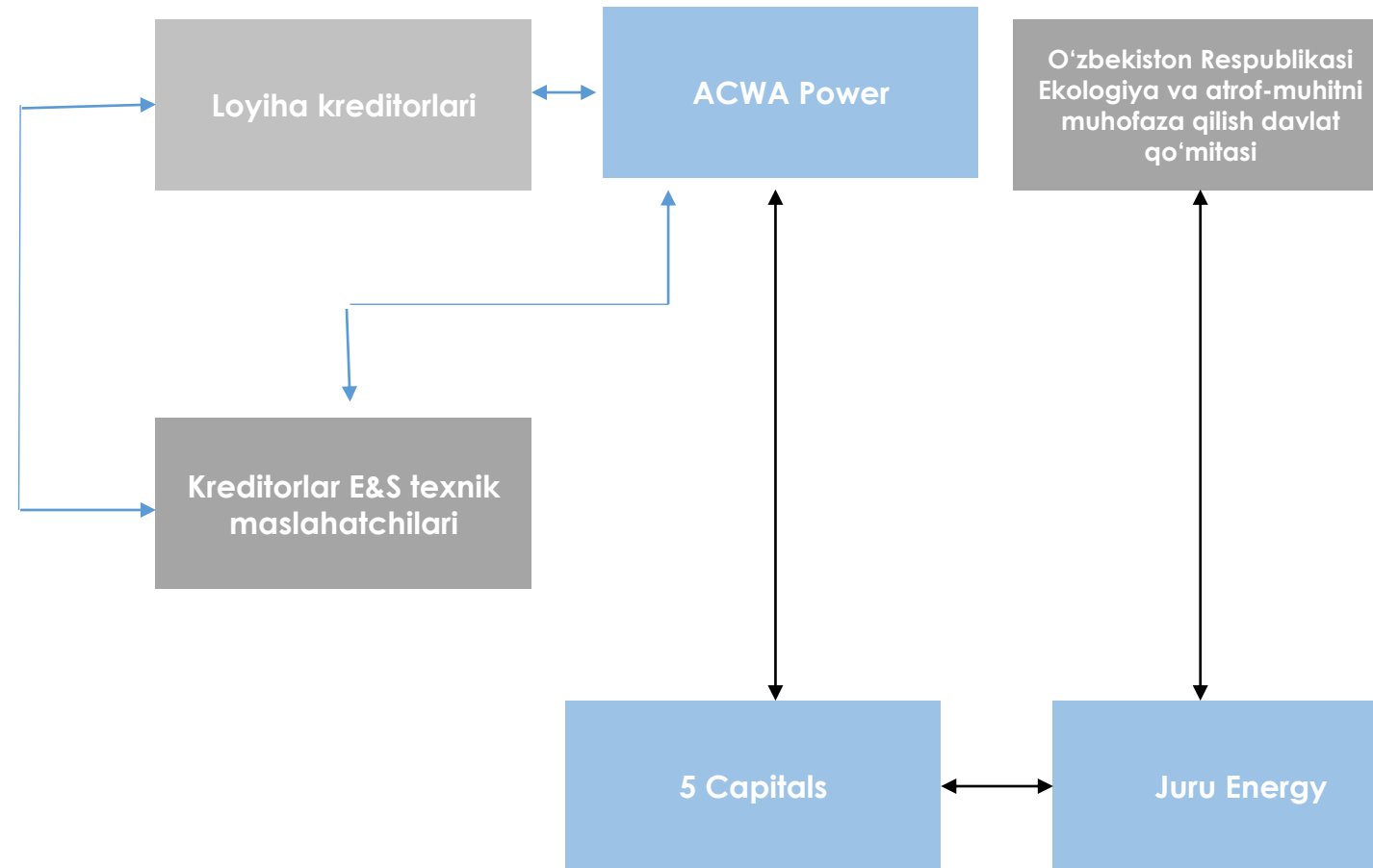
2022 yil Iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Jonkeldi 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellashtirish va ta'sirni baholash ishlari, atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini batafsil ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy boshqaruv organlariga, mahallalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash natijalari (ESIA) bo'yicha o'z fikrlarini bildirish imkoniyatini berish;
- Ta'sir ostidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga (ijtimoiy va ekologik ta'sirni baholash loyihasi) natijalari bo'yicha fikr bildirish imkoniyatini berish; va

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot berish uchun:

- Loyihaning maqsadi, tabiati va ko'lami;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining davomiyligi (qurilish va foydalanish);
- Havotirlarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar va imtiyozlar; va
- Jamoatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.

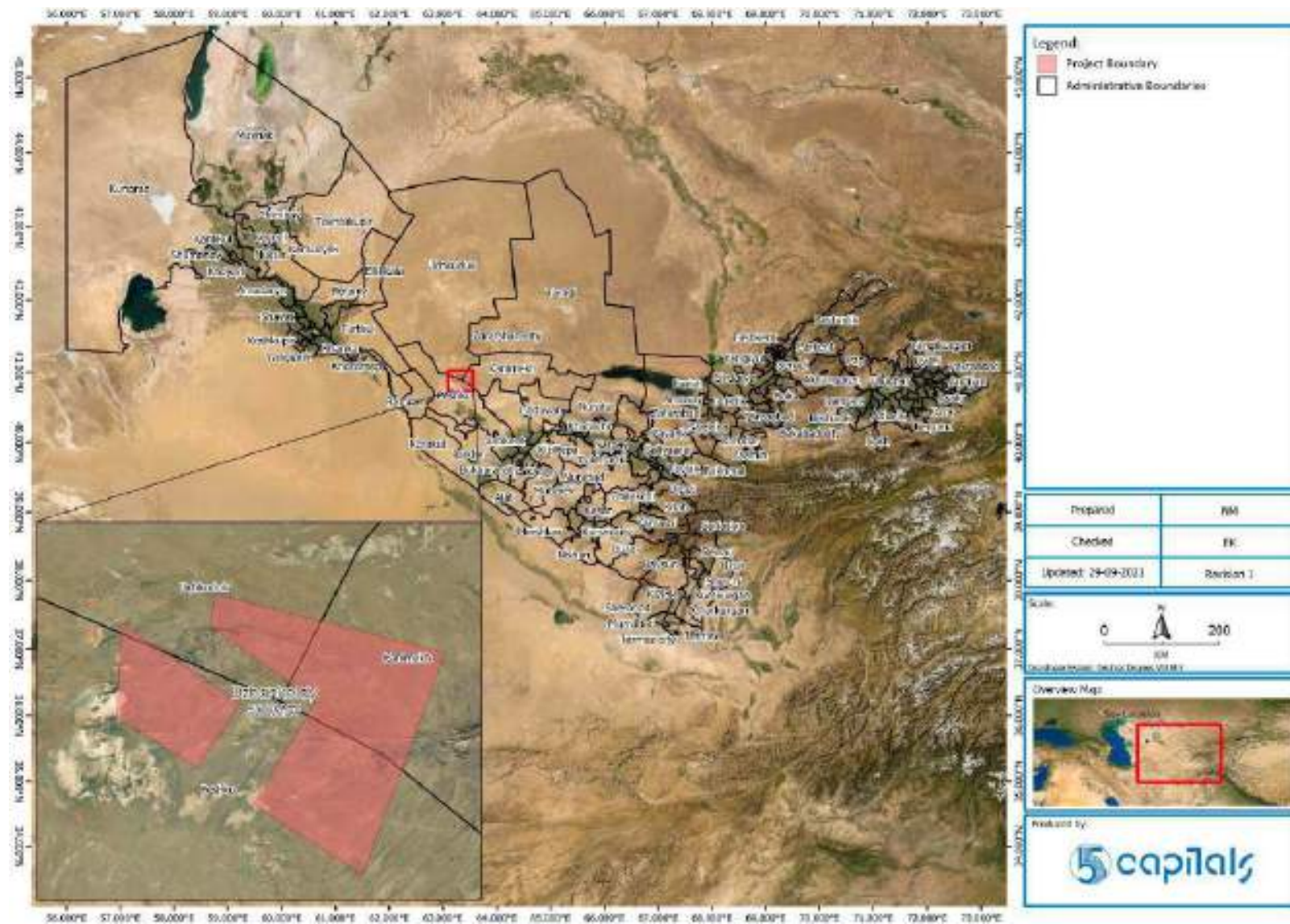
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkldi 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHICHISI (EPC)	Tasdiqlanishi kutilmoqda
O&M KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ATROF-MUHIT BO'YICHA MASLAHATCHI	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Bosh konsultant) Pochta qutisi 119899, Dubai, BAA Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Faks: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Mahalliy konsultant) Chust ko'chasi. 10, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Faks: +998 71 2020440
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	Ken Veyd (Direktor) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 gektar.

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko' tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Peshko' tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 2,5 km sharqda va Qalaota qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbida joylashgan.

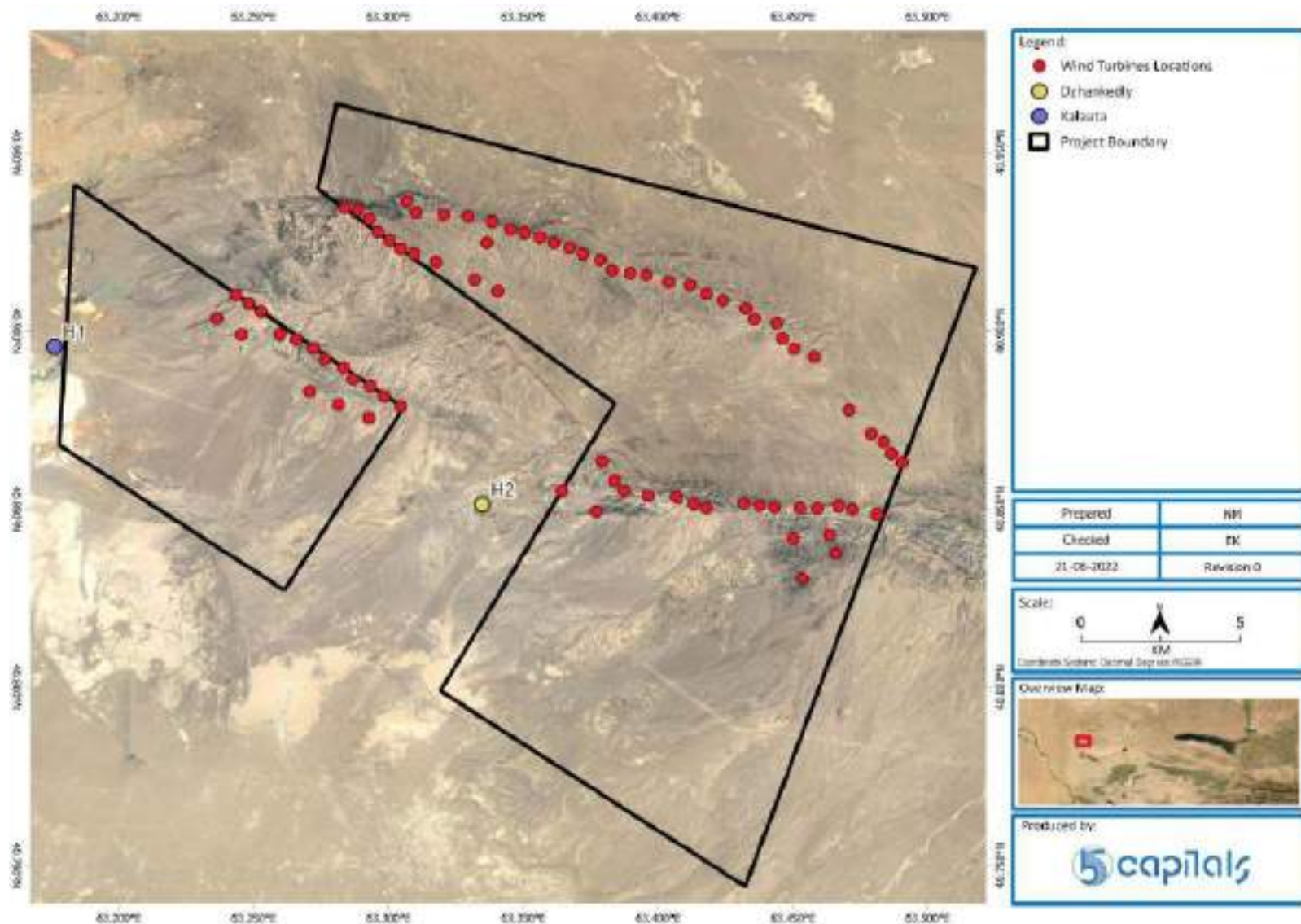
Chegaradoshligi

G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'liga nisbatan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "Peshko'tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5001-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.
- Loyiha, shuningdek, 500 kV kuchlanishli bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasini ishlab chiqishni o'z ichiga oladi. "O'zbekiston Milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash havo elektr uzatish liniyasining trassasi tasdiqlangan.
- Loyihani amalga oshirish O'zbekiston energetika tarmog'ini keng modernizatsiya qilishning bir qismi bo'lib, energiya ishlab chiqarishni ko'paytirish hamda yoqilg'i sarfini kamaytirish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, Loyiha atrof-muhit va mahalliy jamiyat uchun foydali bo'ladi.

LOYIHA TARTIBI



Loyiha quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

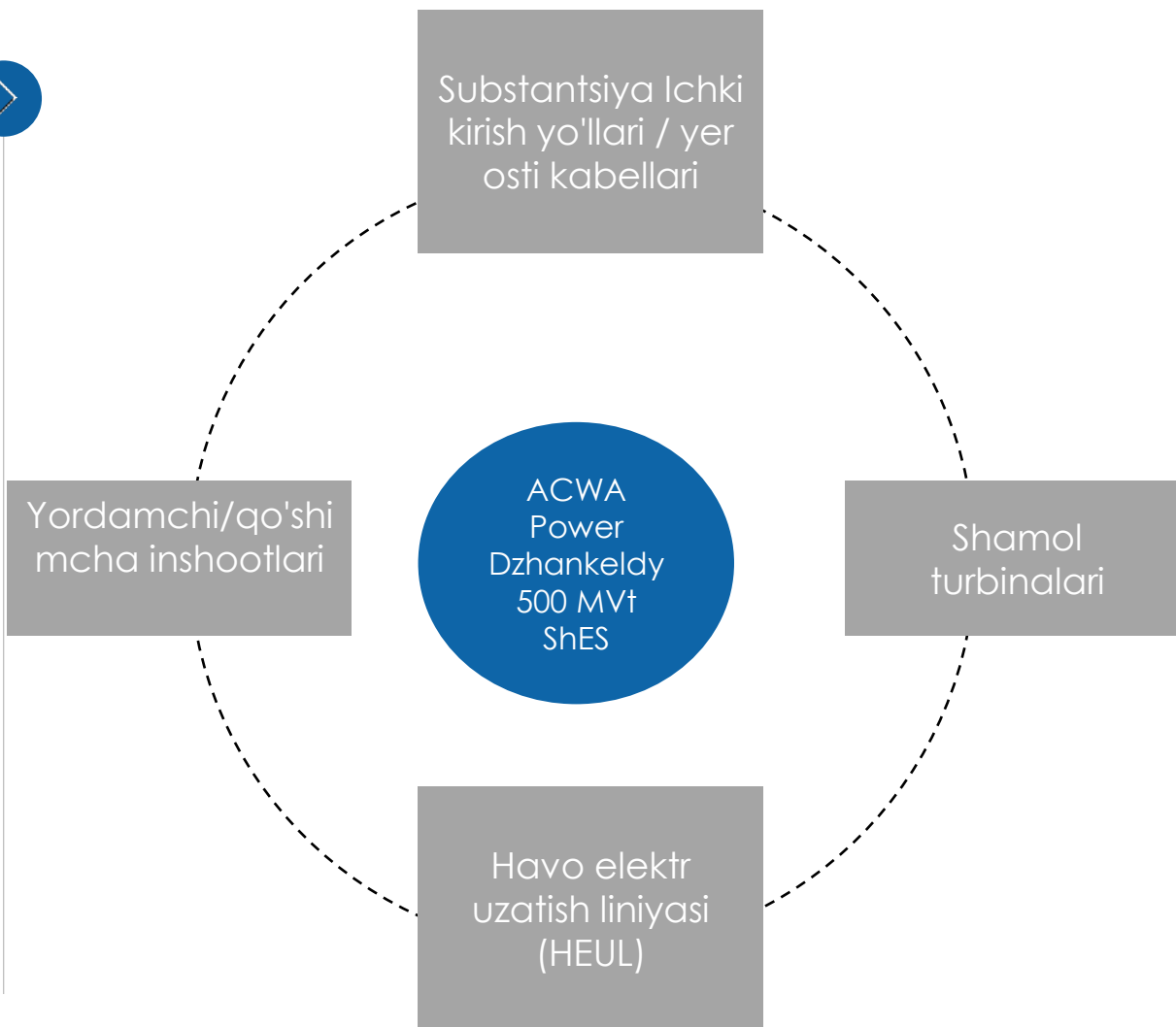
- **Turbina generatorlari platformalari** (bu poydevor va kran yostig'i maydonini o'z ichiga oladi);
- **Podstansiya** va boshqa saqlash joylari;
- **Yer osti** kabellari uchun xandaklar; va
- **Kirish yo'llari.**

Loyiha maksimal 79 ta **shamol turbinasi generatoridan** iborat bo'ladi.

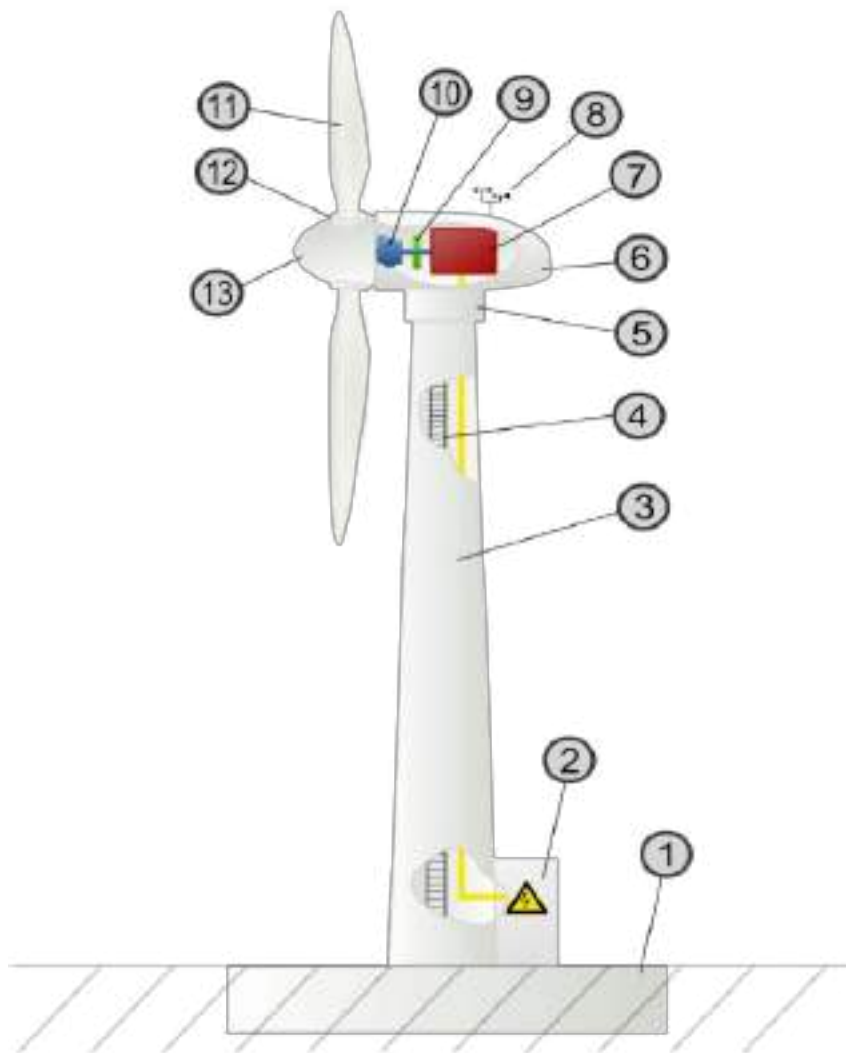
WTG ning texnik tavsifi:

- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Nominal quvvati: 6,5 MVt
- **Rotor diametri: 171 m**
- **Parraklar soni: uchta (3)**

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



Shamol turbinasining sxematik tasviri



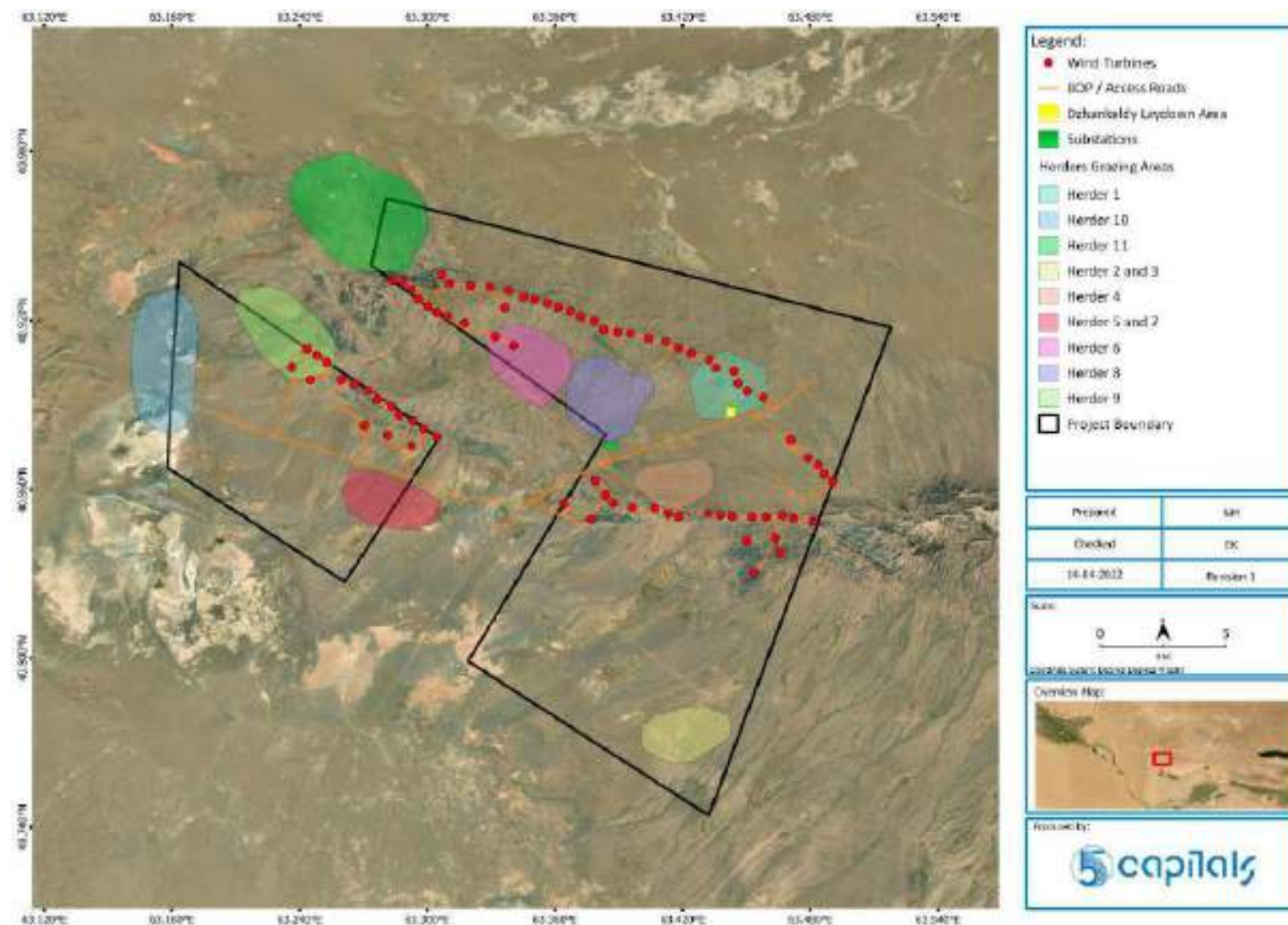
Shamol turbinasining asosiy komponentlari quyidagi komponentlarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- Po'latdan yasalgan konussimon quvurli minora qismlari;
- Rotor pichoqlari, shisha tolali, mustahkamlangan epoksi va uglerod tolalaridan tayyorlangan;
- Generator va uzatmalar qutisi joylashgan gondola;
- Uchta qanotning gondola bilan bog'langan markaziy nuqtasi bo'lgan hub;
- Mexanik energiyani elektr energiyasiga aylantiruvchi generator;
- Uzatish qutisi;
- Konverter; va
- Transformator.

