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**Zarafshan Wind Farm**

**Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)**

**02 March 2022**

**Technical Report**



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## Amendment Record

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B3	22/09/2021	Minor updates to address Lenders' comments	Client issue
B4	29/09/2021	Minor updates to address Client comments	Client issue
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B6	09/02/2022	Minor updates to address Client comments	Client issue
B7	02/03/2022	Minor updates to address Lenders' comments	Client issue

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## Glossary

Abbreviation	Definition
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AOI	Area of Influence
AMP	Adaptive Monitoring Plan
CAA	Civil Aviation Authority
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
CLM	Community Liaison Manager
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EP	Equator Principles
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, Construction
ESAP	Environmental and Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications
IBA	Important Bird Area
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
IUCN	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MW	Megawatt
NSR	Noise Sensitive Receptor
OHL	Overhead line
OVOS	National EIA process
PR	Performance Requirement
PS	Performance Standard
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
TMP	Transport Management Plan
ToR	Terms of Reference
UZCAA	Uzbekistan Civil Aviation Administration
VEC	Valued Environmental Components
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
ZTV	Zone of Theoretical Influence

## 1 Introduction

This document is a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed by Wood on behalf of Masdar, describing the key stakeholders and the information and communication plans intended in regard to the Zarafshan Wind Farm (the Project) located to the east of Zarafshan City in the Tamdy (also referred to as Tomdi) district of Uzbekistan. The Project will include up to 111 wind turbine generators (WTGs) with an individual capacity of 4.5 MW, hub height of 95 m and to tip height of 172.5 m. The total capacity of the Project will be up to 500 MW.

Shamol Zarafshan Energy FE LLC (the Company), a special purpose company, SPV, incorporated in Uzbekistan, wholly owned by Masdar, is proposing to construct and operate a wind farm project located in the Tamdy District of Uzbekistan, approximately 7 km east of Zarafshan City (the Project). The Project is currently at pre-construction stage.

The SEP takes into account best international practice in relation to information disclosure and outlines the general engagement principles that the Company will adopt in relation to the Project. The overall approach for the SEP and the wider Environmental and Social reporting have been based on the Equator Principles (EPs), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards (PSs), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Performance Requirements (PRs) the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations.

The SEP seeks to define a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and disclosure. The goals are: to ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to Project-affected people and other stakeholders, to allow groups to have sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns; and, ensure that these concerns influence Project decisions.

The SEP is a “live document” and will be reviewed and updated as necessary during the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) phase, pre-construction stage, construction stage, as well as operational and decommissioning stages. If activities change or new activities relating to stakeholder engagement commence, the SEP will be brought up to date. The SEP will also be reviewed periodically during Project implementation and updated as necessary.

The specific objectives of the SEP are detailed below.

The methods, procedures, policies and actions undertaken by the Company to inform stakeholders, in a timely manner, of the potential impacts of the Project are the key subject of this document.

A level of stakeholder engagement has already taken place during the ESIA Scoping Stage of the Project, and a summary of stakeholder engagement outcomes is presented in the SEP.

Communication will continue during the ongoing pre-construction stage, throughout construction and during operation.

Key stakeholders have been identified in this document. If any stakeholders have not been identified, they should contact the Company and ask to be included in future communications/engagement opportunities. Furthermore, this document describes the way in which any concerns or grievances will be handled by the Company.

The SEP provides a time schedule for consultations, which may be subject to revisions during Project initiation, design and implementation. The resources available to implement the SEP are also described in this document.

This document contains the following sections:

- Chapter 2 – Project description.
- Chapter 3 – Roles and responsibilities.
- Chapter 4 – Regulations and requirements.
- Chapter 5 – Identification of stakeholders.
- Chapter 6 – Public consultation and disclosure undertaken to date.
- Chapter 7 – Future stakeholder engagement.
- Chapter 8 – Monitoring and reporting.
- Chapter 9 – Grievance mechanism.

## 2 Project Description

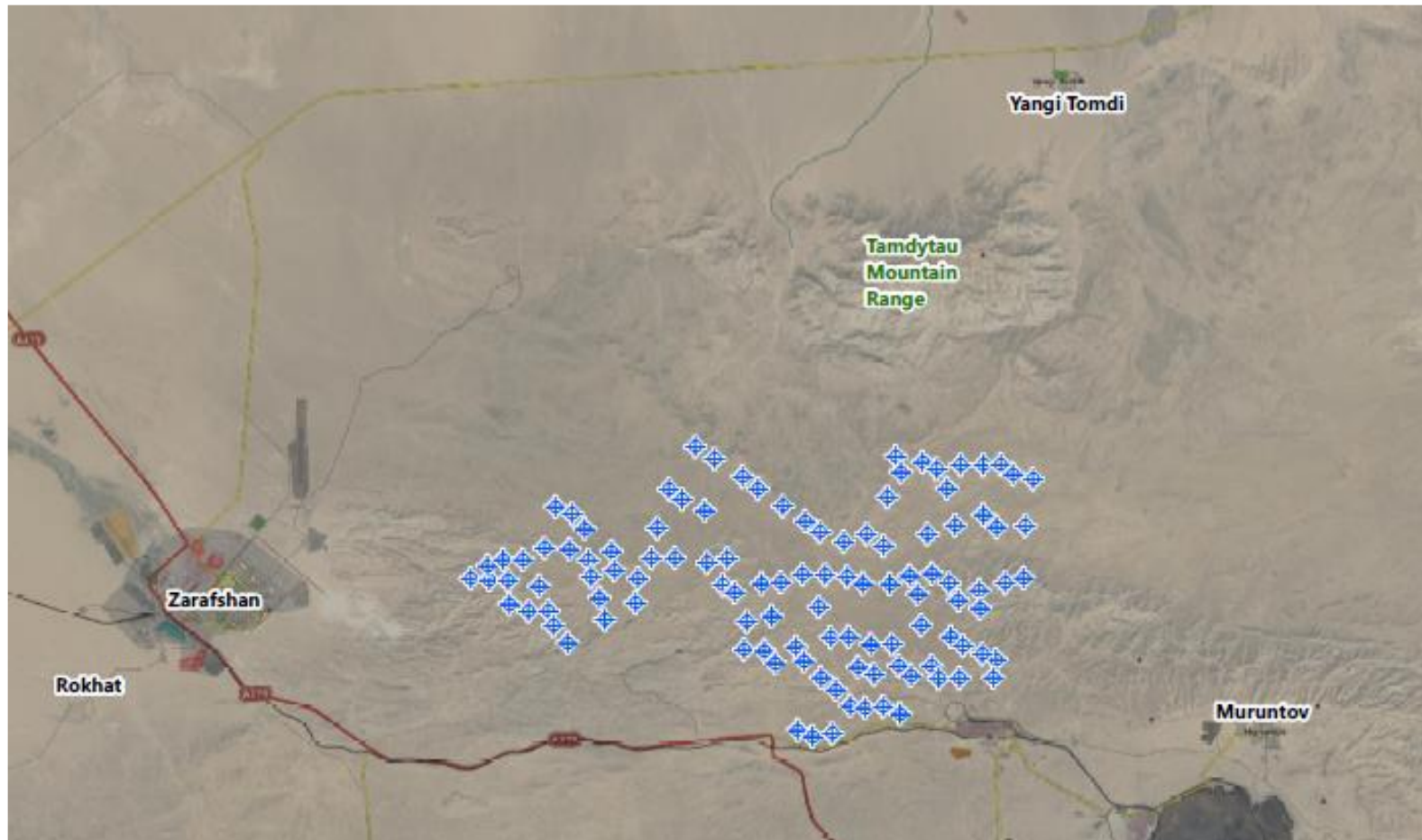
The main Project area is located within the Kyzylkum desert, on a plateau which forms the boundary of the site.

All land within the Project area is owned by the Government. Following Presidential Decree 02 September 2020 land is now leased to farmers by the Committee for the Development of Sericulture (the production of raw silk by means of raising caterpillars) and Karakul Breeding (a type of sheep that has been raised in Central Asia for centuries) which is referred to as the 'New Committee'.

The entire Project site is identified as being used for rough grazing of sheep and goats with additional grazing of camels recorded.

There are no permanent waterbodies on the site however a number of seasonal drainage channels exist.

The site location is shown in Figure 2-1. It is located approximately 7 km east of Zarafshan City (from the Project centre) on an elevated plateau and extending into a more ridged topography in the north and the west. The elevation rises from 425 m above sea level (asl) at the centre of Zarafshan to 750 m asl on the plateau. The plateau forms the boundary of the Project site.



**Figure 2-1: Project Location (blue markers represent WTG locations)**

The proposal is for the construction, operation, and decommissioning of a wind farm comprising the following components:

- 111 X 4.5 MW WTGs.
- Two 220 kV OHLs (longest spanning around 630 m) connecting the substation to existing OHLs and then to the National grid.
- One access road (around 3.2 km in length) from paved highway (A379) to the Project site.
- On-site access roads (approximately 80 km total length) from the control centre to the WTGs and underground cables to carry electricity from the WTGs to the sub-station.
- Temporary laydown area for WTG components.
- Control centre compound including permanent workers' accommodation for the operational phase (as required) and site office.
- Temporary warehouse and storage yard located near to the substation.
- Waste storage facilities.

The site compound required during construction is proposed to be located off the Project site within a large yard adjacent to the proposed workers' accommodation.

A new batching plant will be constructed by a third party, located to the north of Zarafshan City and this will be utilised for the Project. A separate Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the plant has been developed in support of an application for a PZVOS for the plant. This was approved in February 2022. There is an existing water supply to the batching plant (groundwater well) and an additional supply solely for the Project is not required.

Raw materials for the plant will be sourced by the Zarafshan Golden Group. Cement will be sourced from an existing facility in Navoi (around 250 km from the plant) whilst stone and sand will be sourced locally (within 50 km). Fly ash and additives will be sourced from Tashkent around 700 km from the batching plant.

The candidate WTG is the Goldwind GW155- 4.5 MW WTG (with a hub height of 95 m and a rotor diameter of 155 m). The WTGs will be of standard three bladed design. The abnormal loads transporting the WTG components are proposed to travel from Baiyin City in Gansu Province, China to Korgas in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous region, through Kazakhstan, into Uzbekistan and down to the Project site

All water required for construction purposes on the Project site will be imported to the site via tankers from Zarafshan City. This is limited to water required for fire protection, washdown, dust suppression and welfare facilities. Bottled drinking water will be provided for the construction workers. The EPC Contractor will be responsible to obtaining any necessary permit / agreement obtained from the local State Unitary Enterprise for Water Supply and Wastewater (SUVSOZ) prior to construction

The WTGs are expected to have a design life of 20 to 25 years and the normal operating life of the Project would be expected to be 20 to 25 years.

The closest residential areas to the future Project facilities are as follows:

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

The locations of Tomdibulak, Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Kazbek bi, Rokhat, Azhyrykti, Yangi Tomdi and Gujumli Avliyo are referred to as the 'smaller villages' in the SEP.

The locations of the WTGs listed above are shown on a site layout map in Appendix J.

## 2.1 Project Benefits

The Project will have direct local benefits through increased employment opportunities and training for the local population during construction (and, to a lesser extent, operation). This may enhance the local economy providing increased income levels. Furthermore, the presence of construction workers in the Project area may enhance the local economy through purchase of local goods.

During construction, workers would include skilled (heavy equipment operators, engineers and overseers, wind experts) and unskilled (labourers, cooks, etc.). It is anticipated that the Project team will comprise a number of experienced foreign technicians and engineers however local labour will be utilised as far as possible.

It is estimated that the construction workforce will be up to 700 (approximately 350 local workers, and 350 non-local workers) and are expected to include three categories of workers (the estimated number of each worker is not currently known):

- Category 1: low-skilled (hired by sub-contractors rather than the EPC Contractor).
- Category 2: skilled (hired by EPC Contractor).
- Category 3: expatriates (hired by the Company).

All recruitment activities will follow the requirements of the Labour and Working Conditions Management Plan.

There will be no need for the Project to use Category 1: low-skilled people from outside of Tamdy District and Zarafshan City as there is sufficient supply of people based in this area and surrounding communities. To the extent possible, Category 2 workers (skilled) will be recruited within the Tamdy District and Zarafshan City and the wider Navoi region through advertisement outlets. However, given that this is the first wind farm development in the country, it is expected that skilled workers from elsewhere in the country will be needed.

Additionally, it is expected that during construction, local materials suppliers/traders for sand, cement, steel, stone aggregate and general transportation services may benefit from this Project.

The Project is also expected to improve the condition of road infrastructure in the area through upgrade / construction of roads associated with the construction and operational phases. It will be the EPC contractor's responsibility to upgrade / improve roads for construction purposes.

The number of local people that are to be employed during the operational phase of the Project is not yet known, although it is unlikely that any expatriates will be permanently employed in Uzbekistan. The estimated operational workforce is likely to comprise 35-45 people and include one site manager, two administrative staff, five operators working shifts, 10-15 technicians and up to 8-10 security guards. There is also the possibility for farmers to be employed during operations, clearing any animal carcasses that occur (possibly due to poor weather) to prevent the presence of vultures and other animals, into the Project Area.



### 3 Roles and Responsibilities

Responsibilities of parties of the Zarafshan Wind Farm Project are presented below.

The Project proponent is the Company

The Company has the overall responsibility of developing, reviewing, and updating the SEP and ESMP. The Company will also be responsible, as the Project Developer, for day-to-day management and implementation of the SEP, ESMP and relative contract obligations of the contractors. It will also on a regular basis, monitor and audit the implementation of the SEP and ESMP. The Company will provide appropriate training for their staff in relation to implementing the SEP and ESMP.

The Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) contractor will carry out the detailed Project design, source plant and materials and construct the Project. Given the role in the Project, the EPC Contractor shall have the responsibility of managing the HSE performance of the majority of the workforce. The EPC contractor and all sub-contractors shall comply with the provisions of the SEP and any subsequent revisions.

The Lenders and Shareholders will require compliance with the respective international standards as set out below.

#### 3.1 Community Liaison Officer (CLO) Contact Details

##### **Community Liaison Officer (CLO)**

**Khurshid Karamatov**

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## 4 Regulations and Requirements

The Project is committed to implementing all Project-related stakeholder engagement activities in accordance with the IFC PSs, EBRD PRs, ADB policies and JICA Guidelines, considered best practice for industrial developments; and with the EPs which represent a voluntary financial industry benchmark for determining, assessing, and managing social and environmental risk in project financing.

The EPs apply to all new project financings with total capital costs of USD \$10 million or more across all industry sectors globally. The EPs represent a framework for project financing, which is underpinned by the revised IFC Environmental and Social Review Procedures (ESRPs) (July 2007), the revised IFC Social and Environmental Sustainability and PSs, new Sustainability Policy, and Disclosure Policy (effective 21 February 2006). The IFC Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets, 2007 applies also.

The extent to which the EPs apply to a project depends on whether the country in which the project is located is "Designated" or "Non-Designated". Projects within Non-Designated countries such as Uzbekistan are required to follow the standards and guidelines as set out in the IFC PSs and Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines.

The relevant aspects of these project requirement frameworks are highlighted below.

### 4.1 International Standards

Consultation and disclosure of information is a key part of the Project implementation process. The consultation principles align with the relevant EPs, ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, IFC PSs, EBRD PRs and JICA Guidelines, with the aim to ensure all reasonable public opinions are adequately considered.

#### 4.1.1 Equator Principles 4 (2020)

Equator Principle 5 (Stakeholder Engagement) requires the Project to demonstrate effective stakeholder engagement, as an ongoing process in a structured and culturally appropriate manner, with Affected Communities, Workers and other stakeholders.

The Project is to undertake an Informed Consultation and Participation process with affected communities in a manner that provides them with opportunities to express their views on Project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the Sponsor to consider and respond to them. The consultation process should be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive, culturally appropriate, free from intimidation, timely and informed. Consultations are to be carried out in the language preferences of the Affected Communities and are to be tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups. The Sponsor will take account of and document the results of the stakeholder engagement process, including any actions agreed resulting from the process. Disclosure of environmental or social risks and adverse impacts should occur early in the Assessment process, and on an ongoing basis.

Equator Principle 6 (Grievance Mechanism) requires that the Sponsor, as part of the ESMS, establishes effective grievance mechanisms for use by Affected Communities and Workers, to receive and facilitate resolution of concerns and grievances about the Project's E&S performance. The grievance mechanisms will seek to resolve concerns promptly, using an understandable and transparent consultative process that is culturally appropriate, readily accessible, at no cost, and without retribution to the party raising the issue or concern. The Sponsor will inform Affected Communities and Workers about the grievance mechanisms during the ongoing stakeholder engagement process.

#### 4.1.2 ADB's Requirements

##### 4.1.2.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

Consultation and participation are central to the achievement of safeguard policy objectives. ADB's existing safeguard policies (2009) have varying consultation requirements. They all imply the need for prior and informed consultation with affected persons and communities in the context of safeguard planning and for continued consultation during project implementation to identify and help address safeguard issues that may arise.

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

- Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation.
- Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views

and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account.

- Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment.
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.

#### 4.1.2.2 ADB's Access to Information Policy

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

- Clear, timely, and appropriate disclosure. ADB discloses information about its operations in a clear, timely, and appropriate manner to enhance stakeholders' ability to meaningfully engage with ADB and to promote good governance.
- Proactive disclosure. ADB proactively shares its knowledge products and information about its operations in a timely manner to facilitate participation in ADB decision-making. While the ADB website remains the primary vehicle for proactive disclosure, ADB also uses other appropriate means to disclose and communicate information.

Providing information to project-affected people and other stakeholders. ADB works closely with its borrowers and clients to ensure two-way communications about ADB projects with project affected people and other stakeholders. This is done within a time frame, using relevant languages, and in a way that allows project affected people and other stakeholders to provide meaningful inputs into project design and implementation.

#### 4.1.3 IFC Performance Standards

The IFC Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets (2007) provides an outline of the core principles to be applied to achieve effective stakeholder engagement, which will be adopted for this Project. These are:

- Commitment is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognised and acted upon early in the process.
- Integrity occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust.

- Respect is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and neighbouring communities are recognised.
- Transparency is demonstrated when community concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner.
- Inclusiveness is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities.
- Trust is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a community's beliefs, values and opinions.

IFC Performance Standard 1 (2012) provides a summary of the requirement for disclosure:

*"Disclosure of relevant project information helps Affected Communities and other stakeholders understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the project. The client will provide Affected Communities with access to relevant information on:*

*(i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project;*

*(ii) the duration of proposed project activities;*

*(iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures;*

*(iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and*

*(v) the grievance mechanism."*

IFC Performance Standard 1 provides a summary of the requirement for Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP):

*"For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts on Affected Communities, the client will conduct an ICP process that will build upon the steps outlined above in Consultation and will result in the Affected Communities' informed participation. ICP involves a more in-depth exchange of views and information, and an organized and iterative consultation, leading to the client's incorporating into their decision-making process the views of the Affected Communities on matters that affect them directly, such as the proposed mitigation measures, the sharing of development benefits and opportunities, and implementation issues. The consultation process should (i) capture both men's and women's views, if necessary, through separate forums or engagements, and (ii) reflect men's and women's different concerns and priorities about impacts, mitigation mechanisms, and benefits, where appropriate. The client will document the process, in particular the measures taken to avoid or minimize risks to and adverse impacts on the Affected Communities and will inform those affected about how their concerns have been considered."*

IFC Performance Standard 1 [36] outlines the requirement for period reporting back to stakeholders:

*"The client will provide periodic reports to the Affected Communities that describe progress with implementation of the project Action Plans on issues that involve ongoing risk to or impacts on Affected Communities and on issues that the consultation process or grievance mechanism have identified as a concern to those Communities. If the management program results in material changes in or additions to the mitigation measures or actions described in the Action Plans on issues of concern to the Affected Communities, the updated relevant mitigation measures or actions will be communicated to them. The frequency of these reports will be proportionate to the concerns of Affected Communities but not less than annually."*

#### 4.1.4 EBRD Performance Requirements (PRs)

All projects financed by EBRD shall be structured to meet the requirements of the EBRD Environmental and Social Policy (2019)<sup>1</sup> which includes ten PRs for key areas of environmental and social sustainability that projects are required to meet, including PR 10 Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement. In addition, EBRD's Independent Project Accountability Mechanism (IPAM)<sup>2</sup>, as an independent last resort tool, aims to facilitate the resolution of social, environmental and public disclosure issues raised by Project-affected people and civil society organisations about EBRD financed projects among Project stakeholders or to determine whether the Bank has complied with its ESP and the Project-specific provisions of its Access to Information Policy<sup>3</sup>; and where applicable to address any existing non-compliance with these policies, while preventing future non-compliance by the Bank.

PR 10 promotes the principle of strong stakeholder engagement as a focal point to achieve and build strong, constructive and responsible relationship essential for the successful management environmental and social impacts and issues.

The overall objectives of the PR 10 are to:

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<sup>1</sup> [Environmental and Social Policy \(ebrd.com\)](https://www.ebrd.com/~/media/EBRD/~/media/Corporate%20Information/~/media/Environmental%20and%20Social%20Policy/Environmental%20and%20Social%20Policy%202019.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [Independent Project Accountability Mechanism \(IPAM\) \(ebrd.com\)](https://www.ebrd.com/~/media/EBRD/~/media/Corporate%20Information/~/media/Independent%20Project%20Accountability%20Mechanism/Independent%20Project%20Accountability%20Mechanism%202019.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [EBRD Access to Information Policy](https://www.ebrd.com/~/media/EBRD/~/media/Corporate%20Information/~/media/Access%20to%20Information%20Policy/Access%20to%20Information%20Policy%202019.pdf)

- Outline a systematic approach to stakeholder engagement that will help clients build and maintain a constructive relationship with their stakeholders, in particular with directly affected communities.
- Promote improved environmental and social performance of clients through effective engagement with the project's stakeholders.
- Promote and provide means for adequate engagement with affected communities throughout the project cycle on issues that could potentially affect them and to ensure that meaningful environmental and social information is disclosed to the project's stakeholders.
- Ensure that grievances from affected communities and other stakeholders are responded to and managed appropriately.

The goal of consultation is to ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to interested parties and to those potentially affected by Project and policies that guide operations, and that these groups are given sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns.

Stakeholder engagement should be conducted on the basis of providing local communities that are directly affected by the project and other relevant stakeholders, with access to timely, relevant, understandable and accessible information, in a cultural appropriate manner, free of manipulation, interference, coercion and intimidation.

The engagement of stakeholders shall incorporate the following elements:

- Stakeholder identification and analysis.
- Stakeholder engagement planning.
- Disclosure of information.
- Consultation and participation.
- Grievance mechanism.
- Ongoing reporting to relevant stakeholders.

The nature and frequency of stakeholder engagement shall be commensurate to the project scale and avoid engagement fatigue. Projects that could result in potentially significant adverse future environmental and social impacts which cannot readily be identified require a participatory ESIA process, which is the case for this Category A Project. The project shall be driven by engaging stakeholders in a scoping process with interested parties and identified stakeholders at an early stage to ensure early identification of key issues to be addressed.

Regular reports to interested stakeholders are to be provided on the environmental and social performance as a separate publication. These reports should be available and accessible to the affected communities.

Resources for public information and engagement should focus on affected parties with a particular attention to those that may be differentially affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status.

The EBRD PR10 requires that engagement continues during project implementation, meaning throughout the project cycle, and that a grievance mechanism is established to receive and facilitate resolution of stakeholders' concerns and grievances.

#### 4.1.5 JICA Guidelines

JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2020)<sup>4</sup> state that the Project should consult with local stakeholders through means that induce broad public participation to a reasonable extent, in accordance with Appendix 5 of the JICA Guidelines.

In cases of Category B Projects such as this one, JICA encourages the Project to consult with local stakeholders when necessary and include minutes of meetings following consultation.

Basic principles of stakeholder engagement include:

- Identification and analysis of local stakeholders
- Plan for meaningful consultations with local stakeholders
- Information disclosure
- Consultations with local stakeholders and feedback, including reporting
- Receiving and responding to concerns and grievances

For the projects, which may have significant environmental and social impacts, consultations with local stakeholders are held with information disclosure, from early preparation stage and during implementation of environmental and social considerations.

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<sup>4</sup> [guideline\\_03.pdf \(jica.go.jp\)](#)



## **5 The Project should carry out meaningful consultations by providing local stakeholders with opportunities to express their opinions regarding the potential impacts and mitigation measures of the projects, and allowing the Project to consider and respond to such opinions, so that they can avoid potential conflicts or complaints.**

### **Identification of Stakeholders**

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify and prioritise Project stakeholders for consultation during the ESIA process, taking into consideration the range of engagements that have already been completed. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, and potentially new stakeholders will continue to be identified during different stages of the Project.

#### **5.1 Stakeholder Mapping and Defining the Area of Influence**

Stakeholders for the ESIA were identified through the following steps:

- The geographical area of influence (as defined by ADB, IFC and EBRD) was analysed to map areas that may be directly or indirectly affected for specific topic areas. The combined area identified reflects the Project's Area of Influence (AOI). Full details are set out in the ESIA however this includes consideration of the following aspects:
  - a. Air quality (e.g. potential area experiencing increased vehicle emissions and dust levels during construction).
  - b. Noise (e.g. potential area experiencing increased noise levels during construction and operation).
  - c. Shadow Flicker (e.g. potential area experiencing shadow flicker during operation).
  - d. Visual (e.g. areas with significant visual impacts associated with the Project during construction and operation).
  - e. Ecology, biodiversity and ecosystem services (e.g. the physical footprint of the Project from the clearance of vegetation).
  - f. Community health, safety & wellbeing (e.g. transportation routes, geographical area where workers could interact with local community).
  - g. Land use (e.g. land that may be temporary/permanently used by the Project).

- Existing secondary data on environmental and social conditions within the Project AOI was reviewed, to identify the presence of possible environmental and social sensitivities. Information sources used include the latest satellite imagery from Google Earth, and local knowledge from Wood's local consultant who has extensive experience of working in the region.
- Stakeholders were subsequently discussed at a stakeholder engagement session held with Wood's local consultant.
- A social mapping exercise was undertaken in March / April 2021 involving GIS analysis and consultation using a local specialist to identify farmers who utilise the Project site.

## 5.2 Stakeholder Identification

For the purposes of the Project, a stakeholder is defined as any individual or group who is potentially affected by a project or who has an interest in the Project and its potential impacts. The objective of stakeholder identification is therefore to establish which organisations and individuals may be directly or indirectly affected (positively and negatively) by, or have an interest in, the Project.

As a part of the development of the public consultation program for the ESIA, stakeholder identification was performed in order to determine all individuals, local communities, organizations, educational, research, and design organizations, and governmental authorities who might be potentially affected by, or might affect the outcome of, the proposed Project. The criteria used in the stakeholder identification process included the proximity of local residents' households to the Project site, the level of potential interest in the Project among federal and local governmental authorities, and scientists and local/international NGOs with interest.

The following stakeholder groups were defined during the identification process:

- Government agencies related to the Project's approval and review.
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) including Professional associations and Public organizations.
- Local communities.

Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, requiring regular review and updating of the stakeholder database as the Project proceeds.

A summary of the various stakeholder groups is provided below.

## 5.3 Government Agencies

### 5.3.1 Regulatory Authorities

National and regional Government agencies are important stakeholders within the Project's engagement process, both as sources of information, and as those issuing the necessary permits for the Project, and for their role in informing local communities and citizens and contributing to the management of local concerns and expectations. It is therefore important to engage with all appropriate regulators from an early stage and to maintain relationships with these agencies throughout the Project lifecycle. The following regulatory authorities were identified for consultations:

- Uzbekistan Government Ministries:
  - Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade.
  - Ministry of Health.
  - Ministry of Transport.
- Regional Government Representatives:
  - Khokimiyat of Navoi Region.
  - Investment Department of Navoi Region Khokimiyat.
  - Government representative from Tamdi District.
  - Government representative from Zarafshan City.

### 5.3.2 Other Local and District Authorities

The Project falls within the Zarafshan City area of the Navoi Region in Uzbekistan. The following local stakeholders were identified:

- Khokimiyat of Zarafshan City.
- Cadastral department of Zarafshan City.
- Zarafshan City department of State Committee for Nature Protection (SNCP).
- Zarafshan City geology and mineral resources.
- Zarafshan City Electrical Networks.
- Zarafshan airport administration.
- Khokimiyat of Tamdy district.
- Cadastral department of Tamdy district.
- Zarafshan City department of SNCP of Tamdy district.
- Zarafshan City geology and mineral resources.

#### 5.4 National and International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Key national and international NGO stakeholders include:

- BirdLife International (BLI)
- The Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds
- National Institute of Zoology under Academy of Science.
- NGO Working Group on Climate Change.

#### 5.5 Local Groups operating within the Community

There are no NGOs in the Zarafshan and Tamdy districts, however the organisations listed in Table 5-1 below were engaged with.

**Table 5-1: Local Community, Charitable Organizations, and other Organizations**

No.	Name of Group	Roles & Responsibilities
1.	NGO 'Society of Disabled People' (Kanimekh, Navoi region)	To increase the role, opportunities and protect the rights of disabled people, women and youth in the Navoi region. The organisation was created in 2013 and registered under No.122 by the Department of Justice of the Administrator of the Navoi region.
2.	Youth Centre NGO "Timaris" (Kanimekh, Navoi region)	To assist in increasing the role and activity of disabled people, women and youth in the Navoi region, by involving them in social, economic and cultural life of the region.

#### 5.6 Communities and Community Leaders

Chairmen and Chairwomen of local communities (Village Councils) have been engaged on a regular basis in relation to all aspects of the Project that may impact on their community, lands and other assets. Meetings with these groups followed local practices and norms.

The Company will make reasonable efforts to verify that such persons do, in fact, represent the views of affected communities and that they are facilitating the communication process by communicating the information to their constituents and conveying their comments to the Company, as appropriate.

The settlements/mahallas of Zarafshan City, Tamdy district and respective settlements: Muruntov, Tomdibulak, Yangi Tomdi, Rokhat, Kazbek bi, Jingildy, Azhyrkti, Kynyr have been consulted.

The following residents most likely to be impacted by the Project are:

- Land-users, including farmers and others whose access to land may be disrupted by the Project.
- Any households located in the zone of shadow flicker impact.
- Any households located in the zone of elevated noise levels.
- Any households or land users located in areas susceptible to increased dust levels.
- Any households or communities located along transport route who may experience disturbance, increased noise and nuisance and health and safety impacts.

### 5.6.1 Local workforce and local businesses

The local workforce during the construction and operational stages of the Project are stakeholders. The EPC Contractor has estimated that the construction workforce could be up to 700, which is assumed to be 350 non-local incoming workers and 350 people hired locally. The overall workforce will include three categories of workers (the number of categories, and if they are local or incoming is not currently known):

- Category 1: low-skilled (hired by sub-contractors rather than the EPC Contractor).
- Category 2: skilled (hired by EPC Contractor).
- Category 3: expatriates (hired by the Company and the EPC Contractor)

The Project will procure a range of materials and services from local businesses, many of whom are expected to be located in Zarafshan City. Items procured will include logistical services, construction machinery, provision of accommodation, and others. These businesses and their employees will become stakeholders at the start of construction when procurement commences. A smaller number of businesses will be used during operations.

### 5.6.2 Vulnerable Groups

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

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

- Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans);

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

A detailed vulnerability analysis is provided in **Appendix K** that reflects the range of groups listed above that could, potentially be impacted. The results of the socio-economic surveys carried out (in 2020 and 2021) were subsequently used to determine if any vulnerable people are present in the households of affected farmers, herders and farm workers.

## 5.7 Lenders

The Lenders involved in this Project are the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Etihad Credit Insurance (ECI), Natixis SA and First Abu Dhabi Bank.

## 5.8 Stakeholder identification summary

A summary of the stakeholders identified, their profile and interest in the Project, is provided in **Appendix L**.

## 6 Public Consultation and Disclosure Undertaken to Date

Stakeholder engagement is an ongoing process of sharing Project information, understanding stakeholder concerns, and building relationships based on collaboration. Stakeholder consultation is a key element of engagement and essential for effective project delivery. Disclosure of information is equally as vital.

If there are risks or adverse impacts from a project, consultation must be inclusive and culturally appropriate and provide stakeholders with opportunities to express their views. In line with current guidance from the IFC, consultation should ensure free, prior and informed consultation of the affected communities. (IFC, 2012). In other words, effective consultation requires the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate Project information to enable stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts, and opportunities. The Project's consultation programme is intended to ensure that stakeholder concerns are considered, addressed and incorporated in the development process, especially during the ESIA.

### 6.1 Objectives

The stakeholder engagement process is designed to conform to the Uzbekistan EIA requirements<sup>5</sup>, IFC Performance Standards, EBRD Performance Requirements and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement.

For this Project, the key objectives for stakeholder engagement are:

- Inform and educate stakeholders about the Project.
- Gather local knowledge to improve the understanding of the environmental and social context.
- Better understand locally-important issues.
- Enable stakeholders to input into the Project planning process.
- Take into account the views of stakeholders in the development of effective mitigation measures and management plans.
- Lay the foundation for future stakeholder engagement.

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<sup>5</sup> From September 2020, this has included a requirement for public hearings to be conducted following the Resolution №541 of the Cabinet of Ministers on further improvement of the environmental impact assessment mechanism (07 September 2020).

## 6.2 Stakeholder Engagement Process Implemented during ESIA (2020 – July 2021)

A description of the Stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during 2020 - July 2021, is presented below. A summary of consultation meetings is provided in Table A-1 in **Appendix A**, and meeting attendance sheets are presented in **Appendix F**.

Due to COVID-19 restrictions, consultation was carried out as a mix of remote / online discussions and small group discussions, in accordance with Interim Advice for IFC Clients on Safe Stakeholder Engagement in the Context of COVID-19 (May 2020)<sup>6</sup> and in country Government advice.

At the start of each meeting, a broad overview of the Project was provided alongside details of the purpose of the specific meeting or focus group discussion. The term 'mahalla' used in Table A-1 (**Appendix A**) refers to an urban neighbourhood within a larger urban settlement, with the leader (the 'mahallah') having a role that includes the resolution of small conflicts and grievances amongst the population, whilst providing assistance to vulnerable people to the extent that they are able to.

Stakeholder engagement was undertaken with the following:

1. Teachers of primary school №5 in Muruntov.
2. Teachers of secondary Schools №10, Zarafshan.
3. Chair of Mahalla Yangi area, Zarafshan.
4. Chair of mahalla and family department, Zarafshan.
5. Women of Yangi, Zarafshan.
6. Community leaders, Jingildy village.
7. Women of Jingildy village.
8. Farmer, Kynyr village.
9. Women, Kynyr village.
10. Community leaders, Tamdybulak.
11. Women, Tamdybulak and Kazbekbi villages.
12. Teachers of a secondary School № 4, Tamdybulak.
13. Community leaders, Ajiriqti village.
14. Teachers of a secondary School №1, Ajiriqti village.
15. Farmer, Ajiriqti village.
16. Women, Ajiriqti village.

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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics\\_ext\\_content/ifc\\_external\\_corporate\\_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications\\_tipsheet\\_covid-19\\_stakeholderengagement](https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_tipsheet_covid-19_stakeholderengagement)



17. Community leaders, Yangi Tamdy village.
18. Teachers of a secondary School №25, Yangi Tamdy village.
19. Teachers of a secondary School №18, Rokhat village.
20. Community leaders, Rokhat village.
21. Community members, Mahalla Alisher Navoi, Zarafshan.
22. Director of Youth Centre NGO Timaris, Kanimekh district, Navoi.
23. Director of the Society of Disabled People of Kanimekh district, Navoi region.
24. Zarafshan city Khokimiyat (a Khokimiyat is local government administration unit).
25. Tamdy District Khokimiyat.
26. Zarafshan Golden Mining.
27. Interview with the Head of Labour Department of Navoi on occupational health and safety.
28. Interview with the First Deputy Head of the Regional Department of Health of the Navoi Region

For the purpose of presenting information to stakeholders during the initial stages of the ESIA, following visual aids were used and prepared in three languages: Russian, Uzbek and Kazakh:

- Project Information Leaflet (A5 format).
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet (A2 format).
- Project poster (A0 format).

Copies of these files (the English versions) are provided in **Appendix B**.

The Project Information Leaflet included details of the following:

- An introduction to the Project.
- A summary of the environmental and social studies that are being carried out.
- Details of the consultation process.
- Details of what a WTG is and how it functions.
- A summary of construction activities.
- A summary of the activities that are to take place during operations.
- Frequently asked questions about local electrification, local employment opportunities, noise generation, whether animals can graze near to the WTGs, potential impacts from shadow flicker, impacts to people's health and livestock health, and how long the WTGs will be present.
- Details of the grievance mechanism.

To accompany the Project Information Leaflet, a Grievance Mechanism Leaflet was also prepared. This include a summary of how the mechanism operates, a flow-chart indicating the various steps to be taken during the grievance resolution process, and a grievance form that could be completed by a person wishing to raise a complaint.

The large poster prepared included details of the proposed WTG locations, the substation and the OHLs.

Copies of the leaflets and posters used during the initial consultation activities are presented in **Appendix B**. Photographs of consultations carried out during October 2020 are shown in Figure 6-1 to Figure 6-3 below.

The consultation and disclosure carried out to date will be developed further and led by The Company's Community Liaison Officer (CLO) as the Project continues through construction and into operation.



**Figure 6-1: Consultation with Azhyrykti Community Leaders in Aktau Aul (01 October 2020)**



**Figure 6-2: Consultation with a Farmer in Aktau Aul (01 October 2020)**



**Figure 6-3: Consultation with women in Aktau Aul (01 October 2020)**

### 6.2.1 GIS Mapping and Social Study

A GIS Mapping and Social Study was undertaken during March / April 2021 to gather additional information from farmers and herders who are active in the Project Area. The objectives of the study were to:

- Identify using satellite imagery, features of interest within a mapping area, broadly representing the Project area but slightly expanded in all directions to check for the presence of adjacent sensitivities.

- Prepare a list of locations that were later visited by a survey team to check the location of the features identified, take photos, and conduct interviews with farmers and herders to gather information on their socio-economic status.
- Compile the results into a land use sensitivity map that could be used to inform the final layout of the windfarm, so that environmental and social impacts are avoided/minimised to the extent possible in accordance with the mitigation hierarchy.

A map indicating the boundaries of leased land areas was obtained from Tamdy District and digitised so that this could be used for a quantitative assessment of land use changes within each leased area.

The results of the GIS Mapping and Social Study has confirmed the presence of 10 Sub-Lease Agreements within the Project Area. The study also identified herder shelters used as accommodation by herders who graze their animals within the leased farming areas, a hotel, mining complex and a cultural heritage site. A variety of abandoned or non-residential structures were also identified. All of the features identified are illustrated in Figure A-1 (**Appendix A**), along with their active/abandoned status. In relation to the abandoned features, these are typically either piles of rocks or abandoned animal shelters which have not been used for decades.

The results of the GIS Mapping and Social Study are discussed in detail in the ESIA (Section 7.4.7 – Land use and tenure); a summary of the interviews completed with the farmers and herders is presented in Table A-2 in **Appendix A**.

### 6.2.2 Key Outcomes of ESIA Consultations

A review of stakeholders' opinions towards the Project collated during the ESIA reflect the following:

- A clear expectation of local employment opportunities and improved electricity supply, which is expected to result in follow-on industrial developments, bringing even more employment and improved economic opportunities in the future.
- The expectation for Project employment opportunities to benefit men more than women.
- Community investment projects that are funded by the developer to address challenges such as inadequate teaching materials, water supply problems, and the living standards and future opportunities for young and disabled people.
- The opportunity for young people to learn about this type of renewable energy which is new to both the region, and country as a whole.

During the 2020 to July 2021 stakeholder engagement activities, there were no specific concerns reported associated with the Project. Concerns raised during the August/September 2021 disclosure of the ESIA are discussed in Section 6.4.3.

The potential for the Project to interact with people collecting wild herbs, using land for the grazing of livestock, accessing the holy cemetery "*Gujumli Avlie*" and equal access to women for employment opportunities that were mentioned in the stakeholder engagement meetings, were identified as needing to be addressed in the impact assessment.

A summary of the key issues raised (2020 - July 2021) is also presented in Table 6-1 below.

**Table 6-1: Project Feedback and Perceptions (2020 – July 2021 consultations)**

Topic	Perceptions	Project Response / ESIA Reference
Employment opportunities	<p>The Project will provide employment for local people (men and women) and increasing the electricity supply in the area will attract further industry and development, creating further job opportunities.</p> <p>Many women will be willing to apply for jobs created directly or indirectly by the Project.</p> <p>Mixed views regarding the Project amongst some stakeholders, due to not being familiar with this type of development. However, if the Project generates employment, then they are in favour of the Project.</p> <p>The Project is likely to benefit men more than women, with regards to employment opportunities.</p> <p>The Project should provide jobs for disabled people within local communities.</p> <p>Many questions about what specialists will be needed for the project construction and later for operation stage.</p> <p>People were interested if there will be jobs for unskilled people, trainings provided.</p> <p>Many people ready to work as drivers, guards, nurses, etc.</p> <p>The salary rate was also asked about since the Navoi region and Zarafshan have a higher rate (in comparison to other regions of the country) because of hazardous industries in the region.</p>	<p>Local people will be recruited to work on the Project, particularly during the construction phase. The Company will undertake a recruitment process prior to construction. Local employment opportunities will also be available during operation. Refer to Section 7.6.3 in the ESIA.</p>
Access to power	<p>The Project will increase electricity supply for homes and businesses.</p>	<p>Electricity will be generated into the national grid and so will not directly be supplied to local towns or properties.</p>

Topic	Perceptions	Project Response / ESIA Reference
Means of communication /stakeholder engagement	Suggested that information about the Project be communicated using social media networks, as the 'entire population will benefit from the Project'.	Telegram is being used during preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP). However, there is not mobile coverage across the entire Project Area and so this is only relevant in Zarafshan City and some smaller villages.
Project infrastructure	Request that the Project ensures the transmission line is constructed to withstand strong wind. Electrical incidents have occurred in the past, related to electrical line damage in windy conditions, resulting in damage to local residents' personal property.	Refer to Section 7.6.6 (Impacts resulting from Health & Safety Incidents involving the Workforce and Local Communities) in the ESIA.
Water and groundwater	<p>Water is a scarce commodity and questions raised about the impact of the Project placing higher demands on the region's water supply.</p> <p>Concern raised about contamination of groundwater supply arising from sewage generated from the workers' camp (if required on site).</p>	<p>The EPC Contractor will confirm with the relevant authorities regarding use and availability of municipal water prior to construction with recycling of water where possible to reduce any potential impacts. Any further water resource assessment requirements deemed necessary will be carried out prior to construction of the Project once the detailed design of the Project and requirements are confirmed.</p> <p>A Construction Environmental Management Plan including resource use procedures and a Hazardous Materials and Hazardous Waste Management Plan will be developed and implemented.</p> <p>Refer to Section 13 (Hydrology and</p>

Topic	Perceptions	Project Response / ESIA Reference
		Geohydrology) of the ESIA.
Adverse Impacts	EHS Concerns and queries regarding the following were raised: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project impacts of the WTGs on birds.</li> <li>• Security during construction and if the area will be fenced so that there are no accidents.</li> <li>• Noise (queries were raised by teachers in Zarafshan and Muruntov village).</li> </ul>	Bird monitoring team will be in place during operations and technology allows for shut down of the WTGs to minimise risk of collision.  Refer to Section 7.6.6 (Community H&S) in the ESIA.  Noise management measures will be included in the CEMP and Operational EMP (OEMP) and will be implemented. The grievance mechanism can be used to raise concerns about noise.
Positive comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Project is a welcome development that will be beneficial for all local residents.</li> <li>• People were very positive since it's a clean technology project that will increase supply of electricity and create new jobs.</li> <li>• The Project Developer can support local schools in obtaining equipment for education, including computers for students with disabilities.</li> <li>• The Project Developer can assist local schools with provision of sports facilities, such as football fields.</li> <li>• Children in local schools will be able to learn about renewable energy.</li> <li>• The Project can improve social support for disabled members of local communities.</li> <li>• The Project may attract tourists, as it will be the first wind farm development in</li> </ul>	



Topic	Perceptions	Project Response / ESIA Reference
	<p>the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Project positively received by community members during public hearing for OVOS process, however the community members would like to see the Project renamed to Zarafshan-Tomdi Wind Power Project (WPP) or Tomdi WPP given that the Project is located within the Tomdi district.</li></ul>	

### 6.3 Disclosure of the ESIA and Stakeholder Engagement during preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

Disclosure of the ESIA was carried out in-country during August – September 2021, in accordance with all national and local health regulations and movement restriction regulations, regarding COVID-19. During the same period, social surveys were undertaken to gather socio-economic data required for inclusion in the LRP.

#### 6.3.1 ESIA Disclosure Activities

The ESIA disclosure activities included:

- Disclosure meeting with government representative from Tamdi District (Tamdy District Khokimiyat (Local government administration unit)).
- Disclosure meeting with government representative from Zarafshan City (Zarafshan city Khokimiyat).
- Disclosure meeting with community leaders. A series of focus group discussions (FGDs) were completed with community leaders to discuss the outcome of the ESIA and ESMP. FGD attendees included the Chairmen and Chairwomen of the local communities (Village Councils), business and religious leaders and other types of recognised persons and comprised a mixture of men and women. The following community leaders were engaged with (separately to the community meetings):
  - Chair of Mahalla Yangi area, Zarafshan.
  - Community members, Mahalla Alisher Navoi, Zarafshan.
  - Community leaders, Tamdybulak and Kazbek bi.
  - Community leaders, Jingildy and Kynyr villages.
  - Community leaders, Ajiriqti village.
  - Community leaders, Yangi Tamdy village.
  - Community leaders, Rokhat village.
- Disclosure meeting with local women residents. A series of FGDs were held with local women residents, conducted at the same locations the community leader discussions take place at, but as separate meetings where only females were in attendance, and the meeting facilitator was female. Some meetings in Muruntov, Tamdybulak, Ajiriqti, Yangi Tamdy and Rokhat were combined with meetings with educational establishments, since all school representatives interviewed were women.

The following women's FGDs were held:

- Ajiriqti village.
  - Kynyr and Jingildy villages.
  - Tamdybulak and Kazbekbi villages.
  - Yangi Zarafshan.
  - Rokhat.
  - Zarafshan.
  - Muruntov.
- Disclosure meetings with the following local educational establishments:
    - Teachers of primary school №5 in Muruntov.
    - Teachers of secondary Schools №10, Zarafshan.
    - Teachers of a secondary School №25, Yangi Tamdy village.
    - Teachers of a secondary School №18, Rokhat village.
    - Teachers of a secondary School № 4, Tamdybulak.
    - Teachers of a secondary School № 21, Ajiriqti village
  - Disclosure meeting with representative from the gold mine.
  - Disclosure meeting with representative of the hotel utilised largely by the nearby mining company.
  - Disclosure meeting with NGOs and civil society groups that are active in the local and regional areas, including:
    - Meeting with NGOs active in the Navoi region as a single, combined meeting: Director of Youth Centre NGO Timaris, Kanimekh district, Navoi; and Director of the Society of Disabled People of Kanimekh district, Navoi region.
    - Meeting with NGOs dealing with wildlife as a single combined meeting: Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds; and National Institute of Zoology under Academy of Science.
  - Disclosure meeting and household questionnaire with farmers leasing land in the Project Area. A household questionnaire was conducted with farmers who lease land in the Project Area, to gather additional information on their livelihoods and general socio-economic status.
  - Disclosure meeting and household questionnaire with herders active in the Project Area. A household questionnaire was conducted with as many herders as possible, who are active in the Project Area, to gather additional information on their livelihoods and general socio-economic status.

