

Gijduvon 300 MW Wind Farm Uzbekistan

Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
Volume 1 - Non-Technical Summary



September 2025

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5Cs PROJECT DIRECTOR	Ken Wade

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CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	The Project	1
1.2	Background and Rationale	2
1.2.1	National EIA	2
1.2.2	Lenders' ESIA	2
1.3	Key Project Information	3
2	PROJECT SUMMARY	4
2.1	Project Location	4
2.2	Project Description Summary	4
2.2.1	Facilities to be shared between the Project & Bash 500MW	6
2.3	Project Construction	7
2.4	Project Operations	8
2.5	Project Milestones	8
2.6	Project Decommissioning	8
2.7	Project Alternatives	9
2.7.1	No Project Option	9
2.7.2	Alternative Project Sites	9
2.7.3	Project Technology	9
2.7.4	Project Layout	9
3	OVERVIEW OF LAND USE AND SITE CONDITIONS	14
3.1	Land Ownership	14
3.1.1	Project Land Requirements	15
3.2	Land Lease	15
3.3	Land Use and Local Receptors	16
3.3.1	Grazing	16
3.3.2	Fish Farming	17
3.3.3	Farming	17
4	SUMMARY OF MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS AND APPLICABLE MITIGATION MEASURES	18
4.1	Terrestrial Ecology	18
4.1.1	Baseline	18
4.1.2	Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	20
4.2	Ambient Air Quality	21
4.2.1	Baseline	21
4.2.2	Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures	21
4.3	Noise and Vibration	22
4.3.1	Baseline	22
4.3.2	Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures	22
4.4	Shadow Flicker	23
4.4.1	Baseline	23
4.4.2	Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	23
4.5	Soil, Geology, Groundwater and Surface Water	23
4.5.1	Baseline	23

4.5.2	Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	24
4.6	Traffic and Transportation Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	24
4.7	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage	25
4.7.1	Baseline	25
4.7.2	Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	25
4.8	Landscape and Visual Amenity Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	25
4.9	Socio-Economics Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	26
4.10	Solid Waste and Wastewater Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	27
4.11	Community, Health, Safety and Security Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	27
4.12	Labour & Working Conditions Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures	28
4.13	Climate Change Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures	28
4.14	Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures	29
4.15	Decommissioning Impacts and Mitigation Measures	29
5	ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING	31
5.1	Independent Auditing and Monitoring	31
6	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT	32
6.1	Grievance Redress Mechanism	32
7	RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN	34
APPENDIX A – PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION		35

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
5 Capitals	5 Capitals Environmental & Management Consultancy
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
CESMP	Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan
CH	Critical Habitat Assessment
CRM	Collision Risk Model
EPC	Procurement and Construction
ESAP	Environmental & Social Action Plan
ESIA	Environmental & Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental & Social Management Plan
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
GBVH	Gender Based Violence & Harassment
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LILO	Line in Line out
NH	Natural Habitat
NNL	No Net Loss
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OESMP	Operation Environmental and Social Management Plan
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PD	Presidential Decree
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEA/SH	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UzRDB	Red Data Book of Uzbekistan
WTG	Wind Turbine Generators

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Project

In 2018, Uzbekistan ratified the Paris Agreement and committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions per unit of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 10% of the 2010 level by 2030. The country's "Green Economy" strategy for 2019-2030 outlines ambitious goals, including increasing the share of renewable energy sources in total electricity generation to over 25% by 2030. Additionally, Uzbekistan aims to double its energy efficiency, decrease the carbon intensity of its GDP, and ensure universal access to modern, affordable, and reliable energy across all sectors (IEA, ND)¹.

As part of the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy, ACWA Power has signed an implementation agreement with the Ministry of Energy in Uzbekistan for developing, building and operating 300MW wind farm in Gijduvon. ACWA Power has since established a Project Company 'ACWA Power Gijduvon Wind FE LLC'. The Project Company has entered into a 25-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with JSC 'National Electric Grids of Uzbekistan', which is based on the ultimate operations of the Project.

The Project includes the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the Wind Farm including the Wind Farm electrical substation. In addition, it will also include development, financing, construction and transfer of Purchase Electrical Facilities for the Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL) Line in Line out (LILLO) connection with Bash-Karakul OHTL.

JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan will be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the PEF following transfer from ACWA Power and the development, financing, construction, operation and maintenance of the OHTL upstream from the PEF.

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by ACWA Power to undertake the independent Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) processes, as well as certain other environmental & social related scope, the main volume of which is this document herein.

This Non-Technical Summary (NTS) of the ESIA provides a description of the Project and the anticipated impacts (both positive and negative) associated with its construction, commissioning, operation and decommissioning phases. It also describes the design process

¹ IEA, ND. Uzbekistan energy profile, Sustainable development, Renewable energy. Retrieved from: <https://www.iea.org/reports/uzbekistan-energy-profile/sustainable-development>

taken to prevent impacts and the mitigation and management measures identified to minimise or manage negative impacts and where possible to enhance beneficial impacts.

The NTS has been prepared for the potential financing of the Project by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB). The Project will comply with the ADB Environmental and Social Safeguards, AIIB's Environmental and Social Standards, the Equator Principles and IFC's Performance Standards, the latter being applied by ACWA Power on all their projects. Such requirements comprise the disclosure of the Project's environmental and social documentation for consultation with relevant stakeholders and those people that might be affected by the project. The public disclosure period for ADB commenced in May 2025 and will extend for 120 days while the disclosure for AIIB will be for a period of 60 days from September 2025.

1.2 Background and Rationale

1.2.1 National EIA

5 Capitals has appointed a local consultant Juru Ltd (Juru), based in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, to undertake the baseline surveys, consultations, and preparation of the project specific Stage I EIA Preliminary Statement of the Environmental Impact.

The Stage I EIA was submitted to the Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change (MEEPCC) of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the 1st of July 2024 by Juru. This was reviewed by the State Environmental Expertise Center and the positive conclusion was received on the 24th of July allowing for project construction works to commence. As such, the Project is not required to prepare a Stage II "Statement for Environmental Impact". However, a Stage III 'Statement on Environmental Consequence' is required to be submitted, and approved, prior to commencement of project operations.

1.2.2 Lenders' ESIA

An *Environmental and Social Scoping Report* was completed in April 2024, which identified the likely risks and impacts of the project, and provided the terms of reference for the ESIA, including consultations and the scope and methods for baseline surveys, laboratory analyses and modelling that will be used to determine the impacts and establish the required mitigation measures. The ESIA was undertaken in line with lender requirements (as well as Uzbekistan requirements). Since ACWA Power implements the E&S requirements of IFC as a minimum on all its projects, the ESIA has also been prepared in accordance with the IFC Performance Standards and IFC Environment, Health and Safety Guidelines.

The ESIA has been divided into several volumes as follows:

- **Volume 1:** ESIA Non-Technical Summary (This Document);
- **Volume 2:** ESIA Main Text, Tables, Figures and Plates;
- **Volume 3:** ESIA Framework for Environmental & Social Management; and
- **Volume 4:** ESIA Technical Appendices

The Project's Environmental & Social documentation also includes the following:

- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Including Grievance Mechanism; and
- Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

1.3 Key Project Information

Project Title	Gijduvon 300 MW Wind Farm
Project Developer	ACWA Power
Project Company	ACWA Power Gijduvon Wind FE LLC
Off taker	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC Contractor	To be confirmed
O&M Company	NOMAC
Environmental Consultant	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
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Point of Contact	Ken Wade (Director), Ken.wade@5capitals.com

2 PROJECT SUMMARY

2.1 Project Location

The Project is a 300 MW wind farm located in the Gijduvon and Shofirkon districts in the Bukhara region of Uzbekistan. The Project includes the establishment of a collector sub-station, a 1.5 km OHTL with a capacity of 500 kV and internal access road. The wind farm will include a total of 39 Wind Turbine Generators (WTG), which will be sited within an investigation area measuring approximately 12,626 ha. The proposed Project Location is presented in the following figure.