SHAMOL TURBINALARI QANDAY O'RNATILADI?



YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI



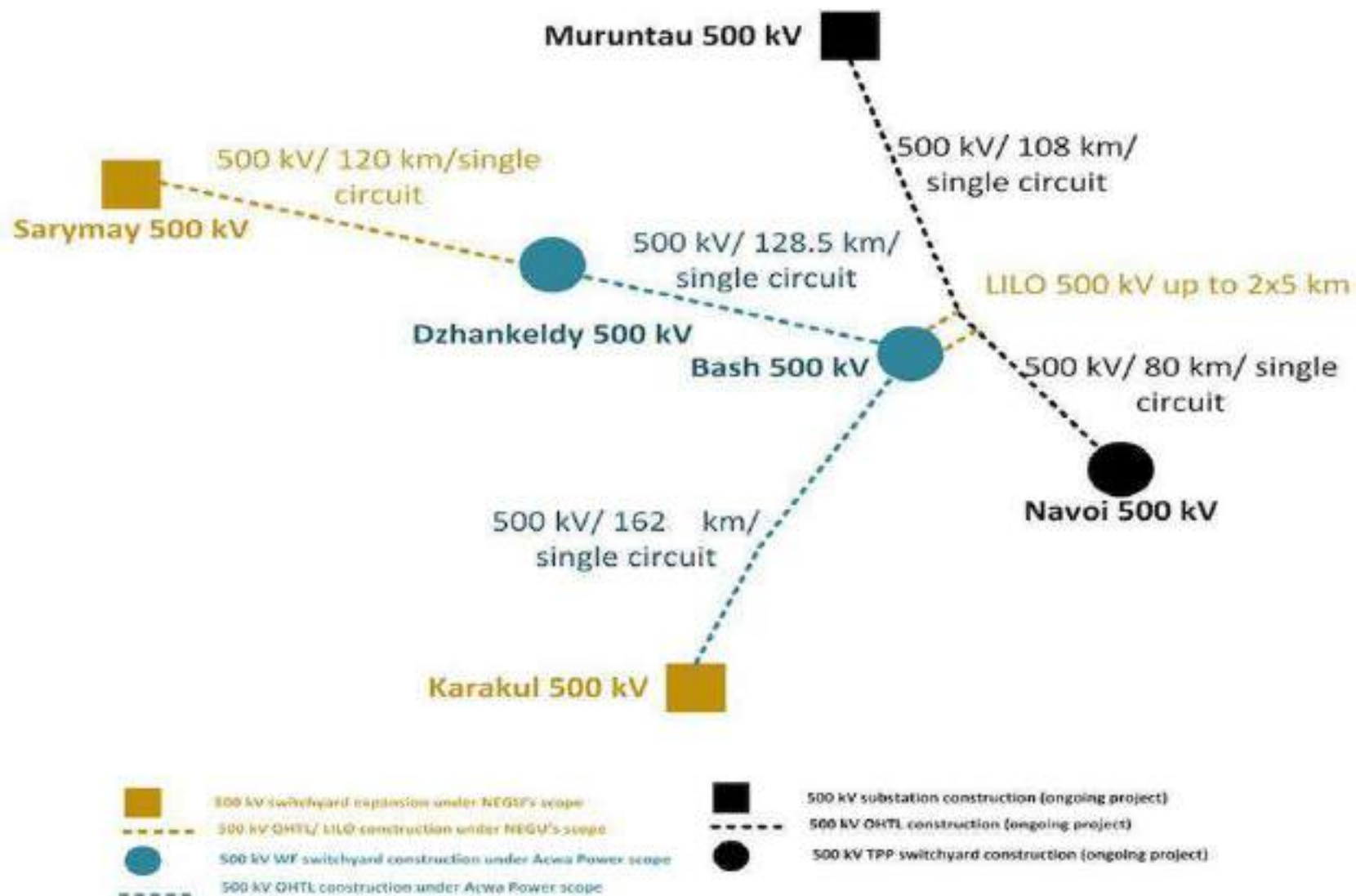
JONKELDI-BASHL HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi (3) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshko' tumanlari;
- Navoi viloyatining Konimex tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



LOYIHANING TAXMINIY BOSQICHLARI



BOSQICHLARI	SANALARI
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Davlar xususiy shrikchilik shartnomasi; Investitsiya shartnomasi)	2021 yil 24 yanvar
Prezident farmonlari	2021 yil 22 fevral
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi qarorlar	2021 yil 19 va 23 mart
Ish boshlash haqida cheklangan xabarnoma (LNTP)	2022 yil 1 aprel
Ish boshlash haqida to'liq xabarnoma (FNTP)	2022 yil 1 iyul
Mobilizatsiya	2022 yil 8 iyul
Shamol turbinasi generatorini o'rnatish	2022 yil 2-noyabr
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	2022 yil 1 dekabr
Podstansiyada elektr o'rnatish	2023 yil 1 aprel
Tarmoqqa ulanish	2023 yil 23 iyul
Qisman ish boshlash sanasi (COD)	2023 yil 31 dekabr
To'liq ish boshlanishi	2024 yil 31 mart

Milliy standartlar



- O'zbekiston Respublikasining №754-XII "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni
- O'zbekiston Respublikasining O'RQ-225-son "Energetika to'g'risida"gi Qonuni va boshqalar.

Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi



- XMK ishlash standartlari (2012);
- Jahon banki guruhining atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik bo'yicha yo'riqnomasi (2007);
- Umumiy Atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik ko'rsatmalari (2007)

Osiyo taraqqiyot banki



- OTB Xavfsizlik siyosati bayonoti (SPS 2009);
- OTB ijtimoiy himoya strategiyasi (2001)

Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki



- Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki Ekologik va ijtimoiy siyosat (2019);
- Yevropa Ittifoqining amaldagi ekologik standartlari

Umumiy talablar



Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi va Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki xodimlarining turar joyi, jarayonlari va standartlari (2009)

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash - loyiha olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan atrof-muhitga ta'sirning texnik bahosini doimiy ravishda taqdim etadigan, prognoz qilinayotgan ta'sirlarning ahamiyatini tushuntiradigan va natijada o'zgartirish yoki yumshatish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadigan usuldir.

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash milliy bosqichlari

I

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning dastlabki bayonoti (PSEI)

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

III

Atrof-muhit oqibatlari to'g'risidagi bayonot (SEC)



Holati

Loyiha Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan 2021-yil 30-sentabrda ijobiy xulosa bilan chiqarilgan.

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining 1-bosqichdan olingan xulosalari asosida loyiha uchun bu talab qilinmaydi.

Qurilish ishlari tugagandan so'ng, loyihani ishga tushirishdan oldin taqdim etilishi kerak.

DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR

O'TKAZILGAN DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR (2020-2022)

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Loyiha maydoni	
Ekologik tadqiqotlar	Shamol machtalariga ko'rshapalaklar detektorlarini o'rnatish
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar va 5 ta foto tuzoqlar
	Ko'rshapalaklar yashash joylari
	Yo'rg'a tuvalog qushlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari
Qushlar bo'yicha izlanishlar	Bahor mavsumi izlanishlar
	Yoz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Kuz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Qish mavsumi izlanishlari

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	Yozgi monitoring
	Qishki monitoring
Shovqin	Qurilish davomidagi shovqin monitoringi
	Batafsil shovqin tadqiqotlari
Havo sifati monitoringi	Uzluksiz monitoring
	Chang zarralari monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'rganishlar	Xonadonlar o'rganish ishlari
	Chorvadorlar o'rganish ishlari
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	
Milliy atrof-muhitni baholash doirasidagi jamoat eshittiruvlari	
Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash doirasidagi maslahatlashuvlar (loyiha maydonidagi)	

Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi o'rganish ishlari	Yakunlangan

- **Biologik xilma-xillik :**

- Biologik xilma-xillikni tadqiq qilish natijalari loyiha hududida flora va fauna turlarining xilma-xil va keng tarqalganligini tasdiqladi:
 - 49 o'simlik turi;
 - Sutmizuvchilarning 10 turi, shu jumladan ko'rshapalaklarning 6 turi;
 - 1-darajali qushlarning 12 turi, 2-darajali qushlarning 8 turi va 3-darajali qushlarning 11 turi;
 - 26 turdagi hasharotlar; va
 - Sudralib yuruvchilarning 12 turi.



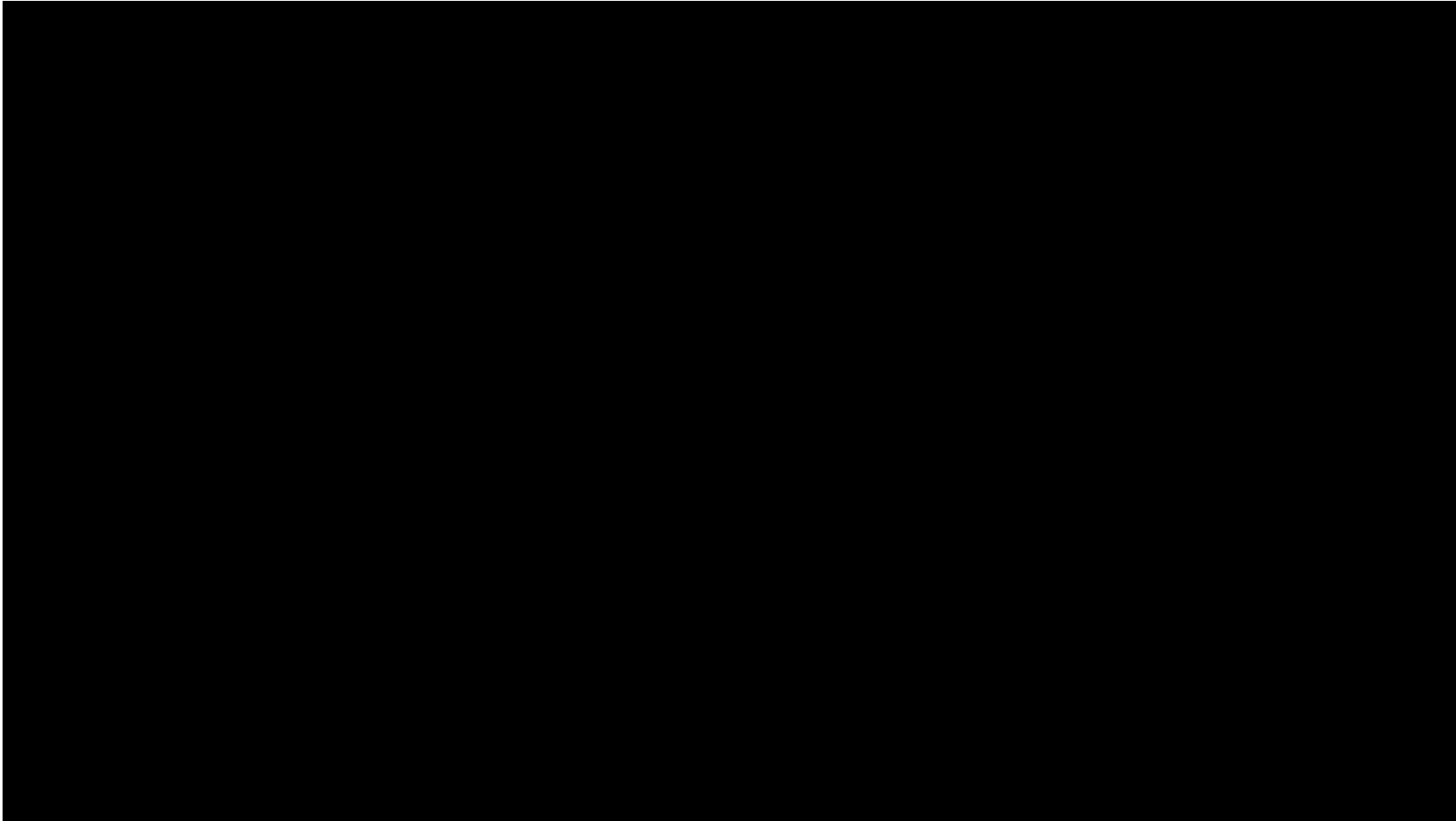
ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish davomida)	Loyihaga ajratilgan maydonning kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga yashash sharoitining minimal yo'qotilishi.	- Loyiha turbinalar va boshqa loyiha ob'ektlari atrofidagi qat'iy bufer zonalarga amal qiladi. - Nozik ekologik davrlarda (naslchilik fasllari va h.k.) favqulodda bezovta qiluvchi ishlardan saqlanib. - Qurilish jarayonida: Pudratchi to'liq vaqtli saytga asoslangan ekologni ishga oladi, qurilish atrof-muhitni boshqarish rejalarini amalga oshirish (CEMP), ko'chirish/ko'chirish muvaffaqiyatining doimiy monitoringi uchun bioxilma-xillikni monitoring qilish va baholash dasturi (BMEP), tasodifiy topish tartiblari, maqsadli turlarning ta'siri va boshqalar.
	O'simlik va hayvonot dunyosiga nisbatan biologik xilma-xillikning yo'qolishi	- Tegishli yumshatish bo'yicha yaxshiroq ma'lumot berish uchun qurilish oldidan so'rovlar va monitoring o'tkazish. - Qurilish boshlanishidan oldin sudralib yuruvchilar kabi qolgan barcha nozik turlarni yig'ish va ko'chirish. - Qurilish bosqichidan keyin urug'larni yig'ish va hududlarni tiklash orqali florani saqlash.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Bioxilma-xillik (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Qushlar va yarasalarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi	- Shamol turbinalari joylashuvi iloji boricha mavjud qushlar inlaridan 750 metr uzoqlikda joylashtiriladi va bunday imkoniyat mavjud bo'lmaganda, ACWA Power tahdid ostidagi qushlar turlariga turbinalarning ta'sirini oldini olish uchun maxsus tanlangan texnologiyalar orqali turbinalarni to'xtatib qo'yish metodikasini qo'llashni rejalashtirgan. - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu loyiha maydonidan chorvaning jasadini tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Jonkeldi" MChJ bilan maslahatlashgan holda) yirtqich qushlarning shamol turbinalari maydoni bilan bog'liq xavflarni kamaytirish uchun. - Moslashuvchan boshqaruv va to'qnashuvlarning oldini olish minimallashtirish uchun turbinalar ishlashini kuzatish.
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar	Minoralar, turbinalarning shakli yoki rangi o'rnatilishi loyihaga yaqin joylashgan retseptorlarga vizual o'zgarishi/ta'siriga olib keladi. (Loyiha maydoni ichida inshootlari mavjud chorvadorlar ham mavjud)	- Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar, ularning roziligi bilan, boshqa tegishli yaylovlarga ko'chiriladi. - Loyiha chegarasi kabi tegishli hududlarda mahalliy o'simliklarni ekish. - Shamol turbinalari va har qanday aholi punktlari o'rtasida 1 km uzunlikdagi sog'liqni saqlash zonasi saqlanadi. - Yoritish moslamalari ulardan foydalanish va mo'ljallangan yoritish joylari uchun mos keladigan yo'nalishli bo'ladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Shovqin (qurilish daomida)	Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiy qurilish ishlari va transport vositalarining harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin. Qurilish shovqini eng yaqin retseptorlarda (Jonkeldi va Qalaota qishloqlari) juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda).	- Tungi qurilish ishlari, ayniqsa, loyiha chegarasi yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi va agar amalga oshirilsa, tunda ishlash uchun ruxsatnoma olinadi. - Muayyan qurilish ishlari bilan bog'liq shovqinli ishlar va bunday faoliyatlar qancha davom etishi mumkinligi to'g'risida imkon qadar tezroq (kamida bir haftalik ogohlantirish) sezgir retseptorlarga xabar beriladi. - Loyiha hududi yaqinidagi jamoalar/reseptorlar o'z shikoyatlarini, tashvishlarini va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini amalga oshiriladi.
Shovqin (Amaliy bosqich davomida)	Shamol turbinalarining faoliyati bosqichidagi shovqin. Bu shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi qishloqlar uchun deyarli ta'sirsiz va loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlar uchun o'rta meyorgacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	- Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar loyiha uchun maxsus ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq ko'chiriladi. - Ishlash bosqichida shovqin bo'yicha har qanday shikoyat qilish uchun loyiha maydonidan foydalanadigan retseptorlarga va qo'shni mahallalarga shikoyat qilish mexanizmiga kirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Soya miltillashi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Soya miltillashi - quyosh turbinaning orqasidan o'tib, soya solganda shamol fermasining ekspluatatsiya bosqichida sodir bo'ladi. Parraklar aylanayotganda, soyalar bir xil nuqtadan o'tib, "soya miltillashi" deb nomlanuvchi effektni keltirib chiqaradi. - Loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir deyarli sezilmaydi yoki o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi.	- Loyihaga oid ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq loyiha hududidagi inshootlari bo'lgan chorvadorlarni ko'chirish. - Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyiha hududidagi barcha retseptorlar va loyiha maydoniga yaqin joyda yashovchi mahalliy aholi uchun mavjud bo'ladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	- Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi - Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. - Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz yoki juda kam bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	- Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. - Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenziyalangan chiqindilarni tashuvchilar va chiqindilarni boshqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish Ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda	- Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralarini amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. - To'kilishga qarshi choralar va favqulodda vaziyatlar rejasini amalga oshirish.



Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	- Mavjud arxeologiya va madaniy obyektlarga ta'siri. - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy ta'sir. Loyiha hududida ma'lum arxeologik joylar mavjud. Ta'siri kam va o'rtacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	• Turbinalar, kabel yo'llari, kirish yo'llar va boshqalarni joylashtirish madaniy meros agentligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan bufer zonalarga mos keladi. • Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam ravishta arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri	• Mahalliy jamoalarning e'tiqodlari, urf-odatlar va marosimlarini hurmat qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan ishchilarning axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Madaniyatni tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollash. • Tushunmovchiliklar yoki nizolarning oldini olish uchun ishchilar va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlar minimallashtiriladi.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	-	• Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi. Biroq, ma'lum bo'lgan arxeologik yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlash uchun Madaniy boshqaruv rejasi ishlab chiqiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Havo sifati	Chang va gaz chiqindilarining ko'payishi. Ta'sirlar ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	"Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash" (ESIA) va "Qurilishning ekologik va ijtimoiy boshqaruv rejasini" (CESMP)/ boshqa boshqaruv rejalarida ko'rsatilgan yumshatish va boshqarish choralari bilan boshqariladi.
Trafik va transport	- Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi. - Loyiha hududidagi kirish yo'llariga ta'siri	- Turbina komponentlarini saytga qanday yetkazilishini, qurilish transportini boshqarish, xodimlarni va boshqalarni ko'rsatadigan Yo'l harakati va transportni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. - Mumkin bo'lgan yo'l harakati xavf-xatarlari va olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xavfsizlik choralari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun maktablar, bolalar bog'chalari va mahalliy aholi bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish ishlari olib boriladi. - Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda mahalliy aholi va yerdan foydalanuvchilar uchun muqobil mos keladigan kirish yo'llarini aniqlash. - Loyiha materiallarini tashish natijasida ta'sir ostida qolgan yo'llarni qayta tiklash. - Mahalliy aholiga loyiha haydovchilari ustidan shikoyat qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi shikoyat mexanizmi yaratiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL IJTIMOIIY TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	- Yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Vaqtinchalik ta'sirlar qurilishning 2 yili davomida loyiha maydoniga kirish cheklovlarini o'z ichiga oladi. - Shamol elektr stansiyasini qurish natijasida yuzaga keladigan loyiha uchun MChJdan doimiy olinadigan yer atigi 0,01%ni o'z ichiga oladi, vaqtinchalik qurilish paytidagi ta'sir ostidagi yer maydoni atigi 0,002% ni tashkil qiladi. - Operatsion bosqichda chorva o'tlatish mumkin bo'ladi, ammo shamol turbinalarigacha bo'lgan 1 km sog'liqni saqlash zonasida aholi punktlarini joylashuvi mumkin emas.	• Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chishi ta'sirlangan aktivlar uchun kompensatsiya to'lash va tegishli muqobil erlarni taqdim etish orqali boshqariladi. • Kompensatsiya va ko'chirish qurilish boshlanishidan oldin amalga oshiriladi. • Chorvadorlarning turmush tarziga loyiha salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi uchun ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi. • Ushbu chora-tadbirlar ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. • Barcha erdan foydalanuvchilarga har qanday shikoyatlar, tashvishlar, ularning turmush tarziga ta'siri va hokazolarni yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi mavjud.
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish davomida)	- Loyihada 700-1000 nafar ishchi ish bilan ta'minlanishi kutilmoqda. - Ularning 350-500 nafari O'zbekistondan bo'ladi.	• Pudratchi ishchi kuchini yollayotganida Jonkeldi va Qalaota qishloqlari raislari bilan maslahatlashuvlar olib boradi. • ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va tashvishlarni bildirishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etiladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Operatsion bosqichda taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi.	• Ishga qabul qilish jarayoni malakaga asoslanadi. • Ishchilarning loyihaning operatsion bosqichida har qanday shikoyat yoki tashvishlarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etiladi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	- Yo'l harakatining kuchayishi xavfsizlikka ta'sir qiladi. - Qurilish maydonlarida faoliyat olib boradigan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflari. - Xavfsizlik xodimlari va jamoalar o'rtasidagi xavfsizlik hodisalari	• Yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik kampaniyalari. • Loyiha Xavfsizlikni baholash ishlarini amalga oshiradi va xavfsizlik xodimlari qabul qilinadigan xulq-atvor kodeksi bo'yicha o'qitiladi. • Hech qanday xavfsizlik xodimlari qurollanmaydi. • Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi rejasini amalga oshirish; • Shikoyat mexanizmini joriy qilish.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Muz ko'chishi bilan bog'liq xavflar - qish oylarida qor va muz parraklar ustida hosil bo'lib, to'satdan ko'chish xavfi paydo bo'ladi. - Muz turbinaga yaqin turgan odamga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.	• Shamol turbinalarining tuzilishi parraklar va muzni otilishi uchun 500 m dan ortiq bo'lmagan masofani ta'minlaydi. • Parraklarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi. • Shamol stansiyasi bo'ylab ogohlantiruvchi belgilar o'rnatiladi. • Shikoyat mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yiladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishchilar oqimi	- Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflar: mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik va boshqalar kiradi.	• Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollashni ta'minlaydigan mahalliy ishga qabul qilish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va ularga javob berish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning har qanday ko'rinishiga befarq bo'lmaslik. • ACWA Power maishiy zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish, shu bilan birga holatlar haqida xabar berish va ishtirokchilarga yordam ko'rsatish va ularning qadr-qimmatini saqlashni ta'minlash majburiyatini oladi. • Holatlar haqida xabar berganlarning xavfsizligini ta'minlash choralari ko'riladi. • Pudratchi qurilish bosqichining boshida COVID-19 xavfini baholashni ishlab chiqadi va O'zbekiston hukumati va JSST ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq COVID-19 saqlanish choralari amalga oshiradi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Mehnat & ishlash sharoiti	Qurilish ishlarining tabiati, qurilish ishchilarining (ayniqsa, malakasiz, yarim malakali) inson huquqlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan mehnat sharoitlariga duch kelishi mumkinligini anglatadi. Mumkin bo'lgan xatarlar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin: - Ish faoliyatida salomatlik va xavfsizlikka ta'sir - Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati - Ishchilar vakillarining yetishmovchiligi va kasaba uyushmalariga bo'lgan cheklovlar - Majburiy qo'shimcha ish va ortiqcha ish vaqti - Yetarli b'lmagan yashash joylari bilan ta'minlash	- Pudratchi loyiha bilan bog'liq aniq xavflarni, Qonunchilik talablari va majburiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda kasbiy sog'liq va xavfsizlikni boshqarish tizimini yaratadi. - Loyiha majburiy mehnatga qarshi bo'ladi va faqat ro'yxatdan o'tgan kadrlar agentliklari bilan o'zaro aloqada bo'ladi va loyihada 18 yoshgacha bo'lgan shaxslar ishlamaydi. - Kadrlar siyosati xodimlarning barcha turdagi uyushmalar, kasaba uyushmalari va boshqalarni yaratish yoki ularga qo'shilish qobiliyatini o'z ichiga oladi. - Barcha ishchilarga mehnat sharoitlari, ish haqi, ortiqcha ish sharoitlari, ortiqcha ish uchun kompensatsiya, ta'til, kasallik ta'tili, onalik/otalik ta'tillari kabi imtiyozlar va boshqalar haqida ma'lumot beriladi. - Turar joylar ETTB va XMK larining yashash sharoitlari va standartlariga muvofiq boshqariladi. - Bandlik, ish haqi, mehnat sharoitlari, imtiyozlar va hokazolarda gender tengsizlikka yo' qo'yilmaydi. - Barcha ishchilar uchun o'z xavotirlari va shikoyatlarini yetkazishlari uchun shikoyat mexanizmi yo'lga qo'yiladi.
Ta'minot zanjiri bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar	- Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati - Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik - Yozma rasmiy shrtnomalarning mavjud emasligi.	Barcha yetkazib beruvchilar uchun ta'minot zanjiri boshqaruv rejasini amalga oshirish va monitoring/audit yo'lga qo'yiladi. Bu kreditorlarga majburiy/bolalar mehnati to'g'risidagi da'volarni taqdim etishni o'z ichiga oladi.

Aspekt	Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar
Boshqa ijobiy ta'sirlarning qisqacha mazmuni	• Qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali quvvatni diversifikatsiya qilish O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga mos keladi. • Iqlim o'zgarishiga asosiy hissa qo'shadigan karbonat angidrid kabi havo emissiyasini keltirib chiqaradigan ko'mir va gaz energiyasi ishlab chiqarish kabi qazib olinadigan yoqilg'iga bo'lgan ishonchni kamaytirish. Qayta tiklanadigan toza energiya milliy va global iqlim o'zgarishi maqsadlariga hissa qo'shadi.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI (GRM)

Barcha manfaatdor tomonlarga Loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rash va izohlar yoki shikoyatlar yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi yaratiladi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday jazo qo'llanilmaydi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi jarayoni va ko'rib chiqish jadvali

Bosqichlari	Ko'rib chiqish muddati
1 Shikoyat qabul qilindi/yuborildi	-
2 Shikoyat ro'yxatga olinib tasdiqlanishi	Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 7 ish kuni ichida
3 Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi	Shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 ish kuni ichida*
4 Shikoyat javob xati murojaatchiga yetkazilisi	Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida
Shikoyat javob xatidan qoniqmagan holatda	
5 Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi yechim taklif qilish/shikoyatchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar	Shikoyat tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida
6 Ikki tomon o'rtasida shikoyatni hal qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, vositachi jalb qilinadi, ya'ni Loyiha saytidagi madaniyat va amaliyotni tushunadigan mahalliy rahbarlar.	Shikoyatchi tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI

Qo'shimcha savollar va izohlar uchun biz bilan bog'laning

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI	POCHTA MANZILI
ACWA Power (loyiha ishlab chiquvchisi) Sherzod Onarqulov Katta menejer - biznesni rivojlantirish	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefoni: +998 71 238 9960 Qo'l telefoni: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 13-qavat, Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, Toshkent, O'zbekiston
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Ijrochi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh sotsiolog	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	

LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI



- **Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi**, rus tilida
- **Ko'chirish rejasi hisoboti ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida
- **Notexnik hisobot ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida nusxalar
- **Fikr-mulohaza shakllari**

MANZIL	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI
Jonkeldi qishlog'i	Mahallla raisi, Muhammad Kamolov
Qalaota qishlog'i	Qalaota qishlog'I faoli, Baltabayev Turixan
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvdor Uaysov Perdeshtning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Peshko' hokimligi	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Sultonov Abduaziz
Konlar	Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash hujjatlariga havolalari ilov qilingan xat har bir kon egalariga yetkazilgan

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL PRESENTATION



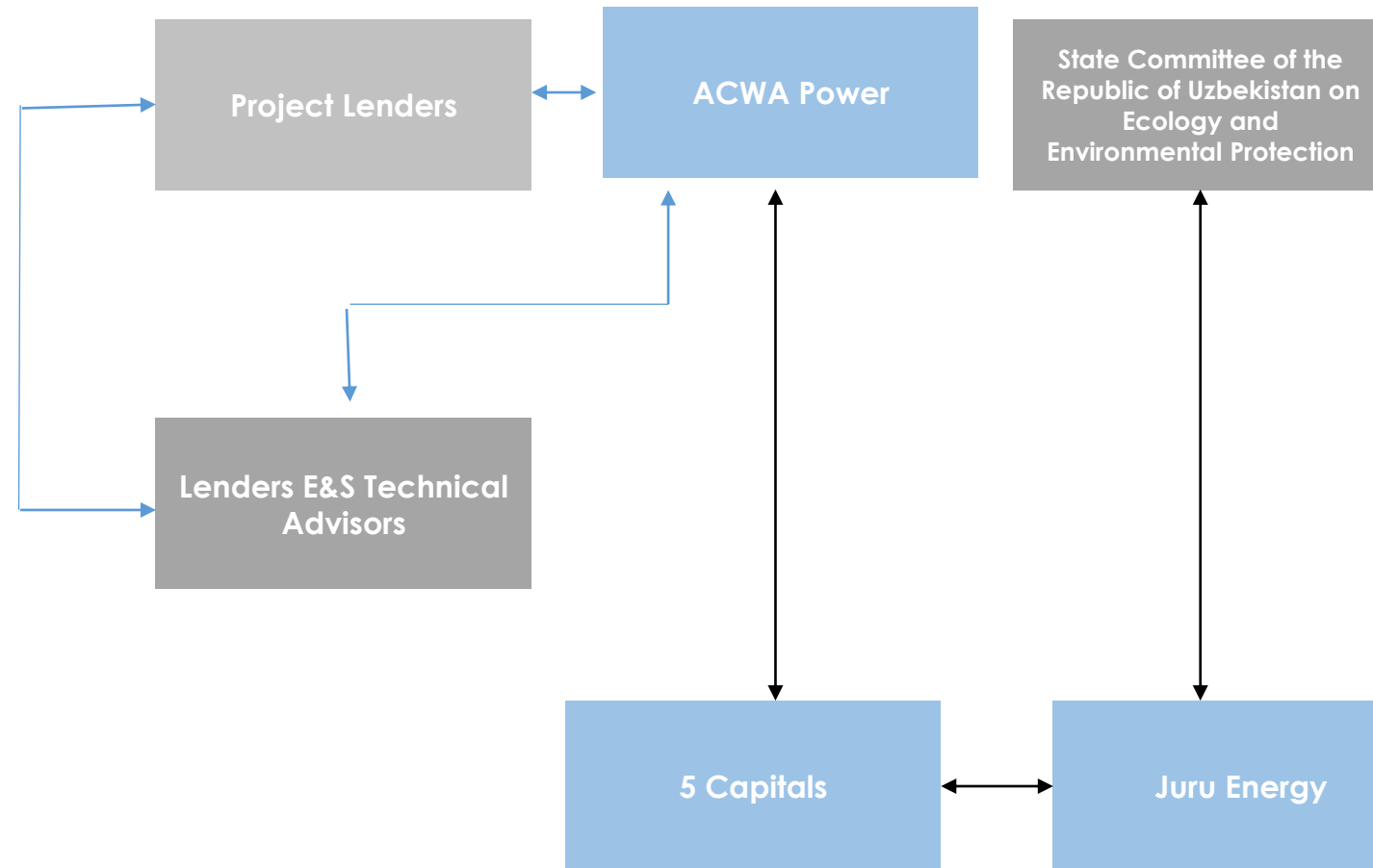
**DZHANKELDY 500 MW WIND
FARM
(DZHANKELDY-BASH
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for the Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- To give an opportunity for national and local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To give an opportunity for affected Stakeholders and interested parties to comment on the ESIA findings; and
- To provide project information on:
 - Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 - Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 - Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits; and
 - Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism.

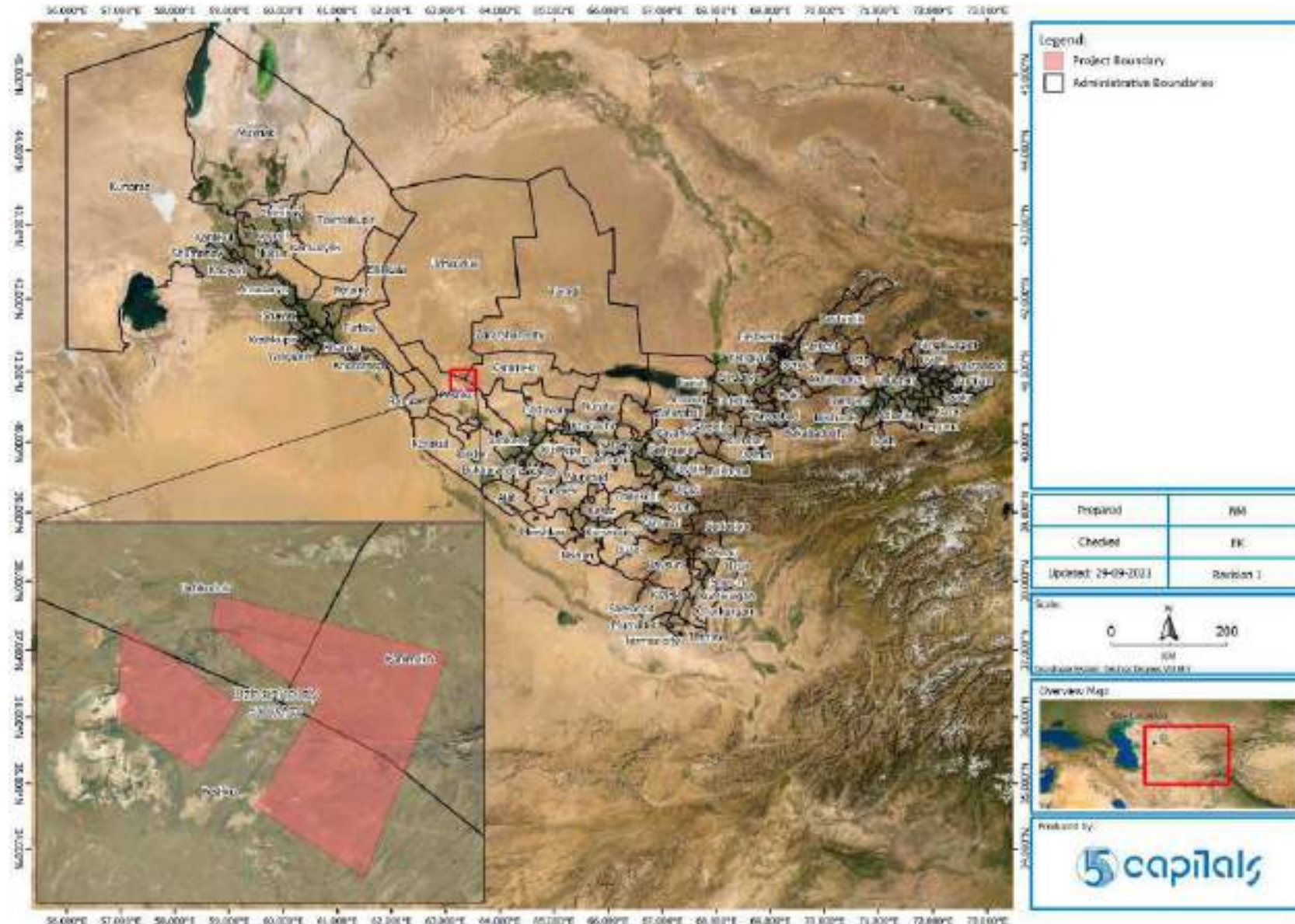
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Peshku district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
OFF-TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	To Be Confirmed (TBC)
O&M COMPANY	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Lead Consultant) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Local Consultant) Chust Str. 10, 100077, Tashkent, Uzbekistan Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Fax: +998 71 2020440
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

PROJECT LOCATION



Geographical Location

Total Area

280 hectares.

Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF is located on two land plots in Peshku district.

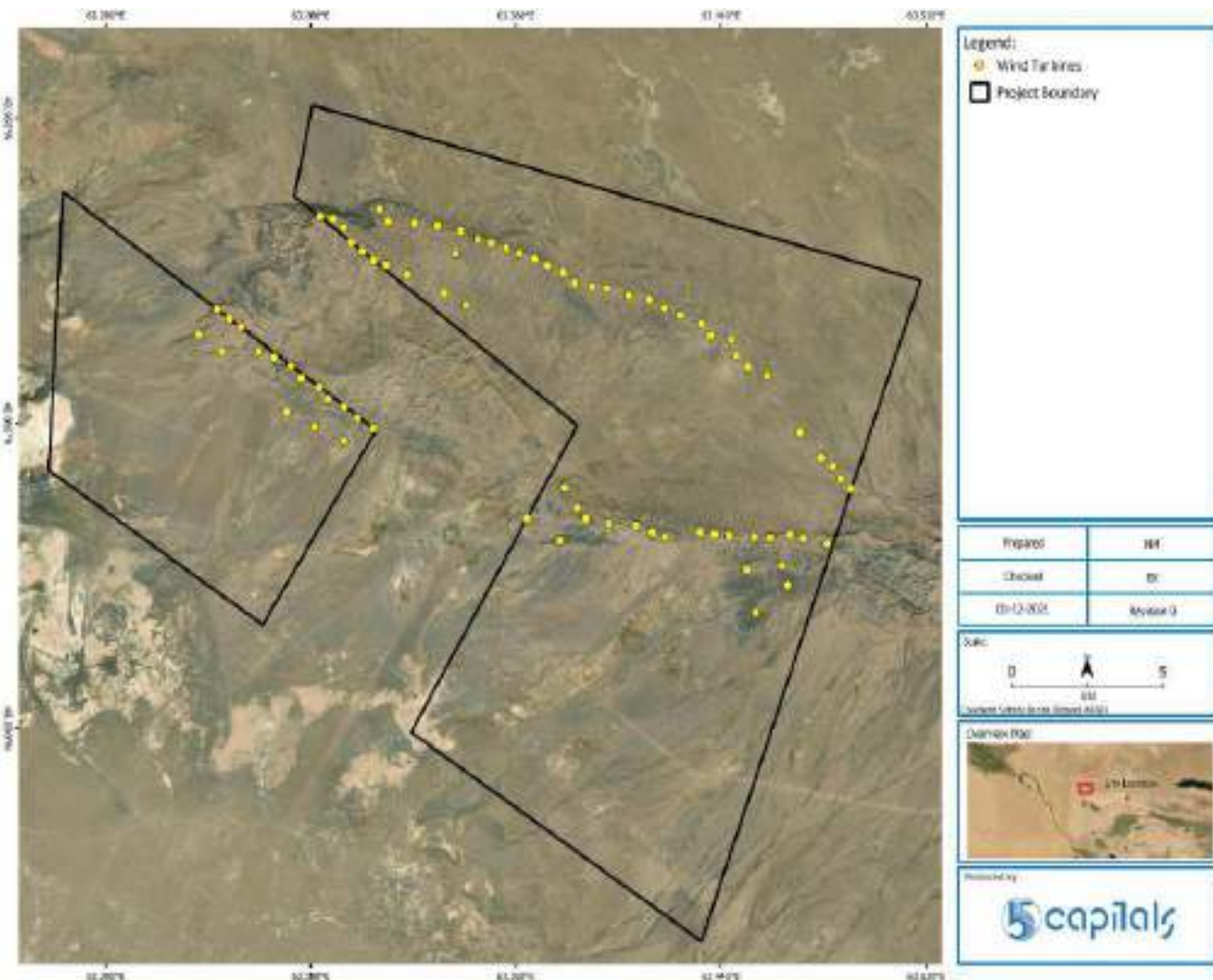
Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Peshku district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The western plot is located approximately 2.5km east of Dzhankeldy village and approximately 370m west of Kalaata village.