- Land condition survey of land to be impacted by the Project.
- Public meetings were advertised and organised in each of the eight small villages in the vicinity of the Project site (Muruntov, Jingildy, Kynyr, Tomdibulak, Kazbek bi, Azhyrykti, Yangi Tomdi, and Rokhat) in addition to two events held in Zarafshan City. Social media (Telegram and phone communication) was used to advertise the events and to ensure that sufficient people attended.

A summary of consultation meetings held as part of disclosure of the Preliminary ESIA during August – October 2021 is provided in **Appendix C**, and meeting attendance sheets are presented in **Appendix F**.

### 6.3.1.1 Disclosure Tools

To provide accurate information on the outcome of the Preliminary ESIA and Draft ESMMP the following disclosure tools were used in country (all translated into Uzbek and Kazak and verbally presented and explained using paper copies):

- Large poster indicating the final layout of the Project, substation, OHLs and indicative location of the internal roads.
- PowerPoint presentation pack introducing the Project, the ESIA process, the outcome of the ESIA through various topic areas, and the content of the Draft ESMMP. This includes example video on shadow flicker from YouTube<sup>7</sup> from USA (a desert environment with livestock present and was therefore considered suitable).
- Project Information Leaflet (updated since this was used during preparation of the Preliminary ESIA).
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet.

Hard copies of the ESIA disclosure documents were placed at public buildings (see Table 6-2) so that people were able to review the content in their own time.

At all public events, a comment sheet was used to allow people to write comments and 'post' them into a comment box. A similar approach was used at the locations where the ESIA disclosure documents were available so that people could also make comments. Anonymous submissions were accepted, and this was made clear, so that people did not have to place their name on the comment sheet, if they wished to remain anonymous.

The above disclosure tools are provided in **Appendix D**.

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<sup>7</sup>YouTube video on shadow flicker from USA, dated 2008. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDfVT37LWl8>

Table 6-2 and Table 6-3 set out summaries of the quantity of disclosure box responses and comments received.

**Table 6-2: Summary of Disclosure Boxes and No. of Responses**

Settlement Name	Exact Location of Box	Date Box was Placed	Date of Collection	No. Days Box was Available	No. of Comment Responses	No. of Anonymous Comment Responses	% Comment Responses from Women (excludes anonymous)
Rohat	School №18	30 August 2021	24 September 2021	25 days	64	18	49%
Yangi Zarafshon, Zarafshan city	Mahalla	28 August 2021	24 September 2021	27 days	4	0	100%
Muruntov	Mahalla	30 August 2021	24 September 2021	25 days	1	0	100%
Alisher Navoi	Mahalla	30 August 2021	26 September 2021	28 days	6	2	50%
Azhryukti	Mahalla	28 August 2021	27 September 2021	29 days	3	0	100%
Tomdibulak	School №4	26 August 2021	27 September 2021	30 days	10	2	50%
Yangi Tomdy	Khokimiyat	27 August 2021	27 September 2021	30 days	2	0	50%
Kynyr	Healthcare Clinic	27 August 2021	27 September 2021	30 days	14	0	33%
Jingidy	Healthcare Clinic	27 August 2021	27 September 2021	30 days	4	0	50%

**Table 6-3: Summary of Comments**

Community Name	Summary of Comments (anonymous & those with contact details)
Rohat	<p>The largest number of the requests (36) related to support of renovation of the existing healthcare clinic. Mostly women commented on the need of a natural gas supply to provide heating. Other comments related to requests for support in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Water supply.</li> <li>- Improvement in the area of mobile coverage.</li> <li>- Requests for jobs from women.</li> <li>- Requests for improvements to the nursery school and playground in the village/</li> <li>- Support with learning equipment in the school (electronic board, projector).</li> <li>- Pavement of the roads in the village/</li> </ul>
Yangi Zarafshon, Zarafshan city	Comments related to job vacancies and a request to go through the Mahalla rather than the government labour office.
Muruntov	Comments all relate to requests for job vacancy opportunities
Alisher Navoi	Comments all relate to requests for job vacancy opportunities
Azhyrykti	Mostly comments from women requesting support in provision of a playground in the village and jobs for husbands
Tamdibulak	<p>Comments related to support in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Jobs as drivers.</li> <li>- Water pipe in the village.</li> <li>- Learning equipment for the school, particularly for applied sciences.</li> <li>- Improvements for transport</li> </ul>
Yangi Tomdy	Comments related to job vacancy opportunities
Kynyr	The requests from women include support in drilling a well, mobile and internet coverage. Men requested support in jobs as drivers, construction workers, electrician
Jingidy	Requests to share job vacancies via village leader Kanat Karsakov (village does not have mobile coverage), support with renovation of electrical connections in the village.

### 6.3.2 Stakeholder Engagement Activities during the LRP (August – September 2021)

Stakeholder engagement activities held during the LRP included meetings with the following:

- Farmers leasing land in the Project Area - a household questionnaire was conducted with farmers who lease land in the Project Area, to gather additional information on their livelihoods and general socio-economic status. Interviews were also held with herders and the wives of the farmers (if they were married) during the consultations, as there were specific questions for women.

During meetings with the farmers, the compensation cut-off date was communicated and explained. Farmers were presented with an 'acknowledgement form' to sign, indicating that they were aware of the cut-off date, and had also received copies of the grievance mechanism leaflet and Project information leaflet.

Engagement with the herders also entailed the communication of the compensation cut-off date and provision of copies of the grievance mechanism leaflet and Project information leaflet, as well as a discussion of livelihood restoration measures that are specifically suited to herders.

A summary of consultation meetings held as part of the preparation of the LRP is provided in **Appendix C**. Detailed outcomes of these consultations are presented in the LRP.

### 6.4 Further Stakeholder Engagement Related to Biodiversity (October – December 2021)

Consultation with the following ornithology NGOs to discuss the status of the Project was undertaken:

- BirdLife International (Cambridge, UK) - October 2021, via a MS Teams call.
- The Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds (Tashkent, Uzbekistan) – December 2021, in person meeting.

Detailed minutes of the consultations with the NGOs with are presented in **Appendix H**.



## 6.5 Further Consultation with Farmers and Herders Related to Livestock Management (December 2021)

A site visit was undertaken in December 2021 by a team of experts comprising: Lenders' representative, ornithologist Alvaro Camiña; Wood's representatives - ecologists Tristan Evans and Simon Parker of Turnstone Ecology; Caleb Gordon of Xenops Environmental; and Uzbek social specialists Saida Yusupova and Fazlullo Agzamov of Green Business Innovation.

The visit was undertaken to assess the feasibility of any livestock management that may be required, along with the implications of such actions. The aims of the visit were to:

- a) Develop an understanding of current livestock management practices on the Project site and surroundings, such as overall areas used for grazing by each herder/household, the proportion of such areas within the site, and seasonal movements;
- b) Considering bird activity, investigate potential changes in livestock management in the Project area that might avoid/minimize livestock attracting priority birds to the site;
- c) Assess livestock disposal practices and any slaughterhouses and/or waste dumps in or near the Project site;
- d) Consult with herder communities directly to understand their views on potential exclusion areas/night shelters; and
- e) Discuss and document any potential impacts of such measures in relation to economic displacement.

Following the site visit, Turnstone Ecology compiled a Project Livestock Management Plan, for submission to the Project Lenders.

Detailed minutes of consultations with the farmers and herders (held 11-13 December 2021) are presented in **Appendix I**.

## 6.6 Feedback from Disclosure of ESIA

During the disclosure of the ESIA, specific concerns raised, included:

- The potential for the Project to place higher demands on the region's already constrained water supply.
- Construction activities having the potential to interfere with herds of animals, resulting in livelihood impacts.
- The potential for the Project to contaminate groundwater supply.
- Future increases in theft and crime.

The way in which feedback from the disclosure of the ESIA was subsequently used to inform the content of the Final ESIA is summarised in Table 6-4 below.

**Table 6-4: Stakeholder Feedback on Key Issues**

Key Discussion Point	Way in which the Feedback is reflected in the Final ESIA
<i>Topic Area: Perceptions towards the Project and future communication</i>	
<p>No concerns were raised about shadow flicker. A video was used to illustrate shadow flicker effects during all disclosure meetings to inform local people what this effect is.</p> <p>The owners of shelters identified in the shadow flicker assessment within the ESIA (chapter 12) potentially affected by shadow flicker effects were also informed and potential impacts discussed. No specific concerns were raised.</p>	<p>Whilst this was not a concern, it was surprising that there were no comments on shadow flicker from any stakeholders which is a common concern from local communities in relation to wind farm projects. A video was used to provide graphical examples of shadow flicker using a similar geographical setting (from the US, a desert setting with livestock present in the video). It shall be important to keep raising awareness of this potential source of impact, to ensure that local people have an understanding of what shadow flicker is.</p> <p>See Section 7 (future stakeholder engagement programme) in SEP.</p>
<p>Multiple questions were raised as to whether individual homes and businesses would be connected to the wind farm to provide electricity.</p>	<p>During construction it shall be important to raise awareness about the fact that the wind farm will provide electricity into the national grid and not provide individual connections.</p> <p>See Section 7 (future stakeholder engagement programme) in SEP.</p>
<p>A single question was raised about potential for contamination of groundwater supply arising from sewage generated from the worker camp.</p>	<p>No change made to the ESIA as the treatment of sewage generated from the camp was already included, along with regular quality monitoring.</p>
<p>Water is a scarce commodity and questions were raised about the potential for the Project to place higher demands on the region's water supply.</p>	<p>Zarafshan water utility was consulted in August 2021 via the Khokimiyat. The Khokimiyat approached State Unitary Enterprise (SUVOZ) (Water Utility) and no information regarding municipal water resources was possible as it is considered closed data. A formal response in terms of availability can be provided once the exact required volume of water is supplied by the EPC Contractor. It was stated that the volume could be easily supplied.</p> <p>The EPC Contractor will confirm with SUVSOZ regarding use and availability of municipal water prior to construction with recycling of water where possible to reduce any potential impacts (see also Chapter 13 in ESIA: Hydrology).</p>
<i>Topic Area: Grievance Management</i>	

Key Discussion Point	Way in which the Feedback is reflected in the Final ESIA
The Khokimiyat is willing to provide support during any future grievance resolution process.	This is specifically mentioned in Section 7.6.1 in ESIA in relation to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and Grievance Mechanism, has been included in Section 7 (future stakeholder engagement programme) in SEP.
<i>Topic Area: Local recruitment</i>	
The Khokimiyat and mahalla chairs should be kept informed and used as an interface between local people and the EPC Contractor/ the Company during the process of recruiting local people, and to inform local people generally about the current status of the Project.	The potential role of the Khokimiyat and mahalla chairs is mentioned in Section 7.6.3 in the ESIA and will be further elaborated in the Construction Labour and Working Conditions Management Plan.
Local telegram channels (various titles were given and recorded) should be used to raise awareness of the recruitment process.	Mentioned in Section 7.6.3 in ESIA as these types of communication channels could be used to raise awareness of the grievance mechanism and provide general information about the current status of the Project, and where future land access restrictions will be in place within the Project Area. This is also mentioned in Section 7.6.1 in ESIA in relation to the Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the Grievance Mechanism and has been included in Section 7 (future stakeholder engagement programme) in SEP.
Some stakeholders commented on the expectation that women will not be interested in employment opportunities arising from the Project. This was often contradicted by women engaged with who stated that <i>"job places should be offered to socially vulnerable people and women first"</i> .	Section 7.6.3 in ESIA includes a commitment to encourage women to apply during the future recruitment process. An additional commitment to encourage people from vulnerable households has also been included. The above will be further elaborated in the Construction Labour and Working Conditions Management Plan.
The Khokimiyat of Zarafshan holds information on vulnerable households in the Project Area. These households could be specifically targeted for employment.	Mentioned in Section 7.6.3 in ESIA (also refer to the above row).
Local people may be able to work as drivers.	Mentioned in Section 7.6.2 in ESIA in relation to potential impacts arising from local procurement. The Company will implement a Local Procurement Plan.
<i>Topic Area: Impacts to farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements and general grazing</i>	
The exact number of farmers on the Project Area should be confirmed with the Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Karakul Breeding.	A meeting was held with this stakeholder on 30 August 2021 (refer to the consultation records) to confirm the number of farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements.

Key Discussion Point	Way in which the Feedback is reflected in the Final ESIA
Livelihood restoration measures available should be discussed with the Affected Farmers.	This has been undertaken generally during development of the LRP and is also mentioned in Section 7.6.8 in ESIA.
The compensation to farmers should reflect their potential to lose income from a reduction in their Sub-Lease Agreements.	This is mentioned in Section 7.6.8 in ESIA and shall be included in the eligibility and entitlement matrix of the LRP.
Construction of the WTGs and other Project infrastructure has the potential to result in livelihood impacts arising from the division of herds of animals either side of where construction works is ongoing, resulting in some of them getting lost.	This source of impact is assessed in Section 7.6.8 in ESIA. Additional measures have been included to ensure that farmers and herders are informed in advance of new areas of land being used for construction works. This may be challenging, as mobile phone coverage is not always available and not all herders have a mobile phone. Careful planning will be required, and the Company's CLOs will need to be closely involved.
<i>Topic Area: Specific measures to support women</i>	
The livelihoods of women in the smaller villages can be improved through the provision of training on the process of wool, leather and milk/animal products.	These types of support are included in Section 7.6.13 in ESIA in relation to the Company's future Community Development Plan.
Training on sewing, and access markets for sewed products could also support women's livelihoods.	These types of support are included in Section 7.6.13 in ESIA in relation to the Company's future Community Development Plan.
<i>Topic Area: Community Development Planning</i>	
Benefits that could be provided to local communities include solar lighting, support to heat public buildings, help children through the provision of recreational equipment at schools, and improve access to communal water supplies.	These types of support are included in Section 7.6.13 in ESIA in relation to the Company's future Community Development Plan.
Farmers may wish to be provided with the installation of new groundwater wells (often it was mentioned that solar pumps could be used), although this must be undertaken following a hydrogeological study.	These types of support are included in Section 7.6.13 in ESIA in relation to the Company's future Community Development Plan.
<i>Topic Area: The potential for influx to occur</i>	
A single stakeholder raised the concern about future increases in crime and theft from the arrival of new people.	No changes made to the Preliminary ESIA as the potential for increased crime to occur was already included in Section 7.6.5 in relation to influx. Influx management measures will be contained within the Construction Labour and Working Conditions Management Plan.
<i>Topic Area: The restoration of land</i>	

Key Discussion Point	Way in which the Feedback is reflected in the Final ESIA
As construction works will use heavy machinery then disturbed land should be restored.	A restoration plan will be place with details included within Chapters 2 and 6 of this ESIA to restore areas to their previous condition or improved.
<i>Topic Area: Management of LRP Implementation</i>	
All stakeholders raised no objections as to the content of the future LRP Zarafshan Community Development Committee which will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders.	This will be reflected in the LRP and is also mentioned in Section 7.6.8 in ESIA in relation to impacts from land-based livelihood and land use change.
<i>Topic Area: Ornithology</i>	

Key Discussion Point	Way in which the Feedback is reflected in the Final ESIA
<p><u>Consultation with BirdLife International:</u></p> <p>Large birds tend to be primary interest with wind farm developments, but smaller birds also need including in assessment for cumulative assessment of impacts with OHLs etc.</p> <p>Good to ensure monitoring includes passerines of conservation concern.</p> <p>Identiflight can't protect against OHL collisions. Keen to see monitoring of OHLs ongoing.</p> <p>Good to know project is committed to high standard of post construction monitoring and would encourage that the project agrees to publish results of collision monitoring and mitigation periodically as this will make future projects better.</p> <p>BLI would regard this as high-risk site, e.g Egyptian vulture at top of species list of concern globally so would like to keep an eye on the project findings and success of use of the technology mitigation techniques and take any lessons away.</p> <p>Uzbekistan is country of interest so from BLI point of view there needs to be a much better landscape scale planning of projects in the country.</p> <p>BLI keen to be involved in Project Biodiversity Panel.</p>	<p>Project obtained further information on Identiflight capabilities through Q&amp;A discussions in January 2022 with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- an operational wind farm in Tasmania currently using the technology;</li> <li>- Identiflight representatives.</li> </ul> <p>Shutdown on Demand (SOD) Management Framework document for the Project compiled by Turnstone Ecology, with further specialist input from Caleb Gordon (Ornithologist) and Alvaro Camina Cardenal (Ornithologist).</p> <p>Biodiversity Offset Feasibility Study compiled by Turnstone Ecology with further specialist input from The Biodiversity Consultancy.</p> <p>Livestock Management Framework developed by Turnstone Ecology with further specialist input from Caleb Gordon.</p> <p>Approximately 1 km of new OHL is being created by the Project. In order to reduce the possible impact of electrocution of birds perching on new OHLs, it is recommended that there is a 300 cm minimum horizontal separation between energized conductors and/or energized conductors and grounded hardware and a vertical separation of at least 120 cm. These separations accommodate the typical height of the largest eagle species recorded and wrist to wrist widths of the largest vulture species. If adequate spacing cannot be provided, the hardware will need to be insulated against simultaneous contact. Material should be used to cover both the conductor and installation and if transformers, cut-outs or other energized or grounded equipment are present on the structure, jumpers, cut-outs and brushing should also be covered to decrease the chance of a bird electrocution.</p> <p>Flight diverters will be added on to the new sections of OHL, with a combination of bird flight diverters and firefly "flapper" type devices considered to the most appropriate in this instance as they mark above and below the line.</p> <p>Part of the work to the Navoi – Besopan OHL will take place within the Aol for the Project, with the northern end of the proposed upgraded line starting within 2 km of the nearest proposed WTG. Consultation with developers of new OHLs key locations by the nearby Navoi – Besopan OHL upgrade project to explore option of installing additional markers on the 10km nearest to the Project site during its construction.</p>

Key Discussion Point	Way in which the Feedback is reflected in the Final ESIA
<p>Consultation with Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds (UzSPB):</p> <p>The purpose of the consultation was for the Project ecologists to obtain technical information regarding birds of the Project region to help inform the preparation of the documentation requested of the Company by the Lenders regarding potential impacts of the Project on birds, and to discuss wind energy developments' potential impacts on birds of Uzbekistan, more broadly.</p> <p>Key points:</p> <p>UzSPB highlighted the ecological importance of the Aktau Mountain IBA and the Project site for sensitive species.</p> <p>UzSPB stated the Aktau Mountain IBA is currently under consideration for designation as a nationally protected area. Such designation would entail installation of signage, but no fencing, and it would exclude hunting and picnicking/camping activity that is currently widespread within the IBA.</p> <p>UzSPB's opinion is that construction of the Project would cause severe and irreversible damage to the biodiversity, ecological function, and domestic livestock grazing activities that currently exist within the Project area. Regarding automated shut-down-on-demand curtailment with the Identiflight system, a possibility that had been communicated earlier to them by the Company, they expressed their opinion that such would not be feasible because there is such a high level of bird flight activity of sensitive birds within the Project area that too many shutdowns would be triggered, resulting in economically non-viable energy generation losses.</p> <p>Regarding the feasibility and likely effectiveness of certain impact mitigation measures under consideration, UzSPB expressed scepticism, and suggested that the entire project be relocated to the lowland plain that lies to the east of the current Project area, on to the plains, as this area has much less value for biodiversity.</p>	<p>As above.</p>

## 6.7 Disclosure of the LRP (February/March 2022)

Disclosure of the LRP was carried out on 28 February and 01 March 2022, in accordance with all national and local health regulations and movement restriction regulations, regarding COVID-19. Notification of the disclosure dates was issued approximately two weeks in advance.

### 6.7.1 LRP Disclosure Activities

The LRP was disclosed to the stakeholders listed in **Appendix N**.

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

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

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

Disclosure meetings were held with at Khokimiyats of Zarafshan and Tamdy districts, 7 Mahallas, as well as small group meetings with farmers, herders and their wives. Through these meetings, the team were able to reach 2 khokim and 2 deputy khokims of Zarafshan and Tamdy, 7 Mahalla leaders, 8 farmers, 6 herders, 3 cluster representatives and 6 affected women (wives of farmers and herders). It was not always easy to reach the wives of farmers and herders as some of them live away from Zarafshan and Tamdy. The meetings with women were conducted in the absence of males to ensure that they do not have any hesitation to speak. In general, both men and women said they were informed about the Project, and they supported this development. They confirmed that they were generally pleased with the suggested LRP measures, but they would appreciate it very much if the company also helped them with future water supply. Some people (including women) were interested in the possible job opportunities from the project. The concerns of farmers related to grazing and safety of their animals which were answered by the team. The details of these meetings are provided in **Appendix N**.

There were no relevant NGOs active in the area.



### 6.7.1.1 Disclosure Tools

Stakeholders were provided with a summary of the Draft LRP using the following format tools (all available in Uzbek and Kazakh):

- Non-technical summary of the LRP (18 pages)
- Non-technical summary of the Livestock Management Plan (2-4 pages)
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian)
- Topic-specific posters on the following:
  - Project design and schedule;
  - Eligibility and entitlement matrix;
  - Livelihood restoration measures;
  - Livestock Management Plan; and
  - Composition, function and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the Project's Community Development Plan.

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

## 7 Future Stakeholder Engagement

Details of the proposed future stakeholder engagement programme are presented in the following sub-sections and are summarised in **Appendix M**.

During all future stakeholder engagement activities, a Stakeholder Engagement Log shall be used to record the date of the engagement, key findings, details of any additional actions necessary, the date these additional actions were completed, and any other relevant information. A template Stakeholder Engagement Log is provided as **Appendix G**.

In light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to state that all future engagement activities will be carefully designed and adjusted, as necessary, to reflect the epidemiological situation and government health guidance in force at the time, to ensure that all necessary precautions are undertaken and that all engagement activities are undertaken legally. The Company will update this SEP periodically to ensure that it is aligned with government guidance and prepare contingency measures for face-to-face engagements, so that there are alternative arrangements if plans are forced to change.

### 7.1 Stakeholder Engagement Programme

Future stakeholder engagement activities shall be undertaken at the following key stages of the Project:

- To disclose the Final ESIA package.
- Prior to the start of construction.
- During construction.
- Prior to the start of operation.
- During operation.

A summary table has been prepared for each of these key stages in the Project (see **Appendix M**). The Company's s CLOs shall provide additional support to women and vulnerable people during the local meetings with smaller village residents and at Zarafshan City, so that they are able to understand and be involved in the activities and be able to meaningfully participate. To provide people with adequate notice in advance of stakeholder engagement activities, two weeks' notice will be provided to the extent that this is possible to do so using social media applications (including Telegram and potentially others), and through the use of community leaders to inform people in advance verbally. Additionally, the Company will provide assistance to help farmers and herders who do not currently have a mobile phone, so that they can be contacted about future stakeholder engagement activities in the future. Where the farmer or herder does not have a mobile phone, the Company will provide (free of charge) a mobile phone for a period of 12 months (extending this a further 6 months if necessary) along with suitable pre-paid mobile airtime. This measure is not a significant source of expense (less than USD 2,000) and will be covered as an internal cost by the Company.

The outcome of all activities shall be reflected in the Stakeholder Engagement Log.

## 8 Monitoring and Reporting

Through communication channels such as the presentation of announcements at local community buildings, media and periodic meetings as listed above, the Company will monitor and provide feedback as appropriate.

For public consultation meetings or public exhibitions, the Company will use an open book (with pens provided) for recording questions and comments anonymously. A form will be provided for people to record complaints and grievances. These will be present in an obvious area of the exhibition however the area will not be directly monitored by host staff (e.g. by the exit). The information will be recorded by the Company so that a response and feedback can be made to stakeholders.

The results of public consultation and Project information disclosure (together with the grievance procedure) will be reported throughout the construction period as part of the Company's environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements. The reports must include attendance, purpose of meeting, and comments and decisions made.

### 8.1 Review of the SEP during the Construction Phase

Stakeholder engagement during the construction phase will relate to all activities leading up to and during the physical construction of the Project infrastructure, as well as the management of contractors and construction contracts. Engagement with stakeholders during construction is primarily about involving stakeholders in assessing whether previously identified mitigation measures are working as intended, being responsive to grievances and identifying alternatives where there are failings.

Table 8-1 describes the monitoring KPIs that shall be used during the construction phase.

(Additional details concerning the monitoring and evaluation measures that will be used to track progress and concerns during implementation of the LRP, are presented in Section 12 of that document).

**Table 8-1: Pre-Construction Phase Monitoring KPIs**

Topic Area	Monitoring KPIs
<b>Provision of Project information</b>	Number of public announcements made to provide accurate information on the current status of the Project, using social and other types of traditional media.
<b>Public Consultation Meetings (every 12 months)</b>	<p>Number of monthly public consultation meetings held as planned, per year in both Zarafshan City and also within the smaller villages.</p> <p>Number of people attending each monthly public consultation meeting, broken down by gender.</p> <p>Number of high/medium-priority and repeat actions for the Company outstanding this month.</p>
<b>Meetings with Farmers and land owners / land users</b>	<p>Number of meetings with farmers and land owners/users held as planned, per year.</p> <p>Number of people attending each, broken down by gender.</p>
<b>Annual Environmental and Social Reporting</b>	Release of an annual environmental and social report to stakeholders (target is 1/year)
<b>Committee (LRP) Meetings (six months during construction then potential annual meetings during operation TBC)</b>	Number of times the Committee has met since start of implementation.
<b>Grievance mechanism</b>	<p>Number of grievances raised per month.</p> <p>Number of grievances outstanding at the end of each month.</p> <p>Number of grievances where a written acknowledgment was provided within five working days.</p> <p>Number of grievances resolved to the satisfaction of the grievant.</p> <p>Number of grievances resolved within the 15 working day target.</p>
<b>General</b>	The CLO will keep track of complaints and requests to identify if there are repeat complaints/requests, related to certain topic areas/stakeholder groups. This will allow for analysis of key positive or negative trends.

## 9 Grievance Mechanism

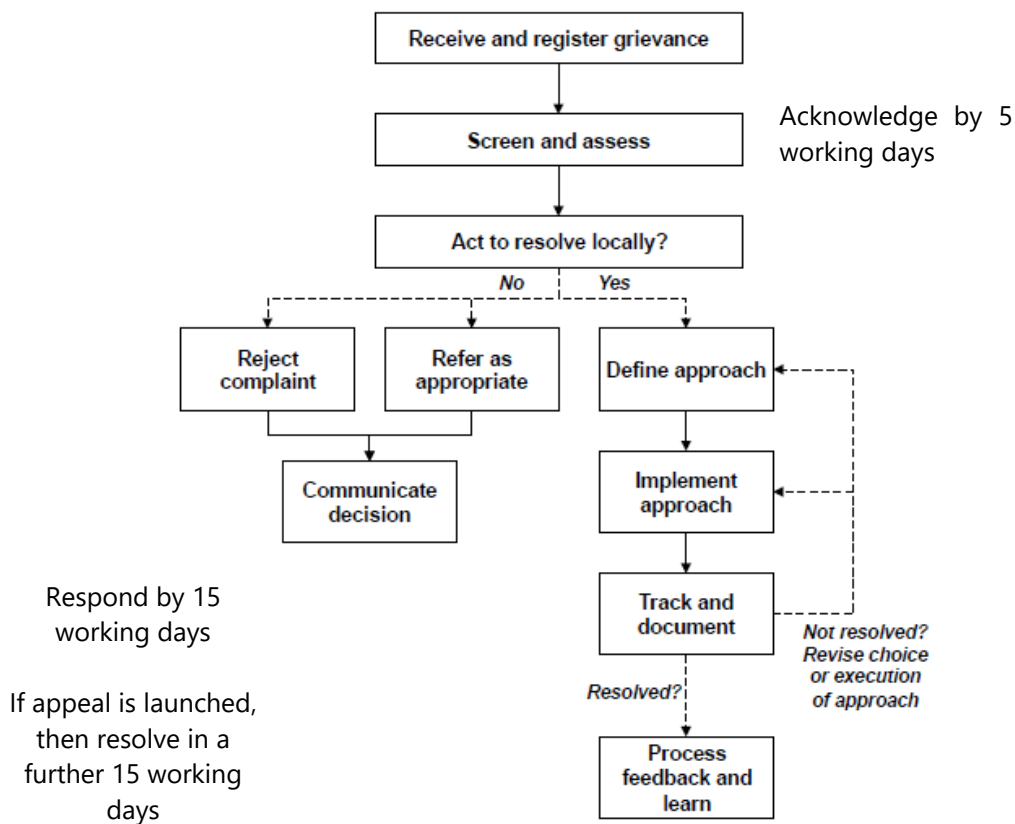
### 9.1 Overview

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

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

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

The objective of the Company's grievance procedure is to ensure that all comments and complaints from people directly affected by the Project, including local communities, farmers and their families are processed and considered in an appropriate way. Furthermore, the grievance mechanism should contain the corrective actions needed to be implemented in relation to complaints received with guarantees that the complainant is being informed of the outcome. The means by which stakeholders may make comments and complaints must be appropriate to their culture. The flowchart shown in Figure 9-1 below illustrates a general mechanism of processing the complaints.



**Figure 9-1: Grievance Mechanism Flowchart**

## 9.2 Examples of Grievances Typically Encountered

The following table provides examples of the types of grievances that are typically encountered on a major construction project such as this.

**Table 9-1: Examples of Grievances**

Type of Grievance	Complainant(s)	Example
Relatively minor and one-time problems related to company operations.	An individual or family.	A company truck damaging a community member's fence; a one-time disrespectful encounter between a company employee and a community member.
Relatively minor but repetitive problems related to company operations.	An individual or family or small group of people.	Livestock getting loose because company employees fail to close gates.
Relatively minor but repetitive and widespread problems.	Multiple individuals, families, or larger groups.	Company-related road traffic raising dust that settles on clothes hung out to dry.
Significant and larger repetitive problems.	Community groups, non-governmental or community-based organizations, or local governments.	Company blasting allegedly causing structural and/or aesthetic damage to building.
Major claims that company activities have resulted in significant adverse impacts on larger populations of people.	Community groups, non-governmental or community-based organizations, or local governments.	Company operations adversely impacting a community's water supply, making it unsafe for drinking, livestock, and/or irrigation.  Off-site worker conduct adversely impacting on a local community safety and security.
Major claims over policy or procedural issues.	Non-governmental organizations, community groups or community-based organizations, or local governments.	A company's non-compliance with its own policies; failure to follow guidelines of multilateral lenders for adequate consultation to achieve prior and informed consent; inadequate resettlement and compensation of affected populations.



### 9.3 Community Expectations

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

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

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

### 9.4 Company Grievance Resolution Mechanism

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

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

A successful grievance mechanism helps achieve the following goals:

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

- Build community acceptance of a company's "social license" to operate.

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

A Community Liaison Manager (CLM) and a Community Liaison Officer (CLO) will be used to raise awareness of the grievance mechanism, provide practical assistance to people who wish to raise a concern, and shall provide support in resolving grievances as well.

The female CLM will oversee the assessment of grievances and will deal with any complaints from women related to harassment by Project workers. The presence of a female representative active at a community level aims to encourage women to come forward with any concerns that they have.

A summary of the responsibilities for the management of grievances is provided below.

#### 9.4.1 Responsibilities specifically Associated with Grievance Management

The responsibilities specifically associated with grievance management are summarised in Table 9-2.

**Table 9-2: Roles and Responsibilities – Grievance Management**

Entity	Responsibilities
<b>Company Project Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the Company Community Liaison Manager has the necessary resources and personnel required to meet the commitments described in the SEP and GM.</li> <li>• Approve before their release, all external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc.</li> <li>• Support the resolution of grievances.</li> <li>• Ensure that grievances raised are used to improve the Project's environmental and social performance in the future, so that similar grievances to not re-occur over time.</li> </ul>
<b>Company Community Liaison Manager</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take ownership of the SEP and GM including the Grievance Register.</li> <li>• Oversee the assessment and resolution of grievances.</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the GM and distribute copies of the GM leaflet</li> <li>• Coordinate the activities of the Company CLOs (see below).</li> </ul>

Entity	Responsibilities
<b>Company Community Liaison Officer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Take ownership of the SEP and GM including the Grievance Register.</li> <li>• Oversee the assessment and resolution of grievances.</li> <li>• Raise awareness of the GM and distribute copies of the GM leaflet</li> <li>• Provide practical assistance to people seeking to raise a grievance, so that they are able to complete a Grievance Form.</li> <li>• Send information to the Company Community Liaison Manager, copies of completed Grievance Forms so that the Grievance Register can be updated.</li> <li>• Support the investigation and resolution of grievances in close coordination with other concerned parties, including the person/group raising the concern.</li> </ul>
<b>EPC Contractor Representatives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To direct any grievances made by a person or group in contact with a member of the EPC Contractor's workforce, to the Company Community Liaison Manager or a CLO for formal recording, investigation and resolution.</li> <li>• To provide their full support during the process of the Company investigating and resolving any grievances that occur.</li> </ul>

During the ESIA disclosure meeting with the **Khokimiyat of Zarafshan**<sup>8</sup>, the Khokimiyat indicated that they would be willing to provide support to the Company during grievance resolution activities.

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

**Saida Yusupova**

**Community Liaison Manager (CLM)**

**Tel No:** +998 90 319 77 21

**Email:** [saidayusupova@gmail.com](mailto:saidayusupova@gmail.com)

**Khurshid Karamatov**

**Community Liaison Officer (CLO)**

**Tel No:** +998 93 522 00 70

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<sup>8</sup> 29 August 2021 – refer to Appendix C, Table C-1

**Email:** [kkaramatov@masdar.ae](mailto:kkaramatov@masdar.ae)

Any written and/or verbal complaint will be recorded by the Company Community Liaison Manager, and potentially other Company representatives. A grievance box will also be in place within the Tamdy District Khokimiyat, which shall be checked every 2-3 days by the Company CLO (a post-box flag shall be used to indicate if the box has been filled, similar to a US-style post box). If a Project Information Office is established, then this is an additional way in which grievances can be received.

In addition to the above contact details, a mailbox will be provided at the site entrance to allow local people to raise grievances in a more informal way, and this shall be checked on a daily basis (a post-box flag shall also be used to indicate if the box has been filled).

In all cases, the date of gathering will be the date the form is collected as this is the date from when it is received.

#### 9.4.2 On Receiving a Grievance

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

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

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

#### 9.4.3 Assessing the Grievance

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

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

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

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

#### 9.4.4 Formulation a Response

The system for responding to the complainant should specify who communicates and how.

The Site Manager may participate in feedback, depending upon the seriousness of the complaint.

When formulating a response, the Company will ensure that:

- The Company Community Liaison Manager prepares the response. The response should consider the complainants' views about the process for settlement as well as provide a specific remedy. The response may suggest an approach on how to settle the issues, or it may offer a preliminary settlement.

- To present and discuss the response to the complainant, consider holding a meeting with the Company Community Liaison Manager, relevant company manager, and the complainant. If a direct meeting is not possible, consider meeting with a neutral third party serving as facilitator. The group would also discuss appropriate next steps during this meeting. If the proposal is a settlement offer and it is accepted, the complaint is resolved successfully and there is no need to proceed to the next step of selecting a resolution approach. If the complainant is not happy with the response about a resolution process or substance, the group should try to reach an agreement that would be mutually acceptable.

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

The Company will respond to the complaint within a period of up to fifteen (15) working days with a proposed resolution to the grievance. If the proposed resolution cannot be sent to the complainant within this time for any reason, then the Community Liaison Manager will inform the complainant about the reason for the delay and indicate a target date as to when a proposed resolution will be submitted to them.

#### 9.4.5 Track and Monitor Grievances

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

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

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

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

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

#### 9.4.6 Grievance Appeals Process

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

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

*NOTE: if the individual/group raising a grievance wishes to seek a judicial resolution before the final decision of the Company is made through the appeal process, then the Company shall continue the grievance resolution process in parallel and provide copies of all non-confidential and relevant documentation needed for the judicial process.*

#### 9.4.7 Grievances Received to Date

Grievances received to date are summarised in Table 9-3.

**Table 9-3: Grievances Received to Date**

Date	Grievance	Raised By	Action Taken
<i>None.</i>			



## Appendix A Consultation Meetings held during ESIA Development

**Table A-1: Summary of Consultation Meetings held during ESIA (September 2020 – July 2021)**

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
29.09.2020	Leaders of Muruntov mahalla	Muruntov mahalla of Zarafshan	<p>Mahalla Muruntov is located inside the Navoi mining industrial zone near the Muruntov quarry, which is active. There are no private houses in the mahalla. All houses belong to the Navoi Mining Company and were built for the employees of the mine and are owned by the Company. In the near future, the mahalla will be moved to the city of Zarafshan due to the expansion of the mining industrial zone.</p> <p>The wind farm Project is supported because of the generation of employment for local people, and due to the expected future increase in electricity that will attract more industrial plants and factories, which will generate even more employment and development.</p>
29.09.2020	Women of Muruntov: entrepreneur, secretary of mahalla	Muruntov mahalla of Zarafshan	<p>Since Muruntov is a village for employees of Navoi Mining Company, many women in the mahallas are wives, mothers, sisters, and daughters of the employees of the Company. There are few job opportunities for women and most spend their time on housework.</p> <p>In terms of weddings, respondents commented that Kazakh men steal their future wives before the wedding, then pay a fee (a bride price or “<i>kalym</i>”) and also pay for the wedding. Amongst the Uzbeks, matchmakers are looking for future daughters-in-law and, between families, Uzbeks also have a tradition of paying a price for the bride. All marriages must proceed through a formal state and religious registration. The local religious leader reads the “<i>nikah</i>” and then declares them husband and wife. The inheritance from Kazakhs and Uzbeks is by default transferred to the youngest son, who typically stays at the parental home and takes care of his parents when they are retired.</p> <p>If the Project creates, directly or indirectly, employment opportunities for women, there will be many women willing to work and apply.</p>
29.09.2020	Teachers of school №5	Muruntov mahalla of Zarafshan	<p>There are two schools in Muruntov: Kazakh and Uzbek. Due to the pandemic, many children are out of school this year and are studying remotely. Television channels broadcast the school curriculum daily. However, less than half of the students attend this ‘virtual’ school.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
29.09.2020	Chair of Mahalla Yangi Zarafshan	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan city	<p>Mahalla Yangi Zarafshan is located in the southern and southwestern part of the city. The mahalla until 1994 was a separate village named after Abai (famous Kazakh poet) as part of the Tamdinsky Region. During the expansion of the city, Zarafshan was assimilated with this village.</p> <p>The ethnic composition is 40% Kazakhs, 40% Uzbeks, 10% Karakalpaks, 5% Tajiks, 5% Russians. The population is currently estimated to be 5,146 people. Most people work for the Navoi Mining Company (60%).</p> <p>There are 3 farmers in the mahalla, but they graze their herds on the side of Uchkuduk which is not close to the Project area. There are self-employed citizens who keep small herds of cattle they graze their cattle around the mahalla, and two traditional 'folk healers'. People use the Project Area when they travel to the holy cemetery "<i>Gujumli Avlie</i>". The residents of the mahalla are supportive of the Project as they expect future employment opportunities.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
29.09.2020	Chair of mahalla and family department	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan City	<p>The questions on the role and responsibilities of men and women, indicate that all household work is undertaken by a woman, and men take care of their cattle and household plot of land. Many women know how to sew which is a local skill. Women are willing to apply for employment positions generated by the Project. In the city where the participants live, women work in private factories such as PE Agama, Arianna Yarst Textile LLC. About 270 women work in the Agama private enterprise and about 118 women work in Arianna Yarst Textile LLC.</p> <p>Since there are many nationalities in the city, everyone has different customs. After marriage, the girl must move to the groom's house and the woman has an equal voice in the decisions made in the household. There is a significant problem of unemployment for all people, men and women.</p> <p>There are cases of violence against women and during 2020, 15 women were issued a protection order. There is a shelter in the city of MSG "Gornobyvateli", which is financed by Navoi Mining Company and women can stay there for two weeks, free of charge, until the conflict situation has passed.</p> <p>Women inherit land if their spouse is absent, although the land usually belongs to the man.</p> <p>With regards to potential impacts of the Project, no negative impacts were identified. Positive impacts include employment generation and increased electricity for home and business, new jobs from future industrial developments. These benefits should impact both women and men.</p> <p>The participants commented on the way in which the information was shared, which was undertaken with transparency and openness. <i>"It's complete and reliable"</i> they commented and are supportive of the Project. Participants suggested to share information about the Project using social media networks as the entire population will benefit from the Project. The creation of new jobs will improve the living standards and income of women.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
29.09.2020	Women of Yangi Zarafshan mahalla: housewives	Yangi Zarafshan mahalla	<p>Women are generally constantly at home, and all household chores are undertaken by women. Men are engaged in shopping for the household. Women know how to sew, and weave carpets. There are no women's organisations on their territory, and there are no shelters for protection, either.</p> <p>After getting married, a girl moves to the groom's house. According to their knowledge there are no local conflicts over land.</p> <p>The Project has no significant negative impacts expected, and positive impacts include increased electricity generation. They support the Project.</p>
29.10.2020	Teacher of school №10, Zarafshan city	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan City	<p>The school has 800 students: 350 boys and 450 girls. There are 120 teachers. The school has 36 classrooms. There are approximately 25-26 students in each class. There is a library in the school.</p> <p>The school has water and electricity. Attendance does not depend on gender. The school has students from an orphanage and there are 150 orphans attending. The literacy rate is 100%. There are middle and high school disabled students and have home-based education. During the last five years living standards have improved.</p> <p>The developer could, in the future, provide support by helping students with disabilities in purchasing computers. In general, they are supportive of the Project.</p>
29.10.2020	Teacher of school № 5	Muruntov village	<p>The school has 60 students, including 20 boys and 40 girls. There are 12 teachers and 8 classrooms. Approximately 6-8 students study in each class and there is a library and electricity.</p> <p>Children attending school live in the village and attendance is 100%. There are no vulnerable students in the area. The information on the Project was useful, and it would be good if the wind farm developer could support the village school with educational equipment.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
30.09.2020	Community leaders	Jingildy village	<p>Jingildy is one of the most sparsely populated villages in the Tamdy District. The meeting was held with community leader and 4 women from this location.</p> <p>Respondents mentioned the problem with the availability of water and the unfair distribution of land. There is no source of water in the village itself and this is transported to the village from a well with a depth of more than 100m, located a distance of 2km. Regarding the pasture, when a local farm company "<i>shirkat</i>" ceased operation in 2017, they were promised by the government that an 8-kilometer pasture belt around the village would be planted for the village's cattle and the rest would be given to general farmers. Instead, just 2km of pasture was planted and when they graze their cattle 2km or more, they have conflicts with other farmers over access to pasturelands.</p> <p>The participants mentioned the importance of having strong power transmission wires, because when a strong wind joins together the wires, short circuits are formed and results in the burnout of household appliances.</p> <p>There are 8-10 unemployed men and women in the village who will be happy to apply for employment positions.</p>
30.09.2020	Women of Jingildy village: 3 housewives and a pensioner	Jingildy village	<p>The village is home to only seven families who remained after the reorganisation of the shirkat farm.</p> <p>There are no women's organisations in the area.</p> <p>No negative views towards the Project were raised and the women hope the Project brings employment and other benefits.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
30.09.2020	Farmer	Kynyr village	<p>The farm Aldiyarov Kalambay is located close to the village of Kynyr and specialises mainly in camel breeding. Farmer Kalambay is famous for his "shubat" camel milk mare (milk from a female camel). He has 35 camels, 100 sheep, 40 goats and 4 cows, and the family are involved in his pastoralist livelihood. Women are responsible for milk production, and there are 2 water wells in the area he uses for pasture.</p> <p>Livestock and meat are sold quite cheaply, about 4 USD a kilo. Locals or middlemen purchase it, and there is no livestock market in the whole area. His main problem is a lack of water and they need more wells. There is a veterinarian who can provide support and his livestock is vaccinated against anthrax. A further challenge is the loss of newborn lambs (about 20 a year) that are killed by foxes and wild cats when they lag behind the herd. They do not hunt and the collection of wild herbs is very rare. Herbs collected by women: comprise Isirik (<i>peganum harmala</i>) for medicinal purposes including pain relief, Artemisia (<i>Artemisia terra alba</i>) for cough, stomach and intestinal upset, and <i>Alhagi pseudoalhari</i> for cattle.</p>
30.09.2020	Meeting with women	Kynyr village, community leader's place	<p>There are only six families in the village. There is no shop, no school, there is a medical room but very often it is not functioning, and they travel to Tamdy District to buy food.</p> <p>The family of Tulegenova Gulzira was visited. Her husband owns a farm with 60 heads of camels and she is a housewife and knows how to sew. She stated that all household chores are performed by woman. Agricultural crops are not grown, and the man decides on the grooming and breeding livestock. The host invited another woman and her family members work in the farm.</p>
30.09.2020	Tamdybulak village Mahalla leader, 2 village leaders, pensioners	Mahalla of Tamdybulak village	<p>Tamdybulak (Old Tamdy) is an old regional centre of Tamdy District. The decision to move the regional centre was made in 1993-1996, but the khokimiyat itself was moved in 2008. Old Tamdy is located in a seismically active area and near the village there is a tectonic fault, as well as bentonite rocks under the soil of the village, which increases the risk of earthquakes. Therefore in 1996 the village was recommended to be relocated.</p> <p>The stakeholders present at this meeting stated that there are 8 farmers who have registered their land within the Project Area of the wind farm and many of them are based in Tamdy are not local. <i>NOTE: the numbers of farmers who have land leases in the Project area was later clarified with Zarafshan District in March 2021 where it was found that the actual number is 10.</i></p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
01.10.2020	Women of the Tamdybulak and Kazbekbi villages	Mahalla of Tamdybulak village	The village has 2 schools, 3 shops, feldsher obstetric station (a primary healthcare centre that provides basic access to medical services and treatments). Medical personnel at such stations typically refer patients (where necessary to the larger hospitals). They said that women are mostly engaged in housework and raising children, and there is no violence against women. There 4 vulnerable families in the area, that live in poverty, and community members support them. The perceptions towards the Project were favourable as it is expected to bring employment opportunities and electricity.
01.10.2020	Teachers of schools № 4	Mahalla of Tamdybulak village	The school has 55 students, including 20 boys and 25 girls. There are 12 teachers and 8 classrooms. Approximately 6-8 students study in each class. There is a library, electricity and the school does not provide meals. Children attending the school live in the village.  Within the last five years the socio-economic situation has improved. However, within some families both parents do not work and they tend to pay less attention to their children's education. The Project is expected to be beneficial for all residents and children in the school will learn about renewable energy.
01.10.2020	Community leaders	Ajiriqti village mahalla	The Ajiriqti village is located between the Old and New Tamdy settlements and, together with the Kynyr village, belong to the Aktau village gathering of citizens. There are 810 inhabitants in the village and people have lived on the territory for a long time; nomadic herders lived here previously close to a water well. In 1950-60, a collective farm named after Balimanov was established.  In the village, drinking water and electricity are supplied constantly. There is a school and kindergarten. The employment level is 40% with another 40% of the population self-employed in cattle breeding. Many houses keep sheep, goats, cows and horses.  From the former collective farm of Balimanov, 4 farmers have territories on the Project area: (Mirzatai Bekatai farm, Abdubakhtzhan LLC, Madina Sinbad farm, Aisultan Danabek farm).
01.10.2020	Teachers of school № 21	Ajiriqti village mahalla	The school has 240 students, of which 130 are boys and 110 are girls. There are 22 teachers and 8 classrooms, with approximately 24-26 students in each class. There is a library and equal numbers of male/female students attend the school. Parents support their children and help them with their studies.  The school request support from the wind farm developers to build a football stadium in the school. After the information on the Project was shared, the participants indicated that they support the Project.



Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
01.10.2020	Farmer, "Aysultan Danabek"	Ajiriqti	<p>Aisultan Danabek farm is located on the eastern and south-eastern part of Aktau Mountain and was established in 2019 through a land lease agreement for 49 years. They have 300 sheep, 30 horses, 16 cows and 10 goats. On the territory there is one well with brackish water and it is collected in a pool of 500 litres. The farmer himself works as a shepherd in the farm and his son, a student, helps him.</p> <p>There are no livestock markets in Tamdy District and dealers from Gijduvan work in this area. There are veterinarians in the area. Community members don't hunt and collect wild plants, and sometimes hunters from outside arrive into the Project Area.</p>
01.10.2020	Meeting with women, Ajiriqti village: Pensioner librarian	Mahalla premises, Ajiriqti	<p>Women in the area are either housewife or employed in public services. Men graze livestock and would be happy to apply for a job within the Project.</p>
01.10.2020	Chair of Mahalla, deputy khokim on women and family issues	Yangi Tamdy	<p>Yangi Tamdy village is the regional centre of Tamdy District and all administrative buildings and institutions of the district are located here. The village is connected with a regional gas network, and the supply of electricity and drinking water is also stable. The current population is estimated to be 692 and is increasing due to the availability of employment in government departments.</p> <p>The ethnic composition is dominated by 85% Kazakhs. Of the farmers registered in Yangi Tamdy, at least 8 have land in the Project area. When shirkat farms began to close in 2017, the khokimiyat announced auctions for land and farmers from other regions received land under the Aktau mountain.</p> <p>The participants warmly support the Project, as this is expected to generate electricity which will then lead onto more factories and jobs for people. There will also be employment opportunities from the wind farm as well.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
01.10.2020	Teacher of school № 25, Public education Specialist	Yangi Tamdy	<p>The school has 125 students, 67 boys and 58 girls, 20 teachers and there are 21 students in each class. There is running water and electricity available in the school. All students live in the school district. There is no gender inequality in school attendance, everyone has equal attendance. Parents support the education of their children.</p> <p>The teacher raised a concern associated with the poor quality of teaching equipment. Within the last 5 years, conditions have improved through renovation of the school, additional classrooms, and the number of new textbooks increased. There are several disabled students in the school, and they receive support from the government.</p> <p>They believe the Project will benefit everyone in the villages and region through the generation of employment.</p>
02.10.2020	Teachers of Schools № 18	Rokhat village, school №18	<p>There are 144 boys, 56 girls, 21 teachers and each class have their own classroom. There are 21 students in each class, a library, running water, electricity, and the school does not provide food. All students live in the school district. There is no gender inequality in school attendance. A new school is under construction which will be commissioned in November 2020. There are several vulnerable families in the district that receive community support.</p> <p>The teachers supported the Project and wanted the children to learn about renewable energy.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
02.10.2020	Village leaders: Doctor, pensioners	Rokhat village, school №18	<p>Rokhat village is located 6km south of the city of Zarafshan. The current estimated population is 1,050. The settlement was created in 1971 around the farm of the Tamdy state farm. In the village there is a school, medical station. The electricity supply is reliable and non-potable water which is abstracted from the Amu Darya river. An estimated total of 440 people are officially employed, of which 180 are employed at the Navoi Mining Company. There are also 8 farmers locally active.</p> <p>The ethnic composition of the population is 75% Kazakhs, 20% Uzbeks and 5% Karakalpaks. Among socially vulnerable people, the respondents mentioned that 13 are disabled, 22 are families living in poverty, and there are also some lonely old men.</p> <p>Rokhat is far from the Project Area and they are not against the construction of a wind farm. Conflicts on land and pasture in Rokhat do happen, mainly between local private herders, and farmers who have long-term leases on land. The private herders encroach on the leased land without permission.</p> <p>The main challenge of residents is a shortage of natural gas and drinking water. The nearest source of drinking water is 5km in the city of Zarafshan.</p> <p>The views on the Project were mixed, as they were not familiar with this type of activity. If the Project generates employment, then they are favourable towards the Project.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
02.10.2020	Community members of Alisher Navoi	Zarafshan, Mahalla premises	<p>Mahalla Alisher Navoi is the largest mahalla of the city with a current estimated population of 7,728 people and 1,722 families. The population of the mahalla is increasing as many people from other districts of provinces and districts come to the city in search of work. The mahalla has a kindergarten, a school, a clinic, and a bazaar. The industrial zone of the city also belongs to the territory of the mahalla. There are 4,767 officially employed in the mahalla, out of them at least 2,500 people work in the Navoi Mining Company.</p> <p>The ethnic composition of the mahalla is as follows: 3,870 Uzbeks, 1,311 Russians, 1,235 Kazakhs, 1,257 Kirghiz, 20 Tajiks, 35 others. Mahalla residents do not visit the Project area, and if the Project generates employment then many people will be willing to apply.</p> <p>Alisher Navoi mahalla is one of the richest mahallas in the city of Zarafshan. There are no communal problems, and it is their mahalla that has a prestigious gymnasium school in Zarafshan. The average salary of residents of the mahalla is higher than that of similar residents of Tashkent. They support the idea of the Project, expecting employment and electricity. The Project may benefit men rather than women from employment.</p>
02.10.2020	Director of Youth Centre NGO "Timaris"	Kanimekh district, Navoi	<p>The goal of our organisation is to assist in increasing the role and activity of disabled people, women and youth in the Navoi region, by involving them in social, economic and cultural life of the region. The NGO cooperates with the following institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrator of Navoi region;</li> <li>• Union of Youth of Navoi region;</li> <li>• Council for the coordination of the activities of self-government bodies of citizens of the Navoi region; and</li> <li>• Editorial office of the "Banner of Friendship" newspaper.</li> </ul> <p>The organisation was created in 2018 and started 2 projects to educate unemployed women and girls on their legal rights in the territories of Uchkuduk, Zarafshan, Tamdy, Kanimekh and Zafarabad.</p> <p>Navoi region is the largest in terms of territory in the Republic of Uzbekistan, the second after Karakalpakstan. There is a problem with the provision of public transport due to the large distances between settlements in the region.</p>

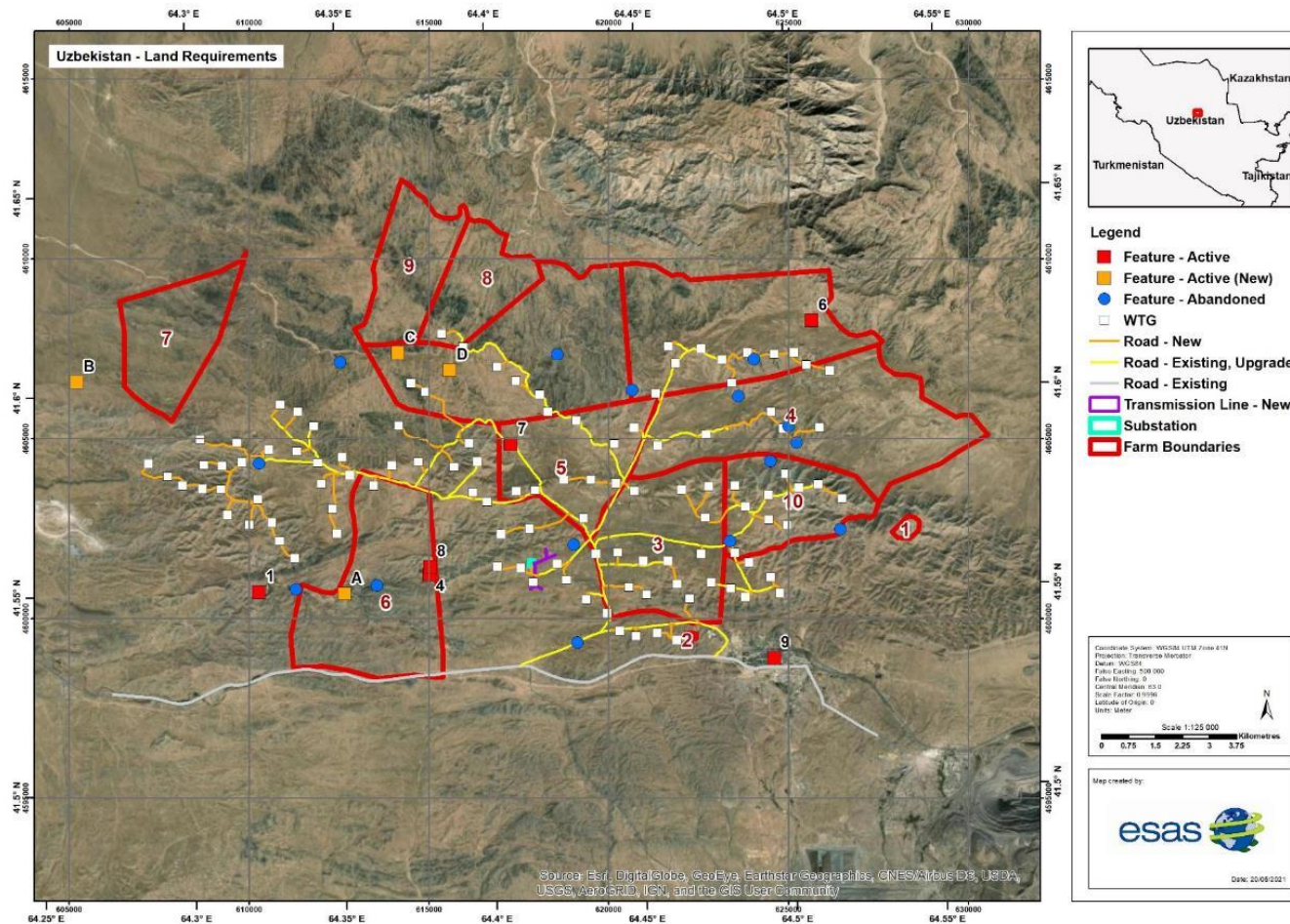
Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
02.10.2020	NGO “society of disabled people”	Kanimekh, Navoi region	<p>The goal of our organisation is to increase the role, opportunities and protect the rights of disabled people, women and youth in the Navoi region. The organisation was created in 2013 and registered under No.122 by the Department of Justice of the Administrator of the Navoi region.</p> <p>The NGO’s partners are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Administrator of Kanimekh District,</li> <li>• Council for the coordination of the activities of self-government bodies of citizens of the Navoi region;</li> <li>• Office for support of family and mahalla; and</li> <li>• Department of employment of the Kanimekh District.</li> </ul> <p>The Project is expected to benefit the local population and businesses, both at home (for women) and for men through employment. The Project should offer employment places for disabled people, as well as raise the level of education and social support to the disabled community of the region.</p>

13.11.2020	Representatives of Zarafshan City Administrator, Zarafshan Golden Mining Company	On-line session via ZOOM	<p>Zarafshan city is a relatively young city being established in 1965. The population is 82,000, of which 46,000 are economically active. There are 4 banks, 13 mahallas, 2 markets in the city, plus 12 schools, 13 kindergartens one in each mahalla. 30,000 city inhabitants are young people aged 18-30 years. Major sectors are industry and services. The agriculture sector is barely present. The average monthly wage is 4,700 UZS (470 USD).</p> <p>The main part of the population (25 000) is employed in Zarafshan Golden Mining Complex. There are no conflicts observed in the city, and the streets are equipped with cameras resulting in a low crime rate. There are 323 residential buildings and of these 50 are relatively new.</p> <p>The work in the mine is carried out in shifts, all year around. The main road is used for the transportation of workers to the plant. The mining ore is transported by railroad and not by the public road network.</p> <p>The resort area “Golden Keys” belongs to the mining complex. Employees of the mine can book and spend weekends or vacations in the resort which is mostly occupied in summer.</p> <p>Information about future employment vacancies can be communicated via the Cities’ official website, local newspaper, and local labour office. Social media is very popular (telegram) and can also be used.</p> <p>The city representatives fully support the Project and there is the potential for the Project to attract tourists, as this is the first wind farm in the country. The representatives stated that they believe men will benefit more than women, as men have higher levels of education in areas such as energy and construction. Overall, this type of Project is crucial for the region and may attract further investment in the future as all projects need energy.</p>
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Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
30.11.2020	Representative of Tamdy District Khokimiyat	On-line session via ZOOM	<p>Deputy Khokim informed that the Project land is categorised as pastureland. On 02 September 2020, this land was transferred to the newly established Committee for the Development of Silk and Pots (No. 6059 dated 02.09.2020).</p> <p>All land users have now signed their contracts with the Committee. The representative did not have any information associated with the terms of lease agreements although the number of farmers with lease agreements in the Project Area could be up to 10.</p> <p>There are no settlements or houses in the area, other than informal shelters used by herders. Usually there are 2-3 herders who stay and work in shifts. The herders are young and middle age local people. There may be around 10 shelters in the area and their exact locations are not known as the shelters are not included in official maps and are not considered legal buildings. Usually farmers build a shelter next to the well, water course. The shelters are occupied all year around.</p> <p>In relation to future engagement on land-related matters, this should take place between the Project Developer and the Tamdy District, through the Committee for the Development of Silk and Pots.</p> <p>Deputy Khokim stated that any legal entity needing land should be registered in Tamdy District, as the taxes paid in the district will then return to the people of the area through pensions and social payments, etc.</p> <p>Overall, the stakeholder supports the Project.</p>
April 2021	Farmers / herders utilising the Project site.	At farms on the Project site.	<p>The two farmers interviewed live in Zarafshan City and have leased the land since 2017. They do not sub-let and have a number of shelters on the farmland utilised throughout the year.</p> <p>The herders active in the Project area are from smaller villages across the region. They receive a cash payment for their time.</p>
11 May 2021	Formal public hearing for OVOS process.	Public hearing at Khokimiyat of Tomdi district.	<p>A Project presentation and movie was shown to community members. The project was very positively received however all community members would like the Project renamed to Zarafshan-Tomdi Wind Power Project (WPP) or Tomdi WPP given that all the land allocated for the Project is fully within the Tomdi district.</p>

Date	Attendees	Location	Key Discussions
July 2021	Farmer utilising the Project site	At a farm on the Project site.	Nashirov Zakhid farm is currently being used by Mirzatay Bekatay farmer (Map ID No 7) who has access to two farms.
08 July 2021	Interview with the Head of Labour Department of Navoi on occupational health and safety	Telephone interview	<p>There is regular state control over labour legislation, which includes the enforcement of legislated health and safety controls. A key problem is that there are not enough State Labour Inspectors in the Navoi Region to undertake the quantity of inspections necessary to prevent effectively, health and safety violations from occurring.</p> <p>Workers are generally aware of national health and safety legislation and the majority of violations are reported by workers. The best way to improve the health and safety of workers is to increase the number of State Labour Inspectors.</p>
07 July 2021	Interview with the First Deputy Head of the Regional Department of Health of the Navoi Region	Telephone interview	<p>The COVID-19 vaccination programme started in April 2021 although the rate is still low. Since the first week of July 2021, the 18+ program for vaccination has been launched in all regions including Navoi and an electronic database has been created. The Government has undertaken number of measures to prevent additional cases. The state has provided necessary medicines for outpatient and home treatment. People with signs of illness, without waiting for a PCR test, can receive medications from local clinics.</p> <p>Navoi region has all necessary equipment and medications for the emergency deployment of the hospital. There are four oxygen stations, each with capacity for 200 beds is available in Navoi. One of the four stations is allocated for the city of Zarafshan. To date, out of 500 available beds, 100 inpatients are occupied. There are mobile assistance teams for examining patients at home, for transporting seriously ill patients. The region is well positioned in terms of health system capacity and ready for increasing demand.</p>





**Figure A-1: Illustration of active and abandoned features within the Project Area**

**Table A-2: Summary of Farmer and Herder Consultation Activities (April/July 2021)**

Interview Reference	Farm Name / Map Reference (Figure 6-1)	Interviewee	Date	Coordinates	Summary
1	Farm Arhar / Map ID No. 1	Farmer: Ergashev Sherzod 1 Farmer +2 herders	02/04/2021	41.6165, 64.508	<p>The farmer has two herders. He is interested in the new project. There are two shelters in the farm. No major concerns were raised.</p> <p>He currently lives in Zarafshan City with his family and two children and has a secondary level of education.</p> <p>He has leased land in the Project Area for the last four years and pays the lease on an annual basis to Tamdy District. He does not sub-let any part of his leased farm area to another party.</p> <p>He owns 100 cows and 200 sheep and uses two herders (not the same as the herder interviewed below). The herders are not members of his family.</p> <p>He has two animal shelters on his farmland constructed in 2018 from concrete, wood and clay. He gives permission to the herders to use the shelters and they are used throughout the year.</p>
2	Farm Iskanderni Chorvasi / Map ID No. A	Herder: Azim Yuldoshev 1 Farmer +2 herders	01/04/2021	41.5498, 64.3467	<p>Two herders are employed at the farm. The interviewed herder has a wife. The second herder has a wife and two young children. It's their first working month. There are four shelters within the farm and the 5th is under construction. No concerns about the project, new working opportunities.</p>

Interview Reference	Farm Name / Map Reference (Figure 6-1)	Interviewee	Date	Coordinates	Summary
3	Farm Abdubahtjan	Farmer: Bakitjan Pulatov 1 farmer +1 herder (his brother)	02/04/2021	41.6165,64,508	Works himself as a herder, together with his older brother.  He has a family of five people and the family resides in the Tomdy, whereas he spends most of the time in the farm. There are three shelters for animals on the farm. No major concerns about the project.

Interview Reference	Farm Name / Map Reference (Figure 6-1)	Interviewee	Date	Coordinates	Summary
4	Farm Mirzatay Bekatay / Map ID No 7	Farmer: Marat Ayimbetov 1 farmer and his son	07/04/2021 and revisited on 11/07/2021	41.5868,64.407	<p>The farm was visited but farmer was not at the place. The interview was taken by phone. The farm is maintained by farmer and his son. The family resides in Zarafshan. The farm has three animal shelters. The farmer heard about the project and had no major concerns about the wind farm.</p> <p>He has leased land in the Project Area since 2017 from Tamdy District. He does not sub-let his farming area to anybody else.</p> <p>He has a large number of cows (reported to be 1,700) and is involved in large-scale cattle breeding. He also has 400 sheep and 20 horses.</p> <p>He uses a number of herders, none of which are members of his family.</p> <p>He uses three buildings within this farm which were constructed since 1975, and these are used all year round.</p> <p>The farmer was revisited on 11 July 2021. The farmer is currently now using the land and shelter of the farm, Nashirov Zokhid. The farmer informed that he is herding from May to February in the new place (Nashirov Zohid Farm) and during the months of March and April he is using his own farm</p>

Interview Reference	Farm Name / Map Reference (Figure 6-1)	Interviewee	Date	Coordinates	Summary
5	Farm Ramzan city	Farmer: Hurshid Kadirov A farmer and 2 herders	07/04/2021	41.600042, 64.447816	The area was visited but both farmer and herders were away from the area. The farmer has shelter in the project area, that surveyors were not able to locate. The farmer, two herders and one of them often stays with his family (wife and three children). The farmer has no objections for the project. He was interested on possible implication on the farm activities.
6	Farm Qarabayir Pok	Farmer: Iskander Islomov A farmer and his son	07/04/2021	41.6165,64,508	The farmer has a wife and four children and resides in Zarafshan. The farmer herds the livestock, and his son helps him sometimes.
7	Farms Qyzylkum Barakasi and Mustang Gold	Farmer: Mirzokhid Turdiev A farmer and 2 herders	07/04/2021	(not available as the farmer is yet to construct one)	The farm was visited but the no one was in the area and so the interview was undertaken by phone. The farmer has a wife and children living in Zarafshan city. The farmer has a herder from Rokhat and the family frequently stays with herder in the farm. The farm has transferable yurt and a paddock. The farmer was interested to know more about the location of the WTGs as he plans to build a shelter in the farm area.
8	Farm Tomdy Kudukcha / Map ID No C	Farruh	Area visited on 2 April and 7 July 2021	41.6101,64.3698	The farmer has a family and 3 children residing in Zarafshan City. He has a shelter and a sheep pen in the area. He is using the area all year around.

Interview Reference	Farm Name / Map Reference (Figure 6-1)	Interviewee	Date	Coordinates	Summary
9	Nashirov Zahid Farm	The house and area are currently used by Farmer of Mirzatay Bekatay farm.	12.07.2021	41.629857, 64.40288	Mirzatay Bekatay farmer (Map ID No 7) showed the area. The farmer is herding his sheep as well as takes care of the small number of sheep of Nashirov Zakhid Farm

## Appendix B Visual Aids Used in ESIA Consultations (September 2020 – July 2021)

## Appendix B Visual Aids Used in ESIA Consultations (September 2020 – July 2021)



# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Introduction to the Project

Masdar is planning to develop a Wind Power Project, generating up to 500 MW of power through the operation of approximately 100 wind turbines. Masdar, established in 2006, is a global leader in renewable energy and sustainable urban development and is based in the United Arab Emirates. The company is wholly owned by the Abu Dhabi government’s Mubadala Investment Company. Masdar has over a decade of experience as a renewable energy developer and investor, helping reduce reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation.

The Project is located 15 km to the east of Zarafshan City in the Navoi region of Uzbekistan. It will be one of the first wind power project in the country and is planned to be operational by 2024, generating energy into the national grid.

The wind turbines will be located within the Kyzylkum desert, on a plateau. The area is currently used for the grazing of animals and for general access as there are various unpaved tracks across the site.



Map – Project Area

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

The location of the wind turbines has been selected to be far from residential areas and away from roads and other existing features. The exact location of the wind turbines may change in the future as further studies are undertaken to identify the best location for each turbine.

Each wind turbine will be up to 210m in height above ground. At present, the plans include connection of the turbines via underground cables to two substations with a short overhead transmission line connecting the Project to the national grid.

## Environmental and Social Studies

An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being prepared to determine potentially significant impacts which may arise as the result of the Project and to set out mitigation measures to reduce any identified negative impacts or enhance those which are considered beneficial. The ESIA is being prepared to meet international industry standards, defined as complying with the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012).

The ESIA has been under development since 2019 and is anticipated to be finalised in late 2020 / early 2021. Stakeholder and community consultations will continue to be carried out throughout the life of the Project to inform people of the Project, its progress and outcomes of the ESIA.

A National Environmental Impact Assessment or 'OVOS' is also underway to comply with Uzbekistani legislation.

Studies carried out to inform the assessment process include ecology, birds, noise, water and soils (environmental) and social elements including socio-economics, shadow flicker, traffic and transportation, archaeology / cultural heritage and aviation and radar. Social studies undertaken include site surveys, interviews and discussions with local people and key stakeholders such as government authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and local residents.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Consultation Process

The first public consultation round is designed to:

- Disclose information about the Project to stakeholders at an early stage during the ESIA and request feedback on the current design of the Project and location of the wind turbines.
- Open a channel of communication to allow stakeholders to raise concerns, views and opinions on the Project.
- Gather information on local environmental and socio-economic conditions within the Project area so that this information can be used in the ESIA

## What is a Wind Turbine?

A wind turbine is a machine which converts energy from the wind into electricity as wind turns the blades of the turbine which is connected to a generator.

The generator feeds energy into the substation through a series of underground cables. The substation feeds this energy into the national grid.



The use of wind turbines is a form of renewable energy, reduce the use of fossil fuel such as coal and gas for energy production, do not generate harmful air emissions such as carbon dioxide, and can generate a large quantity of energy.

## Construction Activities

Activities during construction will include: site clearance within the areas selected for the position of the wind turbines, construction of unpaved roads, creation of temporary storage areas to be used for various types of materials, construction of the sub-station(s), erection of wind turbines and development of the overhead transmission line.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Operational Activities

The Wind Power Project will generate up to 500 MW of power that will be connected into the national grid. The power produced will join the existing national grid through the new substation and the turbines will not be connected directly to any towns or properties.

The Wind Power Project shall be regularly inspected to ensure that it operates safely. During operation, wind turbines do not generate air emissions however some noise and shadow flicker may occur.

Turbines generate noise when operating. How loud this appears, depends on the wind speed, where you are standing and the background noise (noise levels in the area without the turbine).

The ESIA will involve completing detailed studies to ensure that the noise standard set by the Uzbekistani Government and IFC guidelines are not exceeded. Monitoring will be carried out during operation to check there are no exceedances of the relevant standards.

If the sun is low in the sky and shines through the turbine rotor blades at a specific angle, this causes shadow flicker. Shadow flicker occurs when the wind turbine blades periodically cast long shadows on the ground. The ESIA will complete detailed shadow flicker studies to ensure that no unacceptable flicker effects occur.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **Will electricity from the turbines be supplied to local people?**

No. Electricity will be generated into the national grid and so will not directly be supplied to local towns or properties.

### **Will there be local employment opportunities?**

Yes. Local people will be recruited to work on the Wind Power Project, particularly during the construction phase. Masdar will undertake a recruitment process prior to construction. Local employment opportunities will also be available during operation.

### **Will I be able to move with animals close to the turbines?**

Yes, although during construction fences will be installed surrounding each wind turbine to prevent unauthorized entry and maintain community health and safety. During operations, there will be no restrictions in place and people will be free to move with their animals and use the existing tracks during the operational stage.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## **Will I be able to hear the noise generated by the turbines?**

This is unlikely. Preliminary noise assessments have shown that there will be no significant impacts on any residential properties. It will be possible to hear the turbines when moving through or close to the Wind Power Project although this will not have an impact on people or animals.

## **What are the impacts of shadow flicker and will this impact vegetation / animals?**

As the Wind Power Project will be located a significant distance away from residential properties, there are no predicted shadow flicker impacts expected to local people's homes.

## **Will the turbines impact people's health or animals?**

No. The first wind turbine in the United Kingdom started operation in 1991 and a large range of studies have been completed to understand the potential effects on human health, animals and crops. No risks have been identified to people from the operation of the wind turbine apart from the generation of noise and shadow flicker which are described above.

## **How long does a wind farm last?**

The Wind Power Project will have an operational life of 25 years. Following this time, the wind turbines will either be removed or replaced with new technology. If it is decided to use new technology then an additional study to assess environmental and social effects will be undertaken and stakeholder consultations will also be completed.

## **Feedback**

We would welcome your feedback / views which will be used to inform the Project and its design. Masdar has established a community grievance mechanism for this Project and further information can be found within the grievance leaflet.

If you have any further questions with regards to the Project, please contact us:

Saida Yusupova (GBI Consulting on behalf of Masdar)

Email address: Saidayusupova@gmail.com

Contact phone number: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Thank you in advance for your participation.

# ESIA PUBLIC CONSULTATION ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM

Poster

September 2020

## PROJECT INTRODUCTION

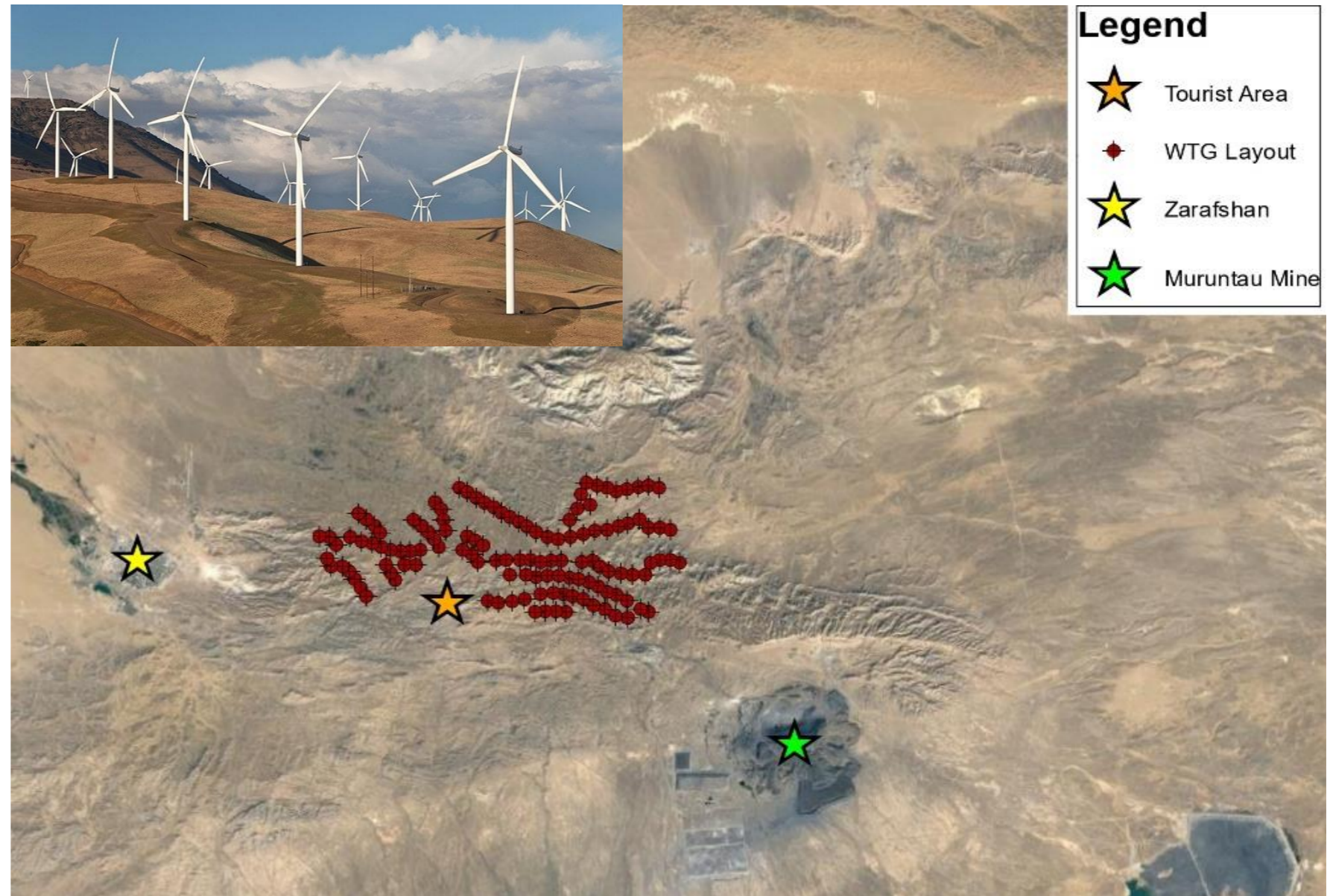
Masdar (based in United Arab Emirates (UAE)) is proposing to develop a **500 MW Wind Farm**, 15 km east of **Zarafshan City in the Navoi Region**. Once constructed, the Project will generate electricity by converting wind energy into electrical energy using wind turbines. The Project name is the **ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM**.

## STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT APPROACH

- A range of stakeholders at a national, regional and local level are currently being contacted to obtain their views and opinions on the Project, so that these can be included in the ongoing Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).
- This poster and a Project information leaflet is designed to provide more details of the key activities during construction and operation.
- The final location of the turbines may change in the future and stakeholders will be contacted if significant changes are made.
- The Project has established a grievance mechanism that can be used by stakeholders to raise a concern or request additional information.

## PROJECT DETAILS

- The Project involves the development of a 500 MW wind farm, using up to 100 wind turbines and is expected to start operations by 2024.
- A wind turbine is a machine that converts wind energy into electricity as the wind turns the blades which are connected to a generator. The energy is then fed to a substation through underground cables and into the national grid.
- The wind turbines have been selected to be located a significant distance from residential areas, away from roads and other existing features.
- The exact location of the turbines may change following further studies to identify the optimum location.



## ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- An ESIA is currently being prepared to determine potentially significant impacts which may arise as the result of the Project. Studies carried out include those relating to ecology, birds, noise, water, soils, socio-economic affects, shadow flicker, traffic / transportation, archaeology and aviation.
- The ESIA will describe mitigation measures that are designed to reduce negative impacts, and maximise potential positive impacts.
- The ESIA has been under development since 2019 and is anticipated to be finalised in late 2020 / early 2021.

## HOW CAN PEOPLE REQUEST ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR LODGE A COMPLAINT ABOUT THE PROJECT OR THE ESIA?

Please contact: **Ms. Saida Yusupova** Tel No: (+998) 90 319-77-21 Email: [saidayusupova@gmail.com](mailto:saidayusupova@gmail.com)

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Grievance Information

Masdar has developed a grievance information leaflet to provide information on how and where grievances associated with the Zarafshan Wind Power Project can be raised. Details are also provided with regards to how we record responses, our investigation procedure and how we will contact you with a resolution.

At all times, Masdar will accept comments and complaints concerning the Project in both verbal and written formats. To contact us about a grievance about this project please use the following details below:

Saida Yusupova (GBI Consulting on behalf of Masdar)

Email address: Saidayusupova@gmail.com

Contact phone number: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Any written and/or verbal complaint will be recorded by the Masdar Community Relations Manager, and potentially other Masdar representatives. The following information shall be requested from you:

- Your (or your group's) name and address (community name) and full contact details.
- The date, time, and place where the complaint was received.
- Description of complaint which may include any third parties (such as a construction contractor) and when and where the problem occurred.
- Your preferred means of future communication so that we can contact you in the future.

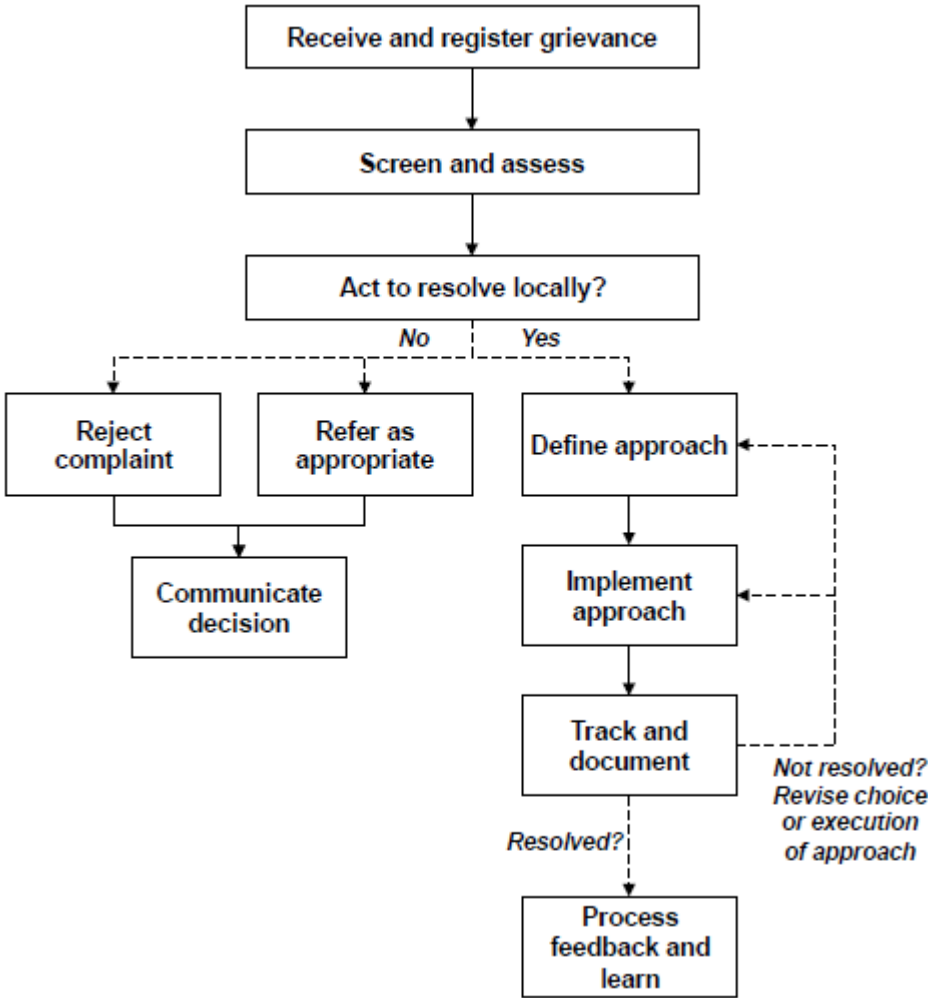
The information you provide will be recorded in a grievance log. However, you are not obliged to provide your name and can place your complaint anonymously if you do not wish to disclose your identity.

A template grievance form is included at the end of this leaflet which can be used if preferred. The information shall be incorporated into a grievance log and paper record. The Masdar Community Relations Manager will maintain all records in confidence by ensuring that paper records are kept stored in a locked file, and a secure password shall be used to keep electronic records confidential.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

Masdar aims to ensure that all comments and complaints from people directly affected by the Project, including local communities, farmers and their families are processed and considered in a culturally appropriate way.

The flowchart shown below illustrates a general mechanism of processing complaints.



The grievance will be acknowledged by Masdar within five working days. During the assessment of a grievance, the team at Masdar shall gather information about the case and key issues and concerns and helps determine whether and how the complaint might be resolved.



# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

The Masdar Community Relations Manager will communicate the resolution response within a timescale aimed to be less than 20 calendar days. Masdar will confirm with you that you are happy with the proposed resolution prior to closing the complaint. If you are not satisfied, you have the right to appeal.

In the event that the resolution is appealed, Masdar will pass the grievance to an independent third party who will examine the grievance and proposed resolution. The third party will provide a recommendation on how to resolve outstanding issues with a target date of a further 20 calendar days from receipt of the appeal.

In the event that you do not accept the recommended solution from the second review, the case (including all the documents connected with the grievance) will be passed back to you so that you can use this information to pursue a legal, or any other form of administrative process. Please note that at any time during the grievance resolution process, you are still able to seek a legal, or any other form of administrative process

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Grievance Form

I, (full name)

Resident at:

Tel: Fax:

E-mail:

Wish to raise the following complaint or concern (include location and duration of problem):

Suggestions to solve problem:

Preferred method of communication (verbal, written, other):

Signed: Date:

.....

# ZARAFSHAN ЖЕЛДІ ҚУАТ ЖОБАСЫ

## ШАҒЫМДАР ТУРАЛЫ АҚПАРАТ

Масдар Зарафшанның жел энергетикасы жобасына байланысты шағымдарды қалай және қай жерде көтеруге болатындығы туралы ақпарат беру үшін шағымдар туралы ақпараттық буклет жасады. Жауаптарды қалай жазатындығымыз, тергеу процедуралары және сізбен қандай да бір қарармен қалай байланысатындығымыз туралы егжей-тегжейлі мәліметтер келтірілген.

Масдар барлық уақытта жобаға қатысты ескертулер мен шағымдарды ауызша және жазбаша форматта қабылдайды. Осы жоба бойынша шағым бойынша бізбен байланысу үшін төмендегі мәліметтерді пайдаланыңыз:

Саида Юсупова (Масдар атынан GBI Consulting)

Электрондық пошта мекен-жайы: Saideyusupova@gmail.com

Байланыс телефоны: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Кез-келген жазбаша және / немесе ауызша шағымды Масдар қоғамдастықпен байланыс жөніндегі менеджері және басқа да Масдар өкілдері тіркейді. Сізден келесі ақпарат сұралады:

- Сіздің (немесе сіздің топтың) атыңыз бен мекен-жайыңыз (қоғамдастықтың аты) және толық байланыс мәліметтері.
- Шағым түскен күн, уақыт және орын.
- Кез келген үшінші тұлғаларды (мысалы, құрылыс мердігерін) қамтуы мүмкін шағымның сипаттамасы және мәселе қашан және қай жерде болғанын.
- Сізбен болашақта байланысу үшін сіз қалаған болашақ байланыс құралы.

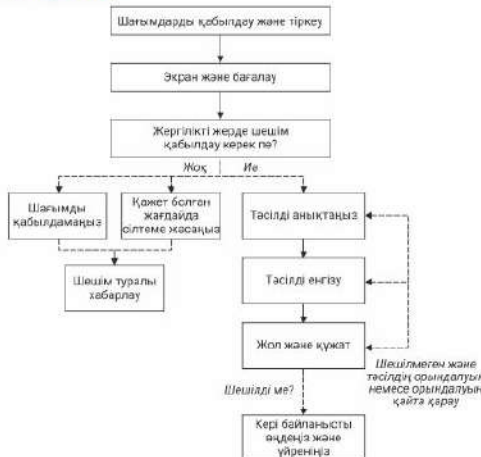
Сіз берген ақпарат шағымдар журналына жазылады. Алайда, сіз өзіңіздің атыңызды беруге міндетті емессіз және жеке басыңызды жария еткізіз келмесе, шағымныңыңды жасырын түрде жібере аласыз.

Осы парақшаның соңына шағымдардың үлгісі енгізілген, оны қаласаңыз қолдануға болады. Ақпарат шағымдар журналы мен қағаз жазбасына енгізілуі керек. Масдар қоғамдастықпен байланыс жөніндегі менеджер қағаздағы жазбалардың құлыптаулы файлда сақталуын қамтамасыз ете отырып, барлық жазбаларды сенімді түрде сақтайды, ал электронды

жазбалардың құпиялығын сақтау үшін қауіпсіз пароль қолданылады.

Масдар жобадан тікелей зардап шеккен адамдардың, оның ішінде жергілікті қоғамдастықтардың, фермерлердің және олардың отбасыларының барлық ескертулері мен шағымдарының өңделуін және мәдениетті түрде қаралуын қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған.

## ТӨМЕНДЕ КӨРСЕТІЛГЕН БЛОК-СХЕМА ШАҒЫМДАРДЫ ҚАРАУДЫҢ ЖАЛПЫ МЕХАНИЗМІН КӨРСЕТЕДІ.



Шағымды Масдар бес жұмыс күні ішінде мойындайды. Шағымдарды бағалау кезінде Масдардағы топ іс және негізгі мәселелер мен мәселелер туралы ақпарат жинайды және шағымның қалай шешілетінін және шешілуіне көмектеседі.

Масдар қоғамдастықпен байланыс жөніндегі менеджері қарардың жауабын 20 күнтізбелік күннен аспайтын уақыт шкаласында хабарлайды. Масдар сізбен бірге шағымды аяқтағанға дейін ұсынылған шешімге риза екеніңізді растайды. Егер сізді қанағаттандырмаса, шағымдануға

құқығыңыз бар.

Резолюцияға шағым түскен жағдайда, Масдар шағымды тәуелсіз үшінші тұлғаға береді, ол өтініш пен ұсынылған шешімді қарастырады. Үшінші тарап шешілмеген мәселелерді апелляция түскен сәттен бастап 20 күнтізбелік күн ішінде қалай шешуге болатындығы туралы ұсыныс береді.

Егер сіз екінші шолудан ұсынылған шешімді қабылдамаған болсаңыз, іс (шағыммен байланысты барлық құжаттарды қоса) сізге қайтарылады, осылайша сіз осы ақпаратты заңды немесе кез келген басқа нысанда іздеу үшін пайдалана аласыз әкімшілік процестің. Назар аударыңыз, шағымдарды қарау кезінде кез-келген уақытта сіз заңды немесе кез-келген әкімшілік процедураны іздей аласыз.

## ШАҒЫМ БЕРУ

Мен, (толық аты-жөні)
Тұрғын:
Tel: _____ Fax: _____
Электрондық пошта: _____
Келесі шағымды немесе мазасыздықты көтергіңіз келеді (мәселенің орны мен ұзақтығын қосыңыз):
Мәселені шешуге арналған ұсыныстар:
Қарым-қатынастың (ауызша, жазбаша, басқа) әдісі:
Қол қойылды: _____ Күні: _____

# ПРОЕКТ ВЕТРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИИ В ЗАРАФШАНЕ

## ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ПРЕТЕНЗИЯХ

Компания Masdar представляет буклет, в котором собрана подробная информация о процессе подачи жалоб и претензий, связанных с проектом строительства ветряной электростанции в Зарафшане. Буклет содержит также подробную информацию о процедуре расследования и способах информирования о нашем решении.

Компания Masdar всегда открыта к любым, как устным, так и письменным комментариям и жалобам, касающимся ВЭС. Чтобы отправить свою претензию, используйте эти контактные данные:

Саида Юсупова (GB) Consulting on behalf of Masdar

Электронный адрес: Saidayusupova@gmail.com

Контактный телефон: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Ваша претензия в устной или письменном виде будет зафиксирована PR-менеджером Masdar или другим представителем компании. Предоставьте следующую информацию о себе:

- ФИО, адрес и полные контактные данные, название вашей компании
- Дата, время и место ситуации, вызвавшей претензию
- Информация о претензии, включая информацию о третьих лицах (например, о подрядчиках), время и место возникновения проблемы.
- Предпочтительные средства связи с вами.

Предоставленная вами информация фиксируется в электронном и бумажном виде. Если вы не хотите раскрывать свою личность, вы можете подать жалобу анонимно.

Образец формы претензии представлен в финале этой брошюры. Учет всех претензий ведется строго конфиденциально. PR-менеджер Masdar обеспечивает сохранность претензий, поданных в бумажном виде, в сейфе, для сохранения конфиденциальности электронных записей используется надежный пароль.

Masdar обеспечивает обработку и рассмотрение всех претензий, поступивших от представителей местного сообщества, фермеров, членов их семей и других лиц, непосредственно затронутых проектом, на высоком уровне.

## СХЕМА, ИЛЛЮСТРИРУЮЩАЯ МЕХАНИЗМ



Срок рассмотрения претензии составляет пять рабочих дней. В процессе анализа и оценки жалоб команда Masdar собирает информацию об указанной проблеме и определяет способ ее разрешения.

Ответ о разрешении претензии вы получите от PR-менеджера Masdar в течение 20 календарных дней. Masdar удостоверится, довольны ли вы решением, предложенным для удовлетворения вашей претензии. Если решение Masdar вас не устраивает, вы имеете право подать апелляцию.

В этом случае ваша претензия будет передана независимой третьей стороне, которая изучит вашу жалобу и решение, предложенное Masdar, и предоставит свои рекомендации для удовлетворительного решения проблемы в течение 20 календарных дней с момента подачи апелляции.

