

Bash 500MW Wind Farm Republic of Uzbekistan

ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report

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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 Bash and the construction of the Bash-Karakul 165km 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://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-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 ESIA CDR on the same website where the ESIA 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	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html	May 2022
ADB	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia	March 2022
MIGA ²	https://www.miga.org/project/bash-wind-farm-project	July 2022
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-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.

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
	Amu-Bukhara Irrigation Basin Dept
	Regional Electrical Power Network JSC
	Uztrans Gaz AJ
	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
Railway authority (O'zbekiston temir yo'llari Aksiyadorlik Jamiyatiga)	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

STAKEHOLDER	DEPARTMENT
	NGO Advisor Resource Center «Yuksalish» Kashkadarya region
	NGO «KRASS», Khorezm region
	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	Navoi Sanoat Savdo LLC 'Qorasigir'
	Lucent Centre LLC 'Sanjar'
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
	Amir Temur" LLC
	Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC
	Romitan qo'ychilik export LLC
	G'alaba LLC
	Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo LLC
	Kokcha 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 14th and 17th 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	
Ayakagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director

LOCATION	CONTACT DETAILS
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Chulobod Village	Village representative
Herders at the Project site	Reports were left at the settlement of Herder 1 and other herders and their workers were informed.
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm The documents were left with the dispatcher.
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices
OHTL	
Gijduvan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL	Documents were left with Herder 2 and other herders in the area were informed.
Farmers along OHTL	Documents were left with Farmer 6 and other farmers were informed.
Commercial entities	Documents were left with the owner of Commercial 5 and other commercial entities were informed.
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

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			
Agitma village	Local school	Separate meetings held with different target groups in the village: men, women, vulnerable groups.	27.06.2022
Cholobod village	In the village (door-to-door)	Visit to the village with door-to-door consultations with local community members. This is because the village lacks any infrastructure where public meetings can be organized.	27.06.2022
Koklam village	In the village (door-to-door)	Visit to the village with door-to-door consultations with local community members. This is because the village lacks any infrastructure where public meetings can be organized.	28.06.2022
Herders & Workers	At the Project site	Herders and their workers using the project site for grazing.	28.06.2022
Mining areas near the site (2 mining areas)	Visit to the mining areas	Owners & workers.	27-28 th June 2022
Gijduvan Municipality as well as all other relevant regional departments & government agencies (Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz,	Municipality offices	Municipality and government agencies staff.	29.06. 2022

MUNICIPALITIES/COMMUNITIES	LOCATION	TARGET GROUP	MEETING DATE
Uztelecom, Railway and Gijduvan State Forestry			
Asia Trans Gas	Virtual meeting	Authorized representatives of ATG.	7.07.2022
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
Bash – Karakul OHTL			
Peshku Municipality	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Peshku State Forestry	29.06.2022
Shofirkon Municipality	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: Regional department of NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Shofirkon State Forestry, affected farmer	30.06.2022
Jondor Municipality	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Jondor district State Forestry	30.06.2022
Romitan Municipality	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom and Bukhara State Forestry	01.07.2022
Karakul Municipality	Municipality office	Municipality/government agencies staff: NEGU, Uztransgaz, Uztelecom, Railway and Bukhara State Forestry	01.07.2022
Sho'rko'l and Do'rmon communities including local commercial enterprises near Karakul sub-station.	Community office	General public: Separate meetings will be held with women and vulnerable groups	02.07.2022

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 27th 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	
Agitma village	26
Cholobod village	20
Koklam village	19
3 herders at project Bash site (including workers)	10
Mining – Sanjar	5
Bash - Karakul OHTL	
Gijduvan municipality	30 brochures for WF and 15 for OHTL
Shofirkon municipality	15
Peshku municipality	15
Jondor municipality	40
Romitan municipality	15
Karakul municipalities	15
Dormon and Shorkol communities	15
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	5
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	10
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	5
Local market in Karakul	10
Bukhara regional department of SWID (including all affected LLC)	20
Total	290

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;
- 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 Bash 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				
Kuklam Village	9 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, and the social team.	In the yard of local small market Project PPT Brochures	- One of the participants wanted to know if the project can construct a medical facility in the village? - In response, he was informed that the project developer is currently reviewing community development options to assist local communities and this request will be passed to the developer for consideration. <i>It is noted that the government of Uzbekistan has a development agenda for each community. As such, the Project will be required to undertake consultations with the local municipalities and community members (including other stakeholders) to guide any community development programs implemented under the Project.</i>	
Ayakagitma Village (Male)	13 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA, ACWA Power and the social team.	A local school in Ayakagitma village Project PPT Brochures	- A participant asked to know the type of social aid Project lenders can provide for the local community. - In response, he was informed that during previous consultations, some villagers requested sport facility and sewing machine for young women, etc. All requests have been passed to the developer for consideration - One participant requested to know when project construction will commence and what the working condition will be for workers. - He was informed that site mobilisation is planned for July 8th 20223 under Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP).	

³ Following the ESIA public disclosure meetings, the project milestones 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
			- The participant was also informed workers will be hired based on their skills & qualifications and locals can apply to those position suitable to them. All necessary labour and working conditions will be met by the project - Can the Project developer equip the school with computers as it would be good if pupils will have the opportunity to study IT. - To this request, the ACWA Power rep stated that all the requests for support have been received and are being considered	
Ayakagitma Village (Female)	13 participants including representatives from EBRD and the social team.	A local school in Ayakagitma village Project PPT Brochures	- A participant asked to know when construction will start. - In response, he was informed that site mobilisation is planned for July 8th 2022 while wind turbine installation is planned for November 2nd 2022. - Another participant requested to know if there are any opportunities for locals to be employed by the wind farm. - He was informed that locals will be encouraged to apply for suitable position based on their qualification, knowledge and skills.	No Photos Taken
Chulabod Village	All households within the village were visited	Door to door meeting Brochures	No concerns or questions were raised	
Navoi sanoat savdo LLC, mining "Qorasigir"	Owner and workers at the mine	Phone consultation	No concerns or questions were raised.	N/A
Lucent Centre LLC, mining "Sanjar"	9 participants including representatives from ADB, EBRD	Sanjar Mine Brochures, PPT	No concerns or questions were raised.	N/A

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
	and the social team.			
Land Users				
Herders using the site	2 participants (Herder 1 and 2) including representatives from EBRD, ADB, and the social team.	Settlements of herders Project PPT Brochures	- Participants requested to know when compensation packages will be provided. - They were informed that the compensation packages are still under finalisation and once the packages have been finalised and approved, it will be provided to each PAP individually. - One participant asked if the alternative land he prefers can be shown to the project team and this was confirmed by the project representative. - Following the meeting, the Herder and a member of the project team visited the preferred alternative land and picture and coordinates were taken.	
Local Government Authorities				
Gijduvon district khokimiyat	14 participants including representatives from EBRD, ADB, MIGA, DEG and the social team.	Administrative Building of Gijduvon District Municipality Project PPT Brochures	- One of the participants asked to know the distance between each tower and where the planned OHTL will be connected to the Karakul substation. - In response he was informed that the distance between each tower is 300 – 400m. The planned Bash – Karakul 500kV OHTL will be connected to a line bay in Karakul substation. - Another participant asked to know the purpose of mast installation at the project site. - He was informed that the masts were installed to measure wind speed, wind direction and other meteorological conditions. - Can the information on Sanitary Protection Zone be provided and what electricity portal will be connected to the generated electricity? - To this, the social rep stated that the sanitary protection zone for 500kV OHTL is 30m each side from the outer part of the	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			towers. Regarding the electricity portal, the OHTL will be connected to the available portal existing in Karakul substation. - The participants were informed that about 700-100 workers will be engaged during the construction phase and workers from local communities will be considered for employment based on their skills and experience. - One participant asked to know where salvaged materials will be transported to. - He was informed that a contract with State Unitary Enterprises will be signed on the transportation of salvaged materials and a project specific Construction Waste Management Plan (CWMP) will be prepared - The participants were informed that when the construction of the project begins the EPC Contractors will publish the requirements for sub-contractors on their website. - Regarding alternative land for livestock at the project site, the participants were informed by the rep. of Kokcha LLC that they have sufficient productive lands available outside the project site - The rep of Kokcha LLC informed the participants that less than 1% of land owned by the LLC will be used for the project and this will not affect livestock grazing in anyway. - Regarding compensation for lost land along the OHTL, the participants were informed that only some entrepreneurs, LLC and farmers along the OHTL will be affected and they will be compensated for lost income, profits and assets. - One of the participants asked to know the kind of conflicts that can happen if the affected herders relocate to another land. - He was informed that the main problem for herders will be lack of water for livestock as such, watering wells need to be available wherever relocated	
State Organizations				

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
JV ASIA TRANS GAZ LLC (ATG)	5 participants including representatives of the social team.	- Zoom call - Project PPT - Brochures	- One of the participants asked to know where the intersection between WTG is with the gas pipeline. - To this, he was informed that the project design took into account the recommendations provided by ATG during previous consultations during the preparation of the ESIA. - The participants were informed that the ESIA package has been disclosed and can be downloaded from ACWA Power, EBRD and ADB websites. - One participant mentioned that the ATG pipeline is of international importance and as such they would like to receive technical scheme, WTG layout, access road layout and the presentation slide to understand its impacts. - He was informed that the presentation will be sent via email or telegram app while the request for technical scheme, layout will be passed to the Project developer. ATG's request for the technical scheme, WTGs and access road layout were passed to ACWA Power. As a result, ACWA Power provided ATG with the link to download the disclosed ESIA documents which includes the WTG and access road layouts on 14th July 2022. PPTs (in English and Uzbek) used during the consultations were also provided. No further requests have been received from ATG after provision of the above documents.	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
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 Aol. - The project representative responded stating that compensation will only be provided within the 100m OHTL Aol. - The participants were informed that habitat loss along the OHTL route will be negligible and limited 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				

⁴ All meeting with SWID covered all affected LLC both for wind farms and along the OHTL. These LLCs include "Qorako'l naslchilik" LLC, "Amir Temur" LLC, Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC, "Romitan qo'ychilik export" LLC, "G'alaba" LLC, "Shofirkon halol go'sht sut savdo" LLC, and "Kokcha" LLC.

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
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.	
International Organisations				
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,	n/a

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
			there was no concern expressed for the Bash WF and Dzhankeldy WF.	
	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.	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 8 th 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
Directly Affected People				
Commercial enterprises, farmers, herders	2 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Dormon MCC office in Karakul District Project PPT Brochures	No concerns or questions were raised.	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
along the alignment ⁵				
Commercial enterprises, farmers, herders along the alignment ⁶	2 participants including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Place near the highway Project PPT Brochures	No concerns or questions were raised.	
Farmer 1 and Shofirkon LLC	2 participants including representatives from ADB, DEG and the social team.	Shofirkon district local café Project PPT Brochures	- The representative of Shofirkon LLC requested to know if residents can build houses near the OHTL project in the event on increasing population. - He was informed that the Project is required to establish a Health Protection Zone (HPZ) of 30m on each side according to SanPiN No 0236-07 and based on this, construction of residential building within 30m from each side of the tower is not allowed.	

⁵ Stakeholder bodies (herders, farmers, commercial enterprises, etc.) in proximity to the Dormon Living Community were invited for the public disclosure meeting at the Dormon MCC office.

⁶ Stakeholder bodies (herders, farmers, commercial enterprises, etc.) in proximity to the Shorkol Living Community were invited for the public disclosure meeting at a location near the highway

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Commercial Entreprises	1 participant including representatives from ADB and the social team.	Kumush Kalava LLC Office Project PPT Brochures	- One of the participants asked to know if ADB can provide loan to private entrepreneurs. - He was informed that loan or credit are not directly provided to private entrepreneurship.	
Local Government Authorities				
Gijduvon District khokimiyat	See outcome under wind farm			
Shofirkon District khokimiyat	11 participants including representatives from DEG, ADB and the social team.	Administrative building of Shofirkon district municipality Project PPT Brochures	The participants asked for clarifications relating to the height of the OHTL, distribution of the electricity generated by OHTL, location of the OHTL corridor, and the number of people who will be engaged in the construction. The clarifications below were provided: - The OHTL will be approximately 30 – 40m - NEGU will be responsible for the distribution of the electricity from Karakul OHTL. - The OHTL alignment goes through 6 districts of Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Jondor, Romitan & Kurakul. - The OHTL will employ about 50 – 100 workers and the EPC will inform local municipalities and post open positions for job application.	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Peshku District Khokimiyat	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	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.	
Romitan District Khokimiyat	15 participants including representatives from ADB, MIGA & DEG and the Social team	Administrative building of Romitan district municipality Project PPT Brochures	The following main clarifications were raised by the attendants of the meeting. • Participants wanted to know if compensation would be provided without cadastral departments. ◦ A response was provided stating that compensation would be provided for formal & informal land users in accordance with lenders requirements. • Other clarifications requested related to how the WTGs function and their capacity and the impact on the environment (nature), where the power generated will be evacuated and whether electricity would become cheaper. Clarifications to these points were all provided (refer to MoM in the Appendices).	

STAKEHOLDER BODIES	ATTENDEES	VENUE AND MATERIALS USED	MAIN OUTCOME	PHOTOS
Jondor District Khokimiyat	46 participants including representatives from ADB, DEG and the Project social team.	Administrative building of Jondor district municipality Project PPT Brochures	No questions or issues were raised by those in attendance of the meeting.	
Karakul District Khokimiyat	12 participants including representatives from ADB and the Project social team.	Administrative building of Karakul district municipality Project PPT Brochures	- One of the participants requested to know when compensation packages will be paid and he was informed that compensation packages are still under preparation and once finalized and approved, it will be provided to each PAP individually. - Another participant suggested that Telegram channel be created and all community members should have access to the channel so as to have a clear understanding of the Project. - Regarding if compensation will be paid in cash or via transfer, the participants were informed that once compensation packages have been finalised and approved, each PAP will be informed on the method of payment.	

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 Ayakagitma village, Chulobod village and Kuklam village and municipalities along the OHTL 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.

Wind Farm

COMMUNITY	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
Ayakagitma village	Malikajdar (Xazonur bobo) burial place located 9km from Ayakagitma village is the main tangible cultural heritage item in the project area This is a holy place that is visited once or twice a year by locals for pilgrimage.	Wedding ceremonies, "Kyz alyp kashu" ceremony and national holiday Navruz were identified as intangible cultural heritage elements within these communities. 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 as the community stated they have alternative roads to use.
Chulobod village	The Malikajdar (Xazonur bobo) burial place is 22km from Chulobod village			
Kuklam village	The Malikajdar (Xazonur bobo) burial place is 35km from Kuklam village			

OHTL

MUNICIPALITIES	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
Gijduvon 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.	The main tangible cultural heritage item is Khoja Abdulkholik Gijduvoni mausoleum located in Gijduvan district and other tangible cultural heritages including Khoja Bakhouddin Nakshband Bukhoriy, Khoja Sayyid Amir Kulol mausoleums which is the "7 Pilgrims" in Bukhara region. These are not near the OHTL.	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.
Peshku Municipality		No tangible cultural heritage item or object is located along the OHTL route		
Shofirkon Municipality		Khoja Orif Revgariy and Khoja Makhmud Anjir Fargnaviy cultural objects are present in this Municipality but located away from the OHTL route		
Jondor Municipality		The main tangible cultural heritage item in this Municipality is the hoja Sayyid Amir Kulol mausoleums which is the "7 Pilgrims" in Bukhara region.		
Romitan Municipality		The main tangible cultural heritage item in this Municipality is the memorial complex Khazrat Khoja Ali Romitaniy and Xoja Muhammad Bobo. Locals visit this place often. The hoja Sayyid Amir Kulol mausoleums which is		

MUNICIPALITIES	INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	TANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE	WORKER INFLUX	ACCESS ROAD
		the "7 Pilgrims" in Bukhara region is also visited by locals.		
Karakul Municipality		The main tangible cultural heritage item in this Municipality is the local Mosque "Qobul ota" located near the Karakul substation and Chibirdon ota Cemetery.		

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 via Telegram .

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	
Herder using the project site (Herder 3)	Phone call and sending brochure via Telegram
OHTL	
Herder along the OHTL (Herder 1)	Phone consultation
Herder along the OHTL (Herder 2)	Unreachable via phone, hence, disclosure material and ESIA reports were left with the head of Galaba LLC as he monitors this stakeholder
Herder along the OHTL (Herder 3)	Phone consultation
Ismoil Sher Chorvador (Commercial 6)	Phone consultation
Farmers using agricultural land (Farmer 2)	Phone consultation
Farmers using agricultural land (Farmer 3)	Phone consultation
Farmers using agricultural land (Farmer 4)	Unreachable via phone, visual aid left with house member
Yakkatut G'allachilik va urug'chilik klasteri LLC	Phone consultation
Jilvon Rivoj Farm	Phone consultation

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 27th 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 majority of the clarifications and concerns raised by the PAPs were addressed during the meetings and applicable updates made in the ESIA package documents. Based on the feedback received, the following updates have been (or will be) undertaken:

- One herder at the Bash WF wanted to show his preferred alternative land location to the Project team at the time of the disclosure session, which was undertaken with the social team on-site.
 - After this meeting, additional consultations were undertaken with two herders (including the one who showed his preferred land to the project team) and a letter was sent to the Committee on Sericulture and Wool Industry and Kokcha LLC on 30th June 2022 requesting for them to confirm the availability of the land and whether the two herders could be resettled there.
 - A confirmation was received on 2nd July 2022 stating that the two herders could be resettled in their preferred location and this has been reflected in the updated RAP v1.3 dated 31.07.2022.
- A participant in Karakul 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).
 - Three grievances have been received and addressed since the end of the ESIA disclosure period. These grievances have been 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 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://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/8>). The disclosure will also include the updated ESIA package documents.

7 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

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

№: JEC-OUT-22-252

To Independent Experts

Date: 15.06.2022

Ref: Bash 500MW WF

Dzhankeldy 500MW WF

Bash-Karakul 500MW OHTL

Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW OHTL

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/

List of independent experts is given in Annex 1.

Yours Sincerely,

**Director "Juru Energy
Consulting" LLC**



J.Ismailov

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Juru Energy

List of independent experts

[REDACTED]	Mammalian expert
[REDACTED]	Houbara Bustard specialist
[REDACTED]	Ornithologist
[REDACTED]	Ornithologist
[REDACTED]	Ornithologist
[REDACTED]	Expert
[REDACTED]	Expert

ОБЩЕСТВО С ОГРАНИЧЕННОЙ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬЮ

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

№: JEC-OUT-22-252

Независимым Экспертам

Дата: 15.06.2022

Инф: ВЭС Баш 500 МВт
ВЭС Джанкельды 500 МВт
ВЛЭП Баш-Каракуль 500 МВт
ВЛЭП Баш- Джанкельды 500 МВт

Согласно Указам Президента Республики Узбекистан №5003 и № 5001 от 23.02.2021 года о мерах по реализации инвестиционного проекта по строительству ветроэлектростанций мощностью 500 МВт в Гиждувонском и Пешкинском районах Бухарской области, АО "Национальная электрическая сеть Узбекистана" заключило 25-летнее Соглашение о покупке электроэнергии с ООО "ACWA Power Bash Wind" (Ташкент) и ООО "ACWA Power Jankeldy Wind" (Ташкент). Данное соглашение было заключено 24 января 2021 года для разработки, финансирования, строительства и эксплуатации ветряных электростанций мощностью 500 МВт в районах Гиждувон и Пешку.

Проект также включает в себя строительство одноцепных воздушных линий электропередачи (ВЛЭП) напряжением 500 кВ, которые будут проходить от проектной площади Джанкельды до проектной площади Баш (128,5 км) и от проектной площади Баш до подстанции Каракуль (162 км). Расположение ВЛЭП было одобрено АО "Национальные электрические сети Узбекистана" и будет соединяться с существующей подстанцией в Каракуле.

Ожидается, что Европейский банк реконструкции и развития (ЕБРР), Азиатский банк развития (АБР) и Многостороннее Агентство по гарантии инвестиций (МАГИ) предоставят проектное финансирование для ветряных электростанций Баш и Джанкельды и ВЛЭП. Согласно требованиям этих организаций, Проектам необходимо провести Оценку экологического и социального воздействия (ОЭСВ), опубликовать информацию и вовлечение заинтересованных сторон. Данный процесс является обязательным для осуществления финансового закрытия.

Настоящим мы сообщаем Вам, что отчеты об Оценке экологического и социального воздействия (ОЭСВ) для ветроэлектростанций Баш и Джанкельды мощностью 500 МВт были завершены и опубликованы на официальных веб-сайтах Европейского Банка Реконструкции и Развития (ЕБРР), Азиатского банка развития (АБР) и ACWA Power.

Ссылки на опубликованные документы прилагаются ниже:

Организация	ВЭС Баш	ВЭС Джанкельды
ЕБРР	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
АБР	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/

Список независимых экспертов приведен в Приложении 1.

С уважением,

Директор



Ж. Исмаилов

Для доп. информации : З. Казакова
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Juru Energy

Список Независимых Экспертов

	Эксперт по млекопитающим
	Орнитолог, Специалист по дрофе-красотке
	Орнитолог
	Орнитолог
	Орнитолог
	Эксперт
	Герпетолог

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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"

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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

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№: JEC-OUT-22-229

Sana: 06.06.2022

Buxoro viloyati hokimi
B.K. Zaripovga

Ma'lumot:

Bash 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Jonkeldy 500MW Shamol elektr stansiyasi
Bash-Qorako'l 500MW HEUT
Bash-Jonkeldi 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) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib 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 Jonkeldi 500MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) Bash 500MVt 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 Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarining Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy 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

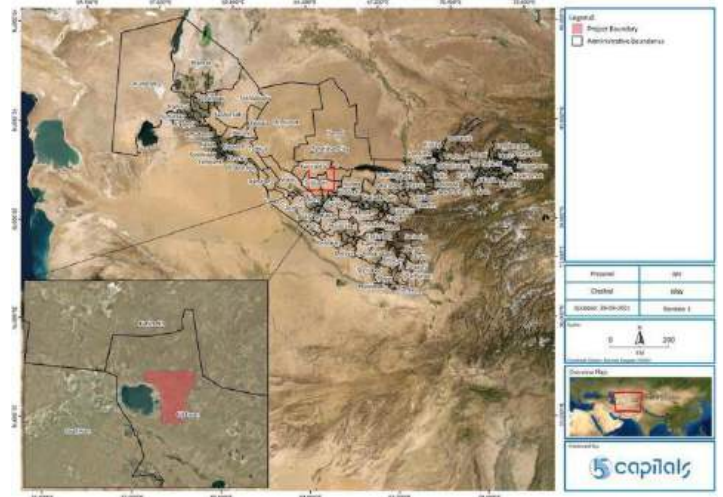


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Juru Energy

HOKIMLIKLAR/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'itma 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 (qariyalar, 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
Romitan 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 14:30-18:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoatchilik vakillari: Ayollar va zaif aholi guruhi 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

APPENDIX B – ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BROCHURES & PPTs



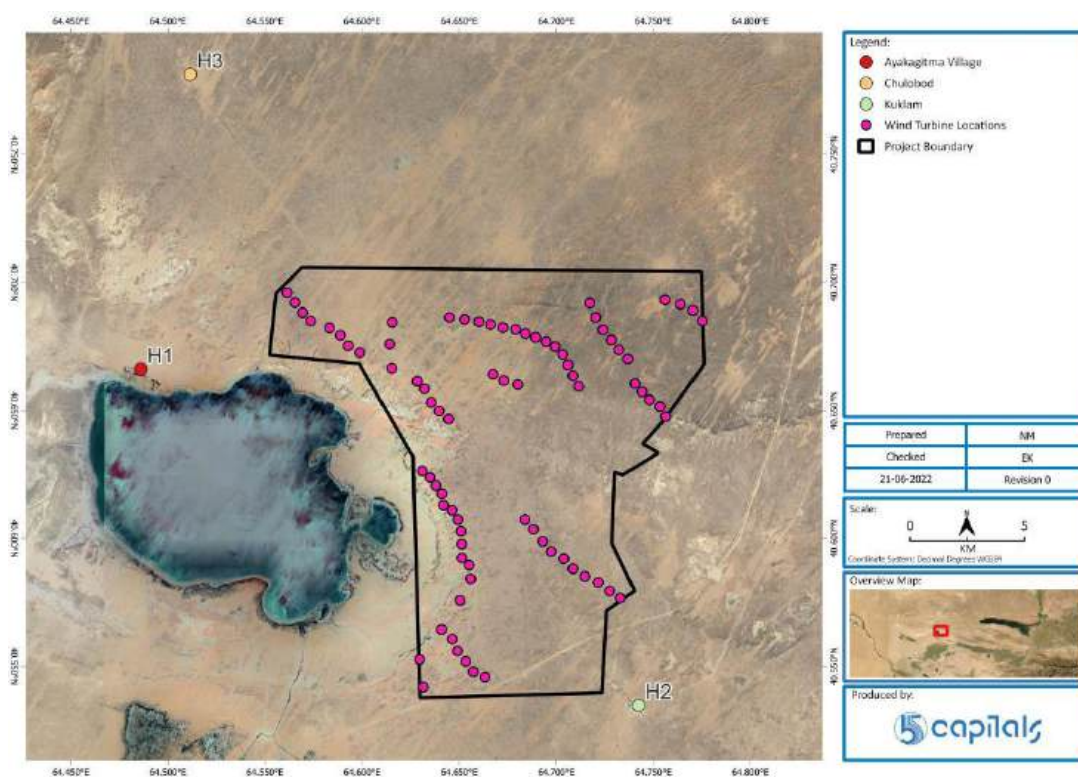
BASH 500MW WIND FARM

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 Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. The Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5MW each.

The Project also includes the development of a 162km Bash-Karakul Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV, together with a grid interconnection with Dzhankeldy Project with a 128.5 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).
- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Karakul sub-station).
- 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 285 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:
 - Micro-siting the wind turbines away from ecological sensitive areas such as Lake Ayagitma & the cliffs which support nesting birds of prey.
 - Livestock Management Plan (in consultation with all herders & Kokcha 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 (Kuklam, Chulobod & Ayakagitma 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 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. 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 Kuklam, Ayakagitma & Chulobod villages in 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.

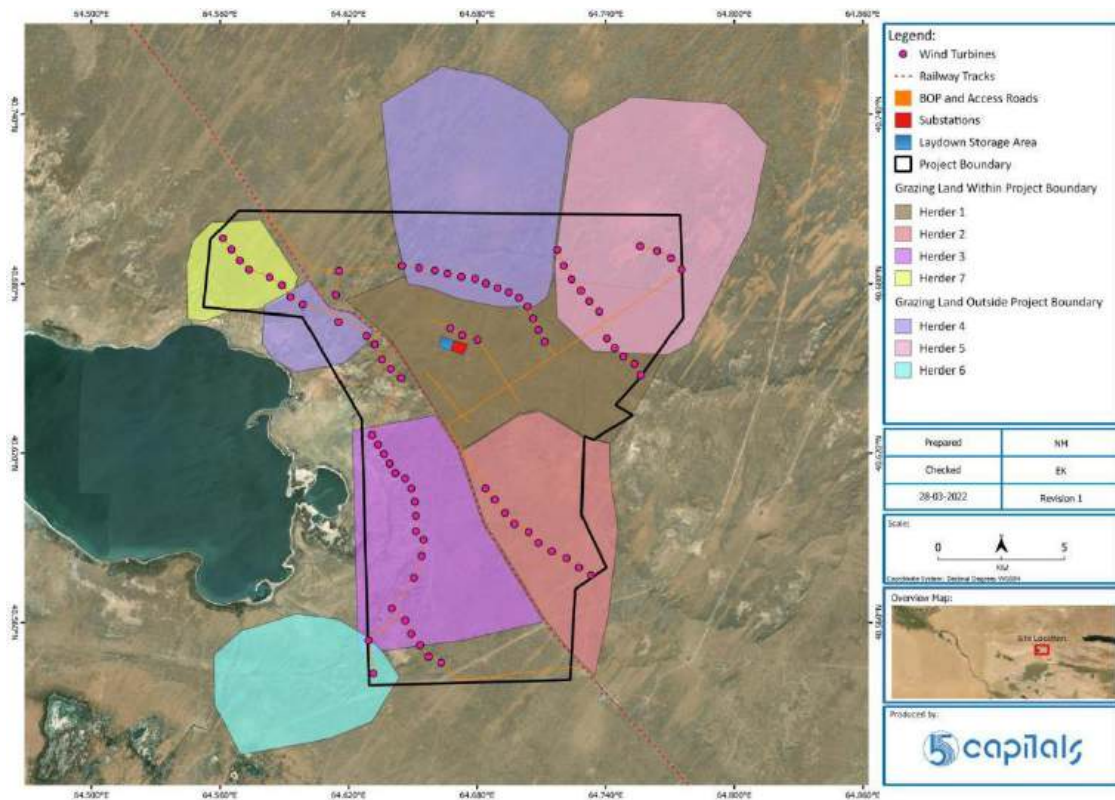
8. Will the construction of the wind farm impact grazing land?

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 0.059% 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, 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	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440	
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 Work: +998 712020440	

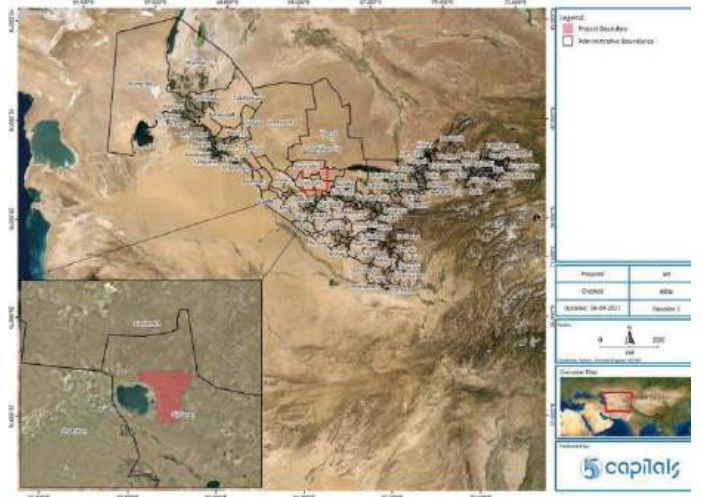
Project Information

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
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director: Jamolo Abduhodi is the contact person.
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Active person of village: Nurbanov Nag`ashbay.
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Khamroyev Farkhod's settlement
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm The documents were shared with Tojiboyev Samat dispatcher.
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices

In addition, 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-bash-wpp.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



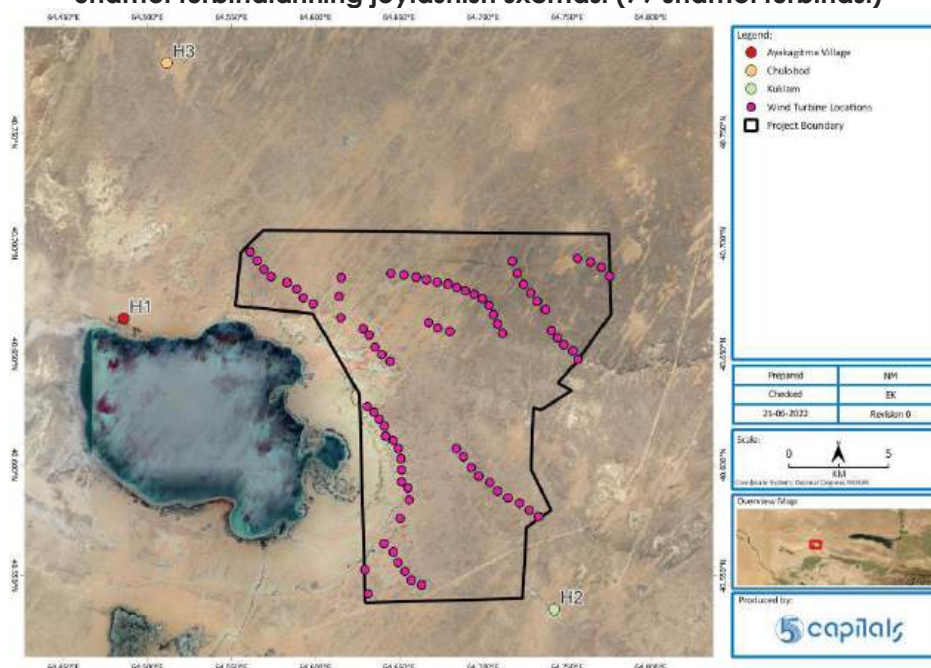
BASH 500 MVt SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

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 G'ijduvon tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash 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 (79 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 stansiya ulangan bo'lib, xosil bo'lgan elektr energiya avval kichik stansiya keyin esa milliy tarmoqqa ulanadi.

Qurilish faoliyati

Qurilish faoliyati shamol stansiyasining tarkibiy qismlarini ob'ektga tashish, maydonchani tayyorlash, ofislar, turar joy binolari kabi vaqtinchalik ob'ektlarni qurish, shamol turbinalarining izida yerni 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 (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

Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

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

Shamol stansiyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichining ijobiy ta'siri 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).
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (Qorako'l stansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish).
- 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.
- Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ta'minlash orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot.
- Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va foydalanish bosqichida mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu tizim mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday choralardan qo'llanilmaydi.
- Shuningdek, loyiha turli masalalar bo'yicha mahalliy aholini jalb qiladigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha xodimni yollaydi.

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

QURILISH JARAYONIDA

- Loyihaga ajratilgan 285.1 gektar yer maydoni, yani ushbu maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya 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:
 - Shamol turbinalarini Og'itma ko'li hamda uning atrofida yirtqich qushlar uyasi joylashgan qoyarni kabi ekologik sezgir joylardan uzoqroqqa joylashtirish.
 - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Ko'kcha" 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?

Ishlab chiqilgan shovqin baholash va modellashtirish natijasiga ko'ra loyiha maydoniga yaqin joylashgan (Ko'klam, Chulobod va Og'itma qishloqlari) aholi punktlariga shamol elektr stansiyasidan shovqining tasiri umuman bolmaydi. 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?

Transport harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning (qurilish vaqtida) harakatlanishi kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi haqida targ'ibot ishlarni olib borish 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.

Ishlash bosqichida shamol turbinalari qanotlaridagi muz bilan bog'liq xavflar pichoqlarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish va ogohlantirish belgilarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi.

6. Loyihaning ijtimoiy xavflari qanday bo'ladi?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik, jinsiy zo'ravonlik va hokazolarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bu 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 oladi.

Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning (GBVH) har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik bo'ladi. ACWA Power genderga 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-qimmati, 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'zbekiston hududidan ish bilan ta'minlanadi va mahalliy hamjamiyat vakillari hamda ularning bilim-ko'nikmalari va malakasi qarab ishga qabul qilinadi. Pudratchi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Og'itma va Chulobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirishda maslahatlashishi shart.

Loyihaning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida shamol stansiyasi uchun taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi. 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.

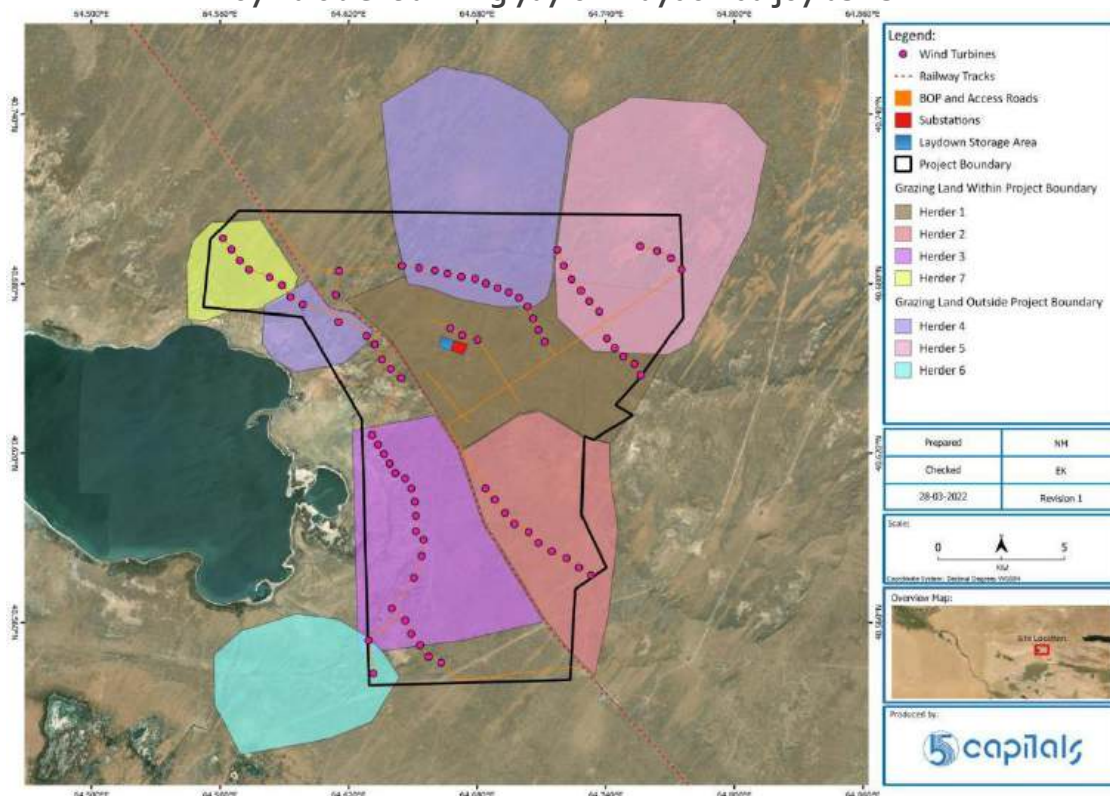
8. Shamol stansiyasining qurilishi yaylovlarga ta'sir qiladimi?

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 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 boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha yuzasidan chorvadorlarning turmush tarzi buzulmasligi maqsadida ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi.

Shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish natijasida yaylov maqsadida ishlatiladigan yerning 0,059% ga ta'sir qiladi. Chorva mollarini boqish shamol turbinalari, kichik stansiya va boshqalar kabi loyiha tuzilmalari hududidan tashqarida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Loyiha ob'ektlarining yaylov maydonida joylashishi



Shikoyat & fikr-mulohazalar

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 Umida Rozumbetova – ekologik va ijtimoiy masalar guruxi rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 903487523 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi, Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 974459504 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 manzillarda topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
Og'itma qishlog'i	Mahalliy maktab Direktor: Jamolo Abduhodi
Ko'klam qishlog'i	Mahalliy qishloq savdo do'konida
Cholobod qishlog'i	Qishloq faoli Nurbanov Nag'ashbay.
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvachi Hamroyev Farxodning Loyiha hududida joylashgan qurilmasida tanishish mumkin
Loyiha maydoniga kirish yo'li bo'ylab joylashgan manfaatdor tashkilot/fermer va ishchilar	Bash shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi temir yo'l stansiyasi. Hujjatlar dispetcher Tojiboyev Samatga berilgan.
G'ijduvon tumani hokimiyati	Investitsiya va tashqi savdo bo'limi, Isoqov Umidjon

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

	WEB SAHIFA
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/

OHTL BROCHURE



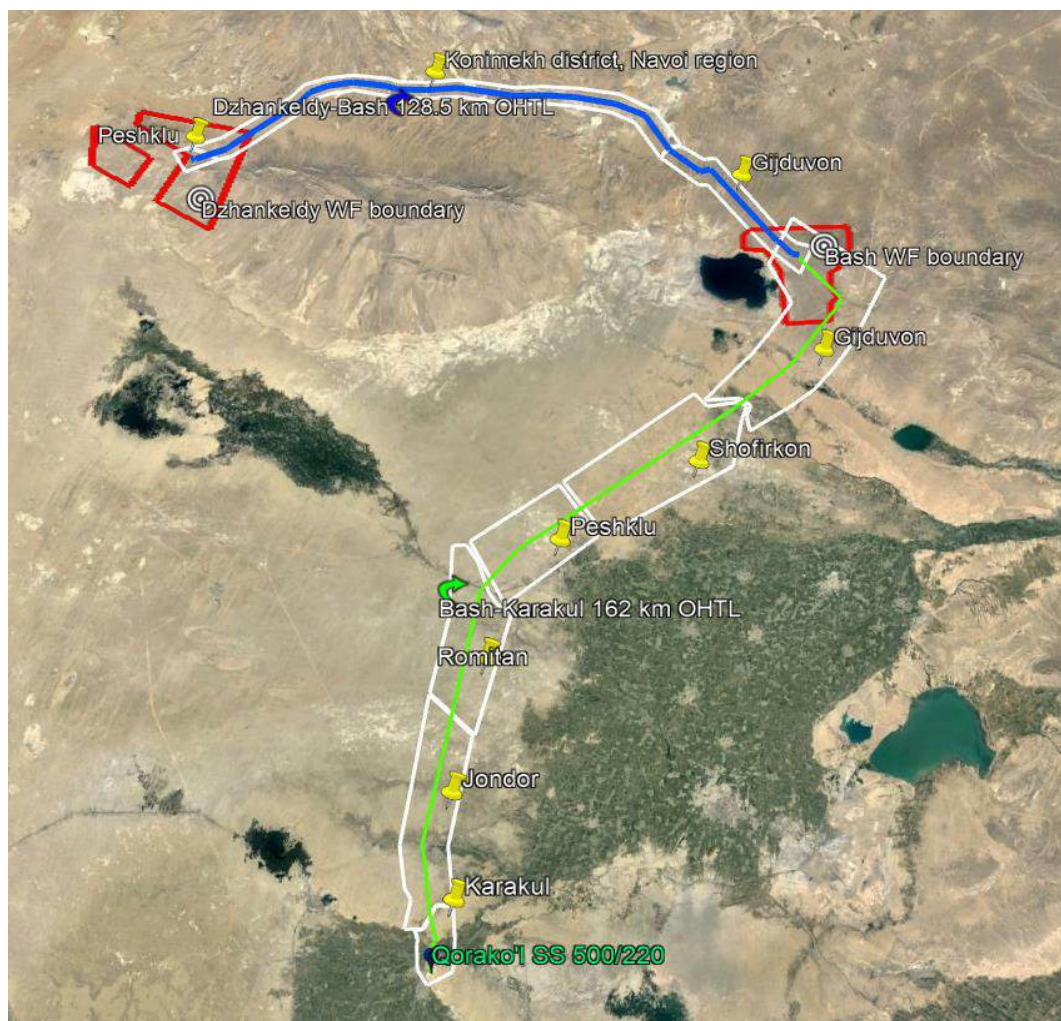
BASH 500MW WIND FARM (BASH-KARAKUL 500KV SINGLE CIRCUIT OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE)

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 Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project in Gijduvan district and Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku 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 WF – Karakul 162km



The OHTL alignment has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing Karakul substation in Karakul district of Bukhara region.

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 (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

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 Bash – Kurakul OHTL will have a RoW of 85m which will also include the 30m health protection zone as required by law.