Boundaries

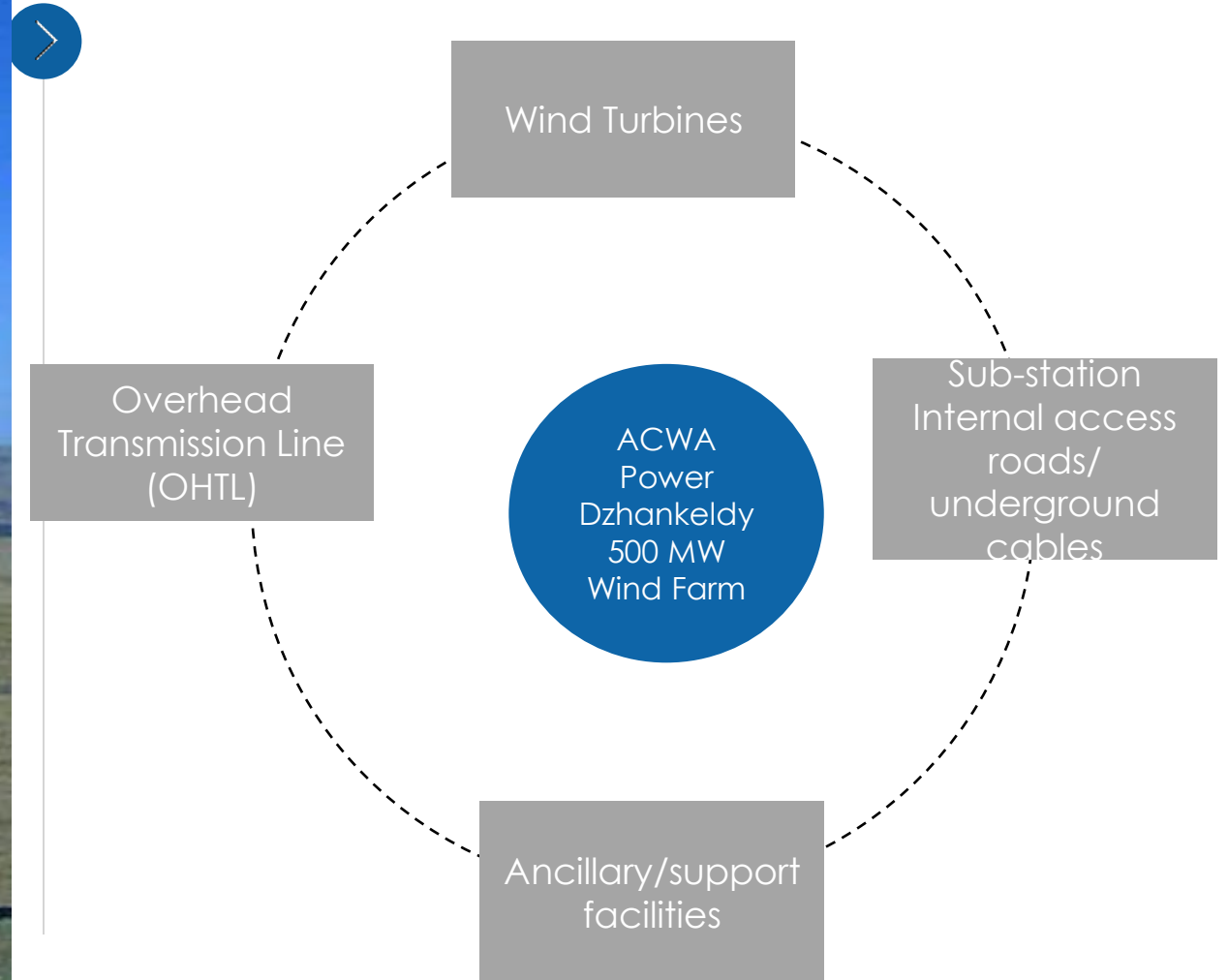
Both the western & eastern plot are approximately 47km north of Highway A380.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5001 dated 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Peshku district", FE'ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind' LLC (Tashkent)' has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement with JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan. This agreement was entered into on 24th January 2021 for the development, financing, construction and operation of a 500MW Wind Farm in the Peshku district of Bukhara region.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



- The project also includes the development of an Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with a rating of 500kV single circuit. This OHTL will be connect Dzhankeldy 500MW WF with Bash 500 MW WF.
- The alignment of the Dzhankeldy -Bash 128.5 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU).
- The construction of the OHTL will be undertaken by ACWA Power and the operation will be under NEGU.

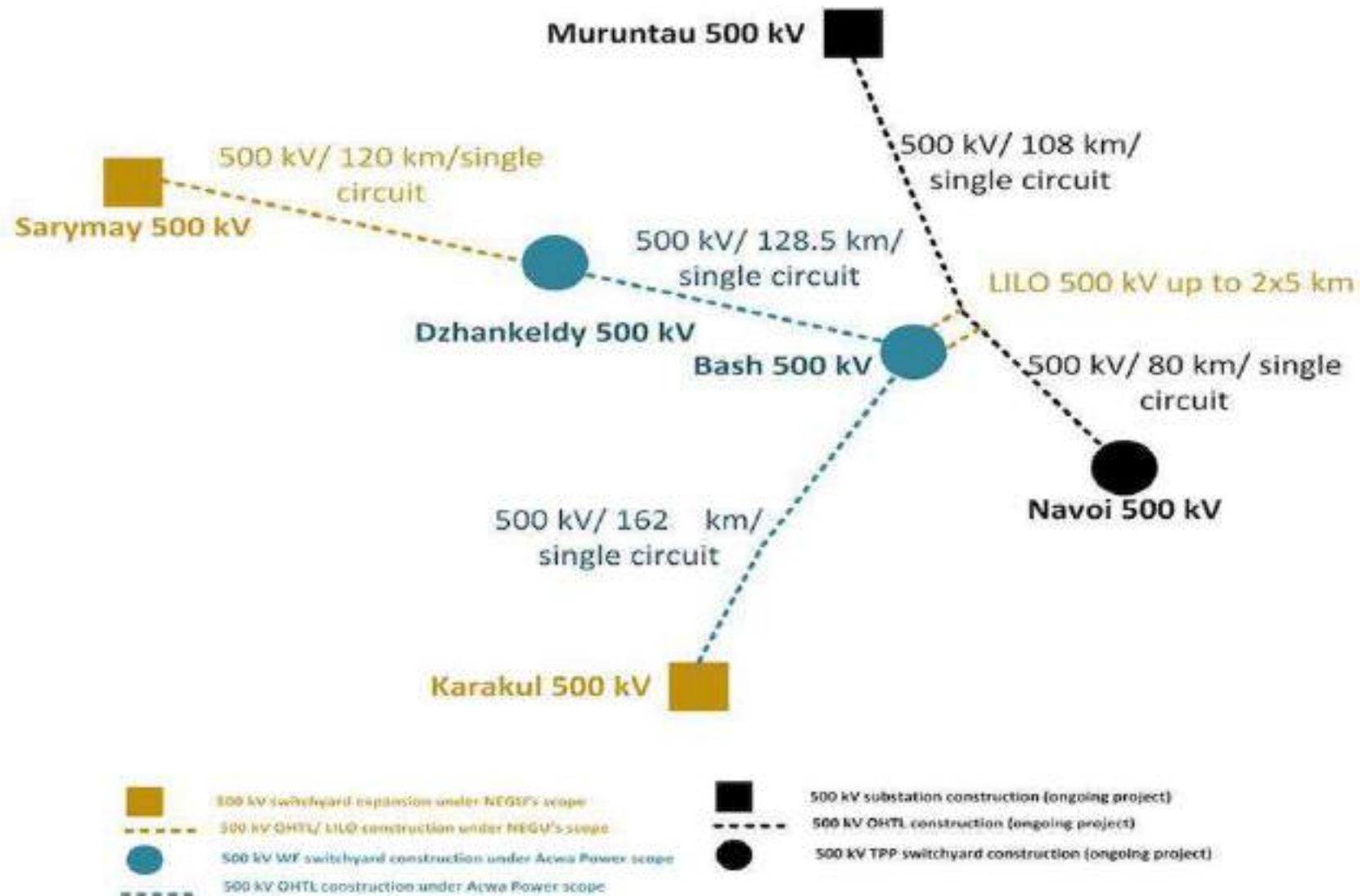
DZHANKELDY-BASH OHTL ROUTE



Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (3) districts of Bukhara and Navoi region:

- Gijduvon district and
- Peshku district of Bukhara region;
- Konimekh district of Navoi region.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKELDY



OHTL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

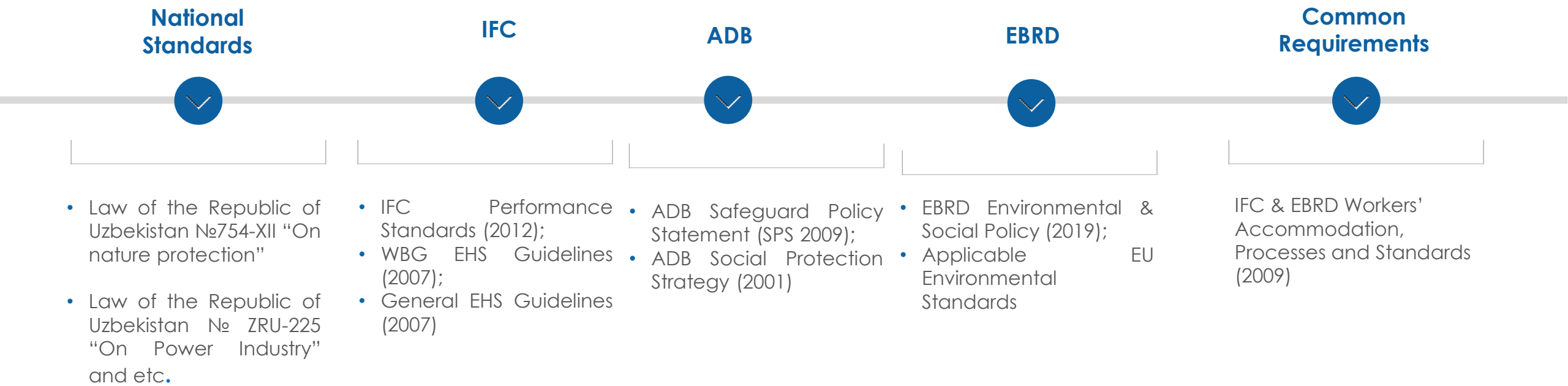


50m on each side of the OHTL alignment.

TENTATIVE PROJECT MILESTONES

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	24 th January 2021
Presidential Decrees	22 nd February 2021
Land Allotment Orders	19 & 23 March 2021
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	1 st April 2022
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTF)	1 st July 2022
Site Mobilisation	8 th July 2022
WTG Installation	2 nd November 2022
Transmission Line Construction	1 st December 2022
Substation Electrical Installation	1 st April 2023
Grid Connection	23 rd July 2023
Scheduled Commercial Operation Date (COD)	31 st December 2023
Required Project COD	31 st March 2024

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATORY OVERVIEW



EIA NATIONAL PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

Environmental impact assessment is a method that consistently presents a technical assessment of the environmental impact that a project may cause, and explains the significance of the projected impacts, and as a result indicates opportunities for change or mitigation.

National EIA stages

I

Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact (PSEI)

II

Statement of the Environmental Impact (SEI)

III

Statement on Environmental Consequences (SEC)



Status

The Project was issued with positive conclusions by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection on 30th September 2021

This will not be required for the Project based on the Conclusions provided by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection from Stage I.

Need to be submitted after the end of construction works, before the commissioning and operation of the Project.

BASELINE SURVEYS

BASELINE SURVEYS CONDUCTED TO DATE (2020-2022)

Overhead Transmission Line		
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey	17 th – 19 th April 2021
	Flora survey	14 th May 2021 29 th June -1 st July 2021
SITE SURVEYS		PERIOD
	Reptile survey	3 rd May 2021 28 th – 30 th June 2021
	Invertebrates	3 rd May 2021
	Mammals	24 th -25 th June 2021
	Bird Monitoring	7 th May 2021, June, July, August, September, October and November 2021
Soil Survey		18 th August 2021
Landscape Survey		29 th July 2021
Archaeological Survey Walkover		N/A
Socio-economic Surveys		To be determined
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders	July 2021 – November 2021
	Public Consultations	3 rd to 7 th October 2021
Resettlement Action Plan		
Resettlement Surveys		Completed

KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	Habitat loss relating to land impact & habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations. This is expected to be limited to the tower locations.	• The OHTL is aligned in areas with modified habitat (such as access roads, existing OHTL) as far as practicable to minimise disturbance of new habitat. • Pre-construction surveys to identify animals along the overhead transmission line footprint & suitable areas to relocate them. • Construction areas will be restricted to areas of tower location. • Restoration of habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.
Biodiversity (Operational Phase)	Birds colliding and/or being electrocuted by the OHTL.	• Inclusion of bird visual diverters; • Integration of bird-safe design for appropriate wire spacing. • Insulator types to provide safe perching platforms; and • Implementation of post-construction monitoring.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Noise (construciton)	Construction site noise – noise generated from general construciton activities, movement of vehicles.	- Night time construction works particularly near communities/land users with settlements near the OHTL alignment will be avoided and if undertaken, night work permits will be obtained. - Notice will be provided to the sensitive receptors as early as possible (minimum one-week notice) for periods of noisier works in regards to certain construction activities & for how long such activities will be likely to last. - Implementation of the grievance mechanism so that communities/receptors near the project site can submit their complaints, concerns etc.
Soil & groundwater (Construction)	- Cross contamination of soil - Pollution from accidental leaks or spillage. - Inadequate waste management Impact is expected to be negligible to minor.	- Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available. - Implementation of Waste Management Plan which will include waste segregation, use of licensed waste transporters & waste management facilities.
Soil & groundwater (Operational phase)	Accidental minor leaks & spillage Impact is expected to be negligible.	Implementation of pollution prevention & control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly & spill kits will be available.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Landscape & Visual Impacts (Construction)	- Changes in landscape character - Disturbance to visual Envelopes of Receptors	• Site clearance will be limited to the OHTL tower footprint, laydown areas. • All temporary construction facilities along the OHTL will be removed once each phase is complete and the habitat restored. • When not in use, cranes and other construction plants will be lowered, so they are at their minimum height and do not protrude unnecessarily within the visual envelope of local receptors. • Minimisation of any night time construction works and any floodlights will be directed onto working areas and back spill shields, therefore minimising any unwanted light spills.
Landscape & Visual Impacts (Operational phase)	Erection of the towers will result in changes to the landscape though the OHTL will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.	• This impact is expected to be Negligible to Minor and the OHTL has been aligned near existing infrastructure as far as practicable.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Construction)	- Accidental damage to unknown archaeological resources. There are no known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment.	• A full time Archaeologist will be present during the construction phase of the project. • Implementation of a Cultural Management Plan. • Implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.
	Impact on intangible cultural heritage	• Implementation of Workers Code of Conduct which will include measures regarding respect of beliefs, customs, rituals of local communities. • Recruitment of local workers who already understand the culture. • Interaction between the workers and the local communities will be kept to a minimum in order to avoid misunderstandings or conflict.
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Operational Phase)	-	• Operational phase will not result to further impacts on archaeology.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Air Quality	Increased dust generation and gaseous emissions. Impacts are expected to be negligible to minor in significance .	Will be managed by mitigation and management measures outlined in ESIA and CESMP/ other management plans.
Traffic & Transportation	- Impact on road infrastructure - Increased vehicle flow on highway & local roads.	- Implementation of a Traffic & Transportation Management Plan which will outline how OHTL components will be delivered to site, management of construction traffic, personnel etc. - Safety awareness campaigns with schools, kindergartens & with communities within the community to create awareness on potential traffic risks and basic safety precautions to be taken. - Identification of alternative suitable access roads for communities and land users using existing access roads. - Rehabilitation of any roads damaged as a result of transporting project materials. - A grievance mechanism will be established to allow local communities to make complaints relating to project drivers.

KEY POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Land Use Change	- Temporary impact on land users. - Permanent land impact will be from the location of OHTL towers. Land use activities such grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.	• Compensation will be undertaken before the start of construction. • Affected land users will be provided with additional support to ensure that their livelihoods are not negatively impacted by the project. • These measures will be implemented in line with the Resettlement Action Plan. • All land users will have access to a grievance mechanism to submit any complaints, concerns, impacts on their livelihoods etc.
Employment Opportunities (Construction)	- OHTL will employ between 50-100 workers while the wind farm will employ between 700 – 1000 workers. - About 350-500 of these will be from Uzbekistan and communities along the OHTL can also apply based on skills and qualifications.	• The contractor will be required to consult with the local administration and Makhalla leaders in the employment of local workers. • ACWA Power & Contractor will notify local communities on job announcement and the application process i.e., through the community Liaison Officers. • Implementation of a worker grievance mechanism so that workers can submit any complaints, concerns during the construction phase of the project.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Employment Opportunities (Operational Phase)	n/a	Dedicated/full time personnel will not be required during the operational phase of the OHTL by NEGU.
Community Health & Safety (Construction)	- Safety impacts from increased traffic movement. - Health & safety risks posed by activities in construction areas. - Security incidents between security personnel & communities	- Safety campaigns relating to traffic. - The project will undertake a Security Risk Assessment & the security personnel will be trained on acceptable code of conduct. - No security personnel will be armed. - Implementation of a Community Health & Safety Plan - Access to the grievance mechanism.
Community Health & Safety (Operational Phase)	Potential risk relating to electrocution from direct contact with high voltage lines.	- The design of the OHTL will be designed in accordance with Uzbekistan requirements and maintained regularly. - Safety signals will be posted along the OHTL route.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) (Operational phase)	- During the operational phase the OHTL will produce the normal EMF which are invisible lines of force that surround any electric device such as power lines.	• Implementation of 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines in line with the Uzbekistan law. • Land users close to the 30m buffer zone will be provided with information about EMF risks.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Worker Influx	- Potential risks relating to worker influx include conflict, spread of communicable diseases, disruption of local culture & gender based violence & sexual harassment (GBVH) etc in absence of any controls. The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 -100 and their accommodation facilities will be based on the Dzhankeldy WF.	• Implementation of Local Recruitment Plan that will ensure the recruitment of local workers who already understand the local culture and way of life. • Implementation of a strict worker Code of Conduct with the requirement to respect the local culture & way of life. • Implementation of a Gender Based Violence & Harassment Prevention & Response Action Plan. • Zero tolerance to any form of gender based violence & harassment or any form of retaliation & harassment. • ACWA Power will be committed to identifying, investigating and remedying instances of GBVH whilst encouraging reporting of instances & providing support to those involved & ensure their dignity is maintained. • There will be no retaliation and harassment to those who report any cases. • EPC Contractor will develop a COVID-19 Risk Assessment at the start of construction phase and implement COVID-19 measures in line with Uzbek government and WHO guidance.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Labour & Working Conditions	The nature of construction work means that construction workers (esp. unskilled, semi-skilled) can be exposed to certain working conditions that could potentially impact their human rights. The potential risks may include: - Occupational health & safety risks - Forced labour & child labour - Lack of worker representation & restrictions on trade unions. - Compulsory overtime & excessive working hours. - Provision of inadequate accommodation facilities	• EPC Contractor will establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system taking into account specific risks associated with the project, legal requirements and duty of care. • The project will have zero tolerance to forced labour and will only engage with registered recruitment agencies and no persons under 18years will be employed at the project. • HR policies will include the ability of workers to form or join all types of associations, trade unions etc. • All workers will be informed about their working conditions, wage entitlements, overtime arrangements, overtime compensation, benefits such as holiday leave, sick leave, maternity/paternity etc. • Accommodation areas will be managed in accordance with EBRD & IFC Worker's Accommodation Processes & Standards. • There will be zero tolerance to ender discrimination in employment, wages, working conditons, benefits etc. • All workers will have access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints, concerns.
Social Risks associated to the Supply Chain	- Child & forced labour - Gender based violence & harassment - Lack of written work contracts etc	• Implementation of a Supply Chain Management Plan for all its suppliers and monitor/audits. This will include reporting to lenders on any cases or allegations of forced/child labour raised in relation to core suppliers.

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Expected Positive Impacts
Summary of Other Positive Impacts	• Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure. • Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure. • Diversification in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in power through increased share of renewable energy sources in line with Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy.

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

A grievance mechanism is to be established to allow all stakeholders to request for further information regarding the Project and for submission of comments or complaints.

The GRM is absolutely free of charge, transparent and without any retribution to those who use it.

GRM Process and Timeline

	Stage	Timeline
1	Grievance Received/Submitted	-
2	Grievance logged and acknowledged	Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted
3	Grievance investigated	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*
4	Proposed resolution conveyed to grievant	Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted
IF APPLICABLE FOLLOWING DISSATISFACTION OF RESOLUTION BY GRIEVANT		
5	Actions to re-assess grievance/propose new solution/inform Grievant of final decision	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by Grievant
6	In the event that a grievance cannot be resolved between the two parties a mediator will be involved i.e. local leaders who understand the culture and practices within the Project site.	Within 14 working days of notification of dissatisfaction by the Grievant.

Please contact us if you need more information or for any comments

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
ACWA Power (Project Developer) Sherzod Onarkulov Senior Manager – Business Development	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Work: +998 71 238 9960 Mob: +998 90 003 9960	Block-A, 13th Floor, 107-B, Amir Temur Avenue, Tashkent, Uzbekistan
Community Liaison Officers	Contact details will be provided by ACWA Power and the Contractor before the start of land acquisition and construction.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova– Principal Social Consultant	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Uktam Juraev – Social Specialist	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PROJECT INFORMATION



INFORMATION AVAILABLE

- **SEP**, in Russian
- **RAP report in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **NTS copies in both languages**, Uzbek and Russian
- **Feedback Forms**

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Gijduvan municipality. Contact person: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Peshku municipality, Contact person:Sultonov Abduaziz
Herders along OHTL	Reports can be found at settlement of herder Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat and Suleymanov Mirzobek
Konimekh municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department of Konimekh municipality, Contact person: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata LLC	Administrative personnel of LLC, Contact person: Hojaboyev Almurod and Yersailov Jenis

Thank you for your attention!