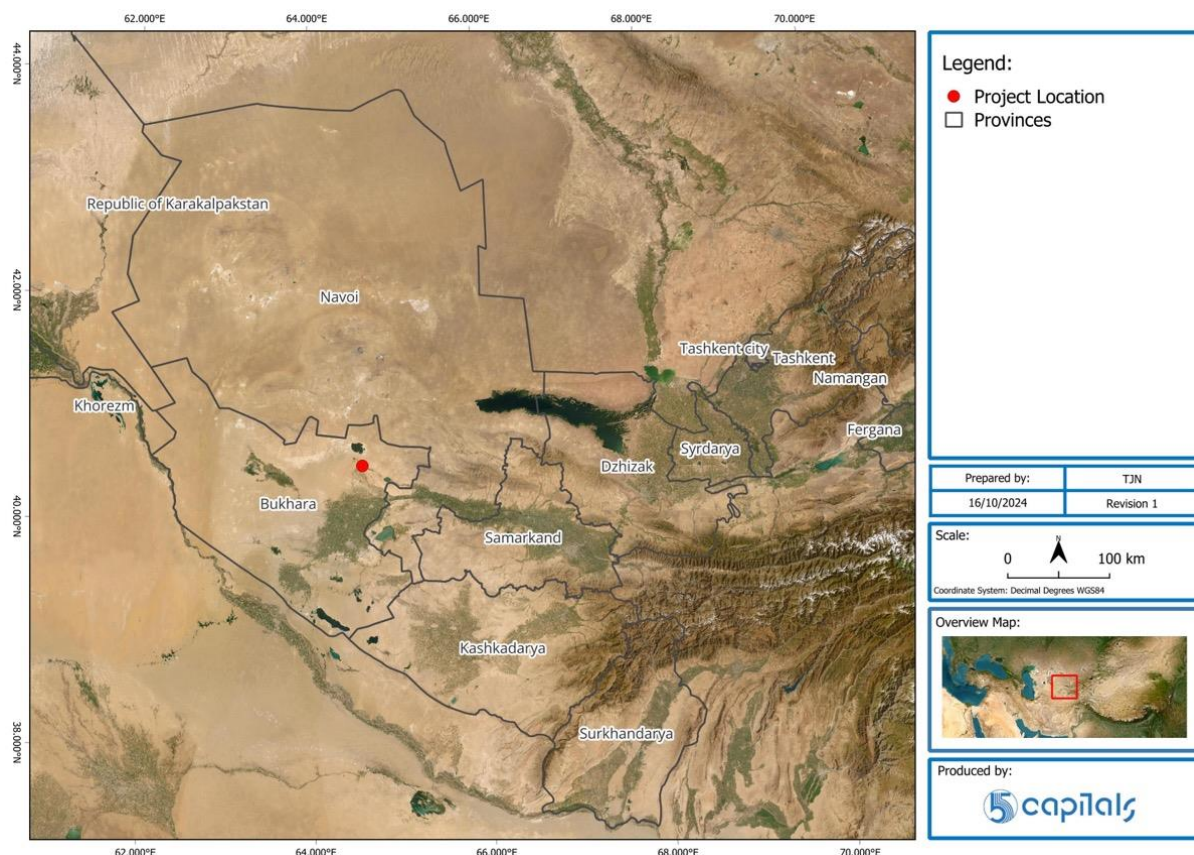


Figure 2-1 Project Location – National Context

2.2 Project Description Summary

The wind farm will consist of 39 WTGs, specifically Sany SI-19580 8 MW turbines. The wind turbine chosen for the Project will have a hub height of 130m and a rotor diameter of 194.17m and adopts variable speed control, variable pitch control and advanced control strategies.

The main Wind Farm components and Project facilities will include:

- Turbine Blades, generator, generator rotor, generator stator, nacelle, brake system, yaw system, tower, converter system, transformer for grid connection.

- An AIS 33/500kV sub-station located at the centre of the proposed WF area.
- OHTL: 1.5km 500kV OHTL line connecting to the Bash 500MW WF – Karakul OHTL.
 - JSC National Electric Networks of Uzbekistan (NEGU) will be responsible for the operations and maintenance of the OHTL following transfer from ACWA Power after construction.
- Internal access roads: The project will include the construction of 49.3km of internal access roads.
- External access road: The Project will connect to the A379 highway through a 43.44 km access road.
 - Approximately 25 km of this road (from the highway to the railway station) is in good condition and is already being used for the Bash 500MW WF.
 - However, approximately 19 km of the road from the railway station to the proposed sub-station will need to be upgraded.
- Ancillary/support facilities: security building, administration building, offices and amenities, warehouse and stores, lighting, security, central control room, etc.

Given that the Project will have a dedicated substation and a short LILO OHTL will be developed for the purpose of the Project and these for the Project will not include any associated facilities.

The proposed Project components are presented in the following figures.

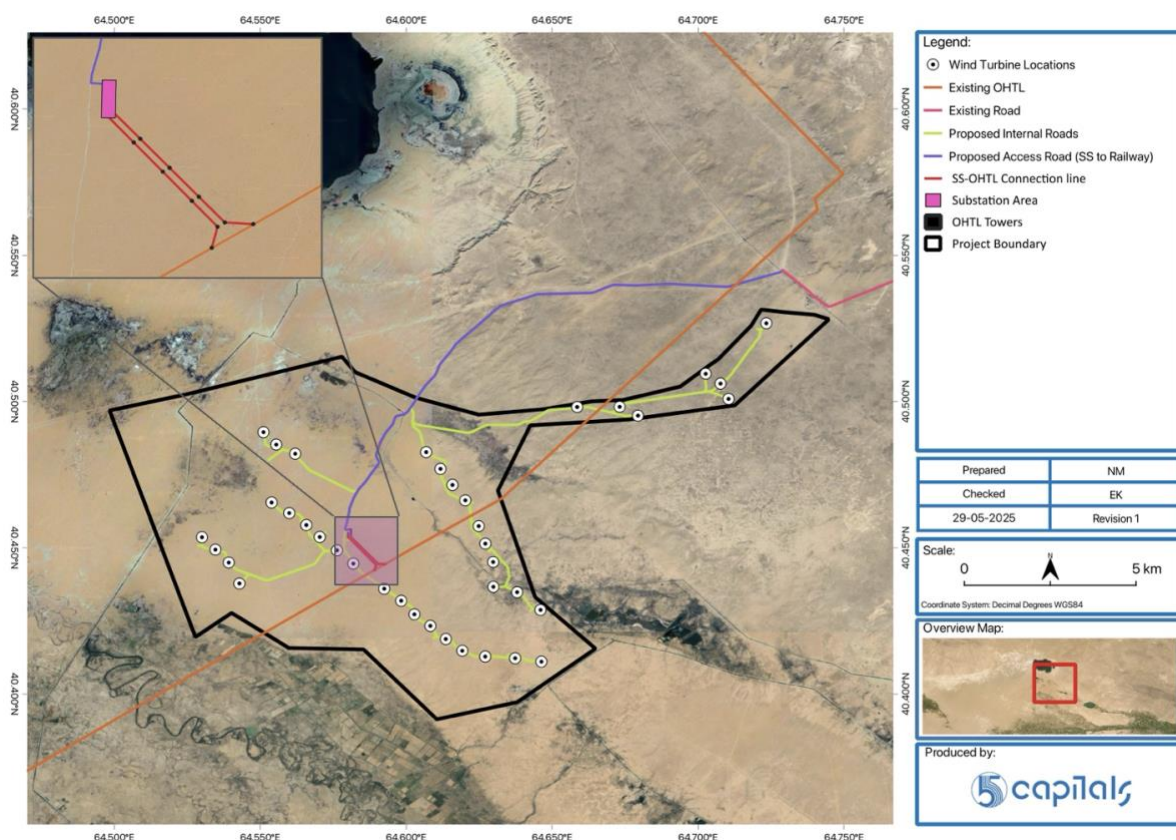


Figure 2-2 Project Components

2.2.1 Facilities to be shared between the Project & Bash 500MW

As mentioned, previously, the proposed Project will include the construction of a 1.5km, 500kV OHTL which will connect to the Bash 500 MW Wind Farm – Karakul 162km, 500kV OHTL.

It is noted that the Bash 500MW WF and the 162km OHTL is also being developed by ACWA Power under the Project Company, FE ACWA Power Bash Wind LLC. The Bash 500MW WF underwent a separate ESIA and RAP process in accordance with the Environmental and Social (E&S) requirements of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the ADB. The approved documents can be accessed via the links provided below

Table 2-1 Bash 500MW WF ESIA Package documents (including the RAP)

ACWA Power	https://acwapower.com/en/projects/bash-wind-ipp/
ADB	https://www.adb.org/projects/56085-001/main
EBRD	https://www.ebrd.com/work-with-us/projects/psd/52772.html