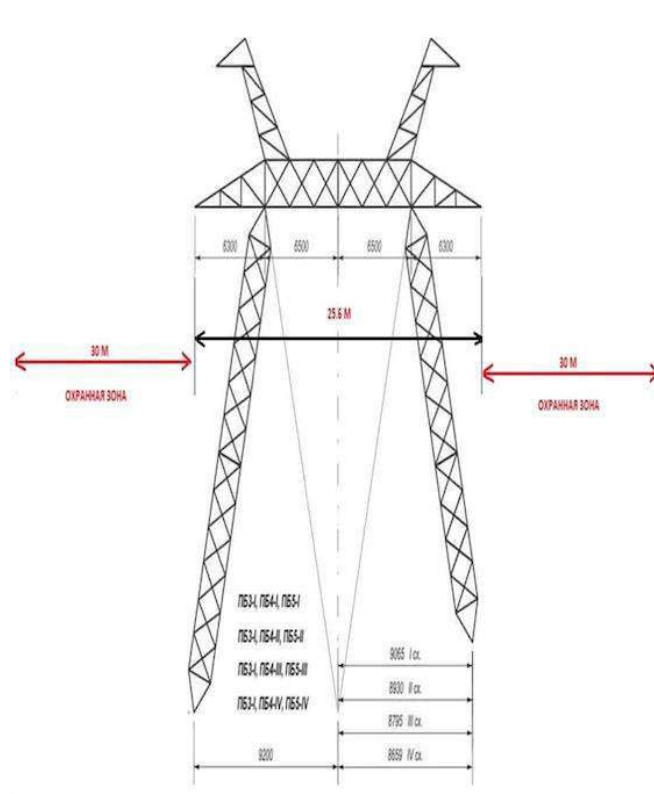


Illustration of the Width of Right of Way

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).
- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Karakul sub-station).
- 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:
 - 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 Bash 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 physical & economic displacement. This will impact herders, farmers and commercial entities located within the alignment of the OHTL. 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 farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and 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 with structures along the 30m buffer will be resettled & 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 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
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	Herder Sulaymonov Sobir
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	Maxsud Rajaov: Mardon farm manager
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	Tilavova Zarnigor's manager Kumush Kalava LLC
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

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-bash-wpp.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



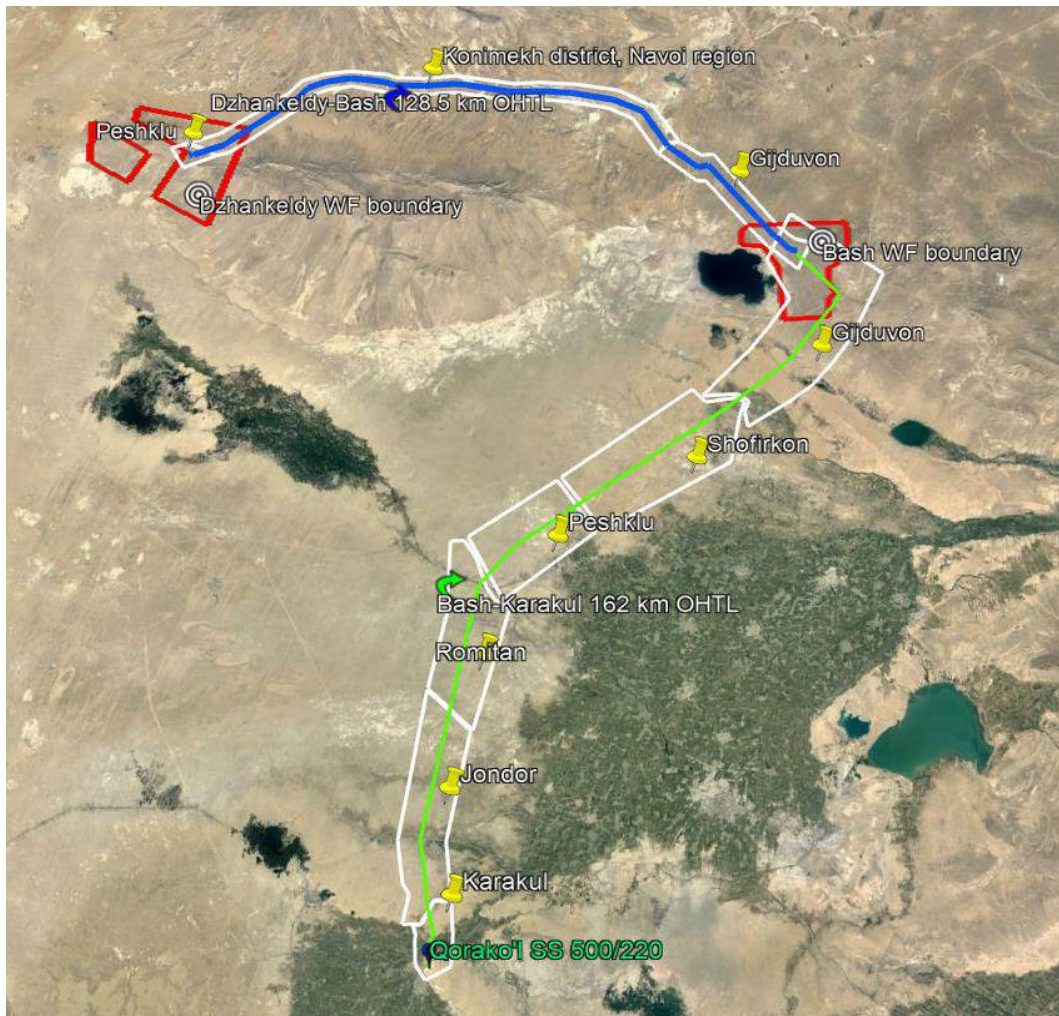
**BASH 500 MWT SHAMOL ELEKTR
STANSIYASI
(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 KV BIR ZANJIRLI
HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI)**

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 G'ijduvon tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash 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. HEUL quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilganidek, Peshku, Konimex, G'ijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, 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 Buxoro viloyati Qorako'l tumanidagi mavjud Qorako'l podstantsiyasiga 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	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 (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

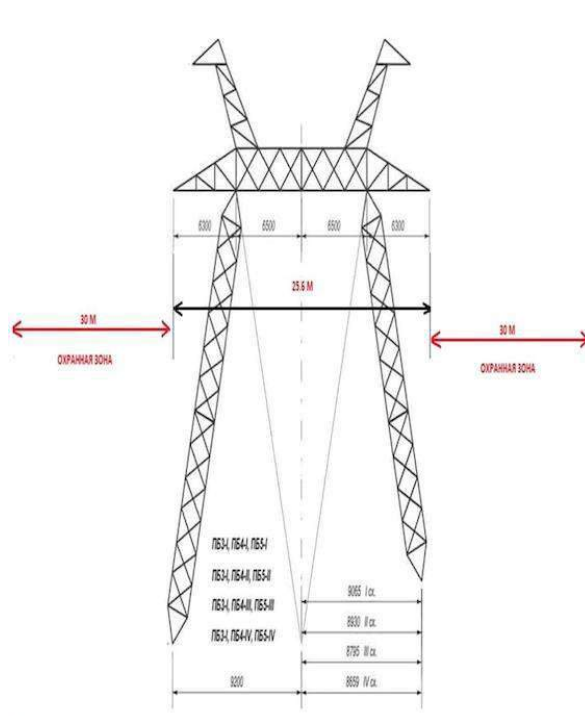
EKSPLUATATSIYA BOSQICHI

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. Bash-Qorako'I 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 aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (batafsil ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi FAQ 4-ga qarang).
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qorako'l podtansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish).
- 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:
 - 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.

EKSPLUATATSIYA 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, Bash 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.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichida maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi xodimlar talab qilinmaydi. Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya 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.

Ekspluatatsiya 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 ekspluatatsiyasi mening yerdan foydalanishimga ta'sir qiladimi?

HEUL minoralarining qurilishi jismoniy va iqtisodiy siljishga olib keladi. Bu HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan fermerlar, chorvadorlar va tijoratchilik faoliyatiga 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 doirasidagi turmush tarzini tiklash dasturini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi. HEULning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida dehqonchilik (ekinlar/daraxtlar turi bilan cheklangan holda) va yaylovlardan chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

8. HEUL yaqinida yashash xavfsizmi?

Operatsion bosqichda HEUL normal elektr va magnit maydonni (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular har qanday elektr moslamasini atrofidagi ko'rinmas kuchdir. Bular quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonidan 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshirish.
- 30 m bufer bo'ylab inshootlari joylashgan yerdan foydalanuvchilar ko'chiriladi va ularga elektr va magnit maydonlari ta'sirlari 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 tahlakasiz.
- 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 Umida Rozumbetova – ekologik va ijtimoiy masalalar guruhi rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 903487523 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekiston
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 974459505 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
Shofirkon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Jondor tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Romitan tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Qorako'l tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
HEUL bo'ylab 4 cho'ponlar	Chorvador Sulaymonov Sobir
HEUL bo'ylab 7 fermerlar	Maxsud Rajaov: "Mardon" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari
Tijorat tashkilotlari (6 ta korxona va ishchilar)	Tilavova Zarnigorning ish noshqaruvchisi va "Kumush Kalava" MChJ
Qorako'ldagi mahalliy bozor	Qorako'l tumani savdo markazi: Savdo majmuasi direktori
Buxoro viloyati ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi	Boshqarma idorasida

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

	WEB SAHIFA
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/

WIND FARM PRESENTATION



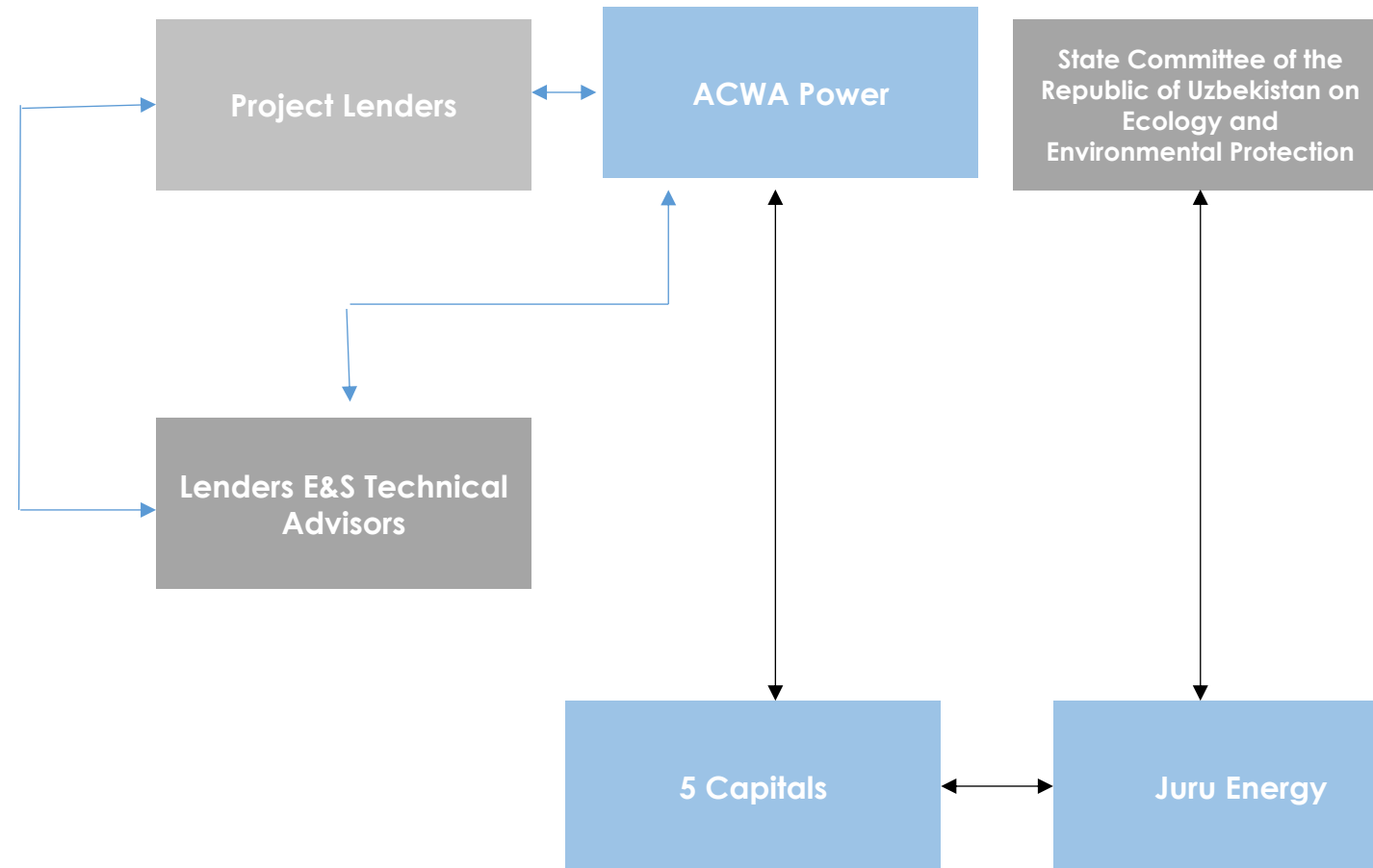
**BASH 500 MW WIND FARM
(BASH-KARAKUL
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 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.

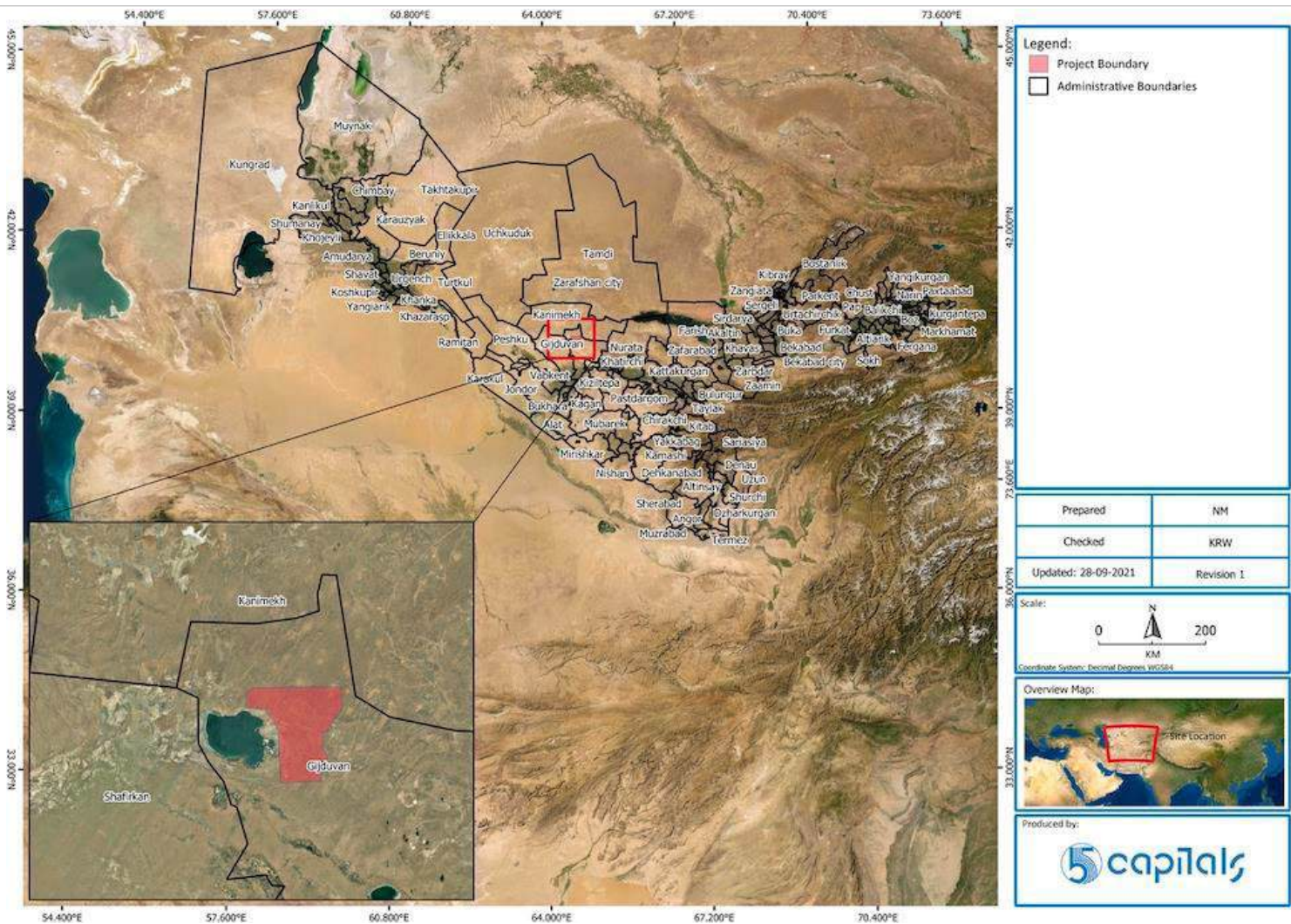
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER BASH 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

285.1 hectares.

Allocated Land

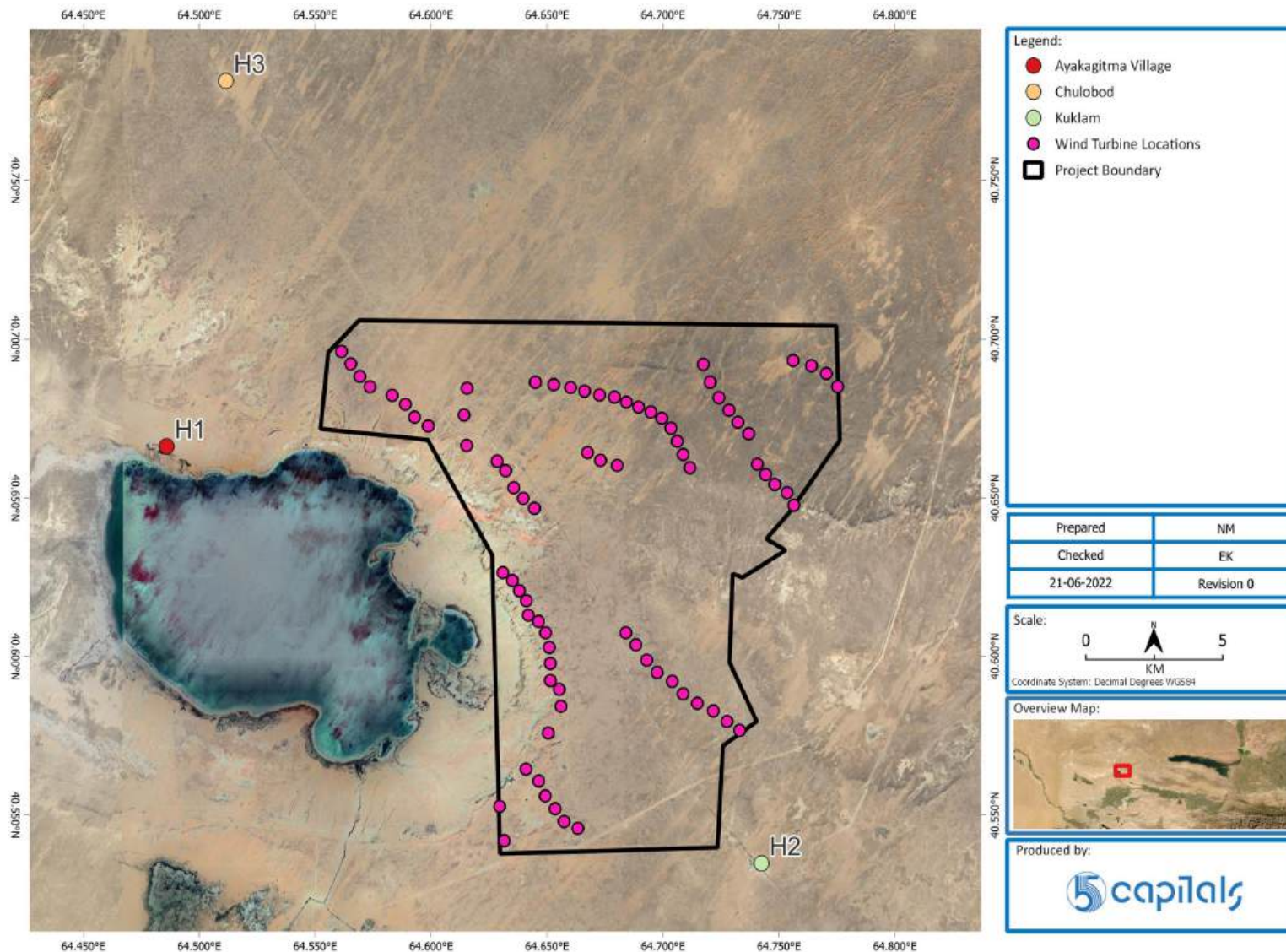
The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Gijduvon district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash 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 Gijduvon 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 Bash-Karakul 165km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing substation in Qorako'l district.
- Realisation of the Project is a part of wide modernization in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow increasing energy production as well as reduce fuel consumption. In addition, the Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

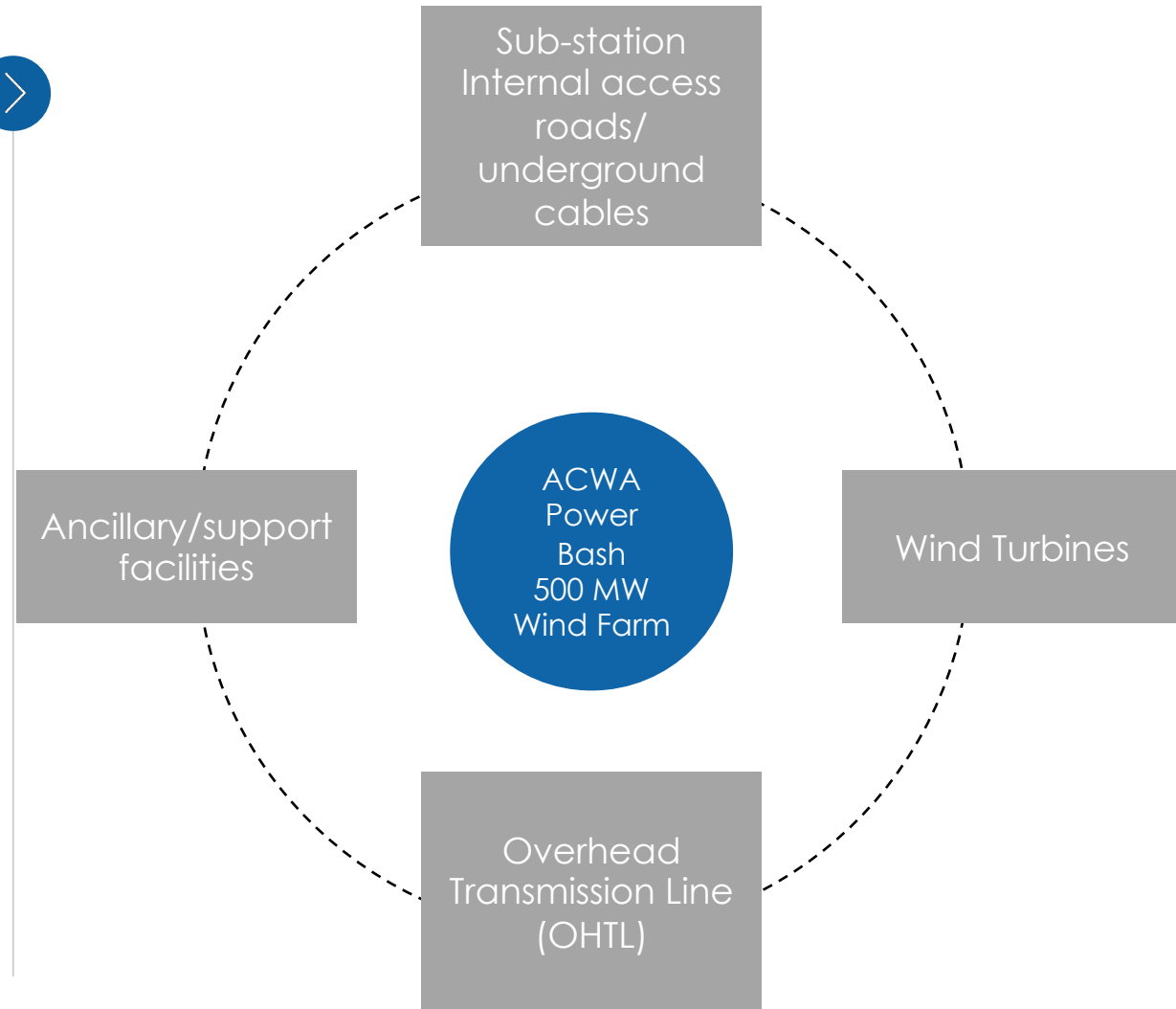
- **WTG platforms** (this includes foundation and crane pad area);
- **Substation** and any storage facilities;
- **Trenches** for underground cables; and
- **Access roads.**

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

Technical Specification of WTGs:

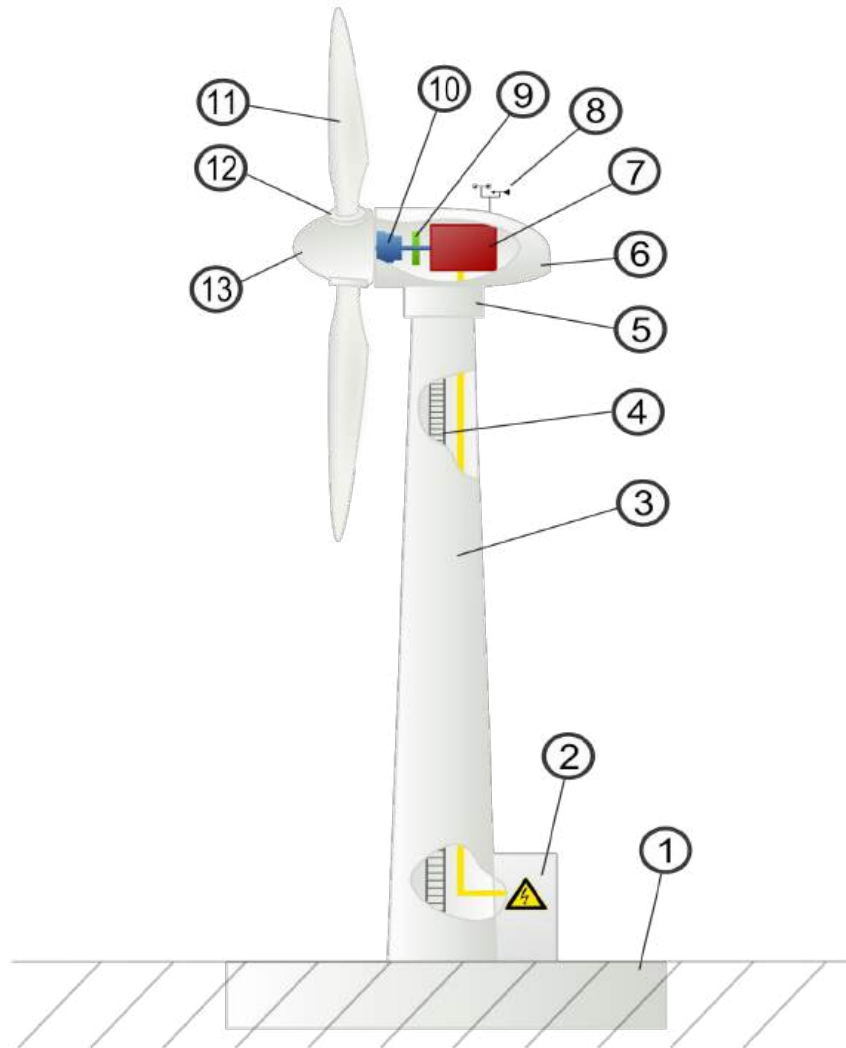
- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Rated Power: 6.5 MW
- **Rotor Diameter: 165 m**
- **No. of blades: Three (3)**

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

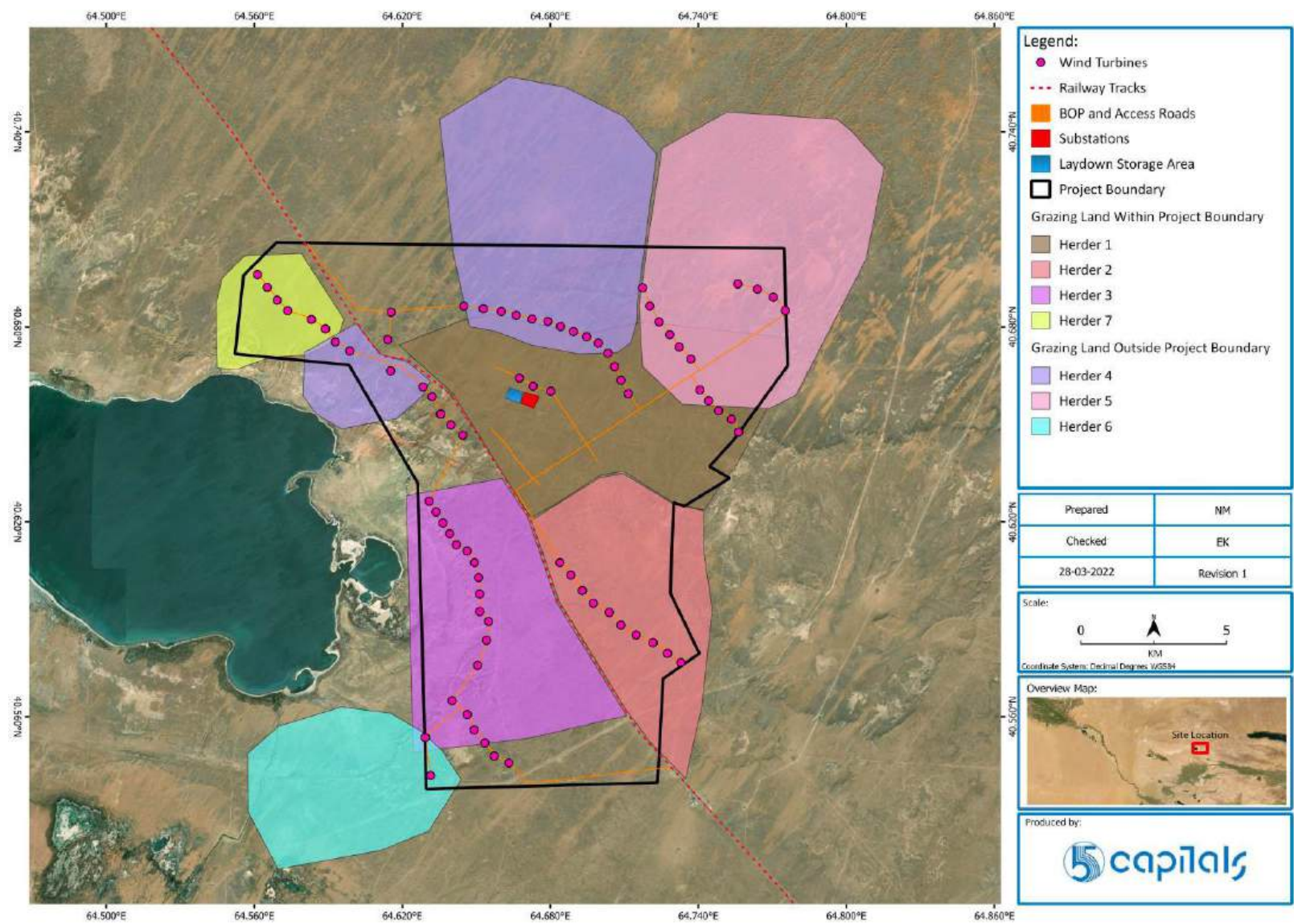
Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine



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.

LAND USE MAP



BASH-KARAKUL OHTL ROUTE

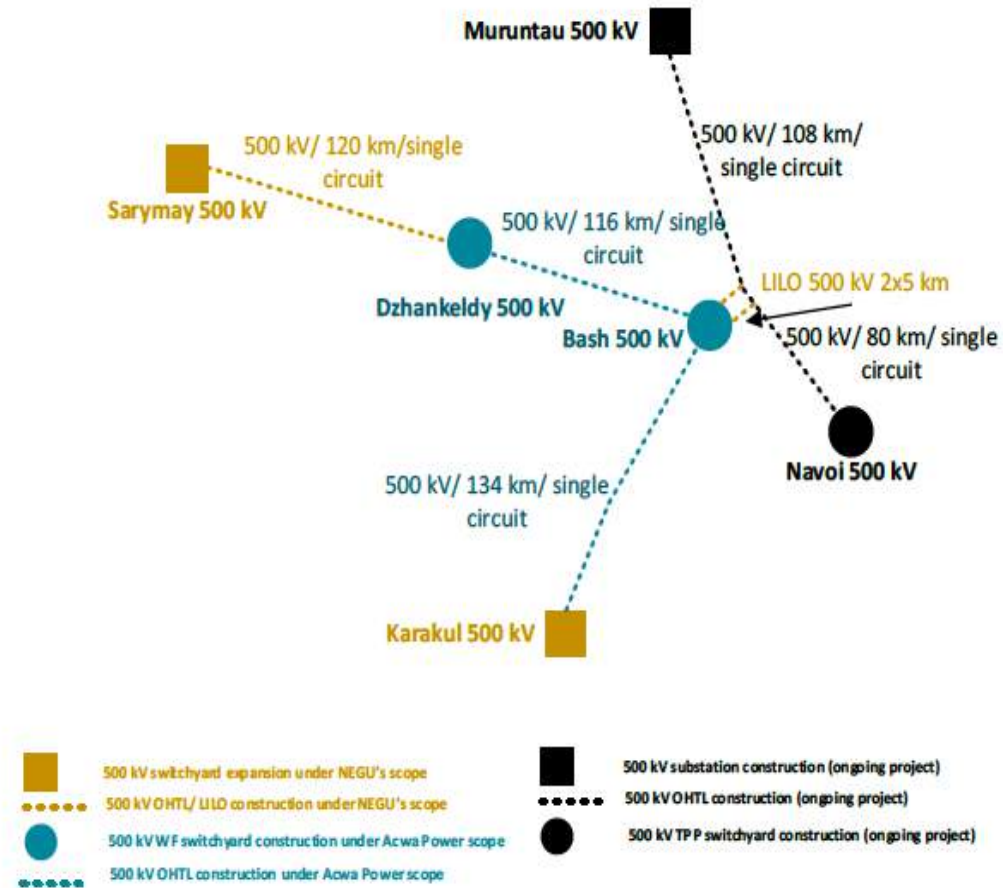


Bash-Karakul 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (6) districts of Bukhara region:

- Gijduvon district;
- Shofirkon district;
- Peshku district;
- Romitan district;
- Jondor district;
- Karakul district.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY

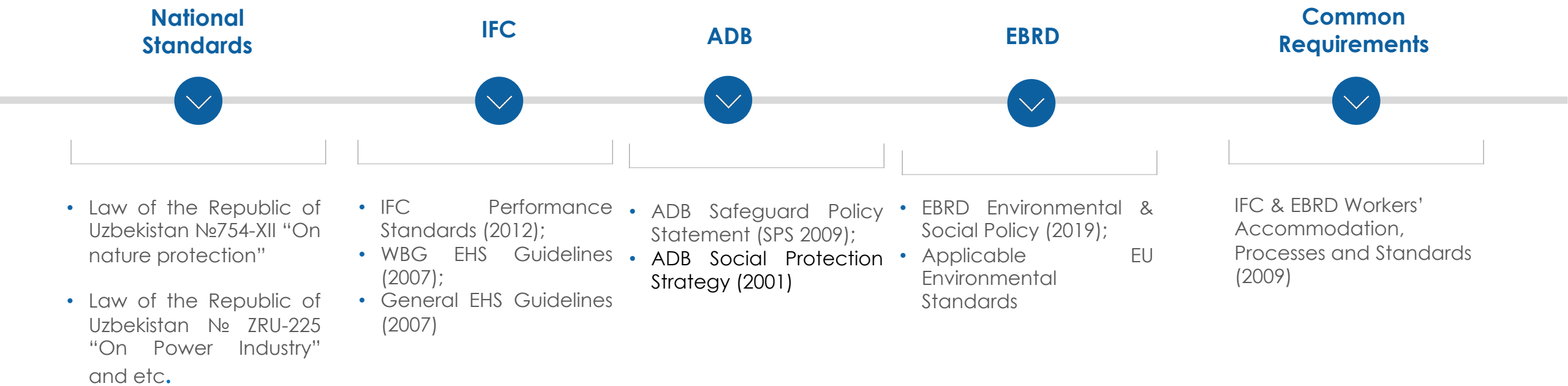
FINAL GRID INTERCONNECTION OPTION FOR 1 GW ACWA WIND FARMS (500 MW DZHANKELDY and 500 MW BASH)^{1, 2}



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	
Project Site	
Ecology Surveys	Installation of bat detectors on wind mast
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals including deployments of 5 photo traps
	Bat roost search
	Houbara survey
	Raptor Nest survey
Bird Survey	Spring Survey
	Rapid Water Birds Survey
	Rapid Raptor Nests Survey
	Summer Survey
	Autumn Survey
	Rapid Winter One Day Survey
	Winter Bird Survey

SITE SURVEYS	
Bats Monitoring	
Noise Survey	Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
	Detailed Noise Survey
Herders Survey	
Soil Survey	
Water samples from Lake Ayakigtma	
Archaeological Survey	
Landscape Survey	

SITE SURVEYS	
Socio Economic Survey	36 households in Ayakagitma village
	6 households in Chulobod village
	6 households in Kuklam village
Stakeholder Consultations	
Public Consultations as part of the National EIA	
Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)	
Overhead Transmission Line	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bird Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Landscape Survey	
Archaeological Survey Walkover	
Water Sampling	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Action Plan	

KEY BASELINE OUTCOMES

• 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;
 - 13 mammalian species, including 7 species of bats;
 - 27 bird species which include 5 Tier 1 bird species, 13 Tier 2 bird species and 9 Tier 3 bird species;
 - 25 insect species; and
 - 8 herptile species.



KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	There will be habitat loss of less than 1% of the 258.1ha allocated to the project due to construction of access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation 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	• Micro-siting the wind turbines away from the ecological sensitive areas such as Lake Ayagitma & cliffs which support nesting birds of prey. • Implementation of livestock management plan which will include carcass clearing from the project site (in consultation with all herders & Kokcha LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks with the area of wind turbines. • Adaptive management & monitoring of turbines operation to prevent/minimise 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. (The Project is located 1.6km from Kuklam village, 6km from Ayakagitma village and 10km from Chulobod village. 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 (Kuklam village).	- 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.

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. - Permanent land impact from construction of the wind farm will only account for 0.059% of total available grazing land. - Grazing will be possible during the operational phase but no settlements can be established within 1km health protection zone to the wind turbines	• Physical & 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 Kuklam, Ayakagitma & Chulobod villages in 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 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	• 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. • Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Kurakul sub-station).

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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@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
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director: Jamolo Abduhodi is the contact person.
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Contact person of village: Nurbanov Nag`ashbay.
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Khamroyev settlement
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices

Thank you for your attention!



ACWA POWER
قوا باور
**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL
ELEKTR STANSIYASI**

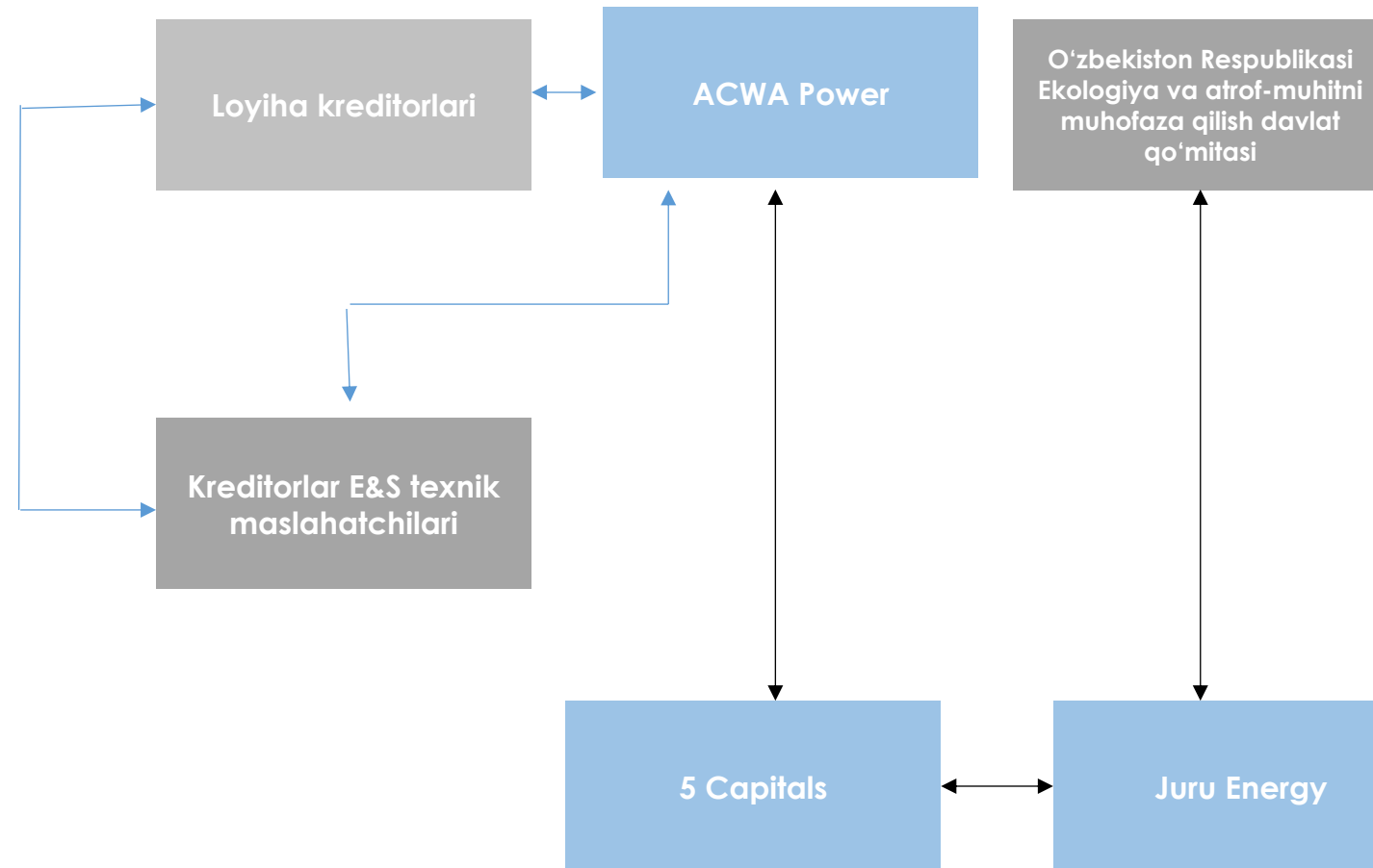
**(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil Iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi loyihasi uchun amalga oshirilgan modellash 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.

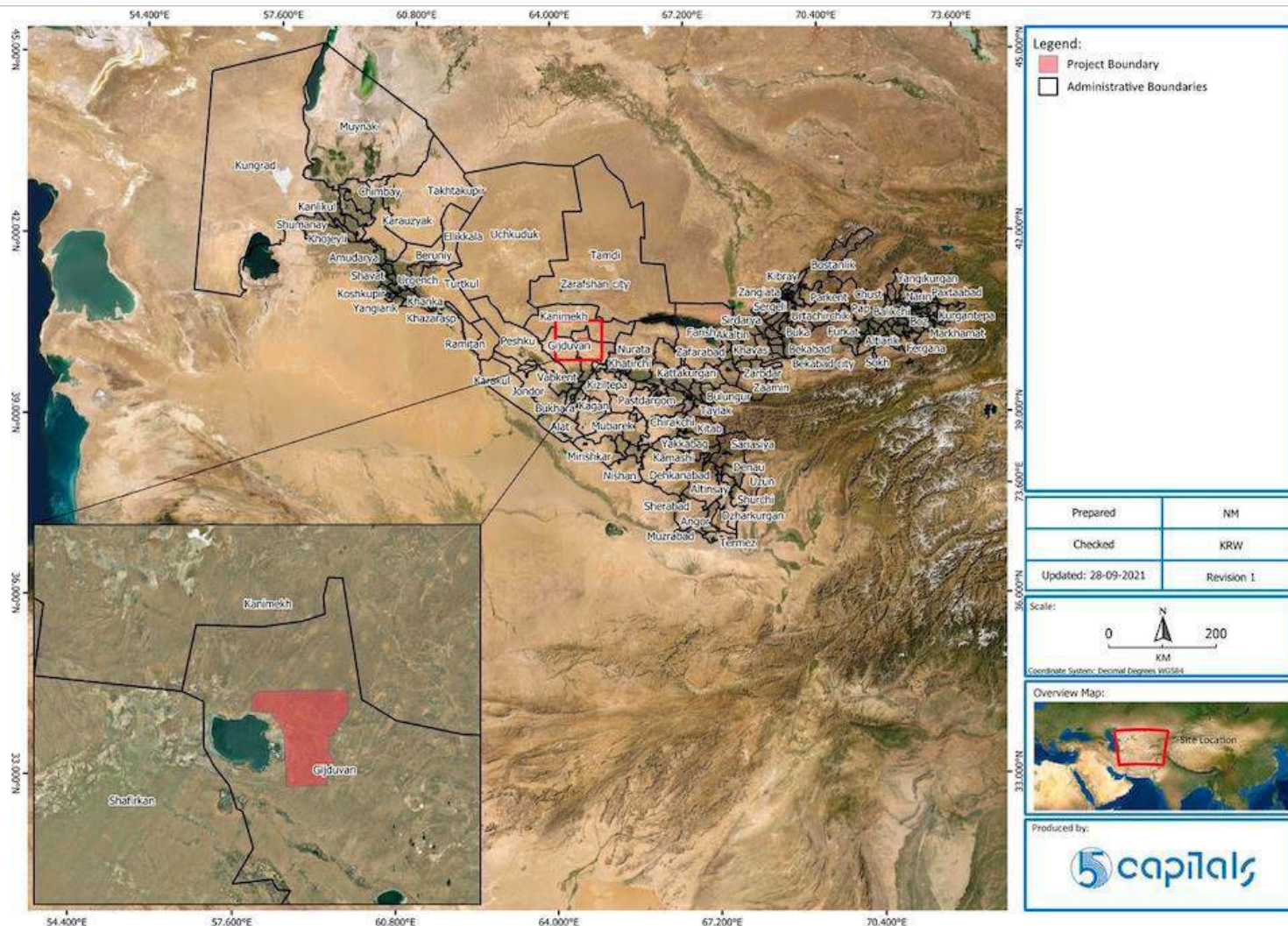
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Bash 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER BASH WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHISI (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, Dubay, 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

285.1 gektar.

