

Samarkand II Solar PV and BESS Project Republic of Uzbekistan

Draft Land Acquisition and
Livelihood Restoration Plan (LALRP)



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AoI	Area of Influence
BESS	Battery Energy Storage System
CESMP	Construction Environmental & Social Management Plan
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CLO	Community Liaison Officers
COD	Commercial Operation Date
DFIs	Development Finance Institutions
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMS	Energy Management System
EPFIs	Equator Principles Financial Institution
ESG	Environmental and Social Governance
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
GSZ	Grid Security Zone
HPZ	Health Protection Zone
HSSE	Health Safety Security and Environmental
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IPs	Indigenous Peoples
JBIC	Japan Bank for International Cooperation
JSC	Joint-Stock Company
KIIs	Key Informant Interview
LAO	Land Allotment Order
LESA	Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
LR	Livelihood Restoration
MDAs	National Ministries, Departments, and Agencies
NEGU	National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OESMP	Operational Environmental & Social Management Plan
OTL	Overhead Transmission Line

ABBREVIATION	MEANING
PAC	Project-Affected Communities
PAH	Project-Affected Household
PAP	Project Affected Person
PIC	Project Information Centres
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PS	IFC Performance Standards
LALRP	Resettlement Action Plan
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPP	Sazagan Power Purchase
SWID	Sericulture and Wool Development

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1 INTRODUCTION

ACWA Power intends to undertake the development and operation of two Photo-Voltaic (PV) plants with a combined capacity of 500 MMW and a 500 MWh Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), in partnership with the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Uzbekistan, and with international financing from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) including ADB, EBRD and the IFC and several Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs). This Report presents the Resettlement Action Plan (LALRP) for the Project, which has been prepared in line with regulatory requirements and relevant standards applicable under the project lenders.

1.1 National Energy Context

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

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

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

facilities for the integration of additional power sources, efficient and stable transmission, and international electricity trade.

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

1.2 Project Rationale and Roadmap

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

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

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

In furtherance of the master agreement, on 19 March 2023, the Joint-Stock Company (JSC) National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan (NEGU) entered into a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with ACWA Power (hereinafter Project Developer), for the fast-track development and operation of 500 MW PV power plant, two 500/220 kV sub-stations, and a 500-megawatt hour (MWh) Battery Energy Storage System (BESS), hereinafter referred to as the Project, in the regions of Samarkand, Tashkent and Bukhara. The agreement also includes the construction of related interconnection facilities (i.e., sub-stations and powerlines). The agreement will be

executed over a period of 25 years and 20 years from the Commercial Operation Dates (COD) for the PV power plant and BESS components respectively. Upon the completion of the agreement term, the project facilities will be handed over to the off-taker (NEGU) for subsequent operation and maintenance (O&M).

To this end, the project company, ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 2 LLC, was incorporated on 2 March 2023. In preparation for the Project, the Project Developer is seeking international financing from Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) including the Asian Development Bank (ADB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JBIC) (hereinafter Project Lenders). The anticipated funding is subject to Environmental and Social (E&S) risk assessment and due diligence processes, to ensure that the Project's planned design and activities align with the lenders' E&S policies and performance standards.

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

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

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

1.3 Land Acquisition, Involuntary Displacement, and Livelihood Restoration

The Project's temporary (construction-phase) and permanent (operational) land-take amounts to 3,517.24 Ha and 1,114.80 Ha respectively. The project mandate requires the expropriation of land within the Project's permanent footprint.

LALRP-stage surveys established that project-related land acquisition will impact 819 entities, of whom 813 are subject to economic displacement and 6 are subject to physical displacement. These entities include households, enterprises, and governmental institutions (including certain utilities). Of the land-users enumerated, 814 are affected landholders (titled and non-titled) and 5 are affected workers hired by impacted landholders. Overall, a total of 86 Project-Affected Households (PAHs) were provisionally identified as vulnerable.

Table 1-1 provides a quantitative overview of displacement impacts (distributed by PAP categories) within all project sites earmarked in the regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent.

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

PROJECT-AFFECTED ENTITIES	DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS
Total number of project-affected entities	819
Impacted Entities	
Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and enterprises/ businesses	788
Project-affected governmental/ utility entities	31
Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	4,111
Impacts	
Physically displaced PAHs and enterprises	6
Physically displaced PAPs	37
Economically displaced PAHs, enterprises and governmental entities	813
Economically displaced PAPs	4,074
Vulnerable PAHs	74
Percentage of Productive Assets Impacted	
PAHs and enterprises losing more than 10% of productive assets	240
PAPs losing more than 10% of productive assets	1,424
PAHs and enterprises with permanent land loss exceeding 50% on PV and BESS	23
PAHs and enterprises with permanent land loss exceeding 50% along Overhead Transmission Lines (OTLs)	2
Registration/ Legitimacy of Land Tenure and Employment	
Titled landholders	791
Non-titled land holders	23
Project-affected workers (both formal and informal)	5

1.4 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan (LALRP)

The key objectives of the LALRP are as follows:

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

- Ensuring that vulnerable displaced persons/ households are provided with tailored support based on specific consultations.

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

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

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

2.1 Key Project Information

Table 2-1 Key Project Information

PROJECT TITLE	Samarkand II Solar PV and BESS Project
PROJECT DEVELOPER	ACWA Power
PROJECT COMPANY	ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 2 LLC
OFF TAKER	JSC National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan
EPC CONTRACTOR	Larsen and Tourbo (L&T)
O&M COMPANY	NOMAC
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT	5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) PO Box 119899, Dubai, UAE Tel: +971 (0) 4 343 5955, Fax: +971 (0) 4 343 9366 www.5capitals.com
POINT OF CONTACT	Ken Wade (Director), Ken.wade@5capitals.com

2.2 Project Location

The project consists of four main components which include one PV power plant, one BESS facility, one sub-station, two transmission lines and an underground transmission cable, which will be located within the regions of Samarkand, Syrdarya, Jizzakh, Tashkent and Bukhara.

The 500 MW PV power plant will be located in Nurobod District, about 80 km from Samarkand City, and the 500/220kV Nurobod Sub-Station will be sited in Pastdargom District, about 18 km from the city. The 500 MW PV power plant will be linked to Nurobod Sub-Station by a 220 kV 70-kilometre OTL.

The BESS and the 1.1-km underground cable connecting the facility to the adjacent sub-station will be established in Karakul District, approximately 50 km from Bukhara City. The relative locations of the planned project facilities are illustrated in Figure 2-1 to Figure 2-4 below.

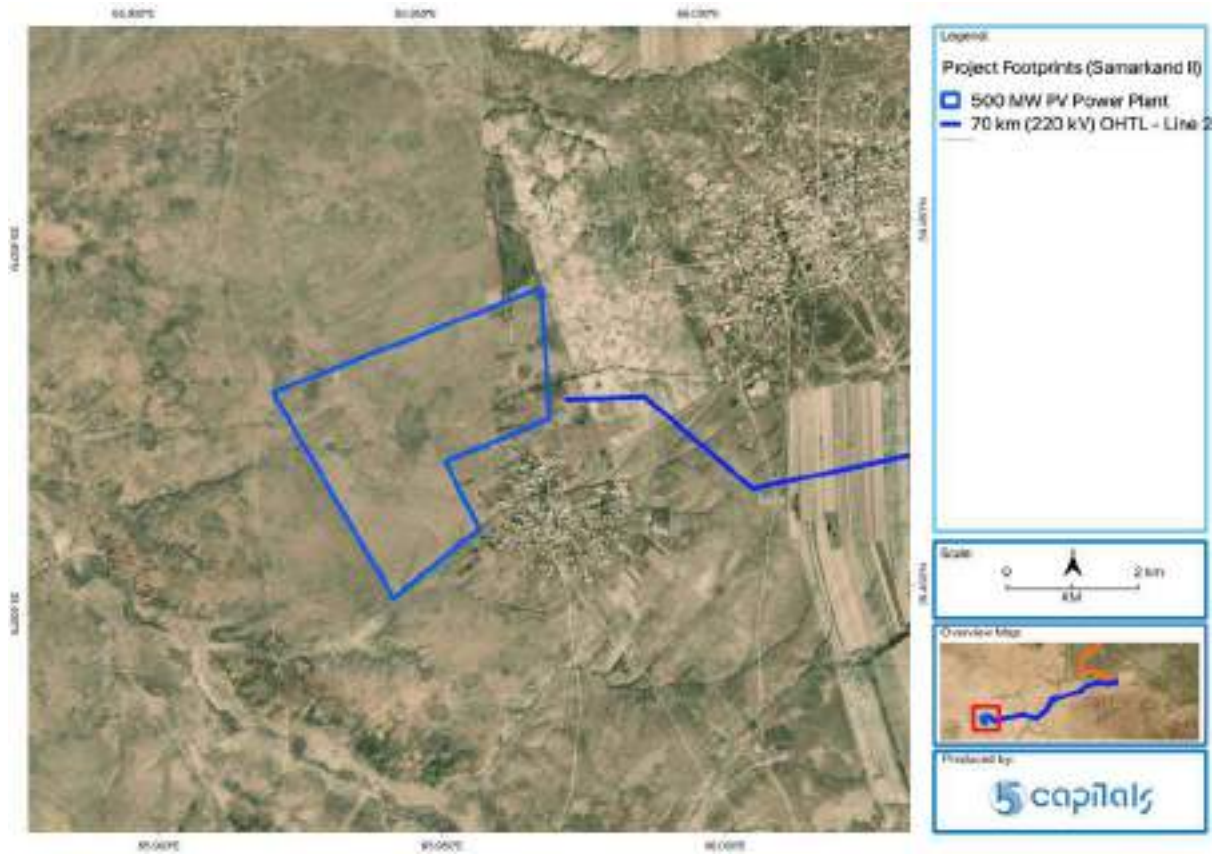


Figure 2-1 Location of the 500 MW PV power plant

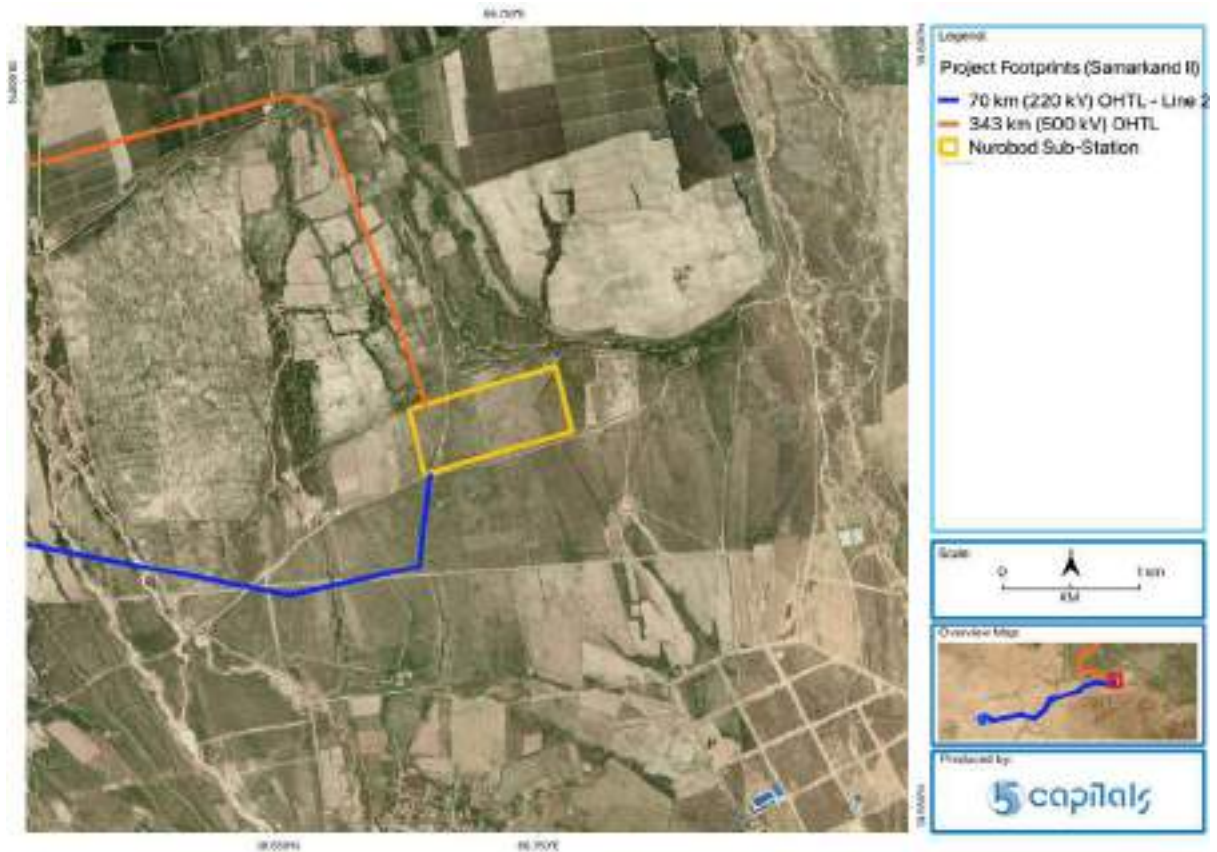


Figure 2-2 Location of the Nurobod sub-station

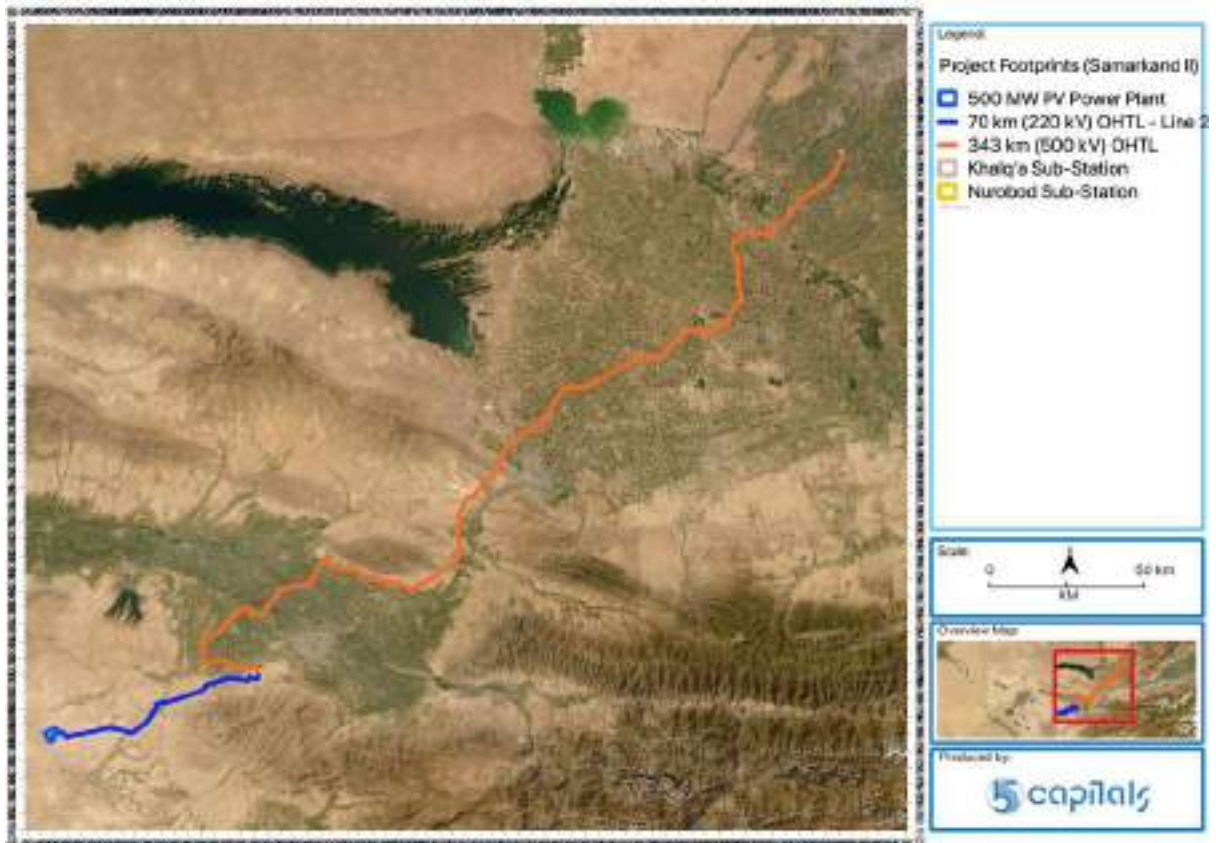


Figure 2-3 Planned 70-km OHL corridor to link the 500 MW PV power plant with the Nurobod substation; and planned 350-km OHL



Figure 2-4 Location of the Karakul BESS

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

Table 2-2 coordinates for the project site boundaries

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
500 MW PV power plant site	
65.92256902	39.429192
65.97054867	39.44231101
65.97144495	39.42437636
65.95266158	39.41892587
65.95825235	39.40959672
65.94276584	39.40046985
Karakul BESS site	
63.86678779	39.51636452
63.87151443	39.52032504
63.87423742	39.51847344
63.875184	39.51561925
63.8719822	39.5129059
Nurobod sub-station site	
66.74046363	39.57744046

LATITUDE	LONGITUDE
66.75310882	39.57987352
66.75424104	39.57554102
66.74160068	39.57315096

2.3 Initial Identification of E&S Impact Receptors

E&S receptors identified nearby the project sites include active and abandoned/decommissioned residential, economic, industrial and utility establishments, as well as surface water bodies. Figure 2-5 below provides an overview of the E&S receptors located within 1 km of the 500 MW PV plant and Nurobod sub-station sites.

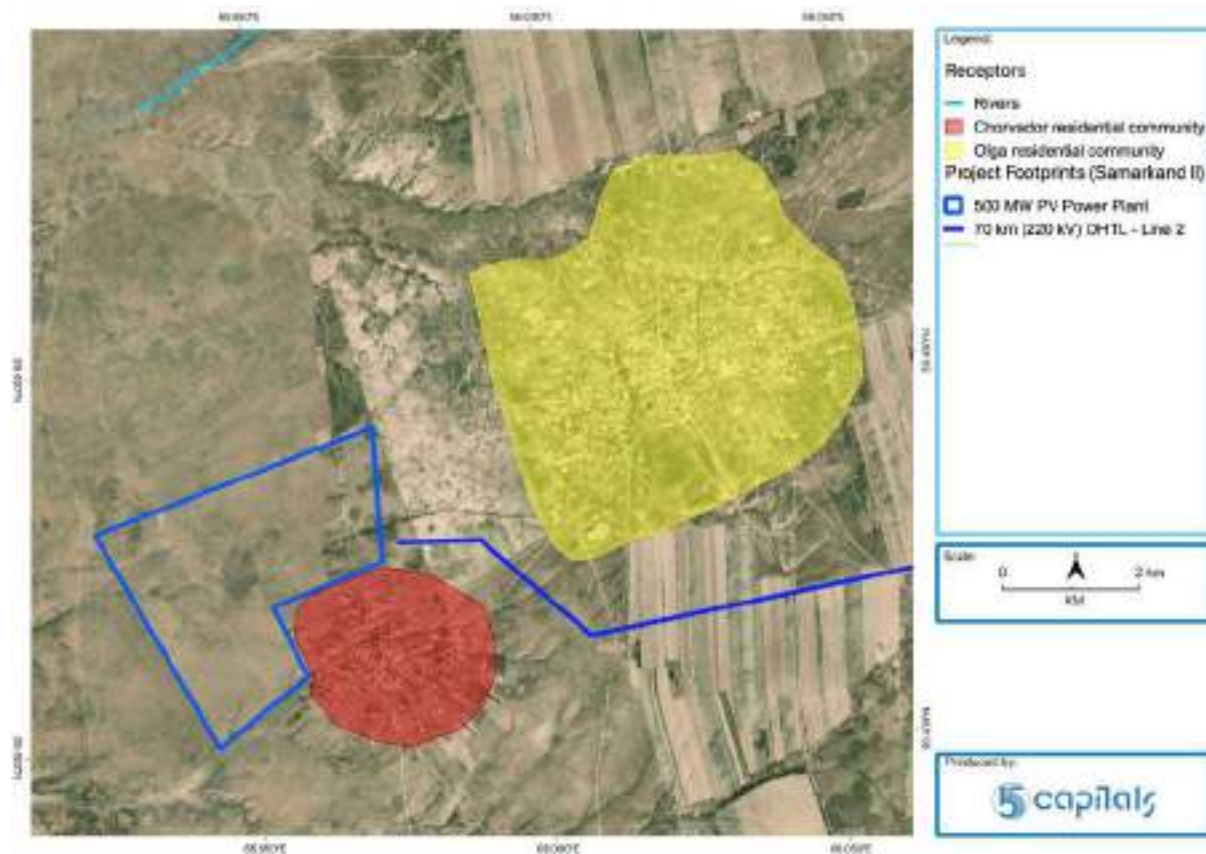


Figure 2-5 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors nearby the 500 MW PV power plant site

Table 2-3 below provides a list of the E&S receptors provisionally identified within 1 km of the 500 MW PV power plant.

Table 2-3 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors within one kilometre of the 500 MW PV power plant site

RECEPTOR TYPE	PROXIMITY TO PROJECT SITES	DESCRIPTION
Chorvador residential community	90 m	Residential community located around the 500 MW power plant, with the closest dwelling situated about 90 metres south of the power plant site boundary.
Olga residential community	2.7 km	Residential community located north-east of the 500 MW power plant, with the closest dwelling situated about 2.7 km away.

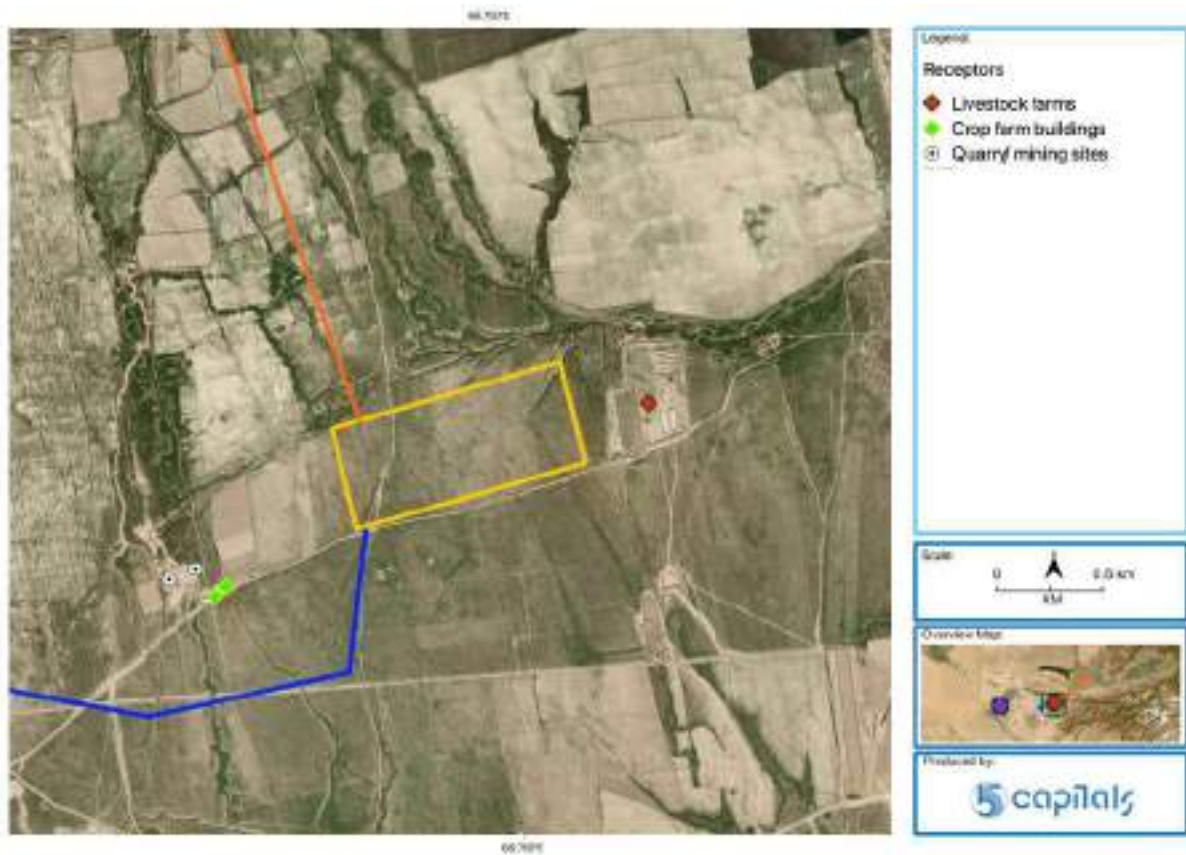


Figure 2-6 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors nearby the Nurobod sub-station site

Table 2-4 below provides a list of the E&S receptors provisionally identified within 1 km of the Nurobod sub-station.

Table 2-4 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors within one kilometre of the Nurobod sub-station site

RECEPTOR TYPE	PROXIMITY TO PROJECT SITES	DESCRIPTION
Crop farm buildings/ structures	570 m	Crop farm sheds and houses located west of the site.
Livestock farms	165	Chicken farm located east of the site.
Quarry	790 m	Sand mining sites located west of the site.
River	3.8 km	Sazagansai River located west of the site.



Figure 2-7 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors nearby the Karakul BESS

Table 2-5 below provides a list of the E&S receptors identified within 1 km of the Karakul BESS.

Table 2-5 Overview of potential E&S impact receptors within one kilometre of the Karakul BESS site

RECEPTOR TYPE	PROXIMITY TO PROJECT SITES	DESCRIPTION
Industrial facilities	240 – 700 metres	Industrial facilities (mainly industrial warehouses) located north and east of the site.
Railway	145 metres	Operational railway line located north of the site.
M37 Highway	616 metres	Regional highway located north of the site.

RECEPTOR TYPE	PROXIMITY TO PROJECT SITES	DESCRIPTION
Landfill	860 metres	Landfill located south-west of the site.
Unidentified structures	700 metres	Abandoned buildings located south-east of the site.

2.4 Project Facilities

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

2.4.1 Core facilities

The project facilities include the following components:

- 500 MW solar (PV) power plant
- Nurobod sub-station
- 70-km OTL
- 350-km OTL
- 500 MWh Karakul BESS and underground cable

The solar (PV) power plant will operate at a capacity of 500 MW, with a total estimated lifetime yield of 32,028,395 MWh. The PV plant components involved in the generation of electricity are described in the following sub-sections.



Figure 2-8 Illustration of the configuration of utility-scale PV power plants

2.4.2 Ancillary facilities

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

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

- Access roads leading towards the 500 MW PV plants
- Laydown areas
- Batching plants
- EPC Contractor offices
- Sanitation facilities
- Waste storage area

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

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

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

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

2.5 Construction Activities, Resources and Waste

2.5.1 Construction activities

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

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

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

2.5.2 Construction workforce

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

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

2.6 Operation and Maintenance Activities, Resources and Waste

2.6.1 Operational activities

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

- Commissioning and plant handover
- Scheduled/ preventative maintenance
- Unscheduled/ corrective maintenance
- Performance monitoring, production forecasting and reporting

2.6.2 Operational workforce

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

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

2.7 Project Milestones

The following pre-feasibility and feasibility studies, have been completed for the Project:

- Remote and on-site solar resource assessment.
- Preliminary geotechnical survey.
- Hydrological survey.
- Commercial modelling.

The Government of Uzbekistan commissioned the solar resource assessment in March 2023. Following the execution of the PPA, the Project Developer assigned Juru Limited and UzAssystem to undertake the engineering related feasibility surveys, in preparation for detailed design and construction.

The Project is currently in its development and detailed design phase, which includes the completion of engineering designs, selection of the Project's EPC Contractor and supplier, acquisition of various permits from competent authorities, and access to project financing.

Table 2-6 below provides an overview of the tentative schedule for subsequent stages of project implementation.

Table 2-6 Milestones for project implementation

PROJECT FACILITY	MOBILIZATION START	CONSTRUCTION START	COMMERCIAL OPERATION START
PV power plant (Phase I)	February, 2025	June, 2025	April 2026
PV power plant (Phase II)	February, 2025	June, 2025	July 2027
Nurobod sub-station	February, 2025	June, 2025	September 2026
Karakul BESS	February, 2025	June, 2025	July 2027
70-km OTL	February, 2025	June, 2025	February 2026
350-km OTL	February, 2025	June, 2025	January 2027

2.8 Sazagan Power Purchase Scheme

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

The Samarkand I Project includes a relatively limited interconnection scope which terminates in Samarkand Region. The composite maps below provide an overview of the adjacent facilities and sites planned under these projects.