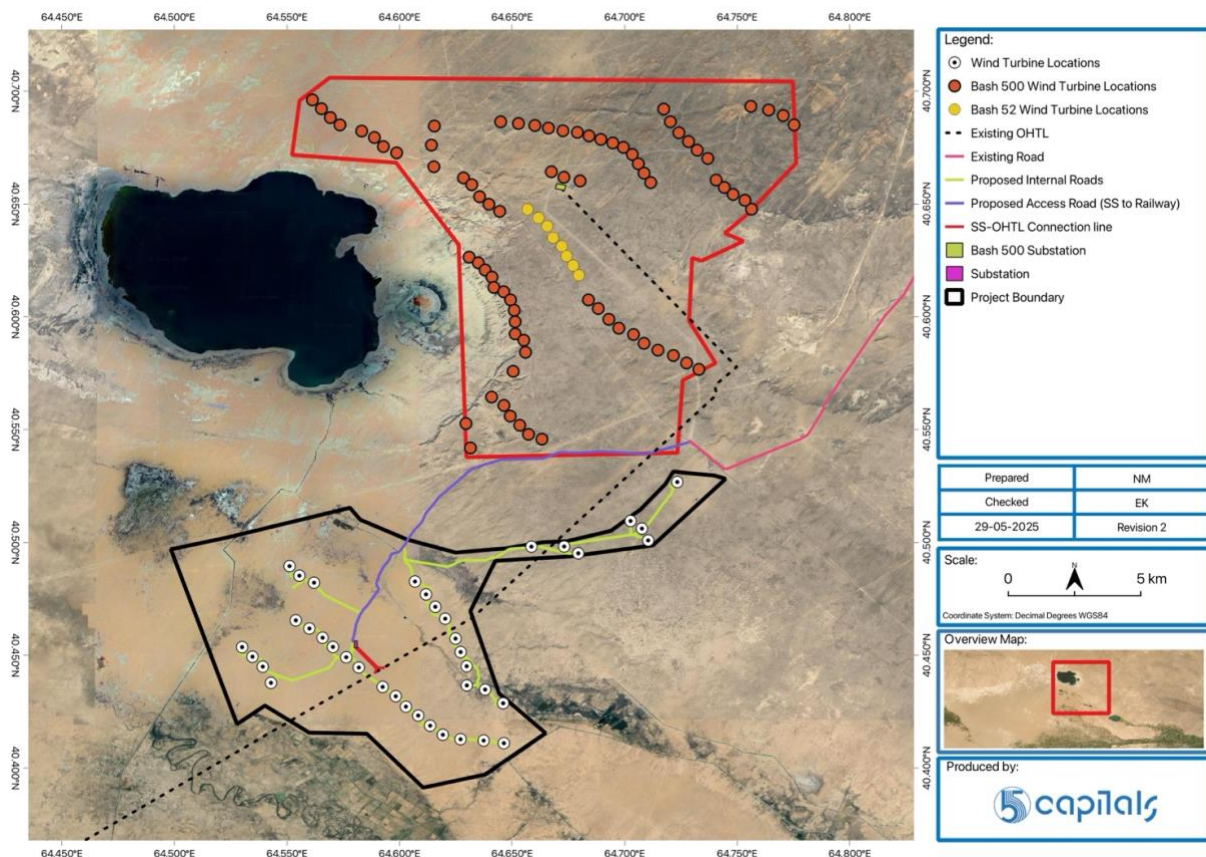


Figure 2-3 Location of the Gijduvon 300MW Project in relation to the Bash 500MW WF & 162km 500kV OHTL

2.3 Project Construction

Construction works will include transportation of wind farm components to the site, site preparation, construction of temporary laydown facilities, land clearance at tower footprint & OHTL right of way, transportation of OHTL components and construction of platforms for pylons/tower, substation, etc.

Requirements for construction workforce are yet to be finalised. At this stage it is understood that about 700-1000 personnel will be involved during peak construction periods. These, about 60% will be employed from within Uzbekistan while the remaining 40% will be recruited from China, Turkey, India and Europe. This will comprise a combination of Project Company, EPC Contractor and sub-contractor staff.

Temporary construction laydown area(s) will be established within the Project site. These areas will be required during the construction phase of the Project for the Wind Farm, the substation, the OHTL and the access road and for the storage of materials by the EPC contractor as well as sub-contractors. All temporary construction working areas and facilities will be located within the Project footprint including the workers accommodation facilities. The workers accommodation will be developed within a 12,690 m² area within the Project site as shown indicatively on the following figure.

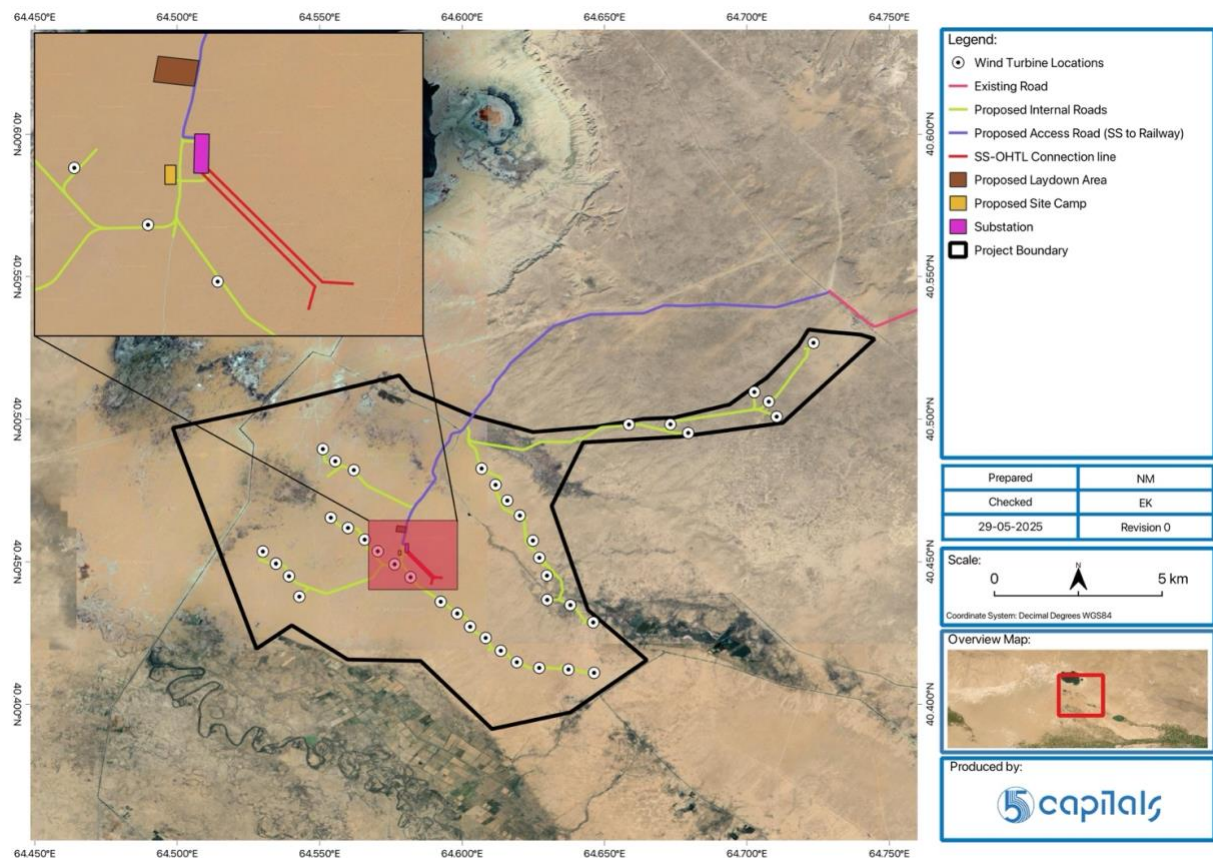


Figure 2-4 Proposed Location of the Site Camp and Laydown Area

2.4 Project Operations

The duration of the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) is 25 years from the Project's Commercial Operation Date. The operations and maintenance activities of the Wind Farm will be undertaken by The First National Operations and Maintenance Company Ltd. (NOMAC), a wholly owned subsidiary of ACWA Power. The operational workforce is expected to include approximately 35-40 personnel for the wind farm. The OHTL will be operated and maintained by NEGU. Dedicated/full-time personnel are not required for this purpose, however, both preventive & corrective maintenance will be undertaken at the OHTL.

2.5 Project Milestones

Based on the details provided by ACWA Power, the project milestones are provided below

Table 2-2 Key Project Milestone/Timeline Dates

MILESTONES	DATE
Signing Project Agreements (PPA; Investment Agreement)	November 2023
Presidential Decrees	March 2024
Land Allotment Orders	Not issued yet
Limited Notice to Proceed (LNTP)	Expected August/September 2025
Full Notice to Proceed (FNTP)	Expected October/November 2025
Obtain Permits for Road Modification Works to Allow for Transportation	July 2025
WTG Installation	Q4 2025
Substation Construction Commencement	Q3 2025
OHTL Design Approval	Q3 2025
OHTL Construction (LILO)	Q4 2025
Commencement of WTG Reliability Tests	Q3 2026
Grid Available for synchronization & full production (Earliest connection date)	Q4 2026
Wind Farm Substation Commissioning Tests Completion	Q3 2026
Interconnection and synchronization at wind farm and grid-level substation are completed (Communication is established & ready for evacuation)	Q3 2026
Early Commercial Operation Date (>10WTG for each site)	Q1 2027
Project Commercial Operation Date	Q2 2027
Project Taking Over	Q3 2027

2.6 Project Decommissioning

Given that the decommissioning phase is not expected for at least 25 years from COD, there are no specific requirements for decommissioning at this time, since future environmental and social regulations have yet to be developed. As such, it is not considered practical to

speculate on future environmental and social conditions including the sensitivity of current or future receptors at this time.

It is proposed that the decommissioning process will be managed via an updated ESIA and ESMS to identify measures for the prevention, avoidance or minimisation of impacts. This will also require a specific Decommissioning Plan. The studies should be undertaken at least 12 months prior to the time of decommissioning to reflect changes in regulations and standards, and requirements for compliance with the expected “circular economy” that is likely to be a condition at that time. This will require maximising the re-use, recovery and recycling of components and materials to provide resource for future use.

It is anticipated that a specific requirement of decommissioning will be to restore habitats lost by the WTG footprints and this will be assessed in the future ESIA and Restoration Plans to identify the critical habitats and rare, endemic or endangered species that will benefit most from the newly restored habitats.