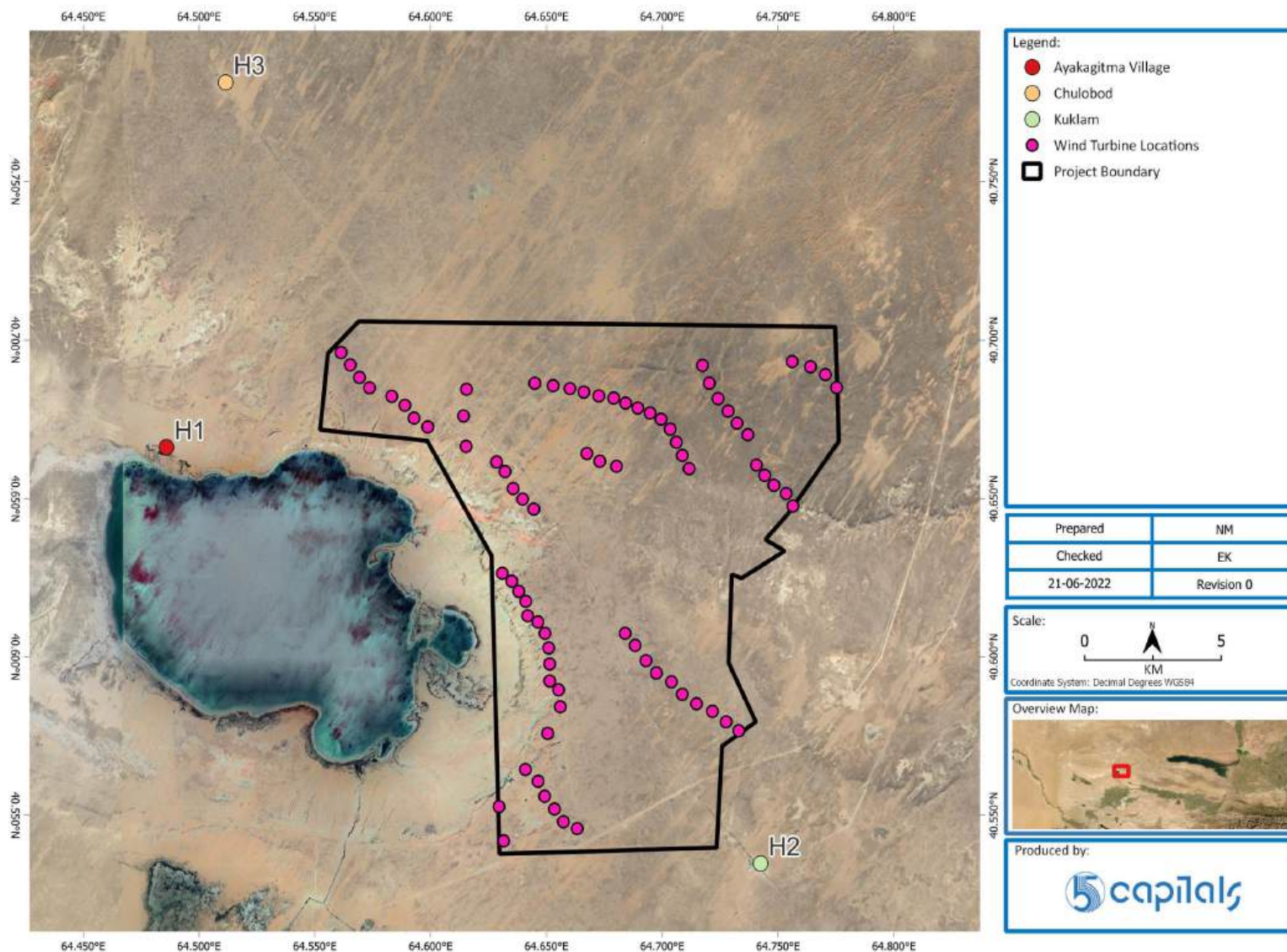
Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, G'ijduvon tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5003-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik muddatga kirdi. "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon 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 165 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l Havo uzatish liniyasining trassasi tasdiqlangan va Qorako'l tumanidagi mavjud podstansiyaga ulanadi.
- 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:

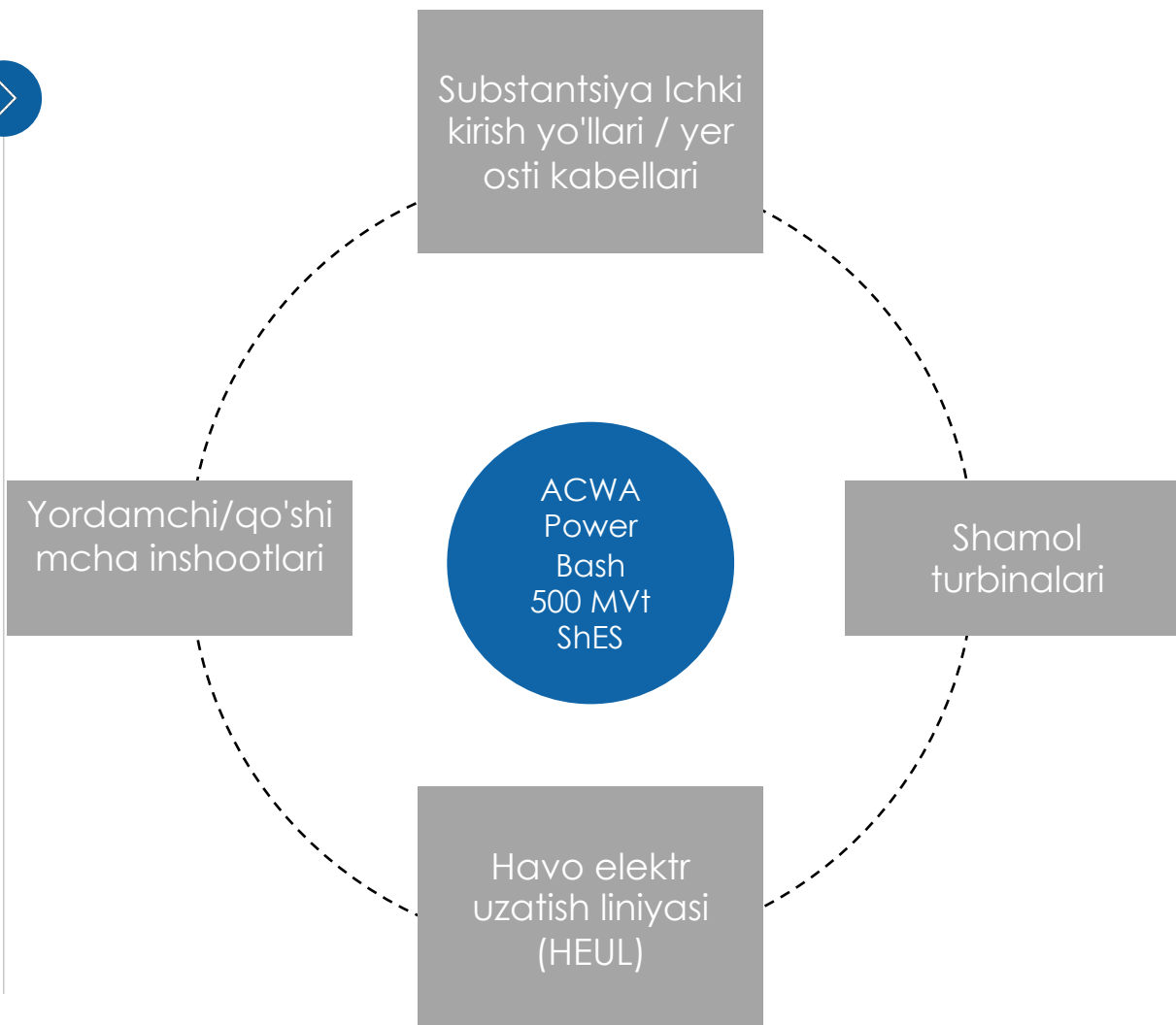
- **Turbina generatorlari platformalari** (bu poydevor va kran yostig'i maydonini o'z ichiga oladi);
- **Podstansiya** va boshqa saqlash joylari;
- **Yer osti** kabellari uchun xandaklar; va
- **Kirish yo'llari.**

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

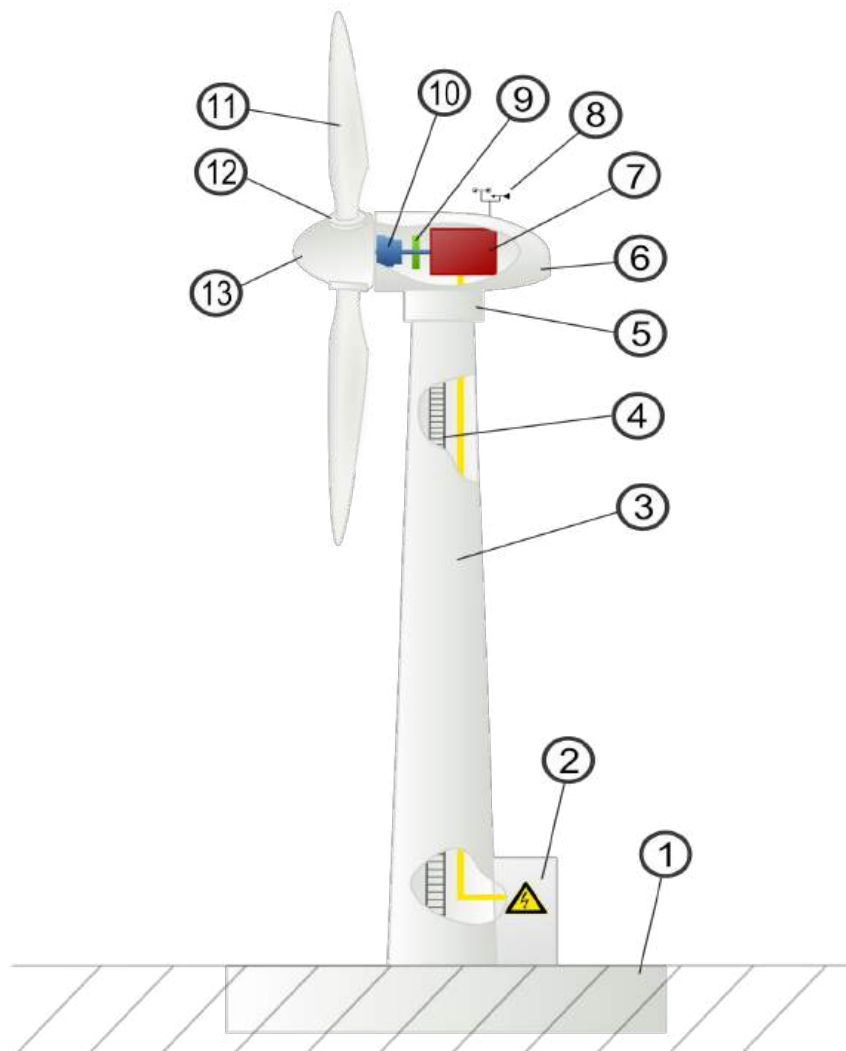
WTG ning texnik tavsifi:

- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Nominal quvvati: 6,5 MVt
- **Rotor diametri: 165 m**
- **Parraklar soni: uchta (3)**

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



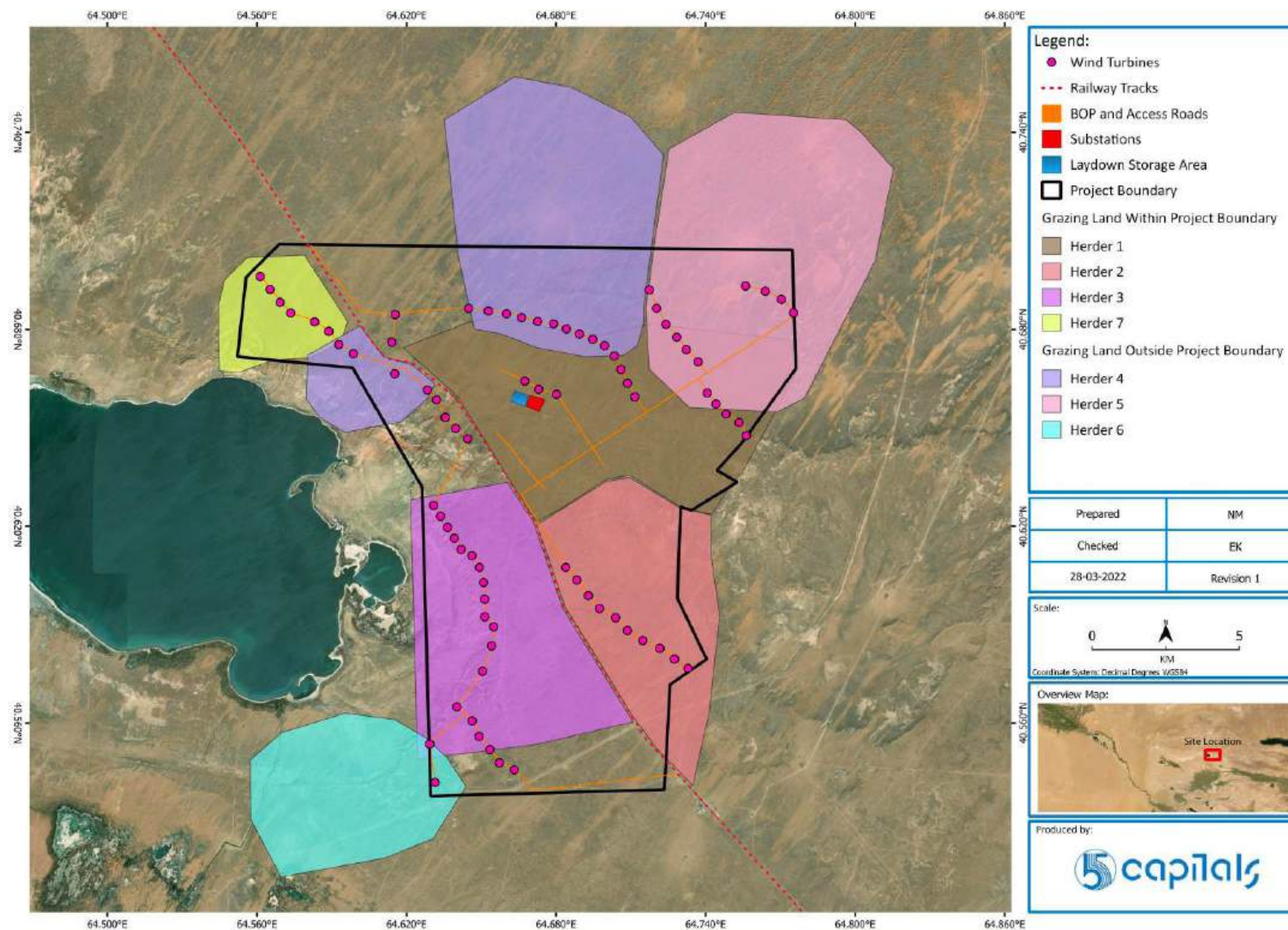
Shamol turbinasining sxematik tasviri



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.

YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI



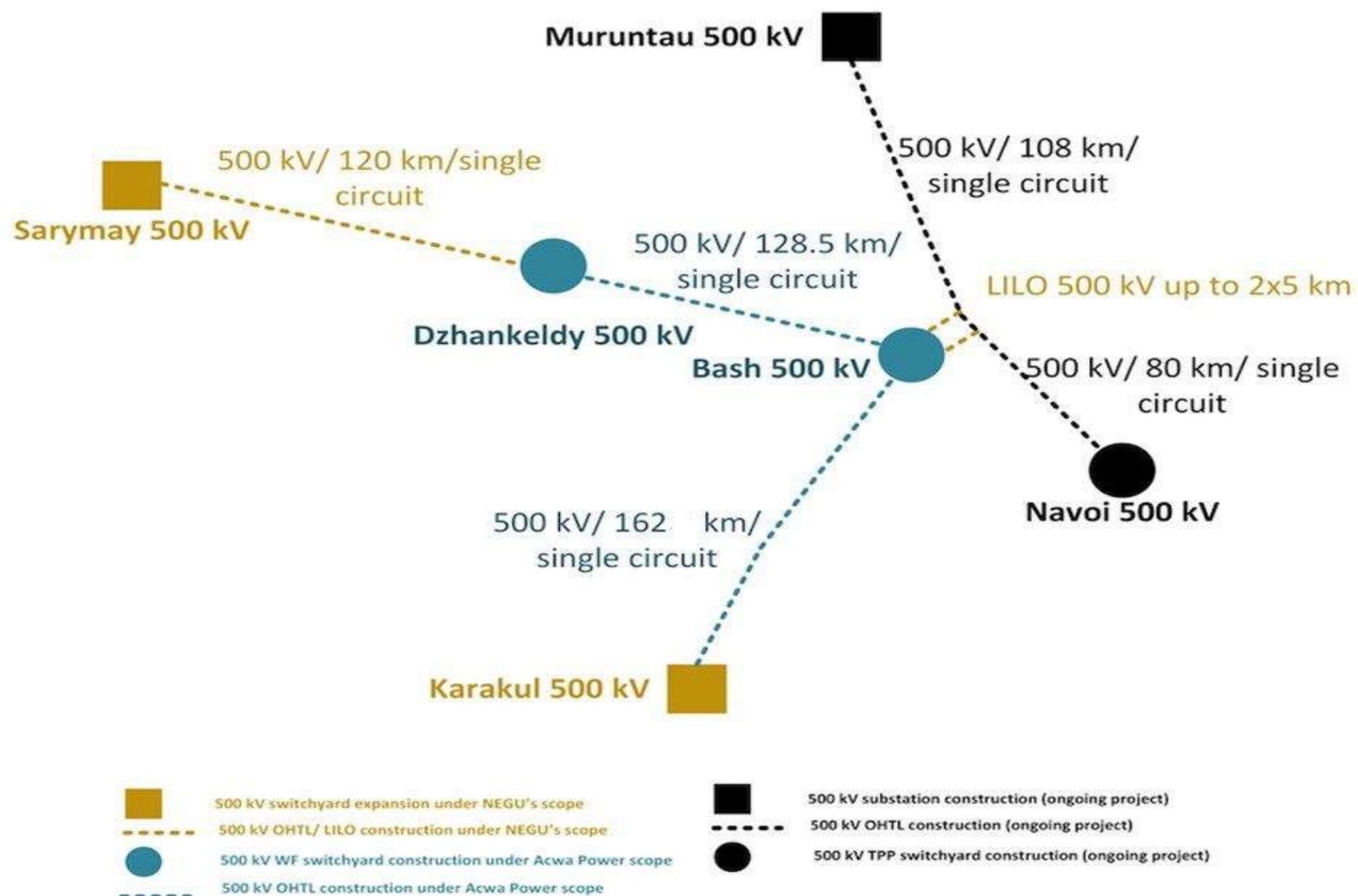
BASH-QORAKO'L HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV bir zanjirli havo uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi (6) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- G'ijduvon tumani;
- Shofirkon tumani;
- Peshko' tumani;
- Romitan tumani;
- Jondor tumani;
- Qorako'l tumani.

BASH VA JOMKELDI 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 (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

SHAMOL TURBINALARI QANDAY O'RNATILADI?



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 oqibatlarini 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 tuvaloq qushlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari
Qushlar bo'yicha izlanishlar	Bahor mavsumi izlanishlar
	Suv qushlari izlanishlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari izlanishlari
	Yoz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Kuz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Og'itma ko'lida bir kunlik suv qushlari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan izlanishlar
	Qish mavsumi qushlar izlanishlari

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	
Shovqin	Qurilish davomidagi shovqin monitoringi
	Batafsil shovqin tadqiqotlari
Chorvadorlar bilan o'rkazilgan maslahatlashuvlar	
Tuproq analizi	
Og'itma ko'lidagi suv analizi	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'rganishlar	Ovqatog'itma qishlog'idagi 36 ta xonadon
	Cho'lobod qishlog'idagi 6 ta xonadon
	Ko'klam qishlog'idagi 6 ta xonadon
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	
Milliy atrof-muhitni baholash doirasidagi jamoat eshittiruvlari	
Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash doirasidagi maslahatlashuvlar (loyiha maydonidagi)	
Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari	
HEUL bo'ylab o'tkazilgan ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar
Qushlar monitoringi	
Tuproq analizi	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Suv analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar Jamoat eshittiruvlari
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi (HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan ta'sir ostidagilar uchun Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi)	

- **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 13 turi, shu jumladan yarasalarning 7 turi;
 - 1-darajali qushlarning 5 turi, 2-darajali qushlarning 13 turi va 3-darajali qushlarning 9 turini o'z ichiga olgan 27 ta qush turi;
 - 25 turdagi hasharotlar; va
 - Sudralib yuruvchilarning 8 turi.



ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish davomida)	Loyihaga ajratilgan 258,1 ga maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.	- 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)	Qushlar va yarasalarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi	- Shamol turbinalarini yirtqich qushlarning uyasini qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan Ayagitma ko'li va qoyalar kabi ekologik jihatdan sezgir hududlardan uzoqroqqa joylashtirish. - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu loyiha maydonidan tana go'shtini tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Ko'kcha" MChJ bilan maslahatlashgan holda) tulporlar faoliyatini va 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, turbinalar va shakli yoki rangi o'rnatilishi loyihaga yaqin joylashgan retseptorlarga vizual kirishga olib keladi. (Loyiha Ko'klam qishlog'idan 1,6 km, Oyoqog'itma qishlog'idan 6 km va Cho'lobod qishlog'idan 10 km uzoqlikda joylashgan. Loyiha chegaralarida tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar ham bor)	- 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 (Kuklam qishlog'i) 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 oshirish.
Shovqin (Amaliy bosqich davomida)	Shamol turbinalarining ishlash bosqichidagi shovqin. Bu shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi qishloqlar uchun dargumon va loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar uchun mo'tadildan mayorgacha 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 saytidan foydalanadigan retseptorlarga va qo'shni jamoalarga 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. Pichoq aylanayotganda, soyalar bir xil nuqtadan o'tib, "soya miltillashi" deb nomlanuvchi effektni keltirib chiqaradi. - Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir kichik yoki o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi.	- Loyihaga oid ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarni ko'chirish. - Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyiha hududidagi barcha retseptorlar va loyiha maydoniga yaqin joyda yashovchi jamoalar 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 - Voyaga etmaganlar uchun ta'siri 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. - 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 choralari 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 ashyolarga ta'siri. - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar. Loyiha hududida ma'lum arxeologik joylar mavjud. Ta'siri kichik va o'rtacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	• Turbinalar, kabel yo'llari, yo'llar va boshqalarni joylashtirish madaniy meros agentligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan bufer zonalarga mos keladi. • 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 munosabatlar minimallashtiriladi.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	-	• Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga boshqa 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 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 jamoalar bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish kampaniyalari. - Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda jamoalar va erdan 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	- Erdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Vaqtinchalik ta'sirlar qurilishning 2 yili davomida saytga kirish cheklovlarini o'z ichiga oladi. - Shamol stansiyasini qurish natijasida yuzaga keladigan doimiy er ta'siri mavjud bo'lgan yaylov maydonlarining atigi 0,059% ni tashkil qiladi. - Ishlash bosqichida o'tlash mumkin bo'ladi, ammo shamol turbinalarigacha bo'lgan 1 km sog'liqni saqlash zonasida aholi punktlarini o'rnatish 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.	• Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Ayakagitma va Chulobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha maslahatlashishi shart. • ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ish e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va tashvishlarni bildirishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etish.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

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 shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etish, shunda ishchilar loyihaning operatsion bosqichida har qanday shikoyat yoki tashvishlarni yuborishlari mumkin.
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 Xavfsizlik xavfini baholashni 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 mexanizmiga kirish.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Muz otish bilan bog'liq xavflar - qish oylarida qor va muz pichoq ustida hosil bo'lib, to'satdan ogohlantirishsiz havoga ko'tariladi. - Muz turbinaga yaqin turgan odamga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.	• Shamol turbinalarining dizayni pichoqni va muzni otish uchun 50 mm dan ortiq masofani ta'minlaydi. • Pichoqlarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi. • Shamol stansiyasi bo'ylab ogohlantiruvchi belgilar o'rnatiladi. • Shikoyat mexanizmiga kirish.

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 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 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 yoki qasos olish va ta'qib qilishning har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik. • 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. • Har qanday holat haqida xabar berganlarga qasos olish va ta'qib qilish bo'lmaydi. • 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	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. • Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qorako'l podstantsiyasini modernizatsiya 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 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy masalalar bo'yicha guruh rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Gulchehra Nematullayeva – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	

LOYIHA HAQIDA MA'LUMOTNING OMMAGA OCHIQLIGI



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- **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
Oyoqog'itma qishlog'i	Mahalliy maktab № Direktor o'rinbosari: Jamolo Abduhodi
Ko'klam qishlog'i	Qishloq kichik do'konida
Cho'lobod qishlog'i	Qishloq vakili: Nurbanov Nag'ashbay.
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvdor Khamroyev Farhodnng vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Loyiha maydoniga kirish yo'li bo'ylab qabul qiluvchilar	Bash ShES yaqinidagi temir yo'l stantsiyasi
G'ijduvon hokimligi	Mahallla qo'mitasi idoralarida

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL PRESENTATION



**BASH 500 MW WIND FARM
BASH-KARAKUL
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL**

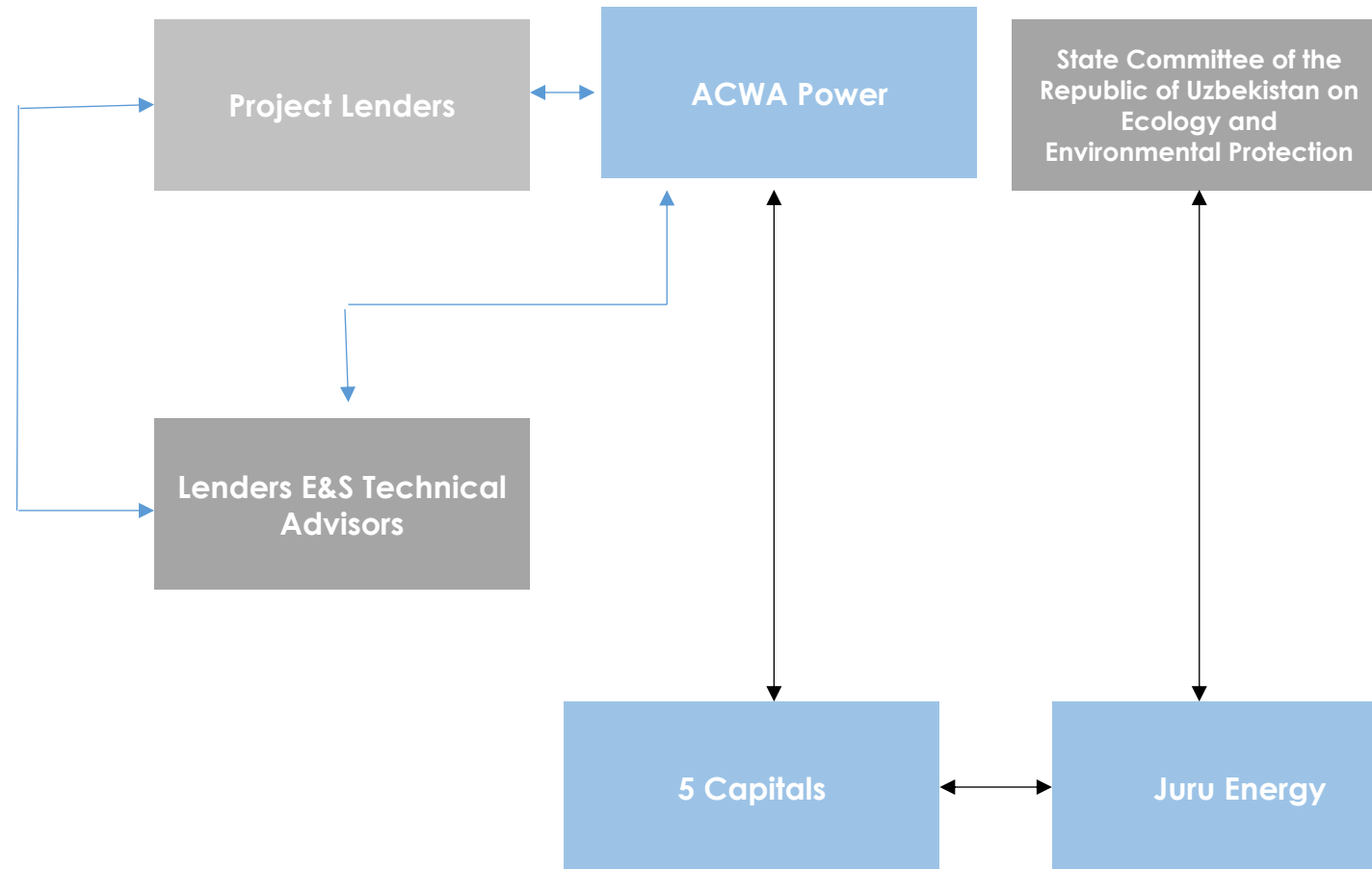


June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 & 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	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER BASH 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

5capitals **Juru Energy**

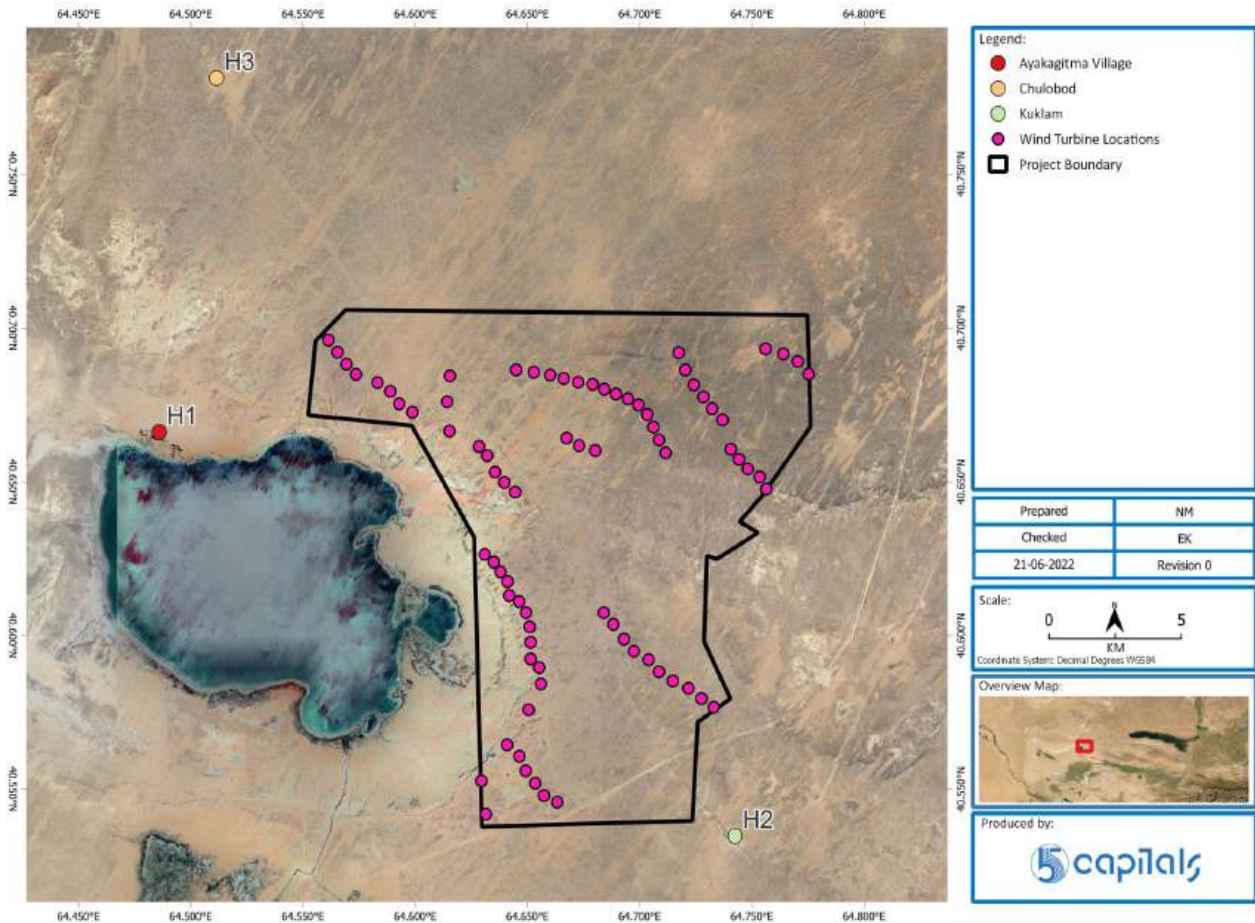


285.1 hectares.

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Gijduvon district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan.

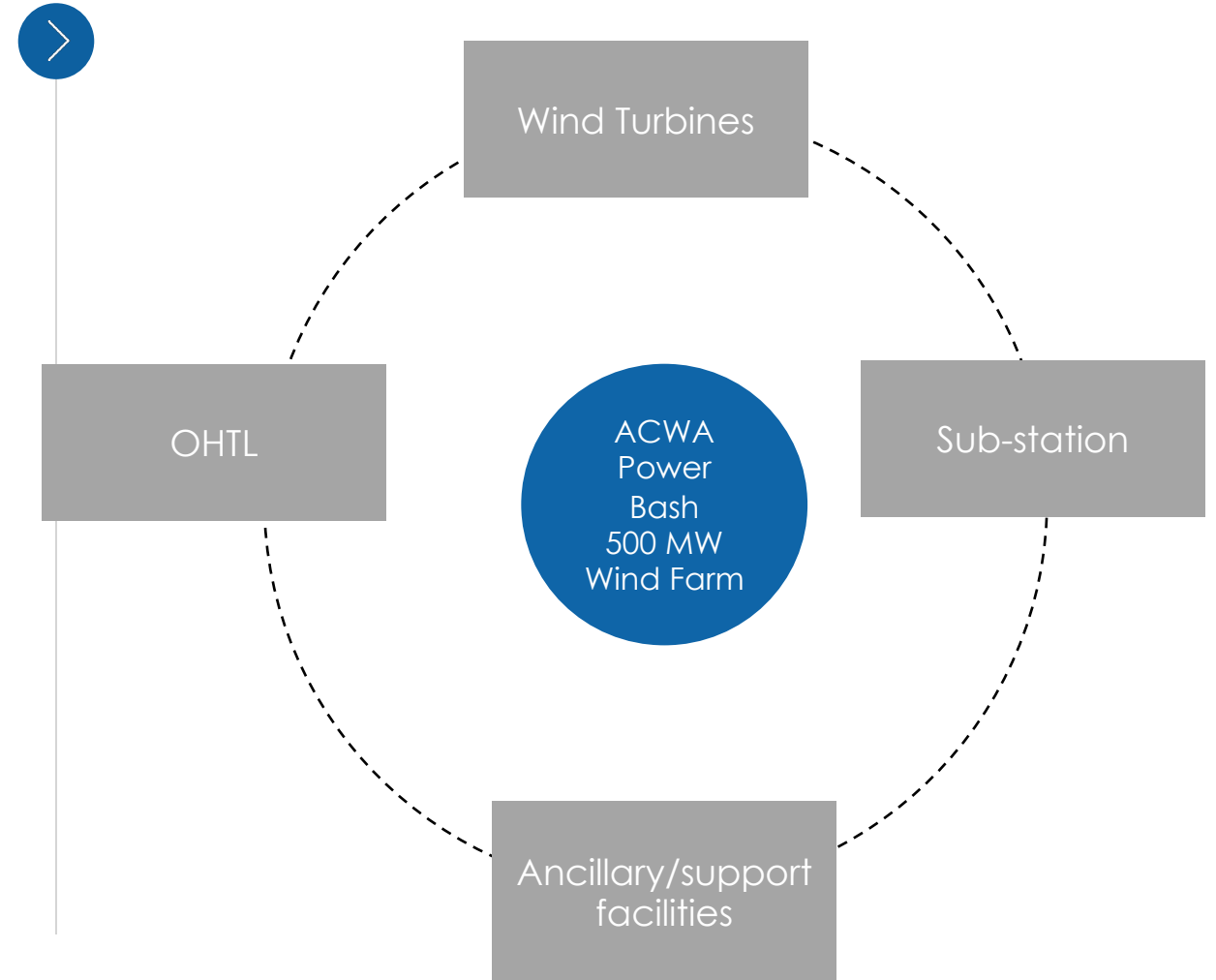
- Lake Ayakagitma located 0.5km east;
- A fuel storage facility located approximately 1.5km south-east;
- Navoi district approx. 2km to north.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash 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 Gijduvon district of Bukhara region.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



BASH-KARAKUL 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 shared between ACWA Power's Bash 500MW Wind Farm and the ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm.
- The alignment of the Bash-Karakul 162 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.
- The construction of the OHTL will be undertaken by ACWA Power and the operation will be under NEGU.

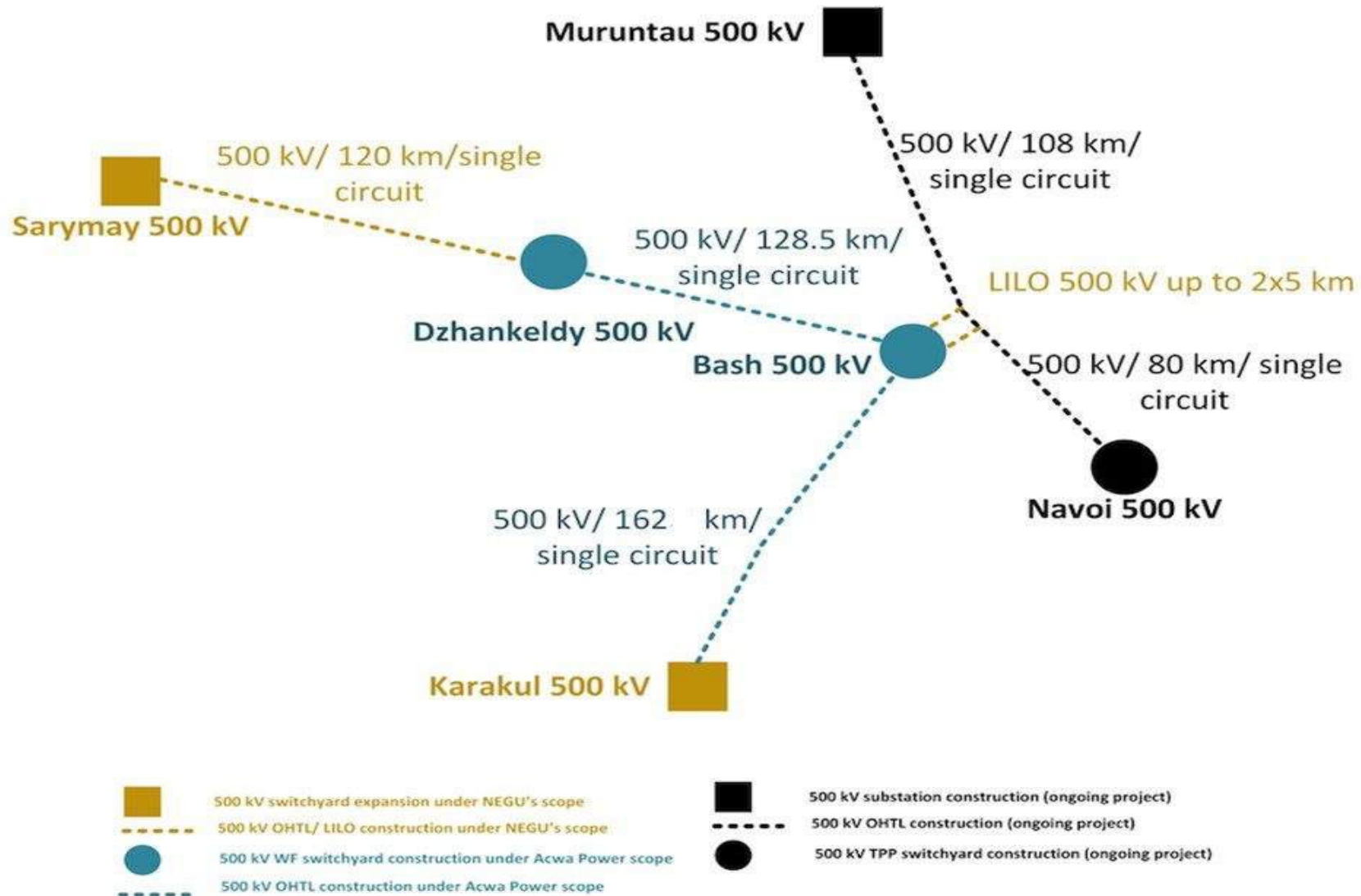
BASH-KARAKUL OHTL ROUTE



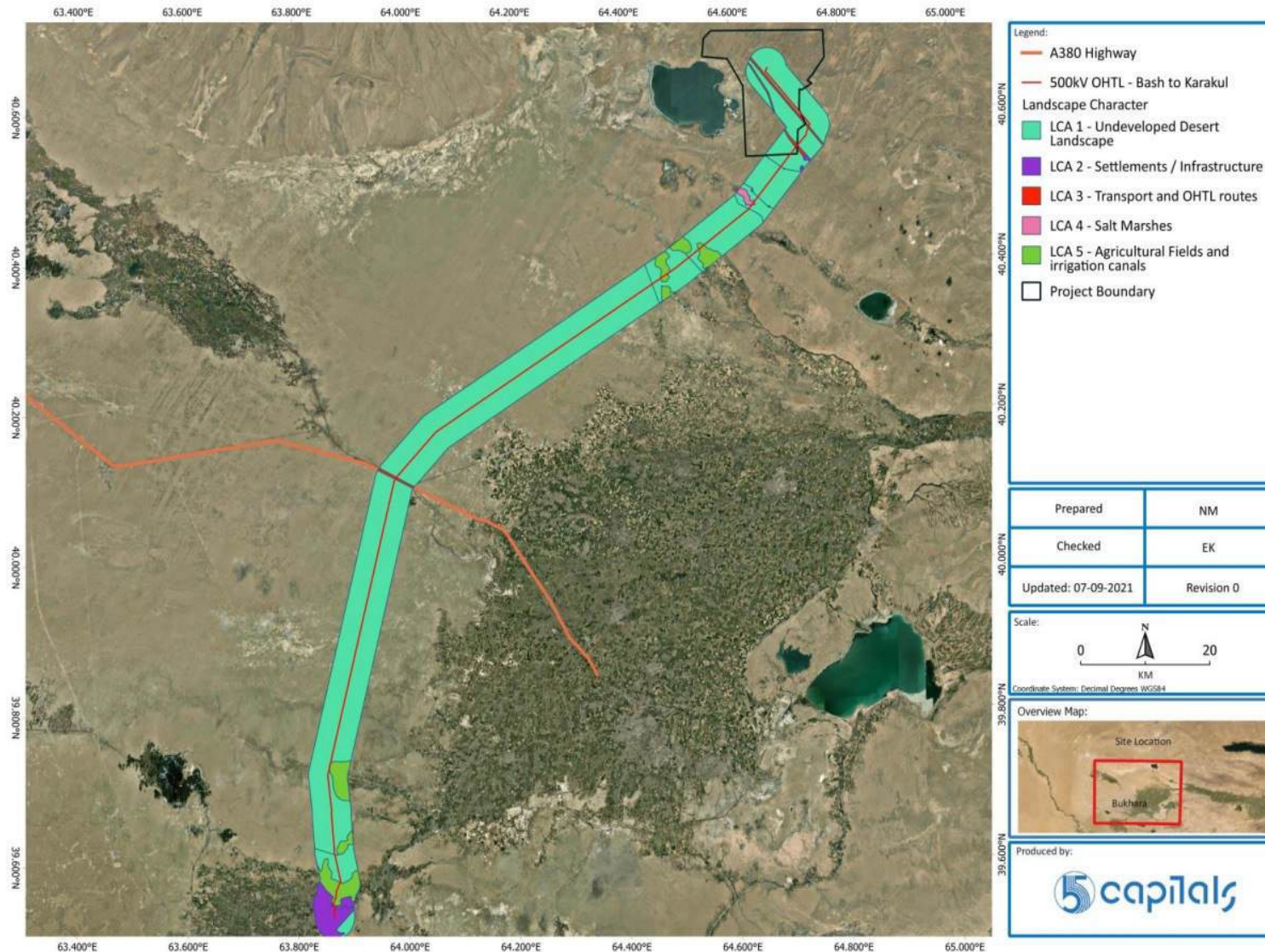
Bash-Karakul 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following districts of Bukhara region:

- Gijduvon district;
- Shofirkon district;
- Peshku district;
- Romitan district;
- Jondor district;
- Karakul district.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY



OHTL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

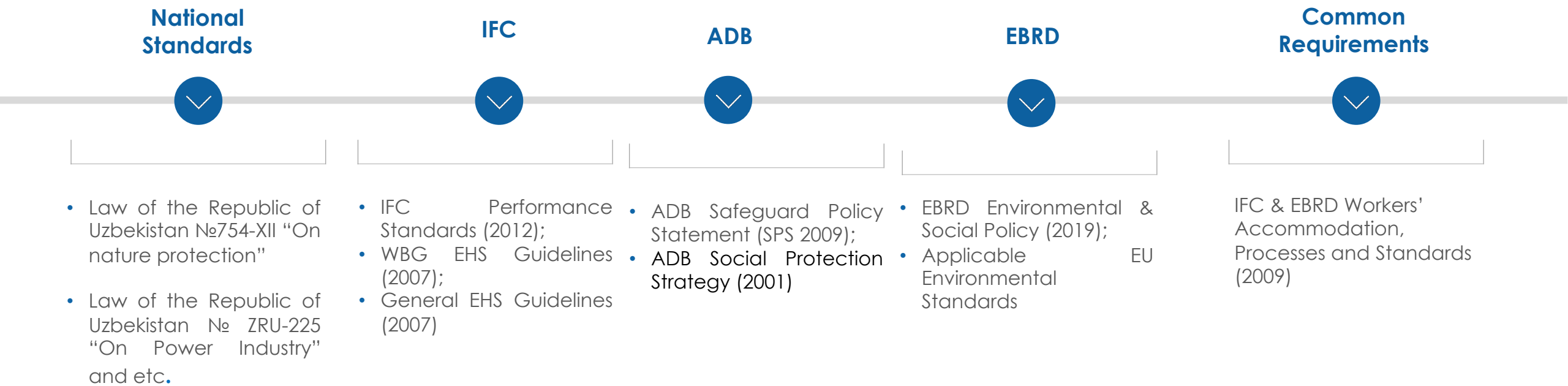


50m on each side of the OHTL alignment.