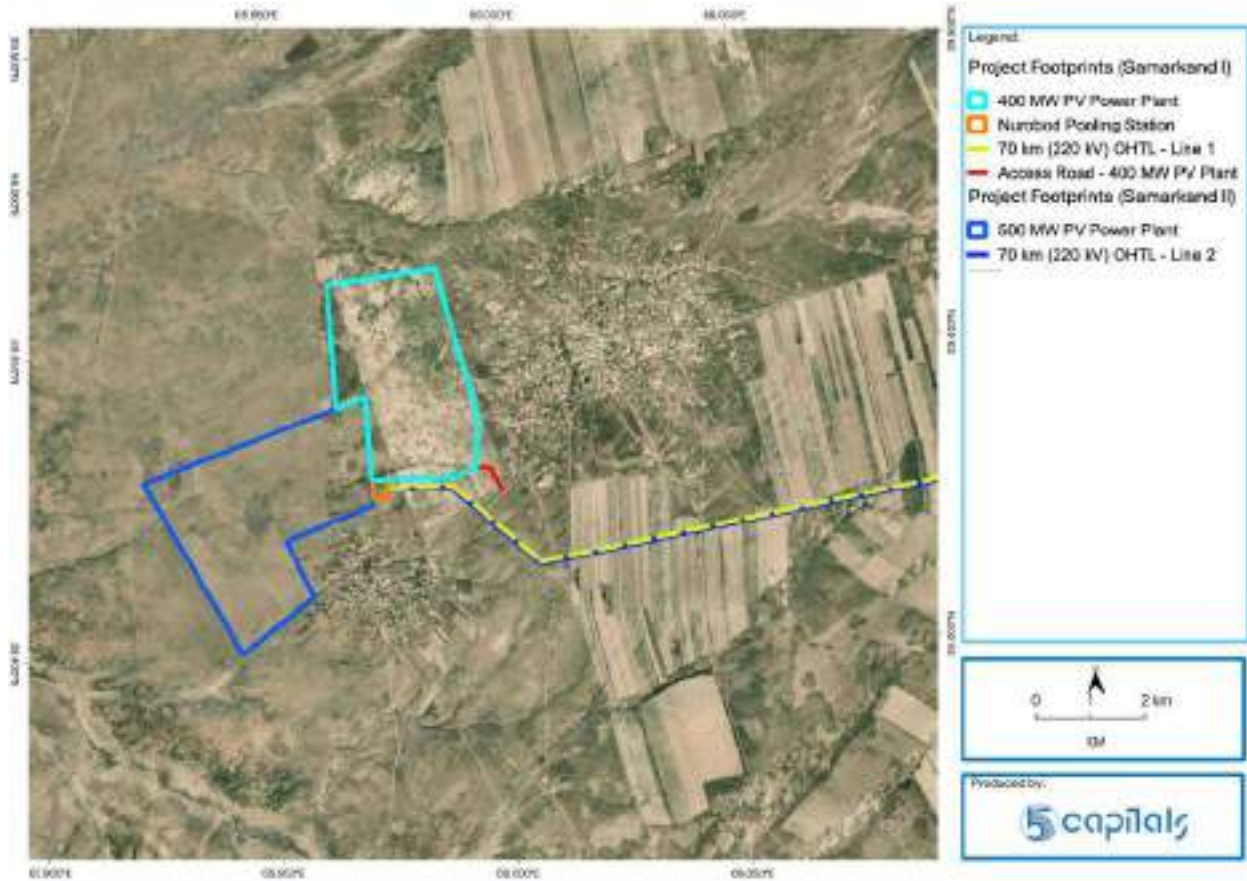


Figure 2-9 Location of the project sites relative to the location of adjacent facilities planned under the concurrent Samarkand I PV and BESS Project

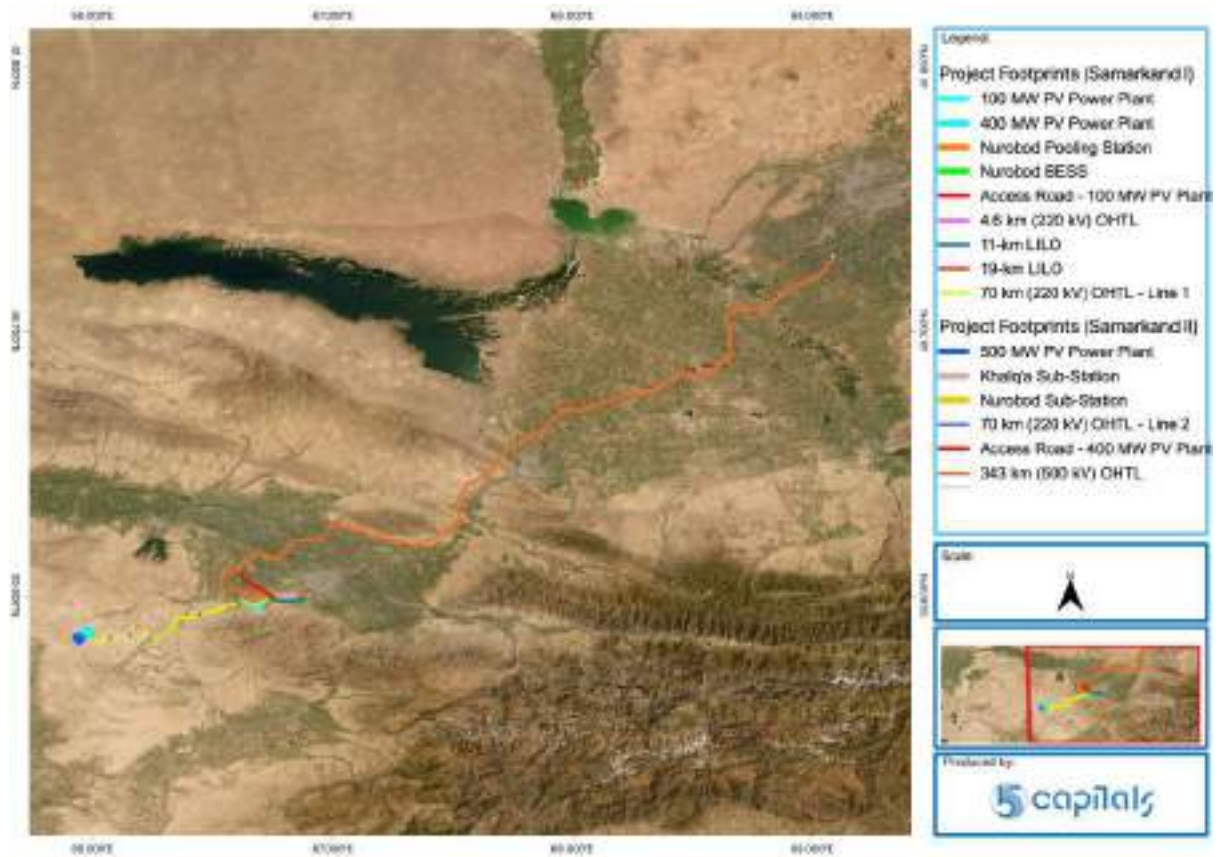


Figure 2-10 Location of the project sites relative to the location of adjacent facilities planned under the concurrent Samarkand I PV and BESS Project

3 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Laws and Regulations

3.1.1 The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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

LAND TENURE

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

LIVELIHOODS AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION

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

HUMAN RIGHTS

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

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

3.1.2 The Land Code (1998, amended in 2022)

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

PROVISIONS ON LAND OWNERSHIP

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

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

PROVISIONS FOR LAND EXPROPRIATION

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

LAND ADMINISTRATION FRAMEWORK

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

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

3.1.3 The Civil Code (1996, amended in 2022)

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

The code establishes that any person whose rights have been violated may demand full compensation for the losses caused, unless the law or the contract does not provide compensation for losses in a lower amount. Losses are understood to mean the expenses that

the person whose rights have been violated, have produced or will have to produce in order to restore the violated right, the loss or damage to his/her property (real damage), as well as the income/revenue that the person would have received under normal conditions of civil activity if his/her rights had not been violated (lost profit).

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

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

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

PROVISIONS ON LAND WITHDRAWAL

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

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

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION COMPENSATION FOR LAND WITHDRAWAL

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

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

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

PROVISIONS ON VALUATION OF AFFECTED PROPERTY

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

- Article 34 states “The Compensation Commissions shall preliminarily consider disputes related to the provision of compensation to the right holder in the pre-trial procedure”.

adding “A party that does not agree with the decision of the Compensation Commission may apply to the court in accordance with the procedure established by legislative acts”.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, khokim of the province and city of Tashkent, respectively, attached to the notification.

3.1.7 Other legislation

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

Table 3-1 Overview of additional relevant laws and regulations

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No.911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities for providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities" (as amended in 2022)</p>	<p>This Resolution establishes the main requirements and procedures for land withdrawal for state and public needs and implementation of investment projects, as well as the mechanism of compensation for land withdrawal to individuals and legal entities for demolished residential, industrial and other buildings, facilities and plantings. The decision for land acquisition for investment projects will be given only by Presidential and Cabinet of Minister's decision which limits land expropriation by the local municipalities.</p> <p>The Resolution stipulates that a land plot will be expropriated only after payment of full compensation at replacement rate and consultation with affected households. In this Resolution, public consultation and disclosure meetings are obligatory. Also, there are clear steps for the implementation of Land Acquisition and Resettlement activities.</p> <p>The basic requirements and procedures of land withdrawal for state and public needs and realization of investment projects, as well as the purpose of compensation for land withdrawal are established in Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 911 and the Regulation approved by this Resolution include:</p> <p>Withdrawal of land or part of it for state and public needs, including for realization of important social-economic and investment projects is made at the consent of the landowner or in coordination with the land user and tenant - at the decision of Supreme Council of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, councils of people's deputies of regions (Council of people's deputies), and Tashkent City Councils. <i>Amended on 22 September 2021</i></p> <p>The decision of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, regional and Tashkent city or district (city) authorities on demolishing the real estate object located in the expropriated land plot is accepted only when there is a positive conclusion of the judicial bodies.</p> <p>This Resolution regulates the procedure for compensation of losses and damages to owners as a result of land acquisition. Furthermore, the Resolution provides general rules for acquisition and compensation of lands including; preparation of land withdrawal documents for both state and public needs and investment projects. The Resolution also allows for application of international standards, in case the project is financed by international organisations or banks.</p> <p>With recent changed to current legislation PAPs will be compensated for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income loss due to the cancelling land-for land compensation method; Buildings/structures, even if they are illegal.

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers "On amending and adding to some decrees of the Republic of Uzbekistan, aimed the further improvement of registration of cadastral document on a real property" dated 21 September 2016 No.317</p>	<p>It determines the cost of acquired agricultural land per hectare, separately for each region. In addition, it establishes regulations on the procedure for compensation for losses of owners, users, tenants and owners of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production.</p>
<p>Presidential Decree "On measures to improve the effectiveness of training and realizing projects with participation of international financial institutions and foreign government financial organizations" dated on 16 July 2018 No. 3857</p>	<p>Determines the regulations and rules for the projects that are carried out with participation of International Financial Institutions or banks.</p> <p>In case of inconsistency of resettlement policies between Uzbek legal framework and International Financial Institutions (IFI), the policies of the IFI's will be followed by Executing Agencies and resettlement costs (compensation in case of withdrawal of land plots, demolition of houses and other structures, structures or plantings) paid based on assessment documents prepared by IFI using their methodology.</p>
<p>Presidential Decree "On measures on major improvement of the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan" dated on 1 August 2018 No. 5495</p>	<p>Stipulates those decisions on the withdrawal of land for state and public needs shall be allowed only after open discussion with the stakeholders whose land plots are planned to be withdrawn and after estimation of benefits and costs. Demolition of residential, industrial and other buildings and structures owned by individuals and legal entities in the process of land withdrawal is permitted after full compensation of the market value of the real estate and losses incurred by the owners in connection with such withdrawal.</p>
<p>Presidential Decree No.5742 of June 17th 2019 "On measures for the effective use of land and water resources in agriculture"</p>	<p>Article 5 states "To establish a procedure according to which: irrigated agricultural lands are taken under special protection; it is not allowed to allocate these lands for non-agricultural purposes, including for the construction of industrial and civil facilities (buildings and structures), except for the lands allocated by the Presidential Decree"</p>
<p>Presidential Decree on additional measures to unconditionally ensure the guarantee of the property rights of citizens and business entities" No. 5491 dated August 3rd 2019</p>	<p>This decree outlines measures to guarantee property rights of citizens and entrepreneurs:</p> <p>Land allocation for state and public purposes can be carried out only after consultation with the affected citizen/entrepreneur and assessment of costs (income / expenses).</p> <p>The land allocation permit will be issued only after the payment of compensation to the citizen/entrepreneur for the value of property based on market prices and losses related to the land allocation.</p> <p>Losses / expenses incurred as a result of the illegal execution of documents by a state body (official), will be compensated at the expense of this state body from any funds other than the republican budget and / or shall be compensated by officials who committed this illegal act.</p>
<p>Presidential Decree on measures to ensure equality and transparency in land relations, reliable</p>	<p>Along with several changes in land relations mentioned in the decree, the authority of district governors to allocate land directly is abolished. It is also prohibited to seize, reserve, or transfer land with any document. This means, from August 1, 2021, some rights on</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>protection of rights to land and their transformation into market assets." June 8, 2021</p>	<p>land of local governors will be restricted, and such restrictions will also affect the process of purchasing and leasing land.</p> <p>This is now forbidden for local governors to transfer land to citizens, businesses, organizations by making an immediate decision.</p> <p>Instead, agricultural land will be sold through an open electronic tender, and non-agricultural land will be sold through an online electronic auction with the right of ownership or lease.</p> <p>Although district governors have been deprived of direct land allocation, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, and Tashkent city saving a right to approve the results of the open electronic tender for agricultural lands.</p> <p>However, according to the President's press service, all decisions of regional governors on land relations will be subject to legal review by the Department of Justice. In addition, the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Karakalpakstan, governors of regions, and the city of Tashkent will provide state organizations with land plots for state and public needs with the right of permanent use their decision.</p>
<p>Tax Code of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>The Tax Code (TC) is a regulatory framework for taxation related matters for individuals and legal entities. This law regulates compensation for vulnerable group of people in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax and other taxes stipulated in the TC.</p>
<p>Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Articles 23-24 of the Republic of Uzbekistan states that spouses have equal rights to own, use and dispose property if it is their joint ownership regardless of whether it was acquired in the name or financing of one of the spouses.</p> <p>Real estate or any other property cannot be sold or transferred in ownership without the consent of the other spouse.</p> <p>Article 25 states that property belonging to each spouse before marriage, or received by one of them as a present according to the procedures of inheritance or according to other non-paid transactions is their private property unless it is determined that the other spouse has invested in it thus increasing the value (capital, repairs, reconstruction etc).</p>
<p>Law about Valuation Activities (as amended on 29th June 2022)</p>	<p>Cancelled on 12.10.2021 Article 41: A valuation organization is a legal entity carrying out valuation activities. Amended on 12.10.2021</p> <p>Article 11: A valuation is mandatory in case of a decision on the acceptance of objects, their recognition in full or on the right of common ownership in part to the state. Amended on 14 May 2014</p> <p>Article 181: if necessary, in order to verify the reliability of the assessment report in accordance with the procedure established by law, an examination of this report may be carried out by another assessment organisation on a contractual basis.</p> <p>The results of the examination of the reliability of the assessment report are drawn up by an expert opinion.</p> <p>The expert opinion of the evaluation organization conducting the examination should contain an unbiased opinion on the reliability of the evaluation report. At the same time, this organization does not have the right to re-evaluate and make an expert opinion on the value of the object of evaluation.</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	<p>It is not allowed to involve an evaluation organization in conducting an examination of the reliability of an evaluation report that it has previously performed.</p> <p>If the customer does not agree with the expert opinion received on the reliability of the assessment report, the dispute is subject to consideration by the court.</p> <p>In order to conduct an expert examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object in disputed cases, an expert commission is created in accordance with the procedure established by law.</p> <p>The conclusion of the expert commission on the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object to establish the reliability of these materials is prepared exclusively by the court in accordance with the procedure established by law. If the assessment report is recognized by the court as unreliable, the expert commission for the examination of the evaluation materials of the evaluation object, as determined by the court, re-evaluates the evaluation object and provides the court with an opinion on the value of the evaluation object.</p>
<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No 1047 "On the Procedure for the formation and use of funds of centralised funds for the compensation to affected individuals and legal entities for the expropriation of land for the state or public needs" Dated 26th December 2018.</p>	<p>This law defines the sources of compensation payments based on the type of projects. It also establishes Republican Centralised Fund (RCF) as the main body which is responsible for the compensation payments to</p> <p>The Supervisory Board of the RCF is tasked with deciding on the allocation of funds for compensation.</p>
<p>Cabinet of Ministers Resolution No 122 "On measures for the further improvement of the system of social protection of the population & widely introduction of modern ICT in the industry" passed on 5th March 2021 to cover the entitlement of vulnerable people.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Mahalla and Family Support of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications, the Cadastral Agency under the State Tax Committee, the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations and other relevant ministries are obliged to develop and implement a single electronic database with the specified territorial boundaries and ensure its integration into an IT "Unified register".</p> <p>The legislations aims to ensure that the information system of the Public Services Agency under the Ministry of Justice "Unified Electronic Archive of the Public Service Agency" provides information on guardians and trustees through electronic information exchange between departments from the beginning to the end of enrolment (admission, transfer from class, transfer, graduation).</p> <p>The Ministry of Finance together with the Ministry of Economic development and Poverty Reduction are obliged to conduct a regular analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social benefits and material assistance through the Unified Register. Based on the analysis of the socio-economic situation of families receiving social pensions and material assistance, budget allocations for social pensions and material assistance shall be distributed among the local budgets of districts and cities.</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
<p>Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan 'Regarding appeals of individuals and legal entities" No 378 dated 3.12.2014 (with amendments on 17th August 2017)</p>	<p>The purpose of this law is to regulate the appeals of individuals and legal entities (hereinafter referred to as appeals) to state bodies and state institutions (herein referred as 'state bodies'), as well as to their officials. Appeals can be oral, written or electronic. Appeals, regardless of their form and type are of equal importance.</p> <p>A people's 'Reception Office' is tasked with: Organising a direct dialogue with the population, ensuring the functioning of an effective system of appeals aimed at the full protection of their rights, freedoms and legitimate interests; Using modern information and communication technologies through the introduction and maintenance of an electronic information system for entering, summarising, systematising, monitoring and controlling the consideration of appeals received; and Real-time consultation through information exchange between consultants, individuals and legal entities who wish to receive prompt information on the issue of interest.</p> <p>An application or complaint is considered within 15 days from the date of receipt by the state body, organisation or their official, who are obliged to resolve the issue.</p> <p>Where additional study and/or verification is required, the request for additional documentation must be made and completed within a period of 1 month from the date of original request.</p>
<p>Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Pasture Land No 538 dates 21.05.2019 (as amended on 06/06/2022).</p>	<p>This law stated that specially authorized state bodies in the field of use and protection of pastures are the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Forestry (Article 5).</p> <p>Legal entities and individuals can use pastures by obtaining land plots for rent, including sublease. Pastures can be provided to individuals and legal entities based on open electronic competition.</p> <p>On the lands of the forest fund, pastures are used with the permission of the state forestry authorities. Based on an investment agreement or a public-private partnership, pastures that have gone out of circulation can be leased to citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan, agricultural enterprises, as well as investors who are residents of the Republic of Uzbekistan, for agricultural production for a period that cannot be less than three years and must not exceed forty-nine years. Legal entities and individuals may sublease pastures put into use (without the right to transfer them to third parties) (Article 13).</p> <p>The right to use pastures is terminated in cases of liquidation of a legal entity, death of an individual, expiration of the period for which pastures were provided, use not for the intended purpose, irrational use, withdrawal of pasture lands for public needs, voluntary refusal to use pastures (Article 19).</p> <p>Pasture monitoring is a system for observing the state of pastures, and ongoing changes resulting from pasture use, to collect information on quantitative and qualitative data on pastures, assess and forecast their condition, and identify and eliminate negative processes. The monitoring is based on systematic observation data obtained through geobotanical surveys and pasture inventory.</p>

LEGAL REQUIREMENT	SUMMARY
	<p>Monitoring data on the state of pastures in the Republic of Karakalpakstan and regions are periodically posted on the website of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Article 25).</p> <p>Legal entities and individuals are obliged to compensate for the damage caused to pastures as a result of pollution, irrational use, degradation of pastures and other violations of pasture legislation (Article 26).</p>

3.1.8 Legal Requirements for Rights of Way

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

In accordance with Article 30 of the Land Code, Article 173 of the Civil Code, Article 30 of Annex 1 of the Resolution of Cabinet of Ministers No. 1060 dated December 29, 2018, right of way is established by agreement between persons demanding establishment of temporary land take and the owner, user, lessee, proprietor of foreign land plot. If they do not reach an agreement, the right of way shall be established in a limited order by court decision at the user's claim. The agreement on the right of way shall be subject to state registration and shall be preserved when the land plot is transferred to another person. Right of way agreement can be terminated in cases of the cessation of the reason according to which it was established. Calculation and compensation of losses due to right of way agreement are performed in accordance with the Resolutions of Cabinet of Ministers No.146 from 25 May 2011 "On measures to improve the procedure for granting land plots for urban development activities and other non-agricultural purposes" and No. 911 from 16 November 2019 "On additional measures for enhancing modalities of providing compensation on withdrawal and allocation of land plots and safeguard the property rights legal and physical entities".

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

- Passing or going across somebody's land parcel;
- Carrying out drainage work on the land parcel;
- Using the land parcel for laying and maintaining of irrigation,
- Engineering, electrical power and other lines and nets,
- Probing of water and water well (for drinking) on the land parcel;
- Taking cattle across the land parcel; and

- Temporary use of the land parcel for carrying out prospecting, research and other work; creating on the land parcel of protection forest plants and other nature protection objects; other servitudes.

3.1.9 Requirements on Health Protection Zone

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

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

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

Based on the consultations, the following feedback was issued:

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

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

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

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

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

3.2 Lender requirements

3.2.1 ADB

3.2.1.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS)

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

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

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

INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT SAFEGUARD (SR2)

ADB's Involuntary Resettlement Safeguard Requirements aims to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; to minimise resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives; to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

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

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

Pertinent requirements under this Standard, include the following:

- Consideration of feasible alternative project designs and sites to avoid or at least minimize physical and/or economic displacement.
- Avoidance of forced eviction.
- Completion of socioeconomic survey(s) and a census, with appropriate socioeconomic baseline data to identify all persons who will be displaced by the project and to assess the project's socioeconomic impacts on them. In the absence of relevant host government procedures, a cut-off date must be established for eligibility.
- Completion of asset inventory surveys and valuation at full replacement cost, with qualified valuers. The valuation methodology for determining replacement cost must be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents.
- Where livelihoods of displaced persons are land-based or where land is collectively owned, land-based compensation must be offered to PAPs, unless proven unfeasible or unacceptable to affected persons.
- In the case of projects affecting livelihoods or income generation measures to improve, or at least restore, affected persons' incomes or livelihoods will be planned.
- Livelihood restoration or resettlement plans must incorporate arrangements to monitor the effectiveness of livelihood measures during implementation, as well as evaluation once implementation is completed.
- Vulnerable project-affected households must be identified, and dedicated, meaningful consultations must be held with this set of affected households for tailored assistance to improve their pre-project livelihoods status.
- Where a project involves the loss of community facilities, utilities or public amenities, or access thereto, these facilities will be replaced to ensure a better or similar level of service, based on consultation with the affected community and relevant government stakeholders to identify and agree upon suitable alternatives.
- Measures must be in place to ensure meaningful participation of women and men in any consultations about resettlement, including appropriate times of meetings, transport, childcare support, as well as convening women only meetings when necessary.

- Meaningful consultation of affected persons and communities, including host communities, must be organized throughout the process of resettlement planning and implementation.

3.2.1.2 ADB's Social Protection Strategy, 2001

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

3.2.1.3 ADB's Gender and Development Policy, 1998

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

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

3.2.1.4 Accountability mechanism (2012)

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

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

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

3.2.2 EBRD

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

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

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

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

3.2.3 IFC

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

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

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

- Stakeholder analysis and planning.
- Disclosure and dissemination of information.

- Consultation and participation.
- Grievance mechanism.
- On-going reporting to Affected Communities.

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

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

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

3.3 Gap Analysis

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

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

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
<p>Avoidance or minimization of displacement</p>	<p>The client will avoid or at least minimise physical and/or economic displacement</p>	<p>The Project will avoid involuntary resettlement whenever possible to minimise involuntary resettlement by exploring project design alternatives.</p>	<p>The client will avoid, and when avoidance is not possible, minimise displacement by exploring alternative project designs.</p>	<p>The land belongs to the state and can be withdrawn for state and public needs including for realization of important socio-economic and investment project.</p>	<p>A Presidential Resolution was issued to provide a mandate for the Project. Land expropriation is necessary for the implementation of public investments, particularly those of strategic importance.</p> <p>A progressive site selection process was carried out as part of the Project's technical feasibility studies, and locational alternatives were refined further as part of the Project's ESIA and LALRP studies, through early-stage stakeholder engagement and field reconnaissance.</p> <p>Project sites with the least impact on private property and livelihoods were reviewed for all project</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
					facilities (i.e., PV power plants, BESS, sub-station, powerlines and access roads).
Planning process	The client will prepare a resettlement plan proportionate to the risk and impacts associated with the project.	The client will prepare a resettlement plan if the proposed project will have involuntary resettlement impacts including collection of census data of the affected persons.	Requires that a client prepares a LALRP in case of Projects involving physical and economic displacement including collection of appropriate socio-economic baseline data of the PAPs	There is no requirement to prepare an integrated standalone LALRP, based on expert asset inventory and valuation. There is no comparable requirement for conducting a socio-economic survey.	Following the identification of the potential for economic displacement during the ESIA process, and LALRP has been developed to mitigate the risks associated with loss of residential and income generating assets and resources. The Plan draws on dedicated census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, to ensure the delivery of effective compensation and supplementary livelihood restoration aid for all categories of project-affected entities, in line with mandatory and lender-prescribed performance requirements.
Eligibility for compensation	PR5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who have formal legal rights to the land (including 	ADB identifies 3 categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons with formal legal rights to land 	PS 5 identifies 3 main categories of PAPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who have formal legal rights to the land 	The Land Code and other pertinent legislation mandate the	Livelihood restoration measures, including compensation, transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives will be

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<p>customary & traditional rights recognised under national laws).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the census, but who have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under the national laws. Those who have no recognisable legal right to claim the land that they occupy. 	<p>lost in its entirety or in part.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have no formal legal rights to such land, but who have claim of such lands that are recognizable under national laws. Persons who lost the land they occupy in its entirety or in part who have neither formal legal rights nor recognised or recognizable claims to such land. <p>ADB also requires that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those with no formal/recognizable right on the land are entitled to be compensated for their non-land assets at replacement cost and for rehabilitation assistance. Land compensation (instead of cash) for PAPs whose 	<p>or assets they occupy or use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those who do not have formal legal rights to land or assets, but have a claim to land that is recognised or recognisable under national law. Those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land or assets that they occupy or use. 	<p>provision of compensation and transitional support for landholders with legitimate rights to land, exclusively.</p> <p>Furthermore, the presidential resolution issued for the Project provides that the Ministry of Energy is exempt from delivery of compensation for agricultural land subject to expropriation.</p>	<p>provided for all PAPs, including those who do not have legal rights to productive land and common resources (e.g., informal herders in Nurobod district).</p> <p>However, the scope of compensation entitlements will differ according to the tenure status of each PAP.</p> <p>Furthermore, valuation standards and compensation eligibility criteria provided in national legislation (preceding the Presidential Resolution), will be upheld as a basis for asset inventory and valuation surveys, to meet lender performance requirements.</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
		livelihoods are land-based is preferred.			
Inventory of affected assets & establishment of a cut-off date	<p>The client shall carry out an inventory of affected assets including land, structures, crops, communal amenities & natural resources to establish the basis for further valuation of such assets.</p> <p>The client shall also establish a cut-off date for eligibility either (i) as foreseen in applicable legislation; or (ii) using the end date of the census or of the inventory (whichever is the latest).</p>	<p>An inventory of displaced persons and their assets will be documented. In addition, the client will establish a cut-off date for eligibility. Information regarding the cut-off date will be documented & disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>The client will carry out an inventory of affected land and assets at the household, enterprise, and community level.</p> <p>This will also include establishment of a cut-off date for eligibility information of which will be documented and disseminated throughout the project area.</p>	<p>The asset compensation methodology requires for the client to carry out an inventory for the affected assets. However, this does not include any specific requirement for the establishment of a cut-off date.</p>	<p>A cut-off date was established based on the timeline for the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys. The cut-off date was issued to the PAPs and publicized within the wider affected communities, to create awareness around the time limit for survey and valuation of project-affected assets.</p>
Grievance mechanism	<p>The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism consistent with PR5 and PR10 in order to receive and address concerns regarding the Project in a timely manner. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.</p>	<p>The client is required to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts, paying particular attention to the impacts on vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>The client is required to establish a grievance mechanism in accordance with the requirements set out in PS1 in order to be able to address any specific project concerns about the compensation process. The GM will include a recourse mechanism designed to resolve disputes and complaints in an impartial manner.</p>	<p>In case of a disagreement with the decision to withdraw land, the land bowner/user can appeal the decision in court. There is however, no requirement for a project specific GM.</p>	<p>A grievance mechanism, which aligns with guiding principles set out in relevant lender policies and standards has been instituted for the Project, at the outset of the project ESIA. The GRM has been publicized within project-affected communities and is available to PAPs. The GRM serves to ensure that any grievances relating to the LALRP and other activities are received and addressed</p>

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB's SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
					in a timely and responsive manner.
Information disclosure	The client should summarise the information for public disclosure to ensure that the affected people understand the compensation procedures and know what to expect at the various stages of the project (for example, when an offer will be made to them, how long they will have to respond, grievance procedures, legal procedures to be followed if negotiations fail).	The Client will provide relevant resettlement information, including information on the resettlement framework, resettlement plan and monitoring reports in a timely manner, in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders. For illiterate people, other suitable methods will be used.	Disclosure of relevant information and participation of Affected Communities and persons will continue during planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of compensation payments, livelihood restoration activities, and resettlement to achieve outcomes that are consistent with objectives of PS5.	No requirement for information disclosure exists in Uzbekistan through the land withdrawal and compensation process.	PAPs will be provided with relevant information throughout the implementation of the LALRP as per the EBRD PR5, ADB and IFC PS 5 requirements.
Stakeholder consultations	Following disclosure of all relevant information, the client is required to consult with affected persons and communities and facilitate their early informed participation in decision making process.	The client will conduct meaningful consultation with affected persons, their host communities, and civil society for every project and subproject identified as having involuntary resettlement impacts.	Consultations shall be conducted to allow informed participation of those affected by the project.	Requires matters of local importance to be publicly discussed with local authorities but there are no specific requirements for consultations with the PAPs	To be reconciled through the consultations with the PAPs and other relevant stakeholders and agencies throughout the implementation of the LALRP.
Vulnerable groups	PR 5 requires special attention to be paid to vulnerable groups and ensure that they are not	The client will identify individuals and groups who may be differentially or disproportionately	PS 5 requires that special attention is provided to the needs of the poor and vulnerable to assist	The Tax Code regulates compensation of vulnerable groups	Targeted supplementary livelihood restoration assistance will be provided to vulnerable PAPs in

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	disadvantaged in the compensation process and are fully aware of their entitlements and rights.	affected by the project because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. The client will ensure that the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups are improved and not merely restored.	in restoring/improving their pre-project standard of living and livelihoods.	in terms of applying discounts or exemptions from property taxes, income tax but does not provide requirements for additional support to vulnerable groups in relation to helping them improve their livelihoods.	accordance with EBRD, ADB and IFC performance requirements.
Compensation	The client will offer PAPs compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and any other required transitional support.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All compensation of assets at full replacement cost and assistance should be provided prior to displacement including provision of additional support. Compensation for losses at full replacement cost and transitional support will be provided prior to handing over the site for civil works. 	When displacement cannot be avoided, the client will offer displaced communities and persons compensation for loss of assets at full replacement cost and other assistance/transitional support to help them improve or restore their standards of living.	Land owners/tenants are entitled to have the right to be compensated in full (including lost profit). Replacement land should also be provided to legal land users/tenants.	All PAPs will be compensated for the losses incurred at full replacement cost and transitional support provided as needed.
Monitoring of LALRP Implementation	PR 5 requires consultations to continue during the implementation, monitoring,	ADB requires monitoring & assessment of outcomes, their impacts	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the	No provision for monitoring is	The client will establish procedures to monitor and evaluate the

ELEMENT	EBRD PR5	ADB'S SAFEGUARD INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT	IFC PS5	UZBEKISTAN LEGISLATION	MEASURES TO BRIDGE THE GAP
	<p>and evaluation of compensation payment and resettlement so as to achieve outcomes consistent with the objectives of the PR.</p>	<p>on the standards of living of displaced persons, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions & the results of resettlement monitoring.</p> <p>As part of this, the following reports will be prepared for the Project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LALRP Compliance Report – Upon completion of compensation payments. • Semi-annual social monitoring report throughout the construction period. • LALRP evaluation report upon completion of the Project. 	<p>implementation of a LALRP and take corrective actions as necessary.</p>	<p>provided in the Uzbekistan law.</p>	<p>implementation of the LALRP.</p>

DRAFT

4 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

4.1 Project Alternatives

4.1.1 Locational alternatives

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

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

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



4.1.1.1 Alternative sites for the PV power plant and sub-station

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

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

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

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

PV PLANT AND SUB-STATION SITE OPTION	LAND ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS
<p>Alternative 1: Original layout</p> 	<p>The PV plant site location coincided with a planned housing project, a gas pipeline and an existing OTL. It also encompassed multiple privately held agricultural land parcels.</p>
<p>Alternative 2: Avoidance of utility assets and housing project site</p> 	<p>The new location of the PV power plant portion will result in the displacement of three formal, pastoral landholders, and 21 herders with customary land rights. No physical displacement will occur as a result of project land-take, however a project LRP will be developed and implemented to restore affected livelihoods to pre-pre-project or better standards.</p>

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



4.1.1.2 Alternative routes for the 70-km OTL


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

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

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

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

OTL ROUTE OPTION	LAND ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS
<p>Alternative 1: Original layout</p> 	<p>The total number of land users along the original OTL route (as established by the preliminary LALRP census) was 74 PAPs. Economic displacement was triggered by temporary and permanent land-take plan for construction of the OTL and the establishment of OTL towers (and tree clearance). Physical displacement was not triggered along the OTL footprint.</p>
<p>Alternative 2: Avoidance of uranium mine</p> 	<p>Following the deviation to avoid the Uranium mine/ prospecting area, the LALRP census for the new OTL footprint determined the total number of affected land users (PAPs) to be 80, as seven additional PAPs were subject to economic displacement by the new route and OTL footprint.</p>

OTL ROUTE OPTION	LAND ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS
<p>Alternative 3 Avoidance of high-value agricultural property</p> 	<p>The count of affected land assets and PAPs did not change following the subsequent deviation to avoid high-value farm property. However, the final variation of the OTL will have the minimal (best-case) impact on the affected enterprise.</p>



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

4.1.1.3 Alternative routes for the 350-km OTL

At the outset of the Project, an E&S constraints screening study was undertaken to identify key E&S sensitivities, which may affect the project design. The screening drew on literature surveys and satellite imagery scans. At this stage, a number of key receptors were identified, including visible structures (i.e., built assets) along the 350-km OTL corridor. An intersection with the Great bustard wintering habitat (potentially critical habitat) was also identified in Jizzakh Region, as part of the desk survey. These constraints were communicated to the OTL design team, with a view to adjusting the layout in avoidance of the sensitive features.