Если решение независимой проверки вас не устраивает, вся документация, собранная по вашей претензии, будет передана вам. Вы можете использовать ее для проведения юридической или административной экспертизы. Обратите внимание: в любой момент в процессе разрешения вашей претензии вы можете обратиться за юридической или другой административной поддержкой.

## ФОРМА ПРЕТЕНЗИИ

ФИО
Адрес:
Телефон: _____ Факс: _____
E-mail: _____
Хочу подать жалобу или выразить претензию (укажите локацию и сообщите, как долго длится проблемная ситуация):
Ваши предложения по решению проблемы:
Способ связи с вами (укажите предпочтительный вариант):
Подпись: _____ Дата: _____

# ZARAFSHANDAGI SHAMOL ELECTROSTANSIYA LOYIHASI

## DA'VO QILISH BO'YICHA MA'LUMOTLAR

"Masdar" kompaniyasi Zarafshonda elektr stansiyasi qurilishi loyihasi bilan bog'liq da'vo berish hamda shikoyat qilish jarayoni to'g'risida batafsil ma'lumotlar to'plangan risolani taqdim etadi. Risolada, shuningdek, tergov jarayoni va bizning qaror to'g'risida xabar berishga oid to'liq ma'lumotlar mavjud.

"Masdar" kompaniyasi har doim ShESga oid istalgan og'zaki va yozma izoh hamda shikoyatlarni qabul qilishga ochiq. Da'voingizni yuborish uchun quyidagi aloqa ma'lumotlaridan foydalaning:

Saida Yusupova (GBI Consulting on behalf of Masdar)

Elektron manzil: Saidayusupova@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Shikoyatingiz "Masdar" PR-menejeri yoki kompaniyaning boshqa vakili tomonidan og'zaki yoki yozma ko'rinishda qayd qilinadi. Iltimos, o'zingiz to'g'risidagi quyidagi ma'lumotlarni taqdim eting:

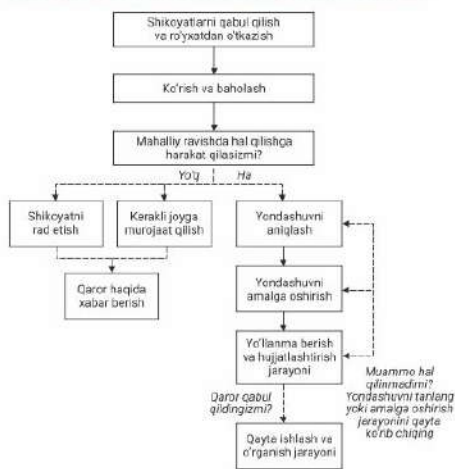
- FISH, manzil va siz bilan bog'lanish uchun to'liq ma'lumotlar, kompaniyangiz nomi.
- Da'vo qo'zg'alishiga sabab bo'lgan sana, vaqt va joy.
- Shikoyat to'g'risida ma'lumotlar, xususan, uchinchi shaxs (masalan, pudratchilar) to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar, muammo yuzaga kelgan joy va vaqt.
- Siz bilan bog'lanishning qulay usullari.

Siz taqdim etgan ma'lumotlar elektron yoki qog'oz shaklida qayd qilinadi. Agar shaxsingiz oshkor qilinishini xohlamasangiz, shikoyatni anonim tarzda yuborishingiz mumkin.

Da'vo shakllari namunalar risolaning oxirida keltirilgan. Barcha da'volar sir saqlanadi. "Masdar" PR-menejeri qog'oz ko'rinishidagi da'volarining maxfiyligini saytda saqlash orqali ta'minlaydi, elektron yozuvlar maxfiyligi ta'minlanishida ishonarli paroldan foydalaniladi.

"Masdar" mahalliy jamoa vakillari, fermerlar va ularning oila a'zolari hamda loyihadan zarar ko'rgan boshqa shaxslarning shikoyatlarini yuqori darajada o'rganib chiqish va uni hal qilinishini ta'minlaydi.

## SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEKANIZMI



Da'volarni ko'rib chiqish muddati 5 ish kunini tashkil qiladi. Shikoyatni tahlil qilish va baholash jarayonida "Masdar" jamoasi ko'rsatilgan muammo bo'yicha ma'lumot to'playdi hamda uni qanday hal qilishni belgilaydi.

"Masdar" PR-menejeridan 20 kalendar kun mobaynida da'voni hal qilish bo'yicha javob olasiz. "Masdar" da'voingiz hal qilish uchun undan qoniqqan yoki qoniqmaganligingizga ishonch hosil qiladi. Agar "Masdar" ning qarori sizni qoniqtirmasa, apellyatsiyaga berish huquqiga egasiz.

Bunday holatda da'voingiz uchinchi mustaqil tomonga o'tkazilib, u "Meedar" tomonidan qabul qilingan qarorni hamda shikoyatingizni o'rganib chiqadi va apellyatsiyaga berilgan muddatdan boshlab 20 kalendar kuni mobaynida masalani ijobiy hal qilinishi bo'yicha o'z tavsiyanomasini taqdim etadi.

Agar mustaqil tekshiruv qaroridan qoniqmasangiz, da'voingiz bo'yicha to'plangan barcha hujjatlar sizga qaytarib beriladi. Siz ulardan yuridik yoki ma'muriy tekshiruv o'tkazilishida foydalanishingiz mumkin.

E'tibor bering: Da'voingiz hal qilinishi uchun istalgan vaqtda yuridik yoki ma'muriy yordamga murojaat qilsangiz bo'ladi.

## DA'VO SHAKLI

Ism, familiya, otangizning ismi

Manzil:

Telefon: Faks:

E-mail:

Quyidagi holat bo'yicha shikoyat qilmoqchiman yoki da'vo bildirmoqchiman (lokatsiya ko'rsatilib, mavjud muammoli vaziyat qachongacha davom etishi mumkinligi haqida xabar bering):

Muammoni hal qilish bo'yicha takliflaringiz:

Siz bilan bog'lanish usuli (taxminiy variantni ko'rsating):

Imzo: Sana:

# EKOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH JAMOACHILIK MASLAHATXONASI

## Zarafshondagi shamol elektrostansiyasi

### KIRISH

"Masdar" Navoiy viloyatining Zarafshon shahridan 15 km uzoqlikda 500 MVT quvvatga ega bo'lgan ShESni quradi. (based in XXXX) Elektr energiyasi shamol turbinalari yordamida shamol energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirish orqali ishlab chiqariladi. Loyiha nomi — ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM.

### MANFAATDOR TOMONLAR BILAN HAMKORLIK

- Loyiha bo'yicha qarash hamda fikrlarni olishda Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni joriy baholash (OBOCICC) xulosasi uchun milliy, hududiy va mahalliy bir qator manfaatdor tomonlar bilan aloqalar o'rnatilmoqda.
- Loyiha haqida ma'lumot beruvchi ushbu poster va risola qurilish hamda boshqarish jarayonidagi asosiy faoliyat to'g'risida ma'lumot berish uchun mo'ljallangan.
- Manfaatdor tomonlar foydalanishlari uchun shikoyatlarni o'rganib chiqish mexanizmi yaratildi. Ular shikoyat qilishlari va qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rashlari mumkin.

### LOYIHA TAFSILOTLARI

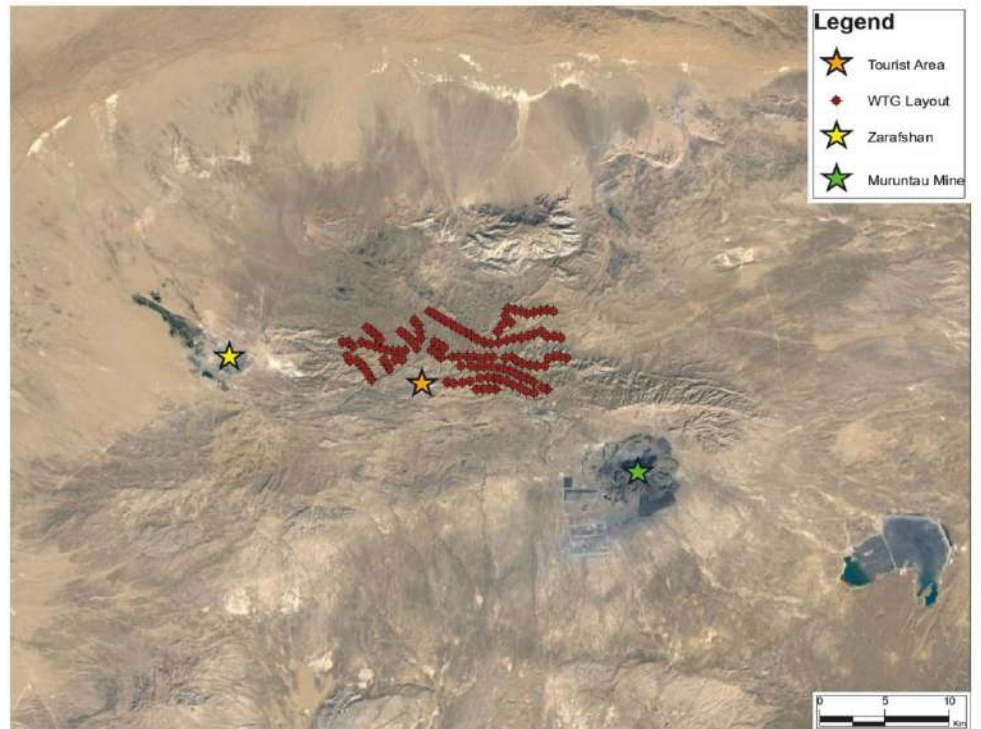
- 100 tagacha shamol turbinalaridan foydalanadigan shamol elektr stantsiyasi 500 MVT quvvatga ega. U 2024-yilga qadar ishga tushirilishi kutilmoqda.
- Shamol turbinalari shamol energiyasini elektrga aylantiradi. Generator energiyani quyi stantsiyaga bir qator yer osti kabellari orqali milliy tarmoqqa yetkazib beradi.
- Shamol turbinalari aholi yashash joylari, yo'l va boshqa infratuzilma ob'ektlaridan uzoqda joylashgan bo'ladi.
- Turbinalarning aniq joylashish o'rnini ularning maqbul o'ringa joylashishlariga oid tadqiqotlardan so'ng o'zgarishi mumkin.

### EKOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH

- Ayni paytda loyihadan kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan muhim ta'sirlarni aniqlash uchun hozirda Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni joriy baholash (OBOCICC) hisoboti tayyorlanmoqda. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar atrof-muhitni o'rganish, shovqin ta'sirlari, suv va tuproq sharoitlari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta'sirlar, soya tovlanishi, transport / transport, arxeologiya va aviatsiyani o'z ichiga oladi.
- Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni joriy baholash (OBOCICC)da salbiy ta'sirlarni yumshatish va mumkin bo'lgan ijobiy ta'sirlarni kuchaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni taqdim etadi.
- OBOCICC 2019-yildan beri faoliyat jarayonida hamda 2020-yilning oxiri va 2021-yilning boshlarida u yakunlanadi. Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni milliy baholash yoki "OBOCICC" O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq amalga oshirilmoqda.

### POSTER

2020-YIL, SENTABR



### QO'SHIMCHA MA'LUMOTLARNI QANDAY OLISH MUMKIN?

Bog'lanish uchun ma'lumotlar: Saida Yusupova  
Telefon: (+998) 90 319-77-21  
Elektron manzil: saidayusupova@gmail.com

# ҚОӘБ-НІҢ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КЕҢЕСІ ЗАРАФШАН ЖЕЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ

## ЖОБАНЫҢ КІРІСПЕСІ

Біріккен Араб Әмірліктерінде орналасқан Масдар Навои аймағындағы Зарафшан қаласынан шығысқа қарай 15 км жерде 500 МВт-тық жел электр станциясын дамытуды ұсынады. Салынғаннан кейін, жоба жел турбиналарын пайдаланып жел энергиясын электр энергиясына айналдыру арқылы электр энергиясын өндіреді. Жобаның атауы - ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM

## МҮДДЕЛІ ТАРАПТАРДЫ ТARTU ТӘСІЛДЕМЕСІ

- Жергілікті, аймақтық және жергілікті деңгейдегі көптеген мүдделі тараптармен байланыс орнатылуда, олар қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік әсерді бағалауға (СӘББ) қосыла алатындай етіп, Жоба бойынша олардың пікірлері мен пікірлерін біледі.
- Бұл постер мен жобаның ақпараттық парағы құрылыс және пайдалану кезіндегі негізгі әрекеттер туралы көбірек мәлімет беруге арналған.
- Турбиналардың соңғы орналасуы болашақта өзгеруі мүмкін және егер маңызды өзгерістер енгізілсе, мүдделі тараптармен байланыс орнатылады.
- Жоба шағымдарды қарау механизмін құрды, оны мүдделі тараптар алаңдаушылық тудыру немесе қосымша ақпарат сұрау үшін қолдана алады

## ЖОБА ТУРАЛЫ

- Жоба 100-ге дейін жел турбиналарын қолдана отырып 500 МВт жел электр станциясын дамытуды көздейді және 2024 жылға дейін жұмысын бастайды деп күтілуде.
- Жел турбинысы - бұл генераторға жалғанған қалақтарды жел айналдырған кезде жел энергиясын электр энергиясына айналдыратын машина. Содан кейін энергия жерасты кабельдері арқылы қосалқы станцияға және ұлттық желіге беріледі.
- Жел қондырғылары тұрғын аудандардан едәуір қашықтықта, жолдардан және басқа да қолданыстағы ерекшеліктерден алыс орналасуы үшін таңдалған.

## ОЦЕНКА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ

- Жоба нәтижесінде туындауы мүмкін ықтимал әсерді анықтау үшін қазіргі уақытта ӘСӘБ дайындалып жатыр. Жүргізілген зерттеулерге экология, құстар, шу, су, топырақ, әлеуметтік-әффектер, көлеңкелердің жылылықтауы, көлік қозғалысы / археология және авиация мәселелері жатады.
- ӘСӘБ жағымсыз әсерлерді азайтуға және әлеуметті оң әсерлерді барынша арттыруға бағытталған азайту шараларын сипаттайды.
- ӘСӘБ 2019 жылдан бастап әзірленіп келеді және оның соңында аяқталады деп күтілуде 2020/2021 жылдың басы.

## ПОСТЕР

СЕНТЯБРЬ 2020



## ЖОҒАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ӘСӘБЕТ ҮШІН ШАҒЫМДЫ ҚАЛАЙ ҚОСЫМША АҚПАРАТ НЕМЕСЕ ҚАЛАЙ ШАҒЫРЫС ҚАЛА АЛАДЫ?

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# ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯ ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС ВЕТРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИИ В ЗАРАФШАНЕ

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Компания Masdar построит ВЭС мощностью 500 МВт в 15 км от города Зарафшан в Навоийской области. Электроэнергия будет производиться путем преобразования энергии ветра в электрическую энергию с помощью ветряных турбин. Название проекта — ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM.

## ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ С ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫМИ СТОРОНАМИ

- Надаживается контакт с рядом заинтересованных сторон на национальном, региональном и местном уровнях для получения их взглядов и мнений по проекту для включения в текущую оценку экологического и социального воздействия (ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС).
- Этот постер и информационная брошюра о проекте предназначены для информирования об основных мероприятиях в период строительства и эксплуатации.
- Создан механизм рассмотрения жалоб для использования заинтересованными сторонами. Они смогут выражать претензии и запрашивать дополнительную информацию.

## ПОДРОБНОСТИ ПРОЕКТА

- Ветряная электростанция мощностью 500 МВт с использованием до 100 ветряных турбин. Как ожидается, он начнет работу к 2024 году.
- Ветряная турбина преобразует энергию ветра в электричество. Генератор подает энергию на подстанцию через ряд кабелей, проложенных под землей, а подстанция — в национальную сеть.
- Ветровые турбины будут размещены вдали от жилых районов, дорог и других объектов инфраструктуры.
- Точное расположение турбин может измениться после исследований, проведенных для определения оптимального местоположения.

## ОЦЕНКА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ

- В настоящее время готовится отчет ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС для определения потенциально значительных воздействий, которые могут возникнуть в результате проекта. Проведенные исследования включают изучение экологической ситуации, воздействия шума, состояния воды и почвы, социально-экономических последствий, мерцания тени, дорожного движения / транспорта, археологии и авиации.
- В ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС будут представлены меры по смягчению последствий, направленные на уменьшение негативных и усиление потенциальных положительных воздействий.

## ПОСТЕР


СЕНТЯБРЬ 2020



## КАК ЗАПРОСИТЬ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНУЮ ИНФОРМАЦИЮ ИЛИ ПОДАТЬ ЖАЛОБУ НА ПРОЕКТ ИЛИ ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС?

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**Проект  
ветроэлектростанции  
в зарафшане**

## Введение

Компания Masdar, мировой лидер в области возобновляемых источников энергии и устойчивого городского развития, основана в 2006 году. Masdar базируется в Объединенных Арабских Эмиратах и является дочерней компанией Mubadala Development Company, которая полностью принадлежит правительству Абу-Даби. Компания Masdar имеет более чем десятилетний опыт работы в качестве разработчика и инвестора возобновляемых источников энергии и содействует сокращению использования ископаемых видов топлива для производства электроэнергии.

Masdar планирует реализовать строительство ветряной электростанции мощностью 500 МВт за счет работы 100 ветряных установок. Проект ВЭС расположен в 15 км к востоку от города Зарафшан в Навоийской области Узбекистана. Это — один из первых проектов по ветроэнергетике в стране, который планируется ввести в эксплуатацию к 2024 году. Вырабатываемая на ВЭС электроэнергия будет приниматься национальной электрической сетью Узбекистана. Ветроустановки будут расположены на плато в пустыне Кызылкум, — сейчас в этом районе проложены грунтовые дороги, он используется для транспортного сообщения, а также для выпаса.



## Местоположение проекта на карте

Ветряные турбины будут располагаться в отдалении от жилых районов, дорог и других объектов инфраструктуры. Их точное расположение может измениться по мере проведения дальнейших исследований для определения наилучшего расположения каждой турбины.

Высота ветряной турбины составляет до 210 м. Планируется, что турбины будут подключены подземным кабелем к двум подстанциям с короткой воздушной линией электропередачи,

## Экологические и социальные изыскания

В настоящее время готовится оценка экологического и социального воздействия (ОВОСиСС) для определения потенциально значимых воздействий, которые могут возникнуть в результате реализации Проекта; для определения мер по смягчению последствий для уменьшения любых выявленных негативных воздействий или усиления полезных. ОВОСиСС готовится в соответствии с международными отраслевыми стандартами в соответствии со Стандартами деятельности Международной финансовой корпорации по экологической и социальной устойчивости (2012 г).

Разработка ОВОСиСС начата в 2019 году, предположительно будет завершена в конце 2020 - начале 2021 года. Консультации с заинтересованными сторонами и сообществом будут продолжаться на протяжении всего периода реализации Проекта для информирования людей о самом Проекте, ходе его реализации и результатах ОВОСиСС.

Национальная оценка воздействия на окружающую среду «ОВОС» проводится в соответствии с законодательством Узбекистана.

Исследования, проводимые для информирования и оценки, включают изучение воздействия на экологию и окружающую среду (включая воздействие на воду, почву, пернатых обитателей, шумовое воздействие), а также изучение социальных и социально-экономических аспектов (авиация, дорожное движение, транспорт, археология и культурное

наследие, мерцание теней). Проводимые социальные исследования заключаются в опросах на местах, интервью и обсуждениях с местным населением и ключевыми заинтересованными сторонами — государственными органами, неправительственными организациями (НПО) и местными жителями.

## Процесс консультаций

Цели первого раунда общественных консультаций:

- Раскрыть информацию о Проекте заинтересованным сторонам на ранней стадии ОВОСиСС и запросить отзывы о текущем состоянии местонахождения Проекта и ветряных турбин.
- Наладить каналы связи, позволяющие заинтересованным сторонам высказывать свои опасения, мнения и комментарии по проекту.
- Собрать информацию о местных экологических и социально-экономических условиях на территории Проекта для использования ее в ОВОСиСС.

## Что такое ветряная турбина?

Ветряная турбина – установка, преобразующая энергию ветра в электричество в то время, когда ветер вращает лопасти турбины, подключенной к генератору.

Генератор подает энергию на подстанцию через ряд кабелей, проложенных под землей, а подстанция — в национальную сеть.

Использование ветряных турбин позволяет генерировать большое количество возобновляемой энергии, сокращает использование ископаемого топлива (угля и газа), не генерирует вредных выбросов (углекислого газа) в атмосферу.



## Строительство

Активность в период строительства будет включать: расчистку площадки в пределах территорий, выбранных для размещения ветряных турбин, строительство грунтовых дорог, создание площадок временного хранения для различных материалов, строительство подстанции, монтаж ветроэнергетических установок и развитие воздушной линии электропередач.

## Операционная деятельность

ВЭС будет производить до 500 МВт электроэнергии, которая будет приниматься национальной сетью. Турбины ВЭС не будут подключены напрямую к объектам собственности, вырабатываемая энергия будет передаваться существующей национальной сети через новую подстанцию.

Необходимо регулярно инспектировать ВЭС для обеспечения ее безопасной работы. Во время эксплуатации ветряные турбины не производят вредных выбросов в атмосферу, однако могут производить некоторый шум и мерцающий эффект.

Уровень шума, который издают турбины при работе, зависит от скорости ветра и фонового шума того места, где вы находитесь, и его удаленности от зоны турбин.

Финальные подробные исследования ОВОСиСС гарантируют, что стандарт шума, установленный правительством Узбекистана и руководящими принципами IFC, не будет превышен. Во время эксплуатации ВЭС будет проводиться мониторинг, направленный на соблюдение соответствующих стандартов.

В течение светового дня, когда солнце находится низко в небе и его лучи проникают сквозь лопасти ротора турбины под определенным углом, лопасти периодически отбрасывают длинные мерцающие тени на землю. ОВОСиСС проведет подробные исследования, чтобы гарантировать отсутствие неприемлемых эффектов мерцания.

## **Часто задаваемые вопросы**

### **Будет ли электричество от ВЭС поставляться местным жителям?**

Нет. Электроэнергия будет передаваться национальной сети, и не будет поставляться напрямую в городские сети или объекты недвижимости.

### **Смогут ли местные жители устроиться на работу на Проект ВЭС?**

Да. Masdar заранее проведет набор персонала, местные жители будут наняты для работы ВЭС, в частности, на этапе строительства. Возможность трудоустройства для местных жителей сохранится и после ввода ВЭС в эксплуатацию.

### **Можно ли пространство рядом с турбинами использовать для выпаса скота?**

В период строительства вокруг каждой ветряной турбины будут установлены ограждения. Это необходимо для сохранения здоровья и безопасности населения и предотвращения несанкционированных проникновений. Но после запуска ВЭС в эксплуатацию никаких ограничений для свободного передвижения людей и животных не предусмотрено.

## **Буду ли я слышать шум, производимый турбинами?**

Это маловероятно. Предварительные оценки уровня шума показали: никаких значительных воздействий на объекты жилой недвижимости не предвидится. Если вы находитесь на территории или в непосредственной близости с ВЭС, будет слышен звук работающих турбин, безопасный для людей или животных.

## **Какое влияние оказывает мерцающие тени и повлияет ли они на растительность / животных?**

Поскольку проект ВЭС расположен на значительном отдалении от жилых домов, воздействия мерцающих теней на дома местных жителей не ожидается.

## **Повлияет ли эксплуатация турбин на здоровье людей или животных?**

Нет. Первая ветряная турбина была запущена в Соединенном Королевстве в 1991 году. В результате широкого спектра исследований, проведенных для понимания потенциального воздействия на человека, животных и сельскохозяйственные культуры, не было выявлено никаких рисков от работы ветряной турбины, за исключением шума и мерцающих теней, которые описаны выше.

## **Как долго прослужит ветряная электростанция?**

Срок эксплуатации ВЭС — 25 лет. По истечении этого времени ветряные турбины будут либо демонтированы, либо заменены новыми технологическими решениями. В случае использования новых технологических решений будут проведены дополнительные исследования для оценки экологических и социальных последствий и консультации с заинтересованными сторонами.

## **ОБРАТНАЯ СВЯЗЬ**

Компания Masdar внедрила механизм рассмотрения жалоб и претензий, связанных с проектом. Мы будем рады вашим отзывам / мнениям. Они будут использованы для информирования о проекте и ходе его строительства. Подробную информацию вы найдете в разделе о рассмотрении жалоб.

**Если у вас возникнут дополнительные вопросы по проекту, свяжитесь с нами:**

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Заранее благодарим за участие.







# Zarafshandagi shamol electrostansiya loyihasi

## Kirish

Qayta tiklanadigan energiya va shaharlarni barqaror rivojlantirish bo'yicha global yetakchi bo'lgan "Masdar" kompaniyasiga 2006-yilda asos solingan. "Masdar" Birlashgan Arab Amirliklarida joylashgan va to'liq Abu-Dabi hukumatiga tegishli bo'lgan "Mubadala Development Company" kompaniyasining filiali hisoblanadi. Masdar qayta tiklanadigan energetikani ishlab chiqaruvchi va investor sifatida o'n yillik tajribaga ega hamda elektr energiyasini ishlab chiqarish uchun qazilma yoqilg'idan foydalanishni kamaytirishga yordam beradi.

"Masdar" 100 shamol qurilmalarini ishlatish orqali 500 MVt quvvatga ega shamol elektr stantsiyasini qurishni rejalashtirmoqda. Shamol energiya stantsiyasi loyihasi O'zbekistonning Navoiy viloyatidagi Zarafshon shahridan 15 km sharqda joylashgan. Bu mamlakatda shamol energetikasi bo'yicha birinchi loyihalardan biri bo'lib, 2024-yilgacha ishga tushirilishi rejalashtirilgan. Shamol stantsiyasida ishlab chiqarilgan elektr energiyasi O'zbekiston milliy elektr tarmog'i tomonidan qabul qilinadi. Shamol turbinalari Qizilqum cho'lidagi platoda joylashgan bo'ladi - endi bu hududda



## **Loyihaning xaritada joylashgan o'rni**

Shamol turbinalari turar joylardan, yo'llardan va boshqa infratuzilmalardan uzoqda joylashgan bo'ladi. Ularning aniq joylashuvi o'zgarishi mumkin, chunki har bir turbinaning qulay joylashishini aniqlash bo'yicha qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar olib boriladi.

Shamol turbinasining balandligi 210 metrgacha, turbinalarni yer osti kabeli orqali ikkita quyi stansiyaga Loyihani milliy tarmoqqa ulaydigan qisqa elektr uzatish liniyasiga ulanishi rejalashtirilgan.

## **Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar**

Hozirgi vaqtda Loyihadan kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan potentsial muhim ta'sirlarni aniqlash, aniqlangan salbiy ta'sirlarni kamaytirish yoki foydali ta'sirlarni kuchaytirish uchun yumshatish choralarini belgilash uchun Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy ta'sirni baholash (OBOCiCC ) tayyorlanmoqda. OBOCiCC Xalqaro moliya korporatsiyasining Atrof-muhit va ijtimoiy barqarorlik samaradorligi standartlariga (2012) muvofiq xalqaro sanoat standartlariga binoan tayyorlangan.

OBOCiCCni rivojlantirish 2019-yilda boshlangan hamda uning yakunlanishi 2020-yilning oxiri – 2021-yilning boshlariga mo'ljallanmoqda. Manfaatdor tomonlar va jamoatchilik bilan maslahatlashish jarayoni Loyihaning butun faoliyati davomida, odamlarni Loyihaning o'zi, uning borishi va OBOCiCC natijalari to'g'risida xabardor qilish uchun davom etadi.

Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni milliy baholash -"ATMB" O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq amalga oshiriladi.

Ma'lumot va baholash uchun olib borilgan tadqiqotlar ekologiya va atrof-muhitga ta'sirini (shu jumladan, suvga, tuproqqa, qushlarga, shovqinga) ta'sirini o'rganishni, shuningdek, ijtimoiy va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy jihatlarni (aviatsiya, transport, transport, arxeologiya va madaniy meros, miltillovchi soyalar) o'z ichiga oladi. Amalga oshirilayotgan ijtimoiy tadqiqotlar mahalliy aholi va asosiy manfaatdor tomonlar - davlat idoralari, nodavlat tashkilotlar (NNT) va mahalliy aholi bilan o'tkazilgan so'rovnomalar, suhbatlar va muhokamalardan iborat.

## Maslahat jarayoni

Jamoachilik bilan maslahatlashishning birinchi bosqich maqsadlari:

- Loyiha to'g'risidagi ma'lumotni manfaatdor tomonlarga OBOCiCC ning dastlabki bosqichida e'lon qilish va Loyiha maydonchasining hozirgi holati va shamol turbinolari to'g'risidagi fikr-mulohazalarini so'rash.
- Manfaatdor tomonlarning loyiha yuzasidan o'zlarining xavotiri, fikr va mulohazalarini bildirishlari uchun aloqa kanallarni yo'lga qo'yish.
- OBOCiCC da foydalanish uchun Loyiha hududidagi mahalliy ekologik va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy sharoitlar to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlarni to'plash.

## Shamol turbinasi nima?

Shamol turbinasi - bu shamol generatorini ulangan turbinaning pichoqlarini aylantirib, shamol energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantiradigan uskuna.

Generatör quyi stansiyani bir qator yer osti kabellari vorqali milliy tarmoqqa yetkazib beradi.

Shamol turbinalaridan foydalanish ko'p miqdorda qayta tiklanadigan energiya ishlab chiqarishga imkon beradi, qazib olinadigan yoqilg'idan (ko'mir va gaz) foydalanishni kamaytiradi, atmosferaga zararli chiqindilar (karbonat angidrid) chiqarilmaydi.



## Qurilish

Qurilish davridagi tadbirlar quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi: shamol turbinalarini joylashtirish uchun tanlangan maydonlar ichidagi maydonlarni tozalash, tuproq yo'llarini qurish, turli xil materiallar uchun vaqtincha saqlash joylarini yaratish, quyi stansiyani qurish, shamol turbinalarini o'rnatish va elektr uzatish liniyasini rivojlantirish.

## Amaliy faoliyat

Shamol elektr stantsiyasi milliy tarmoq qabul qiluvchi 500 MVtgacha elektr energiyasi ishlab chiqaradi. Shamol energetikasi turbinalari to'g'ridan-to'g'ri xususiy mulk obyektiga ulanmaydi, ishlab chiqarilgan energiya yangi quyi stansiya orqali mavjud milliy tarmoqqa uzatiladi.

Shamol elektr stantsiyasining xavfsiz ishlashini ta'minlash uchun uni muntazam ravishda tekshirish kerak. Shamol turbinalaridan foydalanish paytida atmosferaga zararli chiqindilar chiqarilmaydi, ammo ular shovqin va miltillovchi ta'sirlarni keltirib chiqarishi mumkin.

Ish paytida turbinalar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan shovqin darajasi shamol tezligi va shovqin ko'rinishi turbina hududidan qayerda joylashganligingiz masofasiga bog'liq.

OBOCiCCning so'nggi tadqiqotlariga ko'ra ShES O'zbekiston hukumati tomonidan belgilangan shovqin standarti va ShES ko'rsatmalaridan oshmasligini ta'minlaydi. Shamol elektr stantsiyasi faoliyati davomida tegishli standartlarda ishlashining rioya etilishiga qaratilgan monitoring olib boriladi.

Kunduzgi soatlarda, quyosh osmonda past bo'lganida va uning nurlari turbinali rotor pichoqlariga ma'lum bir burchak ostida kirib borganida, pichoqlar vaqti-vaqti bilan yerga miltillovchi uzoq soya tashlaydi. OBOCiCC me'yorlari qabul qilinmagan miltillovchi ta'sirlar mavjud emasligini kafolatlovchi tadqiqotlar olib boradi.

## Ko'p so'raladigan savollar

### **ShESdan elektr energiyasi mahalliy aholiga yetkazib beriladimi?**

Yo'q. Elektr energiyasi mahalliy tarmoqqa uzatiladi va to'g'ridan-to'g'ri shahar tarmoqlari yoki ko'chmas mulkka yetkazib berilmaydi.

### **Mahalliy aholi ShES loyihasiga ishga joylashishi mumkinmi?**

Ha. "Masdar"Д oldindan xodimlar tanlovini o'tkazadi, mahalliy aholi ShES ishi uchun, asosan qurilish bosqichida yollanadi. Mahalliy aholi uchun ishga joylashish imkoniyati shamol elektr stansiyasi ishga tushirilgach ham davom etadi.

### **Turbinalar yaqinidagi joydan yaylov sifatida foydalansa bo'ladimi?**

Qurilish paytida har bir shamol turbinasi atrofida to'siqlar o'rnatiladi. Bu aholi salomatligi va xavfsizligini saqlash hamda ruxsatsiz kirishning oldini olish uchun zarur. Ammo shamol elektr stantsiyasi ishga tushirilgandan so'ng odamlar va hayvonlarning erkin harakatlanishiga cheklovlar qo'yish ko'zda tutilmagan.

### **Turbinalar chiqaradigan shovqinni eshitamanmi?**

Buning ehtimoli kam. Shovqin darajasining dastlabki hisob-kitob shuni ko'rsatdiki, u turarjoy ko'chmas mulkiga sezilarli ta'sir kutilmaydi. Agar shamol elektr stantsiyasining hududida yoki uning yaqinida bo'lsangiz, ishlaydigan turbinalar ovozi eshitiladi, bu odamlar yoki hayvonlar uchun xavfsiz.

### **Yaltiroq soya qanday ta'sirga ega va u o'simliklarga / hayvonlarga ta'sir qiladimi?**

ShES loyihasi turarjoy binolaridan ancha uzoq masofada joylashganligi sababli, miltillovchi soyalarning mahalliy aholi uylariga salbiy ta'siri kutilmaydi.

### **Turbinalarning ishlashi odamlar yoki hayvonlar sog'lig'iga ta'sir qiladimi?**

Yo'q Birinchi shamol turbinasi Buyuk Britaniyada 1991 yilda ishga tushirilgan. Keng qamrovli tadqiqotlar natijasi shuni ko'rsatmoqdaki,

shamol turbinalarining ishi yuqorida keltirib o'tilgan shovqin va miltillovchi soyalar singari noqulayliklardan boshqa insonlar, hayvonlar hamda qishloq xo'jaligiga hech qanday xavfni yuzaga keltirmagan.

### **Shamol energetika stansiyasi qancha vaqtgacha ishlaydi?**

Shamol elektr stansiyasining ishlash muddati 25 yil. Bu vaqtdan keyin shamol turbinalari demontaj qilinadi yoki yangi texnologik yechimlar bilan almashtiriladi. Agar yangi texnologik yechimlardan foydalanilsa, ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirlarni baholash bo'yicha qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar o'tkaziladi hamda manfaatdor tomonlar bilan maslahatlashiladi.

## QAYTA ALOQA

“Masdar” kompaniyasi loyiha bo'yicha da'vo qilish va shikoyat mexanizmini tatbiq etdi. Sizlarning fikr / mulohazalaringizni qabul qilishdan mamnun bo'lamiz. Ulardan loyiha va uni qurilish jarayoni haqida ma'lumot berishda foydalaniladi. Batafsil ma'lumotlarni “Shikoyatlarni ko'rib chiqish” bo'limidan olishingiz mumkin.

**Loyiha yuzasidan sizda qo'shimcha savollar yuzaga kelsa, biz bilan bog'laning:**

Saida Yusupova (GBI Consulting on behalf of Masdar)

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Bog'lanish uchun telefon: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Ishtirokingiz uchun oldindan minnatdorchilik bildiramiz.





# ZARAFSHAN ЖЕЛДІ ҚУАТ ЖОБАСЫ

## ШАҒЫМДАР ТУРАЛЫ АҚПАРАТ

Масдар Зарафшанның жел энергетикасы жобасына байланысты шағымдарды қалай және қай жерде көтеруге болатындығы туралы ақпарат беру үшін шағымдар туралы ақпараттық буклет жасады. Жауаптарды қалай жазатындығымыз, тергеу процедуралары және сізбен қандай да бір қарармен қалай байланысатындығымыз туралы егжей-тегжейлі мәліметтер келтірілген.

Масдар барлық уақытта жобаға қатысты ескертулер мен шағымдарды ауызша және жазбаша форматта қабылдайды. Осы жоба бойынша шағым бойынша бізбен байланысу үшін төмендегі мәліметтерді пайдаланыңыз:

Саида Юсупова (Масдар атынан GBI Consulting)

Электрондық пошта мекен-жайы: Saideyusupova@gmail.com

Байланыс телефоны: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Кез-келген жазбаша және / немесе ауызша шағымды Масдар қоғамдастықпен байланыс жөніндегі менеджері және басқа да Масдар өкілдері тіркейді. Сізден келесі ақпарат сұралады:

- Сіздің (немесе сіздің топтың) атыңыз бен мекен-жайыңыз (қоғамдастықтың аты) және толық байланыс мәліметтері.
- Шағым түскен күн, уақыт және орын.
- Кез келген үшінші тұлғаларды (мысалы, құрылыс мердігерін) қамтуы мүмкін шағымның сипаттамасы және мәселе қашан және қай жерде болғанын.
- Сізбен болашақта байланысу үшін сіз қалаған болашақ байланыс құралы.

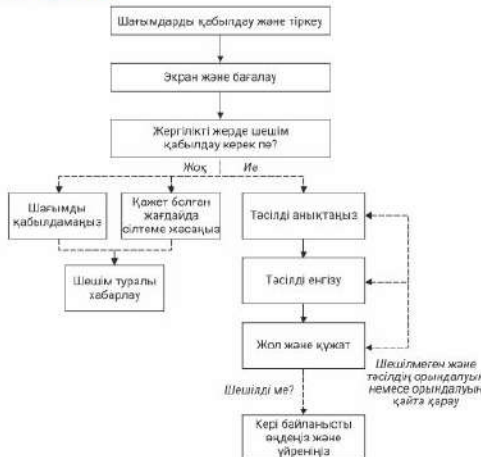
Сіз берген ақпарат шағымдар журналына жазылады. Алайда, сіз өзіңіздің атыңызды беруге міндетті емессіз және жеке басыңызды жария еткізіз келмесе, шағымныңыңды жасырын түрде жібере аласыз.

Осы парақшаның соңына шағымдардың үлгісі енгізілген, оны қаласаңыз қолдануға болады. Ақпарат шағымдар журналы мен қағаз жазбасына енгізілуі керек. Масдар қоғамдастықпен байланыс жөніндегі менеджер қағаздағы жазбалардың құлыптаулы файлда сақталуын қамтамасыз ете отырып, барлық жазбаларды сенімді түрде сақтайды, ал электронды

жазбалардың құпиялығын сақтау үшін қауіпсіз пароль қолданылады.

Масдар жобадан тікелей зардап шеккен адамдардың, оның ішінде жергілікті қоғамдастықтардың, фермерлердің және олардың отбасыларының барлық ескертулері мен шағымдарының өңделуін және мәдениетті түрде қаралуын қамтамасыз етуге бағытталған.

## ТӨМЕНДЕ КӨРСЕТІЛГЕН БЛОК-СХЕМА ШАҒЫМДАРДЫ ҚАРАУДЫҢ ЖАЛПЫ МЕХАНИЗМІН КӨРСЕТЕДІ.



Шағымды Масдар бес жұмыс күні ішінде мойындайды. Шағымдарды бағалау кезінде Масдардағы топ іс және негізгі мәселелер мен мәселелер туралы ақпарат жинайды және шағымның қалай шешілетінін және шешілуіне көмектеседі.

Масдар қоғамдастықпен байланыс жөніндегі менеджері қарардың жауабын 20 күнтізбелік күннен аспайтын уақыт шкаласында хабарлайды. Масдар сізбен бірге шағымды аяқтағанға дейін ұсынылған шешімге риза екеніңізді растайды. Егер сізді қанағаттандырмаса, шағымдануға

құқығыңыз бар.

Резолюцияға шағым түскен жағдайда, Масдар шағымды тәуелсіз үшінші тұлғаға береді, ол өтініш пен ұсынылған шешімді қарастырады. Үшінші тарап шешілмеген мәселелерді апелляция түскен сәттен бастап 20 күнтізбелік күн ішінде қалай шешуге болатындығы туралы ұсыныс береді.

Егер сіз екінші шолудан ұсынылған шешімді қабылдамаған болсаңыз, іс (шағыммен байланысты барлық құжаттарды қоса) сізге қайтарылады, осылайша сіз осы ақпаратты заңды немесе кез келген басқа нысанда іздеу үшін пайдалана аласыз әкімшілік процестің. Назар аударыңыз, шағымдарды қарау кезінде кез-келген уақытта сіз заңды немесе кез-келген әкімшілік процедураны іздей аласыз.

## ШАҒЫМ БЕРУ

Мен, (толық аты-жөні)
Тұрғын:
Tel: _____ Fax: _____
Электрондық пошта: _____
Келесі шағымды немесе мазасыздықты көтергіңіз келеді (мәселенің орны мен ұзақтығын қосыңыз):
Мәселені шешуге арналған ұсыныстар:
Қарым-қатынастың (ауызша, жазбаша, басқа) әдісі:
Қол қойылды: _____ Күні: _____

# ПРОЕКТ ВЕТРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИИ В ЗАРАФШАНЕ

## ИНФОРМАЦИЯ О ПРЕТЕНЗИЯХ

Компания Masdar представляет буклет, в котором собрана подробная информация о процессе подачи жалоб и претензий, связанных с проектом строительства ветряной электростанции в Зарафшане. Буклет содержит также подробную информацию о процедуре расследования и способах информирования о нашем решении.

Компания Masdar всегда открыта к любым, как устным, так и письменным комментариям и жалобам, касающимся ВЭС. Чтобы отправить свою претензию, используйте эти контактные данные:

Саида Юсупова (GB) Consulting on behalf of Masdar

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Контактный телефон: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Ваша претензия в устной или письменном виде будет зафиксирована PR-менеджером Masdar или другим представителем компании. Предоставьте следующую информацию о себе:

- ФИО, адрес и полные контактные данные, название вашей компании
- Дата, время и место ситуации, вызвавшей претензию
- Информация о претензии, включая информацию о третьих лицах (например, о подрядчиках), время и место возникновения проблемы.
- Предпочтительные средства связи с вами.

Предоставленная вами информация фиксируется в электронном и бумажном виде. Если вы не хотите раскрывать свою личность, вы можете подать жалобу анонимно.

Образец формы претензии представлен в финале этой брошюры. Учет всех претензий ведется строго конфиденциально. PR-менеджер Masdar обеспечивает сохранность претензий, поданных в бумажном виде, в сейфе, для сохранения конфиденциальности электронных записей используется надежный пароль.

Masdar обеспечивает обработку и рассмотрение всех претензий, поступивших от представителей местного сообщества, фермеров, членов их семей и других лиц, непосредственно затронутых проектом, на высоком уровне.

## СХЕМА, ИЛЛЮСТРИРУЮЩАЯ МЕХАНИЗМ



Срок рассмотрения претензии составляет пять рабочих дней. В процессе анализа и оценки жалоб команда Masdar собирает информацию об указанной проблеме и определяет способ ее разрешения.

Ответ о разрешении претензии вы получите от PR-менеджера Masdar в течение 20 календарных дней. Masdar удостоверится, довольны ли вы решением, предложенным для удовлетворения вашей претензии. Если решение Masdar вас не устраивает, вы имеете право подать апелляцию.

В этом случае ваша претензия будет передана независимой третьей стороне, которая изучит вашу жалобу и решение, предложенное Masdar, и предоставит свои рекомендации для удовлетворительного решения проблемы в течение 20 календарных дней с момента подачи апелляции.

Если решение независимой проверки вас не устраивает, вся документация, собранная по вашей претензии, будет передана вам. Вы можете использовать ее для проведения юридической или административной экспертизы. Обратите внимание: в любой момент в процессе разрешения вашей претензии вы можете обратиться за юридической или другой административной поддержкой.

## ФОРМА ПРЕТЕНЗИИ

ФИО
Адрес:
Телефон: _____ Факс: _____
E-mail: _____
Хочу подать жалобу или выразить претензию (укажите локацию и сообщите, как долго длится проблемная ситуация):
Ваши предложения по решению проблемы:
Способ связи с вами (укажите предпочтительный вариант):
Подпись: _____ Дата: _____

# ZARAFSHANDAGI SHAMOL ELECTROSTANSIYA LOYIHASI

## DA'VO QILISH BO'YICHA MA'LUMOTLAR

"Masdar" kompaniyasi Zarafshonda elektr stansiyasi qurilishi loyihasi bilan bog'liq da'vo berish hamda shikoyat qilish jarayoni to'g'risida batafsil ma'lumotlar to'plangan risolani taqdim etadi. Risolada, shuningdek, tergov jarayoni va bizning qaror to'g'risida xabar berishga oid to'liq ma'lumotlar mavjud.

"Masdar" kompaniyasi har doim ShESga oid istalgan og'zaki va yozma izoh hamda shikoyatlarni qabul qilishga ochiq. Da'voingizni yuborish uchun quyidagi aloqa ma'lumotlaridan foydalaning:

Saida Yusupova (GBI Consulting on behalf of Masdar)

Elektron manzil: Saidayusupova@gmail.com

Bog'lanish uchun telefon: (+998) 90 319-77-21

Shikoyatingiz "Masdar" PR-menejeri yoki kompaniyaning boshqa vakili tomonidan og'zaki yoki yozma ko'rinishda qayd qilinadi. Iltimos, o'zingiz to'g'risidagi quyidagi ma'lumotlarni taqdim eting:

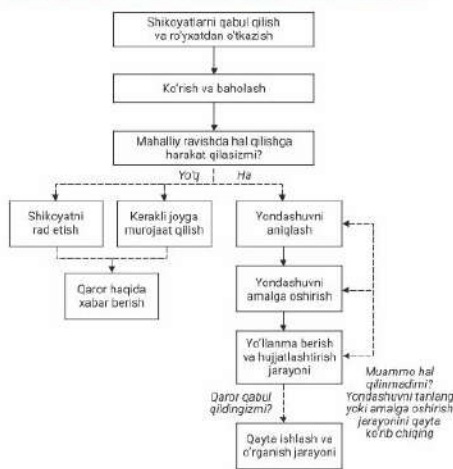
- FISH, manzil va siz bilan bog'lanish uchun to'liq ma'lumotlar, kompaniyangiz nomi.
- Da'vo qo'zg'alishiga sabab bo'lgan sana, vaqt va joy.
- Shikoyat to'g'risida ma'lumotlar, xususan, uchinchi shaxs (masalan, pudratchilar) to'g'risidagi ma'lumotlar, muammo yuzaga kelgan joy va vaqt.
- Siz bilan bog'lanishning qulay usullari.

Siz taqdim etgan ma'lumotlar elektron yoki qog'oz shaklida qayd qilinadi. Agar shaxsingiz oshkor qilinishini xohlamasangiz, shikoyatni anonim tarzda yuborishingiz mumkin.

Da'vo shakllari namunalar risolaning oxirida keltirilgan. Barcha da'volar sir saqlanadi. "Masdar" PR-menejeri qog'oz ko'rinishidagi da'volarining maxfiyligini sayfda saqlash orqali ta'minlaydi, elektron yozuvlar maxfiyligi ta'minlanishida ishonarli paroldan foydalaniladi.