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



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	
Overhead Transmission Line	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bird Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Landscape Survey	
Archaeological Survey Walkover	
Water Sampling	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Action Plan (Livelihood restoration for PAPs along the OHTL)	

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.	• 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 & permanent impact on land users who include 7 farmers, 5 herders and 4 commercial entities. - Permanent land impact will be from the location of OHTL towers. Land use activities such as farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.	• Physical & economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets. • Compensation & resettlement 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 with structures along the 30m buffer will be resettled & provided with information on 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 Bash 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 (i.e., upgrading of the Kurakul sub-station). • 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PUBLIC INFORMATION AVAILABILITY



INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY (MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY)

- **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
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	Herder Sulaymonov Sobir
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	Maxsud Rajaov: Mardon farm manager
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	Tilavova Zarnigor's manager Kumush Kalava LLC
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

Thank you for your attention!



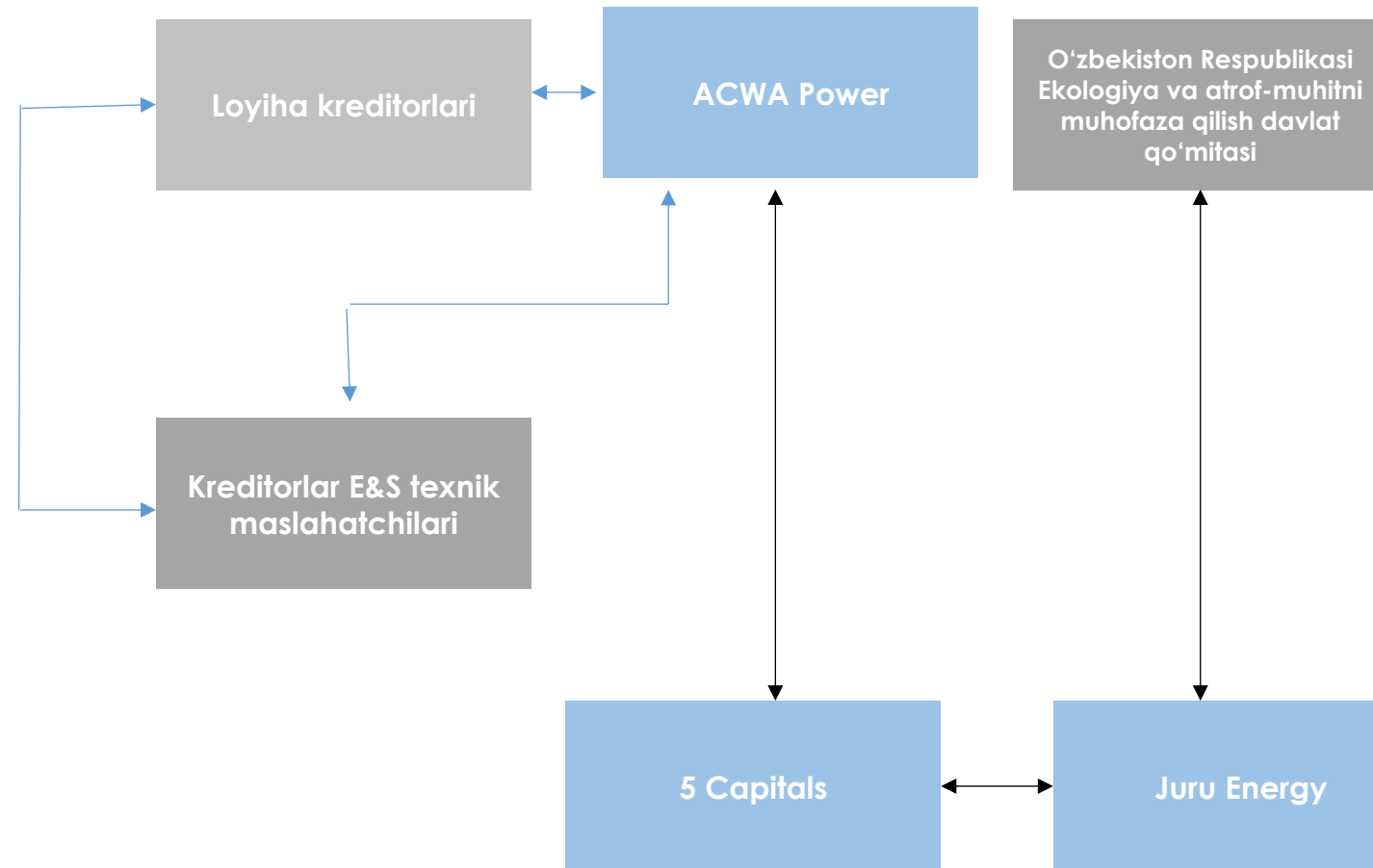
**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL
ELEKTR STANSIYASI
(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 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.

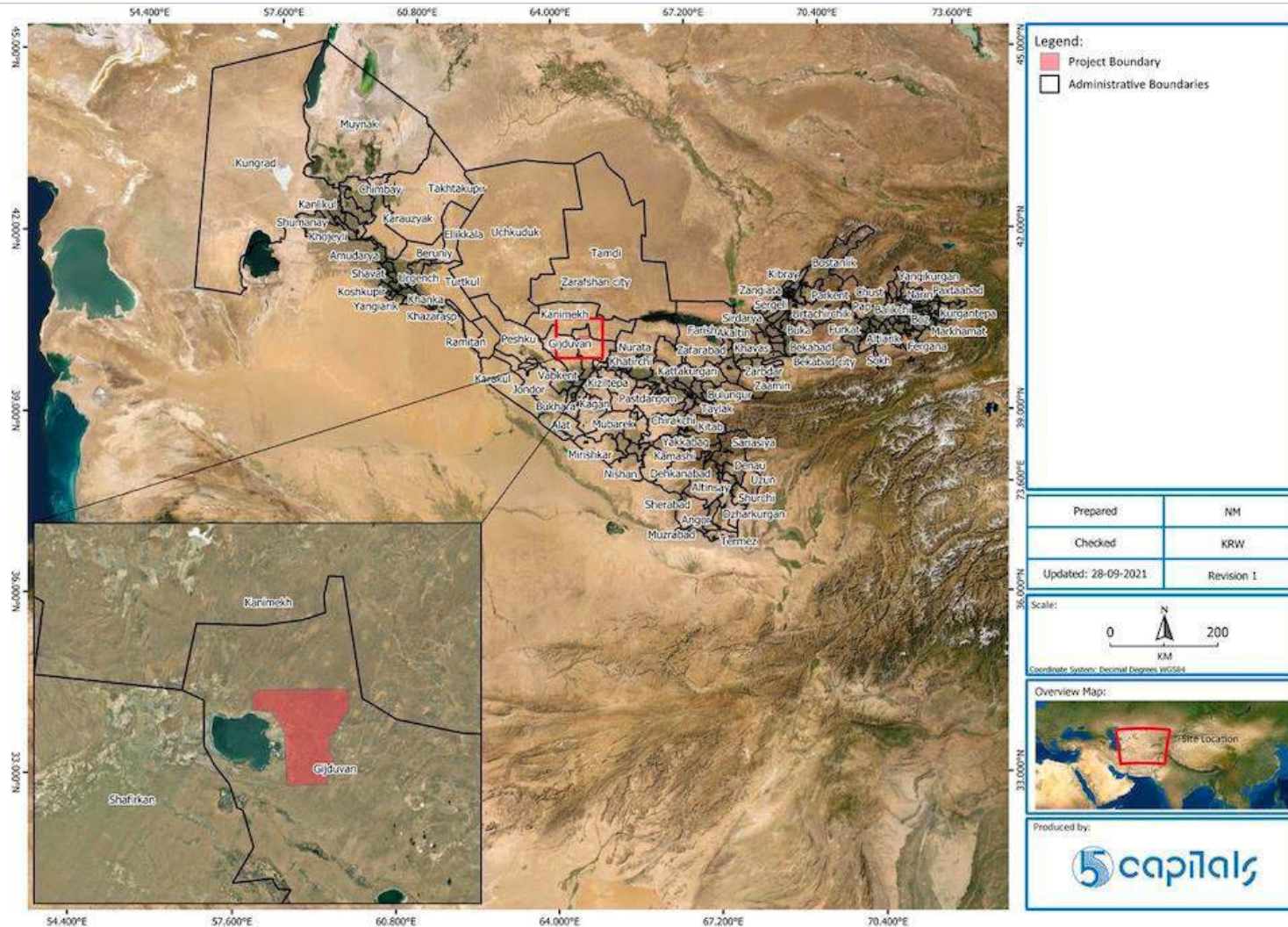
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Bash 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER BASH 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: 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

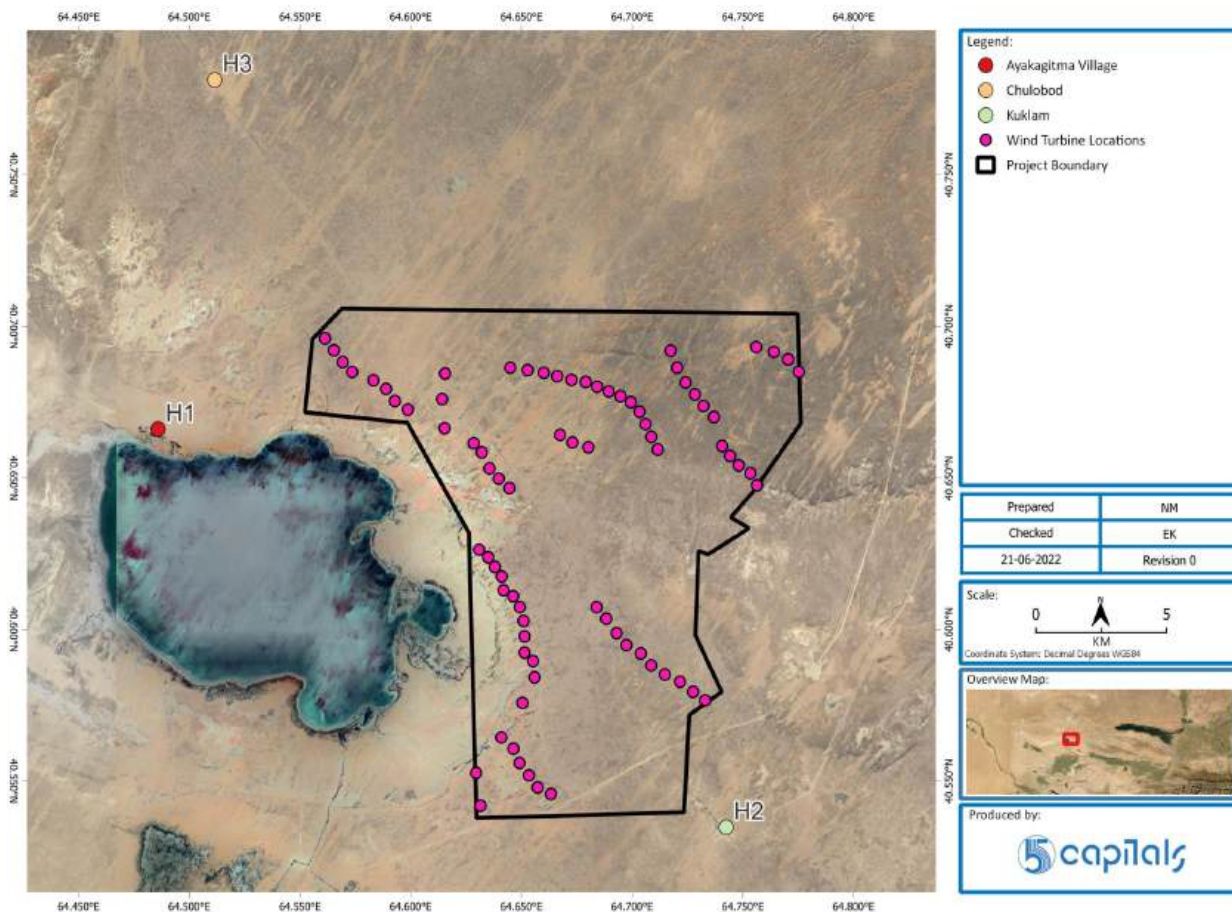
285.1 gektar

Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, G'ijduvon tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.

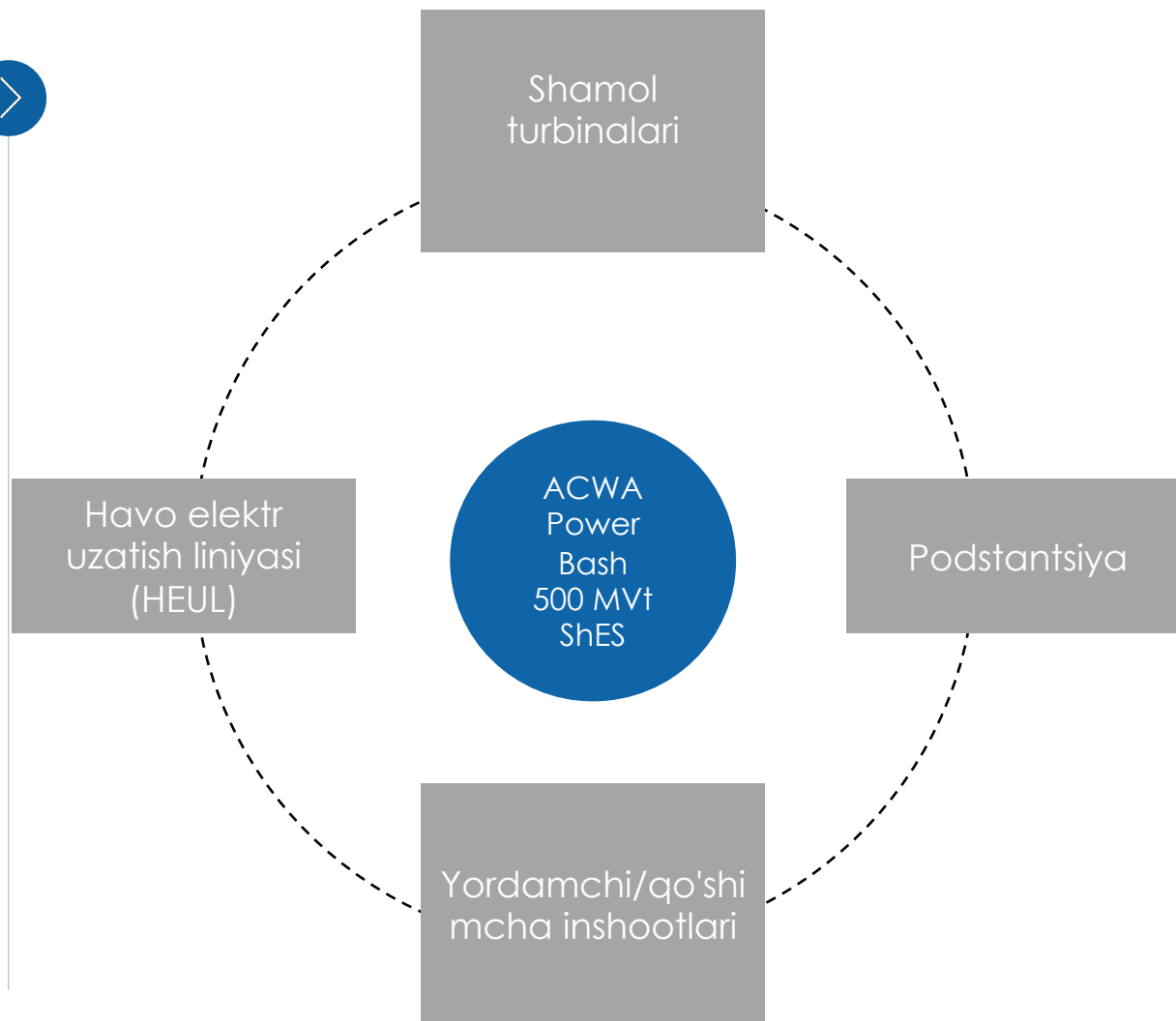
Chegaradoshligi:

- Sharqdan 0,5 km uzoqlikda Og'itma ko'li;
- Janubiy-sharqdan taxminan 1.5 km uzoqlikda Yonilg'i saqlash ombori;
- Shimoldan 2 km uzoqlikda Navoiy viloyati bilan chegaradosh;



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5003-son qarori asosida XK "ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik muddatga "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon 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 Bash" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MV Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.
- 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Karako'l elektr uzatish liniyasi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ (O'MET) tomonidan tasdiqlandi va Qorako'ldagi mavjud podstansiyaga ulanadi.
- Elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) qurilishi ACWA Power tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan boshqariladi.

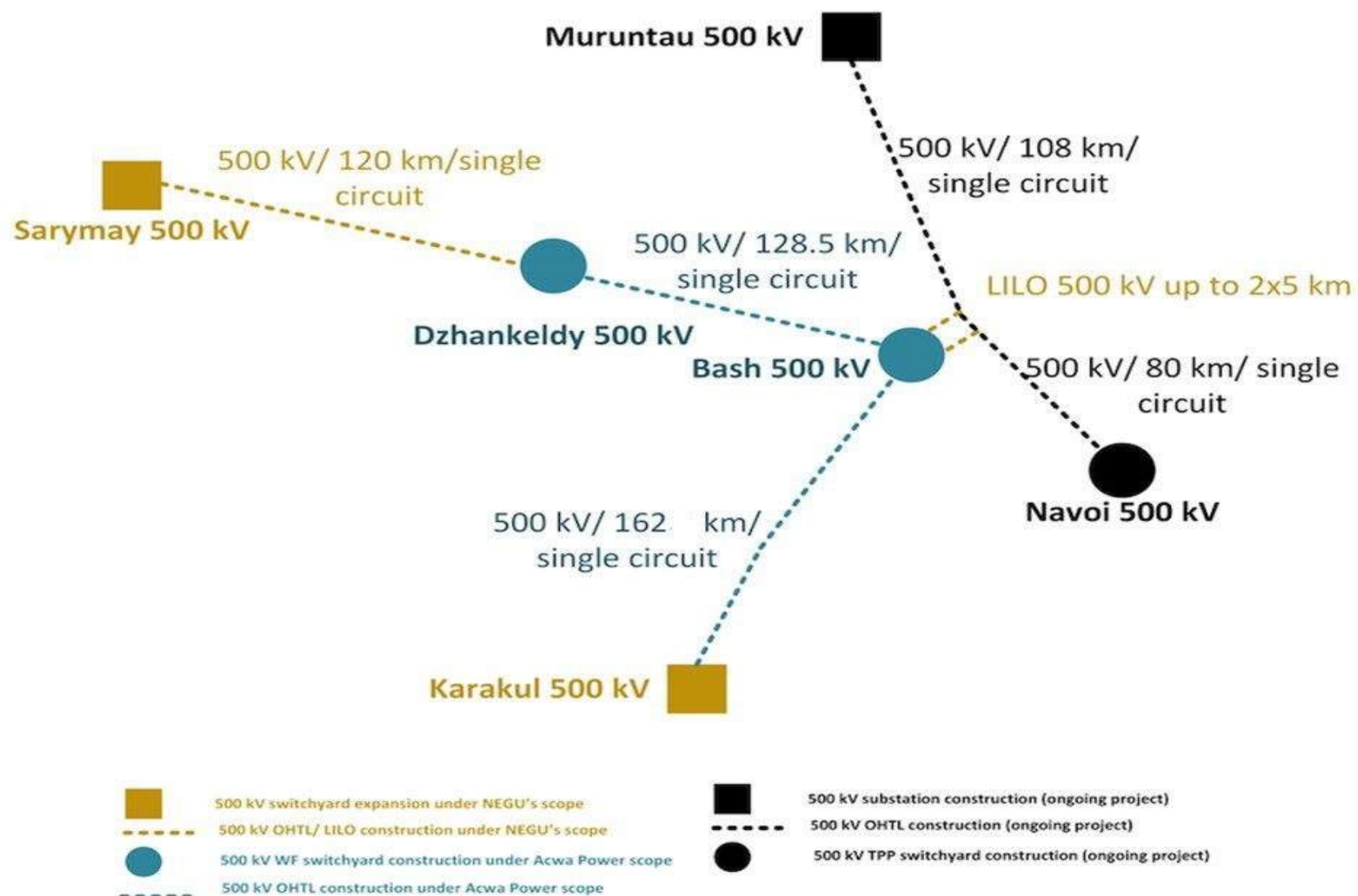
BASH-QORAKO'L HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



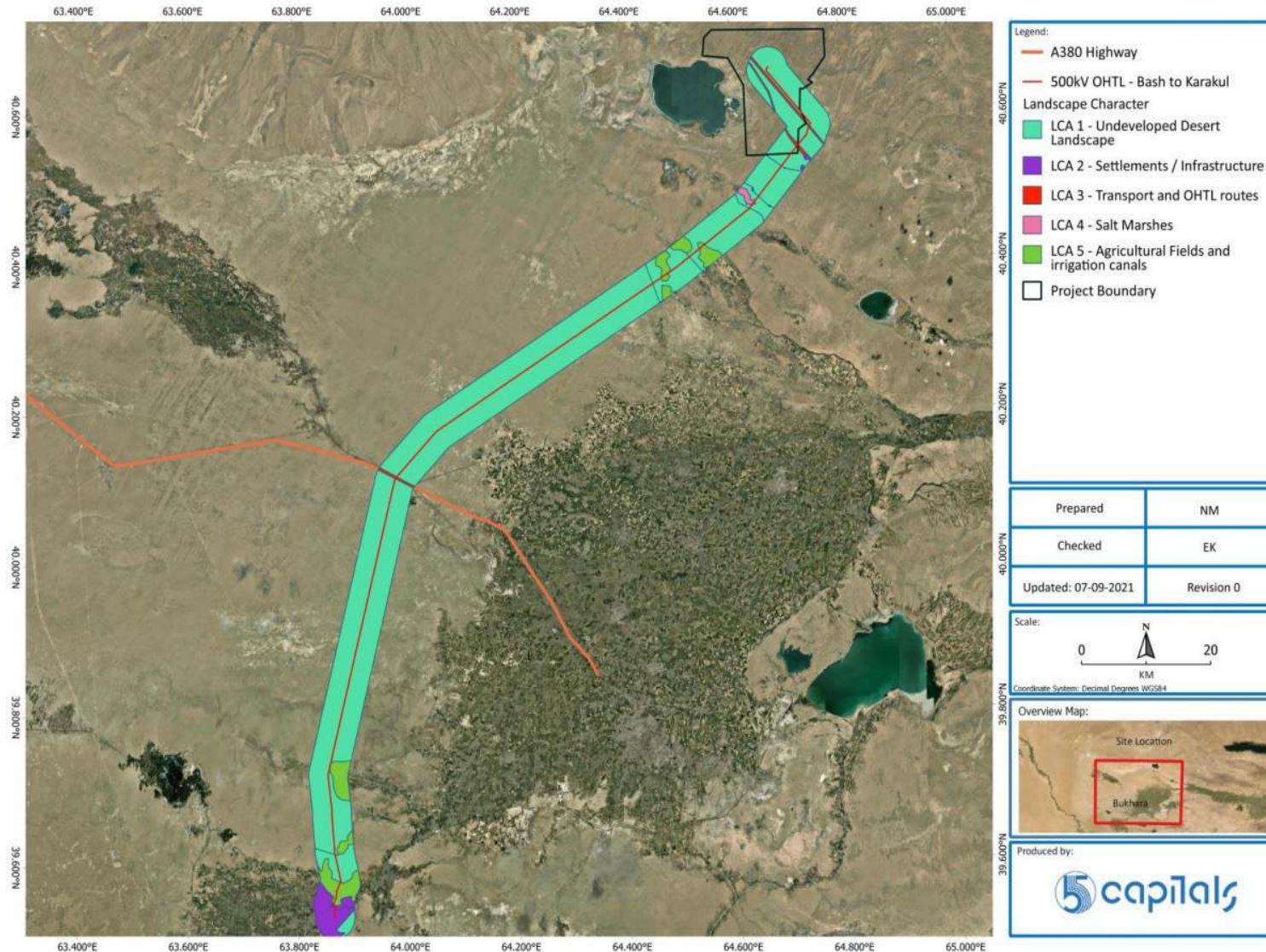
Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV bir zanjirli elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi tumanlari bo'ylab joylashadi:

- G'ijduvon tumani;
- Shofirkon tumani;
- Peshko' tumani;
- Romitan tumani;
- Jondor tumani;
- Qorako'l tumani.

BASH VA JONKELDI HEUL UCHUN TIZIMLAR BIRLASHMASI



HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI (HEUL) LANDSHAFTNING TABIATI



HEULning har ikkala tomonidan 50 metr dan 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 (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
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)

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari	
HEUL bo'ylab o'tkazilgan ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar
	Qushlar monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Suv analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar
	Jamoat eshittiruv
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi (HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan ta'sir ostidagilar uchun Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi)	

ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish)	Yerga ta'sir qilish va havoelektr uzatish liniyasi minoralari bo'ylab joylashgan yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylarining yo'qotilishi. Bu minora joylashgan joylar bilan cheklanishi kutilmoqda.	- 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	- 7 ta fermer, 5 ta chorvador va 4 ta tijorat subyektini o'z ichiga olgan yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Doimiy quruqlik ta'siri havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minoralari joylashgan joydan bo'ladi. Dehqonchilik (ekinlar/daraxtlar turi bilan cheklangan holda) va yaylovlar kabi yerdan foydalanish, masalan, havo uzatish liniyasining (HEUL) foydalanish bosqichida mumkin bo'ladi.	• Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chishi ta'sirlangan aktivlar uchun kompensatsiya to'lash va tegishli muqobil yerlarni taqdim etish orqali boshqariladi. • Kompensatsiya va ko'chirish 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 foydalanuvchilar ko'chiriladi va elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) risklari 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 Bash 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.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

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 Umida Rozumbetova – Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy masalalar bo'yicha guruh rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Gulchehra Nematullayeva – ijtimoiymasalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@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'ijduvon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Shofirkon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Jondor tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Romitan tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Qorako'l tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
HEUL bo'ylab chorvadorlar (4 cho'pon)	Chorvachi Sulaymonov Sobir
HEUL bo'ylab fermerlar (fermerlar 7)	Maxsud Rajabov: "Mardon" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari
Tijorat tashkilotlari (6 ta korxona va ishchilar)	Tilavova Zarnigor boshqaruvchisi "Kumush Kalava" MChJ
Qorako'l tumanidagi mahalliy bozor	Qorako'l tumani savdo majmuasi: Savdo majmuasi direktori.
Jun sanoati bo'yicha pillachilik Komiteti Buxoro viloyat bo'limi	Qorako'lchilikni rivojlantirish boshqarmasi

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

APPENDIX C – MOMS FROM PUBLIC MEETINGS

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure meeting in Kuklam village

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 Kuklam village residents to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 28, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Since there were no proper public infrastructure in Kuklam village, JE team conducted door to door meeting and some collective meeting in the yard of small market of village.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community – Kuklam village
Number of participants	9 (there were covered more villagers rather than indicated in attendance list, however majority refused to sign in and take photos)
International Financial Institutions:	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
5 Capitals	Max Borrow
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	28.06.2022
Start time:	11:00
End time:	12:10
Method of engagement:	Proposed door-to-door and collective meeting
Venue:	In the yard of local small market
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

During the door to door meetings JE's team distributed visual aid and informed about the Project.

Collective meeting in the yard of local market is summarised below.

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 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 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. Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. Mealtime, 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 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.

In turn, local activist Alikhan Bajanov stepped in and stated that hard copies of distributed reports can be found in the market and everyone is welcomed to get them for reading.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Questions	Answers
Jazira Erejinova: On behalf of villager I would like to ask to consider construction of medical facility in our village. It makes us so much efforts to reach nearest medical centre, mostly in Agitma village for first aid. However, if we need extended treatment we have to travel to Gijduvan district. Our children are getting sick mostly in the summer season. Mostly women and children have problems with health issues in summer	Zilola Kazakova: During the public meetings we are collecting suggestions, requests of local communities and submitting them to the Project developer. Your request will be documented in MoM – a small report we are writing as per each public meeting. We will pass this request to ACWA Power for review. ACWA is currently reviewing the options to assist local communities. As soon as we hear finalised options from ACWA Power we can

season. We need a small policlinics or hospital in our village.	inform local communities in areas where and how they can be additionally supported.
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No further comments or requests were received during the meeting.

Meeting in the yard of local market





List of participants



Date/Sana: 28.06.22
 Region/Hudud: Bosh 500 met
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Kuklom

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Дуклом қўрилари		Дуклом
2.		Дуклом қўрилари		Дуклом
3.		Дуклом қўрилари		Дуклом
4.		Дуклом қўрилари		Дуклом
5.		Дуклом қўрилари		Дуклом
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Unofficial translation

Date: 28.06.2022

Region: Kuklam village

Project: Bash 500 MW Wind Farm

[illegible]

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Ayakagitma village

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 Ayakagitma village residents to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 27, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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:	Directly affected community – Male representatives of Ayakagitma village
Number of participants	13 (some participants rejected signing)
International Financial Institutions:	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Gyergyay, Peter
5 Capitals	Max Burrow
ACWA Power	Akbar Mavlonov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	27.06.2022
Start time:	15:00
End time:	17:10
Method of engagement:	Invitation of local villagers via Gijduvan municipality
Venue:	A local school in Ayakagitma 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 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 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. Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. 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 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.

At the end of the presentation, Akbar Mavlonov from ACWA Power has a brief speech about the Project and ACWA Power, the purpose of the Project and a total amount of funds that will be allocated for Bash and Dzhankeldy 500 MW WF Projects.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Questions	Answers
Matanov Nurkhan: What kind of social aid can Project lenders provide for the local community?	Akbar Mavlonov: I would like to respond to your question with an example of Syrdarya CCGT Project. As you know, we are constructing Combined Circled Gas Turbine in Syrdarya with 1600 MW. Apart from that, we reconstructed the local Shirin college located in Shirin town. Moreover, it was organized special training course (the duration is 1 year) in Shirin town to teach operators and specialists to manage Wind turbines, Solar panels as well as hydro-electric power stations. Some qualified students even can go to Saudi Arabia based on their language skills and good academic records. We were informed that in previous consultations some of the villagers already requested sport hall etc., all your requests will be taken into account and needed support will be provided by ACWA Power.
Piraliyev Balkibay: How many years should student study at Energy college to work at Wind Farms or to work Energy related companies?	Akbar Mavlonov: Generally speaking, students must complete one-year compulsory courses to be eligible to work at Wind Farms, Solar panels and hydro-electric stations. However, students must keep good academic records if they want to be qualified workers in these above-mentioned works.
Djamalov Mukhammad: When Project construction will commence? Tell us a little bit about working conditions for workers? Can Project Developer is able to equip our school with computers? It would be good if our pupils will have an opportunity to study IT as well.	Zilola Kazakova: Site mobilisation is planned for July 8, 2022. Workers are going to be hired based on their skills and qualifications. Based on announced positions locals will be able to apply for suitable for them position. Project will ensure the provision of all required conditions for workers associated with working hours, accommodation, protection of their right, prevention from gender violence and etc. As I mentioned earlier, risks associated with labour will be managed through effective risk assessment, development and implementation of an Occupational Health & Safety (OH&S) Plan, COVID-19 Construction Risk Assessment human rights policy in line with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Akbar Mavlanov: At the moment, we are review all the requests for support received from local communities and looking for options where we can assist or support.

Annex 2. Photos from the meeting





Annex 3. List of participants

List of participants



Date/Sana: 27.06.22
 Region/Hudud: Aqitma
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Bash 500 MVt

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ajokatitma	+	
2.		Ajokatitma	+	
3.		Ajokatitma	+	
4.		_____	+	
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Unofficial translation

Date: 27.06.2022

Region: Ayakagitma village, Male

Project: Bash 500 MW WF

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	U [REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
9.	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Ayakagitma village	[REDACTED]	Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Ayakagitma village

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 Ayakagitma village residents to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 27, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Female participants kindly asked not to take photos from meeting with them.

A list of participants was given in Annex 2.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected community – Female representatives of Ayakagitma village
Number of participants	8
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	27.06.2022
Start time:	17:15
End time:	18:00
Method of engagement:	Invitation of local villager via Gijduvan municipality
Venue:	A local school in Ayakagitma 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 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 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. 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.
- 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.
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- 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 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.

Questions	Answers
Bamekeva Kamila: When the construction will start?	Zilola Kazakova: Site mobilisation works are planned for July 8 th , 2022. As I mentioned, (slide demonstrated) according to the tentative timeline of the Project mobilization starts on July 8, 2022. Installation of wind turbines are planned for November 2 nd , 2022. It is expected that Project construction will be completed in 2023 and Commercial operation date is scheduled for December 31 st , 2023.
Qayyumova Dinora: Are there any chances for local villager to be employed for this wind farm?	Zilola Kazakova: Yes, there are. As I mentioned before, at the construction stage up to 1000 workers could be employed. It is expected that 350-500 out of 1000 will be employed from Uzbekistan. Based on need, position/vacancies will be announced and recruiting process will be based on skills and qualifications. Depending on your knowledge and skills as well as qualifications you will be able to apply for suitable position.

	At the operation stage, project is going to employ up to 40 personnel.
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At the end of Q&A session all participants stated that they have no concerns associated with implementation of Bash 500 MW WF

List of participants



Date/Sana: 27.06.22

Region/Hudud: Agitma village females

Project/Loyiha nomi: Basli 500 MW

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Agitma		
2.		"		
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Unofficial translation

Date: 27.06.2022

Region: Ayakagitma village

Project: Bash 500 MW WF

[illegible]

Summary of disclosure meeting

BASH WIND FARM

Door-to-door public disclosure in Chulabad village

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 Chulabad village residents to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 27, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Due to the absence of public infrastructure in Chulabad village JE's team conducted door to door meeting with households by giving information about project and distributing visual aids. All households were covered during the visit. Please note that we are providing photos for which we received consent to publish from villages.

Since several villagers are employed at railway 39 station, which is located near Chulabad village, JE's team also used a chance to visit station and inform people about project as well.

Site visit was conducted on 27th of June, 2022.

Railway 39 station is located near Chulabad village and several villagers work at the stations. Thus, JE visited the station building to provide a disclosure meeting with workers.

During the door-to-door disclosure meetings, any concerns regarding the Bash 500MW WF Project construction were received.

Meetings in the village





At the Railway 39 station



No concerns associated with Project were received during the visit to Chulabad village.

Minutes of meeting with affected herders within Bash WF Project site

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 visited affected herders at the Bash Project site to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 28, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Photos from the meeting is provided in Annex 1.

Photos of alternative land is given in Annex 2.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected persons – Herders
Number of participants	2
International Financial Institutions:	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
5 Capitals	Max Burrow
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	28.06.2022
Start time:	16:00
End time:	18:30
Method of engagement:	Herders were informed by phone calls
Venue:	Settlements of herders
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Since arranging a single meeting with herders in one place might be difficult, JE team visited them near their settlements one by one. Meeting was conducted with Ashurov Shamshod and Khamroyev Farkhod. The third affected herder – Turdiyev Latif, was in Tashkent at the period of public disclosure, thus, he was consulted over phone on July 1st, 2022.

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

Following the project milestones, herders were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed herders 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 herders 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. Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. 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 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. Herders once again were informed that they 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 herders.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found in reports (RAP, SEP, NTS) in Russian and Uzbek languages provided to Farkhod Khamroyev.

In the end, Zilola Kazakova asked from Khamroyev Farkhod and Ashurov Shamshod about whether he have a question or not.

1. Q&A session with herders

Questions	Answers
Khamroev Farkhod: When we get the compensation package? Also, can I show you my desired alternative land?	Zilola Kazakova: Compensation package will be disclosed to each affected herder individually, once we finalise RAP. Until then we will be in touch with you. We will keep you informed about the status of RAP and let you know once compensation packages are finalised. As for the alternative land, yes, sure we can go and see that place you would like to move. We can also take photos. We have sent a request to the SWID asking them to provide an alternative land which you asked during our phone call consultations.
Ashurov Shamshod: When the compensation package be disclosed?	Zilola Kazakova: As long as we finalised ESIA, I inform you that the compensation package is on the final stage of approval by Project lenders. Once it approved, we will let you know about when you will take compensation. But currently,

	we cannot provide any information regarding the disclosure of compensation packages.
Turdiyev Latif Latif hasn't questions regarding the Project. Knowing that he also might be interested on compensation package, Zilola mentioned that RAP as well as compensation packages are being finalised and each herder will get individual compensation package. Also, she mentioned that Juru will keep them informed about disclosure dates.	

Having finalised Q&A session Khamroyev Farkhod and Uktam Juraev left to see alternative land. Thus, Uktam Juraev took pictures with coordinates in Farkhod's desired alternative land (**Annex 2**).

Annex 1.

Photos from the meeting with Khamroyev Farkhod





Photos with Ashurov Shamshod

Annex 2. Khamroev Farkhod's desired alternative land



Minutes of meeting with *Lucent Centre LLC ‘Sanjar’ mining workers*

Public disclosure meeting

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), nearest mining owners and their workers and communities located near the Project site. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Sanjar mining workers to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project on June 28, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 letter with links to the web-sites of financial institutions disclosed Project related documents (SEP, RAP, NTS) was sent to mining owner is provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Indirectly affected persons – mining workers
Number of participants	2
International Financial Institutions:	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Oxana Lipcanu
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas –
5 Capitals	Max Burrow
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	28.06.2022
Start time:	19:00
End time:	19:50
Method of engagement:	Mining owner was informed by phone calls
Venue:	Sanjar mining
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 introduction 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, workers were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the WF were provided.

Following the project milestones, workers were informed about national EIA. Zilola informed workers 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 workers 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 workers 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. Likewise, operational noise (from WTG) is not going to impact local villages. Meanwhile, workers 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 workers with structures within the Project site. Again, it was mentioned that workers 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 workers 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 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. Workers once again were informed that they 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 workers.

Concluding the meeting, Zilola mentioned that detailed information can be found via links provided in the letter addressed to the mining owner (RAP, SEP, NTS) in Russian and Uzbek languages. Furthermore, workers informed that the hard copies of the reports were delivered to Agitma, Chulobod and Kuklam villages and Gijduvan district municipality.

At the end of the ESIA disclosure meeting with mining workers, Zilola Kazakova asked whether they have any questions or not. Mining workers stated that they have no concerns associated with the implementation of Bash 500 MW WF.

Summary of the “Qorasigir” mining public disclosure

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 directly and indirectly affected stakeholder, including the mining area named “Qora sigir” located near Project site.

Juru has sent official letter to “Qora sigir” mining area owner Khusanov Najmiddin on 15.06.2022 by providing information about project as well providing links for disclosed ESIA package.

In addition, Khusanov Najmiddin 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 Khusanov Najmiddin 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 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: 29.06.2022

Region/Hudud: Qiziluvan

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh 500 MVA OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
2.		Қў.Бо қорқўли қасотр		
3.		Қасотр қасотр		
4.		Баракка МВН раиси		
5.		Қў.Бо "МВН" раиси		
6.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
7.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
8.		"Илҳом" раиси		
9.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
10.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
11.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
12.		Баракка МВН ҳокими		
13.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
14.		Фингулов тўман ҳокими		
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Unofficial translation**Date:**29.06.2022**Region:**Gijduvon district**Project:** Bash 500 MW

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	██████████	Governor of Gijduvan district	██████████	Signed
2.	██████████	“Ko’kcha” LLC	██████████	Signed
3.	██████████	Cadastral agency	██████████	Signed
4.	██████████	“Baraka” LC chairman	██████████	Signed
5.	██████████	“Ko’kcha” LC chairman	██████████	Signed
6.	██████████	G’ijduvon district gas expert	██████████	Signed
7.	██████████	Investment department	██████████	Signed
8.	██████████	“Uzbektelecom”AZ	██████████	Signed
9.	██████████	Head of SCEEP Gijduvon	██████████	Signed
10.	Ru ██████████	██████████	██████████	Signed
11.	S ██████████	Gijduvon district department of ecology	██████████	Signed
12.	██████████	“Baraka” LC assistant governor	██████████	Signed
13.	██████████	“Ko’chka” LC assistant governor	██████████	Signed
14.	██████████	Gijduvan State Forestry	██████████	Signed

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 Djalimirzayev 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 Fakhriddin: 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 Dzhankledy 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 Dzhankledy 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: SWID

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh & Akhmedly 500 MW WF / Bosh - karakul & Akhmedly - Bosh ONTL.

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Ишқобуллов Қорамқул Бух.бег		
2.		Дуқаро Қарамқул жонидов		
3.		Рахматилла Бўрибаев Д.К.М.		
4.		«Қўрғон» МЖМ қўлогор		
5.		Тоғлубега Ситқов		
6.		Алишер Шамур аса		
7.		Босмачиқовлар Қўрғон		
8.		Бухоро қўрғон қўрғон		
9.		Ишқобуллов М.М. Қўрғон		
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25.				

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 with Asia Trans Gas

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash 500MW WF Project, Juru Energy is assisting 5 Capitals to conduct public disclosure with directly and indirectly affected stakeholders, organisations and NGOs'. Thus, Juru Energy arranged a meeting with Asia Trans Gas JV LLC to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash 500MW WF Project including Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL via Zoom call in July 8, 2022.

In order to arrange the virtual meeting, Juru Energy sent an official request letter to Asia Trans Gas in June 15, 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 Asia Trans Gas is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from Zoom meeting are provided in Annex 2.

Stakeholder group:	Asia Trans Gas
Number of participants from Asia Trans Gas	5 participants joined via Zoom call Rim Alaberdin - QHSE Department (Tashkent office). Adilov Davron - Assistant to the manager of Gas Metering Department (Tashkent office). Ikramov Rustam - Pipeline Management Section Deputy Manager (BMGMC). Yu Guojian - Pipeline Management Engineer (BMGMC). Kuchkarov Shukhrat - Electrical Engineer (BMGMC).
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova - Principal Social Consultant Gulchehra Nematullayeva - Social Consultant Makhmudov Asqarbek - Social Consultant
Meeting language:	Uzbek/English
Date:	08.07.2022
Start time:	11:00
End time:	12:30
Method of engagement:	Official request letter
Venue:	Zoom call
Used materials and visual aids	Bash 500 MW wind farm (including Bash-Karakul OHTL) 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 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 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 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 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 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 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.

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.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

I. Q&A

Question	Answer
Yu Guojian We are interested in intersection between WTG layout with gas pipeline?	Zilola Kazakova According to number of consultations with Asia Trans Gas, involving Lead E&S Consultant – 5Capitals as well as Project Developer – Acwa Power, design of wind turbines was developed considering the concerns received from ATG. Based on slide 7 of current presentation you can see the design/location of turbines. You also can download disclosed ESIA report by links we provided in the letter.
Rustam Ikramov Where we can find the disclosed reports for this wind project?	Zilola Kazakova The ESIA package has been already disclosed and can be downloaded from link which we provided In the letter. I can resend these links if required. ESIA package has been disclosed on the website of ACWA Power, EBRD and ADB.
Rustam Ikramov The pipeline of Asia Trans Gas has international importance. Thus, we would like to receive Technical scheme or norm to better understand its impacts. Also, could you share WTG layout, access road and presentation?	Zilola Kazakova Presentation will be send to your email or via telegram app, as it suits you. Regarding the other request for technical scheme, layout etc we will need to inform Lead E&S consultant as well as Project Developer. I'll inform you on the results.

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 WFs as well as Bash-Karakul OHTLs along.

Annex 2. Photos of the meeting

Zoom Meeting

You are viewing Zilola Kazakova's screen

View Options

Juru Energy Zilola Kazakova Rustamaliyev dadilov

capitals Juru Energy

ACWA POWER
اكوا باور

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

June 2022

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Reactions Apps Whiteboards More Leave

Invite Unmute Me Reclaim Host

Zoom Meeting

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View Options

Juru Energy Davron Zilola Kazakova Rustamaliyev

PROJECT TEAM

Project Lenders ACWA Power State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Sustainable Protection

Lenders SAS Technical Advisors

Capitol Juru Energy

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Reactions Apps Whiteboards More Leave

Invite Unmute Me Reclaim Host

11:17 08/07/2022

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Juru Energy Davron r.alaberdin Zilola Kazakova

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.