Due to a number of overriding technical and regulatory design criteria, several design iterations were made in efforts to avoid the flagged E&S receptors to the extent feasible. The analysis of alternative routes considered for the 350-km OTL is presented in Table 4-3 below.

Table 4-3 Alternative routes considered for the 350-km OTL

OTL ROUTE OPTION	LAND ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS
<p>Alternative 1: Original layout</p> 	<p>At the construction stage, the total maximum temporary land-take for this section is 289 hectares.</p> <p>The entire corridor along the route comprises agricultural land, most of which is utilized by landholders with leaseholds for arable land and cultivation. A total of 84 land users have been recorded for this section. The main crops farmed include wheat, corn, mulberry trees, apple trees and gLALRPe vines.</p>
<p>Alternative 2: Avoidance of Great bustard critical habitat</p> 	<p>At the construction stage, the total maximum temporary land-take for this section is 350 hectares.</p> <p>The OTL route traverses landholdings farmed for produce including wheat, corn, alfalfa, barley, apple trees, mulberry trees and walnut trees. A total of 86 land-users have been provisionally identified, most of whom are small to medium businesses specialized in crop farming. A few plots of reserved land under the ownership of the local government have also been identified.</p>
<p>Alternative 3 Avoidance of Great bustard critical habitat</p>	<p>At the construction stage, the total maximum temporary land-take for this section is 290 hectares.</p> <p>Land along much of the corridor is utilized for agriculture, mainly the farming of wheat, barley, alfalfa, poplar trees, gLALRPe vines, and walnuts. The preliminary LALRP census for this route option identified a total of 102 affected entities, the vast majority of whom are crop farming enterprises.</p>

OTL ROUTE OPTION	LAND ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS

Based on the outcomes of the reviews and surveys carried out for the two project alternatives, Alternative/ Option 3 is considered to be a more favourable alternative from a land acquisition perspective. The LALRP presented in this document is currently based on the Alternative 1 but will be updated to represent Alternative 3, upon the completion of LALRP surveys along the new route.

4.1.2 No project alternative

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

4.2 Land Acquisition

The Project Developer entered into a PPA with the Ministry of Energy (represented by NEGU JSC) of Uzbekistan in March 2023. On 4th July 2023, a presidential decree was issued to mandate the project plan and its implementation (Appendix A).

The presidential decree sets the legal basis for the expropriation of land within specific sites assigned to the development of the planned project facilities. The land expropriation process in Uzbekistan begins with the withdrawal of select land parcels into state reserves, based on Land Allotment Orders (LAOs) from district- and regional khokimiyats, which maintain overall ownership of land within their respective jurisdictions. Subsequently, land returned to state

reserves is reclassified and reallocated to new landholders, on the basis of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs). The LAO for the Project was issued on 20 July 2023 (Appendix B).

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

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

SN	PROJECT SITE	AREA (HA)	
		TEMPORARY (CONSTRUCTION FOOTPRINT)	PERMANENT (O&M FOOTPRINT)
1.	500 MW PV power plant	994	994
2.	Karakul BESS	32.4	32.4
3.	Karakul BESS underground cable	0.34	0.00
4.	Karakul BESS access road	0.6	0.6
5.	Nurobod sub-station	54.5	54.5
6.	70-km (220 kV) OTL	376.8	3.6
7.	350-km (500 kV) OTL	2,058.6	29.7
Total		3,517.24	1,114.80

As elaborated in Section 7 of this Plan, the Project will trigger economic displacement and six cases of physical displacement, in the regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent. A total of 819 entities are subject to involuntary displacement, including 814 landholders and 5 workers.

At the time of this assessment, the pre-existing Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for property within the PV power plant and sub-station sites were terminated. Nevertheless, no land access restrictions, evictions or demolitions had commenced within the project sites designated for the development of the PV power plant, sub-station and OTL infrastructure.

5 CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEYS

5.1 Survey Objectives

5.1.1 LALRP census

The objectives of the LALRP census include the following:

- To identify the types of land use within all of the project sites.
- To establish the number of project-affected landholdings within the project sites, and the pre-project tenure of all privately held land parcels.
- To quantify potential livelihood impacts in terms of the number of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs).
- To gather household-specific information for profiling the pre-project (baseline) structure and socioeconomic situation of PAHs.
- To identify PAHs that are socioeconomically vulnerable in the context of livelihood restoration planning, and to gain an understanding of any particular collective needs within the project-affected communities, in relation to general/mutual livelihood impacts.

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

Note: The LALRP census and socioeconomic surveys were designed and implemented to capture all historical land users with legal and informal claims to land parcels designated for the Project immediately prior to the outset of the project and the onset of expropriation procedures.

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

The second and final stage of the census was carried out in parallel with the socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, to garner more specific information for the quantification and

categorization of PAPs. The census survey was conducted through questionnaire-guided interviews with PAPs, on their respective property.

5.1.2 LALRP socioeconomic survey

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

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

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

5.2 Survey Timeline

The LALRP census and socioeconomic (household) surveys were carried out between 30 August 2023 and 25 October, 2024.

5.3 Scope and Limitations

The LALRP census and socioeconomic surveys targeted all project-affected entities, and those with potentially affected private property in particular. The surveys were carried out with a view to establishing the entire inventory of PAPs and property impacted by land expropriation. The focus of the surveys included all land-use and tenure which preceded the outset of the Project (following the issue of the Presidential Resolution and subsequent Land Allotment Orders to launch land acquisition). The limitations involved in the implementation of the LALRP census and socioeconomic surveys discussed in this LALRP issue are discussed below.

5.3.1 OTL tower footprint

Over the course of the surveys, the design and footprint of nearly all project facilities was established. However, the locations and spatial extents of the OTL tower foundations were not determined by the time of the surveys and subsequent analyses.

This gap in design and relevant survey information only applies to PAPs associated with the Project's planned OTLs. Best efforts were nonetheless made to capture general information regarding assets within the impact corridor, and the PAPs were informed about a follow-up round of LALRPid asset surveys, which will focus on the OTL tower footprint. In the interim, the total land-take for the establishment of OTL towers will be estimated based on early design information, and a reserve of compensation funds will be extLALRPolated on a precautionary basis (i.e., assuming impact on recorded assets of the highest value).

5.3.2 Cadastral maps

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

5.3.3 Voluntary information

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

5.4 Terminology for Project-Affected Entities

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

- Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) – All natural persons constituting project-affected households and legal persons.

- Project-Affected Households (PAHs) – All affected households and household micro-enterprises that are subject to project-related land-take and/or livelihood impacts.
- Other project-affected institutions – Business/ commercial entities and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and governmental institutions and utilities subject to land-take and/or livelihood impacts.
- Project-affected landholders – The set of PAPs with legitimate and/or informal (customary or illegitimate) tenure of project-affected land parcels.
- Project-affected workers – The set of PAPs who do not have any tenure of project-affected land parcels but are employed by formal and informal landholders on project-affected land parcels.

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

5.5 Survey Results

5.5.1 Administrative boundaries

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

Table 5-1 Overview of project-affected regions, districts, and communities

PROJECT FACILITY	REGION	DISTRICT	MAKHALLA
500 MW PV Plant	Samarkand	Nurobod	Olga
			Chorvador
Nurobod sub-station	Samarkand	Pastdargom	Saroy
			Dustlik MFY
70-km OTL	Samarkand	Nurobod	Chorvador
			Olga
			Jom
			Urtabuz
			Ulus
			Dustlik
			Sarikul
			Mehnatkash
			Chortut
Sazagan			

PROJECT FACILITY	REGION	DISTRICT	MAKHALLA
350-km OTL	Samarkand region		Saroy
		Pastdargom	Elbek
		Pastdargom	Dustlik
			Elbek
			Khonchorbog
			Navbakhor
			Yangiavlod
			Ilm
			Utarchi
			Mustakillik
			Beklar
			Navruz
			Yangiobod
			Boldir
			Durmansoy
			Istikbol
			Beshbola
		Qushchinor	
		Shombuloq	
		Oqdaryo	Olchintepa
			Guzalkent
			Kumushkent
		Payariq	Khalqobod
			Choshtepa
			Ernazarqurgon
			Khuja Ismoil
			Maniobod
			Sarisuv
			Tupolos
			Oqqurgon
Bobur			
Polvonarik			
Jomboy	Polvonarik		
	Nogokhon		
	Qulbosti		

PROJECT FACILITY	REGION	DISTRICT	MAKHALLA	
			Qungiro't	
			Gazira	
			Sariqipchoq	
		Bulungur	Bogbon	
			Beshkuton	
			Yangiobod	
			Kattaqishloq	
			Lalmikor	
			Gubdin	
			Jizzakh region	Gallaorol
		Oktom		
		Mulkush		
		Mirzabulog		
		Kukbulok		
	Kukgunbaz			
	Sharof Rashidov	Yangi-Diyor		
		Madaniyat		
		Kulpisar		
		Tarakkuyot		
		Buston		
		Samarkandkuduk		
	Zafarobod	Yorkin		
		Birlik		
	Pakhtakor	Ok bulok		
		Olmazor		
		Pakhtakor		
		Mingchinor		
	Dustlik	Manas		
	Syrdarya region	Syrdarya	Zarbdor	
			Obi khayot	
Obi zilol				
Khisobdon				
Ankhor				
Khamdam				
Tinik				

PROJECT FACILITY	REGION	DISTRICT	MAKHALLA	
			Ta'minotchi	
			Khamkor	
			Sohil	
		Mirzaobod	Mirzachul	
			Dekhkonobod	
			T.Akhmedov	
		Akaltin	Zakhiriddin Mukhammad Bobur	
			Sardoba	
			A.Toirov	
		Sardoba	Sharof Rashidov (Mingchinor)	
			T.Malik (Bogzor)	
		Saykhunobod	Zafarobod	
		Tashkent region	Kuyichirchik	Dustlik 1
				Djumagul
	Pakhtachi			
	Uch chinor			
	Birlik			
	Dustlik			
	Chinobod			
	Pakhtazor			
Karakul BESS	Bukhara	Karakul	Chekirchi	
			Khujalar	
			Tinchlik	

5.5.2 Categorization of PAPs and PAHs

At the time of this LALRP issue, the number of entities (i.e., affected households, businesses and other institutions) subject to physical and/or economic displacement from project-related land withdrawal totalled 819. A total of 3,902 PAPs were enumerated, including 2,116 men and 1,767 women.

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

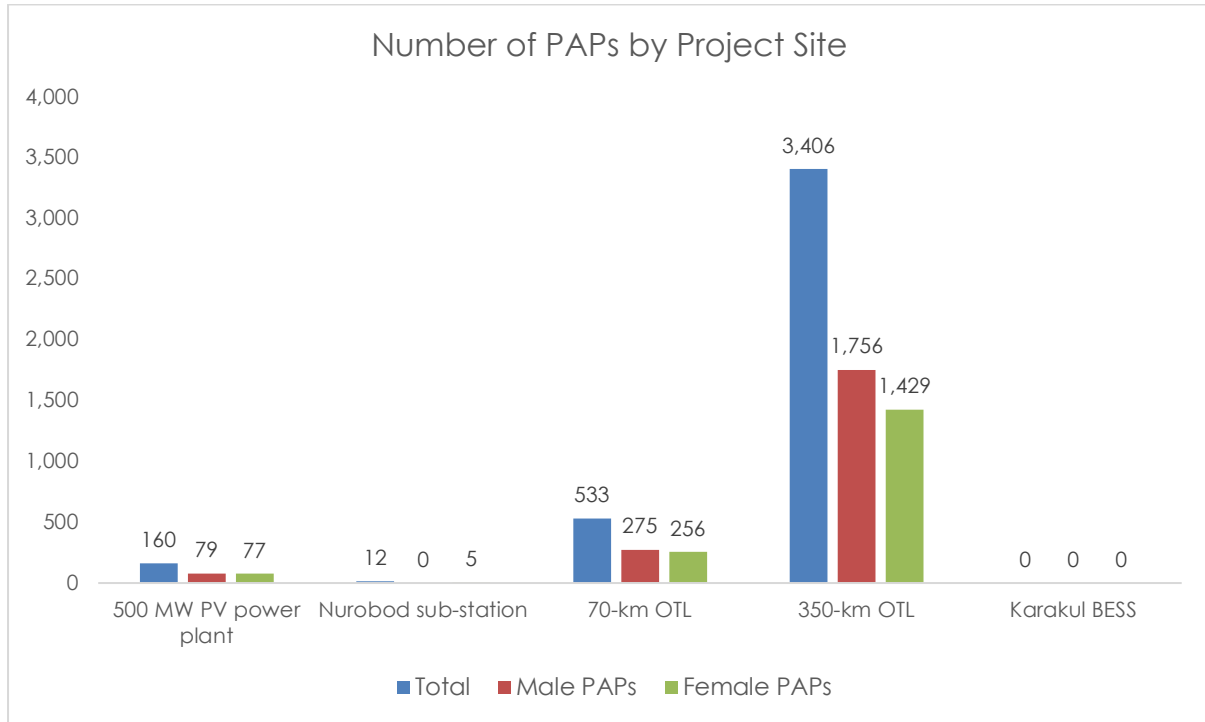


Figure 5-1 Distribution of PAPs by project site

As shown in the gLALRPh above, the majority of PAPs surveyed are associated with the 350-km OTL corridor, and to a lesser extent, with the 70-km OTL. A substantially lower number of PAPs was surveyed in relation to the Nurobod sub-station, and 500 MW PV plant. No PAPs were identified in relation the Karakul BESS and underground cable footprint.

5.5.3 Residential location

The Project-Affected Households (PAHs) reside within a total of 146 communities, which are located in regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent.

The majority of PAHs (56%) are based in Samarkand Region, and the remaining PAHs are largely distributed between Jizzakh and Syrdarya, with the lowest number of PAHs recorded in Tashkent Region.

According to the survey, the PAHs have resided in their respective communities for an average period of 9 years.

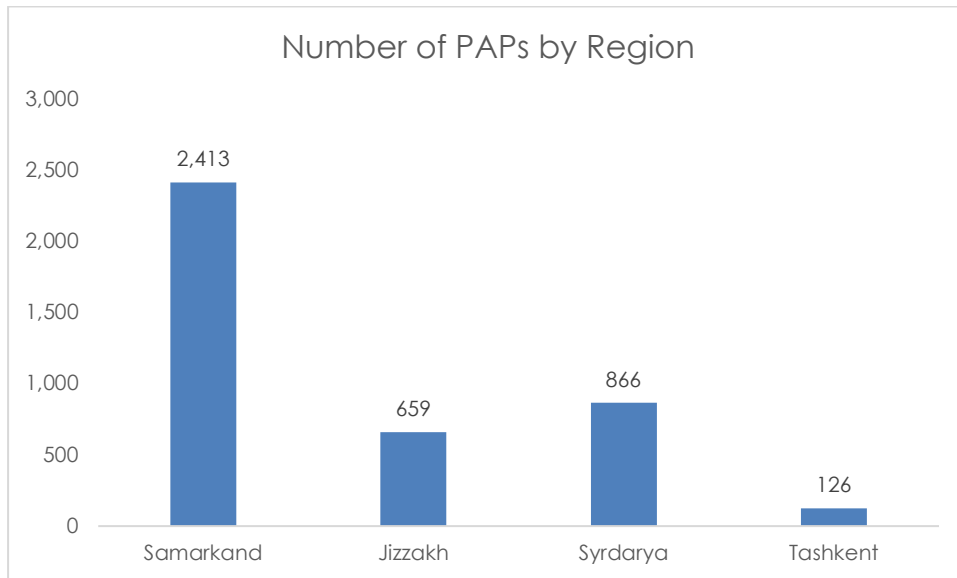


Figure 5-2 Distribution of PAPs by region

5.5.4 Income sources

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

Beyond Nurobod District, irrigated cultivation is predominant in the remaining, project-affected reaches of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent regions. Extensive irrigation networks radiate from large canals fed by a number of resident rivers, notably Zarafshan and Syrdarya Rivers. A minority of the PAHs engage in alternative agriculture, notably fish farming and poultry breeding. Other reported employment includes professional occupations, such as clerical and teaching jobs, as well as small retail enterprises. Local trade involves the procurement of merchandise and produce from the closest towns and cities, for sale in the relatively rural, remote parts of the project-affected districts. In Nurobod district, abject unemployment has led some of the male youth to relocate to urban centres such as Samarkand and Tashkent, and the neighbouring countries of Turkey, Kazakhstan, and Russia, in search of employment.

Survey results indicate that over 50% of women within project-affected households are housewives, and the remainder of women are evenly split between livestock farming activities and professional civil jobs. Some of the women are employed in textile workshops located a relatively long distance away from the residential locations. Further, both men and women

partake in seasonal/ part-time labour, including intensive agricultural labour in resident/ neighbouring crop-farming clusters, as well as construction projects, and catering services.

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

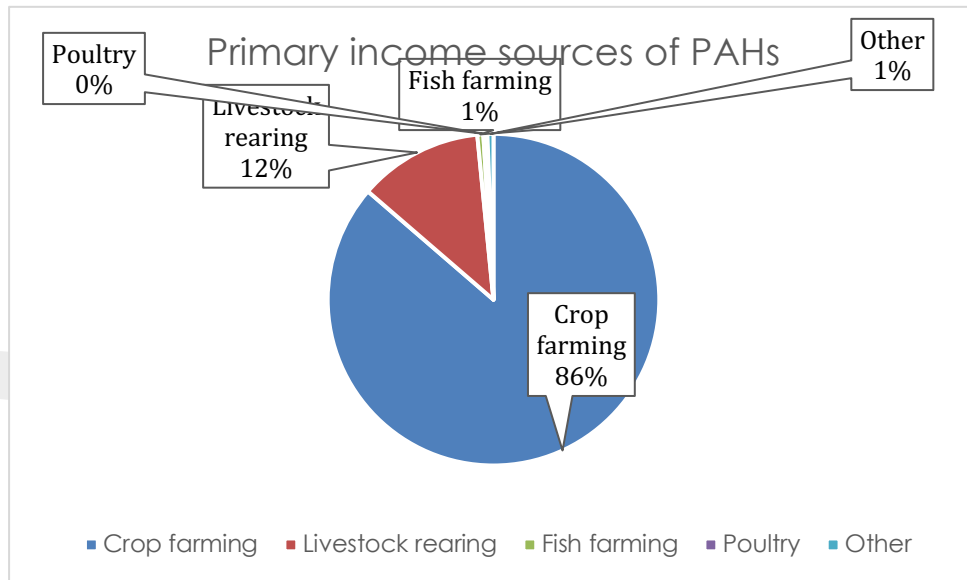


Figure 5-3 Primary of source of household income

About 22% of the PAHs derive secondary income from livestock farming (besides dominant cultivation), crop farming and gardening (besides dominant livestock rearing) and social security payments such as pension and disability allowances.

5.5.5 Household income

Based on socioeconomic information gathered during the surveys, the PAHs earn an average annual income of UZS 232,011,250, which equates to a monthly sum of 19,334,271. Extreme poverty, reflected by a monthly earning lower than the national poverty line of the UZS 621,000 was not recorded, although a few of the households have been registered on communal 'Iron Books' for welfare payments to alleviate impoverishment from special and dire needs, such as physical disability. While some respondents opted to not disclose their monthly earnings, the lower end of reported income averages UZS 1,250,000.

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

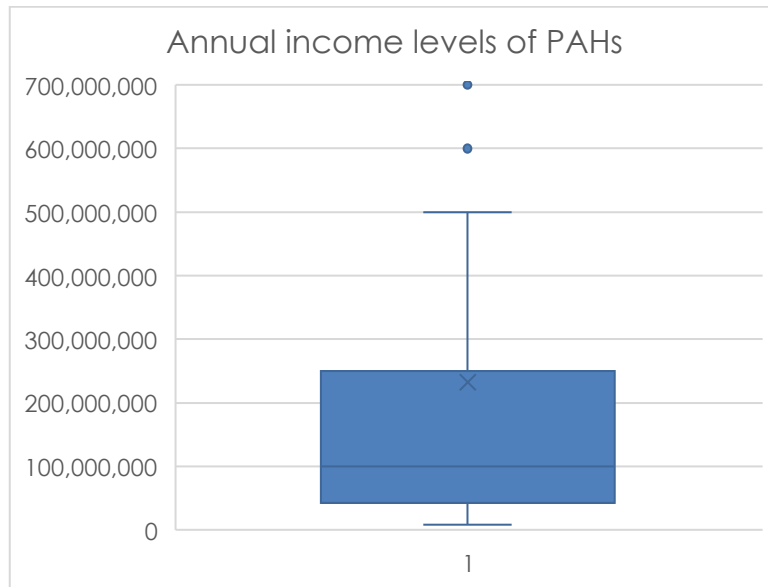


Figure 5-4 Minimum, maximum, mean, quartiles and select outliers for annual household income

5.5.1 Household expenditure

The main annual expenditures reported by PAHs include agricultural inputs and labour, transportation, water supply, education, and healthcare. The share of PAHs in charge of small to medium agricultural enterprises generally indicated more spendings on intensive farming activities. Minimum annual expenditures amongst the PAHs averages about UZS 2,000,000, while the mean expenditure of the PAHs amounts to UZS 122,797,710 per year.

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

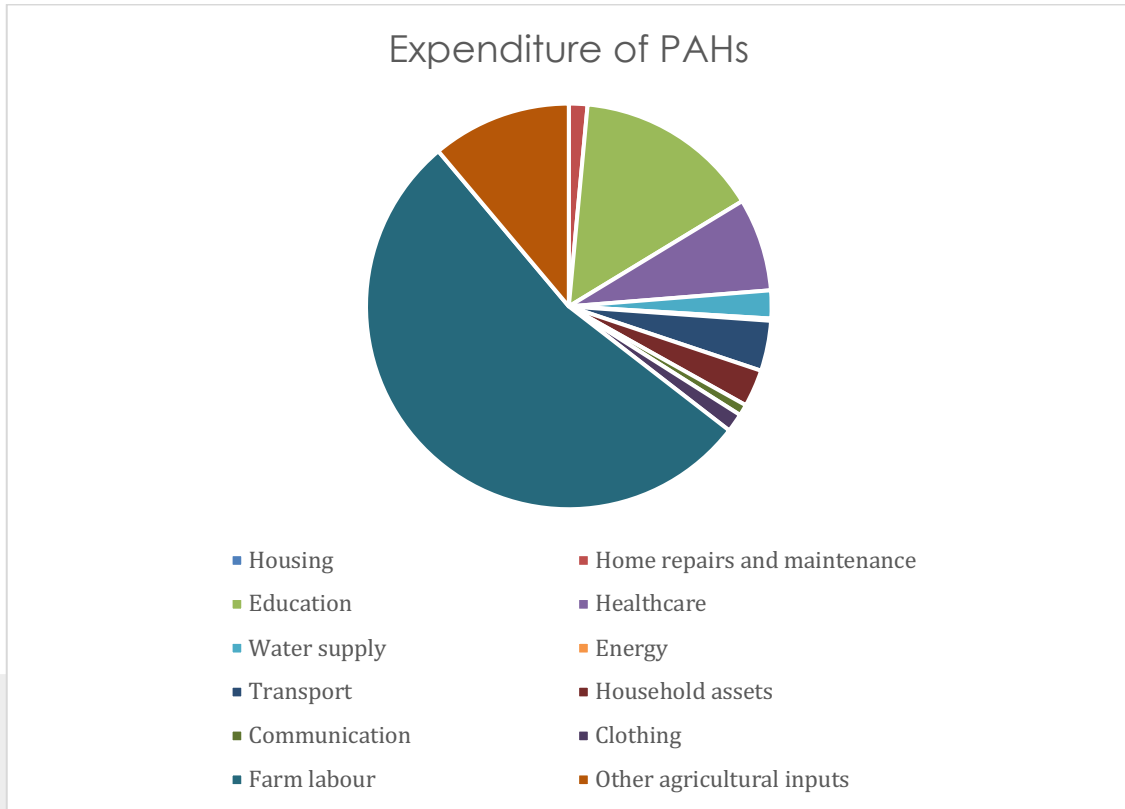


Figure 5-5 Itemized annual expenditure of PAHs

Table 5-2 Comparison of monthly expenditures (in UZS) for project-affected households

EXPENSES	AVERAGE ANNUAL SPENDING (UZS)
Housing	0
Home repairs and maintenance	1,300,000
Education	6,600,000
Healthcare	2,600,000
Water supply	2,752,000
Energy	4,347,000
Transport	2,510,000
Household assets	2,100,000
Communication	2,592,000
Clothing	3,240,000
Farm labour	42,000,000
Other agricultural inputs	348,600,000

5.5.2 Agricultural production – Crop farming

About 89% of project-affected households and enterprises engage in crop farming. Irrigated agriculture is predominant in Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent, where well-developed irrigation infrastructure stems from the major rivers of Zarafshan and Syr Darya. Agriculture across Nurobod district and the southern parts of Pastdargom District is rainfed. The main annual crops cultivated within project-affected land include corn, wheat, cotton (managed), barley, paddy, and beans. Perennial cultivation includes a wide range of crops including alfalfa, apples, walnuts, cherries, almonds, apricots, peaches, plums, mulberries, gLALRPes, sunflower and a host of vegetables. Other trees grown within the areas include mulberry, poplar and willow trees.

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

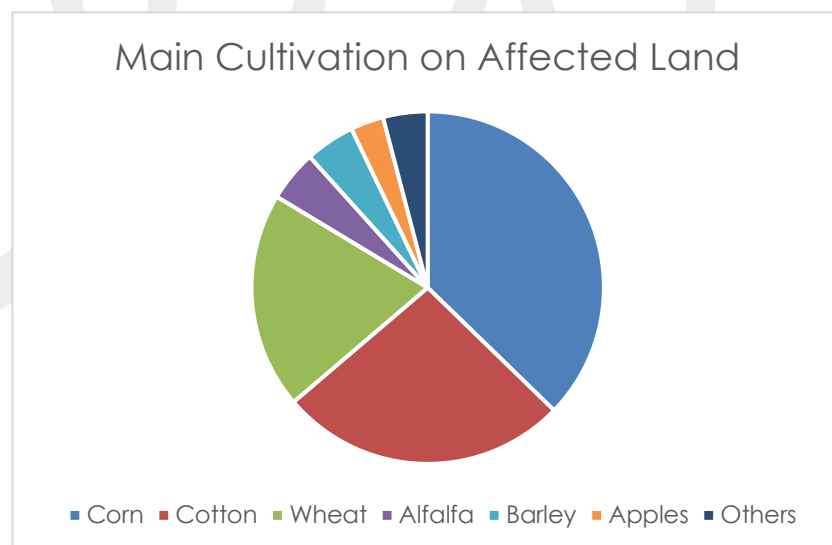


Figure 5-6 Main crops cultivated on project-affected land

5.5.3 Agricultural production – Livestock farming

Around 5% of the project-affected households and enterprises are employed in livestock rearing. Nearly 80% of the affected entities mainly breed sheep, however goats and cattle are also reared, to a lesser extent. Sheep rearing is favourable as local breeds have high growth and reproduction rates in the harsh continental desert climate, arid conditions and limited pastures on dry, saline soils, and the varied produce includes meat, milk, leather and wool.

Lambing typically falls within the Spring season, following the breeding season in late autumn and early winter, while shearing is practiced in Spring and Autumn. The slaughter of sheep for sale happens throughout the year, with peaks in the Spring and Winter seasons, depending on demand.

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

5.5.4 Social services

5.5.4.1 Education

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

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

5.5.4.2 Healthcare

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

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

5.5.4.3 Water supply

Sources of water and water supply infrastructure vary widely across the project-affected districts and specific communities. Most urban areas have access to a piped water supply systems operated by state-owned utilities such as Uzsvtaminot and water resource (ministerial) departments of resident khokimiyats. In the rural parts, water supply alternatives

include centralized, piped water supply networks, communal distribution systems (powered by pumps) connecting to rivers and springs, groundwater wells, rivers, and irrigation canals.

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

NUROBOD

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

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

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

PASTDARGOM DISTRICT

The water supply context in project-affected communities in Pastdarmom District is broadly similar to that of Nurobod District. However, the district benefits from an extensive irrigation system stemming from Dargom River and Zarafshan River. None of the existing canals are located within the Nurobod substation site, however a few canals are located along the 350-km OTL corridors.

KARAKUL DISTRICT

The project-affected communities in Karakul district are served by a centralized, piped water supply system, which was established in 2021. High-quality water is available all year round. Agricultural and industrial establishments further out abstract water from a number of canals, including but not limited to the Amu-Karakul, Yomonjar, Karagin, Gurdush, and Qaygyr, which draw from the Zarafshan river basin.

With respect to water supplies for the project, local authorities recommended that contractors engage with Suvokava for tanker services. Otherwise, groundwater wells can be drilled, with prior feasibility studies and permitting by the regional and district offices under the Ministry of Water Resources. However, groundwater abstracted from depths of up to 20 metres is saline and practically unsuitable for most purposes.

DISTRICTS ALONG THE 350-KM OTL

For the string of affected districts within the regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent, centralized infrastructure for water supply and sewage are available to residents within urban settlements. However, in the rural parts, communities rely on multiple water sources, including springs, groundwater wells, canal intakes, rivers and rainwater reserves. Specialized water tanker services are also accessible throughout rural settlements in the districts.

5.5.4.4 Power

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

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

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

As for heating, most communities located with urban locations are served by centralized heating systems. Communities based around the Karakul BESS site in Karakul District enjoy a mostly stable supply of power and gas from utility networks. Rural communities, including those based around the project sites in the districts of Nurobod and Pstdargom lack central

heating, and utilize locally harvested firewood and dried manure (tappi) for heating during the winter. Purchased gas is also used for supplementary heating in these communities, albeit to a much a lesser extent.