**DZHANKELDY 500 MVT
SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI
(JONKELDI-BASH 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



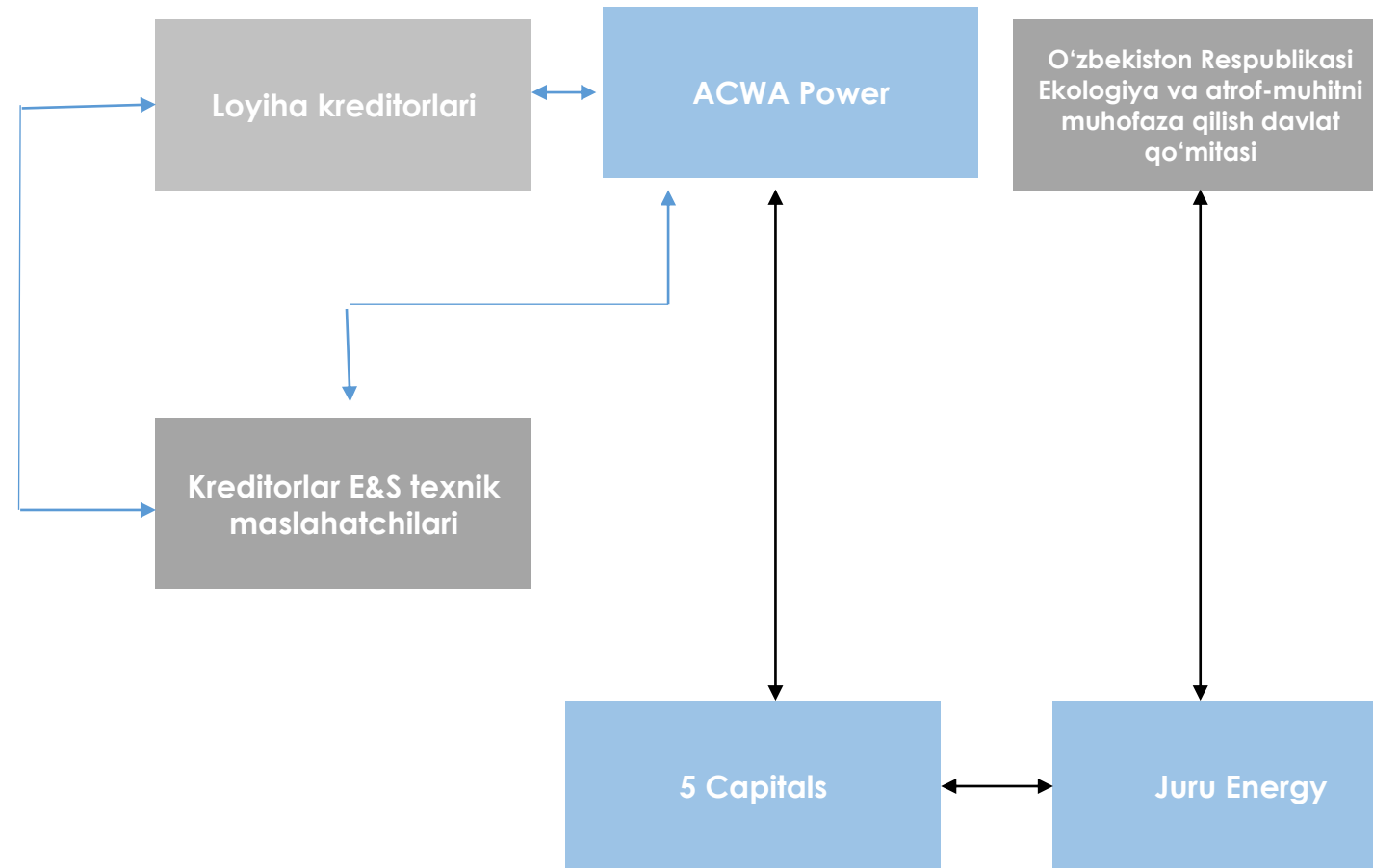
2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Jonkeldi 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellashtirish va ta'sirni baholash ishlari, atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar natijalarini batafsil ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy boshqaruv organlariga, mahallalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash natijalari (ESIA) bo'yicha o'z fikrlarini bildirish imkoniyatini berish;
- Ta'sir ostidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga (ijtimoiy va ekologik ta'sirni baholash loyihasi) natijalari bo'yicha fikr bildirish imkoniyatini berish; va

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot berish uchun:

- Loyihaning maqsadi, tabiati va ko'lami;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining davomiyligi (qurilish va foydalanish);
- Havotirlarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli choralar va imtiyozlar; va
- Jamoatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.

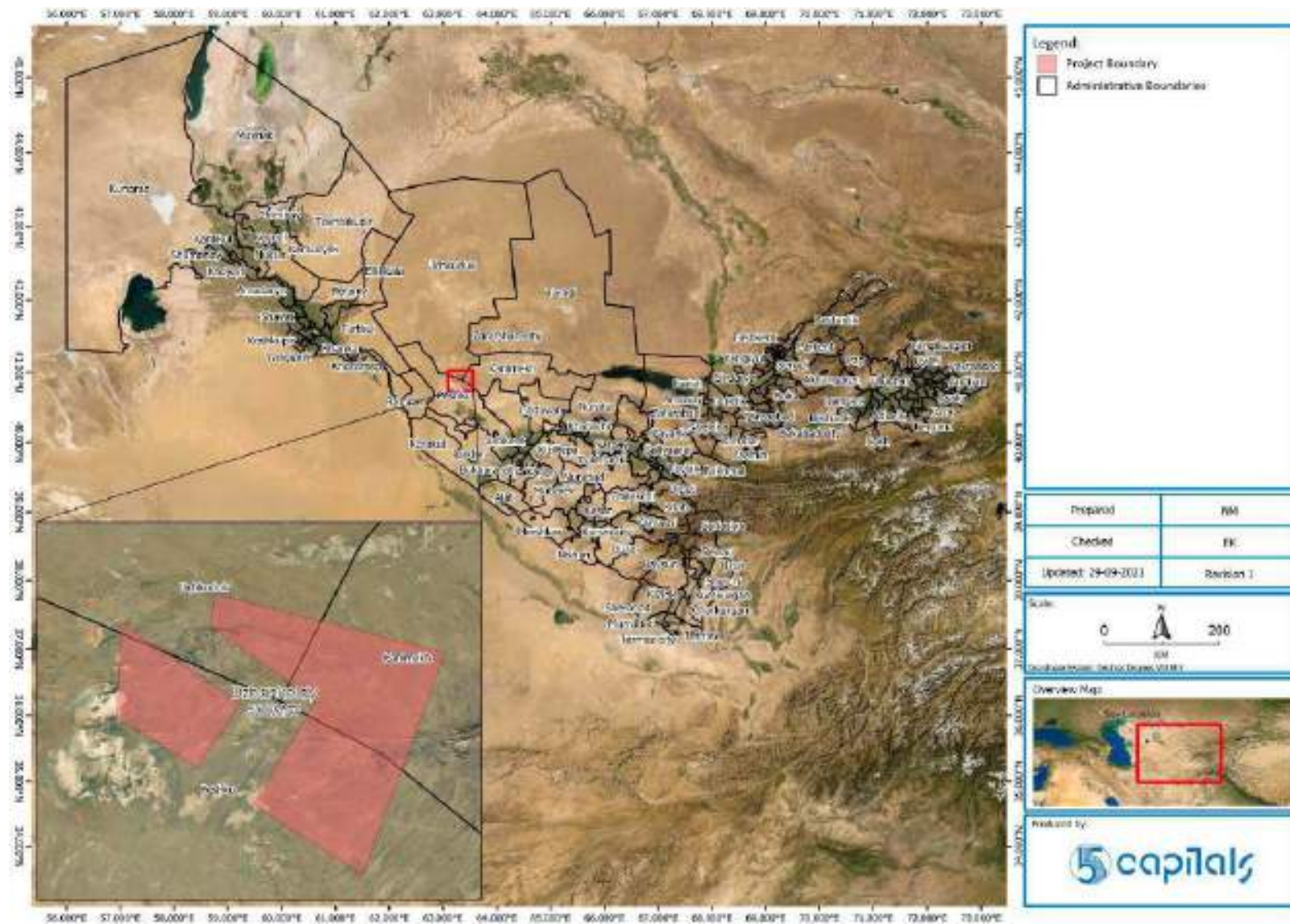
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Jonkeldi 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER DZHANKELDY WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHISHI (EPC)	Tasdiqlanishi kutilmoqda
O&M KOMPANIYASI	First National Operation and Maintenance Co. Ltd (NOMAC)
ATROF-MUHIT BO'YICHA MASLAHATCHI	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy (Bosh konsultant) Pochta: 119899, Dubai, BAA Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Faks: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
	Juru Energy Consulting LLC (Mahalliy konsultant) Chust ko'chasi. 10, 100077, Toshkent, O'zbekiston Tel: +998 71 202 0440, Faks: +998 71 2020440
BOG'LANISH YO'LI	Ken Veyd (Direktor) Ken.Wade@5Capitals.com

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 gektar.

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko' tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

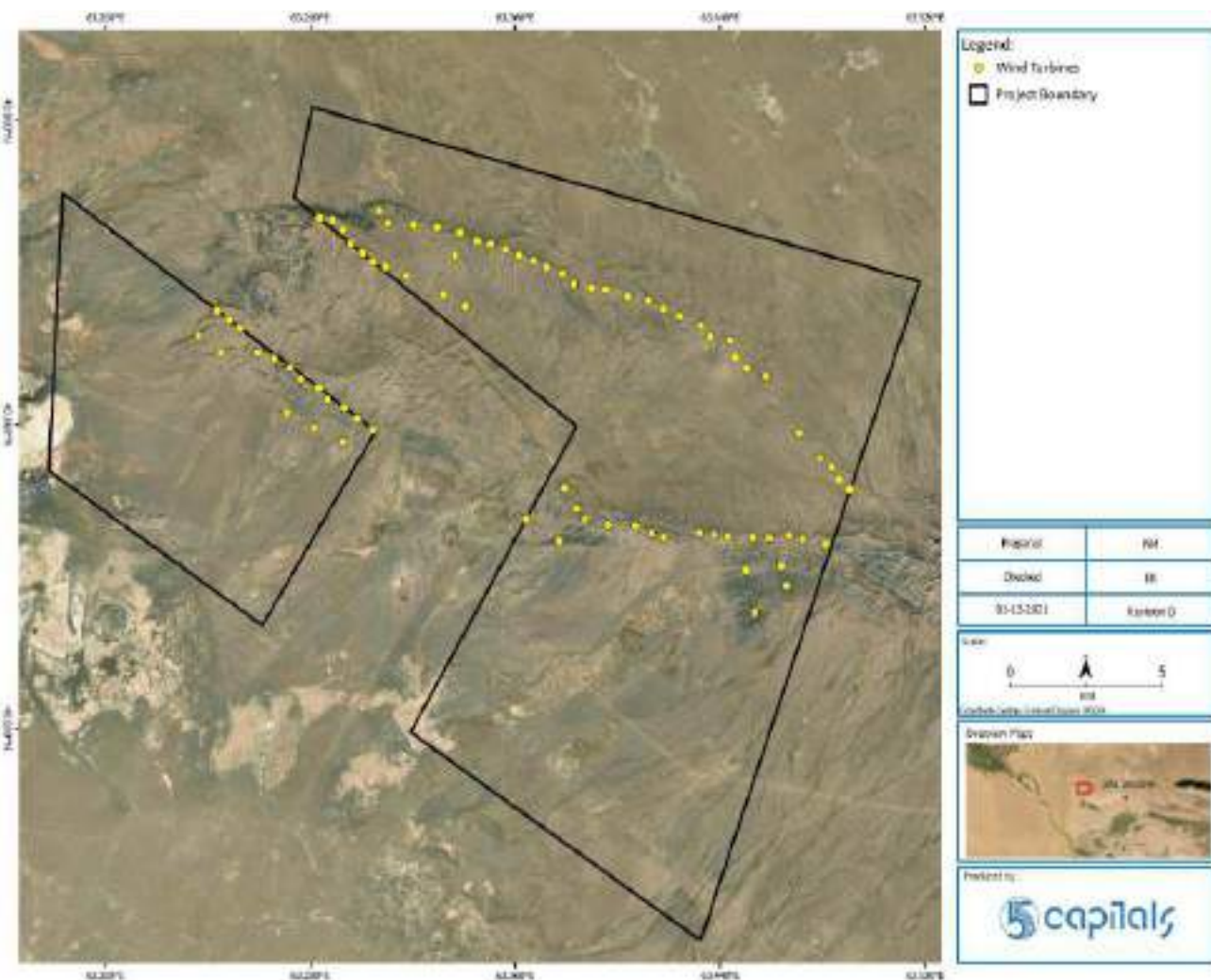
Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Peshko' tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 2,5 km sharqda va Qalaota qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbida joylashgan.

Chegaradoshligi

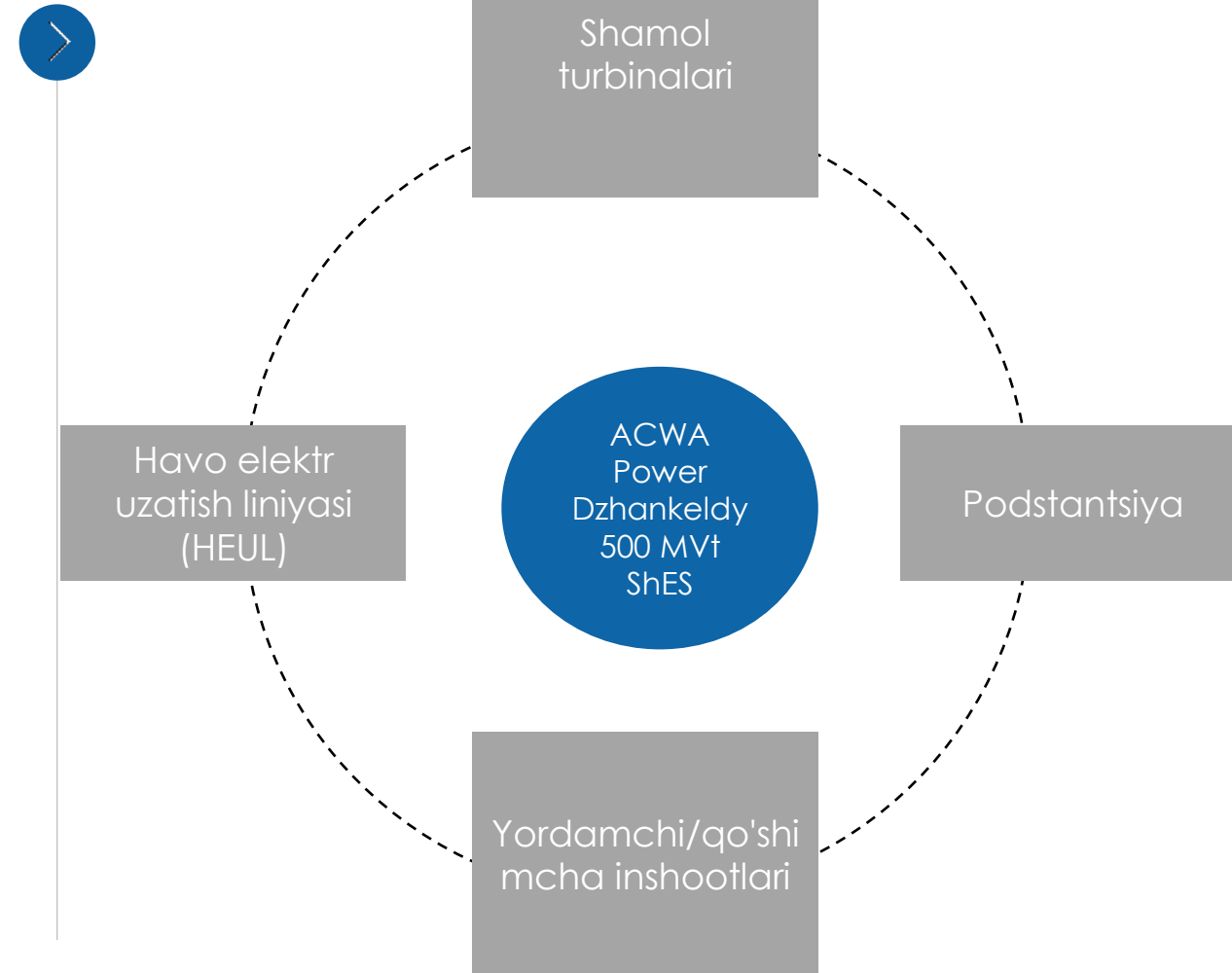
G'arbiy va sharqiy loyiha maydonlari A380 yo'liga nisbatan 47 km shimolda joylashgan.

LOYIHA TAVSIFI



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "Peshko'tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5001-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati Peshko' tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini rivojlantirish, moliyalashtirish, qurish va foydalanish uchun tuzilgan.

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



BASH-QORAKO'L HEUL CHIZMASI



- Loyiha 500 kV kuchlanishli Havo Elektr Uzatish Liniyasini (HEUL) ishlab chiqishni ham o'z ichiga oladi. Ushbu elektr uzatish tarmoqlari "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Bash" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.
- 128,5 km uzunlikdagi Jonkeldi-Bash elektr uzatish liniyasi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ (O'MET) tomonidan tasdiqlandi.
- Elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) qurilishi ACWA Power tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan boshqariladi.

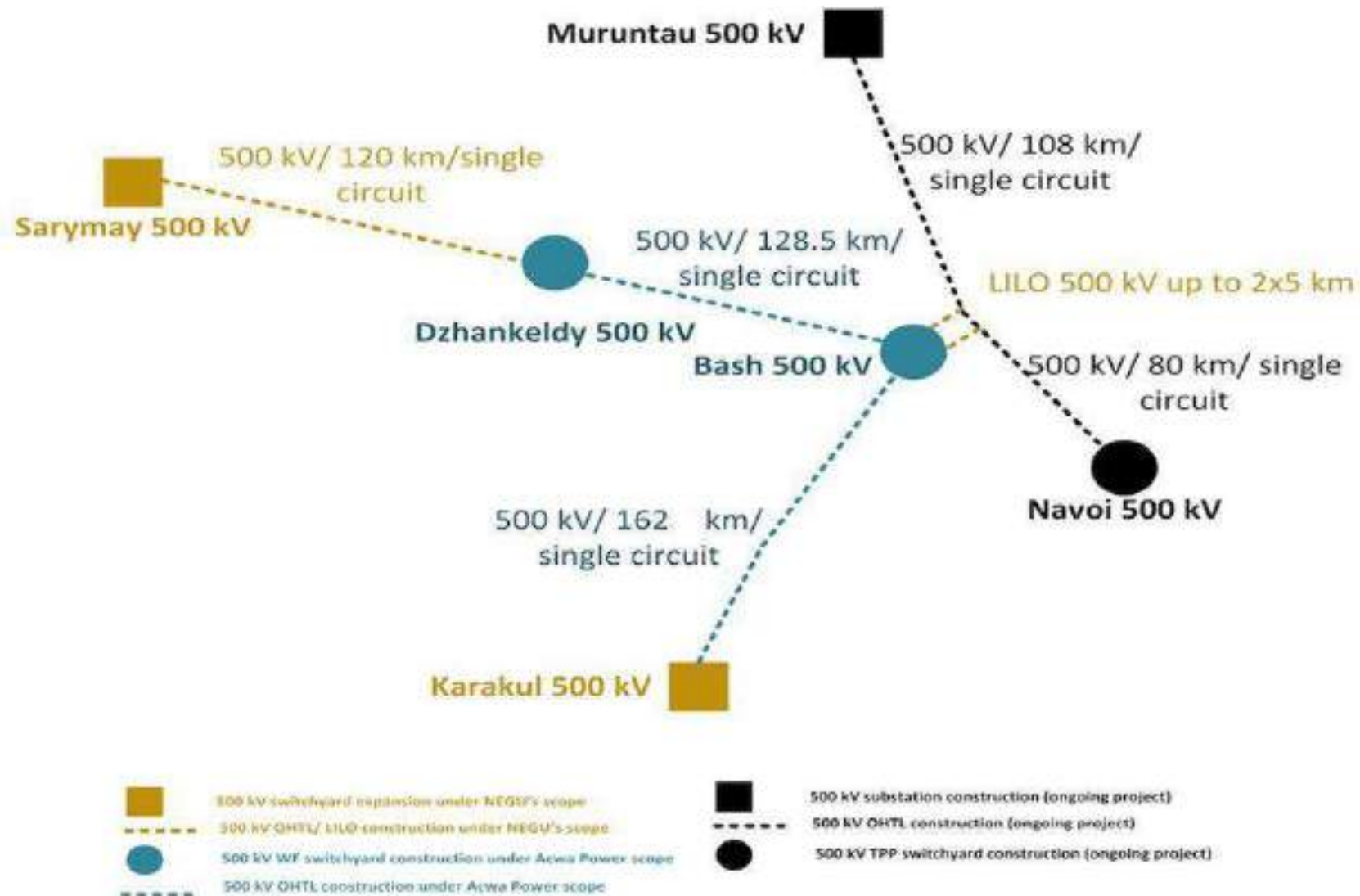
JONKELDI-BASH HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Jonkeldi-Bash 500 kV bir zanjirli havo elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro va Navoi viloyatlarining quyidagi (3) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- Buxoro viloyatining G'ijduvon va Peshko' tumanlari;
- Navoi viloyatining Konimex tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI HEUL UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI (HEUL) LANDSHAFTNING TABIATI



HEULning har ikkala tomonidan 50 metrdan bo'lgan masofa chegarasi ko'rsatilgan

LOYIHANING TAXMINIY BOSQICHLARI

BOSQICHLARI	SANALARI
Loyiha bitimlarini imzolash (Davlar xususiy shrikchilik shartnomasi; Investitsiya shartnomasi)	2021 yil 24 yanvar
Prezident farmonlari	2021 yil 22 fevral
Yer ajratish to'g'risidagi qarorlar	2021 yil 19 va 23 mart
Ish boshlash haqida cheklangan xabarnoma (LNTF)	2022 yil 1 aprel
Ish boshlash haqida to'liq xabarnoma (FNTF)	2022 yil 1 iyul
Mobilizatsiya	2022 yil 8 iyul
Shamol turbinasi generatorini o'rnatish	2022 yil 2-noyabr
Elektr uzatish liniyasini qurish	2022 yil 1 dekabr
Podstansiyada elektr o'rnatish	2023 yil 1 aprel
Tarmoqqa ulanish	2023 yil 23 iyul
Qurilish uchun qisman ish boshlash sanasi (COD)	2023 yil 31 dekabr
Qurilish uchun to'liq ish boshlanishi	2024 yil 31 mart

Milliy standartlar



- O'zbekiston Respublikasining №754-XII "Tabiatni muhofaza qilish to'g'risida"gi Qonuni
- O'zbekiston Respublikasining O'RQ-225-son "Energetika to'g'risida"gi Qonuni va boshqalar.

Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi



- XMK ishlash standartlari (2012);
- Jahon banki guruhining atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik bo'yicha yo'riqnomasi (2007);
- Umumiy Atrof-muhit, salomatlik va xavfsizlik ko'rsatmalari (2007)

Osiyo taraqqiyot banki



- OTB Xavfsizlik siyosati bayonoti (SPS 2009);
- OTB ijtimoiy himoya strategiyasi (2001)

Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki



- Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki Ekologik va ijtimoiy siyosat (2019);
- Yevropa Ittifoqining amaldagi ekologik standartlari

Umumiy talablar



Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasi va Yevropa tiklanish va taraqqiyot banki xodimlarining turar joyi, jarayonlari va standartlari (2009)

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash - loyiha olib kelishi mumkin bo'lgan atrof-muhitga ta'sirning texnik bahosini doimiy ravishda taqdim etadigan, prognoz qilinayotgan ta'sirlarning ahamiyatini tushuntiradigan va natijada o'zgartirish yoki yumshatish imkoniyatlarini ko'rsatadigan usuldir.

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni baholash milliy bosqichlari

I

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning dastlabki bayonoti (PSEI)

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

III

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning to'g'risidagi bayonot (SEC) oqibatlari



Holati

Loyiha Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasi tomonidan 2021-yil 30-sentabrda ijobiy xulosa bilan chiqarilgan.

Ekologiya va atrof-muhitni muhofaza qilish davlat qo'mitasining 1-bosqichdan olingan xulosalari asosida loyiha uchun bu talab qilinmaydi.

Qurilish ishlari tugagandan so'ng, loyihani ishga tushirishdan oldin taqdim etilishi kerak.

DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR

O'TKAZILGAN DASTLABKI TADQIQOTLAR (2020-2022)

Havo elektr uzatish liniyasi		
HEUL bo'ylab ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari	17-19-aprel, 2021
	Flora	14-may, 2021 29-iyun 1-iyul, 2021

Izlanishlar		Sanasi
Ekologik tadqiqotlar	Reptiliyalar	3-may, 2021 28-30-iyun, 2021
	Umurtqasizlar	3-may, 2021
	Sut emizuvchilar	24-25-iyun, 2021
	Qushlar monitoringi	7-may, 2021, iyun, iyul, avgust, sentyabr, oktyabr, va noyabr, 2021
Tuproq analizi		18-avgust, 2021
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari		29-iyul, 2021
Arxeologik izlanishlar		-
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar		fevral, 2022
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar	2021-yil iyul – 2021-yil oktyabr
	Jamoat eshittiruv	3-7-oktyabr, 2021
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi		
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi o'rganish ishlari		Yakunlangan

ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish)	Yerga ta'sir qilish va havo elektr uzatish liniyasi minoralari bo'ylab joylashgan yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylarining yo'qotilishi. Bu minora joylashgan joylar bilan cheklanishi kutilmoqda.	• Yangi yerlardagi tabiat muhitiga bo'lgan ta'sirni kamaytirish maqsadida HEUL o'zlashtirilgan yerlarda (kirish yo'llari, mavjud HEUL) yaqinida rejalashtirilgan. • Elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab hayvonlarni aniqlash va ularni ko'chirish uchun mos joylarni aniqlash uchun qurilishdan oldingi tadqiqotlar. • Qurilish maydonlari minora joylashgan hududlar bilan cheklanadi. • Qurilish bosqichi tugagandan so'ng yashash muhitini tabiiy holatiga qaytarish.
Biologik xilma-xillik (Operatsion bosqich)	Qushlarning to'qnashuvi va/yoki havo elektr uzatish liniyasi tomonidan elektr toki urishi.	• Qushlarni vizual yo'naltiruvchilarni kiritish; • Tegishli simlar oralig'i uchun qushlar uchun xavfsiz dizaynning integratsiyasi. • Xavfsiz perching platformalarini ta'minlash uchun izolyator turlari; va • Qurilishdan keyingi monitoringni amalga oshirish.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Shovqin (qurilish davomida)	Qurilish maydonchasi shovqini - umumiy qurilish ishlari, transport vositalari harakati natijasida hosil bo'lgan shovqin.	- Tungi qurilish ishlari, ayniqsa, havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) trassasi yaqinida joylashgan aholi punktlari joylashgan jamoalar/yerdan foydalanuvchilar yaqinida amalga oshirilmaydi va agar amalga oshirilsa, tungi vaqtda ishlash uchun ruxsatnoma olinadi. - Muayyan qurilish ishlari bilan bog'liq shovqinli ishlar va bunday faoliyatlar qancha davom etishi mumkinligi to'g'risida imkon qadar tezroq (kamida bir haftalik ogohlantirish) ta'sirchan retseptorlarga xabar beriladi. - Loyiha hududi yaqinidagi jamoalar/reseptorlar o'z shikoyatlarini, xavotirlarini va hokazolarni yuborishlari uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmini amalga oshirish.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Qurilish davomida)	- Tuproqning o'zaro ifloslanishi - Tasodifiy oqish yoki to'kilish natijasida ifloslanish. - Chiqindilarni noto'g'ri boshqarish Ta'sir unchalik katta bo'lmagan darajada bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	- Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralari amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi. - Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenziyalangan chiqindilarni tashuvchilar va chiqindilarni boshqarish vositalaridan foydalanishni o'z ichiga oladi.
Tuproq va yer osti suvlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Tasodifiy kichik oqish va to'kilish Ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	Belgilangan saqlash joylari bilan ifloslanishning oldini olish va nazorat qilish choralari amalga oshirish, muntazam ravishda tekshiriladigan uskunalar va to'kilish to'plamlari mavjud bo'ladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar (qurilish davomida)	- Landshaft xarakteridagi o'zgarishlar - Vizual retseptorlari muhitini buzish	• Hududni tozalash havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minorasining izi, minoralarni yotqizish joylari bilan cheklanadi. • Har bir faza tugallangandan va yashash muhiti tiklangandan so'ng, havo elektr uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) bo'ylab barcha vaqtinchalik qurilish inshootlari olib tashlanadi. • Foydalanilmayotganda, kranlar va boshqa qurilish inshootlari tushiriladi, va ular minimal balandlikda bo'ladi va mahalliy retseptorlarning vizual ko'rinishiga deyarli ta'sir qilmaydi. • Har qanday tungi qurilish ishlarini va yorug'lik ta'sirini minimallashtirish uchun proyektorlarning yorug'ligi qurilish maydoniga qaratiladi.
Landshaft va vizual ta'sirlar (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	Minoralarning o'rnatilishi landshaftning o'zgarishiga olib keladi, ammo havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) asosan aholi yashamaydigan cho'l maydonlari orqali o'tadi.	• Bu ta'sir ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda va havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) iloji boricha mavjud infratuzilma yaqiniga joylashtirilgan.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Qurilish davomida)	- Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar. havo uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab ma'lum arxeologik joylar aniqlanmagan	• Loyihani qurish bosqichida muntazam arxeolog ishtirok etadi. • Madaniy merosni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Tasodifiy topilma tartibini joriy etish.
	Nomoddiy madaniy merosga ta'siri	• Mahalliy jamoalarning e'tiqodlari, urf-odatlar va marosimlarini hurmat qilish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni o'z ichiga olgan ishchilarning axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Madaniyatni tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollash. • Tushunmovchiliklar yoki nizolarning oldini olish uchun ishchilar va mahalliy jamoalar o'rtasidagi o'zaro munosabatlarni minimallashtirish.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	-	• Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga ta'sir ko'rsatmaydi. Biroq, ma'lum bo'lgan arxeologik yodgorliklarni muhofaza qilishni ta'minlash uchun Madaniy boshqaruv rejasi ishlab chiqiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Havo sifati	Chang va gaz chiqindilarining ko'payishi. Ta'sirlar ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	"Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash" (ESIA) va "Qurilishning ekologik va ijtimoiy boshqaruv rejasi" (CESMP) / boshqa boshqaruv rejalarida ko'rsatilgan yumshatish va boshqarish chora-tadbirlari orqali boshqariladi.
Tirbandlik va transport	- Yo'l infratuzilmasiga ta'siri - Magistral va mahalliy yo'llarda avtomobil oqimining ko'payishi.	- Turbina komponentlarini loyiha maydoniga qanday yetkazilishini, qurilish transportini boshqarish, xodimlarni va boshqalarni ko'rsatadigan Yo'l harakati va transportni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish. - Mumkin bo'lgan yo'l harakati xavf-xatarlari va olinishi kerak bo'lgan asosiy xavfsizlik choralari haqida xabardorlikni oshirish uchun maktablar, bolalar bog'chalari va jamoalar bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish ishlarini olib borish. - Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda jamoalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilar uchun muqobil mos keladigan kirish yo'llarini aniqlash. - Loyiha materiallarini tashish natijasida shikastlangan har qanday yo'llarni qayta tiklash. - Mahalliy hamjamiyatlarga loyiha haydovchilari ustidan shikoyat qilish imkoniyatini beruvchi shikoyat mexanizmi yaratiladi.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL IJTIMOIIY TA'SIRLAR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Yerdan foydalanishning o'zgarishi	- Yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik ta'sir. - Havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minoralari joylashgan joydan qurilish ishlaridan so'ng chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.	• Kompensatsiya qurilish boshlanishidan oldin amalga oshiriladi. • Yerdan foydalanuvchilarni turmush tarziga loyiha salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatmasligi uchun ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi. • Ushbu chora-tadbirlar ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi. • Barcha yerdan foydalanuvchilarga har qanday shikoyatlar, tashvishlar, ularning turmush tarziga ta'siri va hokazolarni yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi mavjud.
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Qurilish)	- havo uzatish liniyasida 50-100 ishchi, shamol stansiyasida esa 700-1000 ishchi faoliyat yuritishi kutilmoqda. - Ulardan 350-500 nafari mahalliy aholidan mahorat va malakasiga qarab ariza topshirishlari mumkin.	• Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Oyaqog'itma va Cho'lobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rraislari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha maslahatlashuvlar olib boriladi. • ACWA Power va Pudratchir mahalliy aholini ish o'rinlari e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va txavotirlarini bildirishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmi joriy etiladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishga joylashish imkoniyatlari (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Mavjud emas	O'MET tomonidan havo uzatish liniyasi operatsion bosqichida maxsus/to'liq vaqt ishlaydigan xodimlar talab qilinmaydi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Qurilish davomida)	- Yo'l harakatining kuchayishi xavfsizlikka ta'sir qiladi. - Qurilish maydonlarida faoliyat olib boradigan sog'liq va xavfsizlik xavflari. - Xavfsizlik xodimlari va mahalliy aholi o'rtasidagi xavfsizlik hodisalari	- Yo'l harakati bilan bog'liq xavfsizlik kampaniyalari. - Loyiha Xavfsizlik xavfini baholashni amalga oshiradi va xavfsizlik xodimlari qabul qilinadigan xulq-atvor kodeksi bo'yicha o'qitiladi. - Hech qanday xavfsizlik xodimlari qurollanmaydi. - Shikoyat mexanizmi ochiq bo'ladi.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich)	- Yuqori kuchlanish liniyalari bilan to'g'ridan-to'g'ri aloqa qilish natijasida elektr toki urishi bilan bog'liq potentsial xavf.	- Havo uzatish liniyasining loyihasi O'zbekiston talablariga muvofiq ishlab chiqiladi va muntazam ravishda ta'mirlanadi. - Xavfsizlik belgilari havo uzatish liniyasining yo'nalishi bo'ylab o'rnatiladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Operatsion bosqichda havo uzatish liniyasi oddiy elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular elektr uzatish liniyalari kabi har qanday elektr moslamasini o'rab turgan ko'rinmas kuch chiziqlari hisoblanadi.	• O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgich liniyalarining har bir tomonida 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshiriladi. • 30 m bufer bo'ylab tuzilmalari bo'lgan yerdan foydalanuvchilariga elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) xavflari haqida ma'lumot beriladi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Ishchilar oqimi	- Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq potensial xavflarga mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi, genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlik kiradi, - Havo elektr uzatish liniyasi bo'ylab jamoalar va yerdan foydalanuvchilarga ta'siri ahamiyatsiz bo'lishi kutilmoqda, chunki HEUL qurilishida ishchilar 50-100 kishini tashkil qiladi va ularning turar joylari Jonkeldi ShES loyiha maydonida quriladi.	• Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini tushunadigan mahalliy ishchilarni yollashni ta'minlaydigan mahalliy ishga qabul qilish rejasini amalga oshirish. • Mahalliy madaniyat va turmush tarzini hurmat qilish talabi bilan qat'iy ishchi odob-axloq kodeksini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va maishiy zo'ravonlikning oldini olish va ularga javob berish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasini amalga oshirish. • Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning har qanday ko'rinishiga loqayd bo'lmaslik. • ACWA Power genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik holatlarini aniqlash, tekshirish va bartaraf etish, shu bilan birga holatlar haqida xabar berish va ishtirokchilarga yordam ko'rsatish va ularning qadr-qimmatini saqlashni ta'minlash majburiyatini oladi. • Har qanday holat haqida xabar berganlarga nisbatan xavfsizlik choralari qo'llaniladi. • Pudratchi qurilish bosqichining boshida COVID-19 xavfini baholashni ishlab chiqadi va O'zbekiston hukumati va JSST ko'rsatmalariga muvofiq COVID-19 choralari amalga oshiradi.

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Isjchi kuchi va mehnat sharoitlari	Qurilish ishlarining tabiati shuni anglatadiki, qurilish ishchilari (xususan, malakasiz, yarim malakali) ularning inson huquqlariga ta'sir qilishi mumkin bo'lgan muayyan mehnat sharoitlariga duch kelishlari mumkin. Potentsial xavflar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin: - Kasbiy salomatlik va xavflar - Majburiy mehnat va bolalar mehnati - Ishchilar vakilligining yo'qligi va kasaba uyushmalariga cheklovlar - Majburiy va ortiqcha ish vaqti - Noto'g'ri turar joy bilan ta'minlash	• Pudratchi loyiha bilan bog'liq o'ziga xos xavflarni, qonuniy talablarni va majburiyatini hisobga olgan holda Mehnatni muhofaza qilish va xavfsizlikni boshqarish tizimini yaratadi. • Loyiha majburiy mehnatga mutlaqo qo'llamaydi va faqat ro'yxatdan o'tgan ishga yollash agentliklari bilan hamkorlik qiladi va loyihada 18 yoshdan kichik shaxslar ishlamaydi. • Kadrlar siyosati ishchilarning barcha turdagi uyushmalar, kasaba uyushmalari va boshqalarni tuzish yoki ularga qo'shilish hiqiqini o'z ichiga oladi. • Barcha ishchilarga ularning mehnat sharoitlari, ish haqi to'lash huquqi, qo'shimcha ish vaqti tartibi, qo'shimcha ish uchun kompensatsiyalar, ta'til vaqtlari, kasallik ta'tillari, onalik/otalik ta'tillari va boshqalar kabi imtiyozlar haqida ma'lumot beriladi. • Turar joy hududlari ETTB va XMK Ishchilarni joylashtirish jarayonlari va standartlariga muvofiq boshqariladi. • Ishga joylashish, ish haqi, mehnat sharoitlari, nafaqalar va boshqalarda gender kamsitilishiga mutlaqo toqat qilmaydi. • Barcha ishchilar o'z shikoyatlari va tashvishlarini bildirishlari mumkin bo'lgan shikoyat mexanizmidan foydalanishlari mumkin.
Ta'minot zanjiri bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar	- Bolalar va majburiy mehnat - Gender asosidagi zo'ravonlik va ta'qib - Yozma mehnat shartnomalarining yo'qligi va boshqalar	• Barcha yetkazib beruvchilar uchun ta'minot zanjirini boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish va monitoring/audit. Bu asosiy yetkazib beruvchilar bilan bog'liq majburiy/bolalar mehnati holatlari yoki da'volari to'g'risida kreditorlarga hisobot berishni o'z ichiga oladi..

Aspekt	Kutilayotgan ijobiy ta'sirlar
Boshqa ijobiy ta'sirlarning qisqacha mazmuni	• Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish; • Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qurako'l kichik stansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish); • O'zbekiston 2030 Energetika strategiyasiga ko'ra qayta tiklanadigan energiya manbalari ulushini oshirish orqali energetika sohasini diversifikatsiya qilish.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI (GRM)

Barcha manfaatdor tomonlarga Loyiha bo'yicha qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rash va izohlar yoki shikoyatlar yuborish uchun shikoyat qilish mexanizmi yaratiladi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday jazo qo'llanilmaydi.

Shikoyatlar mexanizmi jarayoni va ko'rib chiqish jadvali

Bosqichlari	Ko'rib chiqish muddati
1 Shikoyat qabul qilindi/yuborildi	-
2 Shikoyat ro'yxatga olinib tasdiqlanishi	Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 7 ish kuni ichida
3 Shikoyat o'rganib chiqilishi	Shikoyat topshirilgandan keyin 14 ish kuni ichida*
4 Shikoyat javob xati murojaatchiga yetkazilishi	Shikoyat berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida
SHIKOYAT JAVOB XATIDAN QONIQMAGAN HOLATDA	
5 Shikoyatni qayta ko'rib chiqish/yangi yechim taklif qilish/shikoyatchini yakuniy qaror haqida xabardor qilish bo'yicha harakatlar	Shikoyat tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida
6 Ikki tomon o'rtasida shikoyatni hal qilishning iloji bo'lmasa, vositachi jalb qilinadi, ya'ni Loyiha mydonidagi madaniyat va amaliyotni tushunadigan mahalliy rahbarlar.	Shikoyatchi tomonidan norozilik to'g'risida xabar berilgan kundan boshlab 14 ish kuni ichida.

SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEXANIZMI

Qo'shimcha savollar va izohlar uchun biz bilan bog'laning

KOMPANIYA	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI	POCHTA MANZILI
ACWA Power (loyiha ishlab chiquvchisi) Sherzod Onarqulov Katta menejer - biznesni rivojlantirish	Email: Sonarkulov@acwapower.com Ish telefoni: +998 71 238 9960 Qo'l telefoni: +998 90 003 9960	Blok-A, 13-qavat, Amir Temur shoh ko'chasi, 107-B, Toshkent, O'zbekiston
Jamoatchilik bilan aloqa xodimlari	Aloqa ma'lumotlari ACWA Power va Ijrochi tomonidan yer olish va qurilish boshlanishidan oldin taqdim etiladi.	
Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha bosh sotsiolog	Email: z.kazakova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Uktam Jurayev – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: u.juraev@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	

LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI



- **Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi**, rus tilida
- **Ko'chirish rejasi hisoboti ikki tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida
- **Notexnik hisobot ikkita tilda**, o'zbek va rus tillarida nusxalar
- **Fikr-mulohaza shakllari**

MANZIL	ALOQA TAFSILOTLARI
G'ijduvan hokimligi	G'ijduvon tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Umidjon Isoqov
Peshko' hokimligi	Peshko' tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Sultonov Abduaziz
HEUL bo'yida faoliyat yurituvchi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvadorlar Zoirov Anvar, Qulmurodov Nurmat va Suleymanov Mirzobeklarning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Konimex hokimligi	Konimex tumani tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi: Shamsiyev Mustafo
Karak-Ata MChJ	MChJ vakili: Hojaboyev Almurod va Yersailov Jenis

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

APPENDIX C – MOMS FROM PUBLIC MEETINGS

MOMs for Project site

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Dzhankeldy village

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Dzhankledy village residents to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Project on July 3, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community – male and female representatives of Dzhankledy village
Number of participants	11 (some participants rejected signing. Some villagers were late and some of them did not stay till the end of the meeting)
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
Asian Development Bank	Feruza Inasavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	03.07.2022
Start time:	11:20
End time:	13:00
Method of engagement:	Invitation of local villager via Peshku municipality
Venue:	MCC office in Dzhankeldy village
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Following the introduction Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankledy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankledy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be minor;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to the nearest living community (Dzhankledy and Kalaata villages). Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. Meantime, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area and night time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided or if taken will be obtained night time work permit.
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders with structures are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from accidental leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health and safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to the community office.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Uaysov Perdeshev: When the construction will start and how many turbines will be placed?	Zilola Kazakova: Site mobilisation works are planned for July 8th, 2022. As I mentioned, (slide demonstrated) according to the tentative timeline of the Project mobilization starts on July 8, 2022. Installation of wind turbines is planned for November 2nd, 2022. It is expected that Project construction will be completed in 2023 and Commercial operation date is scheduled for December 31st, 2023. A tentative timeline is given in distributed brochures. 79 wind turbines will be placed for Dzhankeidy Wind Farm.
Esanbaev Manibek:	Zilola Kazakova:

Can you explain the technical characteristics of Wind Turbine?	As I have informed before through presentation, the technical specification of WF as follows: The Model of Wind Turbine is Envision Energy EN-171 with the rating of 6.6 MW power. The diameter of rotor is 171 meter and the blades are three. The basic components of a wind turbine include the following components: 1. Conical tubular tower sections made of steel; 2. Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres; 3. Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox; 4. Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle; 5. Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity; 6. Gearbox; 7. Converter; and 8. Transformer.
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Annex 2. Photos from the meeting









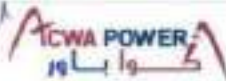
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Dzhankeldy 500 MW, Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL
09.07.2022 11:30
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У82Н+УХ7, Джангельды



JURU ENERGY
Dzhankeldy 500 MW, Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL
09.07.2022 12:05
40.85150, 63.33341
У82Н+УХ7, Джангельды

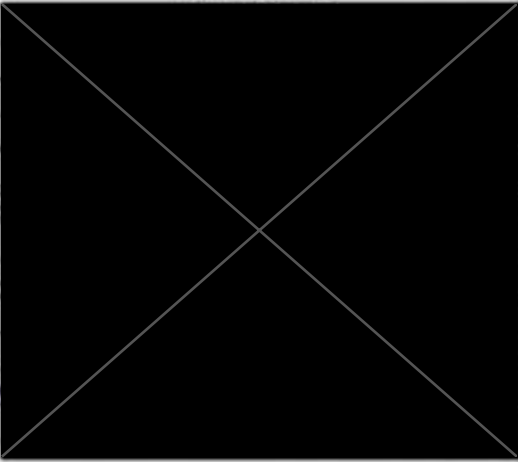
Annex 3. List of participants

List of participants





Date/Sana: 03.07.2022
 Region/Hudud: Djaukeldi viloyati
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Djaukeldi 500 MW WF.