Slide 6 of 18

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Juru Energy Davron r.alaberdin Zilola Kazakova

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 licenced 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.

Slide 14 of 18

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Zoom Meeting

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View Options

Juru Energy

Davron

r.alaberdin

Zilola Kazakova

PowerPoint Slide Show - [P04k_3ash-500MW-wT_ESA_PD_23022022_K2-SC.pptx] - PowerPoint

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (GRM)

capitals Juru Energy

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

Unmute Start Video Participants Chat Share Screen Reactions Apps Whiteboards More Leave

Invite Unmute Me Reclaim Host

12:14 08/07/2022

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 Dzhankeldy-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

capitals Juru Energy

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasi bo'yicha amalga oshirilgan atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar, modellashtirish va boshqalar ommaga oshkor qilish;
- Milliy va mahalliy hukumat vakillariga, yerdan foydalanuvchilarga va boshqalar ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash (ESIA/AITB) natijalarini izohlash imkoniyati;
- Ta'sir doiradidagi manfaatdor tomonlarga va insonlarga AITB natijalarini taqdim etish imkoniyatini berish; va

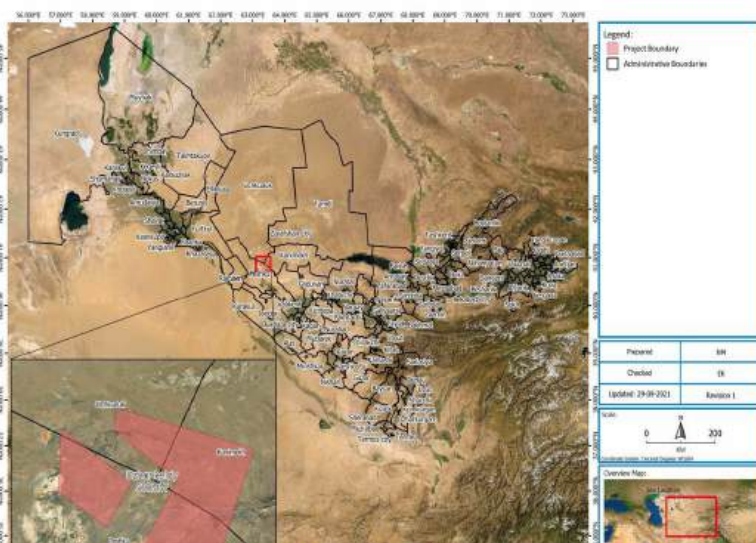
Loyiha haqida ma'lumot:

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

2

LOYIHANING JOYLASHUVI – JONKELDI 500MW SHES

capitals Juru Energy



Geografik joylashuvi

Umumiy maydoni

280 gektar

Jonkeldi ShES Peshko* tumanida 2 ta alohida loyiha maydonida joylashgan

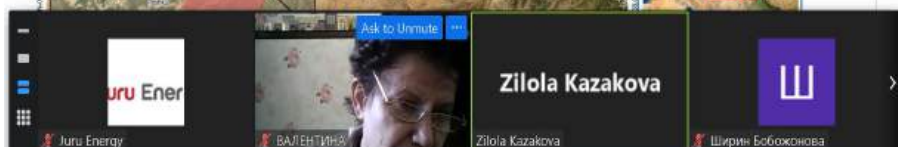
Ajratilgan yer

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

Chegaradoshligi

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

5



Annex 3. List of attendees



MOMs for Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

MoM with Dormon MCC representatives

BASH-KARAKUL 500 KV OHTL

Public disclosure in the Dormon living community of Karakul district

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Bash-Karakul 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 the Dormon makhalla community in Karakul district as it is located close to the Project.

The meeting was provided at the yard of the makhalla office to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL Project on July 02, 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.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Indirectly affected community – Representatives of Ayakagitma village
Number of participants	2
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Insavaliyeva Feruza
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	02.07.2022
Start time:	17:20
End time:	18:10
Method of engagement:	Invitation of local community members via Karakul municipality
Venue:	At Dormon MCC office
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Due to Covid-19 restrictions, most people did not participate in public disclosure so JE's team provided several visual aids to the representatives of the Dormon living community by giving brief information about the Project.

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 introduced community people to ADB representatives. Following the introduction, Zilola started presenting ppt and briefly providing information per each slide. The conversation started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location and Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use, etc.

In addition to the overall Project description, information regarding temporary and permanent impacts from the OHTL power poles on land users including 7 farmers, 5 herders, and 6 commercial entities along the Project route was provided. Participants were informed about the physical and economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through RAP and compensation payments and resettlement will be undertaken before the start of construction.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the OHTL 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.
- 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.
- 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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 during construction of OHTL. 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 Karakul district municipality and Karakul market located near the community.

During disclosure meetings, no concerns regarding the Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL Project construction were received.

At the end of the meeting, the participant Maksud Rajabov who is a son of Mardon farm owner, stated that he will inform and provide the brochures to his father (Mardon farm owner) and aunt (director of Barkhayot Mukhammad Rajab Parranda farm) and Gofur Razzoq farm owner.

Annex 1

Meetings with representatives of Dormon makhalla community



MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Shofirkon 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 Shofirkon district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul OHTL and main summary for Bash WF Project site on June 30, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 – Shofirkon district municipality
Number of participants	11
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	30.06.2022
Start time:	10:30
End time:	12:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Shofirkon municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Shofirkon 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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.
- 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.

- 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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 municipality.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A

Questions	Answers
Kodirov Djamshid: Can you tell us the height of OHTL tower?	Zilola Kazakova: The height of OHTL is expected to be 30-40 meters.
Ataxanov Sherali: Would you kindly inform us about which regions will be supplied with electricity generated from WF? Moreover, will you provide information about the location of OHTL corridor?	Zilola Kazakova: Regarding your first question, I would like to inform you that NEGU is responsible for the distribution of electricity among the districts or regions. Bash-Karakul OHTL crosses 6 districts of Bukhara region: Gijduvan, Peshku, Shofirkon, Jondor, Romitan and Karakul.
Istatov Sukhrob:	Zilola Kazakova:

How many people will be engaged for the construction of the OHTL?	Approximately 50-100 workers are expected to be engaged in the construction of OHTL and most workers are going to be hired from Uzbekistan. For operation phase of OHTL no full-time personnel will be required. Project Developer, EPC contractor are going to inform local municipalities and post publications on required work force positions.
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Annex 3. List of participants



Date/Sana: 30.06.22
 Region/Hudud: Shofirkon
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Bash-karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Им-я ватани соҳдо бўлиши		
2.		Бошмиш - тоқим ўринбо соғи		
3.		Ишқирқон туяни		
4.		СЭО да ИСБ атқилиши		
5.		роғи бўлиши муҳри		
6.				
7.		Ишқирқон туяни		
8.		тоқимлиги бош муҳри		
9.		Ишқирқон туяни ишқирқон		
10.		роғи бўлиши тоқим		
11.		муҳри		
12.		Ишқирқон дақиқат		
13.		ўринбо соғи		
14.		Бош қисми		
15.				
16.		Ишқирқон туяни		
17.		тоқимли соҳдо бўлиши		
18.		Бош муҳри		
19.				
20.		Ишқирқон туяни		
21.		ГТБ ўқимли ишқирқон		
22.		муҳри		
23.		тоқимли муҳри		
24.				
25.				



Shofirkon 30.06.22

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
26.		Кадров азементи		
27.				
28.				
29.		Экспертное хозяйство		
30.				
31.		Экология билими		
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34.		Телекоммуникация бозрамаи		
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Unofficial translation**Date:**30/06.2022**Region:** Shofirkon district municipality**Project:** Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title		Signature
1.		Cadastral agency		Signed
		Electricity supply accountant		Signed
		Department of ecology		Signed
		Department of telecommunications		Signed
		Head of investment and foreign trade department, deputy governor		Signed
		Head of epidemiology department of Shafirkon district		Signed
		Chief specialist of Shafirkon district administration		Signed
		Leading specialist of Shafirkon district Irrigation Department		Signed
		Shafirkon is the chief accountant of the state forestry		Signed
		Chief specialist of the investment and foreign trade department		Signed
		"Shafirkontumangaz" consumer service delivery engineer		Signed

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: Feshtu district

Project/Loyiha nomi: Dzhonkeldy 500 kV Fozhonkeldy - Bush 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Полковник Дмитрий Александрович		
2.		Полковник Евгений Иванович		
3.		Полковник Евгений Иванович		
4.		Полковник Т.Э.Т.Б. Бам		
5.		Полковник Т.Э.Т.Б. Бам		
6.		Капитан Алексей Сергеевич		
7.		Капитан Алексей Сергеевич		
8.		Капитан Алексей Сергеевич		
9.		Капитан Алексей Сергеевич		
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11.		Капитан Алексей Сергеевич		
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Date:29.06.2022

Project

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MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Romitan 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 Romitan district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul 500kV OHTL Project on July 1st, 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 – Romitan municipality
Number of participants	15
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
MIGA - World Bank	Catherine Diomampo
DEG	Gyergyay Peter
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	01.07.2022
Start time:	11:00
End time:	12:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Romitan municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Romitan 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 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 were provided.

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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;

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;

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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;

Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.

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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;

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.

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

Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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. 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.

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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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

Question	Answer
Sultonov Umidjon: Will the compensation be paid even if the owner of the house or settlement doesn't have legal cadastral document?	Zilola Kazakova: Yes, we Project considers rights for all land users, including informal ones. Please note that this Project is going to be implemented through involvement of different DFI's who have strict policy related to land acquisition and restoration of livelihoods of affected PAPs.

Azamat Shodiev: Where the electricity generated from the wind power plant goes and how it will be distributed?	Zilola Kazakova: A 162 km single circuit 50kV OHTL will run from the Bash Wind Farm site to the existing Karakul substation located south of the Bash Wind Farm site. NEGU will be responsible for distribution of electricity generated from wind farm.
Mardonov Uktam: How turbines can affect nature?	Zilola Kazakova: Mainly wind turbines will affect on habitat loss, collision of bird&bat. However, the habitat loss is going to be 1% from the overall allocated land plot. Collision risk modelling as well as annual bird monitoring were conducted to make an assessment of impact to birds&bats.
Fayziyev Inom: Will the price of electricity decrease when the station starts its operation?	Zilola Kazakova: We are not able to respond to this question, as this is subject to state organisations. You can refer to representatives of NEGU to determine this.
Umidjon Barnoyev: What is the maximum capacity of each wind turbines and its components?	Zilola Kazakova: Each wind turbines will generate 6.5 MWT and the basic components of a wind turbine includes 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.

Annex 2. Photos from the meeting









Annex 3. List of participants



Date/Sana: 06.07.2022

Region/Hudud: Romitan d' municipality

Project/Loyiha nomi: Basq-karakul 500 kvf ONTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Туман ҳокими ўринбосари		
2.		Туман ҳокими ўринбосари		
3.		ЭТҚорхонаси бош.мизи		
4.		"Роҳитан тумангаз" бош.мизи		
5.		Таъдбиркорликка қўллашчи бўлиб		
6.		"Роҳитан қўғишчи"		
7.		Экспорт кесари "роҳитан"		
8.		Roहितan TTB навбати		
9.		Инвестиция мутах.		
10.		Инвестиция бош мутах.сани		
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Unofficial translation**Date:** 01.07.2022**Region:** Romitan district municipality**Project:** Bash-karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	██████████	Deputy district governor	██████████	Signed
2.	██████████	Deputy district governor	██████████	Signed
3.	██████████	ET the head of the enterprise	██████████	Signed
4.	██████████	"Romitontumangaz" chief	██████████	Signed
5.	██████████	Head of business promotion	██████████	Signed
6.	██████████	"Romiton qo'ychilik eksport klasteri" chief	██████████	Signed
7.	██████████	Romiton TTV chief	██████████	Signed
8.	██████████	Investment specialist	██████████	Signed
9.	██████████	Chief investment officer	██████████	Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Karakul 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 July 1, 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.
 - 5.

The invitation letter sent to Karakul municipality is provided in Annex 1.

Photos from meeting are provided in Annex 2.

List of female participants were given in Annex 3.

Stakeholder group:	Relevant stakeholders – Karakul municipality
Number of participants	12
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas Feruza Insavaliyeva
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	01.07.2022
Start time:	14:00
End time:	15:30
Method of engagement:	Notification from Karakul municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Karakul 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 Karakul district municipality to the Foreign Trade and Investment department, Karakul district local market head office, to directly affected PAPs, owners of Commercial 3 and Commercial 5, Farmer 6.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Tangriev Umar:	Zilola Kazakova:

When will we get the compensation packages?	We will inform you when compensation package will be disclosed in advance. At the moment, compensation packages are being finalised. You will be also informed on how you are getting to be paid and when you will be paid.
Zilola Kazakova: Do you have traditions, tangible and intangible cultural heritages in your local areas?	Soipov Foziljon: The majority of our population is believed in Islam so you can see some mosques in the district. Local people widely celebrate Nawruz and Palov festival once a year as these are public holidays.
Feruza Insavaliyeva: Could you please clarify what means of media is normally used by the local community members to keep in touch with the recent updates, news etc?	Soipov Foziljon: Telegram messenger is widely used by the majority of local community members.
Eshonqulova Shokhista: Will we get compensations in cash or via transfer to our Bank account?	Zilola Kazakova: Once the compensation packages are disclosed to each PAP, further steps regarding receipt of compensation payment will be clarified.

Annex 2. Photos







Annex 3. List of attendance

List of participants



Date/Sana: 01.07.2022
 Region/Hudud: Karakul district municipality
 Project/Loyiha nomi: Besh-Karakul 500 kVt OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Hokimiyat Karakul t-ni		
2.		Hokimiyat Karakul t-ni		
3.		Hokimiyat Karakul t-ni		
4.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
5.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
6.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
7.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
8.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
9.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
10.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
11.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
12.		Korakul Tashkiloti		
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23.				
24.				
25.				

Unofficial translation**Date:**01.07.2022**Region:**Karakul district municipality**Project/loyiha nomi:** Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.	S [REDACTED]	Karakul district municipality	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakull district municipality	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul district municipality	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul telecommunication	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul district municipality	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul district municipality	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul Chicken (Commercial 4)	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul LC	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Karakul district municipality	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Commercial 1	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Electricity network of Karakul district	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Commercial 3	[REDACTED]	Signed
	[REDACTED]	Commerical 2		

Minutes of meeting with PAPS along BASH-KARAKUL OHTL - Yodgor Burkhon' farm (Farmer 1) and 'Shofirkon halol Go'sht' LLC

Public disclosure in the Dormon living community of Karakul district

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for the Bash-Karakul 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 the PAPs **Farmer 1** and **Shofirkon Halol Go'sht LLC** in Shofirkon district local café.

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.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Directly affected PAPs
Number of participants	2
International Financial Institutions:	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
Nation consultancy of RIN - NBT	Mamanbek Reimoov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	30.06.2022
Start time:	13:00
End time:	14:00
Method of engagement:	PAPs were engaged by phone call
Venue:	Shofirkon district local café
Used materials and visual aids	Brochures, PPT Presentation

Accountants of 'Shofirkon halol Go'sht' LLC - Tulkin Eshboev and 'Yodgor Burkhon' farm - Qo'ziboy Nurov attended the meeting.

During the meeting two women from local citizens express their interest in getting information about the OHTL Project explaining that it is the actual issue in Shofirkon district.

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 introduced community people to ADB representatives. Following the introduction, Zilola started presenting ppt and briefly providing information per each slide. The conversation started by describing Bash 500 MW WF location and Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL, Project team, land use, etc.

In addition to the overall Project description, information regarding temporary and permanent impacts from the OHTL power poles on land users including 7 farmers, 5 herders, and 6 commercial entities along the Project route was provided. Participants were informed about the physical and economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through RAP and compensation payments and resettlement will be undertaken before the start of construction.

Then, participants were informed about Tentative Project milestones and preliminary dates for construction and operation of the OHTL 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.
- 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.
- 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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 during construction of OHTL. 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 Shofirkon district municipality and G'alaba LLC owner.

After the presentation Q&A session started.

Q&A session

Question	Answers
Tulqin Eshboev: My question is whether residents can build houses near the OHTL Project in case of increasing population?	Zilola Kazakova: Before approving the Bash-Karakul OHTL route several options were considered. The 162km Bash-Karakul OHTL route was approved by NEGU based on environmental and biodiversity survey results.

	Based on the local legislation in Health Protection Zone for OHTL with rating of 500 kV, i.e., within 30 meters from each side of tower it is not allowed to construct residential buildings.
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Annex 1. Photos from the meeting



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: 29.06.2022

Region/Hudud: Qizilovon

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh 500 Mvt. OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Qizilovon tumani hokim		
2.		Kutub xonasi kassir		
3.		Kassir o'rinbosari		
4.		Boraka MFI rahbari		
5.		"Kutub" MFI rahbari		
6.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
7.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
8.		"Kutub" MFI rahbari		
9.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
10.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
11.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
12.		Boraka MFI rahbari		
13.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
14.		Qizilovon tumani hokim o'rinbosari		
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Unofficial translation**Date:**29.06.2022**Region:**Gijduvon district**Project:** Bash 500 MW

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		Governor of Gijduvan district		Signed
2.		"Ko'kcha" LLC		Signed
3.		Cadastral agency		Signed
4.		"Baraka" LC chairman		Signed
5.		"Ko'kcha" LC chairman		Signed
6.		G'ijduvon district gas expert		Signed
7.		Investment department		Signed
8.		"Uzbectelecom"AZ		Signed
9.		Head of SCEEP Gijduvon		Signed
10.		Gijduvon district electrical engineering		Signed
11.		Gijduvon district department of ecology		Signed
12.		"Baraka" LC assistant governor		Signed
13.		"Ko'chka" LC assistant governor		Signed
14.		Gijduvan State Forestry		Signed

MINUTES OF MEETING

Public disclosure in Jondor 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 Jondor district municipality to disclose the outcomes of ESIA studies of the Bash - Karakul OHTL on June 30, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 – Jondor municipality
Number of participants	46
International Financial Institutions	
Asian Development Bank	Tito S. Nicolas
DEG	Peter Gyergyay
Local consultancy of RINA - NBT	Mamanbek Reimov
Representatives of Juru Energy team	Zilola Kazakova Uktam Juraev
Meeting language:	Uzbek
Date:	30.06.2022
Start time:	14:30
End time:	16:00
Method of engagement:	Notification from Jondor municipality
Venue:	Administrative building of Jondor 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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.

- 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.
- 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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 Jondor district municipality Foreign Trade and Investment department.

Having finalised public disclosure, Zilola Kazakova asked participants whether they have question or not. As long as no questions were raised by meeting participants, she finalised the meeting.

Annex 2 Photos of the meeting







List of participants

Date/Sana: 30.06.2022Region/Hudud: JondorProject/Loyiha nomi: Bash-karakul OHTL

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Абдулхалим Ахмедов		
2.		Толмачев Александр		
3.		Давидов Давид		
4.		Козлов М.Ф.		
5.		Шахматов М.Р.		
6.		Сидоров С.С.		
7.		Давидов М.Ф.		
8.		Романов Р.Р.		
9.		Нарованов Н.Н.		
10.		Ковалев К.В.		
11.		Ойгузов О.И.		
12.		Каримов К.К.		
13.		Исмаилов И.И.		
14.		Давидов Д.Д.		
15.		Ковалев К.К.		
16.		Исмаилов И.И.		
17.		Ковалев К.К.		
18.		Исмаилов И.И.		
19.		Ковалев К.К.		
20.		Исмаилов И.И.		
21.		Ковалев К.К.		
22.		Исмаилов И.И.		
23.		Ковалев К.К.		
24.		Исмаилов И.И.		
25.		Ковалев К.К.		

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
26.		Pochkoyi M.F.Y		
27.		Ispolnoma upu		
28.		Roja Kayron M.F.Y		
29.		Uyotakun M.F.Y		
30.		Rugmon M.F.Y		
31.		Naqor M.F.Y		
32.		Gozikenti M.F.Y		
33.		Ostingdi M.F.Y		
34.		Khozobod M.F.Y		
35.		Tinchlik M.F.Y		
36.		UXhix M.F.Y		
37.		Sharafmon M.F.Y		
38.		Tobagan M.F.Y		
39.		Xonji M.F.Y		
40.		Xon Sino M.F.Y		
41.		Jonolot M.F.Y		
42.		Dalmanobod M.F.Y		
43.		Qoschin M.F.Y		
44.		Alaki M.F.Y		
45.		Emir M.F.Y		
46.		Hamid M.F.Y		
47.		Murzaev M.F.Y		
48.				
49.				
50.				

Unofficial translation**Date:**30.06.2022**Region:**Jondor district municipality**Project:** Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL

No.	Full name	Title	Contact number	Signature
1.		“Pochchoyi” LC		Signed
2.		“Eronshoh” LC		Signed
3.		“Xo’jaxayron”LC		Signed
4.		“Mustaqillik”LC		Signed
5.		“Luqmon “ LC		Signed
6.		“ Dazoqon “ LC		Signed
7.		“Qozikentli“ LC		Signed
8.		“Oytug’di“ LC		Signed
9.		“Sho’robod“ LC		Signed
10.		“Tinchlik“ LC		Signed
11.		“Oxshix “ LC		Signed
12.		“Nurafshon“ LC		Signed
13.		“Tobagan“ LC		Signed
14.		“Zangi“ LC		Signed
15.		“Ibn Sino“ LC		Signed
16.		“Jondor“ LC		Signed
17.		“Dalmunobod“ LC		Signed
18.		“Qovchin“ LC		Signed

19.		"Aleli" LC		Signed
20.		"Yosh-kuch" LC		Signed
21.		"Jamila" LC		Signed
22.		"Mirzayon" LC		Signed
23.		"Luqmon" LC chairman		Signed
24.		Telecommunication		Signed
25.		"Dashunobod" LC chairman		Signed
26.		"Qazoxon" LC chairman		Signed
27.		"Pahlavon" LC youth leader		Signed
28.		"Ibn Sino" LC chairman		Signed
29.		"Darvesh" LC		Signed
30.		"Roshin" LC		Signed
31.		"Namgani" LC		Signed
32.		"Chovgadi" LC		Signed
33.		"Oyto'ldi" LC		Signed
34.		"Karosh" LC		Signed
35.		"Mustaqillik" LC		Signed
36.		"Yashnobod" LC		Signed

37.		"Qalmoq"LC		Signed
38.		"Murg'ak"LC		Signed
39.		"Ko'niyon"LC		Signed
40.		'Istiqlol"LC		Signed
41.		"Kozorman"LC		Signed
42.		"Po'lat"LC		Signed
43.		Cadastral agency		Signed
44.		"Qorovul"LC		Signed
45.		"Chorzona"LC		Signed
46.		"Dovud"LC		Signed

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 Djalimirzayev 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 Fakhriddin: 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 Ostunov:	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: SWID

Project/Loyiha nomi: Bosh & Akaveldy 500 MW WF / Bosh - karakel & Akaveldy - Bosh ONTL.

No.	Full name/FIO	Title/Tashkilot nomi	Contact number/Kontakt raqami	Signature/Imzo
1.		Игорь Николаевич Коростов		
2.		Джамал Карамов		
3.		А. Рахмонов		
4.		«Кирда» МДЖ кластер		
5.		Б. Рахмонов		
6.		А. Рахмонов		
7.		Б. Рахмонов		
8.		Б. Рахмонов		
9.		Б. Рахмонов		
10.				
11.				
12.				
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22.				
23.				
24.				
25.				

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

Shorkol community of Karakul district

BASH-KARAKUL 500 KV OHTL

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash-karakul 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 Shorkol residents to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL Project on July 02, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Due to the pandemic restriction in Shorkol living community, JE's team conducted public disclosure with some residents in Shorkol by giving information about project and distributing visual aids.

Please note that photos for which have permission from participants to publish are included here.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Residents of Shorkol community of Karakul district
Number of participants	2
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:	18:30
End time:	19:30
Method of engagement:	Phone call
Venue:	Place near the highway
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.

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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.
- 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.
- 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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 Karakul district municipality to the Foreign Trade and Investment department, Karakul district local market head office, to directly affected PAPs, owners of Commercial 3 and Commercial 5, Farmer 6.

During disclosure meetings, no concerns regarding the Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL Project construction were received.

Annex 2. Photos from the meeting

Meetings with representatives of Shorkol living community



MINUTES OF MEETING

Kumush Kalava LLC (Commercial 5), Karakul district

BASH-KARAKUL 500 KV OHTL

In a framework of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment for Bash-karakul 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 Kumush Kalava owner to disclose the outcomes ESIA studies of the Bash-Karakul 500 kV OHTL Project on July 02, 2022.

The aim of the meeting was:

- to publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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.

Photos from the meeting are provided in Annex 1.

Stakeholder group:	Kumush Kalava owner
Number of participants	1
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:	16:10
End time:	16:55
Method of engagement:	Phone call
Venue:	Kumush Kalava LLC office
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.

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 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 of power poles, Collision of birds and bats and their electrocution during operation stage. At the same time, mitigation measures developed for biodiversity impact were also mentioned and this is expected to be limited to the tower locations. It was stated that collision and electrocution of birds will be managed through inclusion of bird visual diverters, integration of wire spacing, integration of post construction monitoring etc.;
- 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;
- 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 pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas;
- Landscape and Visual impacts i.e., visual changes due to the installation of OHTLs. The impact is expected to be minor as the OHTL power poles will mostly be routed through uninhabited desert districts.
- 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. However, none known archaeological sites along the OHTL alignment were identified;
- 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.

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

- Land use changes associated with temporary and permanent impact from OHTL towers. 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 of 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.

- 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.
- 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 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 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 electrical transmission infrastructure;
- 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 Karakul district municipality to the Foreign Trade and Investment department, Karakul district local market head office, to directly affected PAPs, owners of Commercial 3 and Commercial 5, Farmer 6.

Q&A session

Questions	Answers
Mekhriddin Mansurov rhe owner of LLC: I have heard about ADB and their loans that provided to the Projects. Does ADB has Projects which will provide a loan to private entrepreneurship? We will be happy to construct small Projects similar to WF or OHTL and work with international financial institutions like ADB.	Tito S. Nicolas: Unfortunately, we do not directly provide either loan or credit for private entrepreneurship in Uzbekistan.
Zilola Kazakova: Do you have any concerns regarding the Project?	Mekhriddin Mansurov rhe owner of LLC: I have no concerns at all. I worked at local electricity grids company in the past and I understand the importance of the OHTLs,

	especially for the Private Sector where the electricity is needed around the clock.
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Annex 2. Photos from the meeting



APPENDIX B – SAMPLE NOTIFICATION LETTER

MA'SULIYATI CHEKLANGAN JAMIYATI

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-XXX

Date: XX.06.2022

**To stakeholders:
LLCs and clusters**

Ref: *Bash 500MW WF*
Dzhankeldy 500MW WF
Bash-Karakul 500MW OHTL
Bash-Dzhankeldy 500MW OHTL

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).

Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW wind farm Projects' ESIA documents were finalized and publicly disclosed on the official sites of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and Asian Development Bank (ADB).

As such, Juru Energy is officially informing all stakeholders as they are potentially impacted by the Bash and Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farms and OHTL Projects.

Please kindly find the links for ESIA disclosures on EBRD and ADB given below.

1. Bash WF:

<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>

2. Dzhankeldy WF:

<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia>
<https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56086-001-esia>

Moreover, to provide information on process of wind turbine installation we would like to share a video which can be found by following link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl6BMVw_B-Y

List of potentially impacted LLCs and clusters is given in Annex 1.

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

List of affected LLCs and clusters

No.	Name of district	LLC/cluster
1.	Karakul district	“Qorako’l naslchilik” LLC
2.	Jondor district	“Amir Temur” LLC
		Yakkatut G’alachilik va urug’chilik klasteri LLC
3.	Romitan district	“Romitan qo’ychilik export” LLC
4.	Peshku district	“Dzhankeldy” LLC
5.	Shofirkon district	“G’alaba” LLC
		“Shofirkon halol go’sht sut savdo” LLC
6.	Gijduvan district	“Kokcha” LLC

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

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

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

№: 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-Jonkeldi 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) XKsi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" OAJ bilan 25 yillik elektr sotib 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 Jonkeldi 500MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi (ShES) Bash 500MVt 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 Jonkeldi shamol elektr stansiyalari (ShES) va Havo elektr uzatish tarmoqlari (HEUT) Loyihalarini moliyalashtirishni ta'minlashi kutilmoqda. Mazkur Institutlarning talablaridan kelib chiqqan holda, Loyihalarining Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirini baholash (AITB) hujjatlari bo'yicha ma'lumotlarni jamoatchilikka oshkor qilish va manfaatdor tashkilotlarni jalb etish talab etiladi. Ushbu jarayon Loyihaning moliyaviy 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



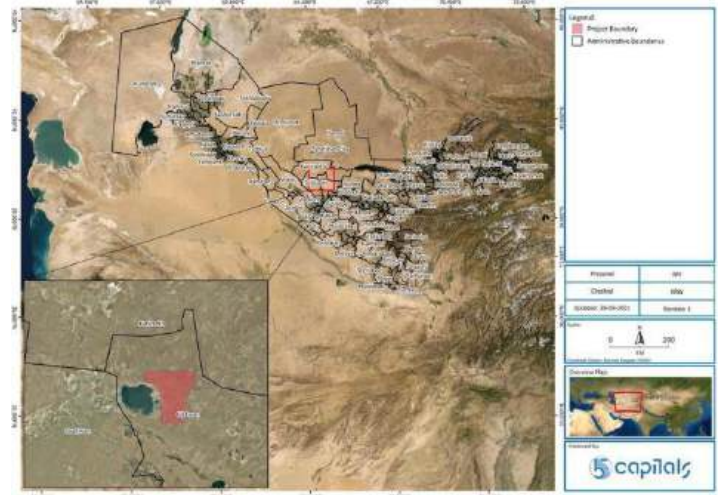
Ijrochi: Zilola Kazakova
z.kazakova@juruenergy.com
Tel. +998 90 515 03 92
Tel. +99871 202 04 40
info@juruenergy.com

Juru Energy

HOKIMLIKLAR/MAHALLALAR	O'TKAZISH MUDDATI	O'TKAZISH JOYI	ISHTIROKCHILAR
Bash 500MW shamol elektr stansiyasi Loyiha hududi			
Og'itma 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 (qariyalar, 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
Romitan 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 14:30-18:00	Mahalla binosi	Jamoatchilik vakillari: Ayollar va zaif aholi guruhi 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

APPENDIX C - FINAL ESIA PUBLIC DISCLOSURE BROCHURES AND PRESENTATION SLIDES

WIND FARM BROCHURE



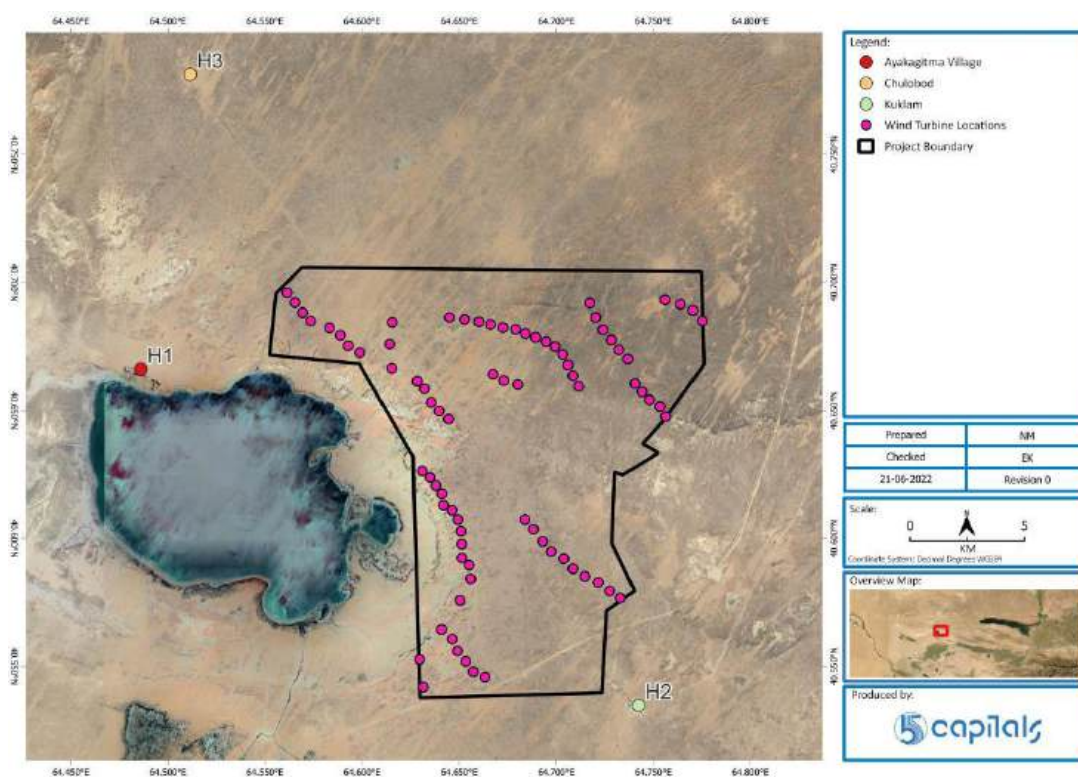
BASH 500MW WIND FARM

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 Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project in Gijduvan district of Bukhara region. The Project will include 79 wind turbines, 6.5MW each.

The Project also includes the development of a 162km Bash-Karakul Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) with the rating of 500kV, together with a grid interconnection with Dzhankeldy Project with a 128.5 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).
- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Karakul sub-station).
- 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 285 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:
 - Micro-siting the wind turbines away from ecological sensitive areas such as Lake Ayagitma & the cliffs which support nesting birds of prey.
 - Livestock Management Plan (in consultation with all herders & Kokcha 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 (Kuklam, Chulobod & Ayakagitma 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 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. 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 Kuklam, Ayakagitma & Chulobod villages in 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.

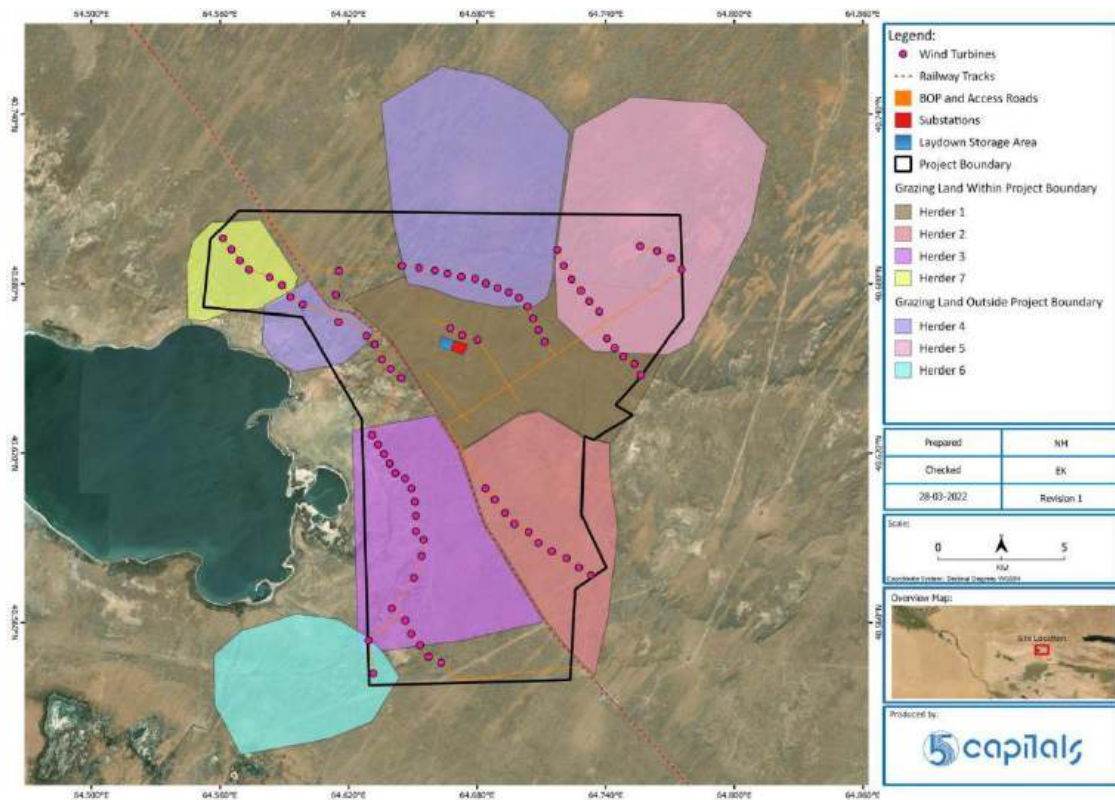
8. Will the construction of the wind farm impact grazing land?

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 0.059% 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, 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	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS	POSTAL ADDRESS
Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440	
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 Work: +998 712020440	

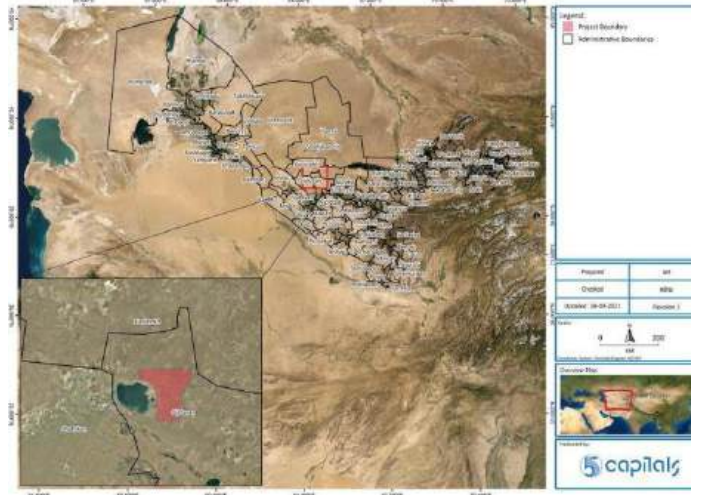
Project Information

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
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director: Jamolo Abduhodi is the contact person.
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Active person of village: Nurbanov Nag`ashbay.
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Khamroyev Farkhod's settlement
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm The documents were shared with Tojiboyev Samat dispatcher.
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices

In addition, 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-bash-wpp.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



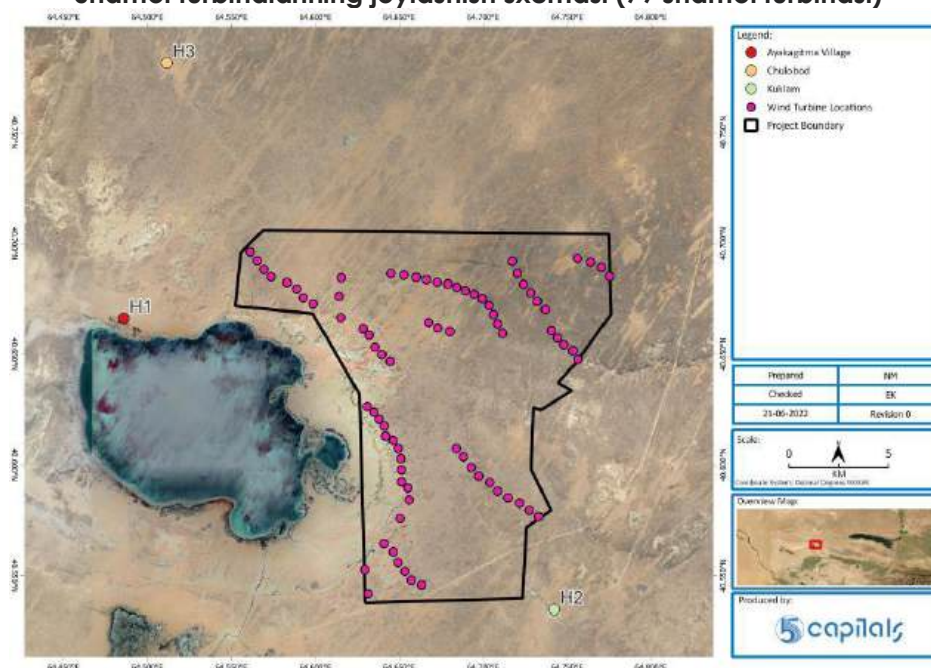
BASH 500 MVt SHAMOL ELEKTR STANSIYASI

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 G'ijduvon tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash 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 (79 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 stansiya ulangan bo'lib, xosil bo'lgan elektr energiya avval kichik stansiya keyin esa milliy tarmoqqa ulanadi.

Qurilish faoliyati

Qurilish faoliyati shamol stansiyasining tarkibiy qismlarini ob'ektga tashish, maydonchani tayyorlash, ofislar, turar joy binolari kabi vaqtinchalik ob'ektlarni qurish, shamol turbinalarining izida yerni 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 (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

Ko'p berilgan savollar (FAQ)

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

Shamol stansiyasining qurilish va foydalanish bosqichining ijobiy ta'siri 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).
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (Qorako'l stansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish).
- 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.
- Manfaatdor tomonlarni jalb qilish rejasi va shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmini ta'minlash orqali jamoalar bilan doimiy muloqot.
- Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyihaning qurilish va foydalanish bosqichida mavjud bo'ladi. Ushbu tizim mutlaqo bepul, shaffof va undan foydalanadiganlar uchun hech qanday choralardan qo'llanilmaydi.
- Shuningdek, loyiha turli masalalar bo'yicha mahalliy aholini jalb qiladigan va ularning shikoyatlarini ko'rib chiqadigan jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar bo'yicha xodimni yollaydi.

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

QURILISH JARAYONIDA

- Loyihaga ajratilgan 285.1 gektar yer maydoni, yani ushbu maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya 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:
 - Shamol turbinalarini Og'itma ko'li hamda uning atrofida yirtqich qushlar uyasi joylashgan qoyarni kabi ekologik sezgir joylardan uzoqroqqa joylashtirish.
 - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Ko'kcha" 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?

Ishlab chiqilgan shovqin baholash va modellashtirish natijasiga ko'ra loyiha maydoniga yaqin joylashgan (Ko'klam, Chulobod va Og'itma qishloqlari) aholi punktlariga shamol elektr stansiyasidan shovqining tasiri umuman bolmaydi. 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?

Transport harakati, og'ir texnika va mexanizmlarning (qurilish vaqtida) harakatlanishi kabi xavfsizlik bilan bog'liq ta'sirlar jamoat xavfsizligi haqida targ'ibot ishlarni olib borish 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.

Ishlash bosqichida shamol turbinalari qanotlaridagi muz bilan bog'liq xavflar pichoqlarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish va ogohlantirish belgilarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi.

6. Loyihaning ijtimoiy xavflari qanday bo'ladi?

Ishchilar oqimi bilan bog'liq ijtimoiy xavflar potentsial ravishda mojarolar, yuqumli kasalliklarning tarqalishi, mahalliy madaniyatning buzilishi va genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik, jinsiy zo'ravonlik va hokazolarni o'z ichiga olishi mumkin. Bu 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 oladi.

Genderga asoslangan zo'ravonlik va ta'qibning (GBVH) har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik bo'ladi. ACWA Power genderga 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-qimmati, 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'zbekiston hududidan ish bilan ta'minlanadi va mahalliy hamjamiyat vakillari hamda ularning bilim-ko'nikmalari va malakasi qarab ishga qabul qilinadi. Pudratchi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Og'itma va Chulobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirishda maslahatlashishi shart.

Loyihaning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida shamol stansiyasi uchun taxminan 35-40 nafar xodim ishlaydi. 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.

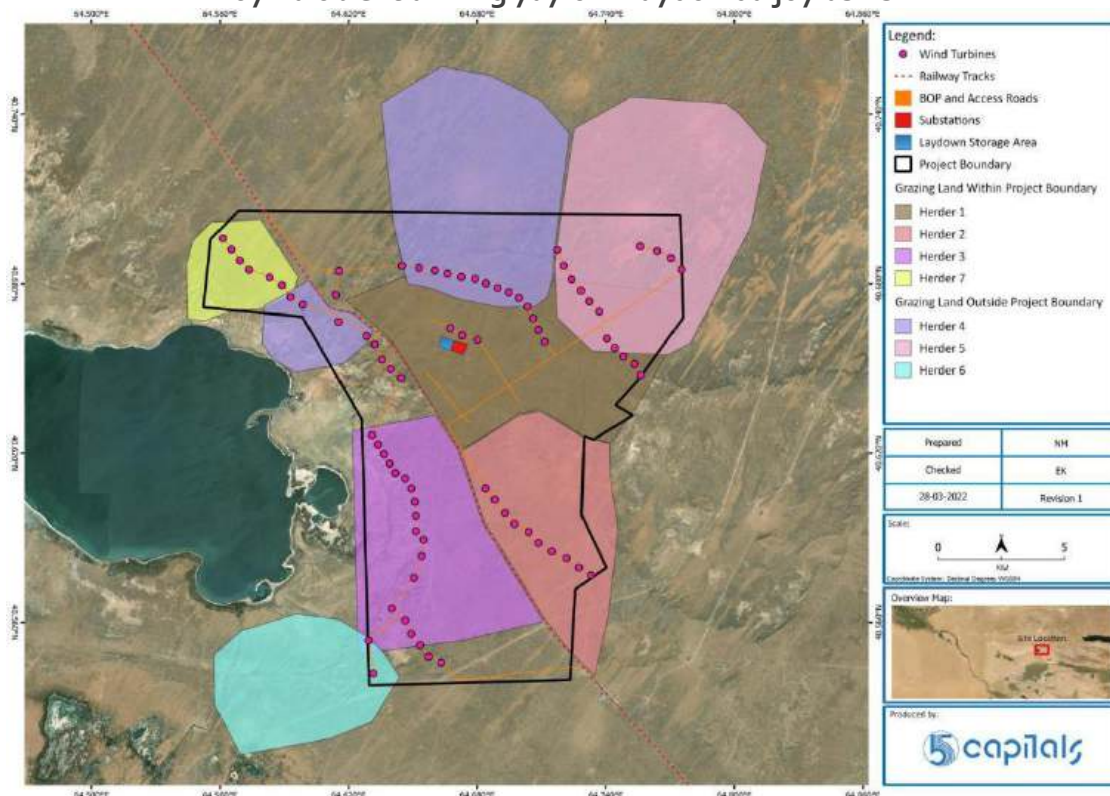
8. Shamol stansiyasining qurilishi yaylovlarga ta'sir qiladimi?