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

For string of affected districts within the regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent, centralized infrastructure for power supply and heating are available to affected communities. In the relatively rural settlements however, while the entire population is served by the grid, access to central heating is not available to all communities.

5.5.4.5 Social security

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

- Pension instalments
- Need-based monetary donations
- Loans for acquisition of residential property, household and/or SME assets
- Grants for higher education
- Livestock donations for disadvantaged producers
- Donations for non-agricultural SMEs (e.g., sewer machines for women in tailoring businesses)
- Free-of-charge housing schemes
- Free-of-charge agricultural land leaseholds
- Subsidies and debt relief for provision of medical, legal, or basic utility services
- Priority-basis recruitment services for civil, seasonal and/or semi-skilled jobs

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

income households/ families, women-headed households, and child-headed households. Individuals and entire households that meet these criteria are enlisted on the following institutional registers:

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

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

5.5.5 Agricultural inputs and extension services

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

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

Shelters for herding stop-overs are also located within intensely grazed pastures, mostly those held by livestock farmers. In some cases, informal arrangements can be made to allow herders from the surrounding communities to utilize idle shelters on land formally registered under corporate livestock breeding enterprises. Communal and private watering points for livestock farmers and herders include natural pools/ ponds, springs, and watering points attached to groundwater wells. The vast majority of livestock farmers and herders receive veterinary care

services from private service providers. Self-employed and community-employed herders who undertake grazing on an informal basis usually contribute towards regular services. Otherwise, little to no extension services are provided to remote livestock dealers and herders.

5.5.6 Educational Attainment

A generally high literacy rate was noted within PAHs, and minors within PAHs were reported to be attending school. The highest educational attainment (reported by respondents who opted to address relevant questions) within the majority of PAHs is a diploma. Secondary school and undergraduate degree qualifications were reported by the remaining 24% and 20% of PAHs respectively.

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

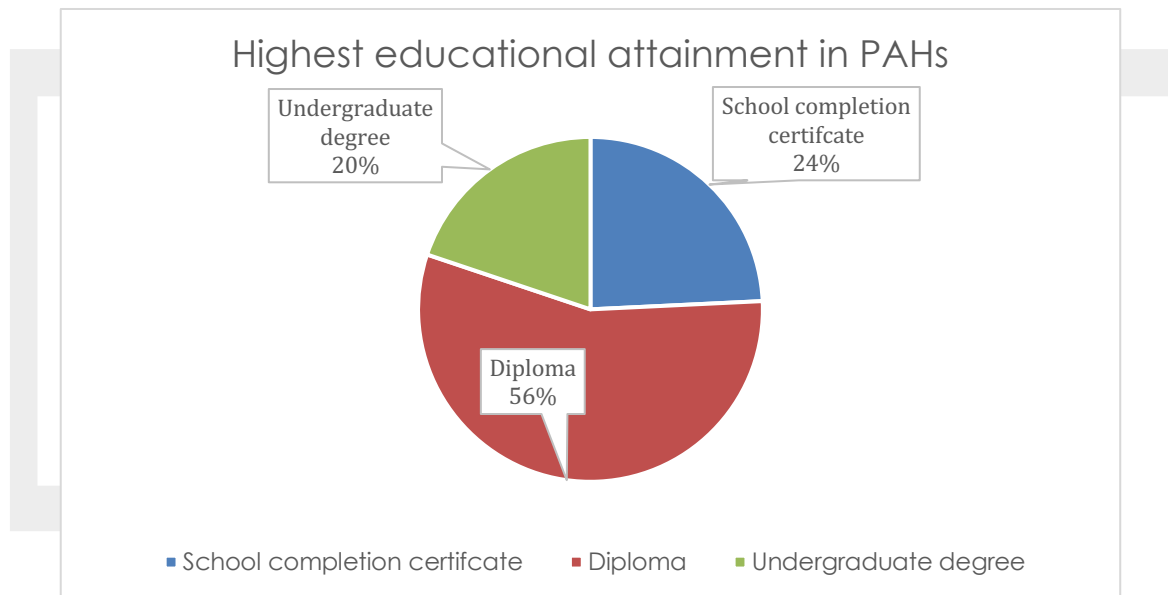


Figure 5-7 Highest educational qualifications reported by PAHs

5.5.7 Settlement patterns and housing quality

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

Some of the buildings exhibit moderate to high civil standards, including brick walls, iron sheet or tile roofing. Rudimentary housing is commonplace in the rural parts on Nurobod District,

particularly in residential communities with relatively low-income statuses. The vast majority of residential buildings are owned rather than rented.



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

5.5.8 Socioeconomically vulnerable households

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

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

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

Note: Qualifying chronic illnesses include (but are not limited to) cancer, severe cardiovascular diseases, and Tuberculosis, while

qualifying disabilities include handicapped, blind, deaf, paralyzed conditions, and/or mental disability.

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

The matrix below provides the count of vulnerable PAHs identified over the course of the LALRP survey, and the frequency of each vulnerability element. A total of 86 PAHs were categorized as vulnerable.

Table 5-3 Number of vulnerable PAHs by socioeconomic vulnerability category

No	ELEMENT OF VULNERABILITY ¹	NUMBER OF PAHS
1	Physical and/or mental disability	33
2	Chronic illness	22
3	Female household headship	12
4	Child-headed households	-
5	Informal tenure of affected landholdings/ resources	25
6	Extreme poverty	2
7	IP status	-
8	Refugee status	-
Total number of vulnerable PAHs		86

¹ A number of PAHs are double counted due to multiple reported elements of vulnerability

6 ASSET INVENTORY SURVEYS AND VALUATION

6.1 Valuation Expertise

In line with the pertinent legislation, the Consultant, on behalf of the Project Developer, engaged a locally based, licensed company for the asset inventory and valuation surveys integrating into the LALRP. The company is registered as Sirdaryo Mustaqil Baholash Va Ekspertiza LLC and is headquartered in Gulistan.

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

The Consultant developed the valuation and compensation framework, to bridge the gaps between regulatory compensation standards and the Project Lenders' requirements for compensation and broader livelihood restoration (i.e., the ADB SPS SR2, EBRD PR 5 and the IFC PS 5).

6.2 Valuation Standards

The fundamental valuation of surveyed and inventoried landholdings and fixed assets was undertaken in conformity with procedures and methods prescribed in pertinent laws and regulations. Where regulatory requirements fall short of valuation and compensation requirements set out in performance standards pertaining to the Project Lenders, the gaps were bridged in order to meet the more stringent, internationally recognized standards.

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

6.2.1 Valuation of residential land

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

- Order of the Director of the State Assets Management Agency of the Republic of Uzbekistan (dated 28.12.2023, registration number: 3487, unified national standard of valuation and methodology of the Republic of Uzbekistan)
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity, (Decree of 19.08.1999 N 811-I)

- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 N 911 (dated June 29. 2022. -Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation)

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

6.2.2 Valuation of agricultural income from cultivated/ arable land

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

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

- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Valuation Activity (Decree of 19.08.1999 No. 811-I)
- Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan from 16.11.2019 No. 911, (June 29. 2022)
- Law RK-781 on procedures for withdrawal of land plots for public needs as compensation

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

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

The annual net income from pre-project crop farming on affected land plots is calculated based on the extent of cultivation and corresponding yield (i.e., kilogram per hectare), for

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

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

For permanent impact on cultivated land within the PV plant, BESS and OTL pylon sites, compensation is set as three years' net income (profit).

Abandoned fallow land (without any recent income statements) was valued as pastoral land, in accordance with the methodology presented in Section 6.2.3 below.

Note: At the time of the asset inventory surveys and this follow-on assessment, the OTL design was incomplete, and the locations of different OTL towers with variable footprint were not established. To assign a sufficient estimated budget for compensation related to land-take within OTL tower sites, a maximal (precautionary) reserve was set based on the maximum basal area or the largest tower type along each OTL, and on the cultivation density and maximum local market price of the most high-value (profitable) and common crop recorded across the OTL corridors (i.e., apple trees along the 70-km OTL and cotton along the 350-km OTL).

6.2.3 Valuation of pastoral landholdings

Where livestock farmers with legal land tenure (i.e., legitimate leasehold agreements) are subject to the permanent loss of grazing land, compensation for the loss of pastoral land leases is determined based on relevant provisions in the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Decree of No. 146, 2011).

The valuation method involves a calculation to derive the price of a new leasehold for replacement grazing land. The value of pastoral leaseholds is determined as a product of the land area lost and several coefficients representing the pastoral yield and land preparation cost of equivalent land parcels within the relevant district. This is not an income approach to working out the value of the land. As the normative land values derived through this method are notably low in comparison with the prices quoted for comparable land on the E-Auction system. The holders of the fallow land and pastureland within the PV power plant, BESS and sub-station sites were also not able to provide official income statements for an income-based valuation approach. Therefore, a market-based valuation approach was used to establish a realistic cost of replacing the pastoral land plots via the auction system for trading real estate and agricultural leaseholds in Uzbekistan.

The Consultant searched the E-Auction system over a space of one month to track and analyse price trends and ranges for agricultural land within target districts. The most precautionary (high-end) prices were selected for comparable land plots available on the platform at the time of this assessment. A land lease price projection model was then constructed to estimate the final (winning) bid price. The calculation takes into account add-on expenses such as interest charges for phased payment of the leasehold prices and a 50% contingency margin of the "starting prices" indicated on the platform. The maximum leasehold price per hectare of land was derived from this analysis and applied to impacted areas within the PV plant, BESS and sub-station sites, and to the total area calculated for the OTL towers (considering the total number of pylons and the base area of each).

6.2.4 Valuation of transitional livestock feed

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

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

The methodology aims to derive the annual cost of purchasing livestock feed following the withdrawal of pastoral land for grazing. The workings take into account the types and quantity of reared livestock, the fodder demand for each livestock category, and the pastoral yield of project-affected pastoral land parcels. The allowance will be provided for a transitional period of one year, by which time the SWID Committee, associated cluster (cooperatives) and district

authorities are expected to designate new suitable and accessible replacement land for local herders., with formalized sub-lease agreements.

6.2.5 Valuation of buildings and fixtures

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

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

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

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

6.2.6 Valuation of standing perennial crops (trees)

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

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

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

6.3 Survey Process

6.3.1 Survey objectives

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

The objectives of the asset inventory survey include the following:

- To delineate and value land owned by PAPs on a freehold basis, to determine due compensation for permanent loss of residential land.
- To inventory and value all constructed (immovable) structures and fixtures on residential and non-residential land plots, to determine due compensation for loss of built assets attached to potentially withdrawn land.
- To delineate and inventory the cultivation of annual and perennial crops, to determine compensation for (i) standing perennial crops, and (ii) the loss of agricultural income from all cultivated crops during the intervening period leading up to the re-instatement of pre-project productivity on replacement land.
- To inventory livestock fed on potentially withdrawn pastoral land, by formal and/or informal land rights holders employed in herding and/or livestock rearing, to determine compensation for the loss of pastoral resources and associated income diminution.
- To inventory all employees that are subject to a loss of employment from substantial withdrawal of productive land and income-generating establishments, to determine transitional support prior to the absorption of severed workers into new jobs/ labour.

The overall purpose of the asset inventory and valuation survey was to establish compensation entitlements for all land rights holders that had access to residential and economically useful land parcels, prior to the start of land expropriation.

Note: The prior rounds of asset inventory and valuation surveys excluded specific valuation for permanent land-take associated with the establishment of OTL towers (pylons), as details on the tower design and locations were not established at the time of the survey. Nevertheless, provisional valuation and compensation entitlements were set for all privately held land parcels falling within the OTL impact corridor, based on land-take delineated for the HPZ, GSZ, and construction footprint.

6.3.2 Survey timeline

A cut-off date was established and publicized within affected communities ahead of the surveys. The cut-off date can be defined as that which marks the completion of asset inventory and valuation surveying within each project site. Any investments into project-affected land parcels past the cut-off date will not qualify for additional valuation and due compensation. The cut-off date establishment is a precautionary measure which seeks to ensure the following:

- To prevent opportunistic land developments by pre-existing land users, which may be undertaken to inflate compensation entitlements.
- To prevent opportunistic land developments by informal entities that did not have any access to project-affected land prior to the start of land expropriation, for spurious compensation claims.

The durations and cut-off dates for survey rounds within different project sites (and corridors) were therefore issued to both PAPs identified through the initial census, and to the project-affected communities in their entirety. The announcement of the cut-off date within local communities was assisted by local makhalla leaders and the district-level khokimiyats.

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

The asset inventory and valuation survey notices were provided to PAPs in form of official letters and, wherever possible, Telegram broadcasts by makhalla leaders. A two-week notice period was set, to allow PAPs reasonable time to make arrangements for participation in the survey. Cut-off dates for asset inventory surveys along the OTL corridor were issued and circulated within affected communities on a rolling basis (i.e., sequentially along the length of each OTL). Table 6-1 below provides an overview of the survey timelines and cut-off dates, by project site.

Table 6-1 Duration and cut-off dates of asset inventory surveys by project site

No.	PROJECT SITE	ASSET INVENTORY SURVEY PERIOD	CUT-OFF DATE
1	500 MW PV plant site	5 January – 6 January, 2024	7 January 2024
2	Nurobod sub-station site	2 September – 9 September 2023	10 September 2023
3	70-km OTL corridor (sam II)	31 October – 9 November 2023	10 November 2023

No.	PROJECT SITE	ASSET INVENTORY SURVEY PERIOD	CUT-OFF DATE
4	350-km OTL corridor	6 January – 20 April 2024	19 January – 30 April 2024
5	Karakul BESS and underground cable sites	N/A ²	N/A

6.3.3 Survey procedures

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

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

6.3.3.1 Compensation

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

An additional round of valuation was conducted subsequently, to bridge the gaps between mandatory compensation requirements and relevant standards stipulated by Project Lenders (i.e., EBRD PR 5, ADB SPS and IFC PS 5). Please refer to Sections 6.2 and 8.2 of this LALRP, for an overview of compensation entitlements incorporated on the basis lender-related compensation principles (i.e., eligibility criteria and valuation standards). The total sums for compulsory and conditional monetary compensation, which were established through the valuation analysis, are presented in Section 9.1 of this LALRP.

During subsequent disclosure and consultation within the project-affected communities, the LALRP survey team will organize a transparent verification (asset inventory and valuation) review of the draft compensation entitlements with PAPs, prior to the issue of compensation/entitlement agreements.

² No private, affected landholdings and PAPs were identified as part of the LALRP census for the Karakul BESS, underground cable and access road sites

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

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

6.3.3.2 Supplementary assistance

The verification-stage disclosure will further allow PAPs to provide feedback on entitlements related to transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives. This set of LALRP entitlements will be revisited on a collective basis (i.e., through FGDs with relevant PAP groupings), wherever possible.

6.3.4 Verification of LALRP entitlements

Prior to the final disclosure of LALRP packages to all PAPs and subsequent signature of bilateral compensation agreements, the Consultant will undertake a verification review (as part of final disclosure and consultation within affected communities), with the aim of verifying individual and collective entitlements of PAPs to compensation and supplementary assistance (i.e., transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives).

6.3.5 Supplemental asset inventory surveys, valuation and compensation

Interim compensation and livelihood restoration assistance packages have been developed based on the outcome of surveys within the PV power plant, BESS and OTL grid security zone footprint. Nevertheless, the LALRP will be finalized upon the completion of detailed design, the establishment of OTL tower locations, and follow-up asset inventory and valuation surveys to determine actual compensation sums payable to PAPs with property that is subject to permanent impact from the OTL tower footings. The provisional LALRP budget nonetheless includes a contingency sum that is based on maximal (precautionary) estimates, which are premised on the maximum spatial footprint of the largest OTL pylons and the maximum cultivation density of well-represented cash crops with the highest pricing within local markets. The interim valuation procedure for land tenure and income losses associated with the permanent OTL tower footprint is elaborated in Section 6.2.2 of this Plan.

6.3.6 Management of related grievances

During the review and validation process, all additional requests and objections will be addressed during bilateral and collective meetings with PAPs.

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

6.4 Final Disclosure of LALRP Entitlements

Following the verification of monetary compensation and transitional support entitlements, final disclosure of LALRP entitlement packages will be organized with PAPs, on an individual and collective basis, as relevant. This line of disclosure will be held within strategic Project Information Centres (PICs) in project-affected districts.

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7 PHYSICAL AND ECONOMIC DISPLACEMENT

7.1 Overview of Impacts

The Project will trigger economic and physical displacement. A total of 819 entities are subject to displacement, including 814 landholders and five workers. Most of the landholders associated with the PV plant and sub-station sites are subject to the permanent loss of pastoral land, whereas the majority of landholders along the OTL corridor face temporary and permanent diminution of arable land. Of the 814 affected landholders, 23 do not have legal land tenure. Six cases of physical displacement have been recorded along the 350-km OTL footprint. The surveys enumerated 4,111 PAPs, in total.

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

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

PROJECT-AFFECTED ENTITIES	DISPLACEMENT STATISTICS
Total number of project-affected entities	819
Impacted Entities	
Project-Affected Households (PAHs) and enterprises/ businesses	788
Project-affected governmental/ utility entities	31
Project-Affected Persons (PAPs)	4,111
Impacts	
Physically displaced PAHs and enterprises	6
Physically displaced PAPs	37
Economically displaced PAHs, enterprises and governmental entities	813
Economically displaced PAPs	4,074
Vulnerable PAHs	74
Percentage of Productive Assets Impacted	
PAHs and enterprises losing more than 10% of productive assets	240
PAPs losing more than 10% of productive assets	1,424
PAHs and enterprises with permanent land loss exceeding 50% on PV and BESS	23
PAHs and enterprises with permanent land loss exceeding 50% along Overhead Transmission Lines (OTLs)	2
Registration/ Legitimacy of Land Tenure and Employment	
Titled landholders	791
Non-titled land holders	23
Project-affected workers (both formal and informal)	5

7.1.1 Physical displacement

The legal basis for eminent domain and the resettlement of Project-Affected Persons (PAPs) with residential property in the project footprint includes the following:

- Permanent land-take for the operational footprint of project facilities, in furtherance of the Land Code, Presidential Resolution 208 and subsequent Land Allotment Order (LAO)
- Permanent restriction on residential buildings within the HPZ and SSZ of high-voltage overhead powerlines, to safeguard (i) public health and safety and (ii) grid utility assets, pursuant with the SanPin 0236-07 and Resolution No. 1050. The HPZ (lateral) buffers for 220kV and 500 kV OTLs measure 15 metres and 30 metres from the outermost OTL conductors respectively, while those for the GSZ measure 25 metres and 30 metres from the outermost conductors respectively.

As narrated in Section 4.1.1 of this Plan, a series of siting and routing alternatives were taken into consideration over the course of feasibility and design studies. The avoidance of priority receptors, including residential assets, was guided by early-stage E&S screenings for project alternatives. The screenings were based on LALRPid surveys within originally targeted areas, which involved field reconnaissance and cross-cutting consultations with key authorities (i.e., resident district khokimiyats etc.). The outcomes of the E&S screenings were incorporated into the iterative design process, and provisionally identified residential property was avoided accordingly.

Based on the final adjusted design, the final stage of the LALRP survey indicated that a total of six, mostly seasonal dwellings are located within the HPZ and GSZ corridor of the 350-km OTL. These buildings are used for lodging on crop and livestock farms, usually in the months of Spring, Summer and Autumn. Five of the PAHs who own these accommodation facilities have primary residences outside of the project area, where their respective households reside on a full-time basis. Most of these establishments are therefore used primarily for agriculture, to minimize long commutes to and from the PAHs' distant homes.

7.1.2 Economic displacement

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

- Permanent land-take for the operational footprint of project facilities, in furtherance of the Land Code, Presidential Resolution 208 and subsequent Land Allotment Order (LAO)

- Permanent restrictions on trees and high-rise machinery within the SSZ of high-voltage overhead powerlines, to safeguard grid utility assets, pursuant with the Resolution No. 1050. The setback (lateral) buffers for 220kV and 500 kV OTLs measure 25 metres and 30 metres from the outermost OTL conductors respectively
- Temporary restriction of third-party access to construction areas within the project sites during construction, pursuant with the Land Code and Law No. 781

Across the regions of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent, the project sites and corridors fall within land parcels that are almost exclusively used for agriculture. The project facilities within Bukhara region fall within undeveloped parcels of reserved and industrial land in Karakul District.

As narrated in Section 4.1.1 of this Plan, a series of siting and routing alternatives were taken into consideration over the course of feasibility and design studies. Design efforts to avoid priority receptors, mainly high-value commercial farms, orchards, aquacultural farms and alluvial quarries, were guided by early-stage E&S screenings for project alternatives. The screenings were based on LALRPid surveys within originally targeted areas, which involved field reconnaissance and cross-cutting consultations with key authorities (i.e., resident district khokimiyats, Ministry of Mining etc.). The outcomes of the E&S screenings were fed into the iterative design process and provisionally identified, high-value livelihood and commercial assets were avoided to the extent feasible. Due to several overriding technical and regulatory constraints (e.g., unsuitable topogLALRPhy, OTL intersections etc.) and the ubiquity of sensitive commercial establishments along the 70-km and 350-km OTL corridors, total avoidance was not achievable. The optimal OTL routes were selected on the basis of minimum relative impact on private property.

Based on the final adjusted design, economic displacement was recorded for total 813 PAHs, enterprises and governmental institutions, and the number of economically displaced PAPs totals 4,074.



Figure 7-1 Crop farm along the 350-km OTL corridor in Samarkand (top left), Syrdarya (bottom left), and grazing within the 500 MW PV plant site (right)

In the absence of mitigation, the permanent loss of agricultural land, temporary loss of access to land within construction zones, and permanent restrictions on agriculture within the GSZ will result in the diminution of income. This can in turn lead to the impoverishment of PAHs, considering the centrality of land-based livelihoods in the vast majority of project-affected communities, and the limited availability of high-yielding agricultural land in certain affected districts.

7.1.2.1 Crop farming

Crop farming is predominant within the overall project area, as 91% of the project-affected entities (i.e., households and larger enterprises) are associated with crop farms within the footprint. Little to no active crop farming was recorded within the PV power plant, sub-station, and BESS sites, due to the poor (saline, arid) quality of resident soils, absence of irrigation

infrastructure, and a downtrend in regular precipitation. According to agricultural experts from the Samarkand region khokimiyat, targeted land parcels constitute some of the least productive agricultural land lots within the districts of Nurobod and Pastdargom.

Extensive land take which potentially defeats the economic viability of affected crop-farming establishments is categorized as total economic displacement, which requires the acquisition of replacement landholdings with equivalent or higher economic productivity. The less extensive but permanent restriction on the cultivation of certain trees and use of high-rise machinery within the GSZ of OTLs will undercut agricultural income from orchards and similar property. Likewise, small but permanent land-take for the establishment of OTL towers may curtail crop farming within small-scale cultivation establishments (such as dekhan and tomorka farms) disproportionately.

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

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

7.1.2.2 Livestock farming and pastoralism

Livestock farmers and herders account for the minority (18%) of project-affected entities (i.e., households and larger enterprises). The withdrawal of pastural land can intensify the existing pressure on remnant pastures. A large fraction of the resident population in Nurobod and Pastdargom is employed in herding and livestock farming, due to the relatively low agrarian potential of resident land. A chronically stiff competition for pastural resources in these areas can result in an unsustainable exploitation of leftover pastures, higher pricing of imported and locally grown fodder, and lower pastoral productivity. The pastural yield of land utilized for

seasonal grazing within the districts of Nurobod and Pastdargom is notably poor, and livestock herds are therefore rotated across extensive landscapes within the reach of local herders.

Seasonal herders and livestock farmers who are potentially impacted by the permanent loss of grazing land within the Nurobod sub-station and 500 MW PV plant sites are largely based in the communities of Saroy, Chortut, Sazagan, Olga and Chorvador. Consultations with local communities regarding seasonal grazing patterns and stock routes in and around these sites did not indicate the potential for severance of access to other pastoral sites in connection with the project infrastructure, as a number of small community roads radiate from the main tracks located alongside the project sites.

The impact on grazing land along the OTL corridors is relatively minor due to a much lower land-take for the establishment of OTL tower footings, and the largely temporary access restrictions during construction. Potential impacts on several aquaculture establishments along the 350-km OTL are subject to review and confirmation, following the establishment of OTL tower locations and related micro-siting efforts.

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

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

7.2 Impacts by Site

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

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

O-1, O-2, O-3 etc. – The O- prefix stands for formal and informal landholders, who have own property on affected land. parcels.

H-1, H-2, H-3 etc. – The H- prefix stands for informal herders, who do not own any property on affected land parcels but use the land for grazing of livestock. These PAHs are considered to be non-titled landholders.

W-1, W-2, W-3 etc – The W- O- prefix stands for workers who are employed in farms located on affected land. These PAPs do not have ownership of any on-site assets, nor do they engage in informal herding.

7.2.1 Nurobod sub-station site

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

7.2.1.1 Affected land users

LAND USERS WITH FORMAL LAND RIGHTS

The Nurobod sub-station site falls within one privately held land parcel.

The plot is held by a crop farming business registered as Charos Agro Uzumlari LLC, which entered into a 49-year Land Lease Agreement (LLA) with the Nurobod District Khokimiyat, in 2016. The leasehold was not fully effective at the time of the LALRP survey, as the land expropriation process had commenced following the issue of the Land Allotment Order by the Nurobod District Khokimiyat in July 2023. The site entirely comprises fallow land, and the valuation surveys showed no evidence of cultivation over the past two years. The enterprise stands to lose 55% of their land parcel. They do not own any other farmland, besides the project-affected plot.

Consultations with this commercial landholder and relevant authorities indicated that the land expropriation process commenced following the issue of the Land Allotment Order by the Nurobod District Khokimiyat in July 2023. At the time of this assessment, the landholder had ceded their land through procedural applications for the transfer of project-affected parcels of leased land to the government land reserve. The LLA was terminated subsequently, however, no eviction or moratoriums on land use had been imposed by the district khokimiyat, in connection with expropriation. The PAP also confirmed that they did not receive compensation or an offer of relocation assistance from the district khokimiyat, over the course of expropriation.

Demolition and relocation had not begun by the time of early disclosure consultations in October 2024.

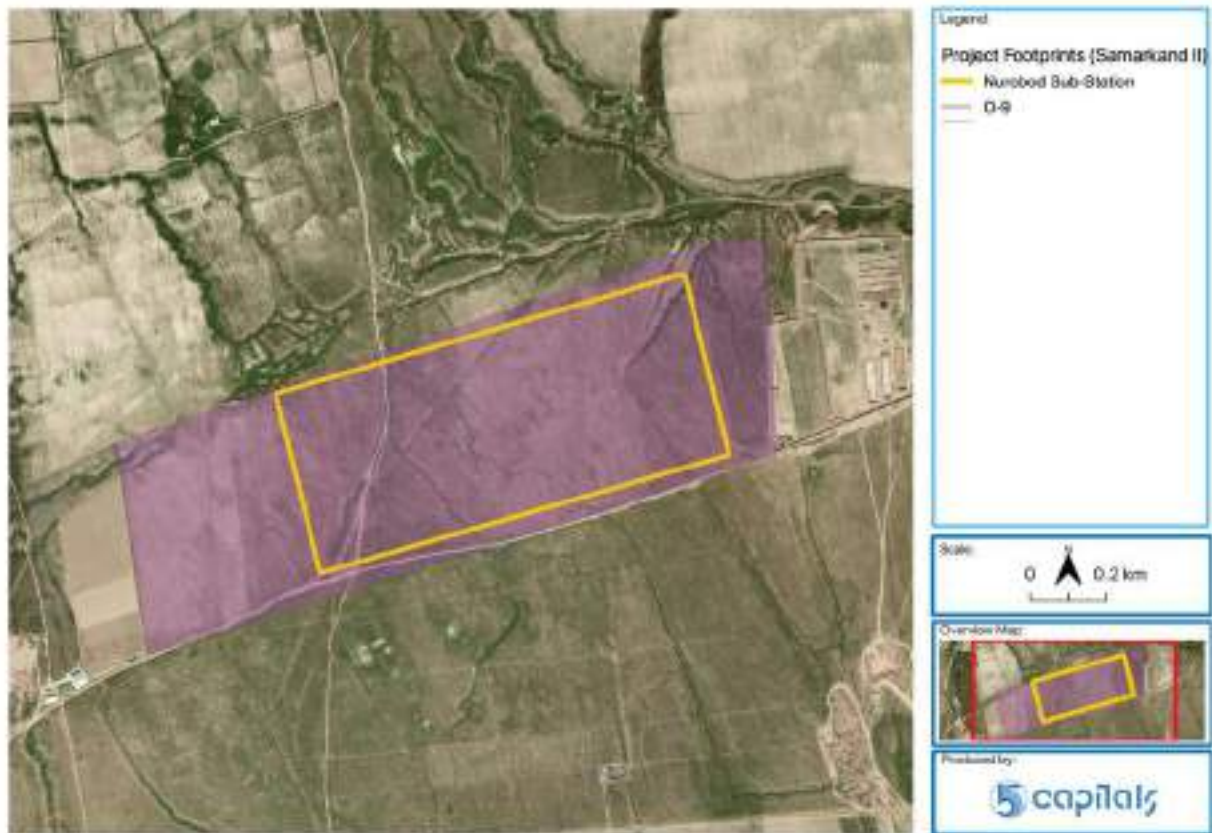


Figure 7-2 Formal landholdings within the Nurobod sub-station site

LAND USERS WITH INFORMAL LAND RIGHTS

Site surveillance and consultation with local community leaders in Saroy, Elbek and Dustlik MFY indicated that informal grazing is undertaken within the site, on a seasonal basis.

A total of two herders hired by residents in the nearby communities herd sheep and goats from March through November, depending on the availability of pastures within nearby grazing areas. Their annual earnings from paid herding ranges between UZS 2,600,000 to 6,250,000 per month.

The herders confirmed that pastoral land within the site is a minor fraction of the overall grazing areas available to them, in and around the site.



Figure 7-3 Fallow land and seasonal herding within the Nurobod sub-station site

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Table 7-2 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for landholders associated with the Nurobod sub-station site

No.	PAP CODE	MAKHALLA	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	LAND TENURE	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED CROPS	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	AFFECTED STRUCTURES
1	O-9	Qushchinor	Limited company	Crop farming	101	54.5	55%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	-	1
2	H-14	Saroy	Household	Herding			<20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	350 sheep	-
3	H-15	Saroy	Household	Herding			<20%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	315 sheep, 23 cattle	-

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ACCESS SEVERANCE

According to FGDs with the affected herders, existing stock routes to and from the remaining grazing areas will not be severed by the establishment of the Nurobod sub-station. However, existing stock routes will deviate (westward) away from the project area.

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



Figure 7-4 Stock routes for herding towards remaining pastures around the project site

7.2.2 500 MW PV Plant

7.2.2.1 Affected land users

LALRP surveys within the site enumerated a total of 29 project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project land-use and land tenure within affected locales, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all categories of affected land rights holders.

LAND USERS WITH FORMAL LAND RIGHTS

A total of three (3) legally registered land parcels were identified within the site.

The plots are held by three landowners, who have entered into long-term leasehold agreements with the Nurobod Khokimiyat. The leasehold terms range between 30 and 49 years, and the LLAs were established between 2018 and 2022. The leaseholds were not fully effective at the time of the LALRP survey, as the land expropriation process had commenced following the issue of the Land Allotment Order by the Nurobod District Khokimiyat in July 2023.