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Djaukeldi		
2.		Josabadi		
3.		Djaukeldi		
4.		Ulagmad		
5.		Ulagmad		
6.		Ulagmad		
7.		Ulagmad		
8.		Ulagmad		
9.		Ulagmad		
10.		-		
11.	-			
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				
20.				
21.				
22.				

Unofficial translation**Date:** 03.07.2022**Region:** Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village,**Project:** Dzhankledy 500MW WF

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		Herder		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		School employee		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed
		Dzhankeldy village		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Kalaata village

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Kalaata village residents to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Project on July 3, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community – male and female representatives of Dzhankledy village
Number of participants	6 (due to COVID 19 restrictions did not allow to conduct group meeting)
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
Asian Development Bank	Feruza Inasavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	03.07.2022
Start time:	11:20
End time:	13:00
Method of engagement:	Invitation of local villagers via Peshku municipality
Venue:	MCC office in Dzhankeldy village
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

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- Land use;
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- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from accidental leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health and safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to community activist Boltabaev Turikhan.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Jumaboev Mirzabek: Will Project constructors require work experience from employees?	Zilola Kazakova: Each announced vacancy will list requirements for the position. It depends on the position that you are applying for. The employer will determine what types of professionals skills and experience needed from employees.

Annex 2. Photos from the meeting





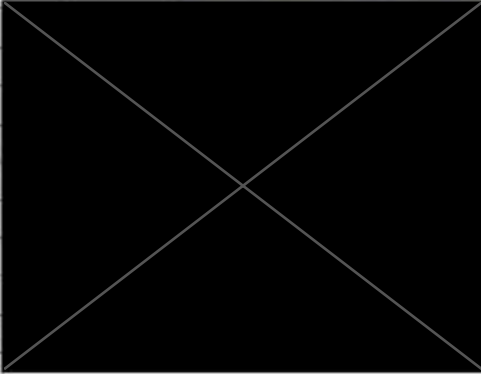
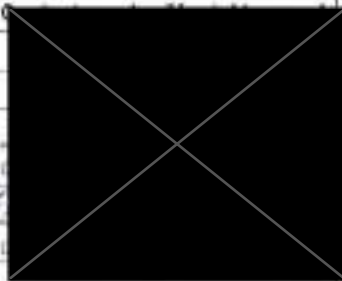


Annex 3. List of participants

List of participants



Date/Sana: 03.07.22
 Region/Hudud: Qashqadaryo
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Ozhanbelid 500 MW VP

No.		Title/Tashkilot nomi		Signature/Imzo
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Unofficial translation

Date: 03.07.2022

Region: Peshku district, Dzhankeldy village,

Project: Dzhankledy 500MW WF[illegible]

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Peshku municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with stakeholders in Peshku district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF Project and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL on June 29, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Peshku district municipality
Number of participants	16
International Financial Institutions	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
5 Capitals	Eva Kimonye (joined via Zoom)
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	29.06.2022
Start time:	15:00
End time:	16:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Peshku municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Peshku district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Leaflet, Project Presentation.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;

- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area.
- Shadow flicker during operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going

to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health & safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health & Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their right etc
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child forced labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaint or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to community.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A

Questions	Answers
Rustamov Ilhom: In case of job application, where should we contact with.	Zilola Kazakova: It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. Job vacancies information for local community members will be available at local community offices as well as at local municipalities. Project developer and EPC Contractor will inform on vacancies local community chairman as well as local municipality.
Asadov Sherali:	Zilola Kazakova:

In what condition are the turbines delivered? What is their construction process?	As I have presented in our video, the components of wind turbines will be transported through special heavy transports. Then, it will be installed by crane to the concrete support. In the final stage of the construction of WF, the wind blades will be installed. I'll share with video on installation of wind turbines for more information.
Mamanbek Reimov: Can you provide information about the accommodation for workers?	Zilola Kazakova: Accommodation areas will be managed according to the EBRD and IFC worker's Accommodation Processes & standards. Apart from that, I must inform you that all workers will have an access to a grievance mechanism where they can submit their complaints or concerns.
Mamanbek Reimov: Was the survey of groundwater conducted as part of work?	Asadov Shearli: No, this was not a part of ESIA, it was included to the separate study of geotechnical works, which has been completed before E&S assessment started. In ESIA report we included information on surface and groundwater





List of participants





Date/Sana: 29.06.22
 Region/Hudud: Peshtu District
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Dahamboldy 500 kV RTD Substation - Bus 500 kV OUTL

No.	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.	Исмаилов Шамур Рахмонович		
2.	Исмаилов Шамур Рахмонович		
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Unofficial translation

Date:29.06.2022

Region: Peshku district municipality

Project: Dzhankeidy 500 WF/Dzhankeidy-Bash 500 kV OHTL

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Public disclosure summary of mining on Dzhankeldy Project site

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with directly and indirectly impacted stakeholders, i.e., nearest mining owners located near the Dzhankeldy Project site. Thus, Juru Energy officially sent a letter to Dzhankledy 2 mining “97-son Avtokorxona” LLC, “Peshku Cement” LLC, “Asia Cement and Glass” LLC and “Asia Cement and Glass” LLC.

Juru has sent official letter to mining owners on 15.06.2022 by providing information about project as well providing links for disclosed ESIA package.

In addition, each owner of mining area was reached over phone to make sure that they received a letter and also overall information about ESIA report was provided. All mining area owners were informed about GRM one more time.

Zilola Kazakova had phone call consultation with these mining areas on 15.06.2022. No concerns/feedback was received.

Copy of letter sent to the mining is provided in Annex 1

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure meeting in the SWID committee in Bukhara region

As of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected People (PAP) and LLCs on the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with SWID department of Bukhara region in Kogon district to disclose the ESIA of the Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Projects as well as Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs.

Accordingly, an official request was sent to the SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan to assist JE to conduct a meeting with the SWID department of Bukhara region including affected LLCs. A copy of the letter was sent to Bukhara region municipality and SWID department. Also, JE sent a separate letter to disclose all project-affected people (PAPs) LLCs along Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Detailed information on conducted meetings with LLCs representatives is provided in the section below. The invitation letter sent to the SWID Committee is provided in Annex 1. Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2. A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community: Kudratov Fakhridin - Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region Baymuratov Hamza - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Sultonov Umid - Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC Nazarov Olim – Head of Kokcha LLC Sulaymonov Sobir – Head of Galaba LLC Sherov Odil – Head of Amir Temur LLC Abdullayev Gofur - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Ostonov Otabek - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Djalmirzayev Nishonbay – Head of Jankeldi LLC
Number of participants	9
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	02.07.2022
Start time:	09:00
End time:	10:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from SWID Committee
Venue:	SWID Committee of Bukhara region in Kogon district
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, Project Presentation.

Public disclosure meeting was arranged earlier at 9 AM with the initiative of SWID department.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location as well as Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF as well as Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about the national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for the National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of the positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following the environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during the operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures. The impact from the OHTL is expected to be minor as the OHTL towers will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regard to the nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from the Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area. Noise during construction phase. It was stated that noise from construction of OHTL is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community and night time construction will be avoided and will be undertaken only with night works permits;
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross-contamination, pollution from leaks and inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. Therefore, these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which are expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust and gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic and Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authorities, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was stated that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions on using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which leads to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. Furthermore, for OHTL it was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land along 100 m corridor during construction. Physical & economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets;

- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, it was noted that Project will hire 700-1000 workers and up to 350-500 workers are going to be employed from Uzbekistan. For the operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. For OHTL, it was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 50-100 workers, and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required.
- For OHTL Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) will be produced during operational phase and 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines will be implemented. Land users with structures within the 30m buffer zone will be resettled and EMF risks will be explained to them.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts on community Health&Safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health&Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs.
- Impacts on community health and safety during the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs and installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establishing an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

In the final part of the public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that they can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written and verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

Furthermore, Zilola informed that GRM will be accessible at all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to SWID Bukhara department to deputy director Sulaymonov Sobir.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Kudratov Fakhridin: Zilola opa, you entered to the territory without our permission. Moreover, during the site visits	Zilola Kazakova: The issue was discussed several times with the SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeydy

herders were informed that their structures will be compensated. The land belongs to SWID Committee and Kokcha LLC is leased the land for 49 years. Also, the herders are Kokcha LLC's workers and they have no structures on the Project site. If you provide the compensation to herders, they will take the money and leave tomorrow and Kokcha LLC will economically suffer. The stables and residences of herders are the property of Kokcha LLC and the herders did not build them.	LLCs as well as with SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Juru Energy is a national consultant and assisting 5 Capitals to prepare the ESIA report of the Project. JE started its social study on the Project territory in April, 2021. Moreover, decision for land allotment was signed by Gijduvan and Peshku districts' khokims on March 18-19, 2021. During the social survey studies on the Project site social team met several herders using the Project site for grazing purposes. Thus, JE provided consultations with herders to identify the land users/owners. After the consultations, we determined that the land belongs to Kokcha and Dzhankledy LLCs. Once the land users have been identified, consultations on land ownership were officially undertaken with SWID Committee, SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs. Before each site visits, JE officially requests Bukhara region municipality to inform on consultations on social surveys planned with PAPs on Project site. In accordance with, the notification letters were sent to PAPs for providing census and survey. Validation was agreed upon with Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs and 3 representatives of Kokcha LLC accompanied JE during the validation process. Acts were signed respectively according to validation provided by an independent valuator and each building and well was registered to its respective owners. Director of Kokcha LLC Olim Nazarov can approve it. As it was mentioned during the presentation, according to International Financial Institutions requirements' JE has to be aware PAPs regarding the compensation. Feruza Insavaliyeva: According to ADB's safeguards policy, legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Sulaymonov Sobirsulton: Will compensation be paid outside of 100-meter OHTL buffer zone?	Zilola Kazakova: The Sanitary protection zone for 500kV OHTL is 30 meters each side from the outside part of the OHTL tower. During the construction, 100 meters corridor will be created and all construction works will be carried out within this corridor and compensation will not be provided to the assets located outside of this area of influence.
Otabek Ostionov:	Zilola Kazakova:

During the construction, the pastures will be exposed due to the movement of heavy transport within the 100meters corridor. Who will compensate for seeding the pastures?	The compensation for the loss will be provided within the 100meters. The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 - 100meters. Habitat loss relating to land impact and habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations. It is expected to be limited to the tower locations. There will be implemented restoration of the habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.
Nishon Jalmurzaev: Can you tell us the height of the Wind Turbines and components?	Zilola Kazakova: The Project will consist of a maximum of 79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) and model Envision Energy EN-171. The length of wind turbines is 160 meters. Each wind turbine will generate 6.5 MW. The basic components of wind turbine include the following components: - Conical tubular tower sections made of steel; - Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres; - Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox; - Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle; - Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity; - Gearbox; - Converter; and - Transformer.

Annex 2. Photos of the meeting







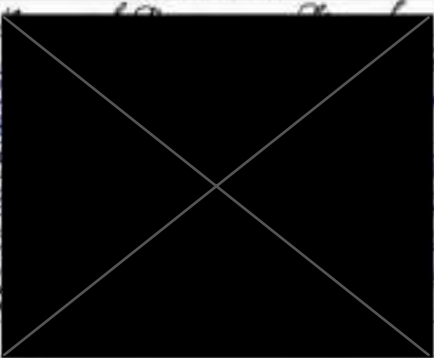
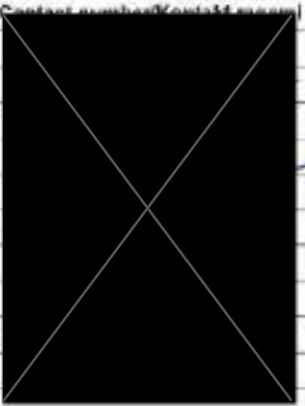
List of participants



Date/Sana: 02.07.2022

Region/Hudud: SWB

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh Dikoukeldiy 500 MW WT / Bosh - karabul 8 Dikoukeldiy-Bosh OPTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/imzo
1.		Ulaganov, Farukh B. B.		
2.		Shahmoradov, Shohrux M. M.		
3.		Abdullayev, Abdullayev Sh. Sh.		
4.		Abdullayev, Abdullayev Sh. Sh.		
5.		Abdullayev, Abdullayev Sh. Sh.		
6.		Abdullayev, Abdullayev Sh. Sh.		
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Unofficial translation

Date:02.07.2022

Region:SWID Committee of Bukhara region

Project: Bash and Dzhankledy 500 MW WFs/Bash-karakul&Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	Q [REDACTED]	Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region	[REDACTED]	Signed
2.	[REDACTED]	Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region	[REDACTED]	Signed
3.	[REDACTED]	Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC	[REDACTED]	Signed
4.	[REDACTED]	Kokcha LLC	[REDACTED]	Signed
5.	[REDACTED]	G'alaba LLC	[REDACTED]	Signed
6.	[REDACTED]	Amir Temur LLC	[REDACTED]	Signed
7.	[REDACTED]	Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region	[REDACTED]	Signed
8.	[REDACTED]	Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region	[REDACTED]	Signed
9.	[REDACTED]	Director of Jonkeldi LLC	[REDACTED]	Signed

MOMs for OHTLs

Minutes of meeting with Herder 1 (Duxturbay Aydin Buloq farm)

Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Dzhankledy village residents to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankledy 500MW WF Project on July 3, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankledy 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	PAPs
Number of participants	4 (Herders 1&2, Herder 1's spouse and son)
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
Asian Development Bank	Feruza Inasavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	03.07.2022
Start time:	17:00
End time:	17:55
Method of engagement:	Phone call
Venue:	Settlement of Herder 1
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked herder for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Following the introduction Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankledy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankledy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, herder was informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, herder was informed about national EIA. Zilola informed herder that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed herder on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be minor;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to the nearest living community (Dzhankledy and Kalaata villages). Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. Meantime, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area and night time construction works particularly near the project boundary will be avoided or if taken will be obtained night time work permit.
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders with structures are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from accidental leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. However, Zilola informed PAP that no physical displacement is going to be undertaken along Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL route.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.
- Impacts on community health and safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be

managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.

- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting herder were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with herder.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to the Dzhanakeldy community office, as well as local district municipalities.

At the end, Zilola Kazakova asked from meeting herder about whether they have a question or not. As long as no question was raised, she finalised the public disclosure.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting with Herder 1 located along Dzhanekeldy-Bash OHTL





MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Konimekh municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with stakeholders in Konimekh district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project on July 05, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- To provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Konimekh municipality
Number of participants	7
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Miss. Zilola Kazakova Mr. Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	05.07.2022
Start time:	09:30
End time:	10:30
Method of engagement:	Notification letter to Konimekh municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Konimekh district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Brochure, PPT Presentation.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF location as well as Dzhankeldy-Bash 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and Collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area.
- Shadow flicker during operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross contamination, pollution from leaks, inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. It was mentioned that these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which is expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust, gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic & Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authority, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which lead to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. However, participants were informed that no physical resettlement will be undertaken for the Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL route.
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases. It was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 700-1000 workers, and up to 350-500 workers are going

to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification.

- Impacts on community health & safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health & Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs, installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labor and Working conditions are going to be managed through establish an Occupational Health & Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their right etc
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labor, child forced labor, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

On the final part of public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that one can express their concerns, send complaint or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written, verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

She informed that GRM will be accessible at the all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to community.

After the presentation, Zilola asked from meeting participants about whether they have a question or not. Since no question or concerns were raised, she finalized public disclosure.

Annex 1. Photos from the meeting at Konimekh district municipality





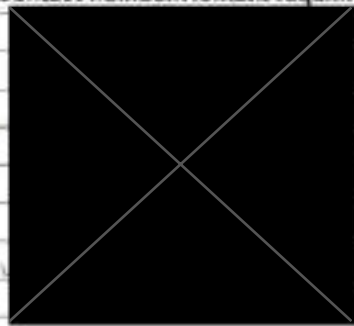
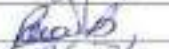
List of participants



Date/Sana: 05.07.2022

Region/Hudud: Konimakh municipality

Project/Loyiha nomi: Dzhambay - Bialy OHL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Инвеститор бунини		
2.		Кадастр бунини		
3.		Комитет СЭВЭСХБ		
4.		Комитет ирригация		
5.		Научно-исследовательский центр		
6.		Инвеститор бунини		
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Unofficial translation

Date:05.07.2022

Region: Konimekh district municipality

Project: Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.		Title	Contact number	Signature
■	■	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	■	Signed
■	■	Cadastral department	■	Signed
■	■	Konimekh SCEEP department	■	Signed
■	■	Konimekh forestry	■	Signed
■	■	Navoiy-Karakol association	■	Signed
■	■	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	■	Signed
■	■	Investment department of Konimekh district municipality	■	Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Gijduvan municipality

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with stakeholders in Gijduvan district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project including Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL on June 29, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- to provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to Bukhara region municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Gijduvan municipality
Number of participants	14
International Financial Institutions	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Lipcanu, Oxana
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Specialist
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Gyergyay, Peter
NBT (National consultant of RINA)	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	29.06.2022
Start time:	10:00
End time:	13:00
Method of engagement:	Notification from Bukhara region municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Gijduvan district municipality
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location as well as Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF as well as Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about the national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for the National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of the positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following the environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during the operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures. The impact from the OHTL is expected to be minor as the OHTL towers will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regard to the nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from the Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area. Noise during construction phase. It was stated that noise from construction of OHTL is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community and night time construction will be avoided and will be undertaken only with night works permits;
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross-contamination, pollution from leaks and inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. Therefore, these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which are expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust and gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic and Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authorities, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was stated that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions on using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which leads to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. Furthermore, for OHTL it was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land along 100 m corridor during construction. Physical & economic displacement of

herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets;

- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, it was noted that Project will hire 700-1000 workers and up to 350-500 workers are going to be employed from Uzbekistan. For the operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. For OHTL, it was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 50-100 workers, and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required.
- For OHTL Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) will be produced during operational phase and 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines will be implemented. Land users with structures within the 30m buffer zone will be resettled and EMF risks will be explained to them.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts on community Health&Safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health&Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs.
- Impacts on community health and safety during the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs and installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establishing an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

In the final part of the public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that they can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written and verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

Furthermore, Zilola informed that GRM will be accessible at all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to Gijduvan district municipality and Agitma, Kuklam and Chulobod communities.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Question	Answers
Khamdamov Damir: I am a specialist at Gijduvan district Power lines.	Zilola Kazakova:

I have two questions regarding Bash-Karakul OHTL. 1. Can you tell us about the distance between each tower? 2. Where the planned OHTL connected will be connected in Karakul substation?	According to technical characteristics, for 500kV OHTL distance between each tower should be approximately 300-400 meters. The technical team of Juru Energy studied the technical part of the project. And it was stated that planned Karakul-Bash 500kV OHTL will be connected to a line bay in Karakul substation. Also, there is an empty existing portal in Karakul substation.
Rustam Babaxojayev: What was the purpose for installation of masts?	Zilola Kazakova: The purpose of installing wind monitoring masts to measure wind speed, direction and other meteorological conditions before installation wind turbines. The layout of WTGs identified based on the mast analyses.
Rustamov Aziz: Can you provide the information on sanitary-protection zone? What electricity portal will be connected to the generated electricity?	Zilola Kazakova: According to SanPin of the Republic of Uzbekistan the sanitary protection zone for 500kV OHTL is 30 meters each side from the outer part of towers. We know that in Karakul there is an additional portal. Thus, OHTL will be connected with an Additional portal existing in Karakul substation.
Rustam Babaxojayev: How many people will be engaged for the construction of WF?	Zilola Kazakova: For the project construction, it was expected to hire 700-1000 workers. We recommend you to see on a regular basis to know about announced job opportunities. Workers mostly will be engaged from local communities based on their skills and experience.
Shamshiev Anvar: Where the salvages materials be transported?	Zilola Kazakova: Project lenders will sign a contract with state unitary enterprises on transporting salvaged materials. . Moreover, EPC contractor will develop and implement a Project specific Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) to include solid and wastewater management in line with committed mitigation measures in this ESIA report and the provisions of the CESMP.
Qilichev Quvonchbek: Who will announce the contractors to be involved in the construction of the project? Our company wishes to participate in this project as a contractor.	Zilola Kazakova: When the construction of the project begins, the contractors will publish the relevant regulations and requirements for contractors on their website. At the moment, we do not have accurate information about who will be involved in the construction of the project.
Mr. Tin:	Nazarov Olim:

Do you have another alternative land to relocate all livestock located on the Project site?	Yes, we have sufficient productive lands and I assure you that we will not have a problem related to the grazing lands.
Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: Do you have information about the exact percentage of land that will be taken off from you for Project site?	Nazarov Olim: The total amount which will be taken off from us for WF construction is just less than 1 percent (our total land is 287000 ha) and it will not affect to our livestock.
Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: Who will take compensation along the OHTL land for losing land?	Zilola Kazakova: As far as allocated land for OHTL is mainly considered to be pastoral land, we only determined some entrepreneurs and farmers along the OHTL including LLCs. Thus, they will be compensated based on the percentage of their affected land loss and structures. Moreover, it was determined that some entrepreneurs whose land is located along the Bash-Karakul OHTL are losing more than 50% and will be compensated even if they haven't constructed any buildings on the lands belonging to them.
Mr. Gyergyay, Peter: What kind of conflicts can be happened if the affected herders relocate to another land?	Nazarov Olim: The main problem for herders is the lack of water for livestock. So they need well for watering if they will be relocated.
Mamanbek Reimov: Who will take the compensation and how it was calculated?	Zilola Kazakova: As you have read from the ESIA package (RAP, SEP, NTS) it will be calculated in accordance of local laws and decrees. However, since this Project is sponsored by international financial institutions, affected herders/land owners will directly take a compensation even some of them do not have legal rights for their structures.
Mamanbek Reimov: From the information that you provided, I noticed that allocated land for the Project was 285 ha, but you informed that 155.3 ha is allocated for the Project construction. Please kindly explain the differences on it?	Zilola Kazakova: Allocated land for the Project will be only within the Project footprint (within the footprint of WTGs and towers location). So, the impact is going to be minor.