"Masdar" mahalliy jamoa vakillari, fermerlar va ularning oila a'zolari hamda loyihadan zarar ko'rgan boshqa shaxslarning shikoyatlarini yuqori darajada o'rganib chiqish va uni hal qilinishini ta'minlaydi.

## SHIKOYATLARNI KO'RIB CHIQISH MEKANIZMI



Da'volarni ko'rib chiqish muddati 5 ish kunini tashkil qiladi. Shikoyatni tahlil qilish va baholash jarayonida "Masdar" jamoasi ko'rsatilgan muammo bo'yicha ma'lumot to'playdi hamda uni qanday hal qilishni belgilaydi.

"Masdar" PR-menejeridan 20 kalendar kun mobaynida da'voni hal qilish bo'yicha javob olasiz. "Masdar" da'voingiz hal qilish uchun undan qoniqqan yoki qoniqmaganligingizga ishonch hosil qiladi. Agar "Masdar" ning qarori sizni qoniqtirmasa, apellyatsiyaga berish huquqiga egasiz.

Bunday holatda da'voingiz uchinchi mustaqil tomonga o'tkazilib, u "Meedar" tomonidan qabul qilingan qarorni hamda shikoyatingizni o'rganib chiqadi va apellyatsiyaga berilgan muddatdan boshlab 20 kalendar kuni mobaynida masalani ijobiy hal qilinishi bo'yicha o'z tavsiyanomasini taqdim etadi.

Agar mustaqil tekshiruv qaroridan qoniqmasangiz, da'voingiz bo'yicha to'plangan barcha hujjatlar sizga qaytarib beriladi. Siz ulardan yuridik yoki ma'muriy tekshiruv o'tkazilishida foydalanishingiz mumkin.

E'tibor bering: Da'voingiz hal qilinishi uchun istalgan vaqtda yuridik yoki ma'muriy yordamga murojaat qilsangiz bo'ladi.

## DA'VO SHAKLI

Ism, familiya, otangizning ismi

Manzil:

Telefon: Faks:

E-mail:

Quyidagi holat bo'yicha shikoyat qilmoqchiman yoki da'vo bildirmoqchiman (lokatsiya ko'rsatilib, mavjud muammoli vaziyat qachongacha davom etishi mumkinligi haqida xabar bering):

Muammoni hal qilish bo'yicha takliflaringiz:

Siz bilan bog'lanish usuli (taxminiy variantni ko'rsating):

Imzo: Sana:

# EKOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH JAMOACHILIK MASLAHATXONASI

## Zarafshondagi shamol elektrostansiyasi

### KIRISH

"Masdar" Navoiy viloyatining Zarafshon shahridan 15 km uzoqlikda 500 MVT quvvatga ega bo'lgan ShESni quradi. (based in XXXX) Elektr energiyasi shamol turbinalari yordamida shamol energiyasini elektr energiyasiga aylantirish orqali ishlab chiqariladi. Loyiha nomi — ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM.

### MANFAATDOR TOMONLAR BILAN HAMKORLIK

- Loyiha bo'yicha qarash hamda fikrlarni olishda Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni joriy baholash (OBOCICC) xulosasi uchun milliy, hududiy va mahalliy bir qator manfaatdor tomonlar bilan aloqalar o'rnatilmoqda.
- Loyiha haqida ma'lumot beruvchi ushbu poster va risola qurilish hamda boshqarish jarayonidagi asosiy faoliyat to'g'risida ma'lumot berish uchun mo'ljallangan.
- Manfaatdor tomonlar foydalanishlari uchun shikoyatlarni o'rganib chiqish mexanizmi yaratildi. Ular shikoyat qilishlari va qo'shimcha ma'lumot so'rashlari mumkin.

### LOYIHA TAFSILOTLARI

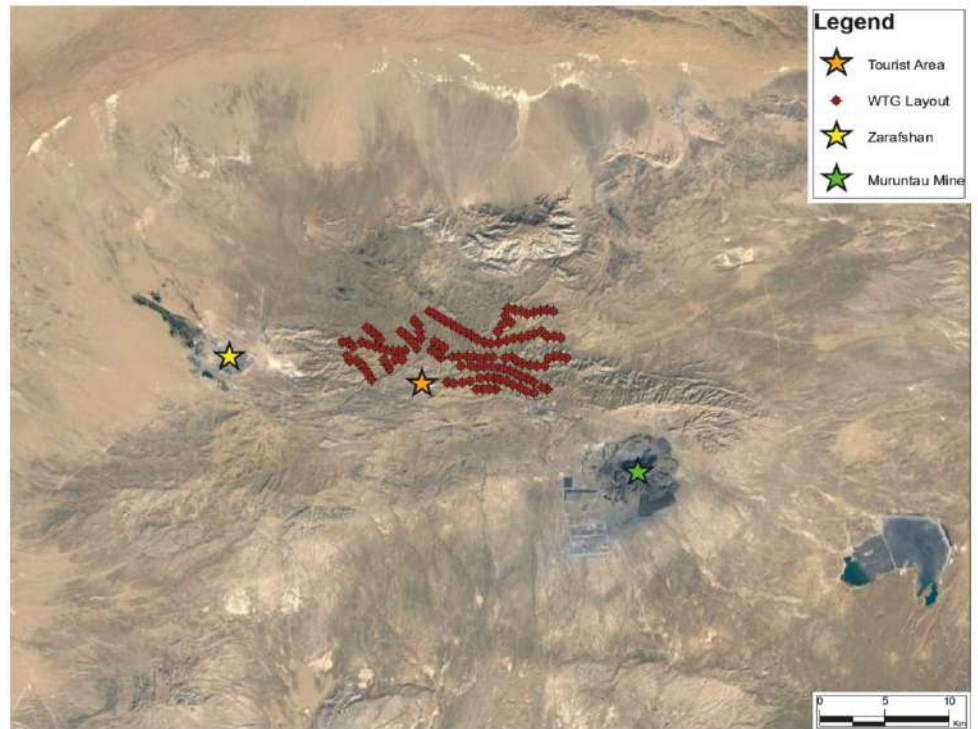
- 100 tagacha shamol turbinalaridan foydalanadigan shamol elektr stantsiyasi 500 MVT quvvatga ega. U 2024-yilga qadar ishga tushirilishi kutilmoqda.
- Shamol turbinalari shamol energiyasini elektrga aylantiradi. Generator energiyani quyi stantsiyaga bir qator yer osti kabellari orqali milliy tarmoqqa yetkazib beradi.
- Shamol turbinalari aholi yashash joylari, yo'l va boshqa infratuzilma ob'ektlaridan uzoqda joylashgan bo'ladi.
- Turbinalarning aniq joylashish o'rni ularning maqbul o'ringa joylashishlariga oid tadqiqotlardan so'ng o'zgarishi mumkin.

### EKOLOGIK VA IJTIMOY TA'SIRNI BAHOLASH

- Ayni paytda loyihadan kelib chiqishi mumkin bo'lgan muhim ta'sirlarni aniqlash uchun hozirda Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni joriy baholash (OBOCICC) hisoboti tayyorlanmoqda. O'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar atrof-muhitni o'rganish, shovqin ta'sirlari, suv va tuproq sharoitlari, ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy ta'sirlar, soya tovlanishi, transport / transport, arxeologiya va aviatsiyani o'z ichiga oladi.
- Ekologik va ijtimoiy ta'sirni joriy baholash (OBOCICC)da salbiy ta'sirlarni yumshatish va mumkin bo'lgan ijobiy ta'sirlarni kuchaytirish bo'yicha chora-tadbirlarni taqdim etadi.
- OBOCICC 2019-yildan beri faoliyat jarayonida hamda 2020-yilning oxiri va 2021-yilning boshlarida u yakunlanadi. Atrof-muhitga ta'sirni milliy baholash yoki "OBOCICC" O'zbekiston qonunchiligiga muvofiq amalga oshirilmoqda.

### POSTER

2020-YIL, SENTABR



### QO'SHIMCHA MA'LUMOTLARNI QANDAY OLISH MUMKIN?

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# ҚОӘБ-НІҢ ҚОҒАМДЫҚ КЕҢЕСІ ЗАРАФШАН ЖЕЛ ШАРУАШЫЛЫҒЫ

## ЖОБАНЫҢ КІРІСПЕСІ

Біріккен Араб Әмірліктерінде орналасқан Масдар Навои аймағындағы Зарафшан қаласынан шығысқа қарай 15 км жерде 500 МВт-тық жел электр станциясын дамытуды ұсынады. Салынғаннан кейін, жоба жел турбиналарын пайдаланып жел энергиясын электр энергиясына айналдыру арқылы электр энергиясын өндіреді. Жобаның атауы - ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM

## МҮДДЕЛІ ТАРАПТАРДЫ ТARTU ТӘСІЛДЕМЕСІ

- Жергілікті, аймақтық және жергілікті деңгейдегі көптеген мүдделі тараптармен байланыс орнатылуда, олар қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік әсерді бағалауға (СӘББ) қосыла алатындай етіп, Жоба бойынша олардың пікірлері мен пікірлерін біледі.
- Бұл постер мен жобаның ақпараттық парағы құрылыс және пайдалану кезіндегі негізгі әрекеттер туралы көбірек мәлімет беруге арналған.
- Турбиналардың соңғы орналасуы болашақта өзгеруі мүмкін және егер маңызды өзгерістер енгізілсе, мүдделі тараптармен байланыс орнатылады.
- Жоба шағымдарды қарау механизмін құрды, оны мүдделі тараптар алаңдаушылық тудыру немесе қосымша ақпарат сұрау үшін қолдана алады

## ЖОБА ТУРАЛЫ

- Жоба 100-ге дейін жел турбиналарын қолдана отырып 500 МВт жел электр станциясын дамытуды көздейді және 2024 жылға дейін жұмысын бастайды деп күтілуде.
- Жел турбинысы - бұл генераторға жалғанған қалақтарды жел айналдырған кезде жел энергиясын электр энергиясына айналдыратын машина. Содан кейін энергия жерасты кабельдері арқылы қосалқы станцияға және ұлттық желіге беріледі.
- Жел қондырғылары тұрғын аудандардан едәуір қашықтықта, жолдардан және басқа да қолданыстағы ерекшеліктерден алыс орналасуы үшін таңдалған.

## ОЦЕНКА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ

- Жоба нәтижесінде туындауы мүмкін ықтимал әсерді анықтау үшін қазіргі уақытта ӘСӘБ дайындалып жатыр. Жүргізілген зерттеулерге экология, құстар, шу, су, топырақ, әлеуметтік-әффектер, көлеңкелердің жылылықтауы, көлік қозғалысы / археология және авиация мәселелері жатады.
- ӘСӘБ жағымсыз әсерлерді азайтуға және әлеуетті оң әсерлерді барынша арттыруға бағытталған азайту шараларын сипаттайды.
- ӘСӘБ 2019 жылдан бастап әзірленіп келеді және оның соңында аяқталады деп күтілуде 2020/2021 жылдың басы.

## ПОСТЕР

СЕНТЯБРЬ 2020



## ЖОҒАРЫ ЖӘНЕ ӘСӘБЕТ ҮШІН ШАҒЫМДЫ ҚАЛАЙ ҚОСЫМША АҚПАРАТ НЕМЕСЕ ҚАЛАЙ ШАҒЫРЫС ҚАЛА АЛАДЫ?

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Электрондық пошта: saidayusupova@gmail.com

# ОБЩЕСТВЕННАЯ КОНСУЛЬТАЦИЯ ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС ВЕТРОЭЛЕКТРОСТАНЦИИ В ЗАРАФШАНЕ

## ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Компания Masdar построит ВЭС мощностью 500 МВт в 15 км от города Зарафшан в Навоийской области. Электроэнергия будет производиться путем преобразования энергии ветра в электрическую энергию с помощью ветряных турбин. Название проекта — ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM.

## ВЗАИМОДЕЙСТВИЯ С ЗАИНТЕРЕСОВАННЫМИ СТОРОНАМИ

- Надаживается контакт с рядом заинтересованных сторон на национальном, региональном и местном уровнях для получения их взглядов и мнений по проекту для включения в текущую оценку экологического и социального воздействия (ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС).
- Этот постер и информационная брошюра о проекте предназначены для информирования об основных мероприятиях в период строительства и эксплуатации.
- Создан механизм рассмотрения жалоб для использования заинтересованными сторонами. Они смогут выражать претензии и запрашивать дополнительную информацию.

## ПОДРОБНОСТИ ПРОЕКТА

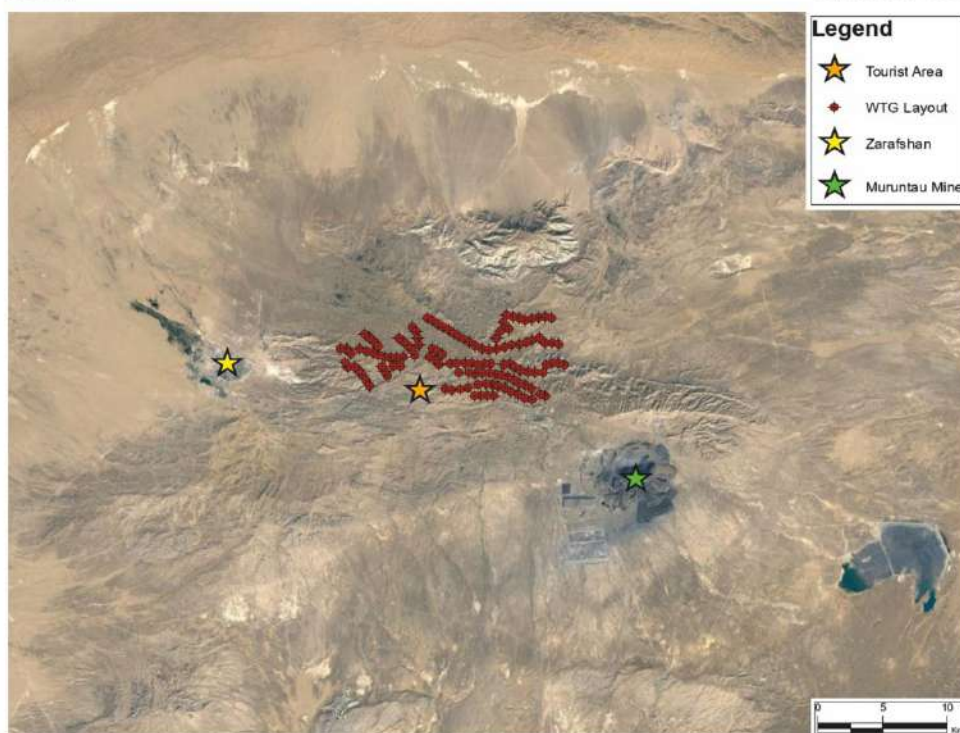
- Ветряная электростанция мощностью 500 МВт с использованием до 100 ветряных турбин. Как ожидается, он начнет работу к 2024 году.
- Ветряная турбина преобразует энергию ветра в электричество. Генератор подает энергию на подстанцию через ряд кабелей, проложенных под землей, а подстанция — в национальную сеть.
- Ветровые турбины будут размещены вдали от жилых районов, дорог и других объектов инфраструктуры.
- Точное расположение турбин может измениться после исследований, проведенных для определения оптимального местоположения.

## ОЦЕНКА ЭКОЛОГИЧЕСКОГО И СОЦИАЛЬНОГО ВОЗДЕЙСТВИЯ

- В настоящее время готовится отчет ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС для определения потенциально значительных воздействий, которые могут возникнуть в результате проекта. Проведенные исследования включают изучение экологической ситуации, воздействия шума, состояния воды и почвы, социально-экономических последствий, мерцания тени, дорожного движения / транспорта, археологии и авиации.
- В ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС будут представлены меры по смягчению последствий, направленные на уменьшение негативных и усиление потенциальных положительных воздействий.

## ПОСТЕР

СЕНТЯБРЬ 2020



## КАК ЗАПРОСИТЬ ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНУЮ ИНФОРМАЦИЮ ИЛИ ПОДАТЬ ЖАЛОБУ НА ПРОЕКТ ИЛИ ОВОС<sub>и</sub>СС?

Контактное лицо: Саида Юсупова  
Тел: (+998) 90 319-77-21  
Email: saidayusupova@gmail.com



# Zarafshan желді қуат жобасы

## Жобамен таныстыру

Масдар 100-ге жуық жел турбинасының жұмысы арқылы 500 МВт-қа дейін қуат өндіретін «Жел энергетикасы» жобасын әзірлеуді жоспарлап отыр. Масдар 2006 жылы құрылған, жаңартылатын энергия және тұрақты қала құрылысы саласындағы әлемдік көшбасшы болып табылады және Біріккен Араб Әмірліктерінде орналасқан. Компания толықтай Абу-Даби үкіметінің Мубадала инвестициялық компаниясына тиесілі. Масдар жаңартылатын энергияны дамытушы және инвестор ретінде он жылдан астам тәжірибеге ие, электр энергиясын өндіруде қазба отынға тәуелділікті азайтады.

Жоба Өзбекстанның Навои облысындағы Зарафшан қаласынан шығысқа қарай 15 км жерде орналасқан. Бұл елдегі жел энергетикасының алғашқы жобаларының бірі болады және оны 2024 жылға дейін ұлттық желіге энергия шығаратын іске қосу жоспарланып отыр.

Жел қондырғылары Қызылқұм шөлінің үстіртінде орналасады. Қазіргі уақытта бұл аймақ жануарларды жаюға және жалпы қол жетімділікке пайдаланылады, өйткені учаскеде әр түрлі асфальтталмаған жолдар бар.





## Карта - жоба аймағы

Жел қондырғыларының орналасуы тұрғын аудандардан алыс және жолдардан және басқа да қолданыстағы ерекшеліктерден алшақ таңдалды. Жел турбиналарының нақты орналасуы болашақта өзгеруі мүмкін, өйткені әр турбина үшін ең жақсы орынды анықтау үшін қосымша зерттеулер жүргізілуде.

Әрбір жел турбинасының биіктігі жерден 210 метрге дейін болады. Қазіргі уақытта турбиналарды жерасты кабельдері арқылы Жобаны ұлттық желіге қосатын қысқа электр беру желісі бар екі қосалқы станцияға қосу қарастырылған.

### Экологиялық және әлеуметтік зерттеулер

Қазіргі уақытта Жобаның нәтижесінде туындауы мүмкін ықтимал елеулі әсерлерді анықтау және кез келген анықталған жағымсыз әсерлерді азайту немесе тиімді деп саналатын әсерді күшейту үшін әсер ету шараларын белгілеу үшін қоршаған ортаға және әлеуметтік әсерге бағалау (ӘСӘБ) дайындалып жатыр. ЭӘБ Халықаралық қаржы корпорациясының экологиялық және әлеуметтік тұрақтылық бойынша жұмыс стандарттарына (2012) сәйкес анықталған халықаралық салалық стандарттарға сәйкес келуге дайындалып жатыр.

СӘБ 2019 жылдан бастап әзірленуде және 2020 жылдың аяғында / 2021 жылдың басында аяқталады деп күтілуде. Мүдделі тараптар мен қоғамдастықтың кеңестері Жоба туралы, оның барысы мен нәтижелері туралы адамдарға хабарлау үшін Жоба жұмысының барлық кезеңінде жүргізілетін болады. ӘСӘБ.

Өзбекстанның заңнамасына сәйкес ұлттық қоршаған ортаға әсерді бағалау немесе 'OVOS' жүргізілуде.

Бағалау процесін ақпараттандыру мақсатында жүргізілген зерттеулерге экология, құстар, шу, су және топырақ (қоршаған орта) және әлеуметтік элементтер, әлеуметтік-экономикалық, көлеңкелі жыпылықтау, көлік қозғалысы және көлік, археология / мәдени мұра және авиация мен радар кіреді. Жүргізілген әлеуметтік зерттеулерге жергілікті тұрғындармен және мемлекеттік органдар, үкіметтік емес ұйымдар (ҰЕҰ) және жергілікті тұрғындар сияқты негізгі мүдделі тараптармен сұхбаттасу және пікірталастар кіреді.

## Кеңес беру процесі

Бірінші қоғамдық кеңес раунды мыналарға арналған:

- ӘСӘБ кезеңінде жоба туралы ақпаратты мүдделі тараптарға ашыңыз және жобаның қазіргі дизайны мен жел қондырғыларының орналасуы туралы кері байланыс сұраңыз.
- Мүдделі тараптардың Жоба бойынша алаңдаушылықтарын, көзқарастары мен пікірлерін айтуына мүмкіндік беру үшін байланыс арнасын ашыңыз.
- Жобаның аумағында жергілікті экологиялық және әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайлар туралы ақпарат жинаңыз, бұл ақпаратты СӘӘБ-де қолдану үшін

## Жел турбинасы деген не?

Жел турбинасы - бұл генераторға қосылған турбина қалақтарын жел айналдырған кезде желден энергияны электрге айналдыратын машина.

Генератор қосалқы станцияға бірқатар жер асты кабельдері арқылы қуат береді. Қосалқы станция бұл энергияны ұлттық желіге жібереді.

Жел турбиналарын пайдалану - бұл жаңартылатын энергияның

бір түрі, көмір өндіру және газ өндіру сияқты қазбалы отынды пайдалануды азайту, зиянды ауа шығарындылары, мысалы, көмірқышқыл газы, және энергияның көп мөлшерін өндіре алмайды.



### **Құрылыс қызметі**

Құрылыс кезіндегі іс-шараларға мыналар кіреді: жел турбиналарының орналасуы үшін таңдалған учаскелер аумағын тазарту, төселмеген жолдар салу, материалдардың әр түрлі түрлеріне арналған уақытша сақтау

орындарын құру, қосалқы станцияларды салу, тұрғызу жел турбиналары және электр берудің әуе желісін дамыту

### **Операциялық қызмет**

Жел энергетикасы жобасы ұлттық электр желісіне қосылатын 500 МВт-қа дейін қуат өндіреді. Өндірілген қуат қолданыстағы ұлттық желіге жаңа қосалқы станция арқылы қосылады, ал турбиналар ешқандай қалаларға немесе объектілерге тікелей қосылмайды.

«Жел энергетикасы» жобасы оның қауіпсіз жұмыс жасауына үнемі тексеріліп отыруы керек. Жұмыс кезінде жел турбиналары ауа шығарындыларын тудырмайды, бірақ кейбір шу мен көлеңкелердің жыпылықтауы мүмкін.

Турбиналар жұмыс кезінде шу шығарады. Бұл қаншалықты қатты көрінеді, сіз тұрған желдің жылдамдығына және фондық шуға байланысты (турбинасыз аймақтағы шу деңгейі).

ЭСББ Өзбекстан үкіметі мен IFC басшылығымен белгіленген шудың стандартты деңгейінен асып кетпеуін қамтамасыз ету үшін егжей-тегжейлі зерттеулерді аяқтаудан тұрады. Тиісті стандарттардан асып кетпеуін тексеру үшін жұмыс кезінде бақылау жүргізіледі.

Егер күн аспанда төмен болса және турбина роторының қалақтары арқылы белгілі бір бұрышта жарқыраса, бұл көлеңкелердің жыпылықтауын тудырады. Көлеңкелердің жыпылықтауы жел турбинасының қалақтары мезгіл-мезгіл жерге ұзын көлеңкелер түсіргенде пайда болады. ҚОӘБ көлеңкелі жыпылықтау туралы егжей-тегжейлі зерттеулерді аяқтайды, бұл ешқандай жыпылықтаудың қолайсыз әсерлері болмауын қамтамасыз етеді

## **Жиі Қойылатын Сұрақтар**

**Турбиналардан шыққан электр жергілікті тұрғындарға беріле ме?**

Жоқ. Электр энергиясы ұлттық желіге енеді, сондықтан жергілікті қалаларға немесе объектілерге тікелей жеткізілмейді.

***Жергілікті жұмыспен қамту мүмкіндігі бола ма?***

Иә. Жергілікті тұрғындар жел энергетикасы жобасында, әсіресе құрылыс кезеңінде жұмыс істеуге қабылданады. Масдар құрылыс басталғанға дейін жұмысқа қабылдауды бастайды. Жұмыс кезінде жергілікті жұмыспен қамту мүмкіндіктері де қол жетімді болады.

**Мен турбиналарға жақын жануарлармен жүре аламын ба?**

Ия, құрылыс кезінде әр жел турбинасына қоршаулар

орнатылып, рұқсатсыз кірудің алдын алу және қоғамның денсаулығы мен қауіпсіздігін сақтау қажет. Жұмыс кезінде ешқандай шектеулер болмайды және адамдар жұмыс кезеңінде жануарларымен еркін қозғалады және бар жолдарды қолданады.

### **Мен турбиналар шығаратын шуды ести аламын ба?**

Бұл екіталай. Шуды алдын-ала бағалау кез-келген тұрғын үй объектілеріне айтарлықтай әсер етпейтінін көрсетті. Жел энергетикасы жобасы арқылы қозғалғанда немесе оған жақындағанда турбиналарды естуге болады, бірақ бұл адамдарға немесе жануарларға әсер етпейді.

### **Көлеңкенің жыпылықтауы қандай әсер етеді және бұл өсімдіктерге / жануарларға әсер ете ме?**

Жел энергетикасы жобасы тұрғын үй кешендерінен едәуір қашықтықта орналасқандықтан, жергілікті тұрғындардың үйлеріне көлеңкелі жыпылықтаудың болжамды әсері жоқ.

### **Турбиналар адамдардың денсаулығына немесе жануарларға әсер ете ме?**

Жоқ. Ұлыбританиядағы алғашқы жел турбинасы 1991 жылы жұмыс істей бастады және адам денсаулығына, жануарларға және егінге әсерін түсінуге арналған көптеген зерттеулер аяқталды. Жел турбинасының жұмысынан адамдар үшін жоғарыда сипатталған шу мен көлеңкелі жыпылықтау генерациясынан басқа ешқандай қауіптер анықталған жоқ.

### **Жел электр станциясы қанша уақыт жұмыс істейді?**

«Жел энергетикасы» жобасының пайдалану мерзімі 25 жыл болады. Осы уақыттан кейін жел турбиналары жойылады немесе жаңа технологиямен алмастырылады. Егер жаңа технологияны қолдану туралы шешім қабылданса, онда экологиялық және әлеуметтік салдарды бағалауға арналған қосымша зерттеу жүргізіліп, мүдделі тараптармен консультациялар өткізіледі.

## **КЕРІ БАЙЛАНЫС**

Жобаны және оның дизайнын хабарлау үшін қолданылатын пікірлеріңізді / көзқарастарыңызды құптаймыз. Масдар осы Жоба үшін шағымдарды қараудың қоғамдастық механизмін құрды және қосымша ақпаратты шағымдар парақшасында табуға болады.

**Жобаға қатысты басқа сұрақтарыңыз болса, бізге хабарласыңыз:**

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## Appendix C Summary of Consultation Meetings During Disclosure of ESIA and Preparation of the LRP (August – September 2021)

**Table C-1: Summary of Consultations undertaken during Disclosure of ESIA and the LRP<sup>1</sup>**

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
26 August 2021	Yangi Tomdy, Khokimiyat	Khokim (head of district government). Deputy on investments. Deputy on farmers issues.	Tamdy district government	<p>The head of Tamdy District is positive about the Project as it will provide additional jobs for local people. For the advertising of temporary employment among local population it's advised to keep the Khokimiyat and mahalla chairs informed as well as use local telegram channels. The Khokimiyat confirmed that there may be grievances during the construction process, and they are ready to provide help in resolving any incoming grievances or inquiries.</p> <p>Deputy Khokim mentioned that the exact number of farmers on the project land should be confirmed with the Committee for the Development of Sericulture (NOTE: this is the production of raw silk by means of raising caterpillars) and Karakul Breeding (NOTE: this is a type of sheep that has been raised in Central Asia for centuries) created by the Presidential decree of September 2, 2020 (referred to as the New Committee). Farmers might be unhappy with the reduction of the land, and livelihood restoration measures should certainly be discussed. Possible measures may include drilling of the wells, but hydrology studies should be done before the drilling takes place and other options include solar lighting, and the use of solar technologies for water heating and cooking. Among ecological risks are the use of heavy machinery during the construction, so areas of disturbed land which are not used should be rehabilitated. The livelihood of women in the smaller villages can be improved by providing training and support for the processing of wool, leather, and milk.</p>
26 August 2021	Azhyrkyti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	4 women (housewives)	Women	Local women do not use the Project land for any livelihood purposes. The women are interested if there could be support for local school children such as a playground, educational materials/facilities. Women are positive about the Project, and they think it's going to benefit local men more than women since it's construction work in shifts, and local men will find employment.

<sup>1</sup> In-country: August – September 2021; Birdlife International (UK): October 2021



Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
27 August 2021	Jingildy, FAB	7 (4 men, 3 women)	Public meeting and community leaders	There are only seven households in the village which remained after the reorganisation of shirkat farms (NOTE: these are state farms that were reorganised). Disclosure materials were presented and the video about construction of a wind farm was received very positively. Meeting participants recall previous visit of the specialists and were happy to learn that Project is progressing. They were presented with booklets and brochures in the Kazakh language. Participants asked about the technology, how many turbines will be installed, who will be the main receiver of the generated electricity and the response was provided that all electricity will be supplied to the national grid.
27 August 2021	Jingildy, FAB	6 men, 1 woman	Separate discussion with community leaders	The village is located in a remote area and there is no school. There is no public transport to the village, no cellular coverage in the area, village dwellers dream to have mobile coverage (Ucell or Uzmobil). The best way of keeping the community informed is to come and inform the community leader about any news of the project. The community can be supported by drilling a well and connect a solar powered water pump. This was previously promised by Tamdy Khokimiyat but was never done.
27 August 2021	Jingildy, FAB	3 women	Women	Only seven families live in the village. There is no work for women, so women are housewives and raise children. Men are engaged in cattle farming and herding. Kids stay in Tamdy or Zarafshan City boarding schools. There are no grocery shops and transportations to the regional area is difficult. Women are interested to learn more and follow the news about wind farm construction. Women think that the project will benefit their families, both women and men. To support the community training on wool handicraft could be arranged for women.
27 August 2021	Kynyr, yard of community leader	14 (6 men, 8 women )	Public meeting and community leaders	There is no shop in the village, there is no school, there is only a basic health facility. People go to Tamdy district to buy food. Only six families live in the village. Our community leader is a farmer, and he has 60 heads of camels. Regarding the Project, they know about the wind farm and believe it will have no negative consequences as everyone needs electricity, and it will be beneficial for our community. There is an issue with access to water in the village and a well in the area using a solar pump, would greatly help the community.
27 August 2021	Kynyr	6 women	Women	Women in the village are housewives and they can sew. All household chores are performed by woman. Men deal with livestock and work in the farm of community leader Aldiyarov Kalanbay. If there are any work opportunities it's requested to inform this community leader by his phone number, the only phone in the village. He can then discuss this with local people about applying.

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
27 August 2021	Kynyr	6 men, 1 woman	Separate discussion with community leaders	The Project is received positively. It would be good if the youth can get jobs and skills from the Project. Kids spend their school breaks in the village, the rest of the time in Tamdy and Zarafshan in boarding schools.
27 August 2021	Tomdibulak and Kazbek bi, School №4	19 women, 8 men	Public meeting including community leaders	The meeting was attended by Tamdy Ecology department specialist, who asked about ecological risks and mitigation measures, particularly birds and land restoration. The presentation of the ESIA results and mitigation measures covered concerns raised. Teachers and youth were interested in jobs and training opportunities. It was asked if the generated electricity will be supplied to the households, and this was clarified. The question of the name of the Project was raised, as the land only belongs to Tamdy, but the name includes only Zarafshan? This was noted.
27 August 2021	Tomdibulak and Kazbek bi, school №4	16 women	Women and school representatives	Women have a positive attitude to the Project and support with a community drinking water supply was requested. The school has problems with heating in winter: a coal stove is used for heating and requires a regular supply of coal. Any support to the community school with heating technology would be very helpful.
27 August 2021	Tomdibulak and Kazbek bi, school №4	3 men, 1 woman	Community leaders	Community leaders requested to share the vacancies with the mahalla chair and local telegram channels. Any support with community water supply and heating would be appreciated. There are no concerns about the Project.
27 August 2021	Azhyrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	5 men, 4 women	Public meeting including community leaders	The Project was positively received. Any support that can be provided to kids and youth, employment opportunities for unskilled jobless people is appreciated. Meeting participants were interested to apply as drivers since they have driving licence.
27 August 2021	Azhyrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	1 man, 3 women	Separate discussion with community leaders	Heating is a problem for the community any help with heating local people's homes would be appreciated. Local people collect Haloxilon (a shrub) for using as heating fuel in the winter, but the government does not allow the collection of this material due to land degradation. Households and farmers struggle to get credits for cattle in the area. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
27 August 2021	Azhyrykti, Aktov aul (mahalla)	1 man, 3 women	School№6 representatives	Any support that can be provided to school, play/sport ground, educational equipment related to renewable energy would be appreciated. Teachers are positive about the Project and requested to keep them informed about the process via local telegram channels. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
27 August 2021	Yangi Tomdi, Tomdy Khokimiyat	13 men, 11 women	Public meeting including community leaders, women and representatives of various public organizations	Participants asked where the company was registered as the taxes should be used for improvement of Tamdy district. It was explained that Shamol Zarafshan Energy FE LLC is registered in Tashkent. However, it was explained that most of the work will be implemented by subcontractors and local subcontractors will be encouraged to participate, whereby the local administration will get taxes paid locally. The representative of the sanitary epidemiological station asked about any risks for contamination of ground water. It was explained that there is minimal risks as sewage from the worker camp will be treated to the required standard before it is discharged and the quality of water will be checked. The question was raised if generated electricity will support Tamdy population. The response was that electricity will be supplied to the national grid which in turn will supply other users. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Deputy Head on Investments, Deputy Head on Women and Family issues	Disclosure meeting with Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	<p>The representatives were interested to learn more about the technology, how many turbines will be placed, and potential job opportunities for Zarafshan people. The Khokimiyat has a database of unemployed/vulnerable population registered in a so-called: "Youth notepad", "Women notepad" (945 women), "Iron notepad" (socially vulnerable households). They will be happy to cooperate and share job opportunities among vulnerable people included in these three registries. The Khokimiyat can also share job vacancies using the Khokimiyat telegram channel. It was also advised to share in popular local telegram channels (Zarafshan baraholka, Zolotoy Gorod, Zarafshan today).</p> <p>"Locals" can be considered those who lived 5+ years in a local area, and the mahalla and khokimiyat can provide knowledge of who has been present for this period of time. The Khokimiyat is ready to support any grievances process. With regard to compensation to farmers, it's better to discuss with Tamdy district and the New Committee. Workers salary should correspond with the rate in Zarafshan and Navoi region, which is higher than other regions of the country because of the mining industry in the region. The Khokimiyat can support with accommodation for workers at the start of construction as there are a number of camps constructed for COVID-19 patients which are not being used.</p> <p>Livelihood restoration measures may include the following measures for farmers:</p>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).</li> <li>- The provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc.</li> <li>- Any support related to heating, lighting in the remote areas</li> </ul>
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №9	5 men, 42 women	Public meeting that includes community leaders in Yangi Zarafshan mahalla	Vacancies should be advertised via the mahalla, as community members do not trust the labour office. The category of “locals” was defined as those who have permanent registration in the city. The question of compensation to the farmers was raised and response provided that the LRP is under development and respective consultations and measures will be offered. Several participants raised the issue of water and whether the Project will result in reduced water supplies to the community. It was responded that respective consultations would take place with the city utility company with respect to the water supply capacity. As a support to the community the following measures were voiced by participants: playground for kids, support with access to water as the community is in need of additional wells. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №9	2 men 2 women	Separate discussion with community leaders	Community leaders mentioned the problem of water in the area. Support measures that could be implemented to local populations include job opportunities and help with water supplies. Community leaders raised the question of compensation to the farmers and response was provided that LRP is under development and respective consultations and measures will be provided. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №9	4 women	Women and school representatives	Job places should be offered to socially vulnerable people and women first. Women mention the issue with the problem of water in the community, as they struggle to irrigate yard gardens and are in need of wells. The best way to support the local population is to offer job places. Women were asking when they can apply for jobs and who they should contact for any questions, and the future development of a Construction Labour Management Plan was discussed. Contact numbers, project leaflets and grievance mechanism were shared with meeting participants.

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №1	11 women, 9 men	Public meeting that includes community leaders in Alisher Navoi mahalla	The most popular telegram channels to keep local population informed are: Zarafshan gorod, Sarafshan baraholka, Zarafshan 24 as well as telegram of Zarafhsan city khokimiyat. To motivate women to apply, the vacancies should mention that women are encouraged to apply. The definition of “locals’ should apply to those who leaved in Zarafshan for 10 years and has a family residing in the area. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №1	7 men	Separate discussion with community leaders and women in Alisher Navoi mahalla	Community members are positive and interested to learn more about the Project. They do not expect that farmers will be unhappy about the reduction of the total area. However, the compensation to the farmers should take into account their calculation as a percentage of their income from the lost area. Water both for drinking and irrigation is an issue in the community and support in drilling wells is required. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
28 August 2021	Zarafshan city, School №1	6 women	School representatives in Alisher Navoi mahalla	School representatives are interested in job opportunities, there are engineers and occupational health specialists with experience in mining who are also interested to apply for job vacancies. The Project was viewed favourably. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer №3,10	Face-to-face meeting	The farmer says that the reduction of the total area will not significantly affect his livelihood. The main negative impact associated with the Projects is the trench for the underground cable as this will reduce grass cover. A social risk is that many new people will walk around the territory and there is a risk of theft. The best way to keep the local population informed is to put banners (signs) around the area, banner at the Farmer’s gas station (he offered this), and at the entrance to the city. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer view the Project favourably. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farms. He is married and has two daughters (10-14 years old). No one with disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan. He owns two farmlands since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided permit to use the land, he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 1 construction on his area and use the area all day when they herd in the area. The farmer has access to two farm areas: Mustang Gold (1331.5 hectares and Qizilkum Baraka 2453 hectares). The Farmer has 150 goats, 2000 sheep, 2 donkeys, 3 horses. The farmer has two herders, they are not family members. In the area the farmer uses battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking.</p> <p>The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has a communal water supply and a public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March and the farmer lost 320 sheep that resulted in mental depression. The farmer had treatment in a modern medical facility. The average income is about 15-20 mln per month (1,5-2K USD). The income comes from livestock raising, his construction company, gas station and a workstation for the installation of gas equipment. The most expensive household items are car, his house, home appliances. He spends about 5-6 mln on food and household expenses. Thee farmer has no debts or credits. The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction, as well as to apply as subcontractor, the farmer has construction company. No females will be interested in temporary jobs according to him.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.</li> <li>- The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery).</li> <li>- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area).</li> </ul> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He will attend all meetings of the committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer №4	<p>Face-to-face meeting</p> <p>The farmer indicated that the reduction of the total area will have negative affect to his livelihood. The negative social impact that could occur, is that grazing herds of sheep can become divided by an obstacle (turbine or fence) on the way and get lost from the flock. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer’s land is big and divided into two areas. He is married and has two daughters (7 and 9 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is ethnic Tajik, has higher education. He is residing in Zarafshan and owns the farmland since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided a permit to use the land and he pays taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has a single structure (without a roof) and a paddock and uses the area all day when they herd animals in the area. The previous year the farmer did not heard in the Project Area and is going to return later this year. The Farmer has 1500 sheep and 4 horses. The farmer is planning to hire a herder with a family to the area. The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March, and the farmer lost 220 sheep and 400 lambs. The farmer renovated the pan used to keep the animals. In the area the farmer uses battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The average income is about 13 mln soum per month (1,3K USD) as a salary from mining and about 150mln soum (150k USD) from farming. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. Farmer main expenditures are for household and extension of the farm, salaries to the 5 herders. No debts or credits. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. He said that no females will be interested in the provision of temporary jobs.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.</li> <li>- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area).</li> </ul>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p>The farmer is agreeable that the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. The farmer was interested to be included in the committee however all other farmers will be against his candidacy because the farmer initiated a conflict in the area (attacked herders in the area, accused them in the theft the sheep but later the sheep were found in another area). The farmer also mentioned that he thinks that turbines will negatively affect his land and he is interested to handover the land and receive an alternative one (this is due to the reasons given above). He will attend all meetings of the committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmer Acknowledgement Form.</p>
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer №5	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that the reduction of the total area will not affect his livelihood. The farmer does not anticipate any ecological or social impacts associated with the Project. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one as it will bring more electricity for Zarafshan. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>The farmer requested that to address social risks, renovation of the existing water wells (locations Marat kuduk and Jaksan kuduk) could be undertaken, as well as drilling additional wells in the area.</p>



Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farms. He is married and one son (36 years) leaving with him. He is Kazakh and speaks Kazakh in the family. He has graduated from Samarkand agriculture University. The farmer is residing in Zarafshan. He owns one farmland since 2017. Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided permit to use the land, he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 1 shelter on his area, a pan and a well. The shelter is used all day long when they herd animals in the area. The farmer has access to two farm areas: Mirzatay Bekatay (1300 hectares) and Nashirov Zahid (500 hectares, as per a mutual and informal agreement described above). The Farmer has 450 sheep and 10 horses. The farmer has a herder shared with Farmer active in area 8. The herder is not a family member. The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March, and the farmer lost 320 sheep. In the area the farmers use battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking in summer and firewood in winter. Family income comes from pensions (4,5 mln soum) of the farmer and his wife, salary of his son who is employed at the gold mine, and a daughter in law and sells 30-40 sheep per year. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. Household expenses constitute 3-4 mln soum per month on food, communal expenses, petrol. The household has no debts or credits. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction and he believes that no females will be interested in the offer of temporary jobs.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.</li> <li>- The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery).</li> <li>- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area).</li> <li>- Provision of several Hissar sheep to improve the gene pool.</li> </ul> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. He is agreeable to be included in the committee. The farmer has good connections with all farmers in the area and considered as community leader. He is willing to attend all meetings of the committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
30 August 2021	Tashkent, public area	Farmer №6	<p>face-to-face meeting</p> <p>The farmer does not think that there are any significant risks associated with the Project, although this will be seen after the construction is complete. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one since it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm. He is married and has two sons (17 and 12 years old), a daughter (19 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan. He owns the farmland since 2017. Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided permit to use the land, he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 1 shelter, 3 pans and a hydroponics greenhouse on his area. The area is used all the time during the year. The farmer has access to one farm area: (1,600 hectares). The Farmer has 100 goats, 200 sheep, 150 cows, and 40 horses. The farmer has a herder and 6 workers in the farm. The herder and workers are not family members and they do not have a phone to get in contact.</p> <p>The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March, and the farmer lost 300 cows. The household obtained a loan for to cover the loss. In the area, the farmer uses the regional utility electrical line used for lighting and other farming needs and liquefied gas is used for cooking. The farmer mentioned that he has a number of income sources from business, but he does not want to share the numbers. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No female will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer: drilling a well.</p> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. He can attend all meetings of the committee. The farmer mentioned that he is not planning to register a contract with cluster and plans to open his own cluster in near future.</p> <p>The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer №7	<p>Face-to-face meeting</p> <p>The farmer says that reduction of the total area will not significantly affect his livelihood. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the project as a favourable one since it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm. He is married and has a son (25 years old), male twins (24 years old), a daughter (17 years old). There is no one with a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan. He gained access to the land back in 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided a permit to access the land and he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 1 shelter and 2 pans and 2 well on his area and they use the area all day when they herd animals in the area. The farmer has access to one farm area: (892 hectares, named Karaboir pok). The Farmer has 20 goats and 250 sheep. The farmer has a herder of Russian ethnicity, without a family. The herder does not have a phone to contact him. The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March, and the farmer lost 173 lambs. He obtained a loan for 170 mln soum (17k USD) to increase the number of sheep and cover his loss. In the area the farmer uses a battery/ torch for light and liquefied gas for cooking. The average income is about 6,5 mln per month (650 USD). The income comes from stock raising, as well as works in a city utility. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. The farmer spends about 5 mln per month for household expenses. The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction for his two sons. No female will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer: technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.).</p> <p>The farmer is agreeable that the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. He recommends Farmer 5 and 6 to be included in the committee. He will attend all meetings of the committee if needed.</p> <p>The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer №8	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer says that reduction of the total area will not significantly to his livelihood. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer view the project as a favourable one as it will bring additional jobs and electricity to the region. The best way to keep people informed is inform Khokimiyat of Tamdy district. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm. He is married and has daughters (8 years old) and a son (12 years old). No one with disability in the family. He is ethnic Arab, they speak Uzbek in the family. He has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan. He obtained access to farmland since 2018. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided permit to use the land, he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 1 shelter and a pan on his area and use the area all day when they herd animals in the area. The farmer has a verbal cooperation agreement with Farmer №5, in summer (May-October) they herd on farmer's №8 area and in winter in the area of Farmer №5. The farmer has access to his land: Nashirov Zokid (500 hectares). The Farmer has 150 sheep and 1 horse. The framer has a herder shared with Farmer №5, The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has communal water supply and public communal flush toilet. In the area the farmer use battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The average income is about 10 mln per month (1K USD). The income comes from stock raising and salary from Gold Mining. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. Farmer spends 2,5 mln for food, kids school and household expenses. The farmer has an auto credit (40 mln). The farmer is interested in job offers during the construction as a driver and his wife as medical staff.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:  - The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area).</p> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He will attend all meetings of the committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
29 August 2021	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan	Farmer №9	<p>Face-to-face meeting</p> <p>The farmer says that the reduction of the total area will not significantly affect his livelihood. From the presentation he thinks that the Project is well-studied and there are no significant ecological and social risks. His concern is the possibility of bird clash during operations, and this should be carefully monitored. As a security mitigation measure the farmer asked what the height of the fence during construction will be and later during operation around each turbine (if any). The farmer thinks that the Project will benefit men more than women since it's related to the generation of electricity. Overall, the farmer views the Project favourably, although as there are no other active wind projects in Uzbekistan the result will be seen after the Project construction works are completed. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p><i>HH survey:</i> The farmer is the head of the household and owner of the farm. The farmer stays with his parents. The farmer is married and has two sons (1-4 years old). No one has a disability in the family. He is Uzbek, has secondary education. He is residing in Zarafshan. He has access to the farmland since 2017. The Khokimiyat of Tamdy district provided a permit to use the land and he pays the taxes to Tamdy tax authorities. The farmer has 1 construction, a pen and a well on his area and uses the area all day when they heard in the area (September to April). The farmer herds in the other mountainous areas from May-August. The farmer has access to one farm area: Tomdy Kudukcha (500 hectares). The Farmer has 100 sheep, 110 goats. The farmer has a herder, and he is not family member. The herder does not have a family and does not have a phone. The farmer stays in Zarafshan, he has a communal water supply and a public communal flush toilet. There was unexpected frost on 13-14 March, and the farmer lost 50 sheep and 50 goats, that resulted in lost income from farming for one year. In the area the farmer uses battery/ torch for lighting and liquefied gas for cooking. The average income is about 5-6 mln per month (500-600 USD). The income comes from stock raising, self-employment as a butcher (2 mln soum), wife works a seamstress (2 mln soum), pension of farmers' parents. The income from farming usually constitutes 40 mln per year, but this year there is no income because of unexpected cold and lost sheep. The most expensive household items are car, house, home appliances. 5-6 mln on food and household expenses. The farmer has obtained a loan for sheep (220 mln soum). The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No females will be interested in the temporary job in his view.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.</li> <li>- Technical training on how to improve agricultural crop yields.</li> </ul>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He can attend all meetings of the committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>
30 August 2021	Zarafshan city khokimiyat	Ismatov Ziyodbek Avaz Ahmedov	<p>Engineer, Regional Department of Zarafshan Gold Mining Fund and Holiday Resort, Deputy Khokim of Zarafshan <i>NOTE: The representative is a representative of the Mining Fund which coordinates activities of the Mining touristic resort as well</i></p>	<p>The representative was informed about the Project and mentioned that information about the Project was discussed many times in meetings with senior management at the mine. He does not think that the Project will interfere with the ongoing activities of the gold mine, and they are accurately informed about the future shared use of roads within the Project Area. He asked if a representative office of the wind farm will be based in Zarafshan to be able to communicate easily during the construction process. This was confirmed. There were no concerns about shadow flicker raised.</p> <p>With regard to adding an iron grid and a lock to the operating mine entrance at the site 19 which could allow bats to enter the mine for their natural habitat and protection from human interference, he responded that it should be discussed/agreed with Mining Environment protection Department who conducts environmental protection activities in the area.</p> <p>As a social mitigation measure, he mentioned that drilling wells would help local farmers and rural settlements of the area.</p> <p>In relation to the tourist resort, the resort's most active months are April-May and less in September-October. From 2021 the resort is open for any tourist; however it's still predominantly used by mining management rather than tourists. The representatives studied the map and information of the socio ecological results and does not anticipate any risks with the Project.</p>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
30 August 2021	Rokhat School №16	12 women, 4 men	Public meeting including women and school representatives  Separate discussion with community leaders	The perception towards the project is positive. The participants asked how far the Project is from their village and if the noise will be heard. Clarification was given that noise modelling results show that no exceedances of the operational noise limits are predicted to occur. Also, a grievance mechanism is in place to receive any grievance from the community. Information about job vacancies can be shared via Telegram, WhatsApp, local groups as well as shared via Tomdy mahalla committee chair. Disclosure documents and a grievance/comments box were placed in the school premises and community members could familiarise with the Project.
30 August 2021	Muruntov, School №5	30 women, 6 men	Public meeting including community leaders, women and school representatives	The participants didn't voice any negative impacts. The question of the noise impact was raised and clarification provided that a noise management plan and grievance mechanism will be place. Noise exceedances are not predicted to occur. The wind farm is located about 10.15 km away from the village. Positive impacts mentioned were increased electricity from the production of energy. Women participants were interested to apply for temporary jobs at the construction stage. They requested to keep them informed via Muruntov Mahalla. The information was disclosed in the Mahalla premises.
30 August 2021	Cluster office, Kanimekh	Khudayberdi Sadivakosov, Chair; Ermek Akhmedov, Accountant	Disclosure meeting with "DARXAN-2019" Cluster office representatives	The land to be used by the Project was transferred to the New Committee from September 2020. Consequently, all farmers have been obliged to return the land to the Government reserves and have to review their contracts with the New Committee and the relevant cluster (this is a regional area of land leased to farmers). Six farms out of eight provided on the ESIA disclosure map (№3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10) belong to "DARXAN -2019" cluster, and two others (№ 8 and 9) to another cluster. No changes to individual Sub-Lease Agreements have been made with the only change being that the New Committee are now responsible for the Sub-Lease Agreements, rather than Tamdy district.