Figure 7-5 Livestock farm assets within the 500 MW PV plant site

One of the landholders is a large livestock farming enterprise, whereas the remaining two landholders are small enterprises owned by two locally based households. Altogether, local establishments set up by these landholders are centred on the rearing of sheep for wool and meat harvesting. The expansive land parcels within the site are almost entirely undeveloped, with open range lands maintained for grazing. One of the parcels nevertheless includes a cluster of livestock farm structures including pens, sheds, wells, and watering chambers.

The landholders stand to lose 32% to 57% of their landholdings within the location. The commercial landholder (O-10) associated with site will lose about 32% of its affected grazing land parcel. This enterprise holds a larger pool of pastoral land within Nurobod District, which measures a total area of 14,000 hectares. The PAHs O-11 and O-12 do not possess additional plots of grazing land in Nurobod District, besides those impacted by the Project. Nevertheless, these landholders will be allowed to maintain their leaseholds for the remnant portions of their affected land plots (outside of the project site).

According to consultations with the PAPs and relevant authorities, the land expropriation process commenced following the issue of the Land Allotment Order by the Nurobod District Khokimiyat in July 2023. At the time of this assessment, the landholders had ceded their land through procedural applications for the transfer of project-affected parcels of leased land to

the government land reserve. The LLAs were terminated subsequently, however, no evictions or moratoriums on land use had been imposed by the district khokimiyat and SWID Committee, in connection with expropriation. These landholders did not receive compensation or an offer of relocation assistance from the district khokimiyat and SWID Committee, over the course of expropriation. Demolition and relocation had not begun by the time of early disclosure consultations in October 2024.

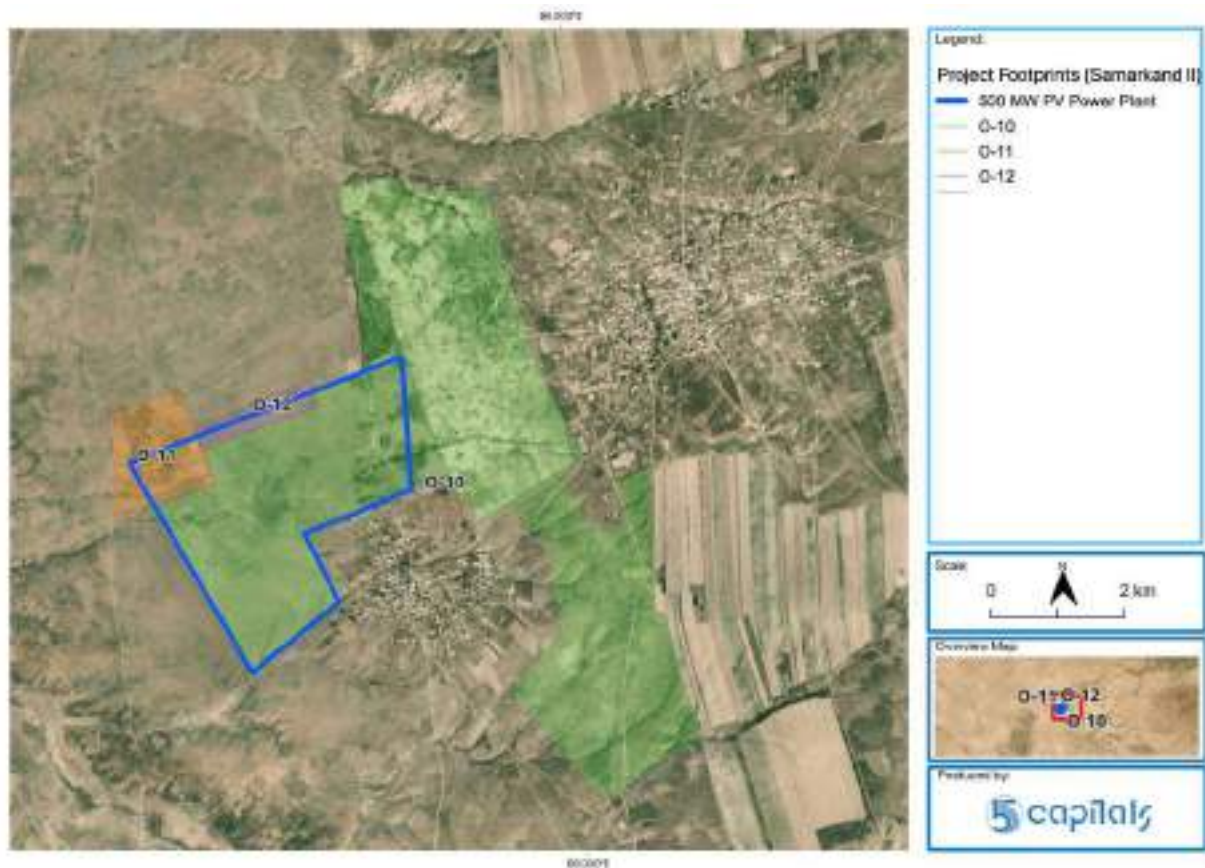


Figure 7-6 Formal landholdings within the 500 MW PV plant site

LAND USERS WITH INFORMAL LAND RIGHTS

Furthermore, the largest land parcel registered under the commercial landholder O-10 is used by a total of 21 herders, based on a verbal (informal) sub-lease agreement.

The herders are based within the nearby communities of Olga and Chorvador, and deal in the rearing of sheep, goats and cattle for subsistence and profit. Grazing is carried out between March and November. The herders pay an annual fee for using the land, at UZS 15,000 per livestock head. The fees are collected by the main herder, who transfers collective annual payments to the commercial entity who owns the land parcels (i.e., O-10). Grazing and watering is carried out within an allocated zone, mostly between March and November. In the

winter, herder households use stored hay, which is supplemented with home-grown and purchased fodder. The herders have not developed any structures for their exclusive use within the project site.

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Table 7-3 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for landholders associated with the 500 MW PV plant and pooling station sites

No.	PAP CODE	MAKHALLA	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	LAND TENURE	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED CROPS	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	AFFECTED STRUCTURES
1	O-10	Olga and Chorvador	Limited company	Livestock farming	2780	877	32%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	750 sheep	-
2	O-11	Olga	Household	Livestock farming	200	76	38%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	400 sheep	-
3	O-12	Olga	Household	Livestock farming	70	40	57%	Formal leasehold	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	250 sheep, 70 goats, 2 cattle	Sheds, pens, well, watering chambers, and fence
4	H-16	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	28	-
5	H-17	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	20 sheep, 10 goats, 4 cattle	-
6	H-18	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	N/A	-
7	H-19	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep, 20 goats	-
8	H-20	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep, 50 goats	-
9	H-21	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep, 50 goats	-

No.	PAP CODE	MAKHALLA	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	LAND TENURE	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED CROPS	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	AFFECTED STRUCTURES
10	H-22	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	15 sheep, 5 cattle	-
11	H-23	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	100 sheep	-
12	H-24	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	60 sheep, 55 cattle	-
13	H-25	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	35 sheep, 10 cows	-
14	H-26	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	N/A	-
15	H-27	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	30 sheep, 1 cow	-
16	H-28	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	1 cow	-
17	H-29	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	N/A	-
18	H-30	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	N/A	-
19	H-31	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	70 sheep, 20 goats, 5 cattle	-
20	H-32	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	20 sheep,	-

No.	PAP CODE	MAKHALLA	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	TOTAL AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	IMPACTED AREA OF AFFECTED PLOT (HA)	% LAND TAKE	LAND TENURE	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED CROPS	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	AFFECTED STRUCTURES
21	H-33	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	3 goats, 2 cows 100 sheep, 50 goats, 10 cattle	-
22	H-34	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	50 sheep, 15 goats, 2 cattle	-
23	H-35	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	400	-
24	H-36	Chorvador	Household	Herding			80%	Informal use	Economic displacement	Permanent	-	N/A	-

ACCESS SEVERANCE

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with the affected herders indicated that the establishment of the PV power plant will result in the loss of the herders' main grazing area, and partially sever access to remnant pastures located West of the site. Herders will therefore have to range over longer distances to access leftover pastures East, South, and West of the site.

The stock routes leading towards the existing pastural areas, including deviations that may be established following the development of the SPP projects are shown in the following figure.



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

7.2.2.2 Affected workers

A total of five farm workers are employed in livestock rearing labour within the three potentially impacted land parcels held by the PAPs O-23, O-24, and O-25. The workers currently hold formal, open-ended labour agreements with the landholder.

The workers engage in farm work between March and October, earning an average monthly of UZS 3,000,000. Related labour involves grazing, watering, fodder purchase and storage, marketing of livestock, and other maintenance services including veterinary arrangements.

The LALRP surveys indicate that the workers do not stand to lose employment, as their employer (PAP O-23) will allocate an adjacent plot of leased land for continued grazing and other relevant labour. The establishments developed for the commercial livestock farm will continue to operate within the remnant piece of land outside of the project site.

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Table 7-4 Magnitude of livelihood impacts for workers associated with the 500 MW PV plant site

No.	PAP CODE	MAKHALLA	AFFECTED LIVELIHOOD	DURATION OF IMPACT	PAP CODE OF EMPLOYER	EMPLOYMENT MODE	PERIOD OF EMPLOYMENT	SEASONALITY	NUMBER OF JOBS
1	W-15	Chorvador	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-23	Formal agreement	Unlimited	March – October	1
2	W-16	Chorvador	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-23	Formal agreement	Unlimited	March – October	1
3	W-17	Chorvador	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-23	Formal agreement	Unlimited	March – October	1
4	W-18	Olga	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-25	Formal agreement	Unlimited	March – October	1
5	W-19	Olga	Livestock farming	Permanent	O-24	Formal agreement	Unlimited	March – October	1

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7.2.3 70-km OTL corridor

LALRP surveys along the OTL corridor enumerated a total of eighty (80) project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project land-use and land tenure within affected locales, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all categories of affected land rights holders.

7.2.3.1 Affected land users

The 70-km OTL corridor stretches across an agricultural landscape comprising grassland and farm establishments. The impact corridor (OTL towers, GSZ and HPZ) traverses a total of 80 land plots, which belong to 80 different landowners. The landowners established formal leaseholds with the Nurobod District Khokimiyat between 2000 and 2023. Most of the leaseholds are based on long-term LLAs effective for 20 to 49 years.

Seven of the 80 landholders are commercial entities dealing in crop and livestock farming, whereas 72 landholders are households based in the communities of Olga, Chorvador, Jom, Sarikul, Ulus, Urtabuz, Sazagan, Yangiobod, Zarafshan, Oqsoy, Parchachandir, and Dimishqj bola. One of the 80 landholders is the Nurobod District Khokimiyat (Ecology Department).

The majority of affected landholders engage in crop farming, mainly wheat production, with a minority of the landholders cultivating apple trees and grapes, which are clustered within orchards. A total of three landholders are commercial entities specializing in sheep and goat rearing for meat and wool production.

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



Figure 7-8 Fallow and cultivated land along the 70-km OTL corridor

Table 7-5 Magnitude of livelihood impacts associated with the 70-km OTL

LIVELIHOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		NUMBER OF PAPS	% OF ALL PAPS
Entity	Private entity (i.e., household or company)	79	99
	Public (i.e., government or utility)	1	1
	Total	80	N/A
Impact type³	Physical displacement	0	0
	Economic displacement	79	99
Impacted land use	Crop farming	77	96
	Livestock farming and/or herding	3	4
	Mixed – Crop and livestock farming	0	0
	'Other' commercial establishment	0	0
	Residential establishment	0	0
	Governmental establishment/ reserve	1	1
Impacted (immovable) assets	Land	80	100
	Annual crops	76	95
	Perennial crops (trees)	3	4
	Structures (built assets)	0	0
Impact duration	Temporary (construction)	80	100
	Permanent (construction through operation)	[TBA]	[TBA]
Temporary land-take	More than 10% of total land plot area	7	9
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	73	91
Permanent land-take	More than 10% of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
	Less than 10% of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
Land tenure of PAPS (private entities only)	Formal – Agricultural leasehold	79	99
	Formal – Governmental order	1	1
	Formal – Title deed	0	0
	Formal – Tenancy contract	0	0
	Informal – No legal rights	0	0

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

In addition, intrusive geotechnical survey activities constituting the final round of feasibility studies along the OTL corridor had not begun. Prior to the start of early construction work, the

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

EPC Contractor will gain temporary access to private land along the corridor for this intrusive work, and very limited patches of land will be cleared for drilling temporary boreholes and conducting pull-out tests.

7.2.3.2 Affected workers

As shown in Table 7-5 above, land-take across the impact corridor does not exceed 20% of the total area of each privately held, affected land parcel. Further, potential livelihood impacts are largely limited to the construction phase, and very small areas of land will be expropriated for the installation of OTL towers on a permanent basis.

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

7.2.4 350-km OTL corridor

LALRP surveys along the OTL corridor enumerated a total of 637 project-affected entities. The following sub-sections describe the pre-project land-use and land tenure within affected locales, and the magnitude of potential livelihood impacts on all categories of affected land rights holders.

7.2.4.1 Affected land users

The 350-km OTL corridor extends across a vast agricultural landscape, which largely comprises irrigated crop farms and orchards. The impact corridor (OTL towers, GSZ and HPZ) traverses a total of 630 land plots, which belong to 630 different landholders.

The landholders established formal leaseholds with their respective district khokimiyats between 1992 and 2023. Most of the leaseholds are based on long-term LLAs effective for 30 to 49 years. Of the 630 recorded landholders, only 5 are commercial entities. These medium to large enterprises are employed in crop and livestock production.

Nearly 90% of the landholders are involved in crop farming, with the remainder of landholdings distributed between livestock farming and governmental land reserves. Annual crops cultivated within potentially impacted farmland include wheat, barley, cotton, corn, alfalfa and paddy, whereas perennial cultivation is dominated by gLALRPevines, apple, cherry and poplar trees. Livestock reared on farms along the impact belt include sheep, cattle and goats, with sheep accounting for the majority of livestock production.

Built up assets surveyed within the impact belt include fencing components (i.e., wire mesh and concrete pillars), wells, and a few livestock pens.



Figure 7-9 Crop farming along the 350-km corridor

Table 7-6 Magnitude of livelihood impacts associated with the 350-km OTL

LIVELIHOOD IMPACT ASSESSMENT CRITERIA		NUMBER OF PAPs	% OF ALL PAPs
Entity	Private entity (i.e., household or company)	680	96
	Public (i.e., government or utility)	26	4
	Total	706	N/A
Impact type	Physical displacement	6	0.8
	Economic displacement	674	95
Impacted land use	Crop farming	651	92
	Livestock farming and/or herding	8	1
	Fish farming	5	1
	'Other' commercial establishment	16	2
Impact duration	Governmental establishment/ reserve	26	4
	Temporary (construction)	706	100
Temporary land-take	Permanent (construction through operation)	TBC	TBC
	More than 10% of total land plot area	209	30
Permanent land-take⁴	Less than 10% of total land plot area	497	70
	More than 10% of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
Land tenure of PAPs (private entities only)	Less than 10% of total land plot area	[TBA]	[TBA]
	Formal – Agricultural leasehold	700	99
	Formal – Governmental order	4	0.6
	Formal – Title deed	0	0
	Formal – Tenancy contract	0	0
	Informal – No legal rights	2	0.3

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

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

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

PHYSICAL DISPLACEMENT

The regulatory setbacks (i.e., HPZ and GSZ) of the 350-km OTL corridor intersect a total of five agricultural plots and one residential land plot, which include buildings that are used for part-time (secondary) accommodation. The impact corridor encompasses 18% and 37% of the affected land parcels.

Four of the PAHs use the affected land on a leasehold basis, and two of the PAHs do not have effective LLAs. In addition, structures owned by four of the PAHs are not legally registered with the resident cadastral offices, while the remaining two PAHs have legitimate ownership rights for their respective registered structures.

One of the PAHs has a relatively large residential building, where the household tends to reside for most of the year. At the time of the survey, the PAH stated that he was staying in a rental flat in Tashkent City. The remainder of the PAHs have their primary residences outside of the project site. As all of the land plots are located within agricultural zones, the reconstruction of small buildings for brief stays during farm labour seasons, outside of the GSZ, will be allowed, subject to the availability of effective LLAs for the affected land plots. The re-establishment of permanent/ full-time residential building on leased agricultural land is prohibited, however.





Figure 7-10 Residence and attached livestock shed (top) and seasonal dwelling with outbuilding for sericulture (bottom)



Figure 7-11 Seasonal dwelling and attached livestock shed (top) and seasonal dwelling for cultivation work (bottom)



Figure 7-12 Seasonal dwelling for crop farm stay overs (left), seasonal dwelling (bottom right) and nearby crop farm shed (top right)

Irrespective of the recovery scenario for this set of PAPs (i.e., choice of relocation to alternative property versus reconstruction on leased affected property), compensation and income

restoration measures will be provided, in accordance with the entitlements framework discussed in Section 8 of this Plan and a final round of feedback from the PAHs.

The table below provides an overview of the physical displacement associated with the 350-km corridor.

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Table 7-7 Magnitude of physical displacement for landholders associated with the 350-km OTL corridor

No	PAP CODE	MAKHA;;A	ENTITY TYPE	LAND USE	% LAND TAKE	LAND TENURE	BUILDING OWNERSHIP	IMPACT	DISPLACEMENT CATEGORY	IMPACT DURATION	AFFECTED CROPS	AFFECTED LIVESTOCK	AFFECTED STRUCTURES
1	O-256	Madaniy-Yunus	Household	Crop farming	[TBC]	Formal leasehold	Unregistered/ illegitimate	Physical & economic	Permanent	March – November	Corn, cotton	-	Small shelter
2	O-258	N/A	Household	Crop farming	[TBC]	Formal leasehold	Unregistered/ illegitimate	Physical & economic	Permanent	March – November	Cherry, mulberry, willow trees, gLALRPe vines	-	Small shelter
3	O-474	Honimqorgon	Household	Crop farming	18%	Formal leasehold	Unregistered/ illegitimate	Physical & economic	Permanent	March – August	Apple trees	-	Small shelter
4	O-493	Gallaorol	Household	Livestock rearing	[TBC]	No title/ LLA	Registered/ legitimate	Physical & economic	Permanent	March – November	-	700 sheep	Small shelter, 2 pens
5	O-501	Gallaorol	Household	Livestock farming	[TBC]	Formal leasehold	Registered/ legitimate	Physical & economic	Permanent	March – August	-	-	Small shelter, silk room
6	O-770	Gallaorol	Household	Crop farming	37%	No title/ LLA	Unregistered/ illegitimate	Physical & economic	Permanent	March – July	Apple, plum, pear, mulberry trees, gLALRPe vines, alfalfa	-	House, chicken coop, barn, stable

7.2.4.2 Affected land users

No farm workers or other employees will be impacted by access restrictions and land loss associated with the OTL development.

7.2.4.3 Affected workers

As shown in Table 7-6 above, land-take across most of the impact corridor does not exceed 20% of the total area of each privately held, affected land parcel. Further, potential livelihood impacts are largely limited to the construction phase, and very small areas of land will be expropriated for the installation of OTL towers on a permanent basis.

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

7.2.5 Karakul BESS and interconnection cable sites

Further to the findings of the ESIA-stage land-use assessment, an additional round of land-use investigation was completed as part of the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys, which involved KIs with cadastral, socioeconomic and agricultural departments of the Karakul district khokimiyat, FGDs with residents in the communities of Chekirchi, Khujalar, and Tinchlik, serial site surveillance visits, and final asset inventory surveys along the interconnection cable and access road impact corridors.

The LALRP-stage surveys confirmed the absence of any private land-use and assets within the Karakul BESS site, and along the BESS interconnection cable and access road, prior to the start of project-related land acquisition. Land within the BESS site falls within a vegetation reserve, while land strips along the access road corridor encompass the Right of Way (RoW) of the existing track and road segments. Further, impacted land strips along the interconnection cable route are mostly situated within an industrial zone, with a limited intersection with existing railway and highway RoWs.



Figure 7-13 Sparse scrub cover within the Karakul BESS site (left) and existing track for access to the site (right)

7.3 Impacts on Vulnerable PAP Groupings

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

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

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

- Lack of timely compensation for the reinstatement of livelihood assets at full replacement value (e.g., demolished buildings, closed boreholes etc.)

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

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8 ENTITLEMENTS TO COMPENSATION AND SUPPLEMENTARY ASSISTANCE

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

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

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

8.1 Entitlements Framework

The applicability and scope of the above measures differs according to the magnitude of livelihood impacts and pre-existing tenure of the project-impacted landholdings and/or common resource property. The entitlements matrix provided as Table 8-1 below sets out the eligibility criteria for different streams of compensation and livelihood restoration measures.

Note: The Entitlement Matrix is subject to PAH consultation and subsequent revision with clarifications and enhanced commitments.

Table 8-1 Entitlement matrix

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
Land	Compensation for permanent loss of arable land leaseholds	Titled crop farmers with perennial and/or annual crops	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted cropland parcels, for a transitional period of 4 years – For crop farm owners subject to permanent land loss. <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Agronomy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Agronomy training modules on alternatives and technology for safe and profitable cultivation within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of project OTLs – For crop farm owners that will incur a loss or reduction in perennial crop production due to regulatory restrictions within the GSZ. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Bespoke SME development trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - All women within PAHs will be offered additional training in greenhouse horticulture, poultry, and in preservation and processing technology for agricultural produce. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their voluntary employment in suitable project labour. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p>	Impact triggered on 70-km and 350-km OTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed. 	
		Non-titled crop farmers with perennial and/or annual crops	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable. <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Agronomy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Agronomy training modules on alternatives and technology for safe and profitable cultivation within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of project OTLs – For crop farm owners that will incur a loss or reduction in perennial crop production due to regulatory restrictions within the GSZ. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Bespoke SME development trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. 	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All women within PAHs will be offered additional training in greenhouse horticulture, poultry, and in preservation and processing technology for agricultural produce. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their voluntary employment in suitable project labour. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed. 	
	Compensation for permanent loss of pastural land leaseholds	Titled livestock farmers (livestock farm owners)	<p>Compensation</p> <p>Note 1: For livestock farming property registered under a pre-project leasehold with the SWID Committee, replacement parcels of pastural land will be allocated to affected enterprises. Moveable farm assets will be relocated as necessary. No additional charges apply to the re-establishment of LLAs on replacement or additional pastural land under the ownership of the Committee.</p> <p>Note 2: For livestock farming property registered under a pre-project leasehold with district khokimiyats, replacement parcels of pastural land will be allocated to affected enterprises, subject to</p>	Impact triggered on the 500 MW PV plant and Nurobod sub-station sites.

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<p>the availability of pastoral land. Moveable farm assets will be relocated as necessary.</p> <p>Option 1: Coordination with the SWID Committee or relevant district khokimiyat (as applicable) to facilitate the allocation of replacement pastoral land. Provided replacement land is available, new LLAs will be established within two weeks of eviction.</p> <p>Option 2: In the event that replacement pastoral land is not available prior to eviction, compensation for loss of agricultural (pastoral) land will be provided, based on the current prices of comparable leaseholds in the relevant districts, on the electronic auction system for land trade.</p> <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reimbursement of moving expenses for relocation of livestock to distant livestock farming establishments, in the event that the disruption allowance is overrun (with proof of payments). - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize livestock farmers with the process for procuring leaseholds for pastoral land plots through the electronic auction system. - Training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management. - All women in PAHs will be offered additional training in livestock produce, poultry, and marketing. - Agronomy trainings (optional course). - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. 	

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bespoke SME development trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their voluntary employment in suitable project labour. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed. 	
		Non-titled livestock farmers (herders)	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable. <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1: Coordination with the SWID Committee or relevant district khokimiyat (as applicable) to facilitate the allocation of replacement pastoral land. Provided replacement land is available, new LLAs, sub-lease agreements, or allocation (concession) orders will be established within two (2) weeks before eviction. 	Impact triggered on the 500 MW PV plant and Nurobod sub-station sites.

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 2: In the event that replacement pastoral land is not available prior to eviction, monthly fodder purchase allowance for a transitional period of one year. The annual allowance will be staggered on a monthly basis. <p>The following measures will be implemented under Option 1 and Option 2 alike:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize informal herders with the process for establishing legal sub-lease agreements with intermediary livestock farming companies leasing pastoral land under the SWID Committee. - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize herders with the process for procuring leaseholds for pastoral land plots through the electronic auction system. - Training in livestock husbandry, marketing and sustainable pasture management. - Fodder recovery scheme for PV plant site maintenance and routine donation of harvested fodder to local herders. - Agronomy trainings (optional course). - All women in PAHs will be offered additional training in livestock produce, poultry, and marketing. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Bespoke SME development trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose 10% or more of their cultivated land holdings permanently. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. 	

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	Compensation for permanent loss of other commercial land leaseholds	Titled enterprises	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation for loss of (non-agricultural) commercial landholdings will be provided, based on the current prices of comparable leaseholds in the relevant districts, on the electronic auction system for land trade. <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize business owners with the process for procuring leaseholds for pastoral land plots through the electronic auction system. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Bespoke SME development trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose 10% or more of their cultivated land holdings permanently. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. 	Impact not triggered
		Non-titled enterprises	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable. 	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orientation workshop/ training to familiarize business owners with the process for procuring leaseholds for pastoral land plots through the electronic auction system. - Financial literacy trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. - Bespoke SME development trainings – For crop farm owners that stand to lose 10% or more of their cultivated land holdings permanently. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction and site handover to EPC Contractor. 	
	Compensation for permanent loss of residential land (freehold tenure)	Titled landowners	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1 – Monetary compensation for loss of residential land, based on the current price of land of equivalent or greater value within local markets (with or without attached buildings, as applicable). - Option 2 – In-kind compensation, with replacement land of equivalent or greater value within local markets (with or without attached buildings, as applicable). <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p>	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ad-hoc orientation workshop to familiarize PAPs with procedures for the acquisition and registration of residential property in local real estate markets (including legal and tax payment protocols). This training will be offered on an optional basis. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction/ site handover to EPC Contractor. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to eviction. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Recourse to the judicial system (i.e., court of law) for appeals against the decision for land expropriation will not be obstructed. 	
		Non-titled landowners	<p>Compensation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not applicable. 	Impact not triggered
Trees (perennial crops)	Compensation for loss of perennial crops (trees)	All titled and non-titled owners of fruit and/or ornamental trees	<p>Compensation</p> <p>Monetary compensation for loss (felling) of standing trees, based on the number and maturity of fruit-bearing and ornamental trees and their projected (mature) value within local markets.</p> <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to eviction. 	Impact triggered on 70-km and 350-km OTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. 	
Built assets (buildings and structures)	Compensation for loss of residential built assets	All titled and non-titled owners of residential, built assets (i.e., residential buildings)	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation at full replacement value, for loss of built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets. - Documented (proven) expenses for the reconstruction of project-affected assets (i.e., construction labour, utility connection charges) will be reimbursed. <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property owners will be allowed to salvage valuable materials/ refuse from demolished (abandoned) structures. • Where physical displacement is triggered for occupied residential property, monthly rent payments for adequate residential housing (i.e., as per IFC and EBRD standards), for a transitional period not exceeding three (3) months from the time of eviction. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to eviction. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. 	Impact triggered along the 350-km OTL

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	Compensation for loss of commercial (non-residential) built assets	All titled and non-titled owners of non-residential (i.e., economically useful buildings, structures, pipes, wells, lined ditches etc.)	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monetary compensation at full replacement value, for loss of built assets (structures), based on the current price of building materials within local markets. - Documented (proven) expenses for the reconstruction of project-affected assets (i.e., construction labour, utility connection charges) will be reimbursed. <p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Property owners will be allowed to salvage valuable materials/ refuse from demolished (abandoned) structures. <p><u>Additional requirements</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of a written notice of land withdrawal at least three months prior to eviction. - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to eviction. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. 	Impact triggered on the 500 MW PV plant and 350-km OTL sites
	Demolition and moving expenses	Owners of built assets	<p><u>Compensation</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A disruption allowance equating to 5% of the overall compensation payable for PAPs subject to the loss (demolition) of fixed building and structures will be provided. 	Impact triggered on the 500 MW PV plant and 350-km OTL sites
Income from crop-farming	Transitional support permanent loss of	Titled crop farmers with annual crops	<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equalling the national minimum wage for the duration of 12 months from displacement. 	Impact triggered on 70-km and

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
enterprise on arable land	income from crop-farming enterprises			350-km OTL sites
		Non-titled crop farmers with annual crops	<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u> - Provision of a monthly allowance equalling the national minimum wage for the duration of 12 months from displacement.	Impact not triggered
		Titled crop farmers with perennial crops (including those with mixed crop farming, which includes perennial crops/ trees)	<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u> - Provision of an allowance equal to the net profit generated by the perennial production (averaged over the previous 3 years) multiplied by a transitional period of two years.	Impact triggered on 70-km and 350-km OTL sites
		Non-titled crop farmers with perennial crops (including those with mixed crop farming, which includes perennial crops/ trees)	<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u> - Provision of an allowance equal to the net profit generated by the perennial production (averaged over the previous 3 years) multiplied by a transitional period of two years.	Impact not triggered
	Transitional support for temporary loss of income from crop-farming enterprises	Titled crop farmers with annual crops	<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u> Option 1: Monetary compensation for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted agricultural production, for the duration of agricultural disruption (i.e., maximum of one year), for annual crops. Option 2: In the event that crop harvesting is fully completed in advance of construction work (following the issue of pre-construction notice), <u>monetary compensation will not be applicable.</u>	Impact triggered on 70-km and 350-km OTL sites

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of one-month pre-construction notices to allow crop harvesting prior to land clearance. - Continuous engagement with PAHs to facilitate their voluntary employment in suitable project labour. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. 	
		Non-titled crop farmers with annual crops	<p>Livelihood restoration measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the net profit generated by the perennial production (averaged over the previous 3 years) multiplied by a transitional period of 1 year. 	Impact not triggered
Income from livestock-farming enterprise on pastoral land	Transitional support for permanent loss of income from pastoral enterprises	Titled livestock farmers (livestock farm owners)	<p>Livelihood restoration measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the national minimum wage for a transitional period of one year. 	Impact triggered on the
		Non-titled livestock farmers (herders)	<p>Livelihood restoration measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the national minimum wage for a transitional period of one year. 	Impact triggered on 70-km and 350-km OTL site
	Transitional support for temporary loss of	Titled livestock farmers (livestock farm owners)	<p>Livelihood restoration measures</p>	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	income from pastoral enterprises		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the national minimum wage for the duration of restricted access to pastures (i.e., restriction on grazing activities). 	
		Non-titled livestock farmers (herders)	<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the national minimum wage for the duration of restricted access to pastures (i.e., restriction of grazing activities). 	Impact not triggered
Income from other enterprises on commercial land	Transitional support for permanent loss of income from other commercial enterprise/ activity	Titled business enterprises	<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the national minimum wage for a transitional period of one year. 	Impact not triggered
		Non-titled enterprises	<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provision of an allowance equal to the national minimum wage for a transitional period of one year. 	Impact not triggered
Income from other enterprises on commercial land	Transitional support for temporary loss of income from other commercial enterprise/ activity	Titled business enterprises	<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1: Provision of an allowance equal to the profit lost during interruption of business activities, subject to the provision of official documentary references. - Option 2: In the absence of official documents, the national minimum wage will be provided for the duration of interrupted business. 	Impact not triggered
		Non-titled enterprises	<p><u>Livelihood restoration measures</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Option 1: Provision of an allowance equal to the profit lost during interruption of business activities, subject to the provision of official documentary references. 	Impact not triggered

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
			- Option 2: In the absence of official documents, a minimum wage will be provided to key affected workers, for the duration of interrupted business.	
Employment	Transitional support for permanent loss of employment at affected enterprise	Workers hired by affected enterprises	<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u> - Monthly severance allowance equalling the national minimum wage, or the workers' documented pre-project salary (whichever is higher), for a transitional period not exceeding six (6) months.	Impact triggered on the PV plant site
Subsistence capacity of vulnerable PAHs	Transitional support for vulnerable project-affected households	All vulnerable PAHs	<u>Livelihood restoration measures</u> - Provision of a subsistence allowance equalling the national minimum wage, for a transitional period not exceeding 6 months.	Impact triggered on the PV plant site
Public/ utility assets	Losses from damage to public/ utility assets and interruption of social services	- Government agencies and utilities Affected communities within affected service areas	<u>Compensation:</u> Compensation for accidental damage to public/ utility assets, in coordination relevant utility/ government agencies. <u>Preventative measures and regulatory requirements:</u> - Coordination with district authorities, to identify utility assets or public property in and around the project sites and regulatory requirements for avoidance or relocation of any such assets. - Observation of safety and security setback buffers for irrigation channels, overhead transmission and distribution lines, water supply pipelines, and gas pipelines. - Restriction of site preparation and construction work to demarcated project sites.	Impact not triggered (contingency)
Agricultural (arable or pastoral) land	Temporary loss of access to agricultural land associated	Formal landholders (crop farm owners) with leasehold agreements	<u>Compensation</u> - Establishment of a sub-lease agreement with registered landholders, subject to regulatory approvals from the relevant	Impact not triggered (contingency)

TYPE OF LOSS	SPECIFICATION	ELIGIBILITY	ENTITLEMENTS	RELEVANCE TO PROJECT
	income losses, due to land-take for the establishment of construction labour camps	or allocation orders for fixed-term leasehold tenure	<p>landholders (lessees) and district khokimiyats, in advance of temporary land-take.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Payment of all registration and notarization fees for the establishment of temporary sub-lease agreements with relevant agricultural landholders. - Payment of the land rent for occupied land to relevant agricultural landholders, in accordance with prevailing rates specified in the main LLA. - Provided the land take will impact on any cultivation of annual crops, provision of monetary compensation for loss of average annual net income (profit) from impacted agricultural production, for the duration of agricultural disruption. <p>Additional requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of monetary compensation at full replacement value prior to land withdrawal. - Disbursement of monetary compensation, including applicable taxes (as an add-on payment), to the registered bank accounts of PAPs. - Site rehabilitation to enable the restoration of agricultural land-use, following the completion of construction and demobilization activities. 	
<p>Note: Any unanticipated physical and/or economic displacement associated with project-related land-take will be managed in accordance with this Entitlements Matrix.</p>				

8.2 Compensation For Loss of Assets and Income Streams

As indicated in the LALRP Entitlements Matrix, various PAP categories are eligible for differential compensation and livelihood restoration measures for the loss of land assets and associated income streams. Relevant compensation entitlements are described in Section 6.2 and Section 8.1 above. The allocation of compensation at full replacement value prior to the onset of displacement impacts is essential to relocation and income restoration efforts.