2.7 Project Alternatives

2.7.1 No Project Option

The ‘No Project’ alternative is not regarded as favourable, given the project is set to deliver on economically important objectives for the expansion of the country’s power generation capacity with renewable sources to meet the rising domestic demand for energy. Further, the Project would contribute to national commitments for long-term cutbacks on carbon footprint and the 2030 Energy Strategy.

2.7.2 Alternative Project Sites

According to ACWA Power, it is also understood that the site was selected over other sites due to the wind potential, wind campaign measurements, geological factors, existing infrastructure, and interconnection to the grid.

2.7.3 Project Technology

Different turbine options were considered for the Project, and the Sany SI195-8.0 model was selected based on its ability to maximize energy generation under varying wind conditions, lowest cost of energy, suitability for the site, and alignment with the project schedule.

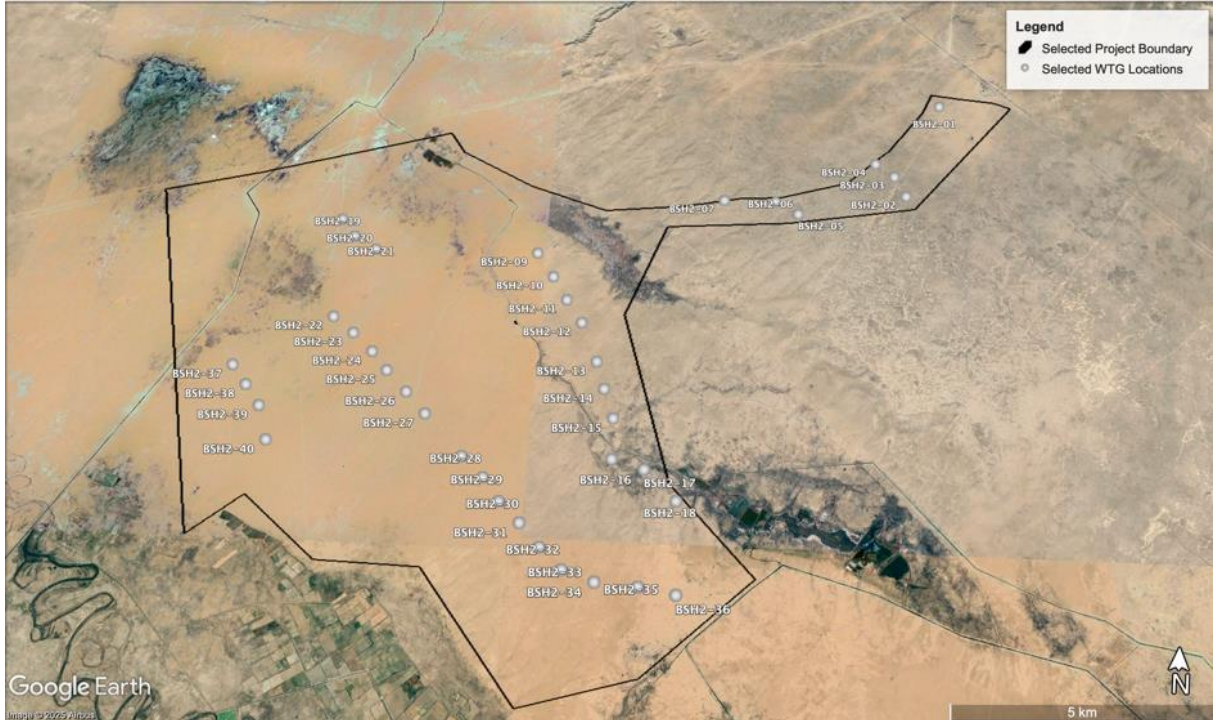
2.7.4 Project Layout

The siting of the WTGs and Project components was based on the wind measurement campaign, location of existing infrastructure and utilities, and social Impacts which included assessment of current land users, distance to existing houses and settlements.

Table 2-3 Considerations in Determining the WF layout

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
<p>Change in the Project boundary</p>	<p>The southwest of the Project boundary was adjusted so that the Project can avoid impact on agricultural land.</p>	
<p>Changes in the WTG locations</p>	<p>The original layout of the WF provided by ACWA Power in January 2024 consisted of 41 WTGs. Additional buffer WTGs were considered in case any of the WTGs needed to be replaced due to environmental, social and/or technical constraints.</p>	

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
	<p>In July 2024, 39 out of 41 WTGs were selected after the determination of the following factors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoidance of the Zirabloq Main Gas line Department for safety reasons and to prevent any further WTG micrositing requirements. • Micrositing of WTGs located near the water channel going through the site to mitigate against potential flooding. • Two WTGs were moved to adhere to the 250m HPZ. • Removal of buffer WTGs found in areas not covered by the avifauna surveys. 	

ELEMENT	DESCRIPTION	FIGURE
<p>Noise & shadow flicker</p>	<p>In December 2024, the locations of some of the WTGs were micro-sited to avoid noise and shadow flicker impacts to some of the receptors, where possible, and to take into consideration some flood risk required setbacks. In addition, the buffer WTGs were removed from the layout.</p>	

Based on the above considerations, the final layout of the WTGs was confirmed in **December 2024**, as illustrated in the figure below. The WTGs that were removed from the layout are indicated in the **September 2024 layout**, while the rest remained unchanged or were micro-sited.

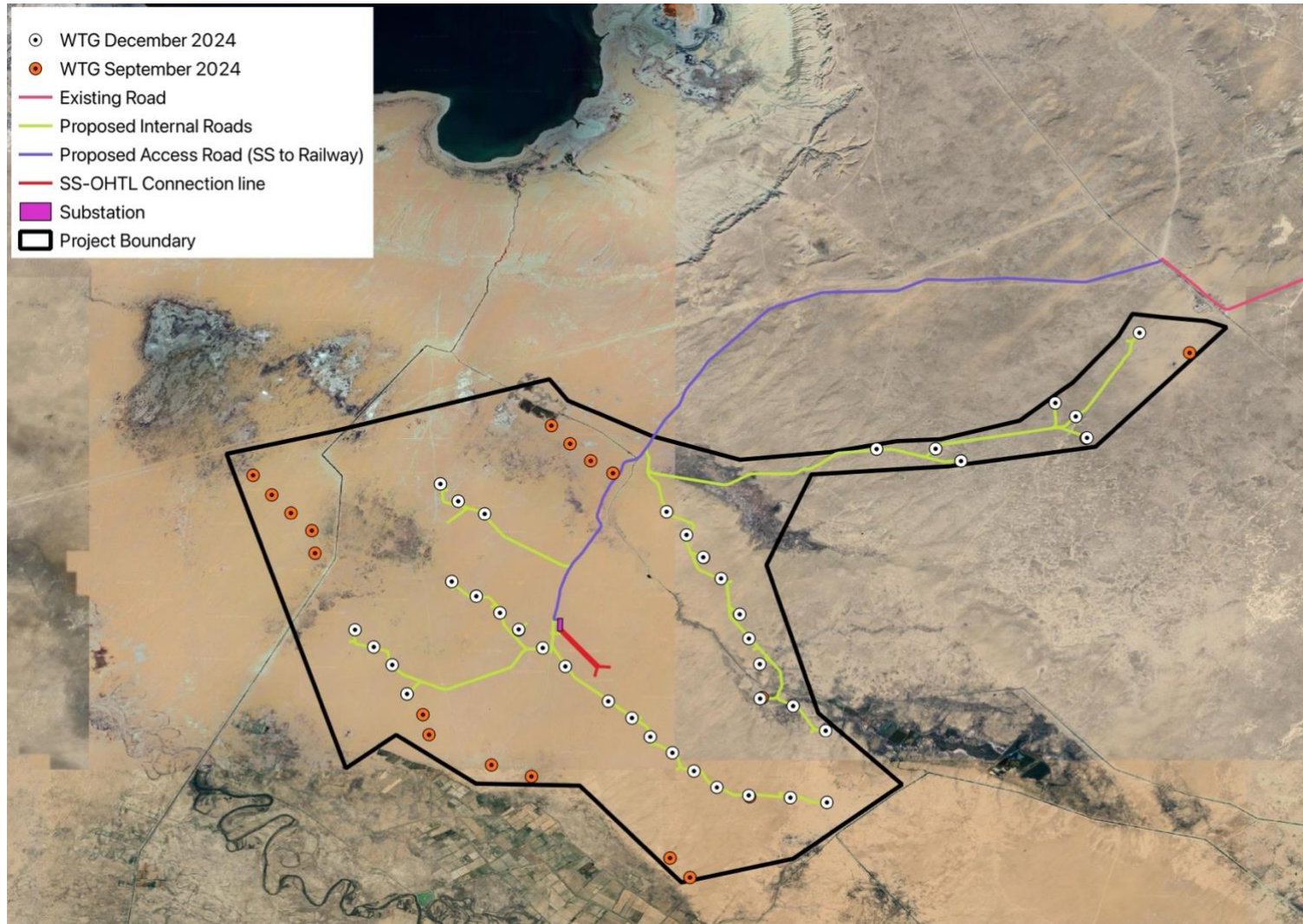


Figure 2-5 WTG Layout Considered for the Project

3 OVERVIEW OF LAND USE AND SITE CONDITIONS

3.1 Land Ownership

The Project site is pastureland, predominantly used for grazing activities by formal and informal herders. As shown on the following figure, the Project land falls under the management of the following entities:

- Veterinary Committee based on the Presidential Decree No. DP-15 in January 2025. This land was previously under the State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Development Industry;
- Shorfikon State Forestry;
- Gijduvon State Forestry;
- Gijduvon Municipality; and
- Shorfikon Municipality.