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
			To date (30 September 2021) five farms belonging to the DARXAN -2019 cluster (all except for farm N <sup>o</sup> 6) have signed new Sub-Lease Agreements with the New Committee. The cluster representative is ready to cooperate to adjust Sub-Lease Agreements if needed to reflect the proportion of land to be lost.
06 August 2021	Navoi, Konimekh		<p>Konimekh Director of Youth Centre NGO Tumaris, Kanimekh district, Navoi.</p> <p>The objective of the organisation is to support the development of youth and women of the Navoi region. The organization is active since 2017 and works in partnership with the Khokimiyat of Navoi and other NGOs in the region. The main challenge is with renovation of the NGO premises and equipment.</p> <p>The perception of the Project is positive as it will provide additional jobs in the region.</p>
06 August 2021	Navoi, Konimekh		<p>Director of the Society of Disabled People of Kanimekh district, Navoi region.</p> <p>The objective of the organisation is to support members of the society at a district level. The organisation is active since 2016 and works in partnership with the Khokimiyat of Navoi and other NGOs in the district. The main challenge is with renovation of the NGO premises and equipment. The perception of the Project is positive, as it will provide additional jobs in the region and energy to the region. It would be a good if jobs could specifically be created for disabled people of the region.</p>
24 Sept. 2021	Zarafshan City	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 1	<p>Face-to-face meeting</p> <p>The farmer does not believe that there are any significant risks. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer view the Project favourably, as it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity. The farmer is not interested in job offers during the construction. No female will be interested in the temporary job.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Drilling a well.</li> <li>- Support with arranging sowing plot in farm area for the preparation of animal feed. There is a need for help with plough and fertile soil.</li> <li>- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.</li> </ul>



Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/New Committee; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He can attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>
25 Sept. 2021	Zarafshan City	Farmer with Sub-Lease Agreement 2	Face-to-face meeting	<p>The farmer does not think that there are any significant risks arising from the Project. The farmer does not think women or vulnerable people will be impacted differently from men and overall, the farmer views the Project favourably as it will generate jobs and provide additional electricity.</p> <p>The farmer is interested to get involved as a driver in the construction.</p> <p>The following livelihood restoration measures were mentioned by the farmer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support with arranging sowing plot in farm area for the preparation of animal feed. There is a need for help with plough and fertile soil.</li> <li>- The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood.</li> <li>- The provision of basic agricultural crop equipment such as hand tools, fertiliser, seed (this would not include any large machinery).</li> <li>- The provision of water distribution and irrigation equipment such as plastic water pipe, water pumps, solar panels to provide power to water pumps (drill a well on the area).</li> </ul> <p>The farmer is agreeable that in the Zarafshan Community Development Committee will consist of: (1) representative from Tamdy District/New Committee; (2) female representative from Tamdy District to promote the interests of women; (3) representative from the farmers; and (4) representative from the herders. Farmer 5 and 6 is recommended to be included in the committee. He can attend all meetings of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee. The disclosure presentation materials have been shared with the farmer. The farmer signed the Farmers Acknowledgement Form.</p>

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
24 Sept. 2021	Zarafshan Khokimiyat	21 women, 23 men	Public meeting with community leader, women, youth Community meeting took place at the Khokimiyat of Zarafshan city. Community members, leaders, women and youth participated at the meeting. The disclosure presentation was completed. The Masdar representative also joined the meeting to respond to the questions of the participants. Participants asked about jobs, opportunities for women, expected salary. It was responded that salary will be defined by the EPC contractor and will take into account average salary rate in the Zarafshan. Information about job vacancies will be shared with mahalla leaders, as well in the popular telegram channels in the area. Participants didn't raise any questions, or any concerns on ecological issues. The meeting participants were positive about the project and job opportunities.
24 Sept. 2021	Zarafshan Khokimiyat	Wife of farmer 4	Face to face meeting Her husband had informed her about the Project. She asked about the noise effect if it's not harmful for the health of human and animal. The interviewer explained that the construction would not exceed applicable noise thresholds and there is no significant impact from noise. The practice of other countries does not show any negative effect on the health of sheep, and they can herd under the turbines. The grievance mechanism will be in place if local people have concerns. She is not interested in the job opportunities in the Project.
24 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of farmer №3,10	Face to face meeting She is informed about the Project and agreeable with her husband and they both have no objections to the Project. She mentioned that her husband has a construction company and if it would good if the company can also participate in the construction as a subcontractor. In general, she was positive about the Project because it will create additional jobs.
24 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of farmer №7	Face to face meeting She does not have any objections. Additional electricity and jobs will benefit Zarafshan and community families. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the project. She mentioned that it would be good if any job opportunity for her sons would be available.
24 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Famer №1	Face to face meeting Her family is originally from Hatirchi, Navoi region. She is a pensioner and not interested in the job with the project. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the project. She does not have any objections.
25 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Famer №6	Face to face meeting The family resides in Zarafshan and she is a housewife. Additional electricity and jobs will benefit Zarafshan and community families. If there is any support provided to farmers, it will also benefit their farm and family. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the Project. She does not have any objections

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
26 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Famer №8	Face to face meeting	The family resides in Zarafshan and she is a housewife. Additional electricity and jobs will benefit Zarafshan and community families. The women mentioned that her husband has a small business (renovation services). She asked if this company could participate as a subcontractor in the construction process. She also might be potentially interested in job opportunity as a nurse.
26 Sept. 2021	Zarafshan city	Wife of Famer №9	Phone call	The woman didn't want to meet without her husband and the farmer was not able to leave the farm, so the communication took place over the phone. The general information was provided in the communication. The woman didn't not want to discuss any questions related to the project and farm and made it clear that all work is on her husband's side. He is the one who runs the farm and takes all decisions. She works in a sewing factory in Zarafshan and not interested in temporary job.
26 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Zarafshan city	Wife of Famer №5	Face to face meeting	The family resides in Zarafshan and she is a pensioner. If there is any support provided to farmers, it will also benefit their farm and family. She mentioned that her husband is an informal leader among farmers of the area. He knows the area very well and can give advice on measures required for improvement of the farming conditions in the area. She is fully agreeable with her husband in his view towards the project. She does not have any objections.
27 Sept. 2021	Farmer's place in Tamdy	Wife of Famer №2	Phone call	Communication was over the phone. The woman was not able to meet as she was away visiting her relatives in Uchkuduk. The family resides in Tamdy. She is on maternity leave right now. She used to work in the nursery school. She is also a student in the medical colleague. She is interested in employment within the Project. The women has no objections to the project.
25 Sept. 2021	Farm	Meeting Farmer №5	Face to face	The farmer informed that the herder left and he is looking for the new one.
25 Sept. 2021	Farm	Meeting Farmer №8	Face to face	The farmer informed that the herder left. He is sharing one herder with farmer 5
24 Sept. 2021	Farm	Herders of Farmer №6	Face to face	<p>Out 5 workers/herders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Herder has worked for two months. He plans to leave the farm next month. He is from Uchkuduk and wants to stay with his family.</li> <li>2. Farm Worker №1 Joined the farm 5 months ago. He is responsible for taking care of the bulls and cows in the farm (stall keeping) He is new to the area. He is from Samarkand and his family resides in Samarkand. He has a wife and 2 kids. He visits the family once in every 2 months.</li> </ol>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p>3. Farm Worker №2 joined the farm 5 months ago. He is responsible for taking care of the bulls and cows in the farm (stall keeping). He started to work as a worker of the farmer 5 months ago. He has a family and two kids residing in Zarafshan. Monthly salary is paid in cash constitute 2 mln soums (20 USD/month).</p> <p>4. Farm Worker №3 refused to speak. We learnt that he is technician and works both in the farm and office of the farmer in Zarafshan.</p> <p>5. Farm Worker №4 is the son of the farmer. He coordinates the work of the farm. He is not married and stays in Zarafshan.</p>
25 Sept. 2021	Farm	Herders of Farmer 1	Face to face	<p>Herder 1 joined the farm 4 months ago. He is from Hatirchi district of Navoi. The family resides in Hatirchi. He has a wife and 4 kids. Monthly salary is 2 mln soum. The herder has secondary education. He is not interested in a potential job within the Project. His wife is a housewife and takes care of small kids. The herder visits the family once a month. He is neutral about the Project and does not think the Project will affect him in a good or bad way.</p> <p>Herder 2 joined the farm 5 months ago and he is from Hatirchi district of Navoi. The family resides in Hatirchi. He has a wife and 3 kids (23, 17 and 16 years old). Monthly salary is 2 mln soum. The herder visits his family ones in two months. The herder believes that a community well will be helpful for the farmers and herders. He is not interested in the job opportunities within the Project.</p>
25 Sept. 2021	Farm	Herder of Farmer 2	Face to face	<p>The herder is a young man (23 years old) from Tamdy district. He recently joined the farm. He has never studied in a school. He lives with his mother and brother in Tamdy village. He earns about 1,5 mln soum a month. He likes his job and is not looking for other opportunities. He believes that the community will benefit from an additional water well.</p>
25 Sept. 2021	Farm	Herder of Farmer 7	Face to face	<p>The herder is of Russian ethnicity. He came to Zarafshan from Dushanbe in 1979. He is divorced. The wife and two daughters leave in Russia. He worked in the mining and 10 years ago joint the farm once became a pensioner. He is happy with his work, and he resides all year around in the farm. The farmer provides with food and all necessary conditions. He also receives monthly salary in the amount of 1 mln sum (100 USD).</p> <p>He is well informed about the Project in the area. In terms of support, he mentioned construction material (packaging materials) as they need to insulate the shelters. One additional well and support with feed plot for alfalfa will also help.</p>

Date	Attendees		Key Discussions
07 Sept. 2021	NGOs and Civil society	Nodir Azimov, senior researcher Tashkent, Institute of Zoology	<p>National Institute of Zoology under Academy of Science.</p> <p>The objective of the organization is Research and monitoring of the fauna of Uzbekistan. The Laboratory of Ornithology of the Institute work with all issues related to wild birds of Uzbekistan - habitats, migration routes, food supply, taxonomy of species, etc. The geography of activity covers the entire territory of the country and sometimes-neighbouring countries.</p> <p>Research Institute of Zoology cooperates with such organizations as the State Committee for Ecology, State Committee for Forestry, SITES, Ramsar convention.</p> <p>The wind farm is located on the path of a bird migration route and will prevent them during their seasonal migration. The Project is going reduce the habitat of the resident species and there is always a risk of birds dying due to potential collisions with turbines. The Project might take part of the food supply of many species of animals and birds and the main harm to the nature is the disturbance factor as some species will leave the territory. It's important to know how the damage to the nature will be assessed for every killed bird, etc.). International norms/standards should prevail national ones in the construction process.</p> <p>He does not see any specific social risks. During construction, farmers might be disturbed, but the geography of construction does not cover the entire farmer's territory and farmer will be compensated for the loss of grazing areas.</p> <p>The residents of settlements and the city are not affected by the Project, it only affects positively as the electricity generated by the station, will open jobs that are needed for local communities.</p>
22 October 2021	United Kingdom	<p>Birdlife International (BLI) (UK) (Tris Allinson)</p> <p>Turnstone Ecology (TTE) (UK) Simon Parker; Tristan Evans)</p>	<p>MS teams of conference call</p> <p>The objective of the consultation was for the Turnstone Ecology (consultants working on the Project ESIA) to introduce the Project to BLI and discuss:</p> <p>Project progress/status</p> <p>Summary of findings to date</p> <p>Critical habitat assessment status</p> <p>Proposed mitigation</p> <p>General queries regarding wind energy, associated infrastructure and Central Asia</p> <p>Participation in ongoing expert panel work as requested by Lenders</p>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p>Key comments:</p> <p>Turnstone (TTE): <i>Proposed mitigation measures</i> - shut down on demand (SSOD) (either with Identiflight or observer led shutdown, likely Identiflight with an initial verification with field observers, carcass clearance from within the project area, carcass monitoring around WTG's, supplementary feeding offsite)</p> <p>BLI: More wary of year-round SSOD being achievable until it can be proven to work. Very interested to see how successful Identiflight is and need to get understanding of successes in practice and contingency in place if not successful.</p> <p>TTE: General views on wind energy, in particular within the central Asian region and considering your knowledge of the area, are there any environmental or biodiversity conservation issues within the general area around the wind farm and grid connection line project that you know or have encountered and may be relevant for the ESIA?</p> <p>BLI: Consideration required for location of projects, large birds, cumulative impact on smaller birds, impacts of powerlines, effectiveness of mitigation and quality and reporting of post construction mitigation.</p> <p>BLI: large birds tend to be primary interest with WF developments but smaller birds also need including in assessment for cumulative assessment of impacts with powerlines etc. Good to ensure monitoring includes passerines of conservation concern. Identiflight can't protect against powerline collisions. Keen to see monitoring of OHL's ongoing. Good to know project is committed to high standard of post construction monitoring and would encourage that the project agrees to publish results of collision monitoring and mitigation periodically as this will make future projects better.</p> <p>BLI would regard this as high-risk site, e.g Egyptian vulture at top of species list of concern globally so would like to keep an eye on the projects findings and success of use of the technology mitigation techniques and take any lessons away. Uzbekistan is country of interest so from BLI point of view there needs to be a much better landscape scale planning of projects in the country.</p> <p>BLI: Future planning of WF's needs to be on much wider scale, with a focus on putting them in the right place rather than using mitigation to reduce impacts as the first resort.</p>

Date	Attendees			Key Discussions
				<p>TTE: The lending panel comprises of number of banks who want project to assemble a biodiversity panel to comment on project findings and documents going forward. They are keen for this to be NGO's for example Birdlife International, UzSPB, Peregrine Fund etc. Have Birdlife been involved in similar set ups before and would you be able to be involved here going forward?</p> <p>BLI: very happy to be involved going forward on panels etc and interested to see how the mitigation works in practice as it is a high risk site. This was not an endorsement of the project per se, rather it is in their interests to make sure impacts are mitigated as much as possible and keen to input and learn from the project if it moves forward.</p> <p>TTE: Any Other Business/ Additional Comments or questions from BLI?</p> <p>BLI: Is any mitigation planned on powerlines? Flight diverters would be a welcome addition to the current lines within the Project area.</p> <p><i>TTE ask if BLI have been involved in any sites that use UV deflectors?</i></p> <p>BLI: No but keen to see how they are effective on a wider scale and should start pushing for better testing of them</p> <p>Closing comment:</p> <p>BLI: Lots of developers are wary of speaking to NGO's as there is the feeling they are there to just cause problems but BLI actively try not to position themselves in this way. Local partners may be different. BLI aim is to try and help and make the project work to achieve best outcome possible.</p>

## Appendix D Visual Aids used in Disclosure of ESIA (August – Sept 2021)



August 2021

## Steps taken to construct a wind turbine

Step 1 – Digging the foundation



Step 2 – Adding concrete and steel



Step 3 – Finishing the foundation



Watch the 2 minute video here: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl6BMVw\\_B-Y](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fl6BMVw_B-Y)

August 2021

## Steps taken to construct a wind turbine

Step 4 – Transporting the components to the foundation



Step 5 – Using cranes to construct the tower



August 2021

## Steps taken to construct a wind turbine

Step 6 – Using cranes to attach the nacelle



Step 7 – Using cranes to connect the blades



August 2021

## Pictures of Project infrastructure

Concrete batching plant



Worker camp



August 2021

## Pictures of Project infrastructure

Internal road construction



Electrical substation



August 2021

## Pictures of Project infrastructure

66 kv Transmission line



August 2021

## PROJECT INTRODUCTION

<b>Project Name:</b>	Zarafshan Wind Farm Project
<b>Purpose:</b>	To generate electricity for the national grid using wind energy
<b>Developer:</b>	Abu Dhabi Future Energy Company PJSC (Masdar)
<b>International Lenders:</b>	Asian Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency, International Finance Corporation, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.
<b>Location:</b>	Zarafshan, Tamdi District, Navoi Region of Uzbekistan
<b>Size:</b>	Up to 500 MW from 111 wind turbines, 4.5 MW each



## PURPOSE OF THIS CONSULTATION

Masdar have appointed Wood, a company based in the United Kingdom, to undertake an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for the Project which assessed the potential environmental and social risks and impacts, and involved extensive stakeholder engagement activities. Following completion of the ESIA, a series of meetings are being completed with stakeholders to provide a summary of the ESIA and obtain views and opinions on the content of the Environmental and Social Management Plan.

## HOW CAN PEOPLE ACCESS INFORMATION, OR RAISE A QUESTION, CONCERN OR GRIEVANCE ABOUT THE PROJECT?

Masdar have established a **Grievance Mechanism**. Please contact the male or female **Masdar representative**:

**Khurshid Karamatov**    Tel No: +998935220070    Email: [kkaramatov@masdar.ae](mailto:kkaramatov@masdar.ae)

**Saida Yusupova**    Tel No: +9XXXXXXXXXX    Email: [saidayusupova@gmail.com](mailto:saidayusupova@gmail.com)

Please also visit the project website to access Project information: <https://masdar.ae/en/masdar-clean-energy/projects/zarafshan-wind-farm>

## Section 1 – Overview of the Project and ESIA process



# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure

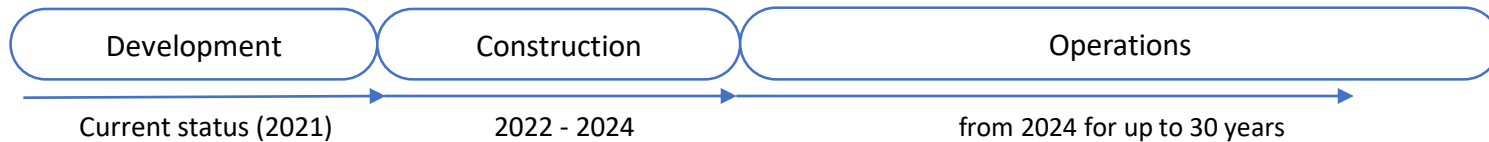
## Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

### Project Description

#### WHAT IS THE PROJECT?

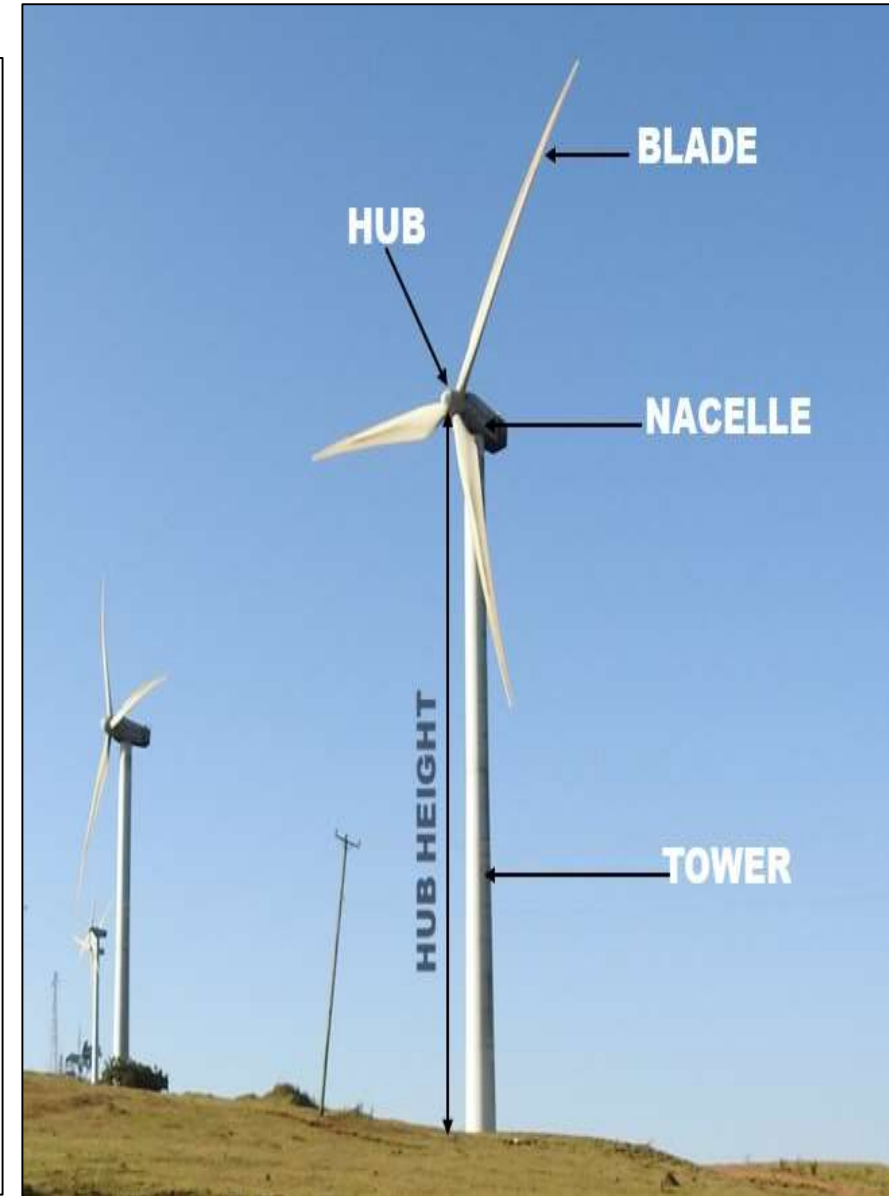
- The installation of 111 wind turbines each generating up to 4.5 MW, a substation, internal cables, roads and two overhead transmission lines.
- Each wind turbine will be located on a plateau (an elevated hill) where it will be exposed to the wind.
- A series of internal connecting roads will be installed so that large trucks can transport turbine components to each location.
- Wind turbines will be connected through a network of buried cables to a new substation.
- The substation will connect to the national grid using two short transmission lines (longest is 630m)
- The wind farm will generate energy into the national grid and individual houses and businesses will not be directly connected to the turbines.
- During construction additional infrastructure will be required: a worker camp, temporary storage area, offices and welfare facilities provided to the workforce.

#### PROJECT PHASES



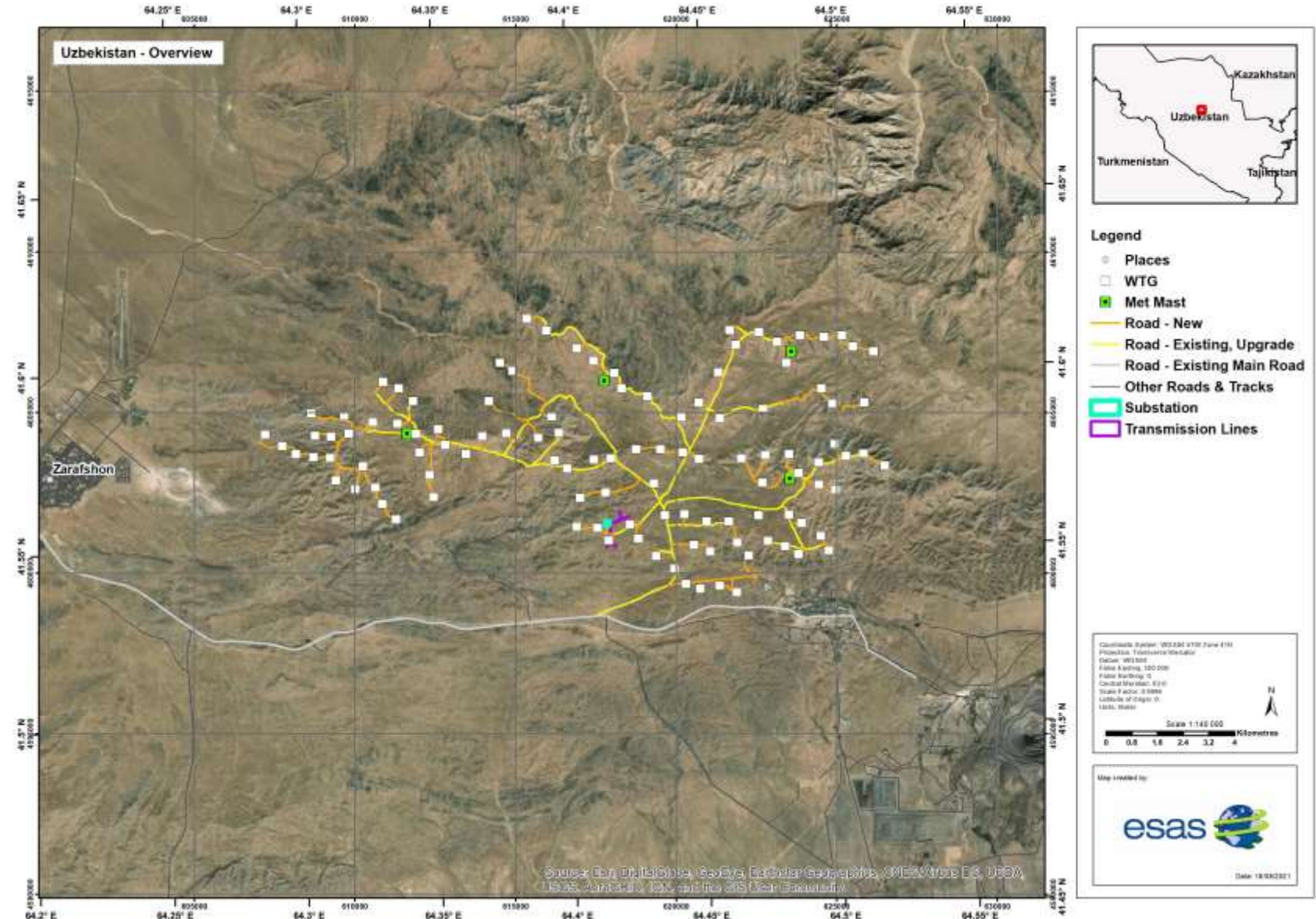
#### CURRENT STATUS

The Project is in the Development stage and construction works have not yet started. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) has been prepared in accordance with national legislation and international Lenders' requirements.



# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

## Project Location



# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

## Description of the technology to be used

### HOW WILL THE WIND FARM WORK?

#### Electricity generation by the wind turbines:

Wind turbines harness energy from the wind that make the turbine blades rotate. The mechanical rotation energy is converted into electricity in a generator located at the top of the tower.

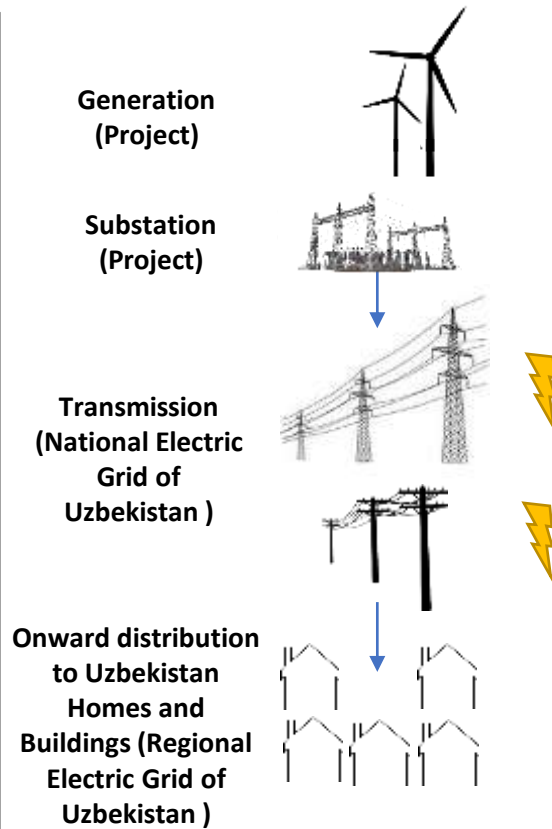
#### Electricity transmission and storage:

The generated electricity is transferred using buried cables to the new substation.

The substation then transfers the energy to the national grid using two new transmission lines.

#### Regional Grid to consumers:

The Joint Stock Company: Regional Electric Grid of Uzbekistan is responsible for the distribution of energy to schools, homes and businesses. These types of local connections are not part of the Project.



Transport of a wind turbine blade



Installation of a foundation base



Construction of a wind turbine

The generation, transmission and distribution of electricity

# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

## Environmental and Social Impact Assessment Process

### ESIA METHODOLOGY

1. The ESIA was completed using the method described below:
  - a) Scoping to review existing information, identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts, identify data gaps that need to be addressed through field surveys, and a summary was prepared on existing environmental and socio-economic conditions.
  - b) Completion of field surveys for biodiversity (including bird life) and to explore potential economic impacts to land users.
  - c) Consideration of options and alternatives to avoid impacts on land users by relocating wind turbines away from shelters.
  - d) The assessment of potential environmental and social risks and impacts using the final layout.
  - e) The development of mitigation measures to avoid or minimise negative impacts, and the design of measures to maximise positive impacts.
  - f) The assessment of residual impacts following the application of mitigation measures.
  - g) Preparing the draft ESIA report and an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). The ESMP includes all mitigation measures that are to be used to reduce negative risks and impacts to as low as reasonably practical, and those designed to enhance positive benefits arising from the Project.
  - h) Stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken throughout the ESIA process and are continuing now through these set of engagements to provide information on the outcome of the ESIA and ESMP.

### GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

Masdar have implemented a Grievance Mechanism which can be used by any person or group, to request additional information, or raise a concern or complaint about the Project. A Grievance Mechanism Leaflet is available which includes the contact details that can be used.

## Section 2 – Environmental Risks and Impacts

## Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

### ORNITHOLOGY

- 12 bird species are listed as 'Near Threatened' or above are included on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List or Uzbekistan Red Data Book. These species are at risk from a collision with a turbines, or displacement of their habitats, and recorded during surveys undertaken during 2020 to 2021.
- No nests of IUCN or National Red Book species were recorded within the Project Area.

### IMPACTS

- The Project has been designed to avoid areas of highest ecological sensitivity and therefore direct impacts on habitat are reduced. No significant impacts associated with construction are predicted.
- Four bird species of conservation importance were found to have an annual collision risk with turbines of over one bird (Cineros Vulture, Eurasian Griffon Vulture, Steppe Eagle and Egyptian Vulture). All are predicted to experience significant negative impacts as a result of the Project's operation.

### MITIGATION

- Mitigation is proposed to eliminate or reduce impacts. Measures proposed include:
  - Construction works will be programmed to avoid the most sensitive times of the year for ground nesting species and conducted under supervision of on-site ecologist.
  - Development of Construction Monitoring and Management Plan.
  - Coloured blades (as per standard aviation markings) to increase turbine visibility and potentially reduce collisions.
  - Shut down turbines in the event that any individual priority species or significant flocks of non-priority species fly within 500 m of a turbine. This would be observer-led by experienced surveyors present across the site for entire operational period unless data suggests it is no longer required.
  - Carcass clearing from Project site and wider area for the duration of Project.
  - Campaign to stop persecution of raptors and other species groups, including educating farmers and herders in animal treatments that are potentially harmful to raptors.

### Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

#### TERRESTRIAL ECOLOGY

- Mount Aktau Important Bird and Biodiversity Area (IBA) is 3.5 km north of the Project site. No other protected areas are within 30 km of the Project.
- Habitats are largely natural or degraded natural with evidence of former agricultural use to the south of the site.
- 16 reptile and amphibian species identified during 2019-2021 desk studies & surveys. Of these, Russian Tortoise and Caspian Monitor are listed as Vulnerable on IUCN and on Red Book of Uzbekistan. Nine invertebrates were identified, none of which are rare or protected. 30 terrestrial mammal species identified within and close to the Project site. Eight are included on ICUN Red List / Red Book of Uzbekistan. Bat surveys from 2020/21 have recorded eight species of bats.

#### IMPACTS

- During construction, low to moderate direct negative impacts to reptile and amphibian species and low negative impacts to invertebrates and mammal species (and likely for bat species too) are expected as a result of killing or injuring, disturbance and direct habitat loss / fragmentation from construction of Project elements.
- No significant negative impacts during operation on terrestrial species are predicted to occur.

#### PROPOSED MITIGATION

- Pre-construction surveys to identify sensitive areas and species immediately prior to works commencing.
- Programming of construction works to avoid most sensitive times such as during hibernation for Russian Tortoise.
- Fencing of areas where the presence of animals underground cannot be ruled out with boards to allow animals to climb out.
- Protection of excavations at night.
- Regular checks by qualified personnel and capture / translocation of any tortoises present above ground during construction.
- Limited night-time driving, all vehicles confined to roadways, speed limits enforced and regular maintenance of machinery to reduce noise disturbance.
- No collecting of firewood from the Project site or wider area.
- Prohibition of hunting or collection of wild animals from the site by the Project workforce.

## Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

### TERRESTIAL ECOLOGY

The area shown in light green shall be replanted slowly, over time, by temporarily fencing off 21 hectares of land to protect the young plants from animal grazing activities.

When the area has established to a satisfactory level, the fencing will be removed, and the restoration activities shall move to the next 21 hectares. This will create a pattern of restoring vegetation in areas that are in various stages of recovery.

It is important to protect areas being restored from animal grazing, as they may eat the young plants.





## Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

### LANDSCAPE AND VISUAL IMPACT

- The Project is located within the central part of the Kyzulkum desert. The Tamdytau mountain range lies to the north with elevations up to 1,000 m.
- Urban settlements include Zarafshan City around 7 km to the west with other smaller settlements of Tamdybulak and Muruntov along with the villages of Jingildy, Kynyr, Kazbekbi, Rokhat, Ajiriqti and Yangi Tamdy in the wider Project area. Muruntau gold mine is located south-east.

### IMPACTS

- No significant impacts are expected during construction to the landscape.
- During operation, impacts on the desert landscape would be moderate negative within 5 km of the Project, reducing to slight over 5 km away. Moderate negative impacts are expected to Tamdytau mountains landscape.
- Seven viewpoints around the Project site were selected to represent views from features such as roads, industrial areas, tourist area, farm shelters and high ground to the north for the purposes of the assessment.
- Given the topography of the area, the majority of viewpoints experience impacts which are not significant. The views from the mountain area and from the farm shelter are likely to experience moderate negative impacts during operation.

### PROPOSED MITIGATION

- Limit damage to vegetation by keeping construction areas and roads to a minimum and ensuring no off-road driving.
- Reinstating native plant species / vegetation where appropriate following construction.
- Implementation of measures to control littering / garbage.
- Community benefits strategy.



**Tamdytau Mountains**

## Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

### NOISE

- Eleven potentially noise sensitive receptors (mix of farms, tourist area and settlements) identified within and around the Project area. Nearest receptor is around 0.7 km from the closest proposed turbine.

### IMPACTS

- The representative limits are to be applied to the Project for construction purposes:
  - Day-time limit of 60 dB(A).
  - Night-time limit of 50 dB(A).
- No significant impacts predicted during construction of the wind farm.
- The criteria for operational noise are subject to fixed lower limits for daytime and night-time:
  - Day-time limit of 55 dB(A).
  - Night-time limit of 45 dB(A).
  - For industrial areas, both values are relaxed to 70 dB(A).
- At levels above the criteria shown, noise emissions from the Project would be considered significantly negative.
- Noise modelling results show no exceedances of the operational noise limits are predicted to occur.

### MITIGATION

- Construction activities scheduled Monday to Saturday 0800 to 2200 to comply with limits.
- Construction noise management plan.
- Grievance mechanism in place and communicated effectively.

## Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

### SHADOW FLICKER

- 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.
- Shadow flicker may become a problem where potentially sensitive receptors (houses, workplaces, learning spaces and health care settings etc) are located near to a wind farm. Shadow flicker impacts become negligible beyond a distance of 10 rotor diameters of a turbine (in this case, 1,500 m).
- The International Finance Corporation guidance limits for shadow flicker of 30 hours per year and 0.5 hours per day has been utilised for this assessment.
- Example of shadow flicker: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jDfVT37LWI8>

### OPERATIONAL IMPACTS

- Exceedances of the 30 minutes per day and 30 hours per year recommended limits are predicted at three farms located within the Project site.
- Effects are confined to the early morning for two receptors (early March to early April and early September to early October for one receptor and end of May and July for the other) and during early evening for the second receptor (9 days in September, 16 days in February and 16 days in October to early November).
- Significant negative impacts are therefore predicted prior to mitigation.

### MITIGATION

- Installation of shadow flicker modules within turbines identified to be causing unacceptable shadow flicker effects. This technology will shut the turbine(s) down as specific dates and times of the year when shadow flicker is an issue.
- In addition, blinds / curtains along with vegetation screening can be provided for affected properties.
- Grievance mechanism is in place to manage any complaints or issues relating to shadow flicker.

### Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

#### WATER AND SOILS

- Project area receives little rainfall with a continuing water resource shortage within Uzbekistan as a whole. There are no permanent waterbodies within the Project site but a number of seasonal drainage channels exist.
- Although Uzbekistan as a whole is within a zone of high seismic activity, within the Project area itself, the earthquake risk is considered low.
- The Project site consists of desert type soils vulnerable to erosion.

#### IMPACTS

- During construction, surface run-off from removal of vegetation and impaction of soils can cause increased surface runoff of water likely most significant in the Spring months when drainage channels are already utilised.
- Soil erosion caused by vehicles on unimproved tracks and water erosion may occur, especially during winter leading to significant negative impacts.
- A relatively large amount of water is required during construction for the workforce, concrete production and dust suppression. It is likely that water will be transported to the Project site via tanker from an external source. This may place pressure on existing depleted resources, thereby leading to negative impacts.
- Minor to moderate negative impacts may occur to groundwater quality and soils as a result of pollution during construction and, to a lesser extent, during operation.
- All operational impacts to water resources, flood risk and soils are expected to be low.

#### MITIGATION

- Internal roads routed to avoid seasonal drainage channels where possible. Run-off and erosion control features should be included.
- Pollution prevention and control measures with designated storage areas, equipment checked regularly and spill kits readily available.
- Sanitary waste will be disposed of via a licenced contractor.
- Establishment of native plant species / grasses where appropriate immediately after final disturbance during construction.
- Dust management plan.
- Appropriate storage of soils during earthworks activities with provision of erosion control.
- Strict prohibition of off-road driving with roads maintained regularly.

## Summary of environmental impacts and proposed mitigation measures

### ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

- There are no known archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the Project area.
- A religious site is located to the south of the Project, adjacent to the tourist resort (around 2 km from the nearest turbine). It is understood that this is a memorial to saints, Altynbay-ata and Teleu-Ata.
- Approximately 30 km north-east of the Project site, on the outskirts of the village of Tamdybulak, there are remains of archaeological sites (an ancient, fortified estate and a medieval caravanserai).

### IMPACTS

- The Project is not deemed to directly impact on any international or nationally recognized heritage.
- No significant impacts are predicted as a result of construction or operation of the Project on known archaeological or cultural heritage features.
- There remains the potential to uncover previously buried archaeology (chance finds) during construction works. There is the potential for negative impacts on these features prior to mitigation.

### MITIGATION

- Archaeological chance finds procedure to be in place prior to construction and implemented during this stage. This will be prepared with input from a national archaeologist. The procedure is a formal program of observation and investigation, and the results will be prepared within a report.
- Talks and training sessions to be held during construction with workers to raise awareness of the potential for archaeological finds.



**Religious site near tourist resort**

## Section 3 – Social Risks and Impacts

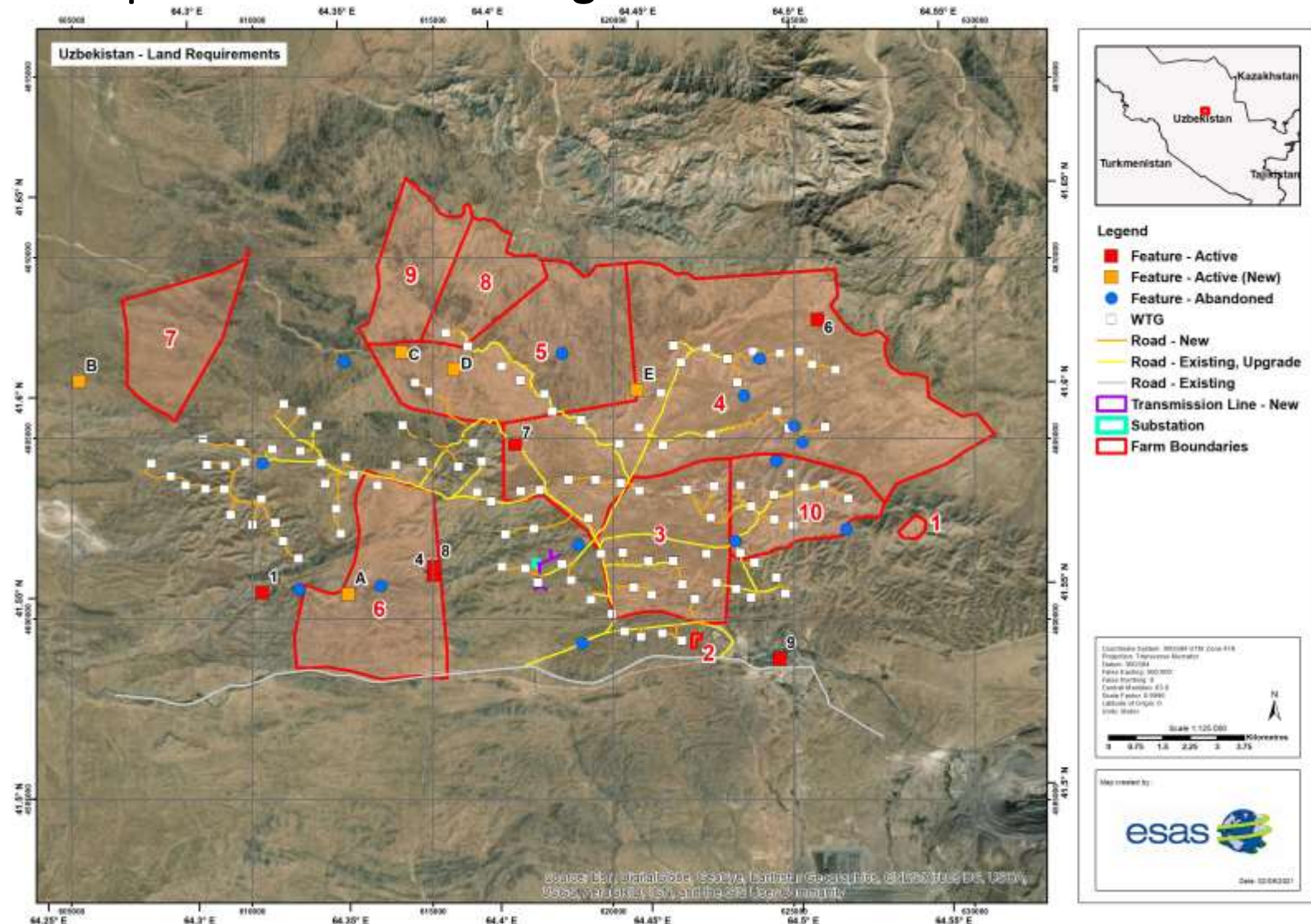
## Social impacts: Land use change

### IMPACTS (CONSTRUCTION STAGE)

- Foundations for the wind turbines, internal roads, cables, substation and transmission line will result in permanent land use change. Some Project infrastructure is located inside areas currently being leased to farmers.
- The worker camp, storage area, and other areas of land temporarily required for the Project will be identified using a risk assessment process that aims to avoid impact to environmental and social sensitivities. Areas being used for the cultivation of crops shall be avoided. Temporary areas of land used will be rented on a 'willing buyer, willing seller' basis.