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

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

8.3 Livelihood Restoration Measures – Monetary Support

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

Table 8-2 Overview of transitional support measures, relevant beneficiaries, and respective project sites

No	TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
1	Monthly allowance for interim accommodation	<p>A monthly rent allowance will be provided for physically displaced PAHs for a transitional period not exceeding three (3) months from the time of eviction.</p> <p>This assistance will buffer the economic shocks associated with rebuilding or purchasing new accommodation structures in or out of the affected land plots (as applicable), following physical displacement from residential or agricultural land plots.</p>	All physically displaced households	350-km OTL (physical displacement sites)
2	Monthly severance allowance	<p>The Project Developer will deliver a monthly severance allowance for workers/ employees indirectly disadvantaged by the permanent withdrawal of privately held land.</p> <p>The allowance will serve to alleviate income losses over the transitional period in which relevant PAHs will have to seek new jobs.</p> <p>Note: The value of the allowance will equal the national minimum wage.</p>	Vulnerable project-affected households	All project sites
3	Transitional support for permanent loss of land	Where land parcels will be expropriated, PAPs will be compensated for the loss of their landholdings to enable the replacement of comparable or suitable land on the electronic system for land trade. As the purpose of these funds is the purchase of new leaseholds (ideally through a once-off upfront payment), additional monetary support will be provided to buffer against income	Formal and informal employees subject to permanent loss of employment on project-affected crop and livestock farms	500 MW PV plant site

No	TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<p>declines between eviction and the successful replacement of land.</p> <p>In most cases, this support involves national minimum wage being paid out over a transitional time of 1 year, In special cases (e.g., large enterprises with official income statements and tax audits),</p> <p>This assistance does not fall under the compensation category and therefore applies to titled and non-titled land users alike.</p> <p>In the event that a PAH does not secure an alternative leasehold in as space of one year from displacement and registration on the e-auction system, as evidenced by monitoring (KPI 12: successful participation in land auctions), the Project Company will place the PAH on a watchlist/close monitoring list and engage with the affected PAH to determine and agree a course of action to support the PAP to secure their replacement livelihood, funded through contingency.</p>		
4	Transitional support for temporary land access interruptions and income losses	<p>At the Project's construction stage, land is not withdrawn temporarily, rather it is used for a short amount time, for construction purposes.</p> <p>As this intrusion is likely to interrupt agricultural cycles for annual crops, the pre-displacement annual net impact income (profit) from the impacted area is calculated, is provided for the maximum timeframe of agricultural interruption.</p>	Titled and non-titled landholders	PV plant, sub-station and OTL sites

No	TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<p>This line of assistance does not fall under the compensation category and therefore applies to titled and non-titled land users alike.</p>		
5	<p>Monthly severance allowance</p>	<p>The Project Developer will deliver a monthly severance allowance for workers/ employees indirectly disadvantaged by the permanent withdrawal of privately held land.</p> <p>The allowance will serve to alleviate income losses over the transitional period in which relevant PAHs will have to seek new jobs.</p> <p>Note: The value of the allowance will equal the national minimum wage.</p>	<p>Titled and non-titled landholders</p>	<p>70-km and 350-km OTL</p>

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8.4 Livelihood Restoration Measures – Non-Monetary Support

This section elaborates on additional, non-monetary livelihood restoration efforts. This line of assistance is aimed at enhancing prior or new (alternative) livelihoods, beyond the acquisition of replacement assets. These measures are based on consultations with PAHs and local leadership within project-affected communities and wider districts and are therefore tailored to the livelihood context and specific needs of the different PAH categories.

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

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

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

Table 8-3 Livelihood restoration initiatives dedicated to various project-affected households and livelihoods

NO	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
1	Pre-construction notice for timely crop harvesting	<p>The Project Developer will ensure that the EPC Contractor disseminates advance notices to all PAHs with project-affected affected crop farms, regarding the start dates for site handover, land clearance and construction.</p> <p>A notice period of at least two weeks will allow crop farmers to harvest annual crops or fruit produce within affected land, and thereby secure income from the last agricultural cycle leading up to construction.</p> <p>The EPC Contractor's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will collaborate with community leaders and district-level khokimiyats in creating comprehensive broadcasts for PAHs.</p>	Formal and informal crop farm owners	All project sites
2	Project employment (i.e., recruitment for construction labour)	<p>All PAHs subject to economic displacement will be given special consideration for employment in the Project's construction and operational labour. Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) under the Project Company and EPC Contractor will maintain regular contact with the PAHs, to (i) create awareness around qualification criteria and procedures for job application, and (ii) enable timely updates on potentially suitable employment opportunities, which may be of interest to members of the PAHs.</p> <p>The recruitment of PAH members in project labour is anticipated to not only supplement household income over the transitional period but also deliver new occupational skills to augment and</p>	<p>All project-affected households, particularly:</p> <p>All PAHs subject to permanent loss of land exceeding 50% of the original land plot</p> <p>All PAHs subject to permanent loss of employment on project-affected crop and livestock farms</p>	All project sites, particularly Nurobid District

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		sustain wage-based livelihoods at the household level.		
3	Livestock and poultry husbandry trainings	<p>Note: This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 1 – Reinforcement of Pre-Project Livelihoods)</p> <p>The Project Developer will engage a local Agricultural and Veterinary Expert for the delivery of collective livestock husbandry trainings to relevant PAHs.</p> <p>The expert will also identify opportunities for the restoration and enhancement of pre-project livestock farming livelihoods.</p> <p>The trainings will focus on strengthening capacity in the context of the local agricultural sector, value chains and markets, within subject areas including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock nutrition. • Alternative feed sources. • Improved fodder crop varieties. • Vertical feed banks as fodder storage technology. • Sustainable grazing systems, agroecology and weed management. • Livestock breeding. • Improved livestock breeds. • Veterinary care for livestock (i.e., sheep, goats, cattle) and poultry. • Application for agricultural loans. • Agricultural equipment 	<p>Formal and informal small to medium livestock farm owners</p> <p>Informal herders</p>	<p>500 MW PV plant site</p> <p>Nurobod sub-station</p>

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poultry farming • Fish farming (aquaculture) • Women in PAHs will be offered additional training in livestock produce, cold storage, and marketing. <p>To this end, the Project Developer will partner with key resource agencies, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural and women affairs departments of the Nurobod District Khokimiyat • SWID Committee • Scientific Research Institute of Karakul Sheep Breeding and Desert Ecology, and Bukhara Desert-Pasture Forage Plant Seed Production Research and Production Centre. 		
4	Pasture Management Program	<p>Note: This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 1 – Reinforcement of Pre-Project Livelihoods)</p> <p>The Project Developer will deliver the following development initiatives for pastoral livelihoods, in further consultation the SWID Committee, Nurobod District Khokimiyat and Samarkand Regional Khokimiyat.</p> <p>The Project's Pasture Management Program (PMP) will be framed out based on these initiatives.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delivery of an orientation workshop/ training to familiarize informal herders with the process for establishing legal sub-lease agreements with intermediary livestock farming 	Formal and informal small to medium livestock farm owners Informal herders	500 MW PV plant site

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<p>companies leasing pastoral land under the SWID Committee. This initiative is aimed at facilitating the formalization of communal herding within pastoral areas around the PV plant site, for sustainable security of tenure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and implementation of a fodder recovery scheme for PV plant site maintenance and routine donation of harvested fodder to local herders through the establishment of a feed bank. Special efforts will be made to hire one or more local herders, for landscaping work within the PV plant complex, and the transfer of harvested/ cleared herbage to off-site fodder storage facilities. This fodder can be allocated or sold to local herders within affected communities on a rotational basis. • Development of a communal fodder storage facility (feed bank) and/or an off-site borehole, to improve pastoral infrastructure on leftover pastures nearby the 500 MW PV plant site. A vertical feed bank pilot scheme will be developed as part of this initiative. • Development of community roads for any convenient, new stock routes for accessing alternative/ remaining grazing land nearby the PV plant and sub-station sites. 		
5	Agronomy trainings	<p>Note: This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 1 – Reinforcement of Pre-Project Livelihoods).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For general agronomy trainings: All crop-farming who stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. 	<p>Nurobod sub-station site 70-km and 350-km OTL sites</p>

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<p>The Project Developer will engage a local Agronomy Expert for the delivery of collective trainings to relevant PAHs.</p> <p>The trainings will focus on the following aspects in the context of the local agricultural sector, value chains and markets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancement of arable land (i.e., fertilization and irrigation) for agricultural production restricted by the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of OTLs. • Intercropping technology and methods for arable land affected by the GSZ of OTLs. • Organic soil fertilization. • Drought-resistant crop varieties. • Application for agricultural loans. • Mechanized agriculture. • Agricultural equipment. • Greenhouse farming and horticulture, especially for dekhani farms. • Women within PAHs will be offered additional training in greenhouse horticulture, and in produce preservation and processing technology. <p>The trainings will play a key part in enabling alternative cultivation within the GSZ corridor along the OTLs.</p> <p>The agronomist will also liaise with PAHs to identify livelihoods development opportunities for (i) pre-project agricultural activities and/or (ii) new agricultural activities/ ventures.</p>	<p>For Agronomy training modules on alternatives and technology for safe and profitable cultivation within the Grid Security Zone (GSZ) of project OTLs: All crop farm owners that will incur a loss or reduction in perennial crop production due to regulatory restrictions within the GSZ.</p>	

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<p>These inputs will be essential to the development of a detailed Livelihood Restoration Program.</p>		
6	<p>Financial literacy and SME development trainings</p>	<p>Note: This intervention will integrate into the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program (Part 2 – Diversification of Income Sources).</p> <p>The Project Developer will engage a local Career/SME Development Expert for delivery of collective trainings in financial literacy, Small-to-Medium Enterprise (SME) development, and related semi-skilled jobs.</p> <p>As a minimum, relevant training modules will encompass the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Book-keeping fundamentals - Entrepreneurship and business management - Preparation of business plans - Wholesale and retail trade - Trading licenses - Application for commercial leaseholds - Locally available credit facilities - Local and regional supply chains - Product branding and marketing - Local and regional market platforms and linkages - Access to micro-finance facilities - Business incubation NGOs - Financial investment - Financial literacy and banking 	<p>The eligibility criteria for this intervention are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criterion 1: Land-users with small household businesses or peasant farms affected by the Project. Medium to large commercial entities and corporate landholders are not entitled to this livelihood restoration scope. • Criterion 2: Formal and informal land users that stand to lose more than 10% of their cultivated land holdings permanently. • Criterion 3: Formal and informal land-users who indicate a categorical preference or need for the acquisition of replacement leaseholds, for livelihoods that are critically dependent on the scale of centralized production (i.e., acreage of any one agricultural landholding). • Criterion 4: Formal and informal land-users who 	<p>All project sites</p>

No	LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION INITIATIVES	DESCRIPTION	RELEVANT PAH CATEGORY	PROJECT SITES
		<p>Note: Financial literacy trainings will be delivered in advance of the disbursement of compensation payments to target PAHs, in efforts to (i) ensure that the PAHs have the capacity to manage the funds, and (ii) prevent the risk of short-term consumption for expenditures outside of targeted livelihood recovery investments.</p>	<p>have registered for land auctions and failed to secure replacement in a space of one year from displacement and registration on the E-Auction system.</p>	
		<p>Depending on the outcome of subsequent LALRP disclosure and consultation with PAPs, the expert will support the development of the Project's Livelihood Restoration Program component focused on the diversification of income sources. This is a contingent scope that will take effect in the absence of replacement land leaseholds, for PAHs who raise a preference/ need for replacement land at the time of the LALRP entitlements disclosure.</p>	<p>For any given land-user, all of the above-mentioned eligibility criteria have to be met for enrolment into this intervention.</p>	
		<p>This study will involve feasibility reviews (i.e., capability/ qualification screening, alternative livelihood viability appraisals, including market analyses, supply chain and credit access studies) for multiple, potentially viable skills development plans and livelihood transformation initiatives.</p>		

8.5 Livelihood Restoration Preferences

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

The non-titled herders in the communities of Olga and Chorvador are an important exception, as some of these PAHs expressed some concern over the potential absence of replacement land and means of fodder production for sustaining their primary pastoral income. These herders also understand that they are not eligible for land-based compensation due their informal, pre-project land tenure, according to national law. A land-for-land livelihood restoration strategy is therefore being prioritized for this set of PAPs.

Note: All capacity-building events and sessions constituting the livelihood restoration training courses will be scheduled in consultation with PAPs, including the heads of project-affected households and their spouses.

This coordination will be key ensuring that the time slots and venues for these engagements are convenient for (i) women, who typically have more varied household roles and routines, and (ii) men, who typically have limited time during seasons with intensive agricultural labour.

Training centres will be established as close as possible to affected community centres and transportation assistance will be provided to facilitate full attendance.

8.6 Availability of Replacement Land

8.6.1 Arable land

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

Nevertheless, remnant arable land plots within from government reserves and any additional lands released from voluntary termination of existing LLAs may become available for acquisition via on the online platform for agricultural land auctions (i.e., electronic auction

system). At present, district and regional khokimiyats do not have the mandate to allocate arable land leaseholds to prospective lessees. Rather, all newly available arable land parcels are procured through the competitive, procedural online auction.

Once greenfield plots of arable land within government reserves are surveyed and valued for agricultural privatization, they are transferred to the auction platform, for an open (public) auction. For winning bidders, the leasehold price can be settled in full upfront or paid in instalments. While the initial deposit (i.e., 5-50% of the leasehold price) is paid upfront, the remainder of the leasehold price is paid in instalments staggered over 3 to 5 years.

Therefore, PAPs who stand to lose all or part of their arable landholdings due to expropriation (rather than temporary access restriction during construction) will be able to seek replacement agricultural land leaseholds via the e-auction system, with ongoing monitoring to identify suitable assets as they become available.

8.6.2 Pastoral land

Pastoral land for medium- to long-term leaseholds can be acquired through (i) applications to the Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) Committee and district khokimiyats and subsequent allocation orders, or (ii) through the electronic auction system for agricultural land.

Entities with pre-project pastoral leaseholds established directly or indirectly with the Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) Committee are entitled to the receipt of replacement pastoral land from the Committee and the establishment a new Land Lease Agreements at no additional cost. However, provided SWID Committee does not have suitable replacement land (of equivalent value and location) within its reserves, replacement pastoral land can be sought through the electronic auction system. Likewise, any entities without pre-displacement leasehold contracts with the SWID Committee can acquire replacement land leases through the electronic auction system.

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

According to consultations completed with the district's agricultural department and the SWID committee, replacement pastoral land in Nurobod District is in short supply, due to the limited extent of pastoral infrastructure developed to date. Most of the existing livestock pens, wells and fodder storage sheds are strategically located on land holdings leased by corporate livestock farms enterprises. Therefore, the relocation of formal livestock business establishments to suitable leftover pastoral land plots will necessitate the translocation and re-establishment of essential assets on replacement/ remaining land.

Informal, community-based herders, on the other hand, do not have any legitimate claims to existing or replacement pastoral land, and related assets. They are also not able to enter into direct leaseholds with SWID (i.e., national custodian of pastoral land) for infrastructural benefits, as they do not meet the criteria inherent in these leaseholds. Informal herders can only gain formal and secure access to pastoral land, through prospective, joint LLAs with corporate livestock breeding enterprises. Since corporate enterprises require adequate grazing land for their own operations, share-herding with community-based herders through sub-lease agreements does not serve the interests of these commercial entities, and any such agreements would need to be incentivized or arranged by the SWID Committee.

Furthermore, the cumulative pressure on remnant grazing land within a convenient and economically viable distance from pastoral communities may exceed the carrying capacity of this land. Overexploitation of the already disadvantaged land can render it completely barren, with consequent economic fallout within pastoral communities that rely on this land. At the time of this assessment, consultations with various stakeholders in Nurobod District were arranged to confirm the availability of potentially viable pastoral land for the restoration of project-affected livelihoods and those of the informal herders in particular.

Following the completion of the LALRP surveys, a series of consultations involving the Project Developer were held with Nurobod District Khokimiyat to identify suitable and adequate pastoral land for the vulnerable, non-titled herders based in the communities of Sazagan, Chortut, Olga and Chorvador. In May 2024, the district khokimiyat confirmed that a land parcel measuring an area of 284 was designated as a pastoral area that will remain available to local, non-titled herders in the communities of Sazagan and Chortut.

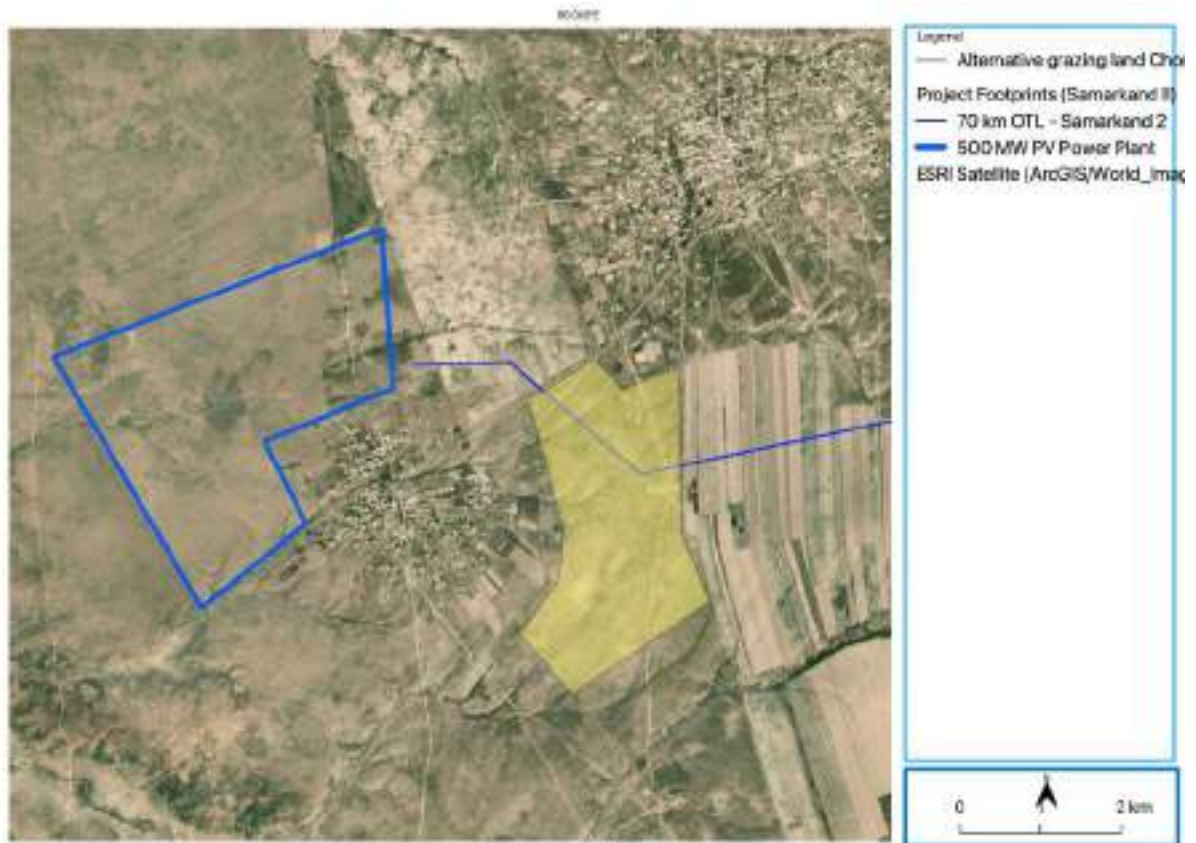


Figure 8-1 Alternative grazing land earmarked for displaced herders from Olga and Chorvador

In addition, another grazing block measuring an area of 284 was earmarked as pastural land that will remain available to local, non-titled herders in the communities of Sazagan and Chortut.

At the time of this assessment, a follow-up round of consultations and auction system checks were carried out to ascertain the immediate availability of replacement grazing land for the

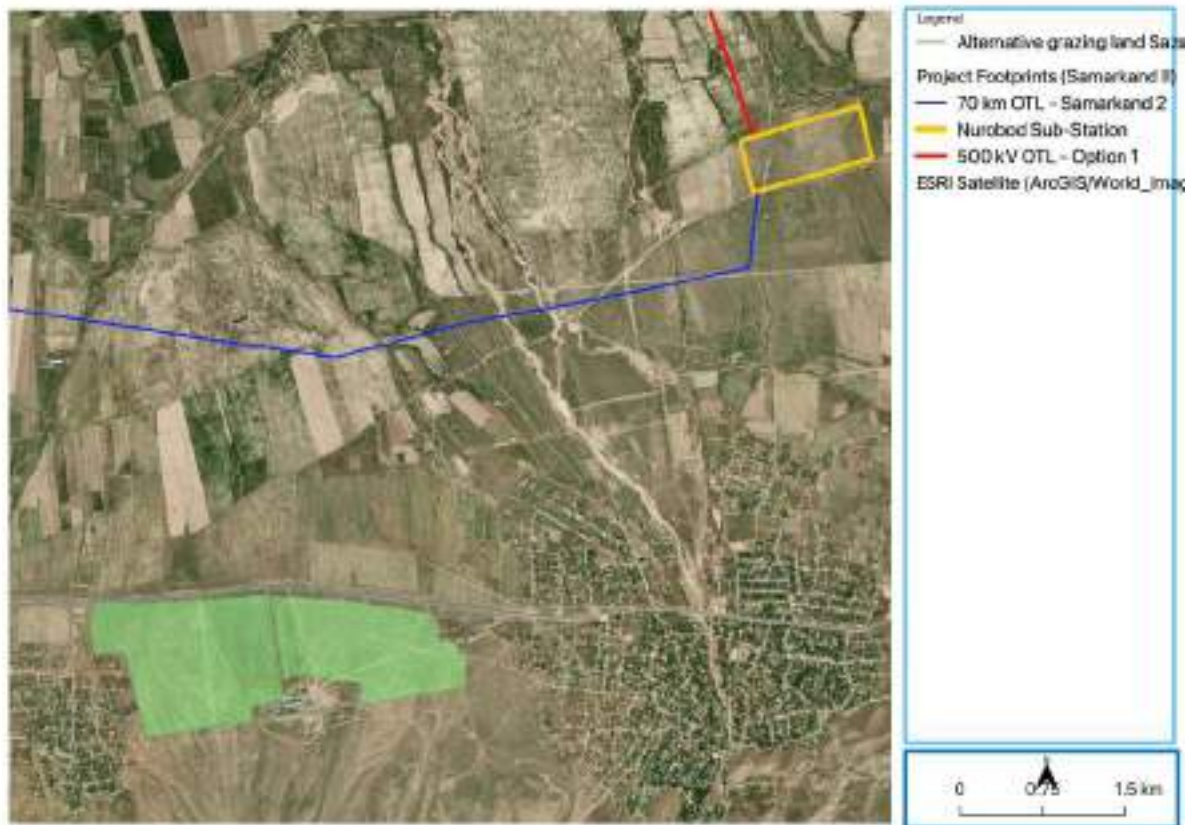


Figure 8-2 Alternative grazing land earmarked for displaced herders from Sazagan and Chortut

8.6.3 Considerations for Land Compensation

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

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

- Where partial economic displacement is involved, the economic viability of residual/ remnant portions of land with project-affected plots of agricultural land should be evaluated, particularly for PAPs losing 10-50% of their land parcels. Livelihood restoration

initiatives aimed at enhancing productivity on leftover land assets or those intended to create or reinforce alternative income sources should be leveraged.

- Where PAPs maintain ownership (leasehold tenure) of land parcels intersected by Grid Security Zones (GSZs) of OTLs, the diminution of income from the exclusion of certain perennial crop cultivation (I.e., for trees higher than 4 metres) can be mitigated by enabling the introduction of annual crop cultivation within the GSZ.
- PAPs may not prefer to seek additional parcels of replacement land, due to diminishing economies of scale from the acquisition of land plots within a significant distance from project-affected land holdings.
- PAPs may not be in favour of replacement land parcels that have inferior attributes (e.g., lower soil fertility, lacking irrigation etc.).
- PAPs may not realize any income restoration benefits from replacement land parcels that emerge at a significant distance away from the PAPs' residential locations, or from the project-affected landholdings.
- PAPs may not find replacement land parcels with an equivalent acreage, and auctioned land plots that are significantly larger than the land parcels lost may not be affordable or viable for the reinstatement of pre-project profitability.
- Arable land in Uzbekistan is limited and heavily exploited, particularly within irrigated zones. The availability of favourable land on the national (centralized) electronic auction system for agricultural land for immediate/ near-term compensation is neither guaranteed nor predictable.
- Competitive bidding for favourable or limited land parcels marketed on the centralized land auction platform may drive up the land pricing, which may heighten the financial bars to replacement land access.
- The regulations for land bids via the land auction platform do not permit third-party facilitation or representation in land procurement applications/ bid protocols. There is little to no means for the Project Developer to participate in the land bids on behalf of PAPs, to facilitate land acquisition.

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

8.7 Compensation Payments

Monetary compensation and transitional support packages will be disbursed by bank transfer to the registered bank accounts of project-affected entities (i.e., beneficiaries from PAHs and larger corporate enterprises). As detailed in Section 8.1, compensation payments will be discharged prior to eviction or the start of restrictions on site access. Additionally, income tax and any other charges applicable to the transfer of compensation funds to the PAPs will be fully covered by an add-on payment, at the time of the compensation disbursement.

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

8.8 Delivery of Livelihood Restoration Measures

Supplementary assistance including transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives discussed in Sections 8.2 through 8.4 of this Plan will be delivered according to the timeline presented in Section 12.

Monitoring and reporting related to the implementation of these measures will meet the requirements discussed in Section 13. Any grievances or claims related to the execution and outcomes of supplementary assistance will be registered, investigated, and resolved through the Project's external (community) Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

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9 BUDGET AND RESOURCES

This section provides an overview of the funding and staffing requirements for the implementation of the LALRP.

9.1 Implementation Budget

9.1.1 Cost breakdown

The total budget for the implementation of the LALRP includes numerous direct costs and indirect expenses associated with the delivery of compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives.

Table 9-1 below provides an itemized budget for the project LALRP.

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Table 9-1 LALRP implementation cost breakdown

COMPENSATION AND TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT STREAMS	500 MW PV PLANT	NUROBOD SUB-STATION	70-KM OTL	350-KM OTL	TOTAL (UZS)
Compensation for permanent loss of arable land	-	-	1,040,142,975	8,510,895,357	9,551,038,331
Compensation for permanent loss of pastoral land	4,658,163,355	255,402,317	6,088,050	6,619,838	4,926,273,559
Compensation for loss of perennial crops (trees)	-	-	137,768,916	10,145,757,611	10,283,526,527
Compensation for loss of built assets	250,000,000	-	-	859,828,734	1,109,828,734
Reimbursement of construction labour cost	320,512,821	-	-	961,538,462	1,282,051,282
Compensation for demolition and moving expenses - Disruption allowance	12,500,000	-	-	42,991,437	55,491,437
Transitional support for permanent loss of income from crop-farm enterprises	-	-	1,227,565,234	32,885,423,566	34,112,988,800
Transitional support for temporary loss of income from crop-farm enterprises	-	-	468,846,324	12,077,558,689	12,546,405,013
Transitional support for permanent loss of income from pastoral enterprises	112,346,542	61,593,714	55,440,000	27,720,000	257,100,256
Transitional support for temporary loss of income from pastoral enterprises	-	-	55,440,000	27,720,000	83,160,000
Transitional support for loss of accommodation - Accommodation allowance	-	-	-	57,692,308	57,692,308

COMPENSATION AND TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT STREAMS	500 MW PV PLANT	NUROBOD SUB-STATION	70-KM OTL	350-KM OTL	TOTAL (UZS)
Transitional support for loss of employment at affected enterprise - Severance allowance	61,860,000	-	-	-	61,860,000
Transitional support for vulnerable project-affected households - Subsistence allowance	145,530,000	13,860,000	13,860,000	422,730,000	595,980,000
Livelihoods restoration initiatives					2,820,512,821
Management of LRP implementation, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Full-time CLOs • Consultancy services for livelihood restoration trainings • Consultancy services for independent E&S monitoring • Consultancy services for LALRP completion audit 					512,820,513
Total LALRP implementation cost					78,256,729,581
Contingency reserve					15,651,345,916
Grand total (UZS)					93,908,075,497

9.1.2 Contingency Sum

The LALRP implementation budget detailed in Section 9.1.1 above is provisional, considering the following current limitations and contingencies:

- Incomplete design of the planned OTL infrastructure.
- Details on the exact locations and extent of the OTL towers (pylons), access roads and laydown areas were not available at the time of this assessment, due to the early status of relevant design. Nevertheless, the survey corridor was set to cover an area that can be expected to accommodate the entire footprint of these establishments.
- The location and construction of OTL towers/ pylons may result in the damage or relocation of irrigation infrastructure located within this footprint. This impact will be avoided to the extent feasibly, through subsequent (follow-up) survey, consultation with affected landholders and micro-siting efforts. However, in the event that all of these safeguards are unsuccessfully exhausted, livelihood restoration measures will be covered by the contingency sum.
- A number of absentee PAPs [TBC] could not be identified and/or contacted over the course of the LALRP survey, despite liaison with local authorities, community leaders and neighbouring land users. An amount of funding should therefore be reserved, to enable the implementation of relocation and/or income restoration measures, in line with the Entitlements Matrix presented in this Plan, in the event that these PAPs are identified, and their eligibility is verified.
- Where the e-auction system fails to provide registered (bidding) PAHs with access desired replacement land, the Project Company will engage with the PAH to determine and agree an appropriate course of action to support the PAH to secure pre-project livelihoods.