All the land falls under the jurisdiction of the Bukhara region, and it will be the responsibility of the Bukhara administration to make these lands available for the development of the Project, in line with the Presidential Decree.

Most of the land within the Project boundaries falls under the jurisdiction of the Veterinary Committee and is managed by two of its clusters: Kokcha LLC, which manages approximately 297,190 ha, and Galaba LLC, which manages around 151,986 ha. These landholdings extend both within and beyond the Project boundaries. Both clusters have entered into annual agreements with most herders utilizing the site.

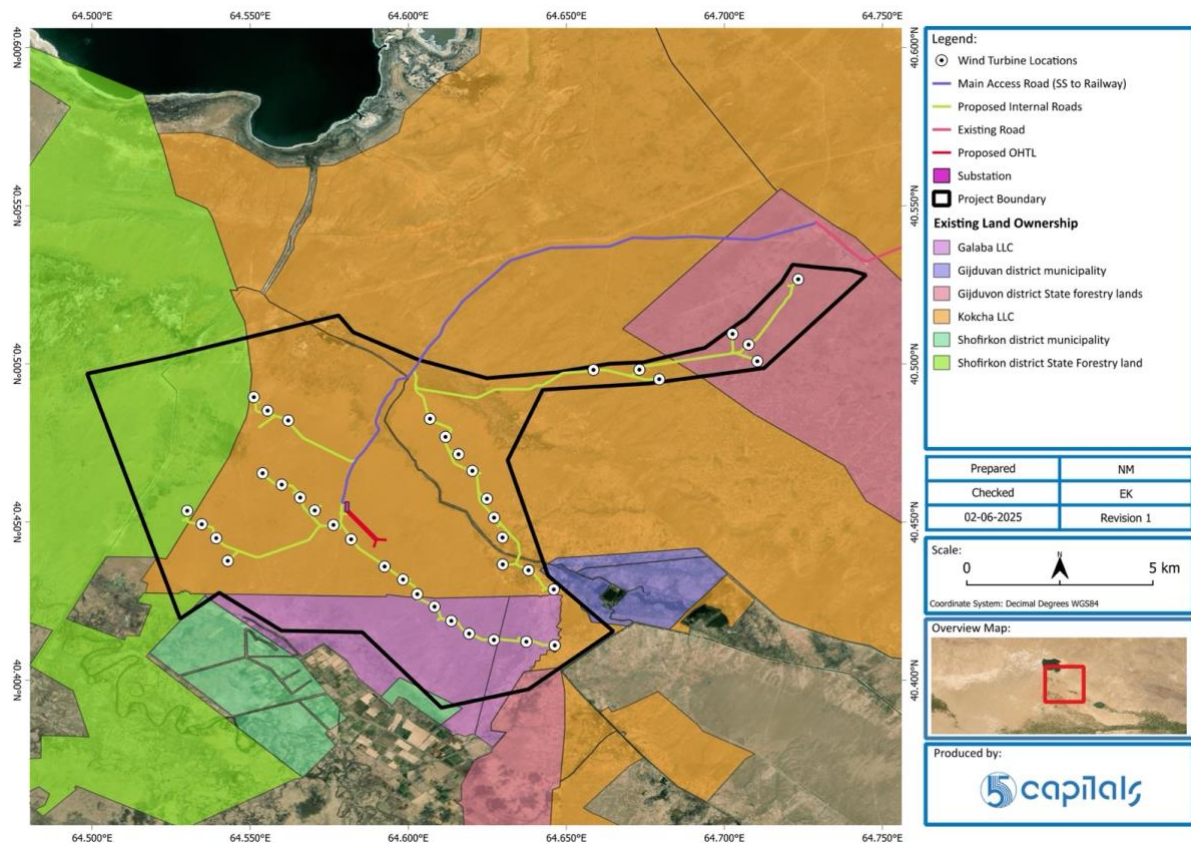


Figure 3-1 Existing Land Ownership on the Site

3.1.1 Project Land Requirements

The WF facilities will be located within an area measuring approximately 12,626 ha. While Project Company has been granted access to 12,626ha of the land, it is important to note that the LLA will only be based on the actual project footprint, not the entire allocated area. Based on the Project layout, it is estimated that only 117.49ha of the total 12,626ha will be utilised by the project during the construction and operational phases, accounting for approximately 0.93% of the total allocated area. This will ensure that most of the land remains available for use by the leaseholders and land users.

3.2 Land Lease

The Presidential Decree (PD) of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the measures for the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a 300MW wind farm, and overhead power transmission lines in Gijduvan district of Bukhara Region" was issued on 5th March 2024 allowing for the development of the proposed Project.

Based on the PD, the Project Company will sign the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with the Ministry of Energy based on the project footprint. This will be undertaken after the land use

category change, which is expected to take place once the EPC Contractor is on board and has confirmed the final coordinates of the project facilities.

An easement agreement will be signed for the land required for temporary Project facilities.

3.3 Land Use and Local Receptors

The ESIA identifies the main sensitive receptors of the Wind Farm, OHTL and the access road. The receptors within the defined Area of Influence (AoI) include residential, agricultural, structural, infrastructure and industrial. In addition, there are several accommodation structures located within the Wind Farm and used by herders and their workers. These herders use these houses throughout the year, although it is noted that they have primary residences elsewhere outside the project area. The herders utilise the Project site and the surrounding areas as pasture lands for grazing and herding purposes.

It is noted that there are herders' structures within the Project site which will require to be relocated in accordance with the Project specific Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).

Details of the identified receptors, and potential impacts including mitigation measures are provided in ESIA Volume 2. A summary of these impacts and the key mitigations is provided below in Chapter 4.

Kuklam Community located roughly 1.8 km north-east the nearest WTG, comprises residential houses on the east side of the railway.

Agricultural lands are located outside the Project area to the south. Several farmers' houses are within this agricultural area, located approximately 3 km from the closest WTG. It is understood that these farmers utilise the farmlands outside the Project area for agricultural and farming purposes. Fish ponds and a fish farm area is also located to the south-east of the Project site, with the closest house located approximately 1.5 km away from the closest WTG.

3.3.1 Grazing

The current land use can be mainly characterised as pastureland. There is a total of 23 herders and 67 workers who utilize the land within the Project boundaries all year round for grazing. Their livestock typically includes sheep, goats, horses, and cattle. The livestock is mainly reared for sale; however, some also rely on it to produce milk.

Some of the herders own structures within the Project boundaries which include herders' houses, stables, wells etc. Workers typically use the structures that belong to the herders, as they do not own any structures themselves. The structures are typically used all year round though all herders and workers reported that they own primary homes outside of the Project boundaries where their families live. It is noted that none of the structures within the site have

been formally registered with the cadastral department and they are therefore considered informal.

3.3.2 Fish Farming

Out of the 23 herders, one herder uses the Project site for both herding and fish farming activities. He owns a fishpond which is located along the water canal running through the site and draining into Lake Akaygitma. In addition, there is another fishpond owner who also has a fishpond along the canal approximately 2.6 km from the nearest turbine and uses the land for grazing purposes. While this fishpond is within the Project boundaries, none of the owner's grazing land or fishpond area will be impacted by the Project footprint.

3.3.3 Farming

There are three PAPs who were identified to hold long term leases of 49 years on land classified as agricultural land. However, the land found within the Project boundaries is used for grazing purposes as it is considered unfavourable for farming activities.

4 SUMMARY OF MAIN ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL IMPACTS AND APPLICABLE MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Terrestrial Ecology

4.1.1 Baseline

The site is situated within the edges of the Kyzylkum desert. Reviews of satellite imagery show the habitat to be largely sandy and rocky desert substrate, which is sparsely vegetated.

A total of seven Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs)/Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and six Nationally Protected Areas were identified, which are either fully or largely encompassed by this 100km² buffer zone. The project site is located adjacent to Lake Ayakagitma, which is a designated IBA and KBA. In particular, the lake is of international significance for wintering waterfowl and shorebirds. The loess cliffs bordering the depression are good for nesting birds of prey and other cliff-nesting species, large waterfowl and raptors.

ECOSYSTEMS

THE PROJECT SITE ENCOMPASSES four habitat types, sandy and sabulous-loamy desert plain, fixed and semi-fixed sands, saline lands and modified habitats. Natural habitats dominated the site, with modified habitats accounting for just a small proportion of the area. Surveys recorded 111 species typical of the Central Asian desert, with no alien species identified, and four species are of elevated conservation concern.