### ASSESSMENT RESULTS

- The assessment has indicated that very small (0-4%) changes in land use will occur to the total area of land leased by six farmers.
- Due to the reduction in the area of farmers leases, herders grazing their animals may also be impacted from changes in land use.
- Local people using land within the Project Area may be impacted if they cannot access locations used for the collection of wild plants and animals.
- Land use change arising from the Project is a negative impact.



### Social impacts: Local employment and training

#### IMPACTS (CONSTRUCTION STAGE)

- Temporary employment has the potential to increase people's living standards and improve their quality of life and the standard of living of their household.
- Some temporary employment positions shall be available during the construction stage by the main contractor undertaking construction works on behalf of Masdar. The actual number and details of which positions are available is not yet known.
- A lack of transparency in the process used to recruit local people could result in frustration and increased tension. It is also possible that few women apply, leading to the individual benefits from local employment being unequally allocated towards men.

#### ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND MITIGATION

- Local employment during construction has both positive and negative impacts. The following mitigation is proposed:
  - In accordance with international Lender requirements, those people experiencing economic impacts from land use change (these are the six farmers and herders active in parts of the Project Area where wind turbines and internal roads are to be located) shall be preferentially offered employment.
  - The process used to identify 'local' people for temporary employment shall be carefully designed to ensure that this is easy to understand, transparent, and information about how to apply for a position is made available to local people easily.
  - A criteria shall be developed for each position to ensure that local people are considered equally, irrespective of their background, socio-economic status, or gender, and that the selection process is based on merit where the most suitable candidate is offered the job. Details of the criteria used for each job description shall be publicly disclosed.
  - Women shall be encouraged to apply through future meetings and discussions involving women community leaders.
  - A **Worker Code of Conduct** shall ensure that the workplace is suitable for the presence of women. Unprofessional behaviour shall not be tolerated and a **Worker Grievance Mechanism** shall be available for any person to raise a complaint about the behaviour of another worker, including a manager.
  - Masdar shall provide support to people who wish to apply for a position and need assistance to do so, due to disability or any other reason.
  - A **Construction Employment Plan** shall be developed that describes in detail the recruitment process to be used.
  - The recruitment process shall be carefully monitored to check the number of local people applying, the communities they are from, and their gender.



# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

## Social impacts: Land use change

### MITIGATION

- The following mitigation is proposed:
  - Masdar will discuss the optimum way to compensate farmers who shall experience a reduction in the available area of their farming lease. This may involve a small reduction in rent payments made annually to the Tamdi District.
  - In accordance with international Lender requirements a **Livelihood Restoration Plan** shall be prepared to:
    - Identify pre-Project socio-economic conditions of farmers and herders affected by the Project. Household surveys shall be undertaken on all farmers and herders active in the Project Area;
    - Determine their eligibility and entitlements for compensation and support;
    - Provide the households of farmers and herders with livelihood restoration measures which could include, for example, technical training on looking after their livestock, fences and other materials to improve the quality of animal shelters, or building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders. Livelihood restoration measures shall be designed through close engagement with the farmers and herders and a range of specific measures will be identified to provide support to women in affected households.
    - A member of a farmer and herder household impacted by permanent land use change shall be preferentially offered a temporary employment position during construction.
  - Livelihood impacts arising from land use change shall be carefully monitored. The **Community Grievance Mechanism** is available for any person or group to raise a concern, should they wish to do so about any negative impacts arising from land use changes.
  - Due to the need to prepare a Livelihood Restoration Plan a series of additional surveys are being undertaken on all of the farmers present in the Project Area.

### Social Impacts: community health, safety and security

#### IMPACTS (CONSTRUCTION STAGE)

- Community health and safety impacts could arise from the transport of large wind turbine components to the Project Area using public roads, from the arrival and behaviour of the incoming construction workforce, and from the presence of security personnel. At the worker camp, office, temporary storage areas, and at construction sites where machinery and wind turbine components will be temporarily stored, security personnel will be present to avoid theft and control access.
- During construction, large excavations for the wind turbine foundations will be dug and mobile construction machinery, cranes and other types of equipment will also be used. The excavations and construction machinery generates health and safety risks to local people if they are too close to the activities.

#### ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND MITIGATION

- The impact to community health, safety and security is negative as there is a risk that local people could be injured, the incoming workforce could spread transmissible diseases (such as COVID-19) to local people, and the incoming workforce and security personnel could also act in an inappropriate manner.
- The following mitigation is proposed:
  - During construction fences will be installed to surround the worker camp, temporary storage area and the substation to prevent unauthorised entry. Public access into areas where construction works are ongoing will not be permitted.
  - All drivers transporting wind turbine components will be professionally trained, vehicles will be inspected before use, and national speed limits will be respected. All drivers will need to pass a medical test for diseases (including COVID-19).
  - Local children in schools will be informed about the Project, increased health and safety risks, and asked to stay away from locations where construction activities are ongoing.
  - The incoming workforce will have to adhere to a **Worker Code of Conduct** to ensure that they behave in a professional manner at all times, respect local people and their customs, respect women. The workforce will need to pass a medical test for diseases (including COVID-19).
  - All security personnel shall be checked using police records to make sure they do not have a criminal history. All personnel will be trained and wear uniform so they can be easily identified. No security personnel will be armed. Personnel will be provided with radio communications to contact the police in the event of a security incident
  - The transport of Project materials and personnel, behaviour of the workforce and security guards, and community health and safety incidents shall be continuously monitored. The **Community Grievance Mechanism** will be available for any person or group to raise a concern, should they wish to do so.
  - A **Community Health and Safety Plan** and a **COVID-19 Management Plan** shall be developed.

## Social Impacts: community health, safety and security

### IMPACTS (OPERATION STAGE)

- During operation of the wind farm, there is the potential that ice throw could occur from a wind turbine blade. This is where snow and ice builds up on a blade during the winter months and is suddenly propelled into the air, without warning.
- A piece of ice could result in serious injury to a person if they are standing close to a turbine when this occurs. The ice could be projected a maximum distance of 375m from the turbine which is calculated as 1.5 times the height of the turbine blade tip from the ground.

### ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND MITIGATION

- People in local communities and schools will be asked to stay away from wind turbines due to the danger of ice throw. Farmers and herders who frequent the Project Area will also be informed and reminded each year.
- Warning signs shall be located close to each of the turbines to remind people of the danger of ice throw.
- Incidents associated with ice throw shall be carefully monitored.
- A **Community Health and Safety Plan** shall be developed for the operational stage.
- The **Community Grievance Mechanism** is available for any person or group of people to raise a concern about ice throw, or any other aspect of the Project.



Potential risks and impacts associated with ice throw shall be

### Social Impacts: Influx, crime and community development

#### IMPACTS (CONSTRUCTION STAGE)

- During construction there is the possibility of people turning up to Zarafshan City and at other locations in the Project Area, without invitation, seeking employment and other types of economic opportunities. We refer to this as 'influx'. The arrival of people who are not 'local' could increase tensions with existing residents, increase crime, and place additional pressure on social welfare resources. This is a negative impact.
- The contractor's non-local workforce will be based in a worker camp. The location of the camp is not known, and a risk assessment will be used to position the camp away from sensitivities, such as communities or vegetation used for grazing. Workers based in the camp shall not be allowed to enter local communities during non-working hours.

#### ASSESSMENT RESULTS AND MITIGATION

- Details of temporary employment opportunities available during construction will be advertised locally, within Zarafshan City and within the villages shown on the Project poster, to discourage people from moving into the Project Area from elsewhere in Uzbekistan.
- Temporary employment opportunities will be offered preferentially to 'local' people as we previously discussed.
- Local people will be hired through the **Construction Employment Plan** only. If a person turns up at the worker camp or construction site seeking employment, they will be asked to apply through the formal recruitment process.
- The non-local workforce based in the worker camp shall be required to behave in an appropriate manner in accordance with the **Worker Code of Conduct**. A **Worker Accommodation Plan** shall be developed to control and monitor the activities of the workforce and potential risks and impacts arising from the operation of the worker camp.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

- During construction and operation, Masdar will develop and implement a **Community Development Plan**. The aim is to provide practical support, such as the refurbish of educational facilities, to benefit young and vulnerable people in the Project Area. Additional support will be provided to promote women's livelihoods. The results from implementing the Community Development Plan will be positive.
- All development initiatives shall be carefully planned through close engagement with community leaders, representatives and relevant government departments. Additional information on Masdar's Community Development Plan will be provided during the early part of construction.

## Section 4 – Environmental and Social Management System

### Environmental and Social Management System

#### WHAT IS AN ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM?

A series of policies, plans and procedures that describes how Masdar will manage specific environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Project.

A range of documentation shall be prepared for the construction stage, which shall be updated to reflect the risks and impacts relevant to the operational stage.

An important aim is the management and monitoring of activities undertaken by Masdar's contractors during construction. Various contractors will be used to install and operate the worker camp, transport wind turbine components to the Project Area, provide the non-local construction workforce, install the turbines, and construct the internal road network.

Masdar's environmental and social management system shall include the plans listed in this slide.

#### Overarching documents

- Environmental and social policies
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
- Environmental and Social Management Manual

#### Environmental documents

- Hazardous and Non-Hazardous Waste Management Plan
- Wastewater Management Plan
- Pollution Prevention and Control Plan
- Dust Management Plan
- Noise Management Plan
- Biodiversity Management Plan
- Adaptive Management and Monitoring Plan
- Hazardous Substances Management Plan
- Transport Management Plan

#### Social documents

- Archaeological Chance Find Procedure
- Security Management Plan
- Community Health and Safety Plan
- Occupational Health and Safety Plan
- Construction Employment Plan
- Worker Accommodation Plan
- Influx Management Plan
- Workers' Code of Conduct
- COVID-19 Management Plan
- Worker Grievance Procedure
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Community Grievance Mechanism
- Livelihood Restoration Plan
- Community Development Plan

# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

## Providing additional information on the ESIA and ESMP

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

Masdar and Wood have developed the following tools to provide accurate information about the Project, the outcome of the ESIA and ESMP:

- Large A0 Poster
- A Non-Technical Summary of the ESIA
- Project Information Leaflet – this provides a short summary of the Project activities and an introduction to the ESIA process.
- A Grievance Mechanism Leaflet – this includes contact details that can be used to raise a concern or request additional information about any aspect of the Project.



# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Introduction to the Project

Masdar is planning to develop a Wind Power Project, generating up to 500 MW of power through the operation of approximately 111 wind turbines. Masdar, established in 2006, is a global leader in renewable energy and sustainable urban development and is based in the United Arab Emirates. The company is wholly owned by the Abu Dhabi government’s Mubadala Investment Company. Masdar has over a decade of experience as a renewable energy developer and investor, helping reduce reliance on fossil fuels for electricity generation.

The Project is located around 7 km to the east of Zarafshan City in the Tamdy district of the Navoi region, Uzbekistan. It will be the first wind power project in the country and is planned to be operational by 2024, generating energy into the national grid.

The wind turbines will be located within the Kyzylkum desert, on a plateau. The area is currently used for the grazing of animals and for general access as there are various unpaved tracks across the site.



**Project Location (blue dots representing the turbine locations)**



# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

The location of the wind turbines has been selected to be far from residential areas and away from roads and other existing features. The exact location of the wind turbines may change in the future as further studies are undertaken to identify the best location for each turbine.

Each wind turbine will be up to 172.5 m in height above ground. At present, the plans include connection of the turbines via underground cables to one substation with two short overhead transmission lines connecting the Project to the national grid.

## Environmental and Social Studies

A Final Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being prepared to determine potentially significant impacts which may arise as the result of the Project and to set out mitigation measures to reduce any identified negative impacts or enhance those which are considered beneficial. The ESIA is being prepared to meet international industry standards, defined as complying with the International Finance Corporation Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability (2012).

The ESIA has been under development since 2019 and the final ESIA is expected in September 2021. Stakeholder and community consultations will continue to be carried out throughout the life of the Project to inform people of the Project, its progress and outcomes of the ESIA.

A National Environmental Impact Assessment or 'OVOS' has been developed and approved to comply with Uzbekistani legislation.

Studies carried out to inform the assessment process have included ecology, birds, noise, water and soils (environmental) and social elements including socio-economics, shadow flicker, traffic and transportation, archaeology / cultural heritage and aviation and radar. Social studies undertaken include site surveys, interviews and discussions with local people and key stakeholders such as government authorities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and local residents.

## Consultation Processes

The first public consultation round was designed to:

- Provide information about the Project to stakeholders before preparing the Draft ESIA and request feedback on the current design of the Project, Preliminary ESIA and location of the wind turbines.
- Open a channel of communication to allow stakeholders to raise concerns, views and opinions on the Project.
- Gather information on local environmental and socio-economic conditions within the Project area so that this information can be used in the ESIA.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

The second (this round) of public consultation is designed to:

- Provide stakeholders with details of the updated design and schedule of the Project.
- Present the outcome of the ESIA and discuss proposed mitigation and monitoring measures that have been identified for use.
- Gather additional information from herders and farmers who are active in the Project Area, who shall experience a loss of livelihood arising from the installation of roads, turbine foundations and cables.

## What is a Wind Turbine?

A wind turbine is a machine which converts energy from the wind into electricity as wind turns the blades of the turbine which is connected to a generator.

The generator feeds energy into the substation through a series of underground cables. The substation feeds this energy into the national grid.



The use of wind turbines is a form of renewable energy, reduce the use of fossil fuel such as coal and gas for energy production, do not generate harmful air emissions such as carbon dioxide, and can generate a large quantity of energy.

## Construction Activities

Activities during construction will include: site clearance within the areas selected for the position of the wind turbines, construction of unpaved roads, creation of temporary storage areas to be used for various types of materials, construction of the sub-station, erection of wind turbines and development of the overhead transmission lines.

## Operational Activities

The Wind Power Project will generate up to 500 MW of power that will be connected into the national grid. The power produced will join the existing national grid through the new substation and the turbines will not be connected directly to any towns or properties.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

The Wind Power Project shall be regularly inspected to ensure that it operates safely. During operation, wind turbines do not generate air emissions however some noise and shadow flicker may occur.

Turbines generate noise when operating. How loud this appears, depends on the wind speed, where you are standing and the background noise (noise levels in the area without the turbine).

The ESIA will involve completing detailed studies to ensure that the noise standard set by the Uzbekistani Government and IFC guidelines are not exceeded. Monitoring will be carried out during operation to check there are no exceedances of the relevant standards.

If the sun is low in the sky and shines through the turbine rotor blades at a specific angle, this causes shadow flicker. Shadow flicker occurs when the wind turbine blades periodically cast long shadows on the ground. A shadow flicker study has been conducted with mitigation proposed to ensure that no unacceptable flicker effects occur.

## Frequently Asked Questions

### **Will electricity from the turbines be supplied to local people?**

No. Electricity will be generated into the national grid and so will not directly be supplied to local towns or properties.

### **Will there be local employment opportunities?**

Yes. Local people will be recruited to work on the Wind Power Project, particularly during the construction phase. Masdar will undertake a recruitment process prior to construction. Local employment opportunities will also be available during operation.

### **Will I be able to move with animals close to the turbines?**

Yes, although during construction fences will be installed surrounding each wind turbine to prevent unauthorized entry and maintain community health and safety. During operations, there will be no restrictions will be in place and people will be free to move with their animals and use the existing tracks during the operational stage.

### **Will I be able to hear the noise generated by the turbines?**

This is unlikely. Preliminary noise assessments have shown that there will be no significant impacts on residential properties. It will be possible to hear the turbines when moving through or close to the Wind Power Project although this will not have an impact on people or animals.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## **What are the impacts of shadow flicker and will this impact vegetation / animals?**

There will be no impacts to vegetation and / or animals. Exceedances of recommended shadow flicker limits are predicted to occur for three single farm properties in the Project area. To reduce impacts, specific technology will be installed in the turbines causing the shadow flicker to enable them to shut down when significant shadow flicker events are predicted.

## **Will the turbines impact people's health or animals?**

No. The first wind turbine in the United Kingdom started operation in 1991 and a large range of studies have been completed to understand the potential effects on human health, animals and crops. No risks have been identified from the operation of the wind turbine apart from the generation of noise and shadow flicker which are described above.

## **How long does a wind farm last?**

The Wind Power Project will have an operational life of 25 years. Following this time, the wind turbines will either be removed or replaced with new technology. If it is decided to use new technology then an additional study to assess potential noise and shadow flicker effects will be undertaken and stakeholder consultations will also be completed.

## **Grievances and feedback**

Masdar has developed a grievance leaflet to provide information on how and where grievances associated with the Zarafshan Wind Power Project can be raised. Details are also provided with regards to how we record responses, our investigation procedure and how we will contact you with a resolution.

At all times, Masdar will accept comments and complaints concerning the Project in both verbal and written formats. To contact us about a grievance about this project please use the following details below for the male and female Masdar representatives:

**Khurshid Karamatov**    **Tel No:**    +998935220070    **Email:** [kkaramatov@masdar.ae](mailto:kkaramatov@masdar.ae)

**Saida Yusupova**    **Tel No:**    +9XXXXXXXXXX    **Email:** [saidayusupova@gmail.com](mailto:sidayusupova@gmail.com)

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

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**Saida Yusupova** Tel No: +9XXXXXXXXXX Email: [saidayusupova@gmail.com](mailto:sidayusupova@gmail.com)

Any written and/or verbal complaint will be recorded by the Masdar Community Relations Manager, and potentially other Masdar representatives (**Community Liaison Officers**). The following information shall be requested from you:

- Your (or your group's) name and address (community name) and full contact details.
- The date, time, and place where the complaint was received.
- Description of complaint which may include any third parties (such as a construction contractor) and when and where the problem occurred.
- Your preferred means of future communication so that we can contact you in the future.

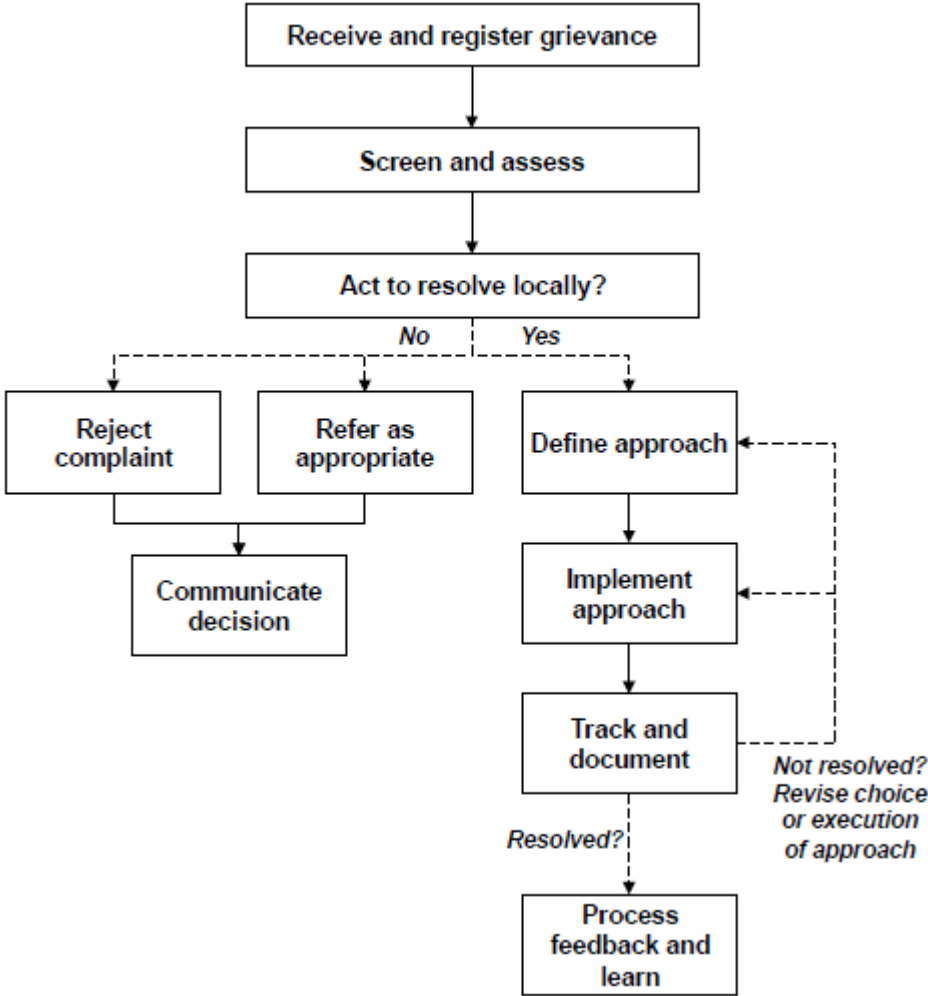
The information you provide will be recorded in a grievance log. However, you are not obliged to provide your name and can place your complaint anonymously if you do not wish to disclose your identity.

A template grievance form is included at the end of this leaflet which can be used if preferred. The information shall be incorporated into a grievance log and paper record. The Masdar Community Relations Manager will maintain all records in confidence by ensuring that paper records are kept stored in a locked file, and a secure password shall be used to keep electronic records confidential.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

Masdar aims to ensure that all comments and complaints from people directly affected by the Project, including local communities, farmers and their families are processed and considered in a culturally appropriate way.

The flowchart shown below illustrates a general mechanism of processing complaints.



The grievance will be acknowledged by Masdar within five working days. During the assessment of a grievance, the team at Masdar shall gather information about the case and key issues and concerns and helps determine whether and how the complaint might be resolved.

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

The Masdar Community Relations Manager will communicate the resolution response within a timescale aimed to be less than 20 calendar days. Masdar will confirm with you that you are happy with the proposed resolution prior to closing the complaint. If you are not satisfied, you have the right to appeal.

In the event that the resolution is appealed, Masdar will pass the grievance to an independent third party who will examine the grievance and proposed resolution. The third party will provide a recommendation on how to resolve outstanding issues with a target date of a further 20 calendar days from receipt of the appeal.

In the event that you do not accept the recommended solution from the second review, the case (including all the documents connected with the grievance) will be passed back to you so that you can use this information to pursue a legal, or any other form of administrative process. Please note that at any time during the grievance resolution process, you are still able to seek a legal, or any other form of administrative process

# ZARAFSHAN WIND POWER PROJECT

## Grievance Form

I, (full name)

Resident at:

Tel: Fax:

E-mail:

Wish to raise the following complaint or concern (include location and duration of problem):

Suggestions to solve problem:

Preferred method of communication (verbal, written, other):

Signed: Date:

.....





# ESIA and ESMP Disclosure

## Zarafshan Wind Farm Project

### Comment form

Masdar welcome comments on the content and outcome of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and Environmental and Social Management Plan, that has been prepared for the Zarafshan Wind Farm Project.

Please use this comment form to provide your views and opinions. A space has been provided for you to provide contact details, but this is optional. You do not have to provide your name or any contact details if you wish to remain anonymous.

All comments provided shall be taken into consideration during preparation of the Final Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and Final Environmental and Social Management Plan.

Written submissions can also be submitted to the following person:

Name:

Phone number:

Email:

Your name (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Your gender (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the community you are resident in (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Your contact details (optional): \_\_\_\_\_

Please provide your views and opinions below.

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## Appendix E Example Grievance Form

Reference No:	
Full Name (OPTIONAL)	
Contact information and preferred method of communication	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: Please provide postal address: _____ _____ _____
Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	<input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail _____
Description of incident or grievance: What happened and who was involved? What was the sequence of events and what is the result of the problem? What was the duration of the incident/ grievance?	
Date of incident/ grievance	
	<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/ grievance (date _____) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times? _____) <input type="checkbox"/> On-going (currently experiencing problem)
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	

Signature: \_\_ Date:

\_\_\_\_\_ Please return this form to:

[Contact details to be inserted].

## Appendix F Meeting Attendance Sheets

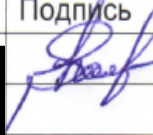

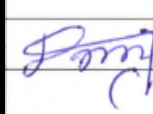

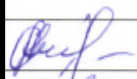
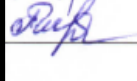



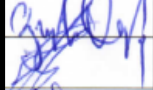



Список участников консультаций

Место проведения Сокимот Ташикентской области

Дата 11.05.2021

Консультанты Каримов К

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
1.	Умаров Подирмон	Баш мута- касисе	ЭКОЛОГИЯ ва А.ММК, инекекчас		
2	Аббасов Филот	Баш мута- касисе	ЭКОЛОГИЯ ва АММТ, инекекчас		
3	Ахмедов Қодирмон	Баш мута- касисе	Инвестиция ва касия		
4	Самханов С	С.Т.О ва МСХ	Бошимчи ва Қ.Қ.		
5	Айришдинов Илос	Баш мутакасисе	Ишхона ва Курчаниш		
6	Сомоннов Баш	архитектор	Курчаниш		
7	Эшиқазаров Сардор	инженер	инженер		
8.	Мавлонов Д.	физик			
9	Майитов	Баш	Курчаниш		
10	Абдуллаев	мутакасисе	Мамла		
11	Ахмедов	мутакасисе	Сокимот		
12	Муратов А	Мутакасисе	Мамла		
13	Бобокулов И	кадастр			
14	Умаров Р.К.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер		
15.	Ахмедов И.К.	Баш мута-касисе	Баш мутакасисе		
16.	Маматов М.	Баш мута-касисе	Мутакасисе		
17.	Ахмедов Н.	Мамла ва мутакасисе	Мамла		
18	Ахмедов С.	Мамла ва мутакасисе	Мамла		
19	Ахмедов Б.	Мамла ва мутакасисе	Мамла		
20	Ахмедов И.	Мамла ва мутакасисе	Мамла		
21	Ахмедов И.	инженер	Мамла		
22	Ахмедов И.	инженер	АБКМ		

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
23	Балмаханов	БТПН	БТПН		
24	Самраев Валерий	Хисобчи	Тошкент гунаҳ		
25	Исидоров Юлиана	Панси я бўлими	Панси я		
26	Кудряшов	Бажлиқ бўлими	Жамоатчилик		
27	Данбаев Халидулла	АБКМ	АБКМ		
28	Кудряшов	муфохассиси			
29	Турмалиев Ш	Навозишул статистика	Статистика		
30	Жалалова М.	ШКМ раҳбар	Тошкент ШКМ.		
31	Жамбаева М	ШКМ, ҳодими	Тошкент ШКМ.		
32	Қайибмуратов А.	Нал. шуғуба ахборот оиди	РҶ-5 НГМК М.Р. Ахмедов		
33	Бобоев А	Таблицалар ҳисоб	РҶ-5 НГМК		
34	Бозоров АА	Қон ҳисобчи	РҶ-5 НГМК.		
35	Зарипов О.Ф	Зам. нал. ҳисоб	НГМК ҶСНБ		
36	Мукаммалжон	Нал. ҲО	Р-5 НГМК		
37	Рахмова З.Н.	инженер	НГМК ҶСНБ		
38	Қосимов А	зам ҳисоб	Тошкент ҳисоб		

Meeting photos, Tomdy Khokimiyat building















Список участников консультаций

Место проведения Эрки Шаинды (Шаинды Булак

Дата 30.09.2020.

Консультанты Карбекова К, Анзалов Ф.

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
1.	Жусупов Жоелмас	пенсионер	- - -		Жусупов
2.	Жаманберте Нова Салтанат	учитель нач. кед	шк "21"		Жаманберте
3.	Абатова Гердечи	Фаррош	ДСИ		Абатова
4.	Усейбаева Керемчи	Ал. мектебинин орб. рахбар	Ал. мектебинин		Усейбаева
5.	Жусупов Ахшибег	механик	скорае		Жусупов
6.	Нурму Каева	ОРЦ раси	Томдубурак ОРЦ		Нурму Каева



Список участников консультаций

Место проведения Сиги Тонфи

Дата 01.10.2020

Консультанты Азамов Рахматulloхон

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
1	Каниева Нурулу	ОФФ Раиси	Томрибюро ОФФ	[Redacted]	[Signature]








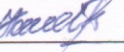

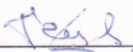
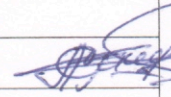


Список участников консультаций

Место проведения Махамма, Рохат

Дата 2.10.2020.

Консультанты Нарбекова Намалыев, Азамов Ф.

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
1	Хелмбекова Зумрат	учител	18-мактаб		
2	Тадитерова Зумрат	учител	18 - мактаб		
3	Беймурзаева Зумрат	бўлим кадр.	18-мактаб.		
4	Азамов Азамбек	УЎҚИТУВЧИ	18 - МАКТАБ		



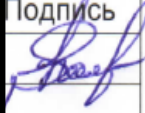
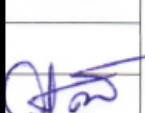
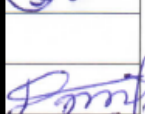
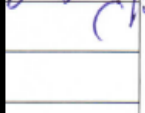
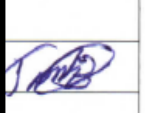
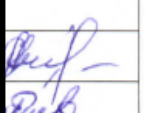
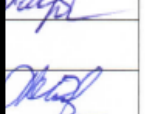


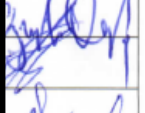





Список участников консультаций

Место проведения Воинский Таунхаус района

Дата 11.05.2021

Консультанты Караматов К

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Подпись
1.	Умаров Подирмон	Баш мута- касисе	ЭКОЛОГИЯ ва А.ММК, инекекча	
2	Аббасов Филот	Баш мута- касисе	ЭКОЛОГИЯ ва АММТ, инекекча	
3	Ахмедов Қодирмон	Баш мута- касисе	Инвестиция ва ...	
4	Самханов С	С.Т.О ва МСХ	Бошмачи ва...	
5	Айришдинов Илос	Башм мутакасисе	Ишхонасиз	
6	Сомоннов Башм	архитектор	Курулмай	
7	Эшиқазаров Сардор	инжисер	инжисер	
8.	Мамадонов Д.	физик		
9	Майматов	...	Курулмай	
10	Абдуллаев	мутакасисе	Мамия	
11	Ахмедов	мутакасисе	Воинский	
12	Муратов А	Мутакасисе	Мамия	
13	Бобокулов И	кадастр		
14	Умаров Р.К.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
15.	Ахмедов И.К.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
16.	Маматов М.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
17.	Ахмедов Н.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
18	Абдураев С.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
19	Ахмедов Б.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
20	Ахмедов И.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
21	Ахмедов И.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	
22	Ахмедов И.	бухгалтер	бухгалтер	

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Подпись
23	Балмаханов	БТПН	БТПН	
24	Самраев Валерий	Хисобчи	Тошкент туган	
25	Исидоров Юлиана	Пансиёр бўлими	Пансиёр	
26	Кудряшов	Бажини бўлими	Жамоатчилик	
27	Данбаев Халидулла	АБКМ	АБКМ	
28	Курбонорович	муфохассиси		
29	Турмалиев Ш	Навозончил статистика	Статистика	
30	Жалалова М.	АКМ раҳбар	Тошкент АКМ	
31	Жамбаев М	АКМ, ҳодими	Тошкент АКМ	
32	Қайибмуратов А.	Нал. муҳабба ахборот оиди бўлими	Р-5 НГМК М.Р. Ахмедов	
33	Бобоев А	Таблицалар бўлими	Р-5 НГМК	
34	Бозоров АА	Қон бўлими	Р-5 НГМК	
35	Зарипов О.Ф	Зам. нал. ҳисоб	НГМК ҲСНБ	
36	Мукаммалжон	Нал. 70	Р-5 НГМК	
37	Рахмова З.Н.	инженер	НГМК ҲСНБ	
38	Қолдиров А	зам ҳисоб	Тошкент ҳисоб	

Meeting photos, Tomdy Khokimiyat building







Список участников консультации

Место проведения Хокимият города Зарафшон

Дата 24.09.2021

Консультанты Ахтамов Радуллохон, Хушнинг Караматов, Нагима Ибраимова

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
1	Рахмонов	СРҲ. штурман	ИССЕК ХОНА		
2	Рахзуллоев	СРВДТ бошқари	СРВ Б		
3	А. Рахмонов	Контшлар МФИ	наҳрақа қраш		
4	Пардабеков	пенсияер	Контшлар		
5	Юсупова	пенсияер	Бозор		
6	Рахимова	пенсияер	Баҳор		
7	Туропов	Тиклик МФИ	Ғриббова		
8	Келмаев	Геолог МФИ	раме		
9	Буреев	пенсияер	Геолог МФИ		
10	Юсупова	пенсияер	Геолог МФИ		
11	Рахматов	сраол	Геолог МФИ		
12	Ахтамов	Контшлар	Контшлар		
13	Пардаев	Контшлар	Контшлар		

Список участников консультаций

Место проведения Хашмият кўчаи Зерафшон

Дата 24.09.2021

Консультанты Алмутов Фарухмохан, Хушмуз Карамов, Наталья Нарбекова

№	И. Ф. О	Должность	Организация	Номер тел	Подпись
1	Нусилов А.	моу. Бучёр	УАТ.		
2	Фуданов К	исполнитель	—		
3	Амандов Р	МФУ район	МФУ		
4	Исмаилов Б	кадровик	—		
5	Абдураманов	инженер	настройка		
6	Худайбердиев Ф	инженер в.в.д.	маҳалла		
7	Рахимов Г.Р.	наладчик	маҳалла		
8	Алимов С.Р.	инженер	маҳалла		
9	К.М. Каримов	МФУ район	маҳалла		
10	Джаббаровов	МФУ район	настройка		
11	Б. Каримов	МФУ район	настройка		
12	Х. Нуров	МФУ район	настройка		
13	Т. Бурханов	МФУ район	уч. белен		
14	М. Намиров	МФУ район	настройка		
15	Коров Р	МФУ район	настройка		
16	Бобоев И	МФУ район	фабрика		
17	Осипов У	мастер	Оборонмаши		
18	Рустамов У	мастер	Оборон-м		
19	Исраилов З	МФУ район	маҳалла		
20	Замбергидова К	МФУ район	маҳалла		
21	Рахимов В	МФУ район	автоин. водит		
22	Алимов	МФУ район	автоин. водит		
23	Садриддинов И	МФУ район	автоин. водит		
24	Халимова Д	МФУ район	автоин. водит		
25	Рахимов Х	Базар МФУ район			
26	Рахимов Х	Базар МФУ район			
27	Абдурахмонова	кадастр	мухтабас		
28	Султонова Д	Коммуналка	Маҳалла		
29	Нуртеева Н.	К. МФУ район	настройка		
30	Бекмуродова М.	Базар МФУ район	настройка		
31	Абдуллаева	Тулора	настройка		
32					
33					





## Appendix G Stakeholder Engagement Log



## Appendix H Meeting Minutes: Ornithology NGOs – October to December 2021

## Meeting with Uzbekistan Society for Protection of Birds December 2021

### Meeting Minutes

Zarafshan Wind Project meeting with the Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds

Prepared by Caleb Gordon, 15 December, 2021

**Meeting Date:** 15 December, 2021

**Meeting Time:** 11:00am – 1:30pm

**Meeting Location:** Office of the Uzbek Society for the Protection of Birds (UzSPB), located at the Institute of Zoology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

#### **Meeting Attendees and Institutional Affiliations:**

Roman Kashkarov, UzSPB (Director)

Yuliya Mitropolskaya, UzSPB (mammologist, and wife of R. Kashkarov)

Nodir Azimov, UzSPB (young ornithologist with familiarity with Kyzylkum desert region)

Caleb Gordon, Xenops Environmental (technical specialist subcontractor representing Masdar – Wood – Turnstone)

Alvaro Camiña-Cardenal, Independent consultant (technical specialist subcontractor representing Lenders - RINA [Lenders' technical advisor])

Victoria Filatova, Juru Energy, biology subcontractor providing in-country biological staff and logistical support to Masdar team, and serving as Russian-English translator for the meeting

**Context for the Meeting:** The meeting was arranged by Juru Energy at the request of Masdar's biology contractors (Turnstone-Xenops) for the purpose of soliciting technical information regarding birds of the Project region to help inform the preparation of the documentation requested of Masdar by the lenders regarding potential impacts of the Project on birds. Alvaro Camiña-Cardenal was opportunistically invited to participate in the meeting in conjunction with the site visit completed this week by Masdar's and the Lenders' biology technical specialists, as the lenders wish to solicit UzSPB's opinion of the Project, specifically, and wind energy development's potential impacts on birds of Uzbekistan, more broadly.

#### **Summary of the Discussion:**

- *UzSPB highlighted the ecological importance of the Aktau Mountain IBA and the Project site for sensitive species.*
  - UzSPB described the importance of the Aktau Mountain IBA as a stronghold for key sensitive species of certain sensitive birds (as listed on the BirdLife International webpage for this IBA, and the Uzbek IBA book), as well as some mammals, such as the Argali (*Ovis severtzovi*) and the Goitered Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*).



- They explained that the relict mountain ranges of the Kyzylkum Desert region, such as the Aktau Mountain IBA and the larger Muruntau Mountain complex which includes the Project site as well as the IBA, serve as important winter refuges for many species of the Kyzylkum Desert, as well as key breeding areas for many species.
  - They described local distributions of several key species that extend outside of the IBA, itself, and include the Project area, such as Egyptian Vulture<sup>1</sup>, Bearded Vulture<sup>2</sup>, Eurasian Griffon, Cinereous Vulture, Saker Falcon, Golden Eagle, Goitered Gazelle<sup>3</sup>, and Russian Tortoise. Several of these bird species did not meet the criterion for classifying as an IBA a broader area which would include all of them.
  - They described a recent shift of domestic livestock grazing activity, and consequently vulture activity, from a broadly dispersed pattern across the region, including surrounding lowland areas, toward becoming more concentrated near towns and within relict mountain areas including the Project area, in response to a recent policy shift from strict state control of livestock grazing areas toward a less restrictive system that gives shepherds more freedom to choose where to graze their herds.
- *When asked to comment on national and regional population trends of key bird species, the UzSPB referred us to the information in the 2019 Uzbek red data book for national trends, and commented that subpopulations of all key bird species are declining in the Kyzylkum Desert region.*
    - They attributed this regional trend to desertification, impacts from overhead transmission lines, overgrazing by sheep, and hunting activities.
    - With regard to regional populations of Saker Falcon, they mentioned that recent improvements in wildlife regulation enforcement have caused a reduction in poaching of chicks for falconry, causing this species to rebound to previous population levels.
  - *UzSPB mentioned that the Aktau Mountain IBA is currently under consideration for designation as a nationally protected area. Such designation would entail installation of signage, but no fencing, and it would exclude hunting and picnicking/camping activity that is currently widespread within the IBA. Furthermore, it would also include the establishment of a buffer, likely to extend from 3-5 km from the protected area (IBA), itself, within which certain activities would be prohibited, likely including, at minimum, mining, hunting, and construction of any buildings. Such a buffer zone could possibly overlap some of the most northern and eastern turbines in the most recent Project layout.*
  - *UzSPB expressed their belief that construction of the Project would cause severe and irreversible damage to the biodiversity, ecological function, and domestic livestock grazing activities that currently exist within the Project area.*

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<sup>1</sup> UzSPB commented that habitat for Egyptian Vulture is generally better within the Project site than it is within the higher mountains of the IBA

<sup>2</sup> the very recent discovery of an active Bearded Vulture nest within the Aktau Mountain IBA is the first confirmed breeding record for the Kyzylkum Desert region, representing a significant geographic expansion of this species' breeding distribution within the country, and upgrading the importance of the IBA.

<sup>3</sup> UzSPB estimates that there are approximately 10 family groups of Goitered Gazelle within the Project area

- They believe that many key sensitive bird and mammal species that currently utilize the Project area would completely and permanently abandon it subsequent to the construction of the wind farm (a permanent displacement effect).
  - They believe that all shepherds would also abandon the area permanently due to noise and other disturbance from the turbines, thus effectively removing all livestock grazing activity from the Project area.
  - They believe that some shepherds who abandon the Project area would move their flocks into the Aktau Mountain IBA, adversely impacting the biodiversity of the IBA.
  - They believe that construction activities, including use of heavy machinery, would cause irreparable damage to the thin, fragile soil surface biological community, thus permanently altering a key ecosystem function that sustains the ecological community of the Project area on which its sensitive species depend.
- *When asked by the lenders' representative (A. Camina-Cardenal) to offer their opinion regarding the Project, and more broadly of wind energy development within Uzbekistan, they responded with a strong negative opinion regarding the former, and a more tempered negative opinion regarding the latter. The former was justified by the assertions about the importance of the IBA and broader Muruntau mountain highlands (including the Project site) described earlier, in light of their beliefs that the Project would generate severe, irreversible adverse impacts on sensitive bird and mammal species, including permanent displacement of sheep herding, vultures, eagles, and Goitered Gazelles from the area. Regarding the latter, they offered a comment to the effect of "we have heard that wind energy is not so 'green' as it's claimed to be."*
  - *When asked by the lenders' representative (A. Camina-Cardenal) to offer their opinion regarding the feasibility and likely effectiveness of certain impact mitigation measures under consideration, they expressed a high level of skepticism, and offered an alternative suggestion.*
    - Regarding automated shut-down-on-demand (SDOD) curtailment with the Identiflight system, a possibility that had been communicated earlier to them by Masdar, they expressed their opinion that such would not be feasible because there is such a high level of bird flight activity of sensitive birds within the Project area that too many shutdowns would be triggered, resulting in economically non-viable energy generation losses.
    - Regarding manual SDOD curtailment using human observers, an idea that was new to them, they actually laughed, saying that it would be good for creating jobs, but would not work, primarily because based on the regional and national culture, the observers would either be actively discouraged from calling for shutdowns by management, or they would feel reluctant to call for such shut-downs out of fear of recrimination from management. In a similar vein, they suggested that the integrity of post-construction bird/bat carcass searching efforts would also be undermined by similar dynamics and fears, resulting in under-reporting of carcass discoveries, or removal of bird/bat carcasses by facility staff prior to carcass searches.

- When the topic of turbine micrositing was raised, UzSPB quickly shifted the discussion to a more “macro” siting concept, recommending that the entire project be relocated to the lowland plain that lies to the east of the current Project area, on to the plains, as this area has much less value for biodiversity.

## Meeting with BirdLife International Cambridge – October 2021

### Consultation between Turnstone Ecology and Birdlife International

Location: via MS Teams

Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2021 10:00

Time: 10:00

Attendees: Simon Parker, Tristan Evans (both Turnstone Ecology Ltd - TTE) and Tris Allinson (BirdLife International BLI)

### Agenda

- Introductions
- Project location
- Project progress/status
- Summary of findings to date
- Critical habitat assessment status
- Proposed mitigation
- General queries regarding wind energy, associated infrastructure and Central Asia
- Participation in ongoing expert panel work as requested by Lenders
- AOB

### Minutes

Introduction – TTE - Tristan and myself, Turnstone Ecology.

BLI – Tris Allinson, BirdLife International

Project location – TTE - Zarafshan, Uzbekistan. Within the Kyzylkum Desert, adjacent to Mt Aktau IBA which is designated for Egyptian Vulture, Cinereous Vulture, Lesser Kestrel and Saker Falcon. (Location and indicative layout shown on Google Earth)

Project progress – TTE - surveys completed in 2019, throughout 2020 and into spring 2021 in advance of production of ESIA which has gone to lenders in draft form

Summary of results presented by TTE – CRA modelling has been done and identified below birds and the potential risk (CRA results tables from ESIA shared on screen)

CHA completed to IFC and EBRD PS/PR6 and the following species were involved in the screening process:

- **Sociable Plover**, never recorded but potentially migrating through the region. Not CH
- **Egyptian Vulture**, resident in IBA and recorded regularly on site. Breeding population data available for IBA is below CH threshold.

- **Saker Falcon**, resident in IBA but populations below CH threshold
- **Steppe Eagle**, low numbers present throughout the year but numbers below CH threshold
- **Tawny Eagle, MacQueens Bustard, Imperial Eagle, Cinereous Vulture and Lesser Kestrel** all present at various times but not in numbers that would trigger CH.

The above species (with the exception of Sociable Plover) were all included in the CHA as Priority Biodiversity Features (PBF's) and as such the project is committed to delivering no net loss for these species.

Proposed mitigation measures – SSOD (either with Identiflight or observer led shutdown, likely Identiflight with an initial verification with field observers, carcass clearance from within the project area, carcass monitoring around WTG's, supplementary feeding offsite)

BLI - More wary of year-round SSOD being achievable until it can be proven to work. Very interested to see how successful Identiflight is and need to get understanding of successes in practice and contingency in place if not successful.

What are your general views on wind energy, in particular within the central Asian region and considering your knowledge of the area, are there any environmental or biodiversity conservation issues within the general area around the wind farm and grid connection line project that you know or have encountered and may be relevant for the ESIA?

BLI – Consideration required for location of projects, large birds, cumulative impact on smaller birds, impacts of powerlines, effectiveness of mitigation and quality and reporting of post construction mitigation.

BLI – large birds tend to be primary interest with WF developments but smaller birds also need including in assessment for cumulative assessment of impacts with powerlines etc. Good to ensure monitoring includes passerines of conservation concern. Identiflight can't protect against powerline collisions. Keen to see monitoring of OHL's ongoing. Good to know project is committed to high standard of post construction monitoring and would encourage that the project agrees to publish results of collision monitoring and mitigation periodically as this will make future projects better.

BLI would regard this as high-risk site, e.g Egyptian vulture at top of species list of concern globally so would like to keep an eye on the projects findings and success of use of the technology mitigation techniques and take any lessons away. Uzbekistan is country of interest so from BLI point of view there needs to be a much better landscape scale planning of projects in the country.

Future planning of WF's needs to be on much wider scale, with a focus on putting them in the right place rather than using mitigation to reduce impacts as the first resort.

The lending panel comprises of number of banks who want project to assemble a biodiversity panel to comment on project findings and documents going forward. They are keen for this to be NGO's for example Birdlife International, UzSPB, Peregrine Fund etc. Have Birdlife been involved in similar set ups before and would you be able to be involved here going forward?

BLI – very happy to be involved going forward on panels etc and interested to see how the mitigation works in practice as it is a high risk site. This was not an endorsement of the project per se, rather it is in their interests to make sure impacts are mitigated as much as possible and keen to input and learn from the project if it moves forward.

Any Other Business/ Additional Comments or questions from BLI

BLI – Is any mitigation planned on powerlines? Flight diverters would be a welcome addition to the current lines within the Project area.

TTE ask if BLI have been involved in any sites that use UV deflectors?

BLI – No but keen to see how they are effective on a wider scale and should start pushing for better testing of them

Closing comment

BLI - Lots of developers are wary of speaking to NGO's as there is the feeling they are there to just cause problems but BLI actively try not to position themselves in this way. Local partners may be different. BLI aim is to try and help and make the project work to achieve best outcome possible.