List of participants



Date/Sana: 27.06.2022

Region/Hudud: Beldjovon

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh 300 MW O'ITL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Finlandiya tuman xokim		KH
2.		Kirgiziston Respublikasi		Shaymova
3.		Kazakhstan Respublikasi		Shaymova
4.		Bolqariya Respublikasi		Shaymova
5.		Ukraina Respublikasi		Shaymova
6.		Belarus Respublikasi		Shaymova
7.		Polsha Respublikasi		Shaymova
8.		Avstriya Respublikasi		Shaymova
9.		Chexiya Respublikasi		Shaymova
10.		Finlandiya tuman xokim		Shaymova
11.		Finlandiya tuman xokim		Shaymova
12.		Bolqariya Respublikasi		Shaymova
13.		Ukraina Respublikasi		Shaymova
14.		Belarus Respublikasi		Shaymova
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Unofficial translation**Date:**29.06.2022**Region:**Gijduvon district**Project:** Bash 500 MW

No.		Title	Contact number	
1.		Governor of Gijduvan district		
		"Ko'kcha" LLC		
		Cadastral agency		
		"Baraka" LC chairman		
		"Ko'kcha" LC chairman		
		G'ijduvon district gas expert		
		Investment department		
		"Uzbectelecom"AZ		
		Head of SCEEP Gijduvon		
		Gijduvon district electrical engineering		Signed
		Gijduvon district department of ecology		Signed
		"Baraka" LC assistant governor		
		"Ko'chka" LC assistant governor		
		Gijduvan State Forestry		

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure meeting in the SWID committee in Bukhara region

As of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure meetings with Project Affected People (PAP) and LLCs on the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with SWID department of Bukhara region in Kogon district to disclose the ESIA of the Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Projects as well as Bash-Karakul and Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTLs.

Accordingly, an official request was sent to the SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan to assist JE to conduct a meeting with the SWID department of Bukhara region including affected LLCs. A copy of the letter was sent to Bukhara region municipality and SWID department. Also, JE sent a separate letter to disclose all project-affected people (PAPs) LLCs along Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Detailed information on conducted meetings with LLCs representatives is provided in the section below. The invitation letter sent to the SWID Committee is provided in Annex 1. Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2. A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community: Kudratov Fakhriddin - Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region Baymuratov Hamza - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Sultonov Umid - Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC Nazarov Olim – Head of Kokcha LLC Sulaymonov Sobir – Head of Galaba LLC Sherov Odil – Head of Amir Temur LLC Abdullayev Gofur - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Ostonov Otabek - Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region Djalnirzayev Nishonbay – Head of Jankeldi LLC
Number of participants	9
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	02.07.2022
Start time:	09:00
End time:	10:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from SWID Committee
Venue:	SWID Committee of Bukhara region in Kogon district
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, Project Presentation.

Public disclosure meeting was arranged earlier at 9 AM with the initiative of SWID department.

Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location as well as Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF as well as Bash-Karakul OHTL.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about the national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for the National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of the positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following the environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during the operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot;
- Landscape and visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures. The impact from the OHTL is expected to be minor as the OHTL towers will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regard to the nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from the Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG area. Noise during construction phase. It was stated that noise from construction of OHTL is expected to be negligible minor in regards to nearest living community and night time construction will be avoided and will be undertaken only with night works permits;
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross-contamination, pollution from leaks and inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. Therefore, these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.
- Air quality impacts, which are expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust and gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic and Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authorities, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was stated that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions on using land at the Project site during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which leads to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. Furthermore, for OHTL it was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land along 100 m corridor during construction. Physical & economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets;

- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, it was noted that Project will hire 700-1000 workers and up to 350-500 workers are going to be employed from Uzbekistan. For the operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. For OHTL, it was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 50-100 workers, and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required.
- For OHTL Electric & Magnetic Field (EMF) will be produced during operational phase and 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines will be implemented. Land users with structures within the 30m buffer zone will be resettled and EMF risks will be explained to them.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts on community Health&Safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health&Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs.
- Impacts on community health and safety during the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs and installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establishing an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to the climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

In the final part of the public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that they can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written and verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

Furthermore, Zilola informed that GRM will be accessible at all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) hard copies that were delivered to SWID Bukhara department to deputy director Sulaymonov Sobir.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Kudratov Fakhridin: Zilola opa, you entered to the territory without our permission. Moreover, during the site visits	Zilola Kazakova: The issue was discussed several times with the SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeydy

herders were informed that their structures will be compensated. The land belongs to SWID Committee and Kokcha LLC is leased the land for 49 years. Also, the herders are Kokcha LLC's workers and they have no structures on the Project site. If you provide the compensation to herders, they will take the money and leave tomorrow and Kokcha LLC will economically suffer. The stables and residences of herders are the property of Kokcha LLC and the herders did not build them.	LLCs as well as with SWID Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Juru Energy is a national consultant and assisting 5 Capitals to prepare the ESIA report of the Project. JE started its social study on the Project territory in April, 2021. Moreover, decision for land allotment was signed by Gijduvan and Peshku districts' khokims on March 18-19, 2021. During the social survey studies on the Project site social team met several herders using the Project site for grazing purposes. Thus, JE provided consultations with herders to identify the land users/owners. After the consultations, we determined that the land belongs to Kokcha and Dzhankledy LLCs. Once the land users have been identified, consultations on land ownership were officially undertaken with SWID Committee, SWID department, Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs. Before each site visits, JE officially requests Bukhara region municipality to inform on consultations on social surveys planned with PAPs on Project site. In accordance with, the notification letters were sent to PAPs for providing census and survey. Validation was agreed upon with Kokcha and Dzhankeldy LLCs and 3 representatives of Kokcha LLC accompanied JE during the validation process. Acts were signed respectively according to validation provided by an independent valuator and each building and well was registered to its respective owners. Director of Kokcha LLC Olim Nazarov can approve it. As it was mentioned during the presentation, according to International Financial Institutions requirements' JE has to be aware PAPs regarding the compensation. Feruza Insavaliyeva: According to ADB's safeguards policy, legal or illegal or non-recognizable people are entitled to compensation for their non-land assets.
Sulaymonov Sobirsulton: Will compensation be paid outside of 100-meter OHTL buffer zone?	Zilola Kazakova: The Sanitary protection zone for 500kV OHTL is 30 meters each side from the outside part of the OHTL tower. During the construction, 100 meters corridor will be created and all construction works will be carried out within this corridor and compensation will not be provided to the assets located outside of this area of influence.
Otabek Ostonov:	Zilola Kazakova:

During the construction, the pastures will be exposed due to the movement of heavy transport within the 100meters corridor. Who will compensate for seeding the pastures?	The compensation for the loss will be provided within the 100meters. The impact on communities and land users along the OHTL is expected to be negligible since OHTL construction workers will be 50 - 100meters. Habitat loss relating to land impact and habitat loss along the overhead transmission line tower locations. It is expected to be limited to the tower locations. There will be implemented restoration of the habitat to its natural condition after the completion of the construction phase.
Nishon Jalmurzaev: Can you tell us the height of the Wind Turbines and components?	Zilola Kazakova: The Project will consist of a maximum of 79 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG) and model Envision Energy EN-171. The length of wind turbines is 160 meters. Each wind turbine will generate 6.5 MW. The basic components of wind turbine include the following components: - Conical tubular tower sections made of steel; - Rotor blades, made of fiberglass, reinforced epoxy and carbon fibres; - Nacelle, which houses the generator and gearbox; - Hub, which is the central point at which the three blades are connected to the nacelle; - Generator, which converts mechanical energy into electricity; - Gearbox; - Converter; and - Transformer.

Annex 2. Photos of the meeting









List of participants



Date/Sana: 02.07.2022

Region/Hudud: SWB

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh Dikoukeldiy 500 MW WT / Bosh - karabul 8 Dikoukeldiy-Bosh OPTL

No	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/imzo
1.	Ushqaruvchi kompaniya bosh bosh		
2.	Ushqaruvchi kompaniya bosh bosh		
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Unofficial translation

Date:02.07.2022

Region:SWID Committee of Bukhara region

Project: Bash and Dzhankledy 500 MW WFs/Bash-karakul&Dzhankeldy-Bash OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		Head of SWID Committee of Bukhara region		Signed
2.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
3.		Head of Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC		Signed
4.		Kokcha LLC		Signed
5.		G'alaba LLC		Signed
6.		Amir Temur LLC		Signed
7.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
8.		Specialist Karakul association of Bukhara region		Signed
9.		Director of Jonkeldi LLC		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure to NGOs

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW WF Project's, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure with Project Affected Persons (PAPs) and stakeholders. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with NGOs to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash&Dzhankeldy WFs as well as OHTLs via Zoom call in July 7, 2022.

In order to arrange the virtual meeting, Juru Energy sent an official request letter to NGOs in June 20, 2022

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental and Social Studies, Modelling and Impact Assessment undertaken for Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project over the past 2 years;
- to give an opportunity for national, local governments, communities and land users to comment on the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) findings;
- to provide project information on:
 1. Purpose, nature, and scale of the project;
 2. Duration of proposed project activities (construction and operation);
 3. Risks, impacts and relevant mitigation measures and benefits;
 4. Public feedback forms and grievance mechanism etc.

The request letter sent to NGOs is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 2.

A list of participants was given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – NGOs
Number of participants	12 participants <i>Present at the office of Juru Energy:</i> D.Kabulova - Civic Initiatives Support Center <i>Joined via Zoom call:</i> D.Kuziyeva - "Istiqbolli avlod". M.Khajimuhamedov - "Public opinion" NGO. Republican Center for the Study of Public Opinion. Sh.Ikhtiyarova - "Oydin Nur" NGO. K.Babakulova - "Imkoniyat" NGO. V.Kornienko - "Mustahkam oila" psychological center. Z.Khaydarova - Advisor Resource Center "Yuksalish". Sh.Babajanova – "KRASS" NGO. A.Shukurova - Jamoatchilik tashabbusi. R.Shodiyeva – Hayot NGO. B.Oripova - Rahimdillik jamiyati. O.Lyukshits - Emirates Center for Conservation of Bustard Beauty.
Representatives of Juru Energy team & AWA Power	Sherzod Onarkulov - BD, ACWA Power, Tashkent Akbar Mavlonov - BD, ACWA Power, Tashkent Zilola Kazakova - Principal Social Consultant Makhmudov Asqarbek - Social Consultant Sitora Ismatullaeva - Assistant to the Head of SBU
Meeting language:	Uzbek/Russian
Date:	07.07.2022
Start time:	10:00
End time:	11:40
Method of engagement:	Official request letter
Venue:	Juru Energy office and via Zoom call

Used materials and visual aids	Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW Wind Farms (including Bash-Karakul and Dzhankledy-Bash OHTLs) Presentation
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Agenda for the meeting:

- Overall description of the Project;
- Land use;
- Tentative Project milestones;
- EIA national permitting requirements;
- Baseline surveys, including key outcomes;
- Key potential environmental and social impacts and mitigation measures;
- Grievance Redress Mechanism;
- Q&A session.

The meeting was started with introduction of parties to each other. Following the introductions, Zilola Kazakova thanked participants of Asia Trans Gas for taking a part in the disclosure meeting.

Zilola started public meeting by presenting ppt and providing information as per each slide. Conversation was started by describing Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WFs location as well as Bash-Karakul (162km) and Dzhankeldy (128,5km) 500 kV OHTLs, Project team, land use etc.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the Wind Farms and OHTLs.

Following the project milestones, participants were informed about the national EIA. Zilola informed participants that environmental impact assessment (EIA) is mandatory requirement of Uzbek legislation. It was mentioned that start of construction of project based on the Conclusion (positive/negative) for the National EIA which is issued by local regulator, i.e., State Committee for Ecology and Environmental protection. Zilola informed participants on receipt of the positive conclusion on 30th September 2021.

Moving forward, detailed information on Baseline surveys (Ecology surveys, Bird survey, Site surveys including RAP surveys, Landscape surveys, Archaeological surveys etc.) and Key Baseline Outcomes were provided as per relevant ppt slides.

Furthermore, Zilola mentioned key potential impacts during the construction and operation stages related to environmental, biodiversity and social impacts. Following the environmental impacts were mentioned during the meeting:

- Biodiversity impact, i.e., loss of habitat during the construction stage and collision of birds and bats with the WTGs during the operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned. It was stated that loss of habitat is expected to be as 1% from overall size of allocated land plot on Bash Project site. It was stated that loss of habitat for Dzhankeldy Project is expected to be minor;
- Landscape and visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of WTGs. Resettlement of herders who are going to be impacted by Project, following 1 km buffer zone between wind turbines and human settlements were mentioned as mitigation measures. The impact from the OHTL is expected to be minor as the OHTL towers will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- Noise during construction and operational phase. It was stated that noise from construction is expected to be negligible minor in regard to the nearest living community. Meanwhile, herders will be resettled from the Project site, as operation noise will not be appropriate for living near WTG areas. Noise during the construction phase. It was stated that noise from construction of OHTL is expected to be negligible minor in regards to the nearest living community and night time construction will be avoided and will be undertaken only with night works permits;
- Shadow flicker during the operational phase and its impact on herders with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that herders are going to be resettled from the project site.
- Soil and groundwater during construction and operational phases, i.e., cross-contamination, pollution from leaks and inadequate waste management were mentioned as impacts. Therefore, these impacts are going to be controlled by implementation of Spill response and Contingency plan.

- Air quality impacts, which are expected only at the construction phase, such as increased dust and gaseous emissions, will be monitored as per instructions prescribed in ESIA and CESMP.
- Traffic and Transportation impacts, i.e., impacts on road infrastructure, increased vehicle flow on highway and local roads, are going to be managed through Traffic and transportation management plan, various awareness campaigns in public buildings of communities etc.
- Archaeology and Cultural heritage impacts, such as impact and damage on archaeological sites and resources are going to be managed by following required buffer zone set by local authorities, through Chance find Procedure as well as Cultural Management plan.

Following the environmental impacts, key potential social impacts were mentioned:

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent land acquisition. It was stated that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions on using land at the both Project sites during the construction period, meantime land for sitting project facilities will be acquired for permanent use, which leads to the resettlement of herders who has structures at the project site. Furthermore, for OHTLs it was mentioned that temporary impacts are associated with restrictions of using land along 100 m corridor during construction. Physical and economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets;
- Employment opportunities during construction and operation phases, it was noted that each wind farm will hire 700-1000 workers, 350-500 workers are going to be employed from Uzbekistan for each wind farm. For the operation phase Project will hire up to 40 staff, where recruitment will be based on qualification. For OHTL, it was noted that during construction phase Project will employ 50-100 workers, and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required.
- For OHTLs Electric and Magnetic Field (EMF) will be produced during operational phase and 30m buffer zone on each side of the conductor lines will be implemented. Land users with structures within the 30m buffer zone will be resettled and EMF risks will be explained to them.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts on community Health and Safety at the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at the operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs.
- Impacts on community health and safety during the construction phase are going to be managed through Community Health and Safety Plan. Meanwhile, at operation phase impacts will be managed by placing warning signs and installation of ice detectors on the blades of turbines. Moreover, the design of WTG will follow a setback distance as 500 meters.
- Impacts associated with workers influx, such as spread of diseases, gender violence, impact on local culture etc., will be managed through implementation of Local recruitment plan, following strict Work Code, implementation of Gender Based Violence and Harassment Plan etc.
- Impacts associated with Labour and Working conditions are going to be managed through establishing an Occupational Health and Safety management system, creating proper accommodation areas for workers, informing workers about employment conditions, explaining their rights, etc.
- Social risks related to Supply chain, such as forced labour, child labour, gender violence, etc., are going to be managed through the implementation of Supply Chain Management Plans as well as monitoring/auditing.

Finally, it was stated that implementation of Project is going to have the following major positive impacts such as:

- Contribution to climate change by using renewable sources for producing electricity;
- Reduction of reliance on fossil fuels (gas, coal) thus avoiding further air pollution;
- Modernisation of Karakul substation; etc.

In the final part of the public meeting, Zilola provided information about GRM. Meeting participants were informed that they can express their concerns, send complaints or provide feedback regarding the Project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. She also explained that all types of inquiries (written and verbal) will be accepted. It was stated that GRM is completely free of charge and provided contact details for sending applications.

Furthermore, Zilola informed that GRM will be accessible at all stages of Project, including construction and operation. Contact details for GRM and brochures with information on the Project were also shared with participants.

Zilola stated that during the ESIA study consultations through letters and meetings over zoom were held between 5th April 2021 and 16th August 2021. Hence, Asia Trans Gas has no objections to the coordinates of the WTGs closest to their gas pipelines.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in relevant reports, i.e., in RAP (2 copies), Non-Technic Summary (2 copies) and SEP (a copy) that were included in the official request letter for public disclosure meeting. Furthermore, hard copies of the ESIA report were distributed to stakeholders and PAPs for both Projects.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

I. Q&A

Question	Answer
Valentina Kornienko: What promising regions in Uzbekistan for developed wind power plants?	Sherzod Onarkulov: Wind farms are considered for places with potential wind power. In addition, it is necessary to analyse secondary data related wind for last 15-20 years. Regions such Republic of Karakalpakstan, Bukhara region, Khorezm region, Navai region have a potential for construction of wind farms.
Valentina Kornienko: How profitable are wind farms?	Sherzod Onarkulov: 15 years ago, generating electricity using wind turbines was not cost-effective compared to gas-powered plants. Today, technologies are rapidly developing and there are wind turbines whose efficiency is very high, and they are becoming competitive to thermal power stations. Also, if you consider that the prices of oil and gas products are growing very quickly, and wind turbines do not use natural resources, they work for the long term.
Olga Lyukshits: How reliable is the study that was conducted on birds?	Sherzod Onarkulov: Bird reports prepared for both Bash&Dzhankeldy are completely reliable, as we conducted 1 year bird monitoring, studying their species, number, their migration routes etc. International experts were involved to prepare Collision Risk Modelling to find out bird fatally due to the collision with WTGs. Our biodiversity reports, including bird monitoring were approved by experts of Development Financial Institutions as well as by State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection.
Olga Lyukshits: Where do you disclose all your reports?	Sherzod Onarkulov: For both Projects – Bash and Dzhankeldy wind farms-ESIA package for each project has already been disclosed on the EBRD, ADB and ACWA Power's official websites. You can find the documents and read

	them. The links to the documents indicated in the letter sent by JE.
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After the end of Q&A session no more concerns related to land use and restrictions during project realization were raised. Thus, no concerns were recorded related to the construction and operation of 500 MW Bash and Dzhankeldy WFs as well as Dzhankeldy-Bash and Bash-Karakul OHTLs along.

Annex 2. Photos of the meeting

OMMAGA OSHKOR QILISHDAN MAQSAD

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Besh 500 MvT quvvatiga ega shamol elektr oshirilgan atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar, modelash ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy hukumat vakillariga, yerdan foydalanuvchilarga ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash (ESIA/AITB) natijalarini izohlash imkoniyati berish;
- Ta'sir doiradidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga AITB imkoniyatini berish; va

Loyiha haqida ma'lumot:

- Loyihaning maqsadi, asosi va ko'lam;
- Taklif etilayotgan loyiha faoliyatining (qurilish va foydalanish) xarakteristikalarini;
- Xatarlar, ta'sirlar va ularni kamaytirish bo'yicha tegishli chora-tadbirlar va imtiazlar;
- Jamoaatchilik bilan bog'liq fikr-mulohazalar shakllari va shikoyatlar mexanizmi.

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI – JONKELDI 500MW SHES

Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni
280 gektar

Jonkeldi ShES Peshavari tumani 2 ta aholida kishni maydonida joylashgan

Ajratilgan yer
500 MW quvvatga ega shamol stantsiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, Pashkor tumani, Qalqam cho'chida joylashgan. Loyiha maydonining g'arbiy qismi Jonkeldi qishlog'idan 3.5 km sharada va Gulistan qishlog'ining 370 m g'arbidan joylashgan.

Chegaradoshligi
O'zbekiston Markaziy kiyim maydoni A380 yo'ligidan 4.7 km sharada joylashgan.

Annex 3. List of attendees