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 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 boshqariladi. Bundan tashqari, loyiha yuzasidan chorvadorlarning turmush tarzi buzulmasligi maqsadida ularga qo'shimcha yordam ko'rsatiladi.

Shamol elektr stansiyalarini qurish natijasida yaylov maqsadida ishlatiladigan yerning 0,059% ga ta'sir qiladi. Chorva mollarini boqish shamol turbinalari, kichik stansiya va boshqalar kabi loyiha tuzilmalari hududidan tashqarida amalga oshirish mumkin bo'ladi.

Loyiha ob'ektlarining yaylov maydonida joylashishi



Shikoyat & fikr-mulohazalar

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 Umida Rozumbetova – ekologik va ijtimoiy masalar guruxi rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 903487523 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi, Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Ijtimoiy masalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 974459504 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 manzillarda topishingiz mumkin.

MANZIL	ALOQA UCHUN MALUMOTLAR
Og'itma qishlog'i	Mahalliy maktab Direktor: Jamolo Abduhodi
Ko'klam qishlog'i	Mahalliy qishloq savdo do'konida
Cholobod qishlog'i	Qishloq faoli Nurbanov Nag'ashbay.
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvachi Hamroyev Farxodning Loyiha hududida joylashgan qurilmasida tanishish mumkin
Loyiha maydoniga kirish yo'li bo'ylab joylashgan manfaatdor tashkilot/fermer va ishchilar	Bash shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi temir yo'l stansiyasi. Hujjatlar dispetcher Tojiboyev Samatga berilgan.
G'ijduvon tumani hokimiyati	Investitsiya va tashqi savdo bo'limi, Isoqov Umidjon

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

	WEB SAHIFA
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/

OHTL BROCHURE



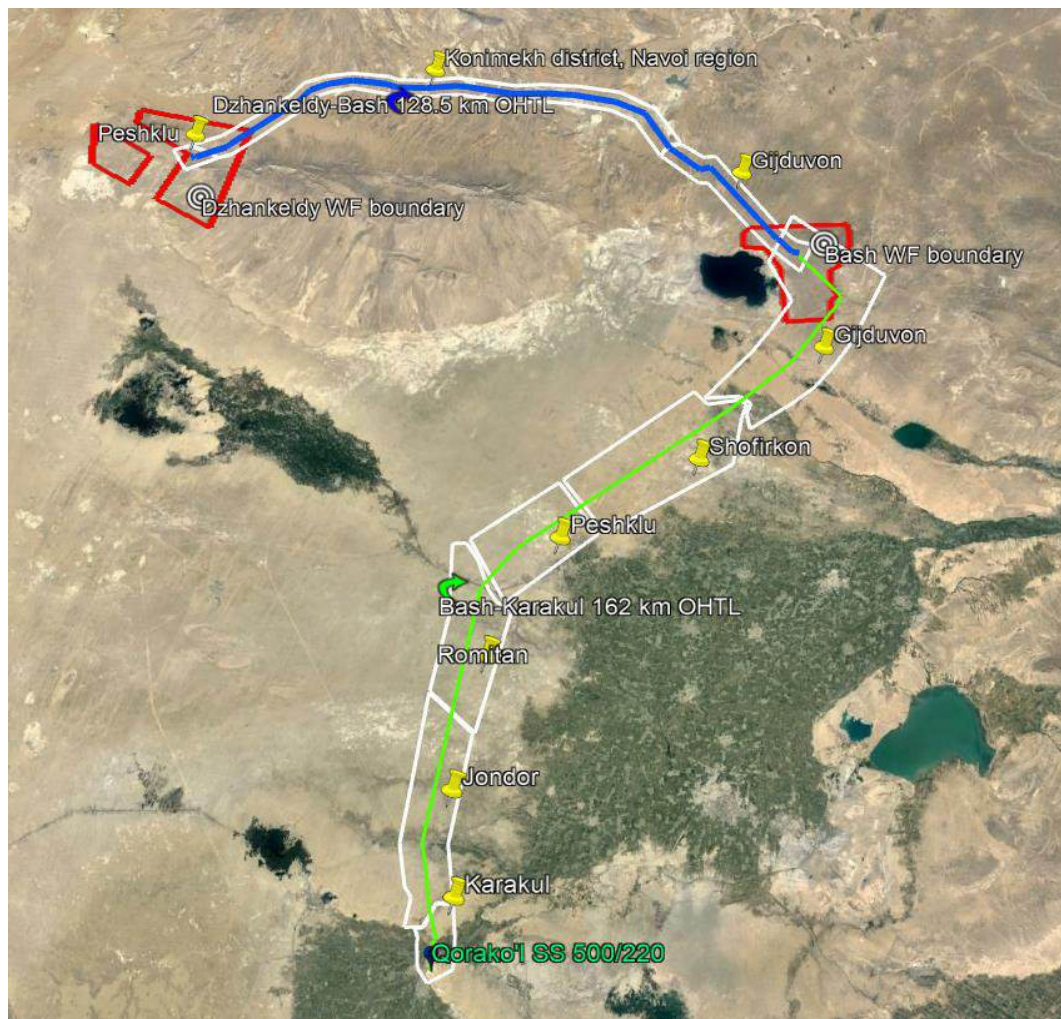
BASH 500MW WIND FARM (BASH-KARAKUL 500KV SINGLE CIRCUIT OVERHEAD TRANSMISSION LINE)

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 Bash 500MW Wind Farm Project in Gijduvan district and Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm in Peshku 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 WF – Karakul 162km



The OHTL alignment has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing Karakul substation in Karakul district of Bukhara region.

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 (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

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 Bash – Kurakul OHTL will have a RoW of 85m which will also include the 30m health protection zone as required by law.

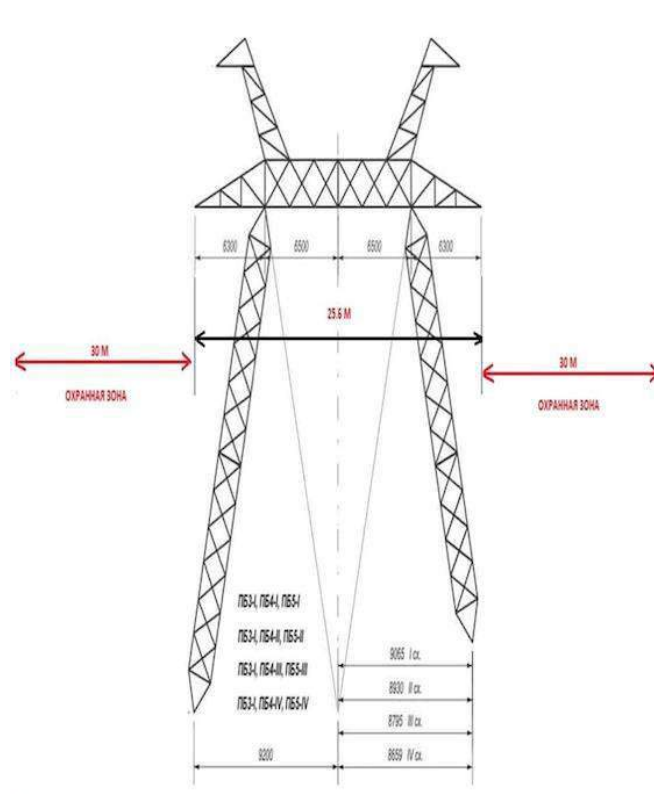


Illustration of the Width of Right of Way

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).
- Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Karakul sub-station).
- 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:
 - 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 Bash 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 physical & economic displacement. This will impact herders, farmers and commercial entities located within the alignment of the OHTL. 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 farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and 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 with structures along the 30m buffer will be resettled & 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 903487523 Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Mob: +998 974459505 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
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	Herder Sulaymonov Sobir
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	Maxsud Rajaov: Mardon farm manager
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	Tilavova Zarnigor's manager Kumush Kalava LLC
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

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-bash-wpp.html
Asian Development Bank	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/



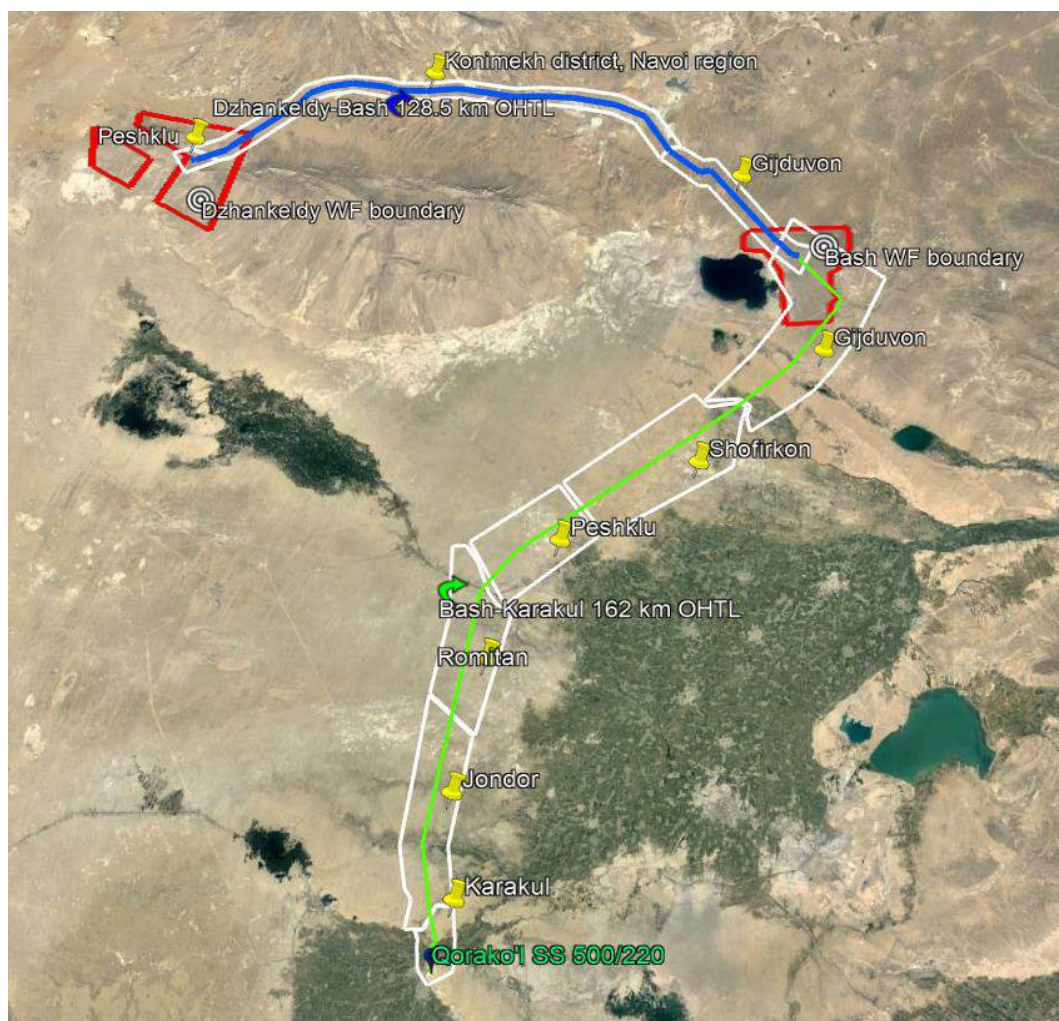
**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL ELEKTR
STANSIYASI
(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 KV BIR ZANJIRLI
HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI)**

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 G'ijduvon tumanida quvvati 500 MVt bo'lgan Bash 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. HEUL quyidagi rasmda ko'rsatilganidek, Peshku, Konimex, G'ijduvon, Shofirkon, Peshku, 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 Buxoro viloyati Qorako'l tumanidagi mavjud Qorako'l podstantsiyasiga ulanadi.

QURILISH FAOLİYATI

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	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 (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

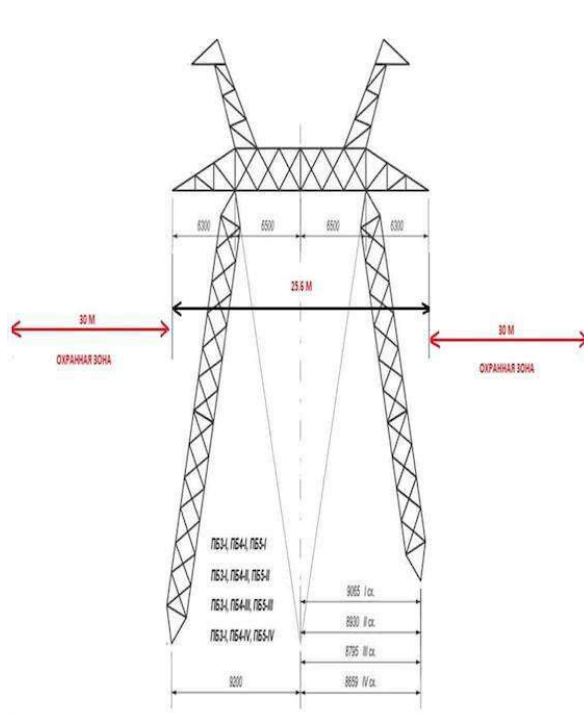
EKSPLUATATSIYA BOSQICHI

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. Bash-Qorako'I 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 aholini ish bilan ta'minlash imkoniyatlari (batafsil ma'lumot olish uchun quyidagi FAQ 4-ga qarang).
- Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qorako'l podtansiyasini modernizatsiya qilish).
- 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:
 - 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.

EKSPLUATATSIYA 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, Bash 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 borsini talab etiladi. ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy aholini ish e'lonlari va ariza berish jarayoni haqida habardor qiladi.

Ekspluatatsiya bosqichida maxsus/doimiy nazorat qiluvchi xodimlar talab qilinmaydi. Loyihaning qurilish va ekspluatatsiya 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.

Ekspluatatsiya 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 ekspluatatsiyasi mening yerdan foydalanishimga ta'sir qiladimi?

HEUL minoralarining qurilishi jismoniy va iqtisodiy siljishga olib keladi. Bu HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan fermerlar, chorvadorlar va tijoratchilik faoliyatiga 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 doirasidagi turmush tarzini tiklash dasturini amalga oshirish orqali boshqariladi. HEULning ekspluatatsiya bosqichida dehqonchilik (ekinlar/daraxtlar turi bilan cheklangan holda) va yaylovlardan chorvachilik maqsadlarida foydalanish mumkin bo'ladi.

8. HEUL yaqinida yashash xavfsizmi?

Operatsion bosqichda HEUL normal elektr va magnit maydonni (EMF) ishlab chiqaradi, ular har qanday elektr moslamasini atrofidagi ko'rinmas kuchdir. Bular quyidagilar orqali boshqariladi:

- O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq o'tkazgichlarning har bir tomonidan 30 m bufer zonasini amalga oshirish.
- 30 m bufer bo'ylab inshootlari joylashgan yerdan foydalanuvchilar ko'chiriladi va ularga elektr va magnit maydonlari ta'sirlari 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 tahlakasiz.
- 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 Umida Rozumbetova – ekologik va ijtimoiy masalalar guruhi rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 903487523 Ish telefon raqami: +998 712020440	10A, Chust ko'chasi., Toshkent, 100077, O'zbekiston
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Uyali aloqa: +998 974459505 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
Shofirkon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Jondor tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Romitan tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Qorako'l tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
HEUL bo'ylab 4 cho'ponlar	Chorvador Sulaymonov Sobir
HEUL bo'ylab 7 fermerlar	Maxsud Rajaov: "Mardon" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari
Tijorat tashkilotlari (6 ta korxona va ishchilar)	Tilavova Zarnigorning ish noshqaruvchisi va "Kumush Kalava" MChJ
Qorako'ldagi mahalliy bozor	Qorako'l tumani savdo markazi: Savdo majmuasi direktori
Buxoro viloyati ipakchilik va jun sanoatini rivojlantirish qo'mitasi	Boshqarma idorasida

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

	WEB SAHIFA
Yevropa Tiklanish va Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/esia/uzbekistan-bash-wpp.html
Osiyo Taraqqiyot Banki	https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/uzb-56085-001-esia
ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/

WIND FARM PRESENTATION



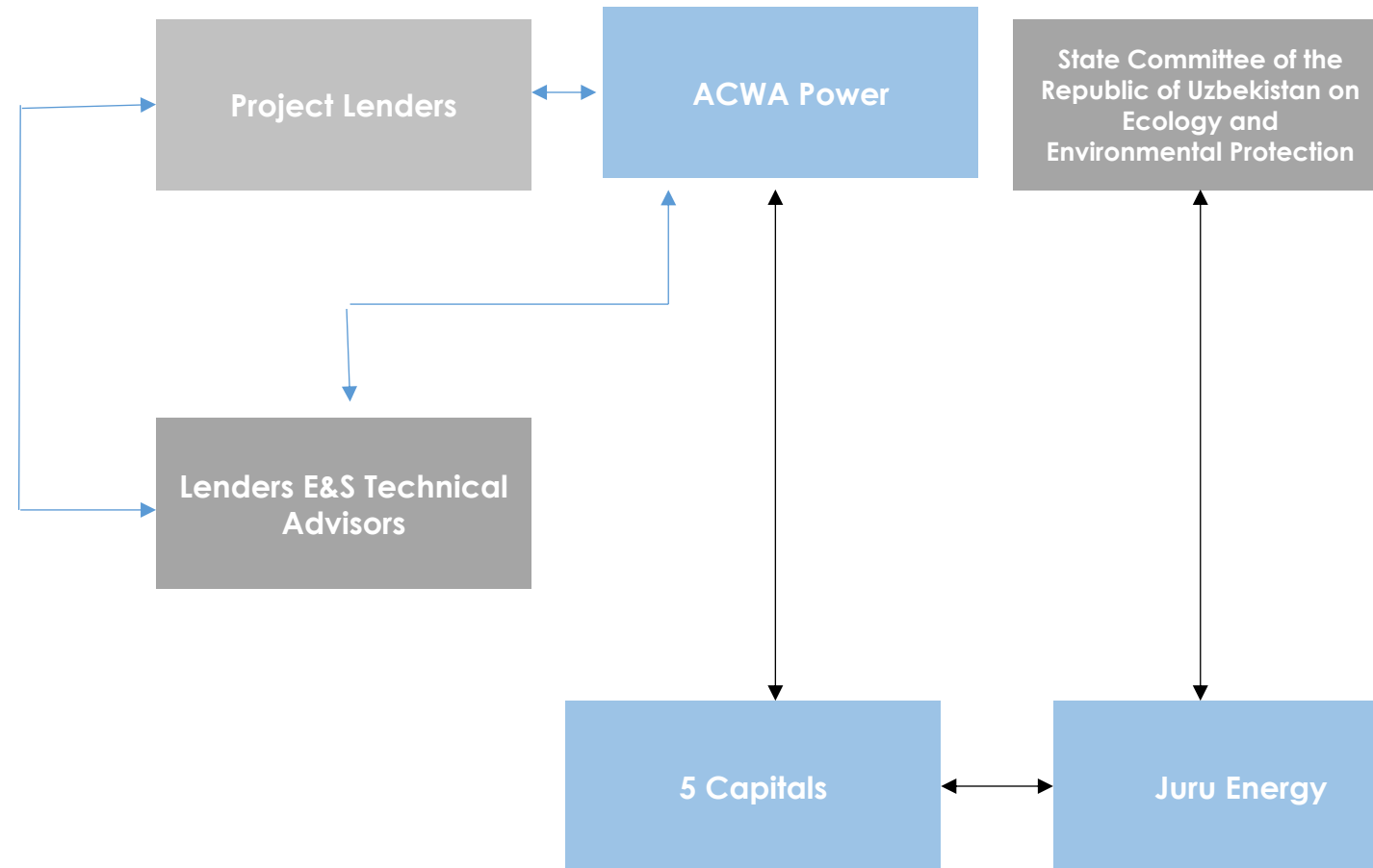
**BASH 500 MW WIND FARM
(BASH-KARAKUL
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL)**



June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 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.

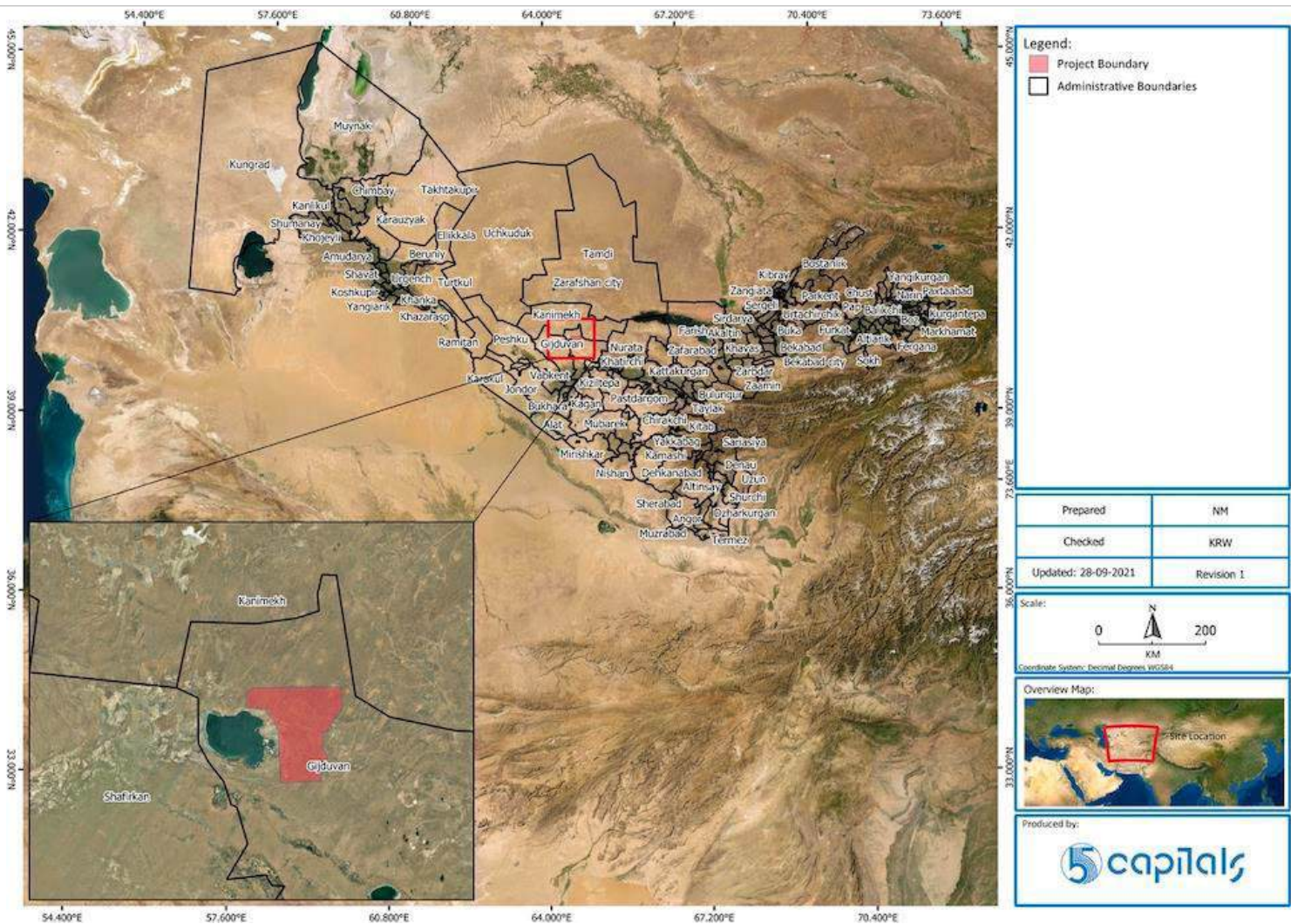
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER BASH 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
285.1 hectares.

Allocated Land

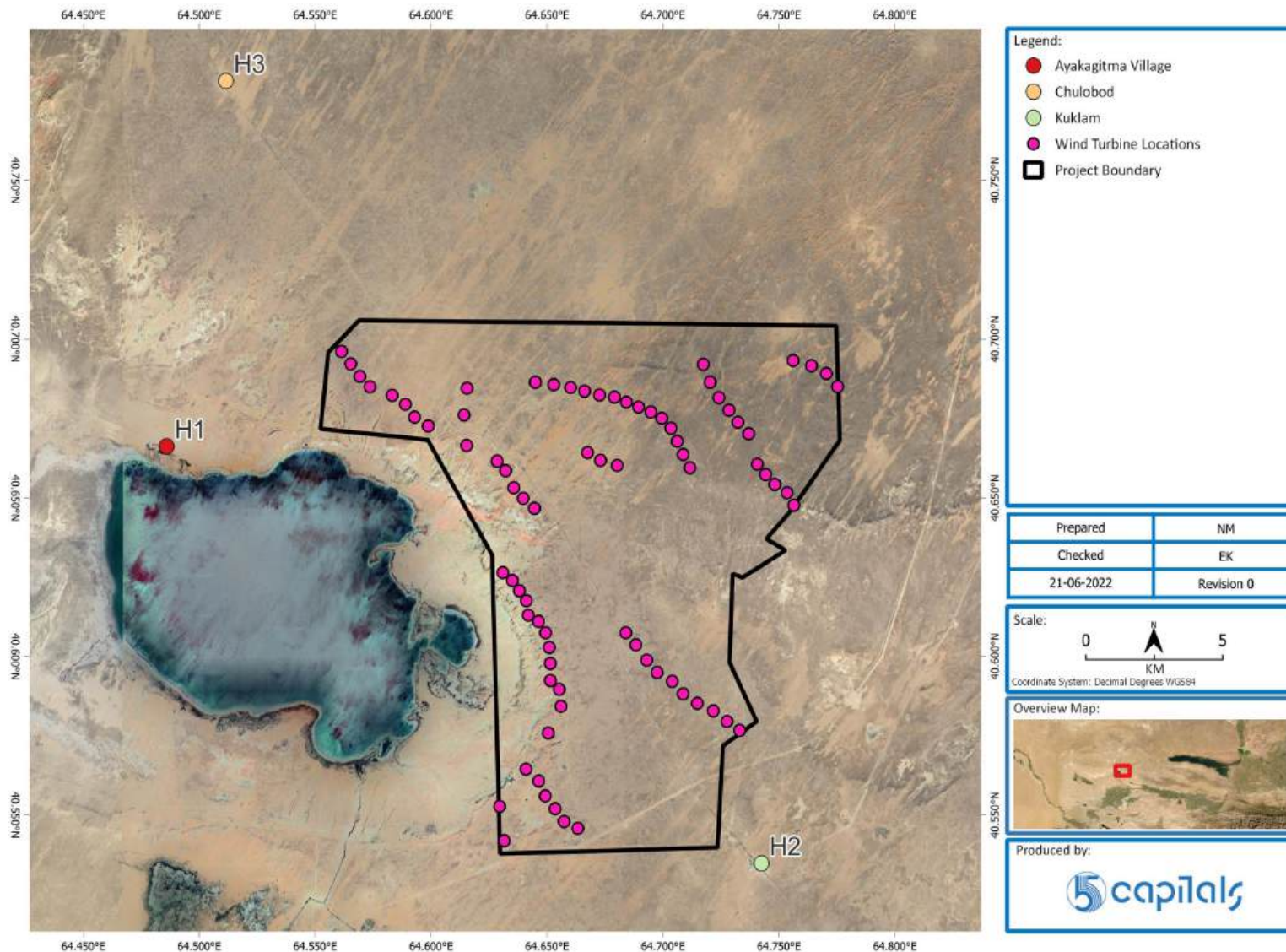
The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Gijduvon district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash 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 Gijduvon 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 Bash-Karakul 165km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing substation in Qorako'l district.
- Realisation of the Project is a part of wide modernization in the energy sector of Uzbekistan that will allow increasing energy production as well as reduce fuel consumption. In addition, the Project will be beneficial for environment and local society.

PROJECT LAYOUT



The Project footprint will include the following:

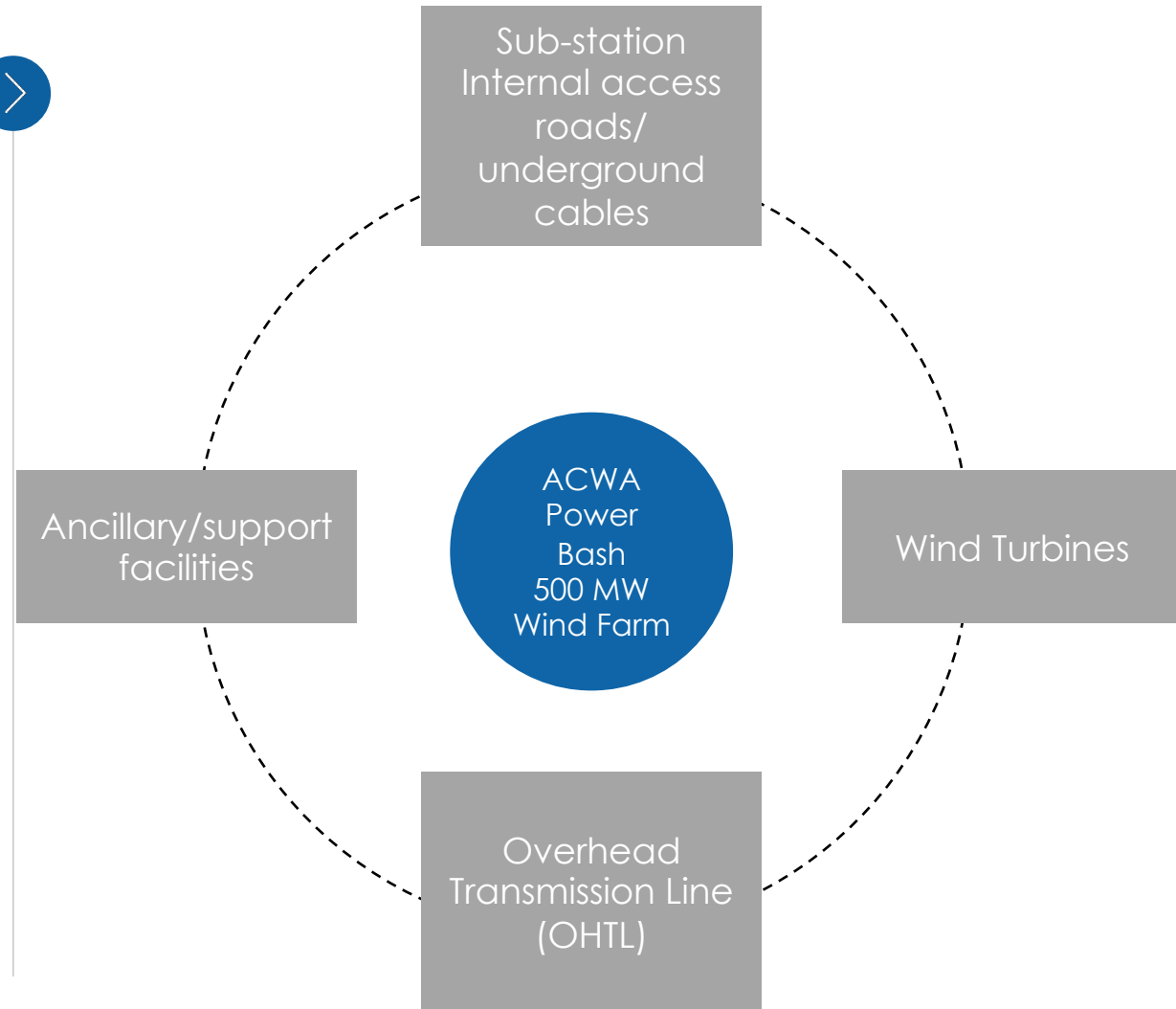
- **WTG platforms** (this includes foundation and crane pad area);
- **Substation** and any storage facilities;
- **Trenches** for underground cables; and
- **Access roads.**

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

Technical Specification of WTGs:

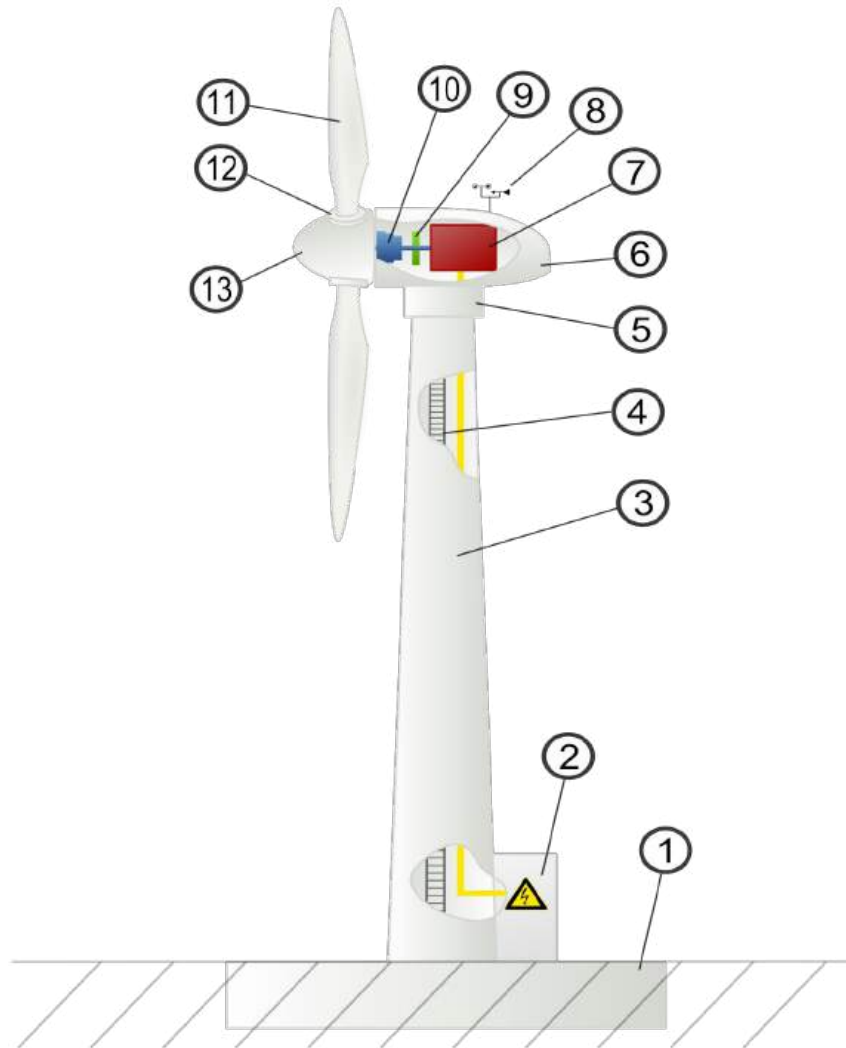
- Model: Envision Energy EN-171
- Rated Power: 6.5 MW
- **Rotor Diameter: 165 m**
- **No. of blades: Three (3)**

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



SCHEMATIC ILLUSTRATION

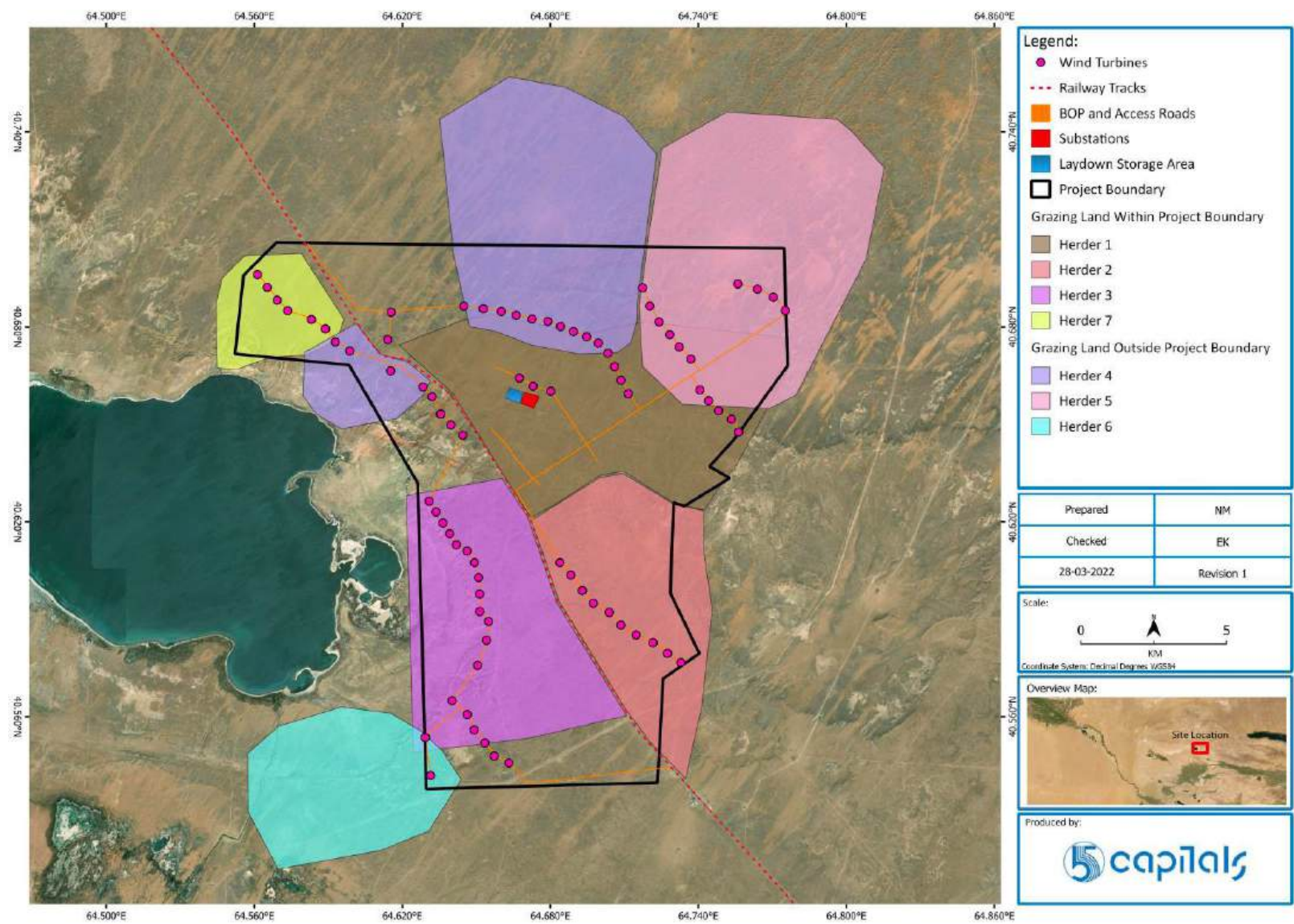
Schematic Illustration of a wind turbine



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.

LAND USE MAP



BASH-KARAKUL OHTL ROUTE

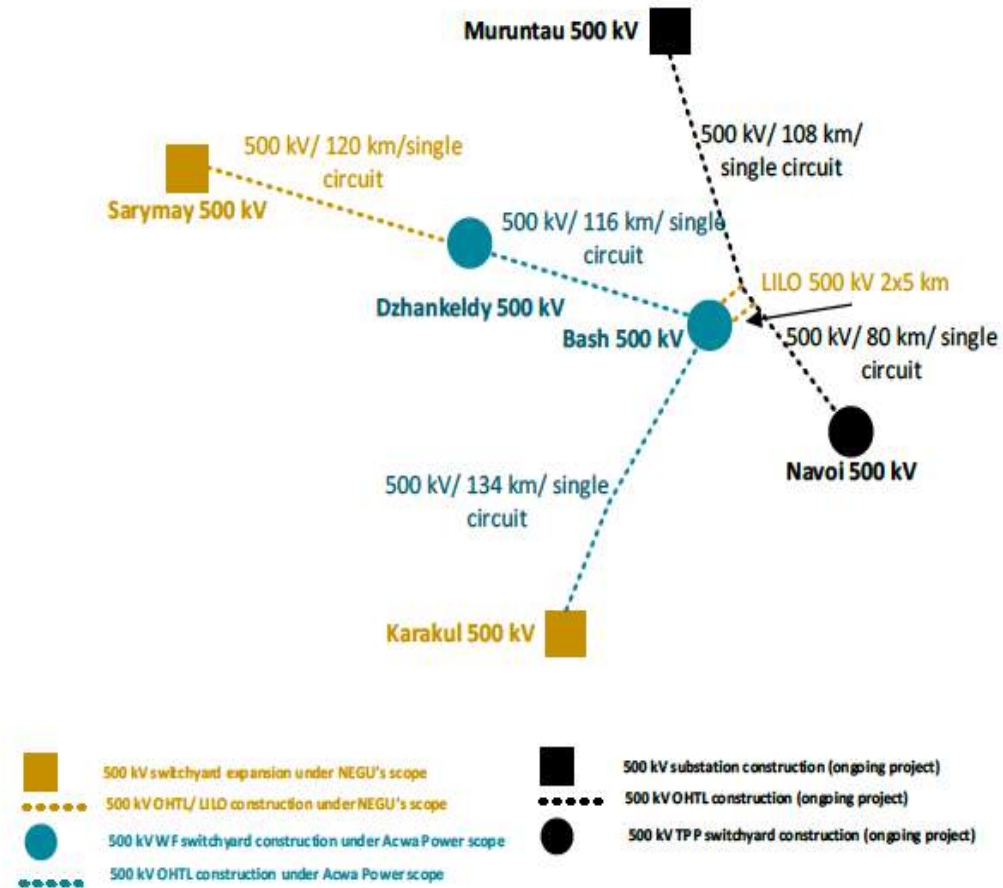


Bash-Karakul 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following (6) districts of Bukhara region:

- Gijduvon district;
- Shofirkon district;
- Peshku district;
- Romitan district;
- Jondor district;
- Karakul district.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY

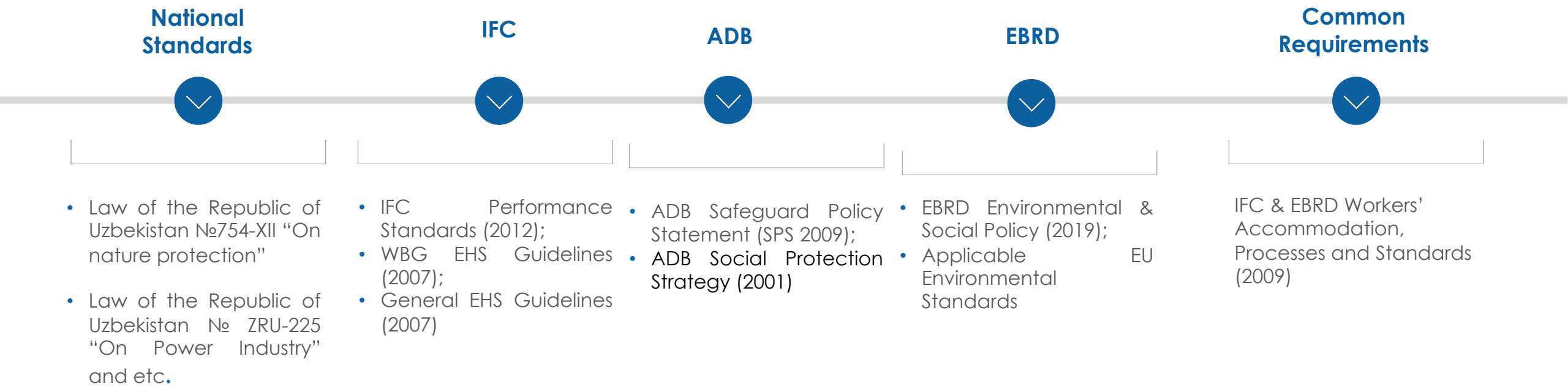
FINAL GRID INTERCONNECTION OPTION FOR 1 GW ACWA WIND FARMS (500 MW DZHANKELDY and 500 MW BASH)^{1, 2}



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	
Project Site	
Ecology Surveys	Installation of bat detectors on wind mast
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals including deployments of 5 photo traps
	Bat roost search
	Houbara survey
	Raptor Nest survey
Bird Survey	Spring Survey
	Rapid Water Birds Survey
	Rapid Raptor Nests Survey
	Summer Survey
	Autumn Survey
	Rapid Winter One Day Survey
	Winter Bird Survey

SITE SURVEYS	
Bats Monitoring	
Noise Survey	Construction Noise Monitoring Survey
	Detailed Noise Survey
Herders Survey	
Soil Survey	
Water samples from Lake Ayakigtma	
Archaeological Survey	
Landscape Survey	

SITE SURVEYS	
Socio Economic Survey	36 households in Ayakagitma village
	6 households in Chulobod village
	6 households in Kuklam village
Stakeholder Consultations	
Public Consultations as part of the National EIA	
Public Consultations as part of the ESIA (project site)	
Overhead Transmission Line	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bird Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Landscape Survey	
Archaeological Survey Walkover	
Water Sampling	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Action Plan	

KEY BASELINE OUTCOMES

• 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;
 - 13 mammalian species, including 7 species of bats;
 - 27 bird species which include 5 Tier 1 bird species, 13 Tier 2 bird species and 9 Tier 3 bird species;
 - 25 insect species; and
 - 8 herptile species.