On this basis, a total sum of UZS 15,651,345,916 is additionally allocated towards the LALRP budget, to provide for the management of additional and contingent livelihood impacts, which cannot be definitively assessed at this stage.

The delivery of compensation, transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives for livelihood impacts which are not covered in the current issue of the project LALRP will follow the principles and criteria set out in Section 8.1 of the LALRP.

9.2 Human Resources

The Project Company will establish an E&S department, which will undertake the development and implementation of the project Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS), for the duration of the Project.

The E&S department will include a team of specialists that will be responsible for the implementation of LALRP-related commitments. Relevant in-house staff will include:

- Project Company E&S Manager
- Project Company Community Liaison Officers (CLOs)

In addition, the Project's EPC Contractor will also set-up an internal E&S organization, which will include CLOs. While the EPC Contractor does not have any direct involvement in land acquisition and livelihood restoration, the Contractor's CLOs will support the LALRP implementation through the observation of eviction and construction timelines, and the management of any livelihood impacts associated with property damage during construction.

The Project Company will also engage independent consultants over the course of LALRP implementation, including:

- Specialized local consultant(s) for the provision of expert trainings constituting the livelihood restoration initiatives described in Section 8.4 of this Plan.
- The Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) designated for E&S monitoring post ESDD completion, which will include a focus on the progress and outcomes of LALRP.

Please refer to Section 11.1 for a comprehensive description of relevant roles and responsibilities.

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10 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

This section provides a summary narrative on stakeholder engagement in connection with the LALRP preparation. Further information on stakeholder engagement integrating into the project ESIA and LALRP, and the forward, overall plan for stakeholder engagement (i.e., post completion of ESIA and LALRP) are provided in the project Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

10.1 Prior Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholder engagement relating to land acquisition and the assessment of livelihood impacts was carried out progressively, during various engagements feeding into the mandatory EIA, ESIA and LALRP studies. The Table 10-1 provides an overview of stakeholder engagement undertaken by the time of this LALRP issue and the outcomes of relevant engagements.

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Table 10-1 Stakeholder engagement conducted to date in relation to the LALRP

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
PAPs	Project leaflets	May 2023; November, 2023	<p>Subject: Project information leaflets were issued to residents and leaders of project-affected communities to inform them about: The project title, project developers, and project development objective. Location of planned project facilities and land-take. The project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process, and GRM contacts.</p>
	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	July 2023 – April 2024	<p>Agenda: At the LALRP early census stage, PAPs were convened within focus groups in affected communities, prior to the commencement of detailed LALRP surveys, to gain the following information: Land use within the project sites and OTL corridors, including informal, customary, and seasonal land-based livelihoods. The availability of arable land and pastoral land in and around the affected community centres. The location of key social infrastructure/ facilities (e.g., health centres, schools, markets) and the state of services. The range of local livelihoods and common occupations, including any seasonal labour outside of community or district bounds. Sources of various agricultural inputs (e.g., fodder, water, fertilizer). Agricultural produce from local livelihoods (e.g., crop farming, livestock rearing), and related subsistence and income generation. The role of women at household and community level, and their participation in income generation and subsistence livelihoods. The current needs of vulnerable households in the community, and welfare offered by the district khokimiyat.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>General feedback:</p> <p>Predominant land-use within the project sites (including OTL corridors) includes crop farming, livestock rearing, horticulture (including kitchen gardens and dekhan-scale cultivation), quarrying and fish-farming.</p> <p>Crop farming land is scarce due to extensive exploitation of existing, high-yielding arable land.</p> <p>Grazing land is relatively abundant, however designated pastures for communal herding nearby affected communities are limited.</p> <p>Gender parity for education is growing, and women are involved at all levels of decision making (from household to local government).</p> <p>Most women are housewives, and most engage in gardening and occasionally in seasonal agricultural labour (e.g., harvesting campaigns on cotton fields). Others are employed in social services such as teaching, nursing etc.</p> <p>Women within Nurobod District assist in livestock farming activities, especially those related to household subsistence.</p> <p>Unemployment rates are high, and the Project is anticipated to extend ample employment and training for local communities and PAPs, particularly the unemployed youth.</p> <p>Some of the vulnerable PAHs are listed on the Iron Books of their respective district khokimiyats (offices), and they receive a monthly allowance, among other material support as needed.</p> <p>The PAPs have access to banking services from banks close to their home locales. Outstanding agricultural loans range between 6 million and one billion Uzbekistan Soums in value.</p>
	<p>Correspondence letters</p>	<p>May 2023 – February 2024</p>	<p>Subject:</p> <p>LALRP survey notices were issued to PAPs identified through the initial LALRP census, to inform them about:</p> <p>The project background, land expropriation process and purpose of the LALRP.</p> <p>Upcoming LALRP surveys, including the advanced census, socioeconomic and asset inventory and valuation surveys.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>The cut-off date for the LALRP surveys, and the assets inventory and valuation survey in particular.</p>
	Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)	May 2024	<p>Agenda: Updates to Sazagan, Olga and Chorvador communities regarding imminent tortoise translocation campaign and construction of a tortoise exclusion fence barrier within the 500 MW PV plant site. Sensitization to H&S risks related to the construction of the partial tortoise barrier fence along the northern section of the site.</p> <p>General feedback: The residents did not raise any concerns and volunteered to take part in the urgent translocation exercise.</p>
	Official announcements via Telegram broadcasts	15 August 2023 – ongoing	<p>Agenda: LALRP survey notices were issued to PAPs and the wider project-affected communities, to notify them about: The upcoming LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, in relation to project-related land expropriation. The cut-off date for the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys, which precludes compensation for any investments (or developments) on affected land past this time limit.</p>
	LALRP census, socioeconomic, and asset inventory surveys	30 August 2023 – 25 October	<p>Agenda: Request for information regarding the constitution, income level, and livelihoods of PAPs (households and medium to large corporate entities), as well as the inventory of affected assets and income streams for valuation purposes.</p> <p>General feedback:</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
	<p>Consultation/ interviews with PAHs (i.e., household head and spouses)</p>	<p>30 August 2023 – July 2024</p>	<p>The results of the LALRP surveys are presented in Section 0 and Section 7.2.</p> <p>Agenda: Beyond the census questionnaire, the PAHs were consulted to obtain the following information: Opinion on the project impacts with regard to private property and livelihoods. Compensation preference. Choice of livelihoods for recovery (i.e., preference for pre-project income sources or alternative economic activities. Where new livelihoods are preferred following land loss and impacts on income, specifics on preferred new ventures. Existing socioeconomic hardships within the project-affected communities, which can exacerbate livelihood impacts relating to land acquisition. Any concerns or grievances regarding the Project’s land acquisition and LALRP process. If PAHs have access to banking services and credit facilities, and if they have any outstanding credit, particularly agricultural loans. PAPs were updated on the project implementation timeline, imminent early works within select sites, and upcoming engagements for agreements on livelihood restoration entitlements.</p> <p>General feedback: The overwhelming majority of PAHs across different PAH categories (impact-based groupings) indicated a strong preference for cash compensation. Most of the PAHs had an ambivalent opinion/ attitude towards the Project. The majority of PAHs and enterprises indicated a preference to pursue/ maintain the same livelihoods, following the Project impacts, but showed willingness to consider any capacity development initiatives under the Project.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>The PAHs were anticipating livelihood restoration assistance and development benefits in form of project employment, and other commercial opportunities during construction (e.g., use of rental accommodation property, catering services).</p> <p>The main challenges related to current (pre-displacement) livelihoods in the districts Nurobod, Pastdargom and Samarkand are lack of employment opportunities outside of seasonal labour in neighbouring intensive farms, and the incidence of droughts which suppress the already limited yield.</p> <p>One crop farming enterprise in Nurobod District requested for a variation in the 70-km OTL layout, to avoid impact on a high-value orchard. After a series of consultations on design iterations, the landowner approved the most favourable subsequent change prior to the start of the asset inventory and valuation survey.</p> <p>Some of the PAHs expressed concern over the Project not providing compensation for impacts on productive land.</p>
	<p>Focus Group Discussions (with phone interviews where preferred) 5</p>	<p>September 2024 – Ongoing</p>	<p>Follow-up discussions were held with Project-Affected PAHs and enterprises exclusively, in order to gather information on the topics listed below. Considering the schedule and sequence of early works, this round of consultation was advanced for PAPs relevant to the PV plant and sub-station sites.</p> <p>Ascertain the status of land expropriation procedures and eviction plans, For affected landholders, to determine the relocation status, and any ongoing efforts to procure replacement land.</p> <p>For agricultural enterprises subject to economic displacement from permanent land-take on the PV plant and sub-station sites, to determine plans for relocation.</p> <p>For project-affected workers hired by small to medium agricultural enterprises subject to land loss, to confirm potential employment loss and to understand the availability of alternative jobs/ labour within the same occupation/ sector.</p>

⁵ Due to the busy agricultural seasons, some PAHs could not find a mutually suitable time to convene, and due to repeat consultations and potential fatigue, PAHs and local makhalla leaders proposed phone-based communication.

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>For affected crop farmers, to confirm the harvesting season for the range of crops farmed within the project areas (including the 220 kV and 500 KV OTLs).</p> <p>For affected livestock farmers and herders, to identify any peak periods in the livestock breeding and herding program.</p> <p>For all PAH categories/ groupings, to present the draft entitlements (in terms of transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives) and gather feedback on preferable relocation and income restoration assistance.</p> <p>For all PAH categories/ groupings, to present the draft entitlements (in terms of transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives) and gather feedback on preferable relocation and income restoration assistance.</p> <p>For all PAH categories/ groupings, to present the draft entitlements (in terms of transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives) and gather feedback on preferable relocation and income restoration assistance.</p> <p>For affected households, to identify the current skillsets and professional experience amongst members (male and female) of the PAHs.</p> <p>PAPs were updated on the project implementation timeline, imminent early works within select sites, and upcoming engagements for agreements on livelihood restoration entitlements.</p> <p>Feedback:</p> <p>The LLAs for titled PAPs have been terminated, however evictions have not commenced on any of the project sites, and no eviction notices have been issued by the Nurobod and Pasdargom district khokimiyats to date.</p> <p>The owners of crop and livestock farm facilities within the PV plant sites have not begun relocating and the affected workers are still working their jobs.</p> <p>Affected (non-titled) herders are engaged in grazing until the winter.</p> <p>Some of the affected livestock farm owners in Nurobod District have begun the search for replacement land, in early consultation with the district khokimiyat, but no land has been obtained yet.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>Harvesting seasons for various grown crops were confirmed, and livestock farmers and herders indicated that all of the seasons are differentially important for breeding, feeding, and marketing activities.</p> <p>Alternative livelihoods being considered by a fraction of permanently displaced land users include poultry farming and agricultural processing workshops. Other PAPs anticipate securing project jobs, based on their academic qualifications, work experience and desires for occupations including security, driving, electrical engineering/ maintenance, and mechanical technician jobs.</p> <p>Most of the PAPs indicated that assistance in access to microfinance facilities would be very helpful in the event that replacement land remains unavailable in the near term future, and if project LR trainings indicate notable viability for one or more alternative livelihoods of their choice.</p>
<p>All project-affected communities (detailed in Section 5.5.1)</p>	<p>Project leaflets</p>	<p>May 2023; November, 2023</p>	<p>Subject: Project information leaflets were issued to residents and leaders of project-affected communities to inform them about: The project title, project developers, and project development objective. Location of planned project facilities and land-take. The project Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) process, and GRM contacts.</p>
	<p>Focus Group Discussions</p> <p>Focus groups including: Men Women Informal herders</p>	<p>30 August 2023 – March 2024</p>	<p>Agenda: Request for information on project-affected livelihoods, informal land-use, socioeconomic context of local communities (i.e., demogLALRPhic, access to social services, vulnerable groupings etc), and for project-related concerns and feedback.</p> <p>General feedback: Affected communities and PAPs provided general information regarding project-affected land-use (i.e., both formal and informal tenure), livelihoods, common resources (please refer to Section 7.1 for further details).</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>Communities and PAPs provided general information regarding access to social services (please refer to Section 0 for further details). Representatives from all of the affected communities requested for project employment for men and women alike. Women can accept semi-skilled project work (i.e., cookery, cleaning, landscaping).</p> <p><u>Specific feedback from affected communities and PAP groupings:</u> Resident women in Karakul district requested for entrepreneurial support for the establishment of vegetable and fruit drying workshops. Resident men and women in Nurobod district both requested for project assistance in revamping local infrastructure such as roads, existing OTLs. Resident women in the communities of Olga and Chorvador (Nurobod District) noted that some women are involved in seasonal herding within the project site, as a significant fraction of men have emigrated in search of better income earning opportunities. Herders resident in the communities of Olga and Chorvador (Nurobod District) noted that a large of their current grazing area will be permanently lost due to the project. These herders do not have formal tenure of the grazing land, however they contribute funds for informal, annual sub-lease agreements with one of the livestock farms with an official leaseholder. Due to the lack of arable land in these communities and the low-income status of most resident households, these PAHs expressed their concerns over the fate of their pastoral income sources, and noted that they require alternative grazing areas, or monetary compensation, to recover from the land loss.</p>
	<p>Official announcements via Telegram broadcasts</p>	<p>15 August 2023 – ongoing</p>	<p><u>Agenda:</u> LALRP survey notices were issued to PAPs and the wider project-affected communities, to notify them about: The upcoming LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, in relation to project-related land expropriation.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			The cut-off date for the LALRP census and asset inventory surveys, which precludes compensation for any investments (or developments) on affected land this time limit.
Cadastral department of the Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent regional khokimiyats	Correspondence letters	June, 2023	<p><u>Subject:</u> Request for information on development zones, land use and land ownership within the project sites and corridors, prior to the start of project-related land expropriation.</p> <p><u>Feedback:</u> Prior to land expropriation, the vast majority of affected land parcels are privately held for crop farming and pastoral use, with the exception of a few parcels of reserved government land. The request for administrative boundaries and cadastral information was passed down to the relevant district khokimiyats.</p>
Cadastral departments of the Nurobod, Pastdargom, and Karakul district khokimiyats	Correspondence letters	June 2023 December, 2024	<p><u>Subject:</u> Request for information on development zones, land use, and land tenure within the project sites and corridors.</p> <p><u>Feedback from Nurobod District:</u> Affected land parcels lie within an agricultural zone. No residential land is located within the project sites and corridors. The list of entities with legal tenure of affected land and cadastral information on the boundaries of their affected land plots were provided.</p> <p><u>Feedback from Pastdargom District:</u> In general, affected land parcels lie within an agricultural zone. An alternative route should be considered to avoid physical displacement within this area.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
			<p>The list of entities with legal tenure of affected land and cadastral information on the boundaries of their affected land plots were provided.</p> <p>Feedback from Karakul District:</p> <p>The BESS site lies within reserved (government-owned) land. The interconnection cable for the BESS lies partly within reserved land and in part within an industrial zone. Cadastral maps on landholders and landowners located nearby the BESS site, interconnection cable and access road were provided.</p>
<p>Nurobod District Khokimiyat</p> <p>Focal line departments including: Cadastral department Agricultural department Makhalla/ socioeconomic department Women and domestic affairs department</p>	<p>Key Informant Interviews</p>	<p>August, 2023</p>	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>Request for information on local land-use, demography, economy and livelihoods, unemployment rates, social services, morbidity, and cultural heritage/ resources, and the status of land expropriation.</p> <p>Feedback:</p> <p>Affected land tracts are largely used for grazing and livestock farming, and to a lesser extent, for crop farming (particularly along the planned OTL corridors). Arable land within the district amounts to 66,922 ha, however crop yields are very low due to absence of irrigation systems, soil aridity and salinity. Main cultivated crops include cotton, wheat, legumes, potatoes, tomatoes, corn, and alfalfa. The district has large areas of dry pastoral land (357,000 ha), which is mainly exploited for rearing sheep and goats, given the relatively low yield of some grazing lands. The least productive land has been earmarked for the Project, therefore no additional alternative project sites are being considered. Information on alternative grazing areas was provided. PAPs, particularly those with permanent and extensive land loss should be assisted through compensation.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
Pastdargom District Khokimiyat	Key Informant Interviews	August, 2023	<p>Socioeconomically vulnerable households are monitored and listed on three (Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar) registers, for welfare assistance, which includes both monetary and material support.</p> <p>Formal employment in Nurobod District is notably low, and the Project is anticipated to undertake local recruitment, with priority consideration of local community candidates in semi-skilled labour.</p> <p>No burial sites are found within the project areas.</p> <p>Agenda: Request for information on local land-use, demographics, economy and livelihoods, unemployment rates, social services, morbidity, and cultural heritage/ resources, and the status of land expropriation.</p> <p>Feedback: Affected land tracts are largely used for crop farming, however a limited fraction of the land is used for livestock rearing, and mining. Arable land within the district amounts to 45,000 ha, 90% of which is irrigated. Agricultural produce mainly includes cotton and grain, with other produce including vegetables, corn, alfalfa, and glLRPes. The area of pastoral land within the district totals 3,600 ha, and overall grazing within the district and project-affected communities is very limited. Animal farming includes sheep and goats, and to a lesser extent cattle and poultry farming. In terms of economic displacement, the least productive land has been earmarked for the Project, therefore no additional alternative project sites are being considered. PAPs should be assisted through compensation. Socioeconomically vulnerable households are monitored and listed on three (Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar) registers, for welfare assistance, which includes both monetary and material support.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
<p>Karakul District Khokimiyat</p> <p>Focal line departments including:</p> <p>Cadastral department</p> <p>Agricultural department</p> <p>Makhalla/ socioeconomic department</p> <p>Women and domestic affairs department</p>	<p>Key Informant Interviews</p>	<p>December, 2023</p>	<p>The Project is anticipated to provide employment opportunities, to alleviate unemployment rates.</p> <p>No burial sites are found within the project areas.</p> <p>Agenda:</p> <p>Request for information on local land-use, demographics, economy and livelihoods, unemployment rates, social services, morbidity, and cultural heritage/ resources, and the status of land expropriation.</p> <p>Feedback:</p> <p>No private land use exists within the Karakul BESS site and along the interconnection cable sites.</p> <p>Most of the project area is situated within an industrial zone, which notably includes a developing Free Economic Zone (FEZ) East and South of the BESS area.</p> <p>The BESS site was recently drawn into the district's forest reserve fund, in order to protect the resident Saxaul scrub, as part of a wider strategy to control the erosion of desert soils.</p> <p>The nearest three local communities are employed within formal labour related to industry, retail, and civil services.</p> <p>Very limited agricultural activity occurs within the communities, mostly the cultivation of vegetables and certain fruit trees as well as livestock husbandry, on tomorka land. Crop farming is situated around the existing irrigation canals, over 1 kilometre West of the BESS site, however the quantity and quality of local produce is limited due to the arid, saline soils.</p> <p>No herding activity is present within the sites, and the vegetation within the BESS site is protected from any degradation.</p> <p>Socioeconomically vulnerable households are monitored and listed on three (Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar) registers, for welfare assistance, which includes both monetary and material support.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
<p>Other district khokimiyats (detailed in Section 5.5.1)</p> <p>Focal line departments including: Cadastral department Agricultural department Makhalla/ socioeconomic department Women and domestic affairs department</p>	<p>Key Informant Interviews</p>	<p>December 2023 – April 2024</p>	<p>The Project is anticipated to provide employment opportunities, which can benefit men and women alike, as some of the existing employment opportunities are temporary (seasonal), others are based in very distant locations. No burial sites are found within the project areas.</p> <p>Agenda: Request for information on local land-use, demographics, economy and livelihoods, unemployment rates, social services, morbidity, and cultural heritage/ resources, and the status of land expropriation. Request for cadastral information to determine the best possible route change to avoid intensive cultivation zones under the ownership of two large agricultural enterprises in Syrdarya.</p> <p>Feedback: Affected land strips along the OTL corridors are largely used for crop farming. Local production is predominantly based on the cultivation of cotton, wheat, barley, paddy, and a host of fruit trees. A small number of fish farms are found within a section of the 350-km OTL corridor in Syrdarya region. The agricultural expanse is well developed with an extensive system of irrigation canals and channels stemming from some six rivers, including the Zarafshan River and Syrdarya River. PAPs should be assisted through compensation. Socioeconomically vulnerable households are monitored and listed on three (Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar) registers, for welfare assistance, which includes both monetary and material support. General information of the employment of men, women, and youth within the project-affected districts was provided. No burial sites are found within the project sites.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
SWID Committee, Nurobod District	Key Informant Interviews	December 2023; April 2024	<p>Agenda: Request for information on land use and land tenure within project-affected land parcels controlled by SWID, within Nurobod District.</p> <p>Feedback: Basic information on the extent of land parcels held by the SWID Committee was provided during the KII. The Committee has a mandate to privatize and regulate the livestock breeding industry in Uzbekistan. The Committee is therefore a custodian of state-owned pastoral land. Regulation involves allocating parcels of grazing land to corporate (legal) livestock farming companies, based on their breeding capacity (quantity of livestock). Formal livestock businesses are nationally important producers of high-quality meat, dairy and wool products. Pastoral leaseholders pay an annual fee of UZS 15,000 per livestock head, in accordance with the Land Lease Agreements (LLAs). This is not a commercial (profit-oriented) arrangement, as this fully expended on tax and on the maintenance of any state-owned pastoral assets established on leased grazing lands (e.g., wells, pens, grazing shelters etc.). The Committee does not establish LLAs with individual, community-based herders, as they do not meet the qualification criteria for direct pastoral LLAs. Nevertheless, on a goodwill basis, informal herders are not barred from using pastoral lands leased by corporate businesses opportunistically, on condition that the livestock quantity is kept minimal (subsistence-level). The livestock farming company impacted by the project have been relocated to remaining pastoral land areas outside of the project sites. Relocation of all affected pastoral entities is challenged by constraints such as a limited number of livestock watering wells (requisite minimum of 1 well every 3-5km), limited pastoral yield (carrying capacity) and distance from farmer or herder bases. Compensation and livelihood restoration should include sustainable solutions.</p>

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
SWID Committee, Nurobod District	Key Informant Interview (questionnaire was filled remotely due to schedule clashes)	October 2024	<p>Agenda: Follow-up discussions with an expert from the SWID Committee, to confirm the feasibility of land replacement and tenure protection arrangements planned for the non-titled herders in Olga community.</p> <p>Feedback: Follow-up consultations should be held with the Nurobod District Khikimiyat, to confirm the availability of replacement grazing land for the herders, South of the 500 MW site. The establishment of sub-lease agreements between the herdesr and SWID Committee/ intermediary enterprise is legal and can be implemented to the extent feasible. The establishment of livestock water points and fodder storage facilities/ feed-banks would indeed be useful.</p>

10.2 Forward Stakeholder Engagement

The following table provides an overview of subsequent stakeholder engagements in the context of the LALRP development and implementation.

Table 10-2 Subsequent stakeholder engagement in relation to the LALRP

TARGET STAKEHOLDER	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT MODE	TIMEFRAME	AGENDA AND FEEDBACK
SWID Committee	Key Informant Interviews	December, 2024	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>Request for feedback regarding livelihood restoration measures proposed in Sections 8.2 through 8.4 of this Plan.</p> <p>Updates on the availability of replacement pastoral land for commercial landholders with partial land loss.</p>
All PAPs along the OTL corridors	Follow-up asset inventory and valuation survey to determine compensation entitlements for land-take for the installation of OTL pylons.	December, 2024	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>For PAPs with OTL tower impacts, follow-up asset inventory (validation) on property within the pylon footprint.</p>
All PAPs subject to permanent land-take exceeding 10%	FGDs for early community disclosure and consultation, for focus groups including: Affected crop farmers Affected livestock farmers Affected informal herders Women within PAHs	December - January, 2025	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>Request for feedback regarding the compensation and livelihood restoration initiatives proposed in Sections 8.2 through 8.4 of this Plan. These discussions will have an important part in the development of a detailed, adaptive Livelihood Restoration Program, which will seek to ensure that compensation and livelihood restoration measures are sufficient and effective for relocation and income restoration.</p>
All PAPs	Collective meetings for final community disclosure and consultation	December, 2024	<p>Agenda:</p> <p>Final disclosure of the LRP entitlements for each PAP. Disclosure sessions will be convened within select PICs.</p>

10.2.1 External Grievance Redress Mechanism

10.2.1.1 Objectives of the GRM

The Project's external Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) was established at the outset of the ESIA study, with the following key objectives:

- To enable the receipt of concerns and complaints regarding the Project's performance on the management of potential or ongoing E&S impacts, from to Project's third-party stakeholders (e.g., affected communities, PAPs, and authorities).
- To provide timely and responsive resolution for third-party E&S grievances, through corrective measures and/or remedial clarification through the provision of key project information.

10.2.1.2 Guiding principles

The GRM process involves the collection, investigation, and follow-up engagement with aggrieved parties for subsequent resolution. The system was structured based on the following key principles:

- **Community-oriented** – The system serves to address the needs and interests of the project-affected communities, and the familiarization of local communities with the GRM is an essential aspect of stakeholder engagement.
- **Risk-proportionate** – The capacity of the system is commensurate to the scale and severity of the Project's potential impacts.
- **Prompt** – The system is designed to resolve concerns and complaints as quickly as possible.
- **Understandable and transparent** – Grievance redressal is set to follow clear, standard, and documented procedures, which involve relevant parties and guarantee a remedial response that entails the disclosure of correct and meaningful information.
- **Consultative** – The platforms for grievance collection are designed to capture essential information for an effective resolution, which must be demonstrated through follow-up engagements and feedback requests.
- **Culturally appropriate** – The system involves multiple platforms for the delivery of grievances, and at least one female CLO is involved in the GRM. Grievances can be submitted in both Uzbek and Russian.
- **Readily accessible** – The system includes information channels, which are conveniently available to all sections of the project-affected communities. Grievances can be conveyed in both oral and written form.
- **Free of charge** – Using the system does not carry any service charges or expenses.
- **No retribution** – The system prohibits any acts of reprisal against third parties who issue grievances, and aggrieved parties are allowed the option to submit grievances anonymously.

- **No barriers to alternative remedies** – Where all tiers of remedial actions in the scheme of the project GRM fail to deliver a resolution that is satisfactory to the aggrieved party, recourse to external arbitration and/or the judicial system will not be impeded by any means.

10.2.1.3 Platforms for grievance issue

The GRM includes a range of channels for the receipt of grievances, which are meant to provide convenient GRM access to all sections of communities and stakeholders. These platforms include:

- Phone calls.
- Email correspondence.
- General consultation forums (i.e., Klls, FGDs, wider community meetings).
- During construction and operations, grievance boxes at project site entry points.
- During construction and operations, submission of grievance forms through in-person meetings with project CLOs or security personnel⁶.

10.2.1.4 Grievance management process

The grievance redressal process includes three tiers of management. If the grievance is not resolved upon the first resolution attempt, the grievance is escalated for a high-level review involving the Project Company's E&S Manager (as well as other top management representatives as relevant). In the event that resolution is not attained at this level, the grievance is issued to the designated LALRP Steering Committee, for another round of joint review and deliberation. The final concerted course of remedial action or investigation report is then conveyed to the grievant.

In the unlikely event that the final redressal attempt fails to establish a resolution that is acceptable to the grievant, the grievant will be allowed to seek administrative or judicial recourse (i.e., outside of the project organization). All the same, access to judicial platforms outside of the project GRM, at any point in the grievance management process, will not be obstructed.

Table 10-3 Overview of the GRM process

ACTION	TIMELINE
Grievance is received/submitted.	-

⁶ Security personnel will receive the necessary induction for handling community grievances and assisting the completion of grievance forms (upon grievants' request).

ACTION	TIMELINE
<p>Grievance is logged.</p> <p>The grievant is contacted for acknowledgement of receipt and the response timeline is confirmed.</p>	<p>Within 7 working days of grievance being submitted</p>
<p>Grievance is investigated by the Consultant and Project Company's CLOs.</p> <p>A decision on remedial action is made.</p>	<p>Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted*</p>
<p>Proposed remedial action or due clarification is conveyed to grievant.</p> <p>Grievant is requested to provide feedback regarding the remedial action or clarification.</p> <p>Note: The course of action below will be taken in the event that the grievant is not satisfied with the first response.</p>	<p>Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted</p>
<p>The following procedures will be followed in the event of negative feedback on first remedial response</p>	
<p>The grievant's feedback is recorded on the grievance register (i.e., reason for dissatisfaction).</p> <p>If the grievant has a request for an alternative solution, this request is noted as part of the feedback.</p>	<p>Within 14 working days of grievance being submitted</p>
<p>The grievance is revisited by the Consultant and Project Company's E&S Manager.</p> <p>New proposed remedial action or final decision with additional clarification/ substantiation is internally prepared.</p>	<p>Within 28 working days of grievance being submitted</p>
<p>A new proposed solution or final decision with additional clarification/ substantiation conveyed to the grievant.</p> <p>Note: The course of action below will be taken in the event that the grievant is not satisfied with the second response.</p>	<p>Within 28 working days of grievance being submitted</p>

ACTION	TIMELINE
The following procedures will be followed in the event of negative feedback on second remedial response	
The grievance and relevant investigation reports are submitted to the LALRP Steering Committee for review.	Within 30 working days of grievance being submitted
A consensus on the proposed solution.	Within 40 working days of grievance being submitted
Final decision is conveyed to grievant on concerted remedial measures. Note: The course of action below will be taken in the event that the grievant is not satisfied with the third response.	Within 40 working days of grievance being submitted
The following procedures will be followed in the event of negative feedback on third remedial response	
The grievant is informed about their liberty to pursue alternative recourse for the resolution of the outstanding grievance or claim, outside of the project organization.	-
*In the event that certain complexities result in protracted investigation and remedies, the Grievant will be informed of this delay and advised on the updated timeline to respond.	

10.2.1.5 GRM points of contact

At the ESIA and LALRP development stage, the Consultant's designated Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) will support the Project Company in publicizing and implementing the GRM.