### **Actions**

TTE to pass details of Identiflight to BLI - asap

TTE to keep in contact with BLI regarding the assembly of the external panel – likely early 2022

## Appendix I Meeting Minutes: Consultations with Farmers and Herders – December 2021

## APPENDIX I – Farmer and Herder Meeting Minutes: December 2021

### MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS

Date: 11.12.2021

#### Meeting with:

- Farmer 7 (Name: Iskander ) and his Herder (Name: Vladimir)
- Herder of Farmer 9 (briefly joined the meeting )

#### Attended by:

1. Alvaro Camina, IFC consultant
2. Simon Parker, Turnstone specialist
3. Tristan Evans, Turnstone specialist
4. Saida Yusupova, GBI social specialist
5. Fazlullo Agzamov, GBI consultant

**Meeting Place:** shelter of Farmer 7

**Purpose of the meeting:** Collect data on Livestock Management practices from herders and farmers active in the area

#### Discussion Summary:

*General questions relating to the farmers/herders interviewed*

For herders of farmer 7 and 9 it's a full-time job. The herder of farmer 7 lives alone, he is a pensioner. He stays all the time in the area and occasionally goes to Zarafshan. Herder of farmer 9 stays in the area and once a month visits his family in Zarafshan.

The farmer 7 once a week visits the area and provides food and other stuff to the herder. Farmer 9 more frequently comes to the farm and helps the herder.

*Vulture and other large raptor behavior and their relationship with livestock*

Herders and farmer were shown bird pictures. Herder of Farmer #7 could recognize cinereous vulture.

The herders could not point where the vultures are most frequently seen and responded that they fly over whole site. The herders responded that vultures are most active in spring, when sheep are lambing. The vultures are not seen frequently near the livestock carcass. The only case was last year mass livestock died because of acute cold on 13-20<sup>th</sup> March 2021. Respondents never observed vultures eating carcass of wild animal.

Farmer #7 noted the high mortality period for the herd is spring when sheep is lambing. Newly born lamb can lag behind the herd and be lost when the mom by the herd instinct can go with the herd. Lost alone lamb is easy victim for vultures. End of summer is not critical for the farmers on the site.

After mass fatality of livestock on 13-20<sup>th</sup> of March vultures started to come to carcasses only after freezing weather past. So, on the 1<sup>st</sup> on April carcasses were still untouched.



### *Herding practices*

Livestock always herd in a flock across the area. In lambing season (March and April) herders stay with the herd all day to protect newly born lamb, but in another period, herder checks for flock once a day, give the water and track the route of the flock. Usually, pens are used to count animals or catch animals. Also, sheep with newly born lamb, weak and sick animals also sheep intended for cutting are kept in the pen.

Farmer and herders use one place for herding during the year. All farmers respect the borders of each other and try not to cross the borders. Occasionally, flock of sheep can cross the border only if it lost.

Quality of pasture depends on season and slopes. In the spring everywhere pasture is well, but in mountainous areas grass grazing is available all year. The farmer has own water well. Usually, water is given once a day.

### *Livestock fatalities*

Farmer #7 said that last year he lost about 7% of the herd. There are no wolves in the area. Farmer #7 said the foxes sometimes stole newly born lambs. The farmer bury the carcass of animal as the carcass may spread the infection and other sheep may die. By Muslim culture also the carcass should be buried and if it's left it may distribute bad smell. The farmer noted that the last 2 years spring is dry, less precipitation and results in less herbs. The abnormal cold in March resulted in mass fatality. This is the second time such cold is observed. The first time was 10 years ago. But they didn't notice any change in the raptors/vulture's behavior. Most of farmers on the site lost about 10 percent of livestock. He knows that mass fatality in March occurred in many parts of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. Contracting waste disposal company can help to remove fatalities. Some challenges may occur if the carcass is in the mountainous area and its hard to find a carcass, vultures may find more quicker from the sky.

### *Dog feeding practices*

The dogs are fed by leftover food of the herder. The dog is fed once a day, usually in the evening. The vultures were not observed near the dogs feeding place.

### *Attitudes to vultures, livelihood and potential management measures*

Herders regard vultures as potential threat to newborn lambs which may lag behind the flock. This is the during lambing time the herder keeps the new born and moms in the pen. Also to protect newly born lamb from the vultures herders look for them all day during the lambing season. The herder of Farmer 7 started herding after he became a pensioner, he is happy with additional job as a herder as well as a place to stay. He is supplied with food by the farmer. The herders says that main concern is loss of livestock and lack of good grazing in the last years.

The herders try to remove the carcass of dead animal. Headers mentioned that sheep and goats gnaw the bones (if they need calcium) when they herd, and in case if they gnaw the bones of animal dead from infection or poison it may be fatal for them.

To minimize the risk of killing the lamb by foxes, they put poisoned liver/meat around the farm. But by the words of farmer this method is not working on vultures, they barf out poisoned meat at once. Poisoning foxes may cost some amount. But farmer didn't share where he gets a poison and its price. Local farmers/herders would not mind if someone would feed the vultures in lambing season. As an option for the feeding site for vultures is mountains in the North (Tamdi Aktau)

#### *Role of households and communities*

Herders' family members do not participate in the herding. In spring months some local people come for picnic to Aktau mountains.

## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING**

Date: 12.12.2021

### **Meeting with:**

- Farmer 5 (Name: Marataga)
- Herder of Farmer 5 (The farmer took us to the farm with a shelter and a pan, which is the area of Farmer 8 but currently used by Farmer 5)

### **Attended by:**

1. Alvaro Camina, IFC consultant
2. Simon Parker, Turnstone
3. Tristan Evans, Turnstone
4. Saida Yusupova, GBI social specialist
5. Fazlullo Agzamov, GBI consultant

**Meeting Place:** The interview with farmer took place at the farmer's place (dacha). After the meeting the farmer took us to the rock when the vulture breed and then to his farm where we met with his herder.

**Purpose of the meeting:** Collect data on Livestock Management practices from active herders and farmers in the area

### **Discussion Summary:**

#### *General questions relating to the farmers/herders interviewed*

The farmer 5 is a pensioner and the farm generates additional income to the family. The farmer is unofficial leader of the area. He is the farmer since soviet (kholhoz) times and possesses the widest knowledge of the birds and local area. For herder of Farmer 5 it's a full time job. The farmer pays 3 thousand million soum per month. The herder is from Tamdy, he stays in the shelter and once a month leave to see the family. The herder joined the farmer about 3-4 months ago.

#### *Vulture and other large raptor behavior and their relationship with livestock*

Farmer 5 recognized cinereous vulture and griffon vulture. The Farmer took us to the rock where vultures are breeding. The herders responded that vultures are most active in spring, when sheep is lambing. The vultures are not seen frequently near livestock carcass. The only case was last year when mass livestock died because of acute cold on 13-20<sup>th</sup> March 2021. Respondents never observed vultures eating carcass of wild animal.

### *Herding practices*

Livestock is always herd in a flock across the area. In lambing season (in March and April) herders stay with a herd all day to protect newly born lamb, but in another period, herder checks for flock once a day, give the water and track the route of the flock.

Farmer and herders use one place for herding during the year. All farmers respect the borders of each other and try not to cross the borders. Occasionally, flock or sheep can cross the border only if it is lost.

The farmer has own water well. Usually, water is given once a day. The farmer shared that to keep the sheep healthy it's important to feed them well with herbs in spring and regularly give water in summer. Otherwise, local breed is resistant to cold and do not have any deceases.

### ***Livestock fatalities***

The farmer shared that he provides mortality rate as 3% to the statistics authority as it is recommended number but in reality, he has lower rate. The period when farmer and herder always stay in tern with the herd is lambing period. Left alone newborn lamb is easy victim for vultures. But if the human is in the area the vultures do not attack the newborn lambs. End of summer is not critical for the farmers on the site.

There are no wolves in the area. Farmer #5 shared that sometimes flock of wild dogs may come and attack the herd. The farmer said that it's a must to burn and bury the carcass of the animal. The carcass may spread the infection and decease. The farmer noted that last 2 years spring had low precipitation and resulted in less herbs. The abnormal cold in March resulted in mass fatality. This is the second time such cold is observed. The first time it was 10 years ago. But they didn't notice any change in the raptors/vulture's behavior. Most of farmers on the site lost not more then 10 percent of the livestock. Contracting waste disposal company can help to remove fatalities.

### *Dog feeding practices*

The farmer does not have a dog. He says there is no need for dogs for an experienced farmer.

### *Attitudes to vultures, livelihood and potential management measures*

Herder regard vultures as potential threat to newborn lambs which may lag behind the flock. This is the during lambing time the herder keeps the newborn and moms in the pen. Also, to protect newly born lamb from the vultures herders look for them all day during the lambing season.

The herder says that main concern to them is loss of livestock and lack of good grazing the last years.

The herder says that he buries the carcass of the dead animal. Header mentioned that sheep and goats gnaw the bones (if they need calcium) when they herd, and in case if they gnaw the bones of animal dead from infection or poison it may be fatal for them.

The farmer as the informal leader of the area and he is against the animals' poisoning practice, as well as he shared that if he sees a hunter in the area he will immediately inform ecological police and since the local hunters know about this, they never show up in his area. The Farmer says the best measure to protect new born lambs is just be attentive during the lambing season.

Local farmers/herders would not mind if feeding of the vultures will be arranged in lambing season.

#### *Role of households and communities*

Herder's family members do not participate in the herding. Farmer's son (he works in the mining) helps his father during the days off.

## **MINUTES OF THE MEETING**

Date: 13.12.2021

### **Meeting with:**

- Farmer 6 (Farmer's name: Bakhriddin). We were not able to reach him on the phone, thus drove by his area. The dogs started barking at us. The herder was in the area. But since the farmer was not in the area we didn't stop in the place.

- Herder of Farmer 2 (Herder's name is Abdubakidjan, he is new and started working in the farm a day before we met him). His area is in the north east of the site. Since the herder is new to the farm the interview was brief.

### **Attended by:**

1. Alvaro Camina, IFC consultant
2. Simon Parker, Turnstone
3. Tristan Evans, Turnstone
4. Saida Yusupova, GBI social specialist
5. Fazlullo Agzamov, GBI consultant

**Meeting Place:** Area of the Farmer 2 (near the container and a pen)

**Purpose of the meeting:** Collect data on Livestock Management practices from active herders and farmers in the area

### **Discussion Summary:**

#### *General questions relating to the farmers/herders interviewed*

For the herder of Farmer 2 this is a full-time job. He is young, not married. He stays with his parent in Tamdy. He stays in the shelter and once a month leaves to see the family. The herder joined the farm the day before. Before joining the farm he was herding in the another farm in the north from the project site.

#### *Vulture and other large raptor behavior and their relationship with livestock*

The herder recognized cinereous vulture and griffon vulture. The herder responded that vultures are most active in spring, when sheep is lambing. The vultures are not seen frequently in the vicinity of a livestock carcass.

#### *Herding practices*

The farmer 2 (Abdubakidjan) practice separating summer and winter places for herding. The farmer has own water well. Usually, water is given once a day.

### ***Livestock fatalities***

There are no wolves in the area. The herder said that they try to bury the carcasses, however there were cases when carcasses were left. The acute cold last year resulted in mass fatal cases. The farmer lost a big number of sheep.

### ***Dog feeding practices***

The herder does not have dog in the place. He says there is no need for dogs.

### ***Attitudes to vultures, livelihood and potential management measures***

The herder regards vultures as potential threat to newborn lambs which may lag behind the flock. This is the during lambing time the herder keeps the new born and moms in the pen. Also, to protect newly born lamb from the vultures herders look for them all day during the lambing season.

The herder says that main concern to them is loss of livestock and lack of good grazing the last years.

The herder says that they remove the carcass of dead animal. The herders would not mind if feeding of the vultures will be arranged in lambing season.

### ***Role of households and communities***

Herders' family members do not participate in the herding.

**Minutes taken by: Saida Yusupova, GBI Consulting**

## Appendix J Site Layout Map

DO NOT SCALE

**KEY**

- EXISTING ROADS
- EXISTING ROADS TO BE UPGRADED
- NEW ROADS
- WTG LOCATIONS
- INDICATIVE SUBSTATION
- AIS
- OH CONNECTION LINES
- EXISTING OH TRANSMISSION LINES
- SENSITIVE RECEPTORS
- TEMPORARY COMPOUND / WAREHOUSE 1
- TEMPORARY LAYDOWN / WAREHOUSE 2 & WATER STORAGE
- TEMPORARY LAYDOWN / WAREHOUSE 3

RECEPTOR NO	SENSITIVE RECEPTOR
1	HOTEL
3	BESAPAN
5	NEW FARM 1 RESIDENTIAL
7	FARM - RESIDENTIAL
8	STRUCTURE 1 - RESIDENTIAL, 2 BUILDINGS IN A COMPOUND
9	RESIDENTIAL & AGRICULTURAL
10	GOLD MINE SETTLEMENT
11	RAMZAN CITY FARM



WTG COORDINATES	
ID	Eastings Northing
T01	613433 4602928
T02A	618866 4605558
T3	608169 4603708
T4	623660 4605420
T5	608758 4603649
T6	608698 4604129
T7	609349 4603642
T8	609199 4604309
T9	609397 4602888
T10	624953 4601110
T11	609830 4604315
T12	610006 4602658
T13	610353 4603466
T14	610518 4604693
T15	610651 4602674
T16	610808 4602196
T17	610869 4606007
T18	611267 4601650
T19	611320 4604655
T20	611402 4605792
T21	611813 4605312
T22	611920 4604290
T23	612007 4603753
T24	612275 4603094
T25	612449 4602386
T26	612668 4604589
T27	612757 4603974
T28	613513 4603698
T29	613942 4604361
T30	614129 4605319
T31	614504 4606568
T32	614691 4604361
T33	614914 4606240
T34	615351 4607929
T35	615719 4604221
T36	615947 4607541
T37	615646 4605897
T38	616219 4603505
T39	616362 4604351
T40	616613 4603259
T41	616859 4606973
T42	616915 4601431
T43	616997 4602317
T44	617347 4606592
T45	617479 4603545
T46	617552 4601404
T47	617799 4602503
T48	617900 4601014
T49	618081 4603592
T50A	618150 4606031
T51-R	618614 4598864
T52	618565 4601515
T53	618778 4603842
T54	618824 4601075
T55A	619336 4605198
T56	619304 4602789
T57	619372 4600533
T58	619501 4603829
T59	619680 4601822
T60	619847 4600155
T61	620089 4604884
T62	620203 4603761
T63	620256 4601838
T64	620302 4599638
T65	620554 4600876
T66A	620619 4605131
T67	620714 4603547
T68	620767 4599568
T69	620955 4601604
T70	621064 4600647
T71A	621477 4606319
T72	621351 4599603
T73	621365 4604759
T74	621644 4601609
T75A	621748 4607625
T76	621921 4607126
T77	621888 4599388
T78	621865 4600904
T79	622190 4603809
T80	622247 4600603
T81	622456 4603211
T82	622616 4607453
T83	621576 4603541
T84	622767 4605132
T85	622913 4603880
T86	622902 4600911
T87	623066 4607214
T88	623126 4600505
T89	623395 4606595
T90	623513 4601849
T91A	623463 4603560
T92	623788 4600514
T93A	623753 4603018
T94	623829 4607354
T95	623903 4601562
T96A	624415 4603335
T97	624452 4602754
T98	624517 4601285
T99	624553 4605763
T100	624553 4607354
T101	624873 4600544
T102	624973 4605368
T103-R	619104 4598652
T104-R	619730 4598750
T105	625108 4607360
T106A	625247 4603564
T107	625495 4607064
T108B	625846 4603715
T109	625892 4605396
T110	626138 4606896
T111-R	622577 4602217

ANCILLARY INFRASTRUCTURE	CO-ORDINATES
TEMPORARY COMPOUND / WAREHOUSE 1 NEAR SUBSTATION	619592 4600928 619797 4600928 619797 4600732 619592 4600732
TEMPORARY LAYDOWN / WAREHOUSE 2	619591 4602207 619791 4602207 619791 4602007 619591 4602007
TEMPORARY LAYDOWN / WAREHOUSE 3 WATER STORAGE AREA	613270 4604015 613490 4603952 613405 4603775 613145 4603914
SUBSTATION	619481 4600892 619666 4600892 619595 4601038 619481 4601038
AIS	619371 4601067 619481 4601067 619481 4600870 619371 4600870



NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY	CHKD	APPD	DATE
B8	RECEPTOR 1 IN KEY CHANGED TO HOTEL					11.02.22
B7	WTG LOCATIONS REVERSED ACCESS ROADS AMENDED COORDINATES TABS UPDATED					31.01.22
B6	WTG LOCATIONS REVERSED ACCESS ROADS AMENDED SUBSTATIONS & CONNECTIONS AMENDED					31.01.22
B5	INDICATIVE COMPOUND AND CAMP AREA ADDED					11.09.21
B4	TEMPORARY WAREHOUSE & STORAGE YARD ADDED					06.09.21
B3	RECEPTOR 11 ADDED					11.09.21
B2	HOME RECEPTOR LOCATIONS ADDED SITE ACCESS ROAD ADDED					08.07.21
B1	ISSUED FOR ESH					18.05.21

ZARAFSHAN WIND FARM ESIA

SITE LAYOUT PLAN



St Vincent Plaza, 319 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 6LP  
Tel: +44 (0) 141 227 1700 www.woodplc.com

Scale	1:20,000	Project	Phase	Revision	DM	Issue	MAY 2021	Sheet	A0
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ESIA

FIGURE 1-2 B8

## Appendix K Vulnerability Analysis



**Table K-1: Vulnerability Analysis**

Group	Sources of vulnerability	Confirmed presence within Farmer/Herder/Farm Worker Households
Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans).	PAPs who are orphans and living with other relatives in a PAH are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status in the absence of parents who would otherwise be economically active. They may also be looked after by elderly relatives.	None identified.
Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present	Families with a disabled adult or child are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for the affected person.	None identified.
A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives	A widower is likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for children without a partner who is economically active.	None identified.
Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family	Single parent families are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status, due to the need to provide care for children without a partner who is economically active.	None identified.
Families in which one or both parents are unemployed and are registered at centres to promote employment and social protection of the population as jobseekers	Parents without work are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status due to limited sources of household income.	None identified.
Single retired persons.	Retired people are likely to be particularly susceptible to any changes in their socio-economic status due to limited sources of household income	None identified.

Group	Sources of vulnerability	Confirmed presence within Farmer/Herder/Farm Worker Households
Elderly people (people aged 65 years or older)	People who are elderly may have a range of specific needs due to their age and may be less able to adapt to change, compared to their younger counterparts.	Identified – see numbers below.
Women in farmer, herder or worker households within the Project Area	Women in farmer, herder or farm worker households may be vulnerable as making decisions on land-related matters is typically the domain of men and women may not 'be heard' during the process of making choices on resettlement options.	Identified – see numbers below.
Women who collect natural resources in the Project Area	Women from the surrounding area (Zarafshan City and the smaller villages of Jingildy, Kynyr, Kazbekbi, Rokhat, Ajiriqti and Yangi Tamdy) may be using land outside of Sub-Lease Agreements for the collection of natural resources such as wild plants. They may be vulnerable as they could, potentially, be relying on natural resources within areas subject to future land access restrictions and land use change.	Identified – see numbers below.
Herders and farm workers who are active in the Project Area	Herders active in the Project Area, including those working for a farmer inside and outside Sub-Lease Agreements, may be vulnerable as they have relatively few assets to land and rely on the farmer they are associated with, for their primary source of income and standard of living.	Identified – see numbers below.

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

Numbers per group are summarised below. Further details are presented in the Project LRP.

#### Herders and workers of farmers active in the Project Area

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Farm worker 1 = **4 persons**

Farm worker 2 = **4 persons**

Farm worker 3 = **1 person**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Elderly people

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

## Appendix L Summary of Stakeholders Identified

**Table L-1: Summary of Stakeholders Identified**

No.	Name of Stakeholder / Entity	Profile / Area of interest	Preferred means of communication
<b><i>Uzbekistan Government Ministries</i></b>			
1	Ministry of Investment and Foreign Trade	Responsible for attracting inward investment into the country. Their specific focus is expected to be the successful completion of the Project.	Formal letters / formal meetings
2	Ministry of Health	Responsible for the protection of citizens' health, and the provision of healthcare facilities within the country, and Project Area.	Formal letters / formal meetings
3	Ministry of Transport	Responsible for the provision and maintenance of transport infrastructure including road networks used to transport personnel and equipment to the Project Area.	Formal letters / formal meetings
<b><i>Regional Government Representatives</i></b>			
4	Khokimiyat of Navoi Region	Regional elected representative of the Navoi Region, responsible for acting on behalf of its citizens for the sustainable development of the region. Specific interest areas are expected to include assisting the resolution of grievances and the management of local employment opportunities.	Formal letters / formal meetings
5	Investment Department of Navoi Region Khokimiyat	Responsible for supporting inward investment into the country. Their specific focus is expected to be the successful completion of the Project.	Formal letters / formal meetings
6	Government representative from Tamdi District	District elected representative of the district, responsible for acting on behalf of its citizens for the sustainable development of the district. Specific focus areas are expected to be grievance management, land-related impacts, local employment opportunities, and community development benefits implemented by the Company.	Formal letters / formal meetings



No.	Name of Stakeholder / Entity	Profile / Area of interest	Preferred means of communication
8	Government representative from Zarafshan City	City elected representative of the district, responsible for acting on behalf of its citizens for the sustainable development of the district. Specific focus areas are expected to be grievance management, land-related impacts, local employment opportunities, and community development benefits implemented by the Company.	Formal letters / formal meetings
<b>Other Local and District Authorities</b>			
9	Khokimiyat of Zarafshan City.	Governor of Zarafshan City representing the interests of its residents. Their specific focus is likely to include grievance management, land-related impacts, local employment opportunities, and community development benefits implemented by The Company.	Formal letters / formal meetings
10	Cadastral department of Zarafshan City.	Responsible for the preparation and maintenance of cadastral maps in Zarafshan City. Their specific focus is likely to be adjustment of any cadastral maps required.	Formal letters / formal meetings
11	Zarafshan City department of State Committee for Nature Protection (SNCP).	Responsible for the protection of nature within the Project Area and wider region. Their specific focus is likely to include the protection of birds from collisions with wind turbine blades.	Formal letters / formal meetings
12	Zarafshan City geology and mineral resources.	Responsible for the exploration of minerals within the Project Area, including various linear excavations that have been historically dug. These are present across the Project Area and some may need to be filled-in during construction to maintain worker and community health and safety.	Formal letters / formal meetings
13	Zarafshan City Electrical Networks.	Responsible for the generation and distribution of electricity within Zarafshan City. Their specific focus is likely to be the future use of the renewable energy, once this is connected to the national grid network.	Formal letters / formal meetings

No.	Name of Stakeholder / Entity	Profile / Area of interest	Preferred means of communication
14	Zarafshan airport administration.	Responsible for the management of Zarafshan airport. Their specific focus is likely to be the potential for the wind farm to interfere with aviation, and the increased risk of collision between a wind turbine and an aircraft in distress.	Formal letters / formal meetings
15	Khokimiyat of Tamdy district.	Governor of Tamdy District representing the interests of its residents. Their specific focus is likely to include grievance management, land-related impacts, local employment opportunities, and community development benefits implemented by Masdar.	Formal letters / formal meetings
16	Cadastral department of Tamdy district.	Responsible for the preparation and maintenance of cadastral maps in Tamdy District. Their specific focus is likely to be adjustment of any cadastral maps required.	Formal letters / formal meetings
19	The Committee for the Development of Sericulture and Karakul Breeding	Responsible for leased land in the Project Area to Darxan-2019 Cluster as of 21 October 2020. The Cluster is obliged to sublease the land to the farmers of the Project Area. NOTE: Subleasing agreements are signed with the same farmers without change in the size of the area. It is this stakeholder that will need to be involved where Sub-Lease Agreements with affected farmers need to be modified.	Formal letters / formal meetings
20	Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat (NGMC)	Responsibility for the maintenance and protection of old mines. Their focus will include the use of mines to provide enhanced and protected habitat for bats in the Project Area.	Formal letters / formal meetings
<b><i>National and International Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)</i></b>			
21	Birdlife International (BLI) (UK)	International partnership for nature conservation. BLI use bird science and collect and analyse data from around the world to implement the most effective and innovative conservation measures possible. BLI are the official scientific source of information on birds for the IUCN Red List.	MS Team conference call

No.	Name of Stakeholder / Entity	Profile / Area of interest	Preferred means of communication
22	The Uzbekistan Society for the Protection of Birds	National organisation involved in the protection of nature within the Project Area and wider region. Their specific focus is likely to include the protection of birds from collisions with wind turbine blades.	Formal letters / formal meetings
23	National Institute of Zoology under Academy of Science	National zoological and scientific research institute. Their specific focus is likely to include the potential impacts of a wind farm project on local flora and fauna.	Formal letters / formal meetings
24	NGO Working Group on Climate Change	National organisation involved in the promotion of renewable energy and other activities to combat the risk from climate change. Their specific focus is expected to be the successful completion of the Project in a sustainable manner which protects nature and people.	Formal letters / formal meetings
25	NGO 'Society of Disabled People' (Kanimekh, Navoi region)	National organisation involved in raising awareness of the need of disabled people and promoting opportunities for disabled people to become part of the economic workforce, playing a meaningful role in society. Their specific focus is expected to be the potential for disabled people to become part of the workforce.	Formal letters / formal meetings
26	Youth Centre NGO "Timaris" (Kanimekh, Navoi region)	National organisation involved in providing opportunities for young people. Their specific focus is expected to be the potential for young people to become part of the workforce.	Formal letters / formal meetings
<b>Communities and Community Leaders</b>			
27	Zarafshan City and people in the smaller villages: Muruntov, Tomdibulak, Yangi Tomdi, Rokhat,	Local residents are likely to be interested in the Project from local employment, training and skill development opportunities, local procurement opportunities, land-related impacts arising from the Project and the need to adjust some Sub-Lease	Public meetings Public notices using hard media (posters)

No.	Name of Stakeholder / Entity	Profile / Area of interest	Preferred means of communication
	<p>Kazbek bi, Jingildy, Azhyrykti, Kynyr.</p> <p>This includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local residents (generally);</li> <li>• Women and vulnerable people;</li> <li>• Young people;</li> <li>• People from local educational and healthcare facilities; and</li> <li>• Farmers, herders and their household (including female in the household) who have Sub-Lease Agreements within the Project Area or use the project Area informally for grazing and other purposes.</li> </ul>	<p>Agreements, changes in local land access arrangements and the permanent loss of small areas of land, increased community health and safety risk from more frequency road movements (and use of large trucks), local perceptions of sources of health impacts from the presence of the wind turbine, and the need to provide timely and accurate information so that local people are informed and can meaningful participate in stakeholder consultation activities, and have the ability to raise a grievance should they wish to do so.</p>	<p>and social media (telegram plus others).</p> <p>Focus group discussions.</p> <p>Formal meetings.</p>

## Appendix M Future Stakeholder Engagement Activities

**Table M-1: Stakeholder Engagement Activities - Disclosure of the Draft LRP and Final ESIA**

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To meaningfully disclose the content of the Draft LRP and Final ESIA and obtain feedback on various items (covered below) to prepare a final LRP.</li> <li>• To provide an update on the Project (construction start date, status of the LRP, etc.) to stakeholders and respond to any queries raised.</li> <li>• To discuss the cut-off date for herders stated in the LRP.</li> <li>• To disclose the LRP's eligibility and entitlement matrix, and resettlement principles, including those associated with potential impacts to women and vulnerable people.</li> <li>• To inform people that additional support can be provided to vulnerable groups during implementation of the LRP.</li> <li>• To discuss how livelihood restoration measures included in the draft LRP shall be implemented in the future, to obtain more information on who (i.e. which local companies) can be used to provide equipment, materials and other support identified (veterinary training, etc.).</li> <li>• To discuss with the New Committee how affected farmers' Sub-Lease Agreements and rental payments adjusted.</li> <li>• To request support from the New Committee (and potentially other stakeholders) to identify alternative land that can be offered to affected farmers losing part of their Sub-Lease Land Agreements.</li> <li>• To inform stakeholders of the future establishment of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee, discuss how this should function, clarify membership and frequency of meetings, the location of meetings, provision of transport, and other practical matters.</li> <li>• To raise awareness of the Project's grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>	CLM supported by the CLO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uzbekistan Government Ministries: formal letter</li> <li>• Regional Government Representatives: formal letter</li> <li>• Other Local and District Authorities: formal letter</li> <li>• New Committee: formal letter</li> </ul> <p>Communities and Community Leaders: series of public meetings (for ESIA only) + small group discussions with affected farmer and herder households + targeted engagements to women of affected households and residents.</p> <p>For the LRP a series of small group discussions with affected farmers and herder households + targeted engagements to women of affected households and residents.</p> <p>The Telegram app will also be used to provide accurate information to local people and raise awareness of when local meetings are taking place giving at least 1 weeks' notice. Where mobile coverage is absent then The Company's CLOs will be used.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal letters (Uzbek) to provide a high-level summary of the current status of the Project and LRP.</li> <li>• Grievance Mechanism Leaflet (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian).</li> <li>• Non-Technical Summary of the LRP and Final ESIA (hard copy and a link to a PDF electronic copy) in Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian.</li> <li>• Topic-specific posters (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian) on the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project design and schedule;</li> <li>○ Eligibility and entitlement matrix.</li> <li>○ Livelihood restoration measures;</li> <li>○ Composition, function and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the Project's Community Development Plan;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>

**Table M-2: Stakeholder Engagement Activities - Prior to the start of construction**

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
1	<p>To inform stakeholders (including local residents) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The start of construction activities, locations of worker accommodation, land access restrictions in the Project Area at Project facilities such as the substation, construction schedule of activities.</li> <li>Community health and safety risks and steps taken to address them, including a public awareness campaign on safety risks from road transport, presence of construction works and excavations, the use of mobile machinery, etc.</li> <li>The formation of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and its objectives and current activities to</li> </ul>	CLM supported by the CLO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uzbekistan Government Ministries: formal letter.</li> <li>Regional Government Representatives: formal letter.</li> <li>Other Local and District Authorities: formal letter.</li> <li>Communities and Community Leaders: series of public meetings plus targeted engagements to female local residents in Zarafshan City and also in each smaller village, including specific sessions in schools across all of the smaller villages and other activities as necessary if girls are not regularly attending schools.</li> <li>Relevant NGOs and civil society organisations: formal letter.</li> <li>Farmers and herders in the Project Area: individual meetings with each household, plus targeted sessions with women from affected households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal letters to provide a summary of the start of construction and key activities, and grievance mechanism contact details (in Uzbek)</li> <li>ESIA NTS and accompanying disclosure materials on the ESMMP content.</li> <li>Topic-specific posters (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian) on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project design and construction schedule;</li> <li>Local recruitment opportunities and application process;</li> <li>Composition, function and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the Project’s Community Development Plan;</li> <li>Sources of key community health and safety risks, including COVID-19, road safety, excavations, etc.;</li> <li>Influx management and monitoring measures;</li> <li>Worker accommodation and controls on the non-local workforce;</li> <li>Controls on the use of security personnel;</li> <li>Grievance mechanism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Outline of the Community Development Plan (this will need to</li> </ul>

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
	<p>implement the Community Development Plan (to be established 3 months prior to the start of construction).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local employment opportunities, details of how to apply for a position and the types of support provided to assist and encourage local people to apply (including vulnerable people and women).</li> <li>• Local procurement opportunities that could be available to local and regional businesses, including women-owned businesses or those with a high female workforce.</li> <li>• Controls on the use of a non-local, incoming workforce including a Worker Code of Conduct.</li> <li>• Potential risks of influx, and how influx-related impacts are to be monitored and controlled.</li> <li>• The presence of security personnel and the steps taken to ensure their good behaviour towards local people.</li> <li>• The Project's grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>		<p>The Telegram app will also be used to provide accurate information to local people and raise awareness of when local meetings are taking place giving at least 1 weeks' notice. Where the Telegram app (or other social media tools) are not available, information about the future meetings which are to be conducted will be passed verbally to residents using community leaders.</p>	<p>be in-preparation so that it is ready before the start of construction works).</p>
2	<p>Owners of existing OHLs with the aim of extending the area of marked OHLs as part of a mitigation strategy to</p>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<p>JSC National Electric Grid Uzbekistan.</p>	<p>Formal letter and summary of the OHL route options (in Uzbek).</p>



No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
	avoid/minimise bird collisions with OHL wires.			

**Table M-3: Stakeholder Engagement Activities - During construction**

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
1	<p>To inform stakeholders (including local residents) of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The current progress of construction activities, details of where site-specific activities are taking place, and where land access restrictions remain in place.</li> <li>• The activity of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the implementation of the Community Development Plan.</li> <li>• Local employment opportunities, details of how to apply for a position and the types of support to be provided to assist local people (including disabled and females) to apply.</li> <li>• Local procurement opportunities that could be available to local businesses.</li> <li>• Controls on community health and safety risks and impacts and steps taken to address them, to include a public awareness campaign from the increased community health and safety risk from road transport, and hazards associated with construction works (excavations, use of mobile machinery, etc.);</li> <li>• Controls on the use of a non-local, incoming workforce including a Worker Code of Conduct.</li> <li>• Potential risks of influx, and how influx-related impacts are to be monitored and controlled.</li> <li>• The Project’s grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uzbekistan Government Ministries: formal update letter every 6 months.</li> <li>• Regional Government Representatives: formal update letter every 6 months.</li> <li>• Other Local and District Authorities: formal update letter every 6 months.</li> <li>• Communities and Community Leaders: series of public meetings + targeted engagements to female local residents in Zarafshan City and also in each smaller village (see Section 2 of this SEP for list) – every 3 months.</li> <li>• Meetings with local community leaders every 3 months in the smaller villages (refer to Section 2.0). Open community meetings including focus group discussions with women every 3 months during the first year, every 6 months thereafter.</li> <li>• Farmers and herders in the Project Area: individual meetings with each</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal update letters to provide a high-level summary of the start of construction and key activities, and grievance mechanism contact details (in Uzbek) every 6 months</li> <li>• Topic-specific posters (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian) on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project design and construction schedule;</li> <li>○ Local recruitment opportunities and application process;</li> <li>○ Composition, function and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the Project’s Community Development Plan;</li> <li>○ Sources of key community health and safety risks, including COVID-19, road safety, excavations, etc.;</li> <li>○ Influx management and monitoring measures;</li> <li>○ Worker accommodation and controls on the non-local workforce;</li> <li>○ Controls on the use of security personnel;</li> <li>○ Grievance mechanism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Community Development Plan</li> </ul>

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
			<p>household, plus targeted sessions with women of affected households – every 3 months, until completion of the LRP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Telegram app will also be used to provide accurate information to local people and raise awareness of when local meetings are taking place giving at least 1 weeks' notice.</li> <li>Zarafshan Community Development Committee regular meetings</li> </ul>	
2	<p>Formal meeting of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee to monitor the ongoing progress of the LRP. Topics will include current status of construction and land access restrictions, grievances raised, Sub-Lease Agreements modified by the New Committee, status of livelihood restoration measures being provided to displaced persons, results of ongoing monitoring and evaluation activities, and other topics</p>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<p>Zarafshan Community Development Committee: formal meeting every 2 months during construction.</p>	<p>Summary of the LRP (Uzbek and English). Summary of livelihood restoration measures and community development projects that are ongoing (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian).</p>

**Table M-4: Stakeholder Engagement Activities - Prior to the start of operations**

No.	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure tools to be used
1	<p>To inform stakeholders and local people of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The start of the operational stage and the generation of renewable energy.</li> <li>• The fact that the wind farm will provide electricity into the national grid and not provide individual connections.</li> <li>• Sources of community health and safety risks during operations including shadow flicker, noise, ice throw, catastrophic failure of a wind turbine blade and the steps to avoid exposure of risk.</li> <li>• The Project’s Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.</li> <li>• The Project’s grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>	CLM supported by the CLO.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uzbekistan Government Ministries: formal update letter 2 months before start of operations.</li> <li>• Regional Government Representatives: formal update letter 2 months before start of operations.</li> <li>• Other Local and District Authorities: formal update letter 2 months before start of operations.</li> <li>• Farmers and herders in the Project Area: Individual engagements plus a targeted session with women in affected households 2 months before start of operations.</li> <li>• Communities and Community Leaders: series of public meetings plus targeted engagements to female local residents in Zarafshan City and also in each smaller village, including specific sessions in schools across all of the smaller villages and other activities as necessary if girls are not attending schools – 2 months before start of operations.</li> <li>• The Telegram app will be used to provide accurate information to local people.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formal update letters to provide a high-level summary of the start of operation and key activities, and grievance mechanism contact details (in Uzbek)</li> <li>• Topic-specific posters in both Uzbek and Kazakh and Russian on the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Project design and input of electricity into the national grid.</li> <li>○ Composition, function and ongoing activities of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the Project’s Community Development Plan;</li> <li>○ Sources of key community health and safety risks, including shadow flicker, noise, ice throw and catastrophic failure, and steps taken to avoid exposure.</li> <li>○ Grievance mechanism.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Table M-5: Stakeholder Engagement Activities - During operations**

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
1	<p>To remind stakeholders and local people of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Potential impacts during operations (shadow flicker, noise, ice throw, catastrophic failure of a wind turbine blade, etc.).</li> <li>The activity of the Zarafshan Community Development Committee and the implementation of the Community Development Plan.</li> <li>The Project’s Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.</li> <li>The Project’s grievance mechanism.</li> </ul>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uzbekistan Government Ministries: formal update letter every 12 months.</li> <li>Regional Government Representatives: formal update letter every 12 months.</li> <li>Other Local and District Authorities: formal update letter every 12 months.</li> <li>Communities and Community Leaders: series of public meetings plus targeted engagements to female local residents in Zarafshan City and also in each smaller village, including specific sessions in schools across all of the smaller villages and other activities as necessary if girls are not attending schools (every 12 months for first five years then reviewed).</li> <li>The Telegram app will be used to provide accurate information to local people associated with community health and safety risks during operations (issue a reminder before and during winter months).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Formal update letters to provide a high-level summary of the start of construction and key activities, and grievance mechanism contact details (in Uzbek) every 12 months</li> <li>Topic-specific posters in both Uzbek and Kazakh and Russian on the following:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sources of key community health (shadow flicker, noise, ice throw, and catastrophic failure of a turbine).</li> <li>Grievance mechanism.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Annual Environmental and Social Performance Report (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian) and summaries of this, so that information can be easily released.</li> </ul>

No	Objectives of the Engagement	Party Responsible	Stakeholders: Engagement Strategy	Disclosure Tools to be Used
2	<p>To provide stakeholders and local people with information associated with the Project, its progress during operations, remind people of key sources of community health and safety risk, and the overall E&amp;S performance of the Project. The content will include local employment, local procurement, ecology surveys, waste management, training, workforce management measures, water consumption, road traffic movements and management measures.</p>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uzbekistan Government Ministries: copy of report.</li> <li>Regional Government Representatives: copy of report.</li> <li>Other Local and District Authorities: copy of report.</li> <li>Communities and Community Leaders: copy of report.</li> <li>The Telegram app will be used to provide a short summary of the report and provide weblinks where online copies are available.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Annual Environmental and Social Performance Report (Uzbek, Kazakh and Russian).</li> </ul>
3	<p>To discuss possible enhancement measures for bats in the region as part of Biodiversity Management Plan covering:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installation of an iron grid (with a lock) with large gaps at the entrance of the mining gallery in the Project Area to completely fence off the mining gallery from visitors and help to preserve the habitat of bats should they use this in the future.</li> </ul> <p>The importance of preserving mine galleries and shafts as key roots for the bat and promote the installation of iron grids at the entrances.</p>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinate (NGMC): formal letter followed by a formal meeting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Official meetings and formal minutes of meetings.</li> </ul>
4	<p>To steer the implementation of the Community Development Plan.</p>	<p>CLM supported by the CLO.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Zarafshan Community Development Committee regular meetings (possibly annually during operation).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community Development Plan</li> </ul>

## Appendix N Summary of LRP Disclosure Consultations

**Table N-1: Summary of Meetings held during LRP Disclosure (28 February 2022 – 01 March 2022)**

No.	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
1	Zarafshan Khokim and Deputy Khokim	11 Feb	28 Feb	Face to Face in the local administration premises	2	Zarafshan	<p>The team informed about the purpose of the meeting, shared disclosure documents.</p> <p>Khokim expressed his support to the project. The administration is ready to provide support in the work of the Project Committee. Khokim can suggest a candidate from Zarafshan Khkimiyat and Makhallas to be included into the Committee. Khokim mentioned that land allocation process should also start; the required process should be initiated by Masdar. Since the land belongs to Tomdy district, Tomdy Khokimiyat and Cluster should be involved in the land allocation process</p>
2	Farmers 3,10,5,8 *Farmer 6 phoned to the Farmer 5 and asked to represent him as he is not able to participate at the consultations. He confirmed that he has received all information and agreeable to proposed measures	12 Feb (by phone 15 Feb in person)	28 Feb	Face to Face in the local administration premises	3	Zarafshan	<p>The Farmers were shared with the materials. All confirmed that they got the information earlier and got acquainted with matrix and information on compensation. All confirmed that they are agreeable to the proposed process. They voiced that there is no big disturbance since the area to be used by the project is small in comparison to the pastureland.</p> <p>All farmers requested support in drilling the well. They stressed that it's a crucial need and if the project would like to support the farmers this is the most urgent need.</p> <p>Questions raised:</p> <p>Farmer 3, 4. Since his land has one of the biggest number of Turbines how the construction process will be arranged. Will it start in the whole area and make a big disturbance? The process of the construction was explained that first the roads are constructed and then the turbines to be constructed one by one no</p>



No.	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
							<p>all in one start</p> <p>Will the farmer and herders have excess to the area of the construction, if they need to pass by the area? This question is received and noted.</p> <p>Farmer 3,10. Requested to get coordinates of the turbines on his area as he wants to start the construction of the shelter in March. He is planning to bring the herd to the area in spring. The herder with a family will stay in the area.</p> <p>All farmer asked if the project could support with electricity (PV panels) for basic needs.</p> <p>Farmers 8 and 3/10 have construction companies and they are keen to participate as local subcontractors in the construction process.</p> <p>The job opportunities provided in the support measures are also helpful where from will water be taken during the construction of the wind farms. It was responded that water will be brought in the tanks.</p> <p>Can the cattle, caws, horses damage the turbine? It was responded that it's a wide and strong construction.</p> <p>Do cameras would be installed on the turbines to monitor the area? The question was noted.</p>
3	Wives of Farmers 5,8	12 Feb (via farmers)	28 Feb	Face to Face in the local administration premises	2	Zarafshan	<p>The women are well informed of the project. The wife of Farmer 8 said that she has seen the post about the meeting with Deputy Khokim of Zarafshan in the local Telegram Channel. She is a medical worker and when her husband informed her about the project, she searched the information on the internet about the impact of technology on the health of people and animals. She was happy to learn that there is no risk to the health, and it's considered green</p>

No.	Stakeholder category (farmer, government representatives, etc.)	Date of the notification	Date of the engagement	Format of the engagement	Number of people (male / female)	Location	Notes
							technology. The women are happy with project and have no objections.
4	Herders of Farmers 5,7,9  Herder of Farmer 9 2 Herder (both new) of Farmer 5 2 sons of Farmer 7 (The herder refused to come as he was not feeling well)	12 Feb. (by phone) 15 Feb in person)	28 Feb	Face to Face in the project area, shelter of Farmer 5	5 (male)	Zarafshan	The herders were briefed about the project, positive sides as well negative sides such as noise and shadow flicker effect. The herders were shared with material and grievance mechanism. One herder raised concern that if there will big pits during the construction process the sheep can fall in. The response was that the construction area will be fenced, and safety measures observed during construction.
5	Tamdy and Khokim deputy Khokim	12 Feb (by phone) 15 Feb in person)	28 Feb	Face to Face in Tamdy administration premises	2 (male)	Tamdy	The team informed about the purpose of the meeting, shared disclosure documents.  Khokim expressed his support to the project. The administration is ready to provide support to the work of the Project Committee and land allocation process. Khokim asked the question about social projects and budget that are described in Committee leaflet. He pointed out that there are a number of social projects, like playground for kids, kindergarten etc. that would benefit the communities in Tamdy. The question/ comment was noted.

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

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							<p>understand the turbines locations in the area he requests to the company to walk through and show exact locations of the turbines.</p> <p>The farmer informed that he has returned to the area and has 5 herders in the area right now:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gabit (stays with his wife in the area). The kids are in Rohat</li> <li>2. Uteu from Tamdybulak</li> <li>3. Maksad from Uchkuduk</li> <li>4 Kenja from Aktarik</li> <li>5. Kenja from Kyzilkuduk</li> </ol> <p>The farmer said that he is interested to get an alternative land. The option was clarified with Darkhan cluster earlier and the farmer has been informed that the cluster is ready to look into each specific case and can offer an alternative land options depending on the availability of pasture lands in the reserves. The farmer confirmed that he has understood the process and have no questions so far.</p>
11	Farmer 7	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face with Farmer	1 male	Project area	The Farmer informed that by this time he knows the project well. He has got the materials and agreeable to the proposed measures. The Farmer raised the issue of drilling several wells for joint use (from 30 meters) for livestock and agricultural needs and if support with water is provided, it would benefit the farmers of the whole area.
12	Representative of Farmer 1	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face with Farmer	1 male	By phone	The Farmer informed over the phone that he is not in Zarafshan and is not able to come. However, he has confirmed that he has got the materials and

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				representative On the phone with Farmer			agreeable to the proposed measures. The Farmer's representative came to the meeting, he said that they are well informed about the project. Have no objections. Even though the farmer's area is not affected by the project if any support will be delivered with shelter insulation and construction materials, he would appreciate that.
13	Wife of Farmer 1	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 female	By phone	By phone. The woman recalled the previous communication. She is well informed about the project. She appreciated attention of the project.
14	Wife of Farmer 7	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 female	By phone	The person engaged with had no comment to make.
15	Farmer 9	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 male	By phone	By phone. The farmer was not able to come to the meeting as it is lambing period. However, he confirmed that he has received all information and has no questions/objection.
16	Farmer 2	28 Feb	01 March	By phone	1 male	By phone	By phone. The was not able to come to the meeting as he is herding in the area himself. However, he confirmed on the phone that he has received all information and has no questions/objection. Water and construction materials are essential for the farmers.
17	Darkhan Cluster 2019	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the Darkhan Cluster Premises in Khokimekh	1 (male)	Khokimekh	Farmers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 10 belong to the cluster. All farmers have sublease agreement signed, except for farmer 6. (The numbers in the total area of each Farm vary a bit with the numbers provided in the land intake table. The number should be counterchecked.) The representative endorsed the LRP document

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18	Tomdi Korakolchilik Cluster	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the Darkhan Cluster Premises in Gijduvan	2 (male and female)	Gijduvan	<p>Farmers 8,9 belong to the cluster. The sublease agreements have not been signed yet. Farmer 8 needs to sign the sublease agreement with cluster to be able to renew and adjust the sublease agreement and get compensated.</p> <p>The cluster representatives were briefed about the project, LRP document. The representative endorsed the LRP document. The cluster representative requested to be included in the committee panel.</p>
19	leaders of (Makhalla Yangi Zarafshan, Alisher Navoi, Muruntov)	28 Feb	01 March	Face to Face in the Zarafshan Khokimiyat premises	1 male	Khokimiyat	<p>The person did not have any comments and was already informed about the Project. He did not object to the Project.</p>