KEY POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

POTENTIAL KEY IMPACTS

Aspect	Impact	Mitigation/ Management
Biodiversity (Construction)	There will be habitat loss of less than 1% of the 258.1ha allocated to the project due to construction of access roads, connecting facilities, turbine foundations, substation 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	• Micro-siting the wind turbines away from the ecological sensitive areas such as Lake Ayagitma & cliffs which support nesting birds of prey. • Implementation of livestock management plan which will include carcass clearing from the project site (in consultation with all herders & Kokcha LLC) to reduce vulture activities and associated risks with the area of wind turbines. • Adaptive management & monitoring of turbines operation to prevent/minimise 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. (The Project is located 1.6km from Kuklam village, 6km from Ayakagitma village and 10km from Chulobod village. 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 (Kuklam village).	- 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.

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. - Permanent land impact from construction of the wind farm will only account for 0.059% of total available grazing land. - Grazing will be possible during the operational phase but no settlements can be established within 1km health protection zone to the wind turbines	• Physical & 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 Kuklam, Ayakagitma & Chulobod villages in 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 18 years 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. • Modernisation of electrical transmission infrastructure (i.e., upgrading of the Kurakul sub-station).

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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@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
Ayagitma Village	Local school No. Deputy director: Jamolo Abduhodi is the contact person.
Kuklam Village	At the village mini market
Cholobod Village	Contact person of village: Nurbanov Nag`ashbay.
Herders at the Project site	Reports can be found at Herder Khamroyev settlement
Receptors along the access road to the Project site	Railway station near to Bash Wind farm
Gijduvan Municipality	At the Makhalla Committee Offices

Thank you for your attention!



ACWA POWER
قوا باور
**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL
ELEKTR STANSIYASI**

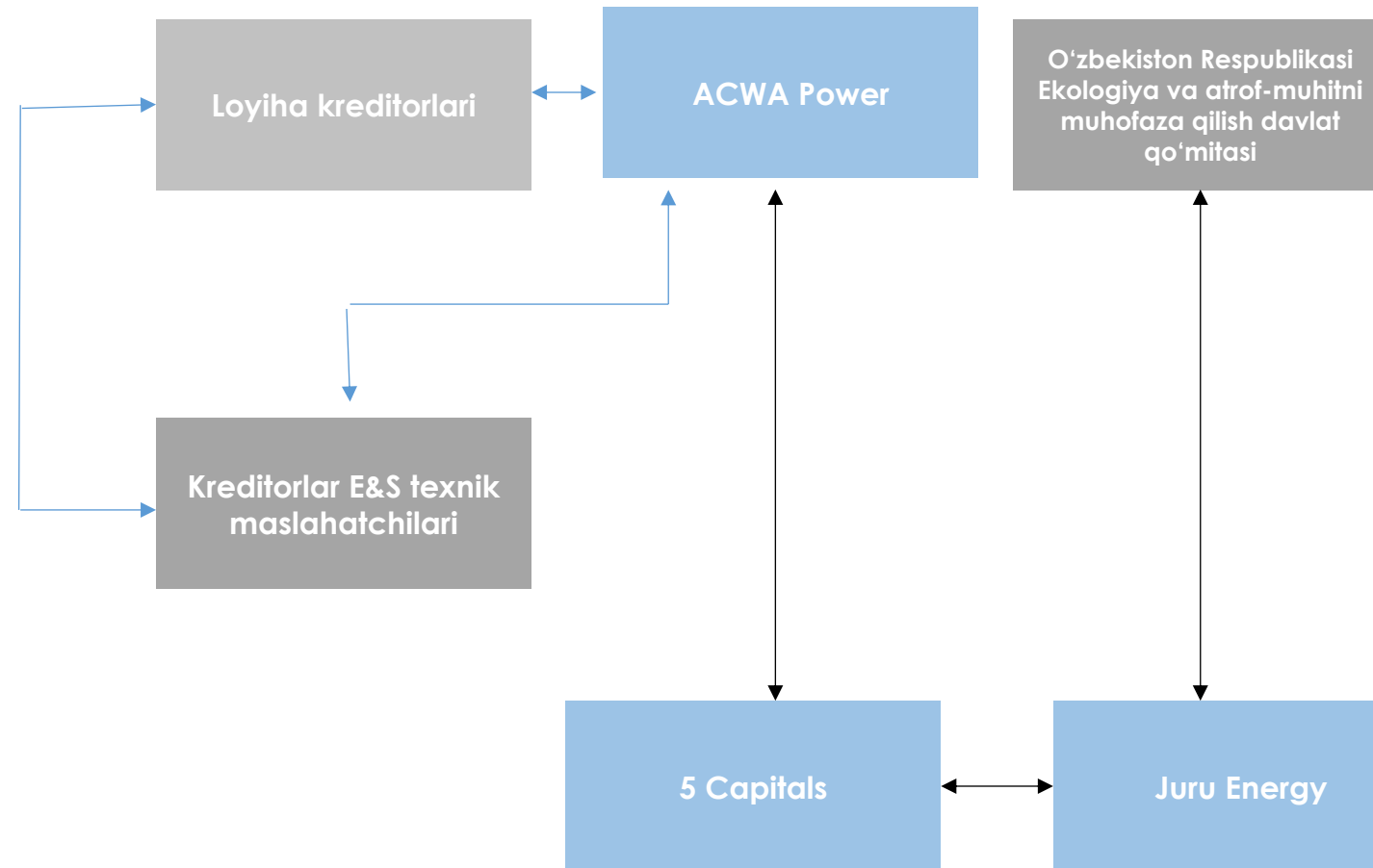
**(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI HAVO ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil Iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 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.

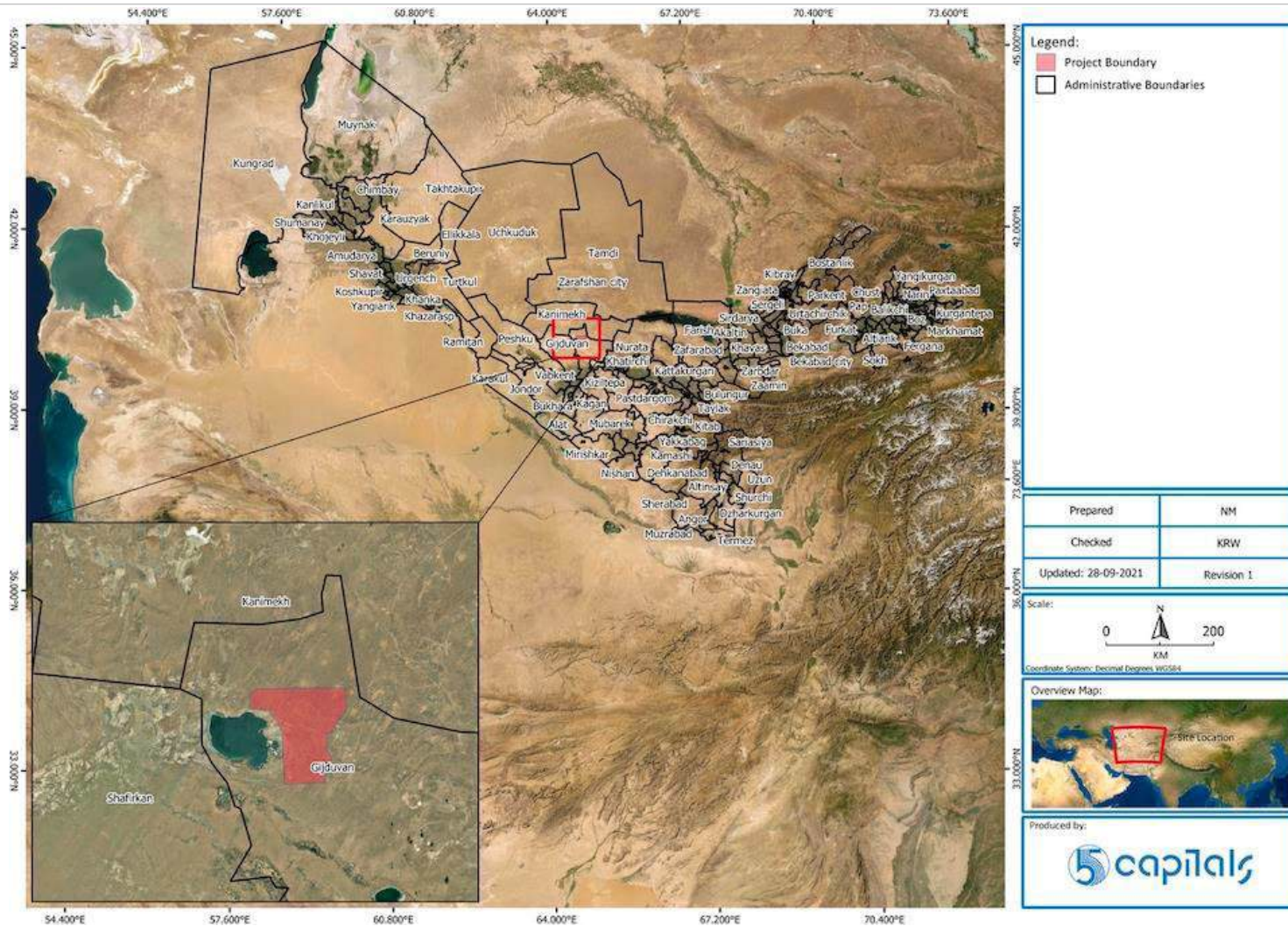
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Bash 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER BASH WIND
ISTE'MOLCHI	"O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i" AJ
MUHANDISLIK, TA'MINOT VA QURILISH IJROCHISI (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, Dubay, 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

285.1 hektar.

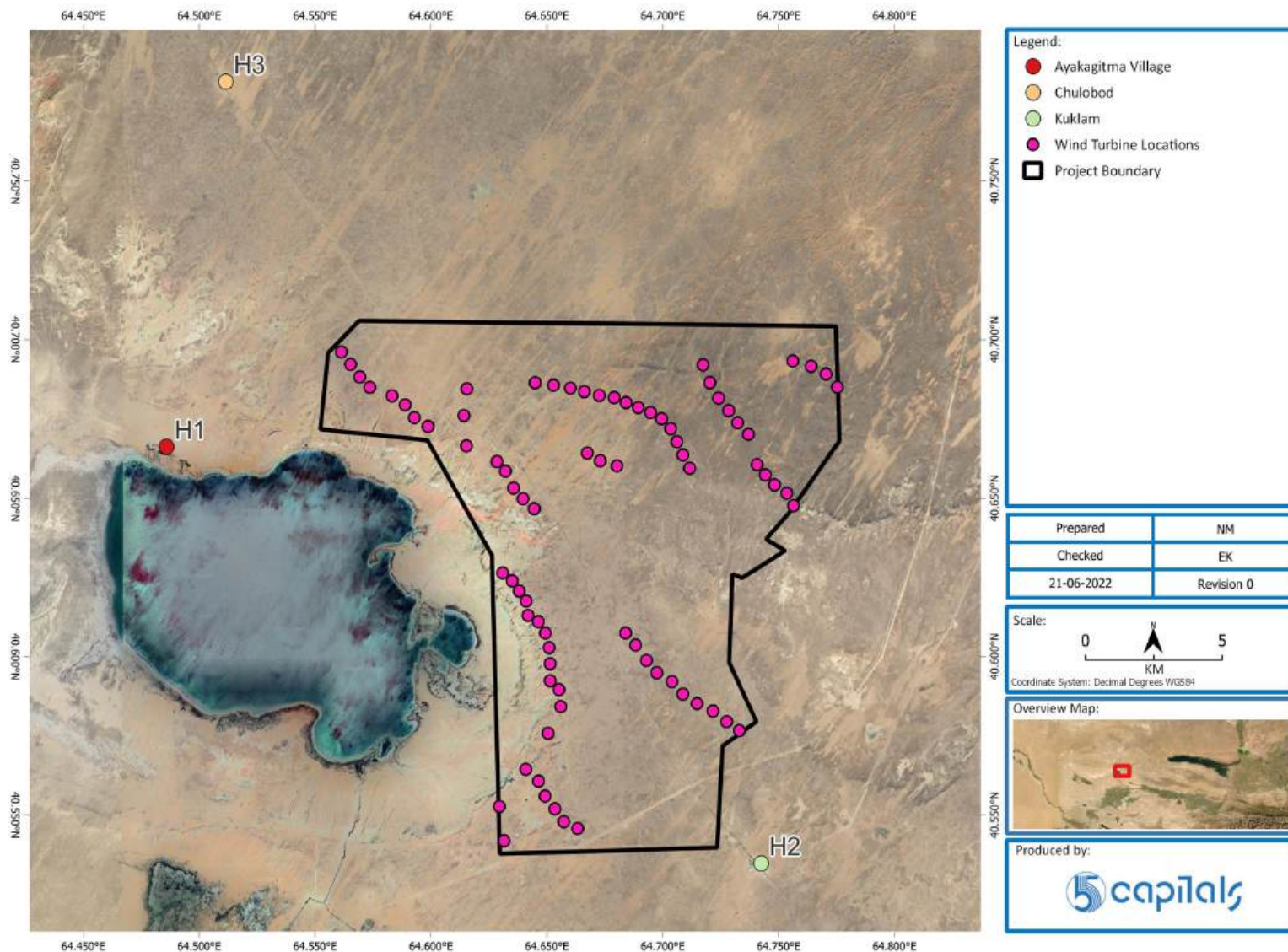
Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, G'ijduvon tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5003-son qarori asosida XK ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik muddatga kirdi. "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon 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 165 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Qorako'l Havo uzatish liniyasining trassasi tasdiqlangan va Qorako'l tumanidagi mavjud podstantsiyaga ulanadi.
- 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: 165 m**
- **Parraklar soni: uchta (3)**

LOYIHANING TARKIBIY QISMLARI



Yordamchi/qo'shi
mcha inshootlari

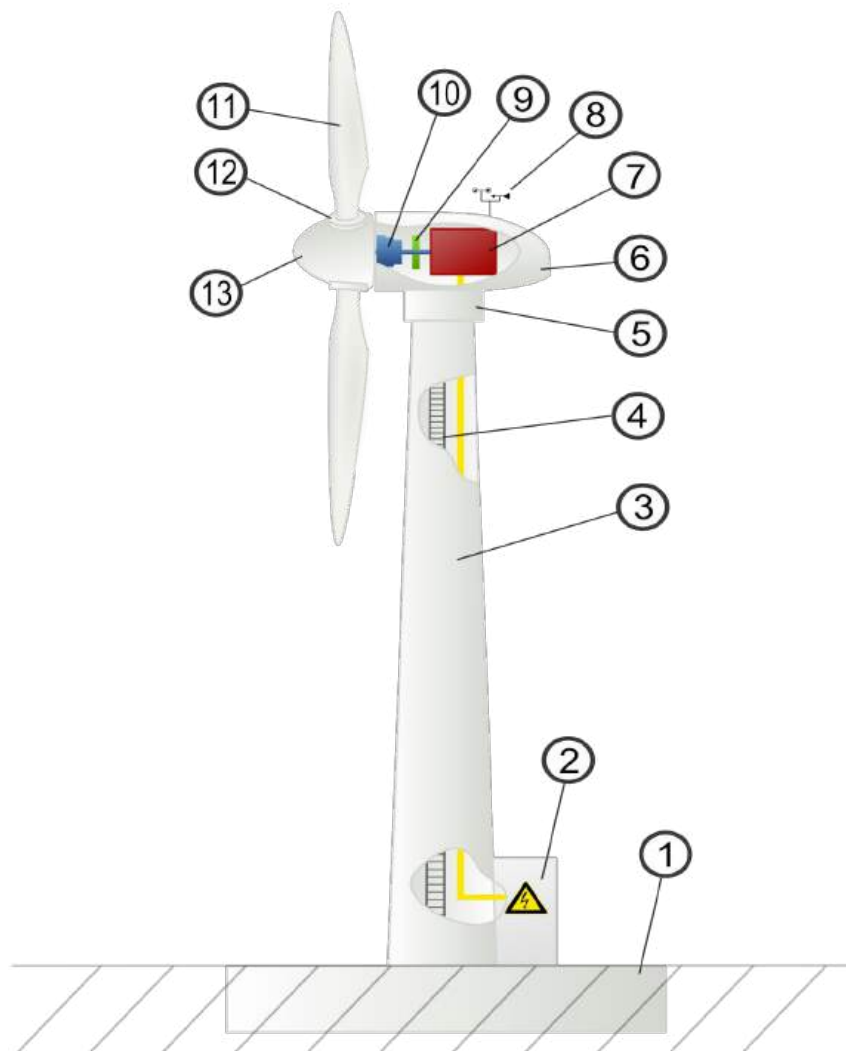
Substantsiya Ichki
kirish yo'llari / yer
osti kabellari

Shamol
turbinalari

ACWA
Power
Bash
500 MVt
ShES

Havo elektr
uzatish liniyasi
(HEUL)

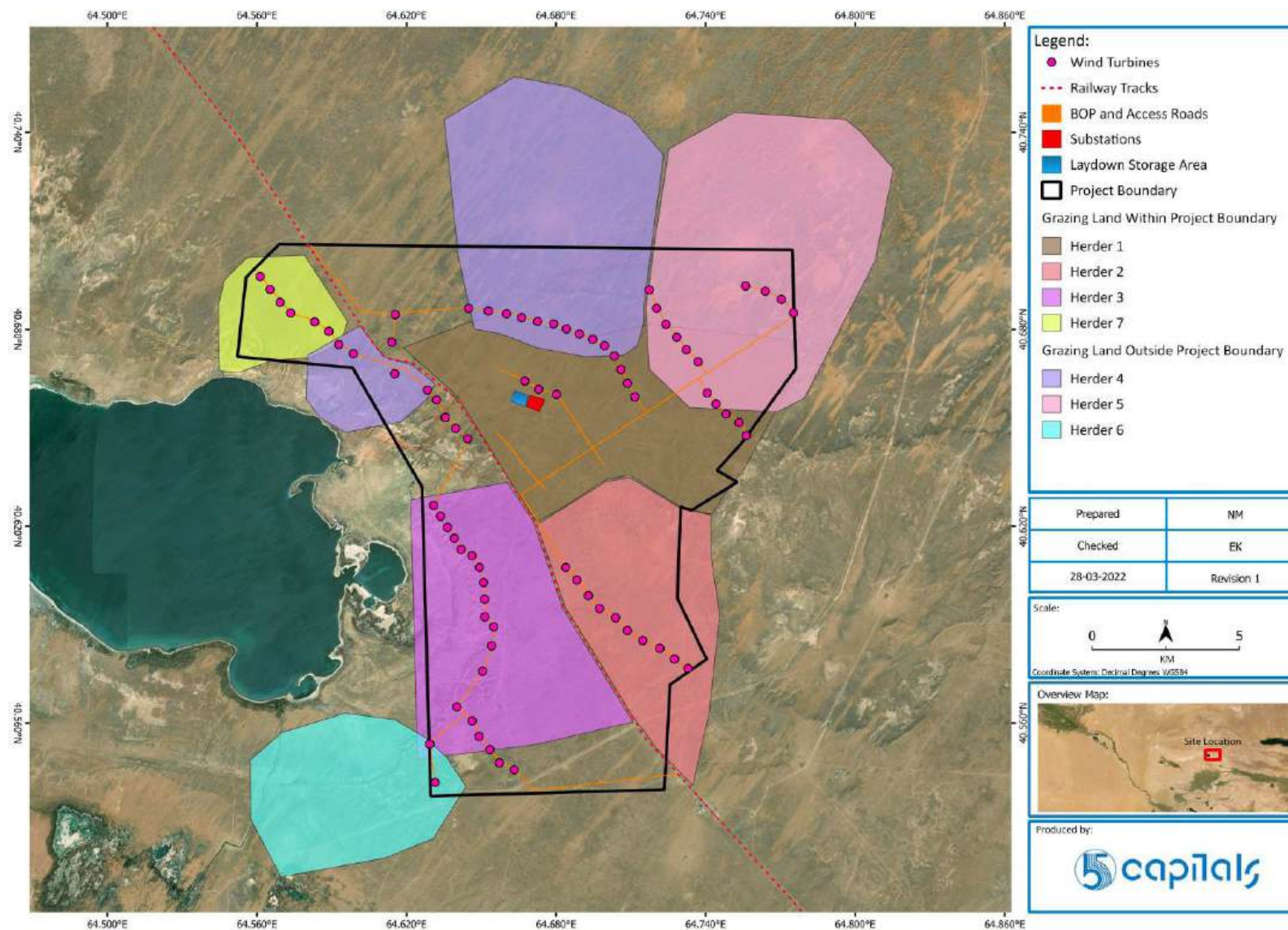
Shamol turbinasining sxematik tasviri



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.

YERDAN FOYDALANISH XARITASI



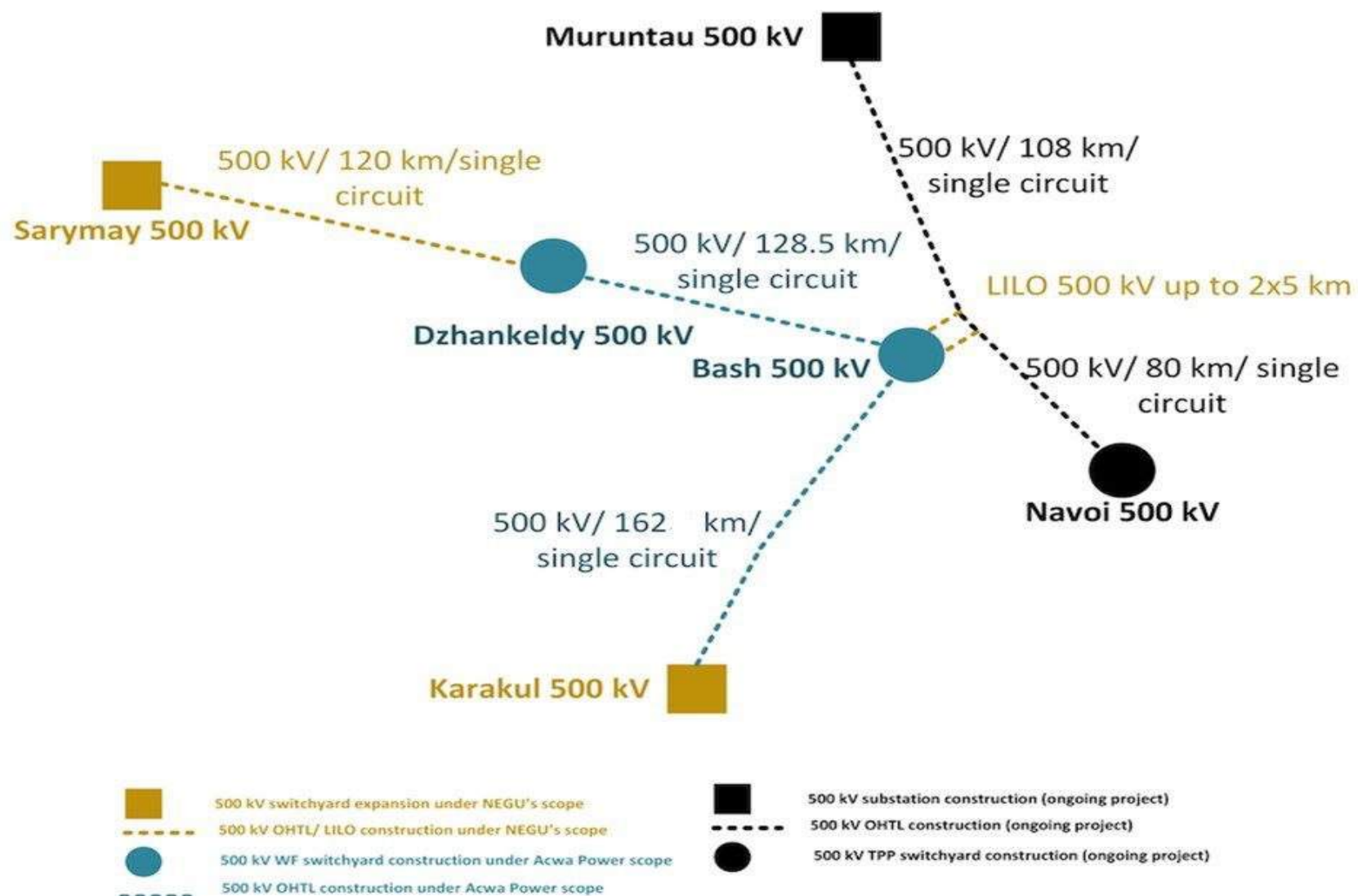
BASH-QORAKO'L HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV bir zanjirli havo uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi (6) tumanlari bo'ylab joylashgan:

- G'ijduvon tumani;
- Shofirkon tumani;
- Peshko' tumani;
- Romitan tumani;
- Jondor tumani;
- Qorako'l tumani.

BASH VA JOMKELDI 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 (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

SHAMOL TURBINALARI QANDAY O'RNATILADI?



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



Holati

I

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirning dastlabki bayonoti (PSEI)

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

II

Atrof-muhitga ta'sir bayonoti (SEI)

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

III

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

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 tuvaloq qushlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari
Qushlar bo'yicha izlanishlar	Bahor mavsumi izlanishlar
	Suv qushlari izlanishlari
	Yirtqich qushlarning uyalari izlanishlari
	Yoz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Kuz mavsumi izlanishlari
	Og'itma ko'lida bir kunlik suv qushlari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan izlanishlar
	Qish mavsumi qushlar izlanishlari

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ko'rshapalaklar monitoringi	
Shovqin	Qurilish davomidagi shovqin monitoringi
	Batafsil shovqin tadqiqotlari
Chorvadorlar bilan o'rkazilgan maslahatlashuvlar	
Tuproq analizi	
Og'itma ko'lidagi suv analizi	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy o'rganishlar	Ovqog'itma qishlog'idagi 36 ta xonadon
	Cho'lobod qishlog'idagi 6 ta xonadon
	Ko'klam qishlog'idagi 6 ta xonadon
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	
Milliy atrof-muhitni baholash doirasidagi jamoat eshittiruvlari	
Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash doirasidagi maslahatlashuvlar (loyiha maydonidagi)	
Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari	
HEUL bo'ylab o'tkazilgan ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar
	Qushlar monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Suv analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar jamoat eshittiruvlari
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi (HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan ta'sir ostidagilar uchun Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi)	

- **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 13 turi, shu jumladan yarasalarning 7 turi;
 - 1-darajali qushlarning 5 turi, 2-darajali qushlarning 13 turi va 3-darajali qushlarning 9 turini o'z ichiga olgan 27 ta qush turi;
 - 25 turdagi hasharotlar; va
 - Sudralib yuruvchilarning 8 turi.



ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish davomida)	Loyihaga ajratilgan 258,1 ga maydonning 1% dan kamrog'i yashash joylarining yo'qolishi, kirish yo'llari, bog'lovchi inshootlar, turbinalar poydevori, podstansiya va boshqalarni qurish hisobiga sodir bo'ladi.	- 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)	Qushlar va yarasalarning shamol turbinalari bilan to'qnashuvi	- Shamol turbinalarini yirtqich qushlarning uyasini qo'llab-quvvatlaydigan Ayagitma ko'li va qoyalalar kabi ekologik jihatdan sezgir hududlardan uzoqroqqa joylashtirish. - Chorvachilikni boshqarish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu loyiha maydonidan tana go'shtini tozalashni o'z ichiga oladi (barcha chorvadorlar va "Ko'kcha" MChJ bilan maslahatlashgan holda) tulporlar faoliyatini va 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, turbinalar va shakli yoki rangi o'rnatilishi loyihaga yaqin joylashgan retseptorlarga vizual kirishga olib keladi. (Loyiha Ko'klam qishlog'idan 1,6 km, Oyoqog'itma qishlog'idan 6 km va Cho'lobod qishlog'idan 10 km uzoqlikda joylashgan. Loyiha chegaralarida tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar ham bor)	- 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 (Kuklam qishlog'i) 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 oshirish.
Shovqin (Amaliy bosqich davomida)	Shamol turbinalarining ishlash bosqichidagi shovqin. Bu shamol stansiyasi yaqinidagi qishloqlar uchun dargumon va loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlar uchun mo'tadildan mayorgacha 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 saytidan foydalanadigan retseptorlarga va qo'shni jamoalarga 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. Pichoq aylanayotganda, soyalar bir xil nuqtadan o'tib, "soya miltillashi" deb nomlanuvchi effektni keltirib chiqaradi. - Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarga ta'sir kichik yoki o'rtacha darajada bo'ladi.	- Loyihaga oid ko'chirish bo'yicha harakatlar rejasiga muvofiq loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarni ko'chirish. - Shikoyatni ko'rib chiqish mexanizmi loyiha hududidagi barcha retseptorlar va loyiha maydoniga yaqin joyda yashovchi jamoalar 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 - Voyaga etmaganlar uchun ta'siri 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. - Chiqindilarni ajratish rejasini amalga oshirish, bu chiqindilarni ajratish, litsenzyalangan 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 choralari 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 ashyolarga ta'siri. - Noma'lum arxeologik resurslarga tasodifiy zarar. Loyiha hududida ma'lum arxeologik joylar mavjud. Ta'siri kichik va o'rtacha bo'lishi kutilmoqda.	• Turbinalar, kabel yo'llari, yo'llar va boshqalarni joylashtirish madaniy meros agentligi tomonidan o'rnatilgan bufer zonalarga mos keladi. • 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 munosabatlar minimallashtiriladi.
Arxeologiya va madaniy meros (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	-	• Operatsion bosqich arxeologiyaga boshqa 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 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 jamoalar bilan xavfsizlik bo'yicha tushuntirish kampaniyalari. - Mavjud kirish yo'llaridan foydalangan holda jamoalar va erdan 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	- Erdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Vaqtinchalik ta'sirlar qurilishning 2 yili davomida saytga kirish cheklovlarini o'z ichiga oladi. - Shamol stansiyasini qurish natijasida yuzaga keladigan doimiy er ta'siri mavjud bo'lgan yaylov maydonlarining atigi 0,059% ni tashkil qiladi. - Ishlash bosqichida o'tlash mumkin bo'ladi, ammo shamol turbinalarigacha bo'lgan 1 km sog'liqni saqlash zonasida aholi punktlarini o'rnatish 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.	• Ijrochi mahalliy ma'muriyat va Ko'klam, Ayakagitma va Chulobod qishloqlaridagi mahalla rahbarlari bilan mahalliy ishchilarni ishga joylashtirish bo'yicha maslahatlashishi shart. • ACWA Power va Pudratchi mahalliy hamjamiyatlarni ish e'loni va ariza berish jarayoni haqida xabardor qiladi. • Loyihaning qurilish bosqichida ishchilar har qanday shikoyat va tashvishlarni bildirishlari uchun ishchilarning shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etish.

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 shikoyat qilish mexanizmini joriy etish, shunda ishchilar loyihaning operatsion bosqichida har qanday shikoyat yoki tashvishlarni yuborishlari mumkin.
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 Xavfsizlik xavfini baholashni 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 mexanizmiga kirish.
Jamiyat salomatligi va xavfsizligi (Operatsion bosqich davomida)	- Muz otish bilan bog'liq xavflar - qish oylarida qor va muz pichoq ustida hosil bo'lib, to'satdan ogohlantirishsiz havoga ko'tariladi. - Muz turbinaga yaqin turgan odamga ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin.	• Shamol turbinalarining dizayni pichoqni va muzni otish uchun 50 mm dan ortiq masofani ta'minlaydi. • Pichoqlarga muz detektorlarini o'rnatish orqali boshqariladi. • Shamol stansiyasi bo'ylab ogohlantiruvchi belgilar o'rnatiladi. • Shikoyat mexanizmiga kirish.

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 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 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 yoki qasos olish va ta'qib qilishning har qanday ko'rinishiga toqatsizlik. • 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. • Har qanday holat haqida xabar berganlarga qasos olish va ta'qib qilish bo'lmaydi. • 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	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. • Elektr uzatish infratuzilmasini modernizatsiya qilish (ya'ni, Qorako'l podstantsiyasini modernizatsiya 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 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy masalalar bo'yicha guruh rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Gulchehra Nematullayeva – ijtimoiy masalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@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
Oyoqog'itma qishlog'i	Mahalliy maktab № Direktor o'rinbosari: Jamolo Abduhodi
Ko'klam qishlog'i	Qishloq kichik do'konida
Cho'lobod qishlog'i	Qishloq vakili: Nurbanov Nag'ashbay.
Loyiha hududidagi chorvadorlar	Hisobotlar bilan chorvdor Khamroyev Farhodning vaqtinchalik yashash binosida tanishish mumkin
Loyiha maydoniga kirish yo'li bo'ylab qabul qiluvchilar	Bash ShES yaqinidagi temir yo'l stantsiyasi
G'ijduvon hokimligi	Mahallla qo'mitasi idoralarida

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!

OHTL PRESENTATION



**BASH 500 MW WIND FARM
BASH-KARAKUL
500 kV
SINGLE CIRCUIT
OHTL**

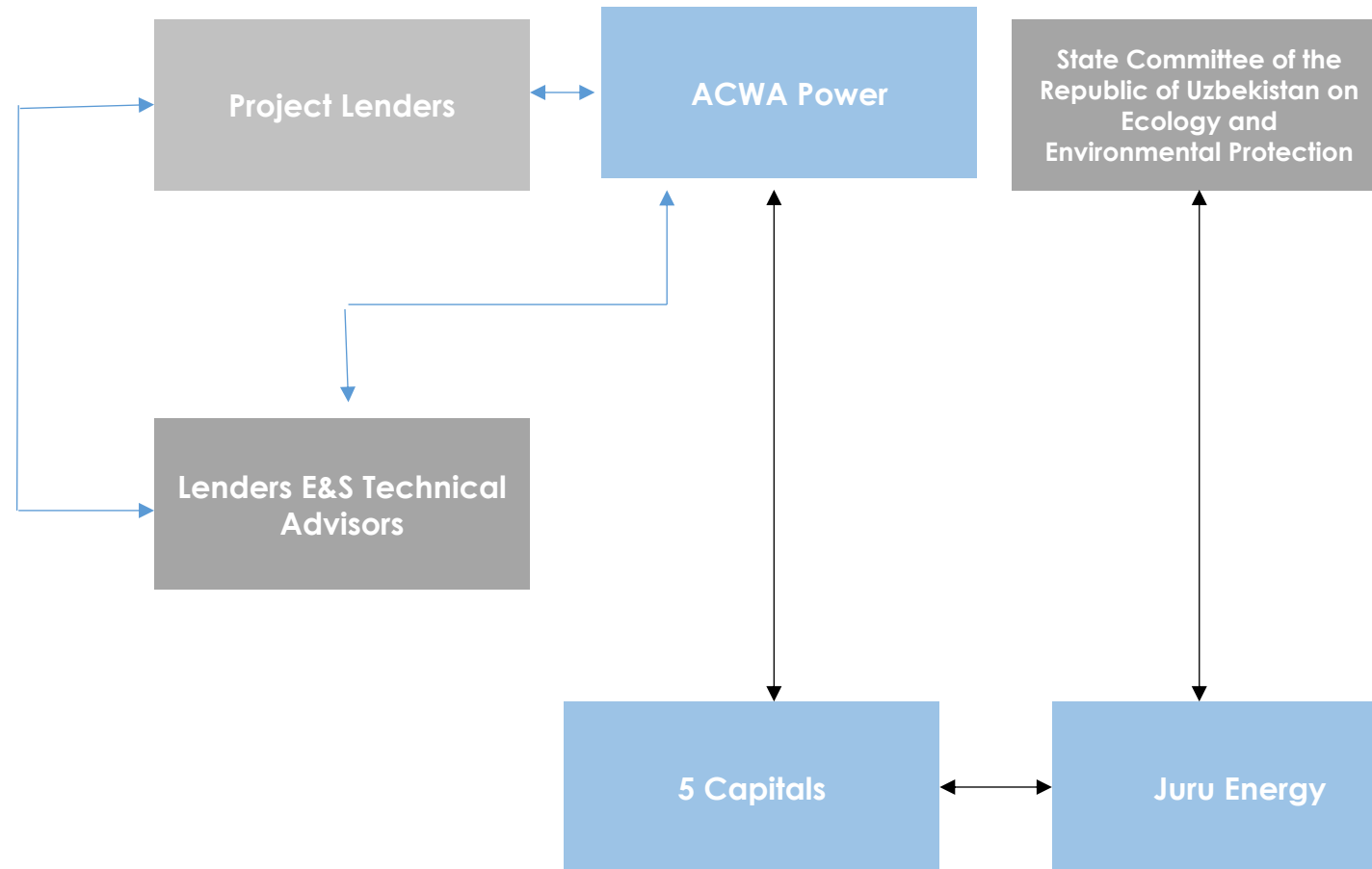


June 2022

- To publicly disclose the results of detailed Environmental & 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 & 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.



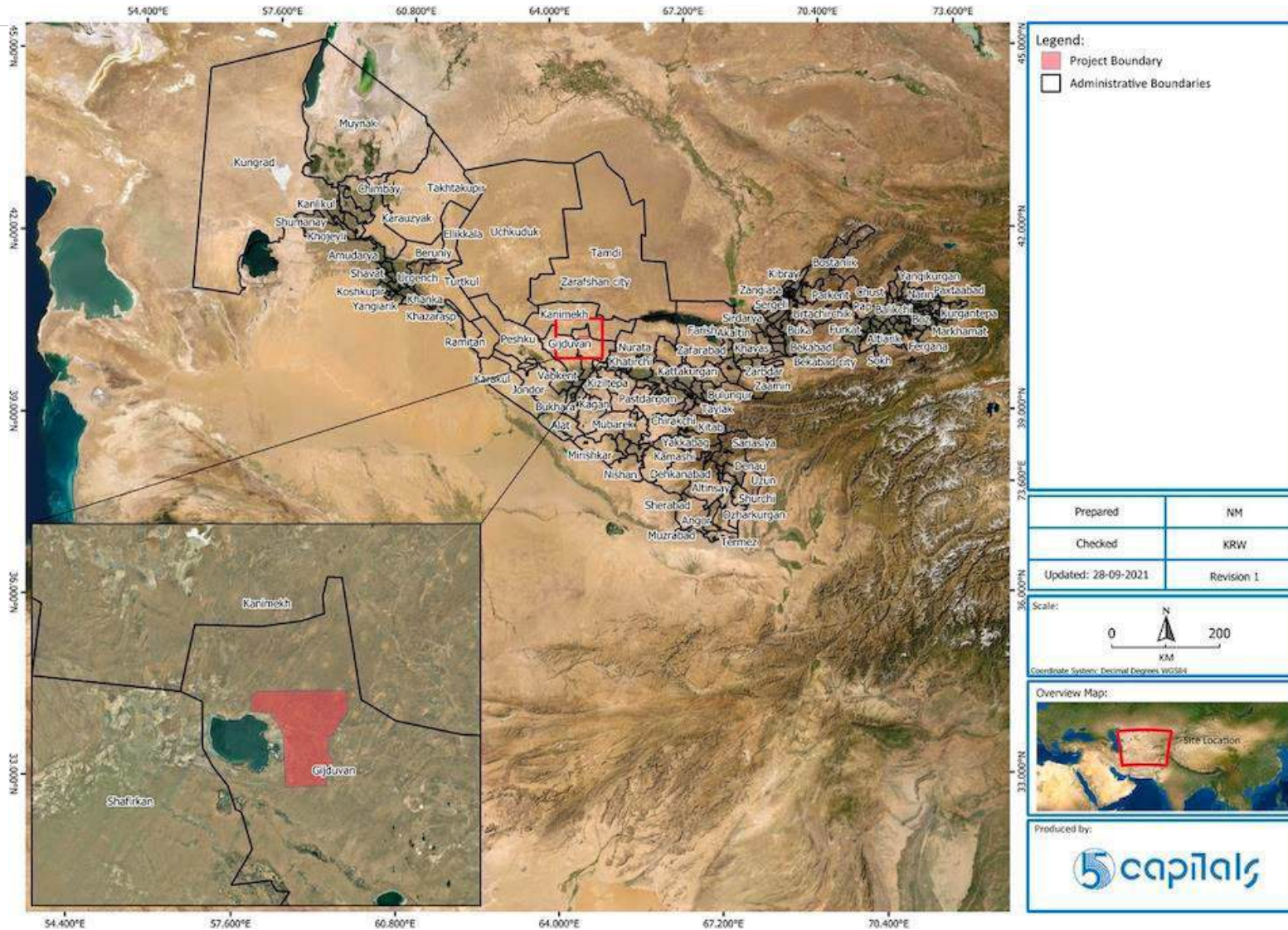
PROJECT TEAM



KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

PROJECT TITLE	Bash 500MW Wind Farm
LOCATION	Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region - Uzbekistan
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA POWER BASH 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

285.1 hectares.

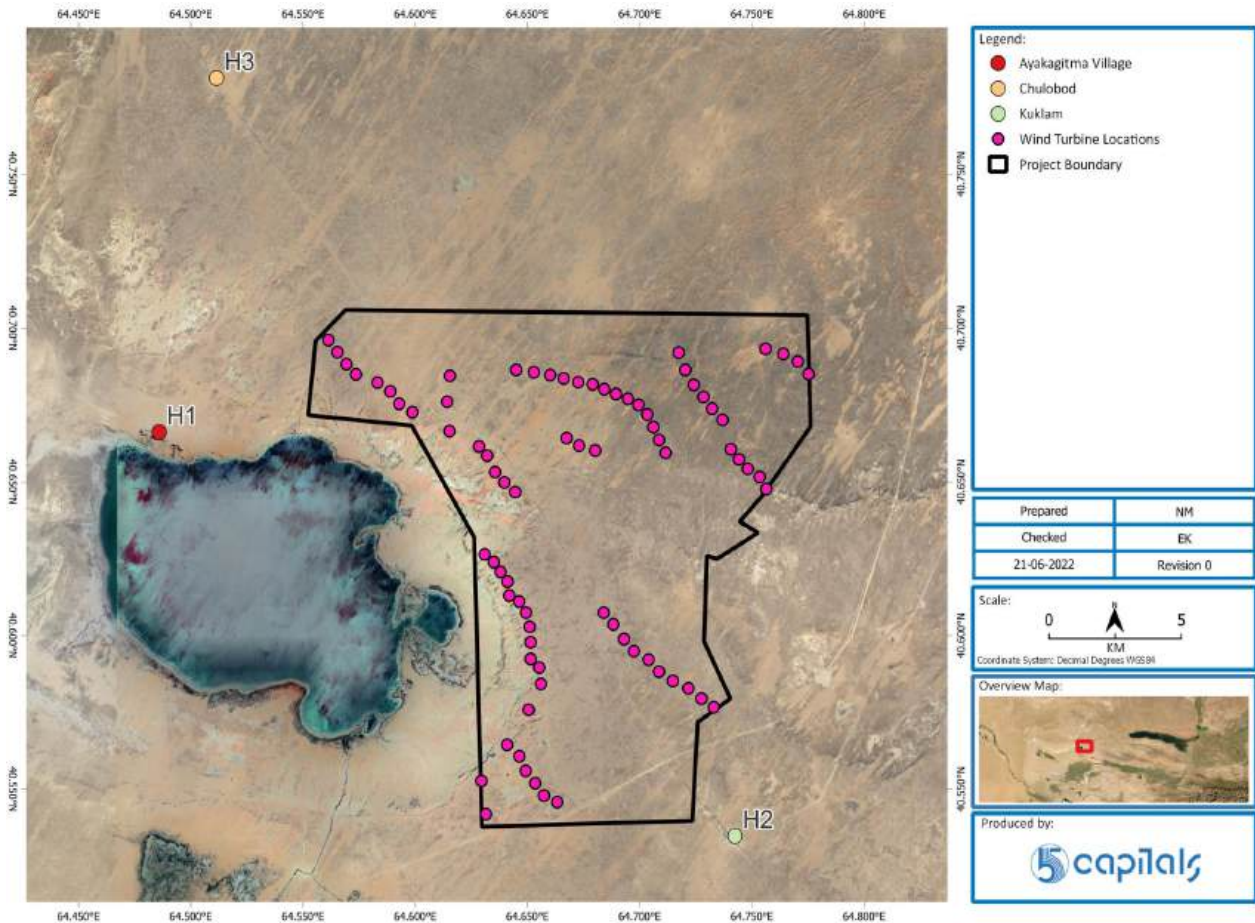
Allocated Land

The 500MW Wind Farm is located in Kyzylkum desert, Gijduvon district, Bukhara region of Uzbekistan.