AVIFAUNA

The bird monitoring conducted from winter 2023 through autumn 2024 showed that the site supports a diversity of species, including wintering, migratory, and breeding birds. Over the course of the surveys, more than 100 species were recorded, most of which are typical of the desert and riparian habitats of Uzbekistan, while several were of conservation concern.

Seasonal surveys at the site recorded a total of 58 species in winter, 77 in spring, 54 in summer, and 68 in autumn, including several of national and international conservation concern. Wintering and migratory species, particularly water-dependent birds, relied on ponds and riparian habitats, while spring and summer observations reflected a shift to breeding species. Autumn included numerous raptors and other priority species. Camera traps and incidental observations confirmed additional waterbirds and species of concern, with active nests observed just outside the site. Overall, the site is ecologically important for wintering, migratory, and breeding birds, especially those of conservation concern, with water sources and riparian habitats playing a key role.

BATS

Bat surveys showed that natural roosts are largely absent, with bats mainly using man-made structures. Evidence of presence included droppings, sightings, and a small number of dead bats under one bridge. Mist netting recorded two common species, and passive acoustic monitoring identified at least eight species. Activity was highest near water sources and in the northern site, peaking in late June to early July, with overall presence uneven and concentrated around water and man-made roosts.

MAMMALS

Combined data from the targeted mammal census and phototrapping survey, recorded a total of 18 mammal species. Among these, four species of particular conservation interest were noted. These records demonstrate the presence of rare and protected mammals within the project area.

HERPTILES

The spring and autumn surveys recorded a total of 13 reptile species, representing over half of the species that could potentially inhabit the region. Most species were common and widespread, but three species of elevated conservation concern were confirmed within the project site.

CRITICAL AND PRIORITY SPECIES

A Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA) was undertaken for the project, which identified species of concern which have the potential to trigger criticality for the project's Aol. It was found that the project area has a relatively low risk of triggering criticality for the majority of identified potential species of concern. The review indicated that Critical Habitat (CH) thresholds has been triggered in reference to Steppe Eagle and Dalmatian Pelican. Net Gain is required, ensuring net positive impact for the species population and/or habitat.

In addition, three types of Natural Habitats (NH) were identified in the Project for which No Net Loss (NNL) is required:

- Sandy and Sabulous-loamy Plains
- Fixed and Semi-fixed Sands
- Saline Lands.

Other identified species of concern, including nationally listed bird and reptile species, as well as endemic flora species, were classified as "Significant Biodiversity Values" (SBV) defined in IFC PS6 as requiring NNL residual impact.

The Impacts and key mitigations are discussed in the following section.

4.1.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Habitat and biodiversity loss is anticipated to occur through clearing, excavation and earth works. Habitat loss within the footprint of the structures will be permanent or at least until the project is eventually decommissioned. As per IFC PS6, areas classified as Natural Habitat require>NNL Residual Impact.

Key habitat loss mitigations include a pre-clearance ecological survey, with flora retained where possible. The EPC contractor will collect and relocate seeds of key species before clearance and carry out post-construction habitat restoration, including removal of invasives and replanting with native species where applicable.

Biodiversity loss may increase due to vehicle collisions, poaching, littering, and general disturbance. Shyer species could be displaced, and pest or urban-adapted species may proliferate, but surrounding habitats are similar and not heavily developed, so displaced individuals are unlikely to significantly affect nearby ecosystems.

To mitigate biodiversity loss during construction, the project will minimize the footprint, maintain buffer zones, and limit habitat disturbance. A full-time ecologist will oversee ecological measures, including pre-construction surveys and relocation of Central Asian Tortoises. Site preparation will be staggered to allow natural fauna dispersal, and Chance Find Procedures will protect other species. Vehicular risks will be reduced through a 25 km/h speed limit, restricted heavy machinery use to designated roads and daylight hours, and a strict zero-tolerance policy against poaching or disturbance. Staff will receive training on biodiversity protection, focusing on priority species.

The wind farm poses potential collision risks to birds and bats, which could affect resident and migratory populations. However, the quantitative assessment carried out using a Collision Risk Model (CRM) indicated that the risk is low for both sensitive and secondary bird species, with impacts dependent on turbine location, layout, size, and bird presence.

During operation, bird fatality monitoring will follow the Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan (PCFM) for three years or until risks are deemed negligible. Species-specific thresholds based on the Potential Biological Removal (PBR) approach will guide adaptive management if exceeded.

Predicted fatality levels for bat species may have potential to impact regional populations of these species. Mitigation measures include turbine design preventing roosting, low-attraction lighting, and cut-in speed curtailment of turbines BSH2-19, BSH2-20 and BSH2-21, and BSH2-16, BSH2-17 and BSH2-18 within the highest activity period. Bat monitoring will also follow the PCFM, with adaptive management triggered if thresholds are exceeded.

Impacts due to OHTL collision and electrocution is considered to be minimal due to the short span of the OHTL (around 1.5km) and minimal number of pylons. Mitigation measures include

marking lines, bundling conductors, installing bird deflectors, and maintaining visibility to reduce risks, with PCFM for up to one year, or until collision risks to birds are deemed negligible.

In addition, a range of management plans will be developed to reduce and monitor environmental and biodiversity impacts. A Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP) will guide flora and fauna relocation, habitat restoration, chance find procedures, and post-construction fatality monitoring, ensuring NNL targets are met. In addition, a Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) will be prepared to secure net gain or offsets for priority species, and a Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Programme (BMEP) will track compliance and assess mitigation effectiveness through adaptive management.

4.2 Ambient Air Quality

4.2.1 Baseline

The proposed Project area is located in a remote region of Uzbekistan away from major population clusters and away from key anthropogenic emission sources. Occasional locomotive emissions from the railway located 1.5km from the project site and the main road are expected to be the principal emission source around the Project, but this would only occur at times of railway and road use.

An ambient air quality survey was conducted at two representative locations, with monitoring carried out over 24 hours at each site. Results showed that PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ concentrations were well below WHO guideline thresholds, indicating that the airshed is generally unpolluted, with only occasional localized emissions that may temporarily affect air quality.

4.2.2 Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Temporary construction activities may result to dust generation and gaseous emissions on local receptors near the Project and associated access roads. Such impacts are expected to be moderate in significance and will be managed through the implementation of the Project specific CESMP.

The operation of the project is not expected to result in impacts to air quality as there will be no permanent fuel combustion requirements except for the use of vehicles for operation and maintenance works. Emission from vehicles during operation will be minor and unlikely to result in a discernible impact at receptor locations.

The Project will help reduce national reliance on fossil fuels and supports the country's 2019–2030 Green Economy Strategy, which aims to increase renewable energy to over 25% of total electricity generation by 2030. By replacing fossil fuel-based generation, the Project will cut greenhouse gas emissions.

4.3 Noise and Vibration

4.3.1 Baseline

Noise and vibration at the Project site are generally low. Intermittent noise may occur during periods of transit for locomotives and their trains along the railway line, north the site, while occasional vehicle activity and small-scale seasonal herding are not expected to generate significant noise. Limited vibration may be noticeable close to the railway, but no other activities in the area are expected to cause significant vibrations.

Continuous baseline noise monitoring at four locations showed that both daytime and night-time noise levels were well below Uzbekistan's regulatory limits of 55 dB(A) and 45 dB(A), confirming the site is generally quiet.

4.3.2 Impacts Assessment and Mitigation Measures

CONSTRUCTION PHASE

Temporary construction noise & vibration are expected to arise from the construction at the site and the use of access roads. These impacts are expected to be in the range of receptors along the access roads, herder houses within the Wind Farm and the industrial receptors within 2km radius of the activities. However, the impacts on these receptors have been assessed as negligible to minor and will be managed through the implementation of the CESMP.

OPERATIONAL PHASE

Wind Farm

The primary noise impact from the Project is expected to arise from wind turbine operations, which generate both mechanical and aerodynamic noise. Preliminary noise modelling identified 31 receptors, located within the Project site, exceeding the 35 dB LA90 threshold, prompting further detailed modelling using the ISO9613 methodology.

Background noise was measured at four locations, and a noise modelling was carried out. The results indicated that 10 residential structures used by six herder households (one partially demolished and unused) experience turbine noise above background levels.

As the affected structures are residential and used by herders, the sensitivity of these receptors is considered to be 'High' and the residences will be relocated in accordance with the Project's RAP. Herders and other third parties will have access to a grievance mechanism to raise concerns regarding operational noise.

OHTL

No significant noise impact is expected to receptors during the operational phase of the OHTL and potential noise related to Corona effect is not anticipated to be discernible at the nearest herder's house to the OHTL route which is more than 500m away.

4.4 Shadow Flicker

4.4.1 Baseline

There is no baseline information on shadow flicker in the Project area. The Project is located near the existing Bash 500 MW and Bash 52 MW wind farms, which were in the final stages of construction during the site visits. Similar to this Project, these wind farms are expected to generate shadow flicker within the locations of their WTGs. However, their shadow flicker zones do not overlap with the Gijduvon Wind Farm and will be confined to the areas specified in their respective ESAs, which are expected to fall outside the Gijduvon Project area.

4.4.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Shadow flicker from the wind turbines was assessed through modelling using both a conservative worst-case scenario based on the requirements outlined in IFC EHS Guideline for Wind Energy and a more realistic approach to consider actual site conditions.

The results indicated that 14 herder structures within the Project site may experience shadow flicker exceeding the IFC recommended limit of 30 hours per year or 30 minutes per day, although the worst-case scenario likely overestimates the duration of occurrence.

Herders' structures affected by both shadow flicker and noise will be relocated to alternative land in line with the Project-specific RAP. For structures impacted only by shadow flicker, window and door positions will be adjusted to minimize exposure to the turbines, avoiding the need for full relocation and reducing disruption to residents' livelihoods. In addition, herders and other third parties will have access to a grievance mechanism to raise concerns related to shadow flicker during the operation phase.

4.5 Soil, Geology, Groundwater and Surface Water

4.5.1 Baseline

The Project site is located on flat terrain with nearby mountain ranges, and the closest surface water bodies are Ayakagitma Lake (6 km north) and Shurkul Lake (17 km southeast). Geotechnical investigations, including 25 boreholes, revealed groundwater at seven locations (1.6–11.4 m depth), and no active seismic faults pass through the site.

Baseline soil surveys show generally compliant conditions with national and Dutch standards, except for elevated lead (Pb) at three locations, likely due to nearby anthropogenic activities.

Surface water quality generally meets national maximum allowable concentrations, but Nickel levels exceed limits for fishery use at several sampling points, though remain suitable for drinking and irrigation. Groundwater is highly alkaline and unsuitable for consumption, with heavy metal concentrations meeting national standards but exceeding stricter Dutch targets for some elements.

4.5.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Construction activities such as excavation, spills, wastewater discharge, and waste mismanagement could affect soil, groundwater, and surface water channels at the site. As the channels connect Ayakagitma and Shurkul lakes and support irrigation, livestock, fisheries, and ecosystems, works near them, especially road and bridge construction, pose risks of sedimentation, water quality degradation, habitat disturbance, and disruption of agricultural and fishery activities, leading to both environmental and socio-economic impacts.

Specific project impacts to soil, groundwater and geology are not expected during the operational phase. Potential risks of concern during the operational phase are expected to be limited to the management and storage of the very small quantities of materials/wastes/wastewater, chemicals and fuels.

With the provision of the mitigation measures recommended in the ESIA including assessing water availability and impacts, protecting waterways during construction through erosion control, controlled excavation, and designated washout and cleaning areas, spill prevention and response measures, implementing drainage and flood management measures from the geotechnical and flood studies and associated Waste Management Plans, no significant environmental impacts are envisioned for the project during construction and operation.

4.6 Traffic and Transportation Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Most project components, particularly those of the wind turbines will be manufactured abroad and transported to the Project site by road.

This requires suitable access roads for heavy equipment, turbines, and OHTL components. If not properly managed, heavy haulage could damage highways, bridges, utilities, and local roads. Construction will also increase vehicle traffic for equipment, materials, and staff. This will be managed through coordination with road authorities and the implementation of a Traffic and Transportation Management Plan.

Site access also involves crossing the railway, where heavy construction vehicles may damage tracks or signalling systems, cause congestion, or increase risks of collisions with trains due to poor visibility or signalling. Delays at crossings may also slow down material and personnel

transport. To mitigate these risks, the EPC Contractor must coordinate with railway authorities and obtain permits.

The number of vehicles during the operational phase are likely to be low, with access required for maintenance and servicing. It is expected that the majority of these vehicles will be light vehicles with heavy vehicles only required in instances where turbines or OHTL components need to be replaced.

4.7 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

4.7.1 Baseline

Archaeological surveys conducted by the Institute of Archaeology between March and April 2024 confirmed the presence of several sites within the project area. Near the northern boundary, a stone grave-fortress was identified, located more than 1 km from the nearest turbine. Six gravestones dating from the late 19th to early 20th century were also recorded. In addition, stone artifacts and pottery fragments were found scattered across the site.

4.7.2 Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

In accordance with the requirements of the Cultural Heritage Agency, protective buffer zones have been established: 100 m around the tomb and gravestones, and 20–100 m around areas containing stone artifacts and pottery fragments.

In addition to the known archaeological sites, there remains potential to uncover previously buried archaeology (chance finds) within the project footprint during the construction phase. As such, a full-time archaeologist will be present at the site during construction activities including the implementation of a Chance Find Procedure.

Impacts to intangible cultural elements for communities living near the project are expected to be minor and will be managed through the implementation of a Worker's Code of Conduct which will include measures relating to respect of local beliefs, customs, rituals and their general way of life.

During the operational phase of the wind farm, there will be no further excavations at the Project site and as such, there is no risk of uncovering an item of archaeological importance at this stage.

4.8 Landscape and Visual Amenity Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Construction activities, including site preparation, earthworks, and turbine installation, will alter the local landscape, shifting it from its natural state to a “desert with wind turbines” character.

Visual impacts will arise from the presence of tall turbine structures, construction equipment, and temporary dust haze from vehicle movements and earthworks, though dust impacts will be short-term and localized. Construction lighting for night-time works, if required would introduce light spill and glare into an otherwise dark landscape. Such impacts will be temporary and mitigated through CESMP measures, including restrictions on night works and lighting controls.

The Wind Farm will permanently alter the current undeveloped, open landscape through the introduction of wind turbines, substations, and associated facilities. The most prominent change will be the replacement of natural views with tall vertical turbines visible for several kilometres, affecting not only the project footprint but also the wider surrounding area. These changes will persist throughout the operational life of the Wind Farm until decommissioning. For nearby receptors, including herders residing within the project site, the transformation from an open landscape to large-scale infrastructure will represent a significant visual impact.

During operation, the visual quality of the area will further be affected by the presence and movement of the turbines. The continuous rotation of the blades will alter the static character of the landscape and the visual experience of receptors overlooking the site.

Lighting requirements during operation are expected to be minimal and limited to night-time security. Potential impacts from light spill and glare will be comparable to those anticipated during construction and are not expected to be significant.

4.9 Socio-Economics Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A number of stakeholder engagement activities have been undertaken as part of the ESIA process. The outcome of stakeholder consultations has been considered in the development of the ESIA and the Project specific SEP.

At the end of the 120 days ADB disclosure period and the 60 days AIB disclosure period, a public consultation and disclosure report will be developed based on additional consultation and feedback undertaken during the disclosure period.

Additional consultations have also been undertaken with land users (herders) using the project site as part of the RAP processes. The implementation of the RAP will mitigate against physical and economic displacement which is expected as a result of the Project implementation.

SOCIAL ECONOMIC IMPACTS

The Project is expected to generate social and economic gains. It will create employment during construction and operation, stimulate local economies, and provide reliable clean energy. Improved energy access will enhance quality of life, particularly in remote areas.

The Project will create short-term employment during construction, with a focus on hiring local workers where possible and provide income benefits to local households. Some expatriate staff will be engaged, which may reduce local economic benefits but will also provide opportunities for skills transfer to local workers.

Procurement of local construction materials and food products will support the regional economy, though increased demand may also raise prices of basic goods and affect local households.

Water will be required for construction and sourced through boreholes, subject to permits and assessments to ensure community water use is not impacted.

Vulnerable groups, including women, persons with disabilities, and children, may face unequal opportunities and higher risks from the Project. These include potential discrimination in recruitment, exposure to Gender Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH), and labour violations, and safety concerns from increased traffic and machinery. Mitigation measures are outlined in relevant chapters on Community Health, Labour, and Traffic Management.

Potential cultural disruption from incoming workers is considered minimal due to the small workforce and distance from communities, but cultural sensitivity training will be provided.

Supply chain risks such as labour rights violations, poor working conditions, and environmental impacts will be assessed and managed through supplier risk assessments that will be carried out by ACWA.

4.10 Solid Waste and Wastewater Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

The construction of the project will result in the generation of waste due to excavations, packaging waste and small quantities of hazardous waste. This will also include sanitary waste which will be contained in septic tanks prior to removal by a licensed wastewater contractor.

During the operational phase, there will be relatively few waste streams, although maintenance waste may be generated in small quantities on a continued basis. The ESIA outlines the mitigation and management measures and the implementation of a Waste Management Plan.

4.11 Community, Health, Safety and Security Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

During construction, public risks include safety, health, security, GBVH, and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH), managed through ESIA mitigation measures and plans such as Emergency Preparedness, Influx Management, and GBVH policies. The project will employ 700–1000 workers, about 40% from outside the area, requiring accommodation

that could pose cultural and health risks, though interaction with communities is expected to be minimal. These impacts will be managed through codes of conduct, local content planning, cultural sensitization, and proper service provision.

Operational risks from blade and ice throw are considered negligible, as the nearest community is 1.8 km away, well beyond both national (250m) and IFC EHS Guidelines (≈ 486 m) setback requirements.

Other operational phase impacts relating to safety risks to children and young people trying to explore the wind turbine, substation, or OHTL and/or vandalising Project structures etc. will be addressed through on-going awareness campaigns to local receptors and communities.

4.12 Labour & Working Conditions Impact Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Construction activities will generate a variety of occupational health and safety risks to the workforce including traffic on site, working at height, handling of fuels and chemicals, noise and air emissions from machinery and generators etc. These will be managed through the implementation of an Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan which will be prepared at the start of the construction phase.