Boundaries

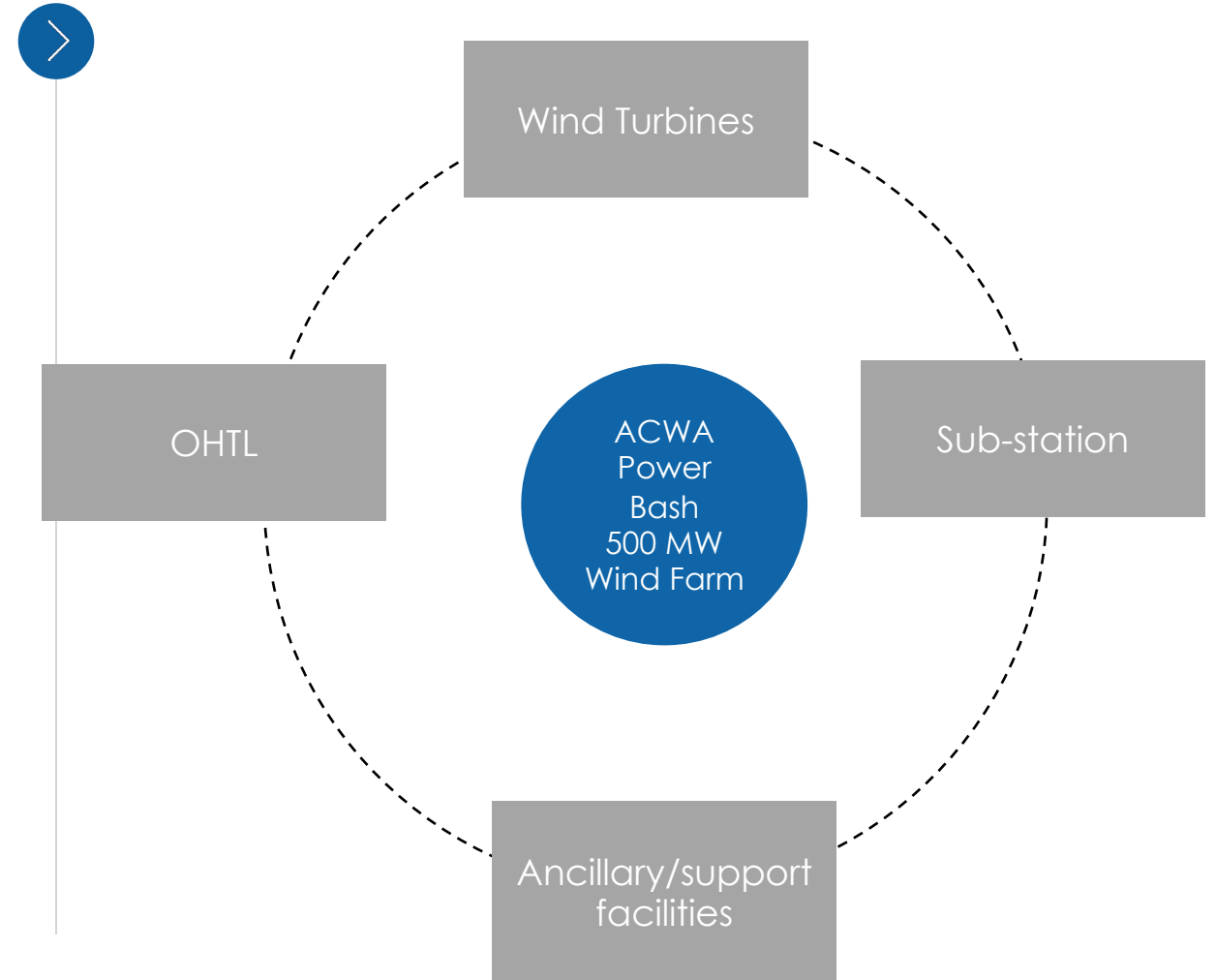
- Lake Ayakagitma located 0.5km east;
- A fuel storage facility located approximately 1.5km south-east;
- Navoi district approx. 2km to north.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION



- Under Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No.5003 dated on 23.02.2021 "On measures for realisation of 500 MW Wind Farm in Gijduvan district", FE'ACWA Power Bash 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 Gijduvon district of Bukhara region.

COMPONENTS OF THE PROJECT



BASH-KARAKUL 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 shared between ACWA Power's Bash 500MW Wind Farm and the ACWA Power Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm.
- The alignment of the Bash-Karakul 162 km OHTL has been approved by JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) and will connect to an existing substation in Karakul.
- The construction of the OHTL will be undertaken by ACWA Power and the operation will be under NEGU.

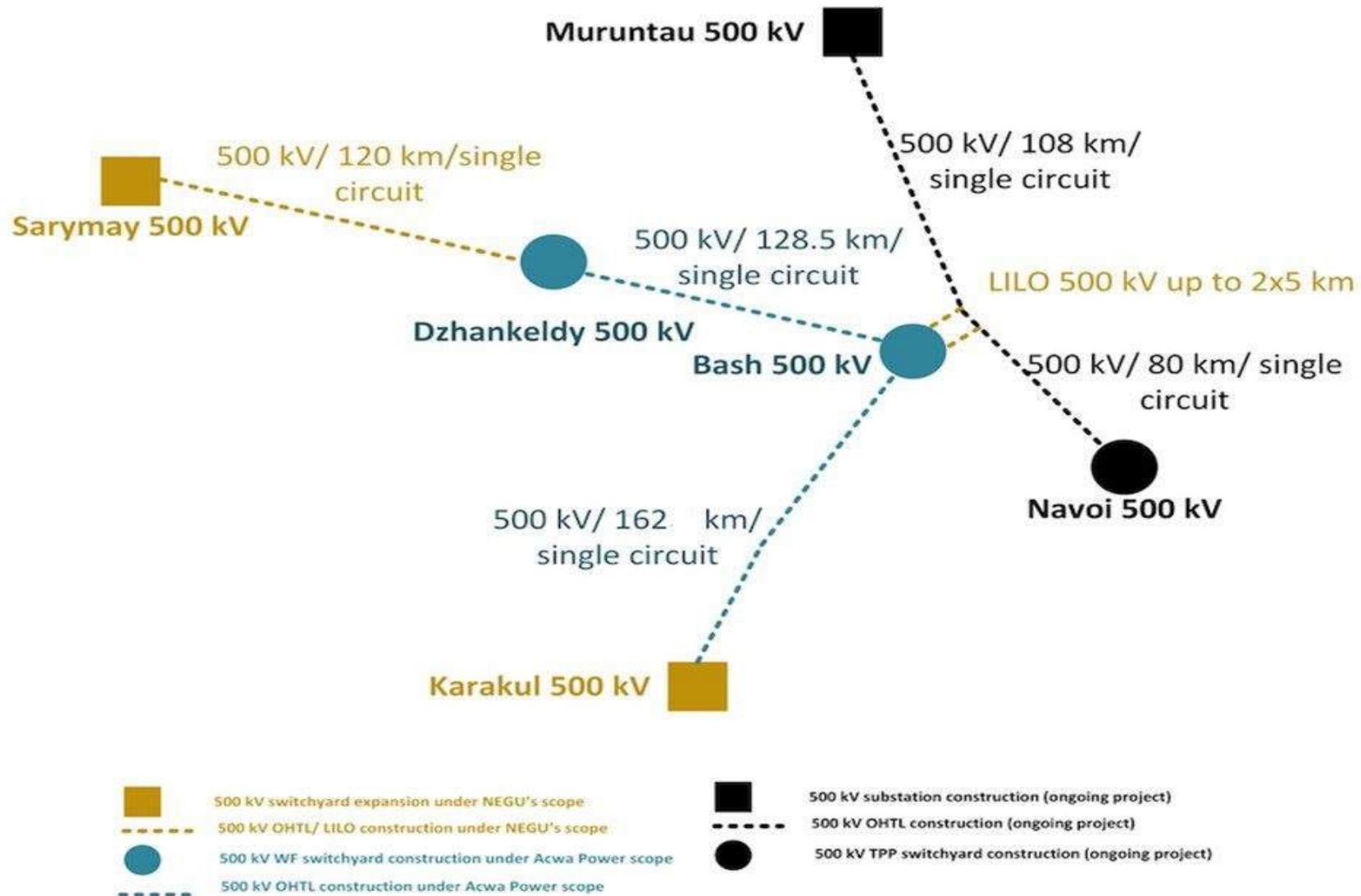
BASH-KARAKUL OHTL ROUTE



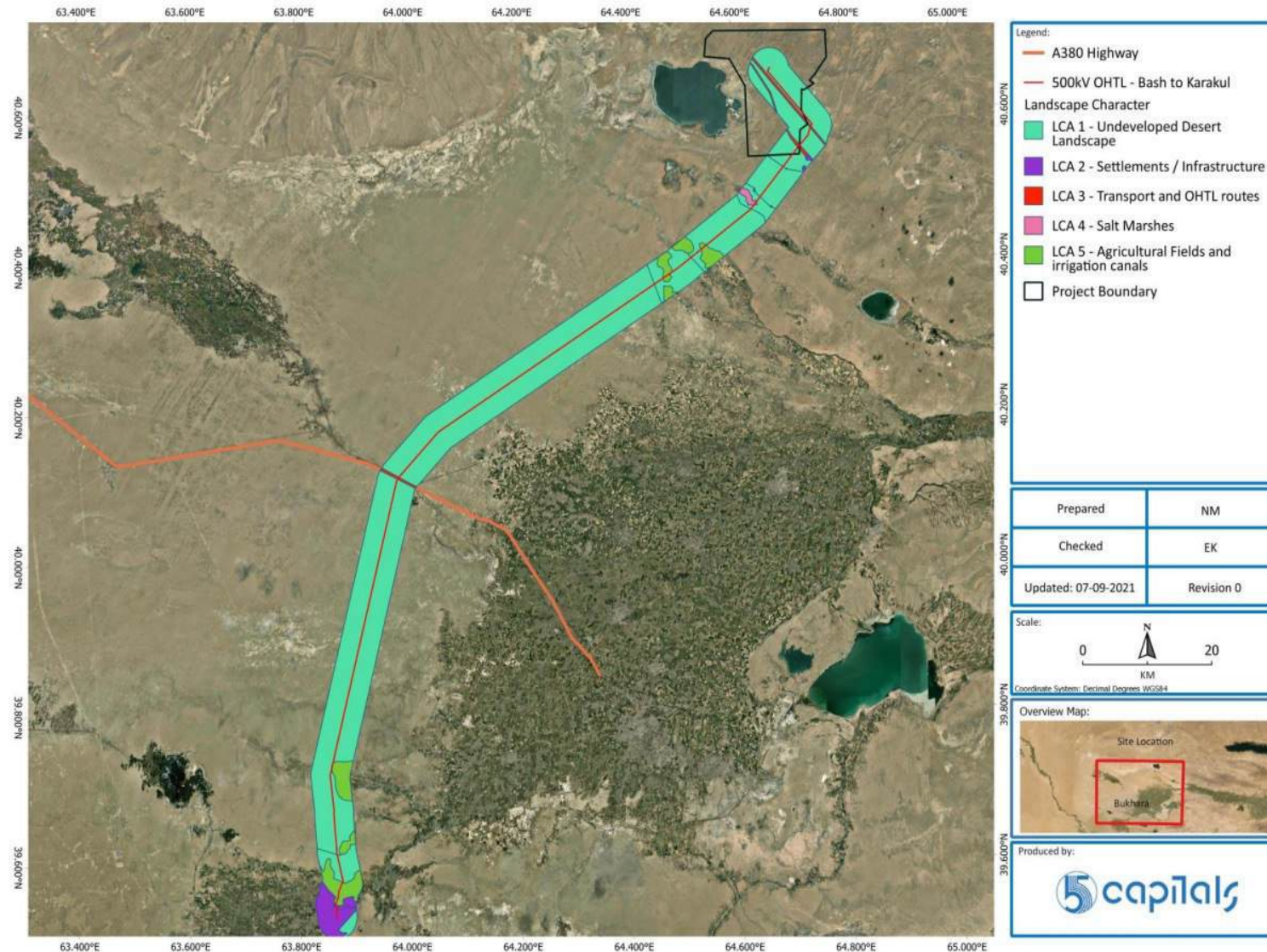
Bash-Karakul 500 kV single circuit OHTL lies along the following districts of Bukhara region:

- Gijduvon district;
- Shofirkon district;
- Peshku district;
- Romitan district;
- Jondor district;
- Karakul district.

GRID INTERCONNECTION FOR BASH & DZHANKLEDY



OHTL LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

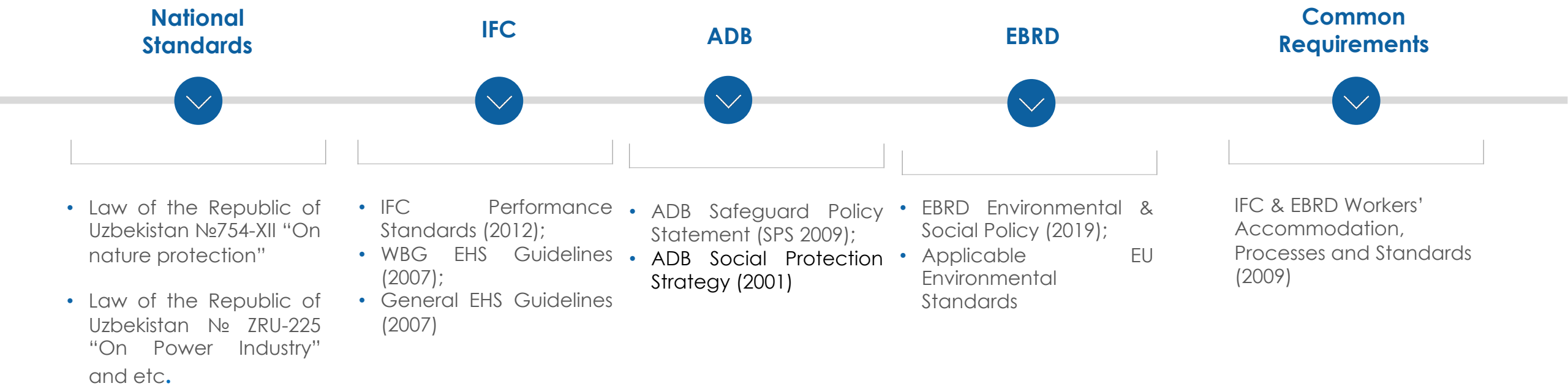


50m on each side of the OHTL alignment.

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



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	
Overhead Transmission Line	
Ecology Surveys along OHTL	Reconnaissance Survey
	Flora survey
	Reptile survey
	Invertebrates
	Mammals
	Bird Monitoring
Soil Survey	
Landscape Survey	
Archaeological Survey Walkover	
Water Sampling	
Socio-economic Surveys	
Stakeholder Consultations	Interest Based Stakeholders
	Public Consultations
Resettlement Action Plan	
Resettlement Action Plan (Livelihood restoration for PAPs along the OHTL)	

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.	• 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 & permanent impact on land users who include 7 farmers, 5 herders and 4 commercial entities. - Permanent land impact will be from the location of OHTL towers. Land use activities such as farming (with limitation to type of crops/trees that can be grown under the OHTL) and grazing will be possible during the operational phase of the OHTL.	• Physical & economic displacement of herders, farmers and commercial entities with structures within the alignment will be managed through compensation of impacted assets. • Compensation & resettlement 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 with structures along the 30m buffer will be resettled & provided with information on 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 Bash 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 (i.e., upgrading of the Kurakul sub-station). • 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 Umida Rozumbetova – Acting Head of E&S Practice Group	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	10A, Chust Str., Tashkent, 100077, Uzbekistan
Juru Energy Gulchekhra Nematullayeva – Social Specialist	Email: g.nematullaeva@juruenergy.com Work: +998 712020440	

PUBLIC INFORMATION AVAILABILITY



INFORMATION AVAILABLE TODAY (MUNICIPALITY/COMMUNITY)

- **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
Shofirkon municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Peshku municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Jondor municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Romitan municipality	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Karakul municipalities	Foreign Trade and Investment department
Herders along OHTL (4 herders)	Herder Sulaymonov Sobir
Farmers along OHTL (farmers 7)	Maxsud Rajaov: Mardon farm manager
Commercial entities (6 entities and workers)	Tilavova Zarnigor's manager Kumush Kalava LLC
Local market in Karakul	Karakul district shopping center: Director of shopping center.
Bukhara regional department of Sericulture Committee on Wool Industry (SWID)	SWID department

Thank you for your attention!



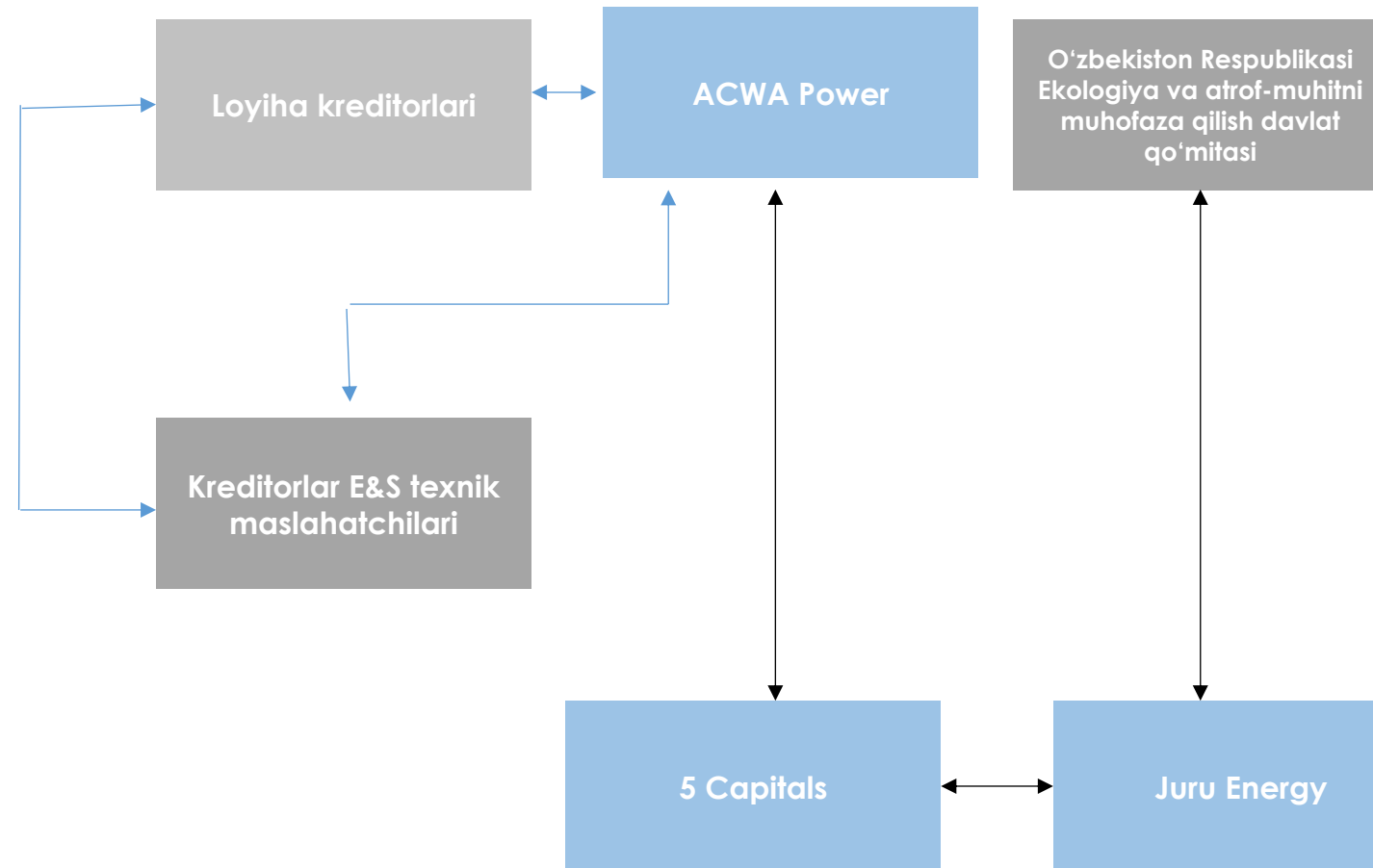
**BASH 500 MVT SHAMOL
ELEKTR STANSIYASI
(BASH-QORAKO'L 500 kV
BIR ZANJIRLI ELEKTR
UZATISH LINIYASINI)**



2022 yil iyun

- Oxirgi 2 yil ichida Bash 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.

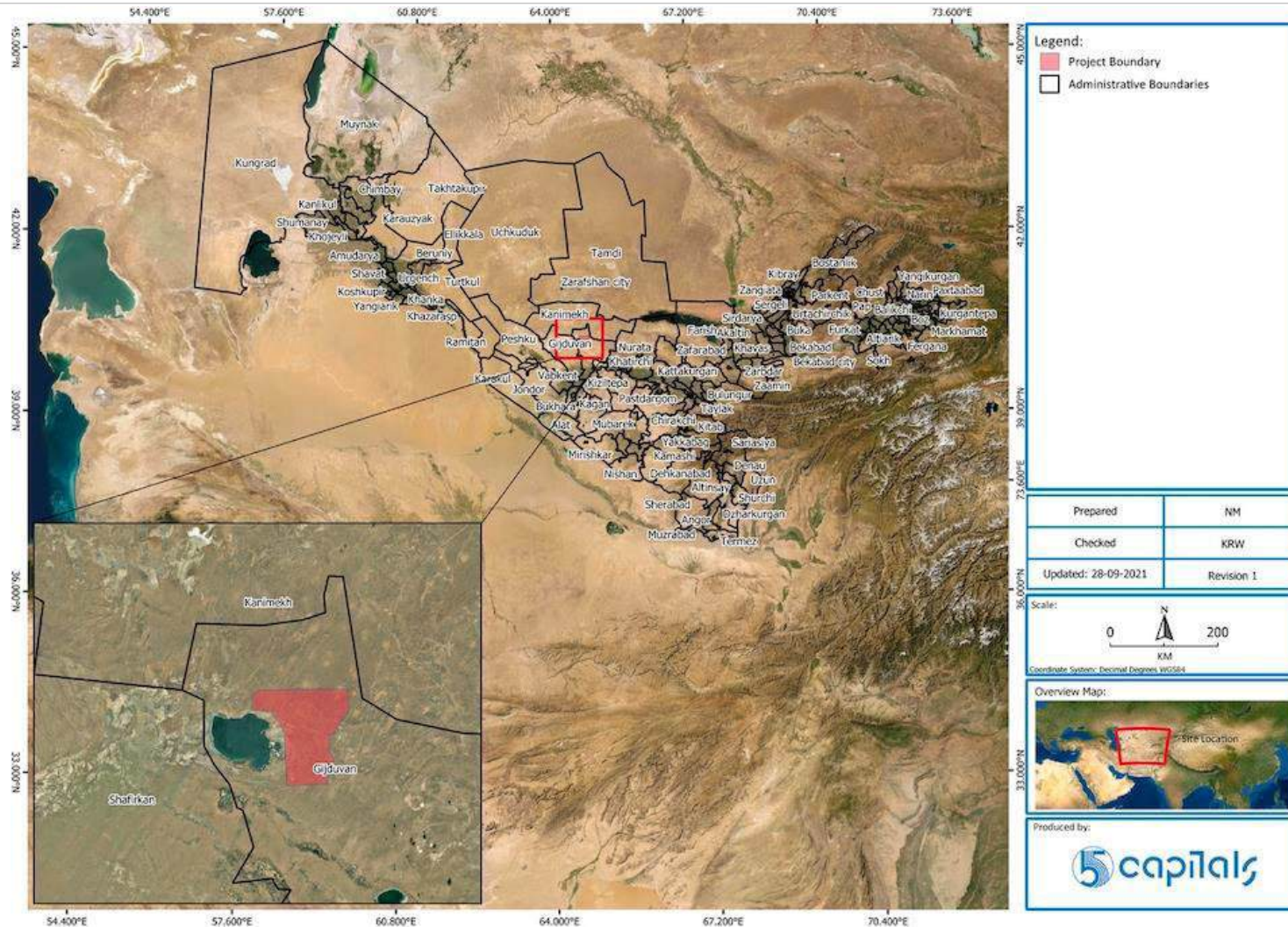
LOYIHA GURUHI



Loyihaning asosiy ma'lumotlari

LOYIHA NOMI	Bash 500 MVt shamol elektr stansiyasi
JOYLASHUVI	Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon tumani - O'zbekiston
LOYIHANI ISHLAB CHIQUVCHI	ACWA Power
LOYIHA KOMPANIYASI	ACWA POWER BASH 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: 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

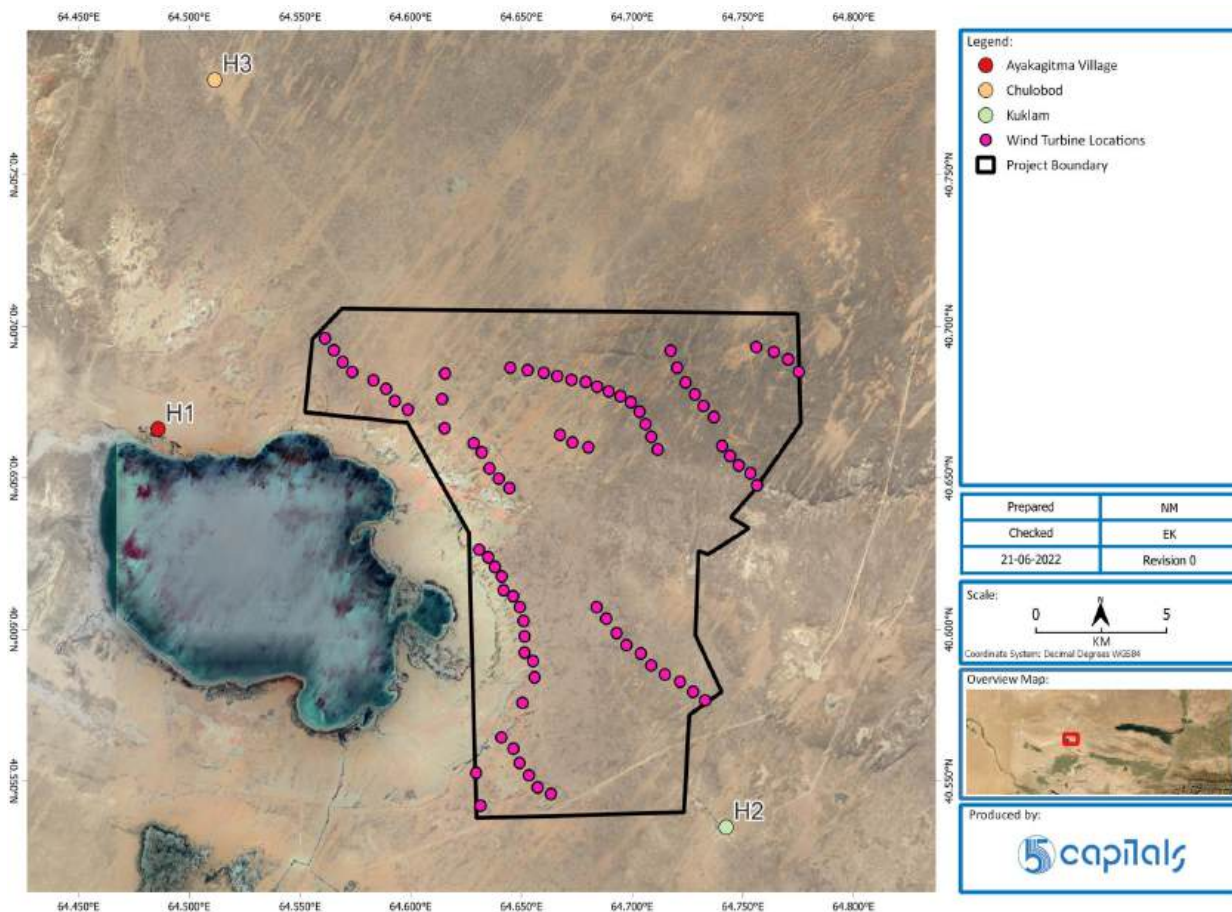
285.1 gektar

Ajratilgan yer

500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi O'zbekistonning Buxoro viloyati, G'ijduvon tumani, Qizilqum cho'lida joylashgan.

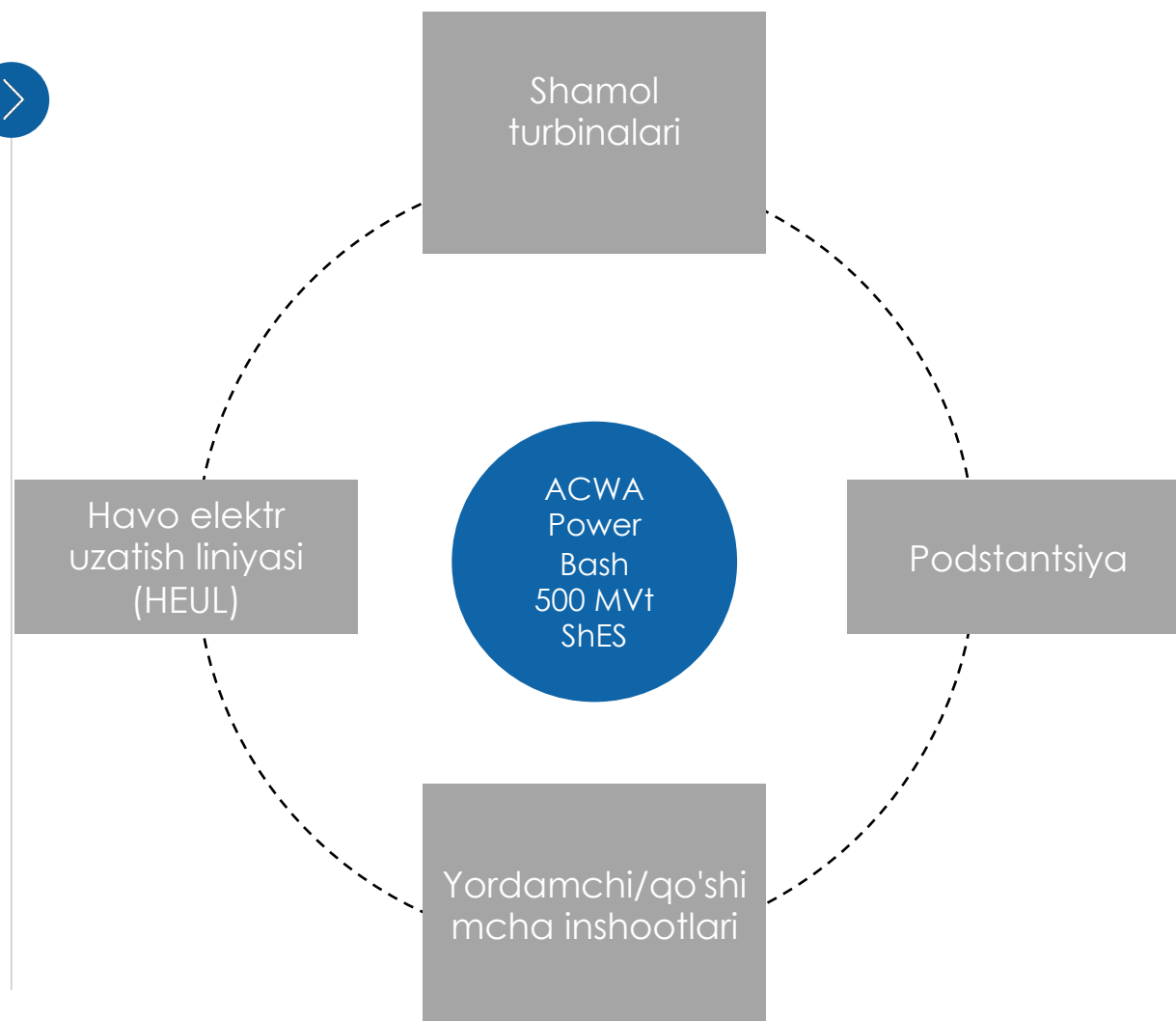
Chegaradoshligi:

- Sharqdan 0,5 km uzoqlikda Og'itma ko'li;
- Janubiy-sharqdan taxminan 1.5 km uzoqlikda Yonilg'i saqlash ombori;
- Shimoldan 2 km uzoqlikda Navoiy viloyati bilan chegaradosh;



- O'zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 23.02.2021 yildagi "G'ijduvon tumanida 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stansiyasi loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to'g'risida"gi 5003-son qarori asosida XK "ACWA Power Bash Wind" MChJ (Toshkent sh.) 25 yillik muddatga "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ bilan elektr energiyasini sotib olish shartnomasini tuzdi. Ushbu shartnoma 2021-yil 24-yanvarda Buxoro viloyati G'ijduvon 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 Bash" 500 MVt Shamol Elektr stansiyasi va "ACWA Power Dzhankeldy" 500 MV Shamol Elektr stansiyasi o'rtasida taqsimlanadi.
- 162 km uzunlikdagi Bash-Karako'l elektr uzatish liniyasi "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ (O'MET) tomonidan tasdiqlandi va Qorako'ldagi mavjud podstansiyaga ulanadi.
- Elektr uzatish liniyasini (HEUL) qurilishi ACWA Power tomonidan amalga oshiriladi va "O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmoqlari" AJ tomonidan boshqariladi.

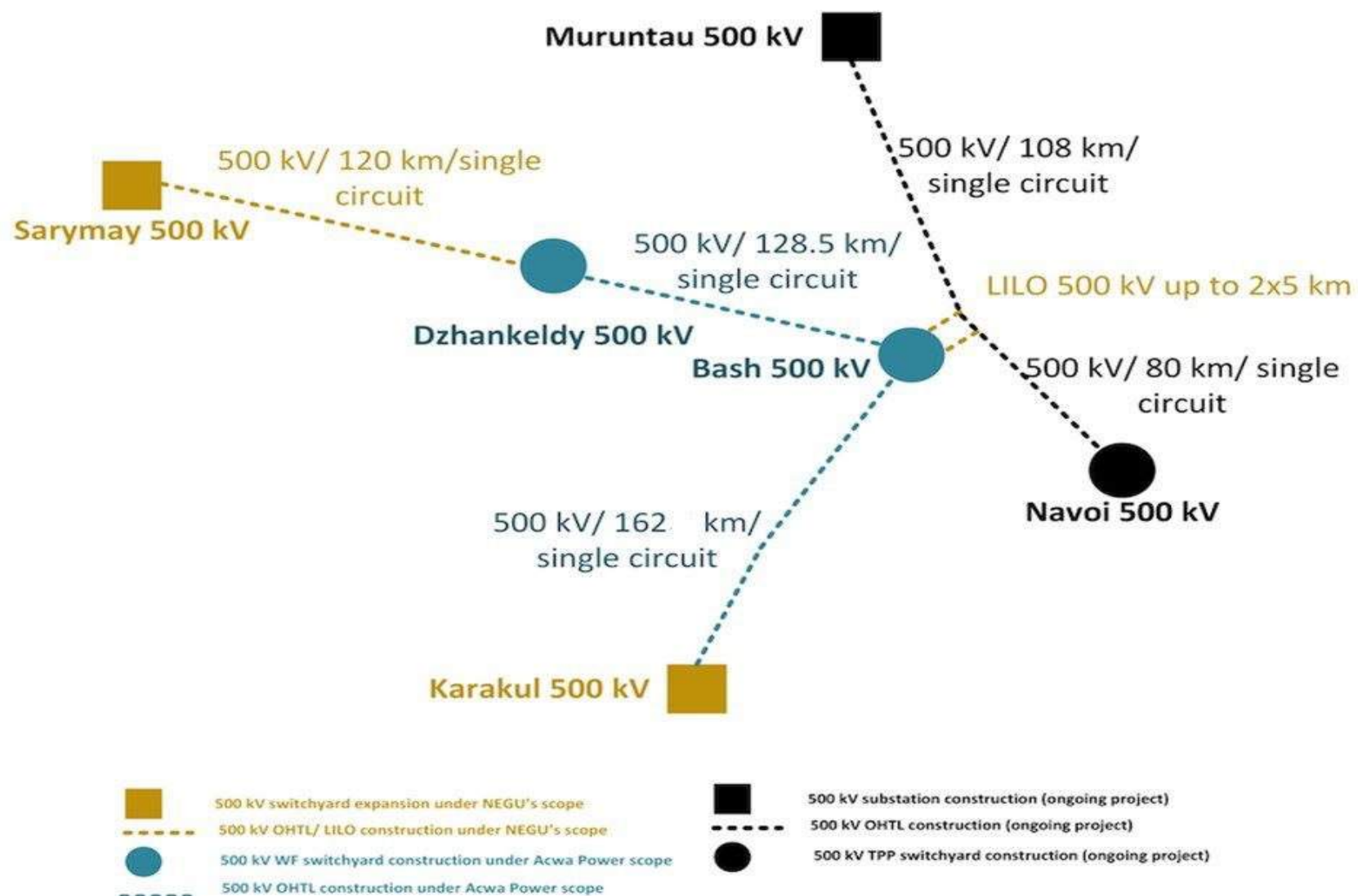
BASH-QORAKO'L HAVO ELEKTR UZATISH LINIYASI YO'LI



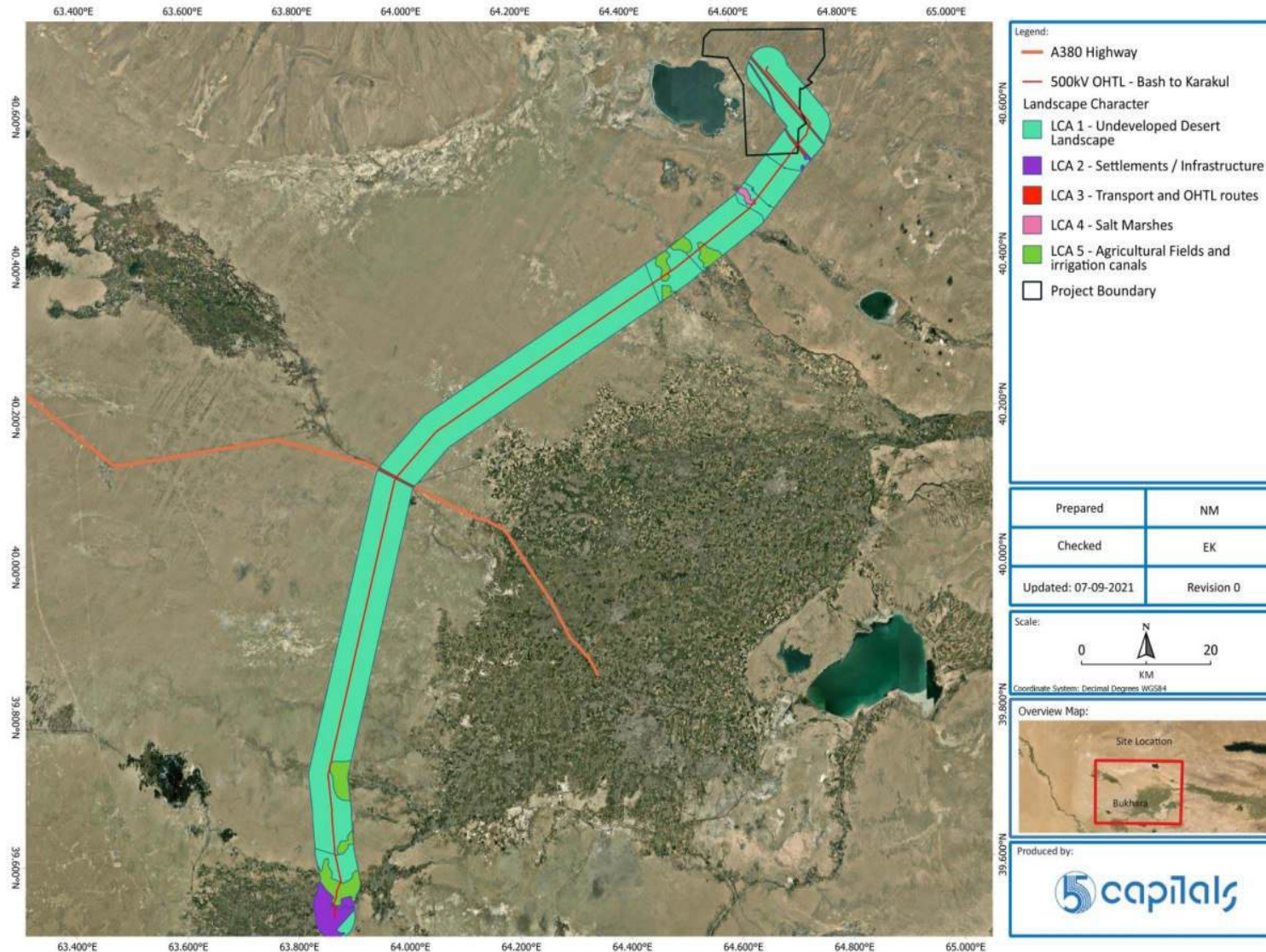
Bash-Qorako'l 500 kV bir zanjirli elektr uzatish liniyasi, Buxoro viloyatining quyidagi tumanlari bo'ylab joylashadi:

- G'ijduvon tumani;
- Shofirkon tumani;
- Peshko' tumani;
- Romitan tumani;
- Jondor tumani;
- Qorako'l 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 (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
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)

Loyiha maydonidagi o'rganishlar	
Havo elektr uzalish liniyalari	
HEUL bo'ylab o'tkazilgan ekologik tadqiqotlar	Dastlabki izlanish ishlari
	Flora
	Reptiliyalar
	Umurtqasizlar
	Sut emizuvchilar
	Qushlar monitoringi
Tuproq analizi	
Landshaft o'rganish ishlari	
Arxeologik izlanishlar	
Suv analizi	
Ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy izlanishlar	
Manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashuvlar	Manfaatdor tomonlar
	Jamoat eshittiruv
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi	
Ko'chirish uchun harakatlar rejasi (HEUL bo'ylab joylashgan ta'sir ostidagilar uchun Turmush tarzini tiklash rejasi)	

ATROF-MUHITGA ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIR

Aspekt	Ta'sir	Yumshatish/Boshqaruv chora -tadbirlari
Biologik xilma-xillik (Qurilish)	Yerga ta'sir qilish va havoelektr uzatish liniyasi minoralari bo'ylab joylashgan yashash muhitini yo'qotish bilan bog'liq yashash joylarining yo'qotilishi. Bu minora joylashgan joylar bilan cheklanishi kutilmoqda.	- 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	- 7 ta fermer, 5 ta chorvador va 4 ta tijorat subyektini o'z ichiga olgan yerdan foydalanuvchilarga vaqtinchalik va doimiy ta'sir. - Doimiy quruqlik ta'siri havo uzatish liniyasi (HEUL) minoralari joylashgan joydan bo'ladi. Dehqonchilik (ekinlar/daraxtlar turi bilan cheklangan holda) va yaylovlar kabi yerdan foydalanish, masalan, havo uzatish liniyasining (HEUL) foydalanish bosqichida mumkin bo'ladi.	• Loyiha hududidagi tuzilmalari bo'lgan chorvadorlarning jismoniy va iqtisodiy ko'chishi ta'sirlangan aktivlar uchun kompensatsiya to'lash va tegishli muqobil yerlarni taqdim etish orqali boshqariladi. • Kompensatsiya va ko'chirish 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 foydalanuvchilar ko'chiriladi va elektr va magnit maydon (EMF) risklari 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 Bash 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.

ASOSIY POTENSIAL TA'SIRLAR

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 Umida Rozumbetova – Ijtimoiy va iqtisodiy masalalar bo'yicha guruh rahbari	Email: u.rozumbetova@juruenergy.com Ish telefoni: +998 712020440	100077, O'zbekiston, Toshkent, Chust ko'chasi, 10A
Juru Energy Gulchehra Nematullayeva – ijtimoiymasalalar bo'yicha mutaxassis	Email: g.nematullaeva@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'ijduvon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Shofirkon tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Peshko' tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Jondor tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Romitan tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
Qorako'l tuman hokimligi	Tashqi savdo va investitsiyalar boshqarmasi
HEUL bo'ylab chorvadorlar (4 cho'pon)	Chorvachi Sulaymonov Sobir
HEUL bo'ylab fermerlar (fermerlar 7)	Maxsud Rajabov: "Mardon" fermer xo'jaligi rahbari
Tijorat tashkilotlari (6 ta korxona va ishchilar)	Tilavova Zarnigor boshqaruvchisi "Kumush Kalava" MChJ
Qorako'l tumanidagi mahalliy bozor	Qorako'l tumani savdo majmuasi: Savdo majmuasi direktori.
Jun sanoati bo'yicha pillachilik Komiteti Buxoro viloyat bo'limi	Qorako'lchilikni rivojlantirish boshqarmasi

E'tiboringiz uchun tashakkur!