In addition, there will be potential working condition and labour risks such as child labour, forced labour, poor accommodation facilities, restrictions for workers to join trade unions, GBVH, wage discrimination based on gender etc. To address these issues, a number of measures will be implemented to mitigate against these impacts such as the implementation of Human Resources Policies & Procedures, Human Rights Policy, GBVH Policy, Worker Code of Conduct and provision of a Worker Grievance Mechanism.

4.13 Climate Change Risk Assessment and Mitigation Measures

Fuel combustion during the construction phase for diesel generators and mobile equipment will result in GHG emissions, however, the primary operation of the Project will lower the carbon intensity of Uzbekistan's grid electricity through avoidance of CO₂ emissions. Fuel combustion from the use of operation vehicles and emergency diesel generators will be negligible. This will be in line with the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy to reduce reliance on fossil fuels.

The potential climate physical risk for the project will include increase in temperature and increased flooding. However, the WTGs have been designed to operate in a wide range of temperature and it is not expected this will be a transition risk.

A hydraulic modelling study identified localized flood risks in low-slope areas of the Project site, where ponding and low water velocities were observed. To minimise risks, six turbines were

micro-sited away from flood-prone areas. In line with recommendations from the geotechnical and flood risk studies, drainage management measures will be implemented.

4.14 Cumulative Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Cumulative impacts from the Project in combination with the Bash 52 MW and Bash 500 MW wind farms are expected to be limited. During construction, no significant cumulative impacts are anticipated as both Bash projects' construction is already complete. Key potential impacts on air quality, noise, soil, groundwater, waste, traffic, archaeology, and community health and safety will remain project-specific and are not expected to combine with other projects.

During operation, modelling for noise and shadow flicker confirmed no significant cumulative effects. Similarly, cumulative impacts on biodiversity have been addressed through mitigation, ensuring no additive effects on species. However, visual impacts will be more pronounced, as additional turbines will extend the visual footprint, intensify the vertical presence of infrastructure, and further alter the desert landscape character.

At a strategic level, the combined operation of the three wind farms will deliver significant positive cumulative benefits. These include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, lowering reliance on fossil fuels, supporting Uzbekistan's 2030 Energy Strategy, improving air quality, and strengthening national energy security through a more diversified and stable power supply.

4.15 Decommissioning Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Overall, potential decommissioning impacts are expected to be temporary, localised, and largely similar to those of the construction phase, including dust generation and air emissions, noise, vibration, waste, traffic, and risks of accidental spills. These will be managed through the same mitigation measures as construction, updated and adapted in a Decommissioning Management Plan to reflect regulations and best practice at that time.

Decommissioning will generate demolition waste such as wind turbine components, concrete, metals, cables, and oils, some of which are hazardous. Oils will be drained in advance and managed by licensed contractors, while resource efficiency and recycling opportunities will be maximised in line with IFC guidelines. Although turbine blade disposal remains a challenge, recycling and reuse options will be explored. The removal of turbines and infrastructure will restore the openness of the pastureland, which will potentially reduce the Landscape and visual impacts, however, dismantling and transport activities may create temporary visual disruption. Similarly, community health, safety, security, labour, and working condition impacts will mirror those of construction and are not expected to introduce new risks.

Impacts on archaeology are considered low but may occur if equipment movement extends beyond already disturbed areas. Consultations with the Institute of Archaeology will be

undertaken before decommissioning, with protective buffers and a cultural heritage management plan implemented where necessary.

5 ENVIRONMENTAL & SOCIAL MANAGEMENT & MONITORING

Both the construction and operational phase ESMS will need to incorporate mitigation and monitoring requirements established within Volume 2 of the ESIA as well as requirements set out by the State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection and the Lenders.

Volume 3 of the ESIA provides a framework for the development of the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) for the construction and operational phases of the Project. The framework has been developed to ensure that all Environmental & Social impacts identified for both construction and operational phases are appropriately identified and controlled through the development of a robust construction and operational phase ESMS. ACWA Power has developed an ESMS Implementation Manual for the Project Companies to ensure there is sufficient oversight of contractors and operators and ensure compliance, risk and opportunity management including monitoring.

In addition, there will be dedicated competent Project teams put in place by the EPC Contractor and the O&M Company overseen by the Project Company to ensure the implementation of the E&S mitigation measures.

The primary documents guiding the environmental and social management of the construction and operational phases will be the Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMP) respective to construction and operational risks, impacts and compliance requirements.

5.1 Independent Auditing and Monitoring

The Project will be subject to periodic independent monitoring in accordance with the requirements of the lenders Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP). The scope of the independent audits will include the implementation of the project ESMS and will evaluate on-site activities and documented controls and monitoring efforts, with respect to the Project's compliance obligations.

6 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

A systematic approach was used to identify the PAPs and those who may have interest in the Project. The key stakeholders identified include Project Affected Persons (PAPs), nearby community (Kuklam), Directly Affected Organisations, Government Agencies/Institutions, Infrastructure operators, Other Projects in the Project Area and Financial Institutions.

Dedicated public consultation meetings were undertaken for the Project during the ESIA Scoping and the Stage I National EIA stage. The public consultation meetings were conducted between June 26th and 29th 2024 and leaflets and infographics were distributed to provide project information, introduce the grievance mechanism established for the project, and to hear any feedback or concerns.

This involved the participation of local state organisations including the Gijduvon and Shofirkon district municipalities, Bukhara regional department of the MEEPCC, and the regional department of MEEPCC of Gijduvan and Shofirkon districts. In addition to the Uztransgaz Zirabulok main gas pipeline of the Gijduvan Branch, Uzbekistan Railways of the Gijduvan branch as well as the nearest community members (Kuklam) and PAPs.

In addition to the above, the Project also undertook formal correspondence (letters, emails and meetings) with various Government Ministries and agencies.

For a detailed overview of the stakeholder engagement and details of the grievance mechanism, refer to the Project-specific SEP.

6.1 Grievance Redress Mechanism

A Project level grievance mechanism has been established to allow the stakeholders/PAPs to submit their grievances in relation to the Project impacts. The mechanism is free, transparent, culturally appropriate, and accessible to all affected parties. Information about the GRM and the contact details have been communicated during on-going stakeholder engagement.

Grievances are logged within one week, investigated, and a response is provided within two weeks, with updates given in cases requiring more time. The process is managed by 5 Capitals and JURU, in coordination with ACWA Power, and will be handed over to the Project Company (EPC/O&M Contractor) for construction and operation phases.

Since the establishment of the GRM, 22 submissions have been received from the PAPs, all of which have been investigated and considered closed out.

The Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) has been established by the AIB to provide an opportunity for an independent and impartial review of submissions from Project-affected people who believe they have been or are likely to be adversely affected by AIB's failure to

implement its ESP in situations when their concerns cannot be addressed satisfactorily through Project-level GRMs or AIB Management's processes. For information on how to make submissions to the PPM, please visit: [How We Assist You - Project-Affected People's Mechanism](#).

7 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The draft RAP census began with consultations, cadastral reviews, and fieldwork to identify assets, land use, and entities potentially affected by the Project, while focusing on livelihood impacts. These studies, conducted between 7–27 May, 15–31 July, and 18 November 2024, focused on the Project footprint. Based on the outcome of the surveys and consultations undertaken for the Project, the PAPs can be categorised as:

- 5 Five government entities: the Veterinary & Livestock Development Committee, Shorfikon State Forestry, Gijduvon State Forestry, Gijduvon Municipality, and Shorfikon Municipality.
- 2 livestock clusters which include Kokcha & Galaba LLC.
- Uztransgaz
- 22 herders & 130 members of their families
- 1 farmer and 5 members of his family.
- 67 workers and 348 members of their families.

The impact assessment demonstrated that 5 herders and 17 of their workers will be significantly affected by the Project; this translates to a total of 18 Project Affected Households (PAHs) comprising of 120 PAPs. The remaining 17 herders, one farmer and their 50 workers will not be significantly impacted.

While the Project footprint is not expected to result in direct physical displacement during construction, operational phase impacts related to noise and shadow flicker may necessitate physical displacement. Both construction and operational phases will cause temporary and permanent impacts on grazing land (land take), although these will be limited to the Project footprint and will not affect the entirety of the designated land.

In line with national legislation and Lender's requirements, mitigation measures will include compensation for lost assets and income, livelihood restoration initiatives, and transitional support for immediate losses.

PAPs were informed of the inventory cut-off date of 17 July 2024. Preliminary dates for the RAP disclosure and consultation activities will be communicated with the PAPs, and a Guide to Land Acquisition and Compensation will be provided in Uzbek. Disclosure sessions will be held at the Project site, with dates and times to be coordinated with PAPs to ensure meaningful participation. The draft and final RAP will be implemented to ensure that all physical and economic displacement impacts resulting from Project-related land requirements are adequately mitigated.

For a detailed overview, refer to the Project-specific RAP.

APPENDIX A – PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Table A-1 Project Contact Information

NAME	ASPECT	CONTACT DETAILS
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