The Project Company will be notified about each grievance and involved in subsequent investigation to determine an appropriate remedial response. All grievances lodged by project stakeholders (including PAPs) and related redressal procedures and outcomes will be documented in the Project's external (community) grievance register, which will be monitored by the Project Company.

Upon the completion of the ESIA and LALRP studies, the Project Company will take full charge of the external GRM. This handover will be publicized within the project-affected communities (through official announcements by local leadership and FGDs), and the communities will be

familiarized with the Project Company's succeeding CLOs. New GRM contact information will be circulated via project leaflets and appropriate social media broadcasts. The Project Company's CLOs will also be inducted into their role in the LALRP Steering Committee (please refer to Section 11.2).

Table 10-4 Contact details for GRM points of contact

COMPANY	CONTACT DETAILS
Project Company	Name: [TBA] Tel: [TBA] Email: [TBA]
EPC Contractor	Name: [TBA]
O&M Company	Tel: [TBA]

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11 INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

11.1 Institutional Framework

This section describes the institutional set-up for the implementation of the LALRP.

While the Project Developer is overall responsible for the assessment, management and monitoring of livelihood impacts associated with the Project, a range of other entities have designated roles which should be fulfilled as part of the LALRP implementation.

Table 11-1 below identifies the LALRP implementing parties, with a non-exhaustive overview of their respective roles and responsibilities.

Table 11-1 Institutional framework for the delivery of the LALRP and key roles and responsibilities

ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
<p>Project Developer (including Project Company/ Special Purpose Vehicle)</p>	<p>The Project Developer has a spearheading role in the development and implementation of the LALRP. On the Project Company level, responsibilities are mainly distributed between top management and technical staff dedicated to the LALRP.</p> <p>Chief Executive Officer The PC/SPV CEO will serve an executive role in the implementation of the LALRP, in line with corporate and project-level E&S policies. Relevant responsibilities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Execution of the Project Company's Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Ministry of Energy and Regional Khokimiyats. Oversight of corporate social responsibility engagements, including the management of livelihood risks and impacts through the implementation of the LALRP. Allocation of sufficient resources for the implementation of the LALRP. Signature of compensation agreements for PAPs entitled to compensation and other monetary assistance. <p>E&S Manager The E&S Manager will be entrusted with the management of the Project Company's E&S department, which includes in-house social specialists responsible for the implementation of the LALRP. This duty involves, among other responsibilities, technical oversight and support for the implementation of social safeguards in line with the project E&S policy, ESIA, LALRP and ESAP, as well as the coordination of E&S resources, throughout the Project's lifetime.</p>

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LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Disclosure of the LALRP reports within strategic public information centres in the project-affected communities, and on the Project Developer's official website.

Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the establishment of an E&S team within the Project Company, which will include CLOs who will be directly involved in the implementation of the LALRP.

Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the recruitment of external experts required for the delivery of livelihood restoration initiatives for PAPs.

Coordination with the Project Company's top management for the engagement of Lenders' E&S Advisor, for undertaking regular, independent monitoring of the LALRP and the final LALRP completion audit.

Institution of the project-level E&S Policy, which will include a commitment towards the management of livelihood impacts in line with legal requirements and compliance obligations.

Social Manager

Development of the LALRP (i.e., through updates or addenda) over the course of the project implementation, in the event that additional assessment and mitigation is required for additional impacts, or inadequately mitigated impacts.

Coordination with the Project Company's financial department for the disbursement of tax-inclusive payments for monetary commitments specified in the LALRP (i.e., internal funding for compensation, transitional support, and livelihood restoration initiatives).

Coordination with the Project Company's Human Resource (HR) Department and the EPC Contractor's E&S Manager to ensure the delivery of transitional support for PAPs through project employment.

Review of compensation agreements, in coordination with the Project Company's legal department.

Coordination with the Project Company's EPC Contractor to ensure the provision of construction updates to project-affected communities, and timely construction notices to PAPs.

Participation in site visits and stakeholder engagements integrating into internal and external E&S monitoring related to the LALRP.

Review of regular internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information relating to livelihood impacts and the progress of relevant mitigation.

Maintaining an inventory of LALRP documents, internal E&S monitoring reports and grievance registers.

Review of external (community) grievances in relation to land access and livelihood impacts, and oversight of

ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>remedial action, in coordination with the Project's EPC Contractor and NEGU, as relevant.</p> <p>Management of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any LALRP-related non-conformances during the project implementation.</p> <p>Community Liaison Officer</p> <p>Designated CLOs play a subordinate role in the execution of the LALRP, under the oversight of the E&S Manager.</p> <p>Development of the LALRP database, and the collection/ completion of contact and banking information for all PAPs registered in the LALRP census.</p> <p>Preparation of any outstanding compensation agreements for PAPs.</p> <p>Ensuring that a six-month eviction notice has been delivered to PAPs subject to physical displacement, and economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets.</p> <p>Engagement with PAPs for the signature of bilateral compensation agreements between the PAPs and Project Company.</p> <p>Monitoring of compensation and transitional support payments, and follow-up with PAPs to ensure compensation receipt, prior to eviction and/or site handover to the EPC Contractor.</p> <p>Implementation of transitional support commitments and livelihood restoration initiatives, in collaboration with the EPC Contractor and expert consultants, as relevant.</p> <p>Registration and management of LALRP-related grievances, as well as related record-keeping via grievance forms and the grievance register.</p> <p>Preparation of internal E&S monitoring reports, which will include information pertaining to LALRP implementation.</p> <p>Implementation of CAP commitments.</p>
<p>Ministry of Energy; NEGU</p>	<p>As a third-party with principal involvement in the development of the Project, the Ministry of Energy and NEGU will deliver on the following responsibilities with regard to the LALRP implementation.</p> <p>Review and approval of the detailed design of the Project's planned OTLs.</p> <p>Initiation of land expropriation procedures where permanent land-take is required for the establishment of project facilities.</p> <p>Signature of Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) with the Project Developer for the duration of the Project's construction and operational phases.</p> <p>Enforcement of any regulatory land-use restrictions within the Grid Security Zone.</p>

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Management of LALRP-related grievances pertaining to the Project's associated facilities.

EPC Contractor

While the EPC Contractor does not have a direct involvement in land acquisition for the Project's construction and operational phases, the EPC Contractor's E&S department will fulfil the following responsibilities in relation to the LALRP.

Provision of a two-week notice ahead of land clearance within project sites, to allow for pre-construction harvesting by affected crop farmers.

Provision of a follow-up, two-week notice to PAPs subject to economic displacement involving the demolition of built assets, to allow for recovery of moveable assets and recovery of reusable materials after demolition.

Development of a Soil and Erosion Management Plan and Water Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, during earthworks and drainage works.

Development of a Traffic Management Plan, to avoid accidental damage to private assets on land holdings nearby the project sites, the disruption of herding movements and roadkill involving local livestock.

Inspection of buildings within the Area of Influence of ground vibration impacts, for repairs of any damage attributable to project-related vibration.

Reporting any LALRP-related incidents (e.g., land-related community protests and work stoppage) to the Project Company.

Preparation of regular E&S monitoring reports, which should include any impacts related to accidental property damage and related mitigation.

Site restoration following the completion of construction activities, to enable continued crop farming, grazing or fish farming within agricultural land within the Project's temporary (construction) footprint.

Samarkand Regional Khokimiyats

The regional khokimiyats are charged with land-use planning and the oversight of development within their respective jurisdictions.

The regional administration of Samarkand, Jizzakh, Syrdarya and Tashkent will support the LALRP implementation in the following capacity:

Provision of high-level baseline information on the demographic and socioeconomic context of the project-affected districts and communities.

Coordination of the land expropriation process within the project-affected regions and districts.

Review and approval of the site-selection process as part of project design, to ensure minimum impact on high-value/

ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>priority livelihood assets and development zones, in advance of project-related land expropriation.</p> <p>Review and approval of Land Allotment Orders for the re-allocation of land parcels to the Project.</p> <p>Signature of tripartite Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for the Project Developer's use of designated project sites (i.e., PV power plant, BESS and OTL sites) during operation.</p> <p>Provision of strategic commitment to the delivery of joint livelihood restoration initiatives.</p> <p>High-level engagement in the resolution of LALRP-related grievances and land-take objections from PAPs.</p>
<p>State Assets Management Agency (SAMA)</p>	<p>The State Assets Management Agency (SAMA) is responsible for the administration of state assets, and the privatization of state-owned land in particular.</p> <p>The Agency does not have any direct obligations as far as the implementation of the LALRP, however, it is involved in the transfer of surveyed and valued land from government reserves to the electronic land auction system of Uzbekistan, to enable the establishment on new agricultural land leaseholds.</p> <p>SAMA will therefore serve an administrative role in provisioning replacement agricultural (arable) land through the online land market, in collaboration with the following key institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uzdaverloyiha State Research and Design Institute District khokimiyats Chamber of State Cadastres of the Cadastre Agency State Unitary Enterprise – Center for Organization of the Electronic Online Auctions
<p>District Khokimiyats</p>	<p>The district khokimiyats are charged with land-use planning and the oversight of development projects within their respective jurisdictions.</p> <p>The district administration in each project-affected district will support the LALRP implementation in an administrative and advisory capacity, as detailed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of the land allocation and expropriation process within the project-affected regions and districts. Assistance in the site-selection process constituting project design, to ensure minimum impact on high-value/ priority livelihood assets and development zones, in advance of project-related land expropriation. Provision of cadastral information for the LALRP census, for the preliminary identification of project-affected landholdings and PAPs. Provision of baseline information and statistics concerning the demogLALRP, livelihoods, income levels, social

ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
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services, and socioeconomically vulnerable households within project-affected communities.

Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels.

Provision of contact information for legal landholders who are not readily reachable for LALRP surveys (including absent landholders).

Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the LALRP development and monitoring.

Termination of LLAs with legal landholders with rights to affected agricultural land parcels, through (i) issuance of notices of land expropriation, and (ii) approval of voluntary applications for the return of agricultural land to state-owned land reserves.

Signature of tripartite Land Lease Agreements (LLAs) for the Project Developer's use of designated project sites (i.e., PV power plant, BESS, and OTL sites) during operation.

Preparation and issue of Land Allotment Orders for the re-allocation of land parcels to the Project.

Assistance in the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable households for preferential recruitment in project-related employment.

Provision of welfare assistance for socioeconomically vulnerable households, women, and youth with project-affected communities (i.e., those listed on the Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar registers).

Provision of strategic support in the delivery of joint livelihood restoration initiatives.

Enforcement of the Health Protection Zone (HPZ) of project facilities, in collaboration with the Sanitary Epidemiological and Public Health Service (SES).

Registration and issue of high-priority community grievances, through the project GRM.

Ad-hoc engagement in the resolution of LALRP-related grievances and land-take objections from PAPs.

Allocation of government land reserves for agricultural land use and leaseholds, through the electronic land auction system of Uzbekistan.

<p>Makhalla (community) leadership Including Makhalla chairpersons, Aksaqals, and Makhalla women's representatives</p>	<p>The local community leadership will maintain a supporting role in the following LALRP commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of land users potentially affected by land-take, particularly informal settlers, and land users (e.g., informal free-range herders). Assistance in the identification of socioeconomically vulnerable households, as part of the initial LALRP census. Community-wide announcement of cut-off dates for the LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys, prior to the start of the surveys.
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ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>Provision of feedback regarding contextually appropriate livelihood restoration initiatives at the household and community levels.</p> <p>Provision of contact information for legal landholders who are not readily reachable for LALRP surveys (including absent landholders).</p> <p>Facilitation in convening Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and other ad-hoc meetings related to the LALRP development and monitoring.</p> <p>Registration and issue of community grievances, through the project GRM.</p> <p>Assistance in the announcement of project-related employment during construction, within project-affected communities.</p> <p>Identification of vulnerable households, women, and youth with project-affected communities for relevant updates to the Temir, Ayollar and Yoshlar registers, and enrolment of such households into welfare assistance.</p> <p>Engagement in E&S monitoring pertaining to LALRP implementation.</p>
<p>LALRP Steering Committee</p>	<p>Please refer to Section 11.2 below.</p>
<p>State Committee for Sericulture and Wool Industry Development (SWID) Committee</p>	<p>The SWID Committee is the state agency responsible for the development of the sericulture and wool production sector in Uzbekistan. The Committee has a mandate to privatize and regulate the livestock breeding industry and is therefore a custodian of state-owned pastoral land.</p> <p>This regulation involves allocating parcels of grazing land to corporate (legal) livestock farming companies, based on their breeding capacity (quantity of livestock).</p> <p>As the Committee is entrusted with the administration of the country's pastoral land, it has a bearing the restoration of livestock-related livelihoods in terms of:</p> <p>Support in the identification of legal leaseholders potentially impacted by the project-related expropriation of pastoral land.</p> <p>Provision of feedback regarding the availability of replacement pastoral land for displaced livestock farmers and herders.</p> <p>Strategic assistance in the formalization of grazing land-use by individual herders, through the establishment and renewal of land leasehold agreements with intermediate livestock farming companies operating on (or relocated to) alternative pastoral land parcels.</p>
<p>Independent E&S Consultant</p>	<p>Project Developer's ESIA and LALRP Consultant</p> <p>The Project Developer has appointed an E&S consultant for undertaking the project ESIA and LALRP, in line with mandatory requirements and compliance obligations tied</p>

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to E&S performance standards stipulated by the Project Lenders.

The Consultant is responsible for the conduct of LALRP-oriented data collection, expert valuation surveys, and the formulation of a responsive LALRP, to ensure the implementation of avoidance, mitigation and offset measures for livelihood impacts related to project-related land expropriation.

As part of the LALRP completion, the Consultant will undertake the disclosure of the LALRP compensation and assistance packages to the PAPs, for the PAPs' reference and feedback, in advance of subsequent compensation agreements.

Past the completion of the LALRP and its acceptance by the PAPs, Project Developer and Project Lenders at the ESDD stage, the Consultant will be tasked with providing updates or addenda to the project LALRP, for any additional impacts associated with project facilities which are not included in this LALRP.

The Consultant will also be primarily responsible for implementing stakeholder engagement and grievance management in relation to land-take and livelihood restoration, in line with the Project SEP, up to the time of the LALRP completion and acceptance. The Project Company's and EPC Contractor's E&S staff will take over this task, upon the finalization of the LALRP.

Local Consultant for Specialized Livelihood Restoration Trainings

At the LALRP implementation stage, the Project Company will engage competent local consultants for the delivery of specialized trainings to PAPs, as part of the planned livelihood restoration initiatives. These trainings potentially include:

- Financial literacy and SME start-up trainings.
- Bespoke agronomy trainings.
- Bespoke livestock husbandry trainings

Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA)

External E&S consultants (i.e., competent international and local companies) will be engaged for the following technical support in the capacity of LESA:

- ESDD-stage review of the ESIA and LALRP, prior to public disclosure and subsequent finalization for implementation.
- Independent monitoring the LALRP implementation outputs, outcomes, and impacts, post ESDD, which will involve the review of E&S monitoring reports prepared by the Project Company and the EPC Contractor, and verification site visits.

ENTITY	LALRP ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
	<p>Formulation of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for LALRP-related non-conformances, in coordination with the Project Lenders.</p> <p>Following the completion of the LALRP and related ESDD, independent E&S monitoring will serve to ensure the success of mitigation commitments identified in the project ESIA and the LALRP.</p> <p>Any significant residual impacts on the livelihoods of project-affected households, reflected by a decline from pre-project livelihood status (e.g., critical failure of livelihood restoration, impoverishment, homelessness etc), will be addressed by Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) during the E&S monitoring term.</p>
<p>Project Lenders</p>	<p>The Project Lenders will seek to ensure that the LALRP and its implementation effectively address significant, project-related livelihood impacts, in line with mandatory and the lenders' E&S performance policies and standards. This oversight involves:</p> <p>Review and endorsement of the project ESIA and LALRP, at the ESDD stage.</p> <p>Ensuring online and community-based public disclosure of the LALRP documents, for any additional stakeholder feedback which may require updates to the LALRP prior to its implementation.</p> <p>Review of Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) for any LALRP-related non-conformances, in coordination with the LESA.</p>

11.2 LALRP Steering Committee

An LALRP Steering Committee will be established to support the implementation of the project LALRP. The Committee will be established for PAPs associated with land expropriation within the PV power plant, sub-station, and BESS sites exclusively, as extensive permanent land-take presenting the most significant livelihood impacts will be limited to these sites.

The LALRP Steering Committee will be instituted on the basis of the following objectives:

- To support the investigation and verification of any future claims to LALRP compensation and supplementary assistance, from entities that which were not included in the LALRP census, socioeconomic and asset inventory surveys.
- To provide an additional line of LALRP implementation monitoring, in the interests of PAPs, to ensure that all compensation and supplementary assistance is executed in line with the LALRP program.

- To highlight any severe, residual livelihood impacts on project-affected households (particularly PAHs identified as vulnerable), over the course of LALRP implementation monitoring, to ensure urgent remedial livelihood restoration assistance.
- To provide advisory inputs to the enhancement of livelihood measures established in the LALRP, in the event of a critical failure to meet LALRP outcome targets.
- To support the resolution of LALRP-related grievances, as part of the Project's external GRM.
- To support the mediation or any LALRP-related social incidents during construction.

The LALRP Steering Committee will therefore function in an intermediary and advisory capacity, to ensure an effective implementation of LALRP safeguards.

The Committee will consist of the following key constituencies:

- At least one elected representative of PAHs with impacted grazing land.
- At least one elected representative of PAHs with impacted cropland.
- At least one representative of commercial entities (i.e., medium to large enterprises) with impacted agricultural assets (i.e., crop and/or livestock farms).
- Designated representatives from the district khokimiyats, and the focal departments dealing with agriculture, socioeconomic development, and women and domestic affairs.
- Designated representatives from local community (makhalla) leadership.
- Project Company Social Manager.
- One CLO from the Project Company.

The LALRP Steering Committee will be established upon the completion of the LALRP and its role will prevail for the entire duration of the LALRP implementation program.

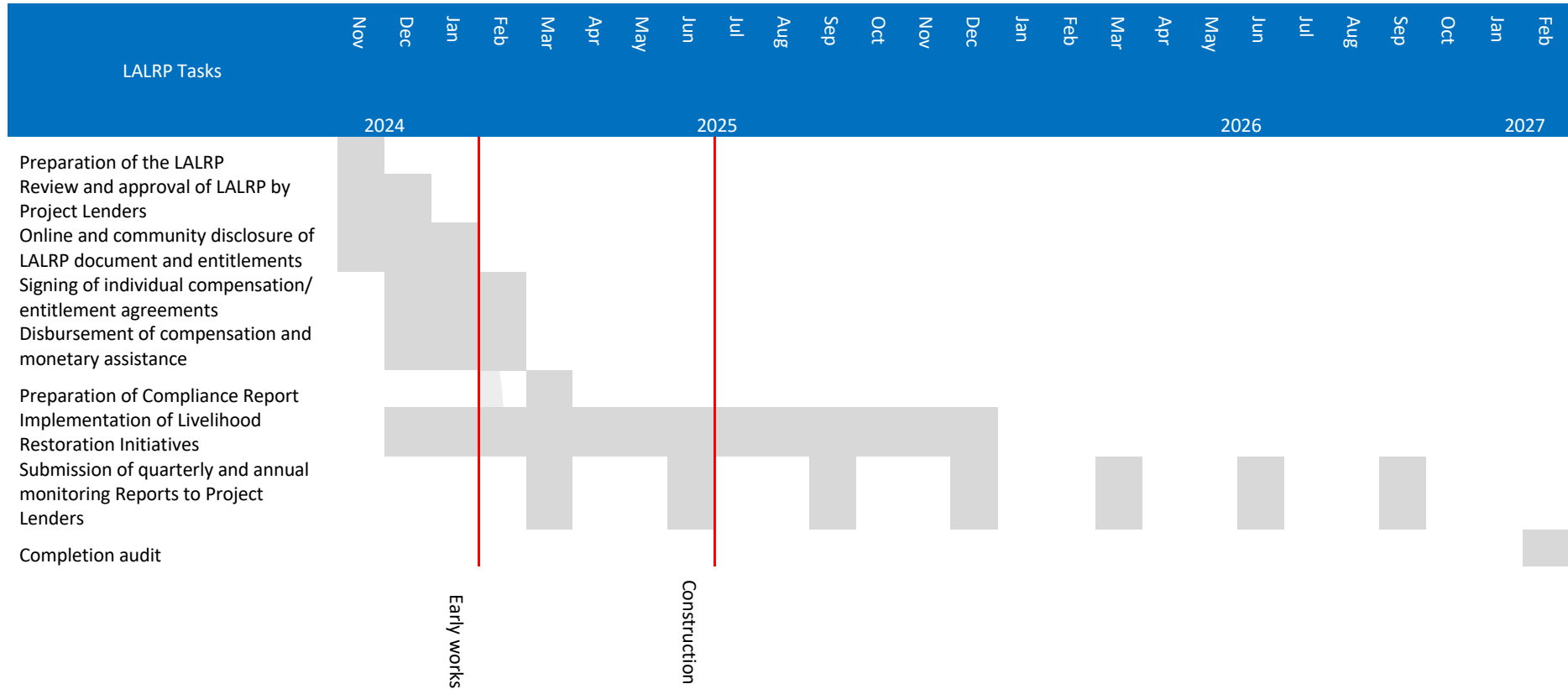
12 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The LALRP will be implemented to ensure that livelihood impacts resulting from project-related land expropriation are abated, such that the productivity, income earning capacity and general living standards of PAHs are restored or enhanced, in relation to the pre-project baseline.

The LALRP implementation entails the delivery of compensation and supplementary assistance, associated monitoring and evaluation, as well as the management of grievances related to displacement and livelihood restoration. A forward schedule for the implementation of these activities is presented in the Gantt chart overleaf.

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Table 12-1 LALRP implementation schedule



13 MONITORING, EVALUATION AND REPORTING

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), and associated reporting, are an integral aspect of the LALRP implementation. The M&E system framed for the LALRP would serve to assess the progress and effectiveness of mitigation commitments developed to address the adverse livelihood impacts of project-induced displacement.

The overall goal of the LALRP measures (i.e., compensation and supplementary assistance) is to ensure that the economic status and living conditions of PAPs are restored, or ideally, improved, relative to baseline conditions. Household-level baseline socioeconomic information gathered over the course of the LALRP surveys provide a benchmark for subsequent M&E.

Upon the approval and public disclosure of the project LALRP, the Project Company will assume the overall responsibility for the institution of the M&E framework for the LALRP. The framework will consist of specific objectives, corresponding Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), time-bound targets, Means of Verification (MoV), reporting schedule, and entities involved in M&E arrangements. A preliminary M&E framework for the Project is presented in Table 13-1 overleaf.

Internal and external (independent) monitoring and reporting will be carried out over the course of LALRP implementation by the Project Company and the Lenders' Environmental and Social Advisor (LESA) respectively. The progress of compensation and livelihood restoration measures, outcomes and impacts will be documented in quarterly E&S monitoring reports during construction, and in semi-annual E&S monitoring reports (in the event that the LRP program will extend beyond the Project's construction phase). These reports will be submitted to the Project Lenders' review, and Corrective Action Plans (CAPs) will be developed by the Project Lenders and LESAs, in the event of any reported non-compliances.

Periodic rounds of LALRP monitoring and audit will largely focus on pre-defined LALRP targets. Upon the completion of the LALRP, a final, completion audit will be undertaken by an independent E&S consultant, with a focus on LALRP outputs, outcomes and impacts altogether.

Table 13-1 Provisional Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for the implementation of the LALRP

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1.	Number of full-time LALRP implementation staff	≥2	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP	Project Company staff records; Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project leaders
2.	Percentage of PAHs that have received full compensation	100%	Before site handover to EPC Contractor	Project Company financial records; Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project leaders
3.	Percentage of PAHs that have received financial literacy trainings	100%	Before site handover to EPC Contractor	Timesheets of SME finance expert; Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project leaders
4.	Percentage of crop-farming (agrarian) PAPs with a permanent loss of >10% of arable land, who have received agronomy trainings	100%	6 months from start of construction	Timesheets of certified agronomy expert; Livelihood restoration progress report; Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project leaders
5.	Percentage of crop-farming (agrarian) PAPs with a loss of standing trees within GSZ who have received agronomy trainings	100%	6 months from start of construction	Timesheets of certified agronomy expert; Livelihood restoration progress report; Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project leaders
6.	Percentage of informal herders in Olga and Chorvador communities, who have secured a leasehold on alternative pastural land	100%	6 months from start of construction	Minutes of meeting with SWID Committee and Nurobod District Khokimiyat; Livelihood restoration progress report; Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project leaders

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
7.	Percentage of informal herders in Olga and Chorvador communities, who have received trainings in livestock husbandry and	100%	6 months from start of construction	Timesheets of livestock farming/ SME expert; Livelihood restoration progress report; Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders
8.	Percentage of female participants in Livelihood Restoration Initiatives	≥50%	Continuously up to completion of livelihood restoration initiatives	Livelihood Restoration Initiatives progress/ mid-term report; Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders
9.	Percentage of grievances closed out (resolved) within the timeframe specified in the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	>90%	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP program	Grievance logs; Monthly E&S Monitoring Report	Monthly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders
10	Percentage of vulnerable PAHs registered on the community Iron Registers six months after construction	<5%	Continuously up to completion of livelihood restoration initiatives	Livelihood restoration progress report; Quarterly E&S Monitoring Report	Quarterly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders
11	Number of PAPs who have registered for E-Auction system bids	Increased participation in land auctions	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP program	Electronic auction reports; Continuous FGDs with PAPs during E&S monitoring	Monthly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant
12	Number of PAPs who have successfully acquired landholdings on the E-Auction system	Increased participation in land auctions	Continuously up to the completion of the LALRP program	Electronic auction reports; Continuous FGDs with PAPs during E&S monitoring	Monthly	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant
13	Performance of alternative livelihood strategies established through	Positive feedback from PAPs	Continuously up to the completion	Continuous FGDs with PAPs during E&S monitoring	Quarterly	Project Company

KPI No.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	TARGETS	TARGET TIMEFRAME	MEANS OF VERIFICATION (MOV)	M&E FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	agronomy and SME research and training,	enrolled in specific programs and the development of new income streams	of the LALRP program			Independent E&S Consultant
14	PAHs' satisfaction with transitional support and livelihood restoration initiatives	High	Upon the completion of the LALRP implementation	Completion Audit Report	Once-off; Upon completion of LALRP implementation	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders
15	Household livelihoods, income status and living conditions have been improved, or restored, in relation to pre-project conditions.	100% of affected households agree	Upon the completion of the LALRP implementation	Completion Audit Report	Once-off; Upon completion of LALRP implementation	Project Company Independent E&S Consultant Project lenders

APPENDIX A – PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION FOR THE PROJECT

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THE DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

ON MEASURES TO IMPLEMENT AN INVESTMENT PROJECT “CONSTRUCTION OF 500 MW SOLAR PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER PLANT, 334 MW ELECTRICITY STORAGE SYSTEM AND A SUBSTATION SERVING TO ENSURE ITS OPERATION (SAZAGAN SOLAR 1)” IN NUROBOD DISTRICT OF SAMARKAND REGION”

In order to ensure a stable supply of energy resources to the population and sectors of the economy of Samarkand region, to reduce the use of natural gas in electricity generation, as well as to attract foreign direct investment to expand the use of renewable energy sources:

1. To take under consideration the following:

a) ACWA POWER-Saudi Listed Stock Company (Saudi Arabia) (hereinafter referred to as “Investor”) has established a foreign enterprise in the form of limited liability company “ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 1 LLC” (hereinafter referred to as “Project Company”) within implementation of Investment Project (Sazagan Solar 1) “Construction of 500 MW solar photovoltaic power plant, 334 MW electricity storage system and a substation serving to ensure its operation in Nurobod district of Samarkand region” (hereinafter referred to as “Investment Project”) in the Republic of Uzbekistan;

b) the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade acting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Investor and the Project Company on April 19, 2023, concluded an investment agreement on the Project Company obligations (hereinafter - the Investment Agreement), and in accordance with which the Investor and the Project Company undertake to:

Design, finance, construct and operate 500 MW solar photovoltaic power plant and 334 MW electricity storage system in the Nurobod district of Samarkand region during the entire period of the Investment Project;

Attract foreign direct investment in the amount of 758 million US dollars on a preliminary assessment with possible risks.

b) On April 19, 2023 “National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC and the Investor concluded a Power Purchase Agreement (hereinafter referred to as the Power Purchase Agreement), and in accordance therewith the followings noted:

The Project Company undertakes to sell the electricity produced to “National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC in a guaranteed manner;

The Project Company shall provide a first-class guarantee from a foreign bank in the amount of \$30 million US dollars as a proper performance guarantee during the construction period;

Under the Investment Project, an overhead power transmission lines for connecting the photovoltaic power plant to the unified power grid and a substation shall be constructed by the Project Company, and once launched, the Project Company shall undertake to transfer them to the "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC;

the construction of overhead power transmission lines and a substation to connect the photovoltaic power plant to the unified power grid by the Project Company and the cost of these works shall be covered by the "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC on a monthly payment basis for 10 years;

Within the framework of the Investment Project, the Project Company undertakes to coordinate its operation mode with the dispatch department of the State Unitary Enterprise "National Dispatch Center" under the Ministry of Energy after construction and commissioning of the electricity storage system;

"National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC undertakes to purchase electricity on a guaranteed basis for 25 years and to pay for the electricity in the national currency.

2. As part of the implementation of the investment project:

To approve the Investment Agreement concluded between the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade acting on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Investor and the Project Company.

To approve the Power Purchase Agreement concluded between "National Power Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC and the Project Company.

3. To set, in accordance with the investment agreement and the Power Purchase Agreement, that during the term of their validity, the purchase of electric power, the ready-to-use state of the electricity storage system, and the costs spent on the construction of overhead power transmission lines shall have a fixed tariff denominated in a foreign currency.

4. To entitle The Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade, the Ministry of Energy and "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC to conclude agreements on the direct transfer of rights of the Project Company and the Investor to creditors attracted for financing the Investment Project in case of a failure of the Project Company to fulfill obligations under executed agreements for realization of the Investment Project.

5. "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC is allowed:

to select an international independent engineering company and other consultants to implement the Investment Project in the manner prescribed in the Power Purchase Agreement with the Project Company, without conducting a mandatory examination and enter into agreements with them;

to open an approved and restored foreign currency bank credit letter in favor of the Project Company for a period of three months as a security obligation for the payment of the electricity purchase made by the Project Company.

6. In the event that the payment obligations of "National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan" JSC to a foreign bank that opens a letter of credit on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan are fulfilled through the guarantee of the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank or the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, signing an agreement with this bank on reimbursement of the expenses of this bank in an acceptable form to the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan the authority should be given to the Minister of Economy and Finance.

7. Within the framework of the implementation of the investment project, the Project company shall be granted the following rights within the framework of the financing of the investment project, with the payment of all taxes and fees:

To open bank accounts with foreign banks abroad to obtain credit and to receive and use funds in foreign currencies (including credit receipts in foreign currencies);

To directly make payments to foreign contractors, suppliers or foreign creditors outside the Republic of Uzbekistan without transferring them through bank accounts in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

8. Under the Investment Project, to establish the rules and regulations for construction and ground works related to the installation of photovoltaic power panels and the designing of building and structure foundations in accordance with international standards and with the Power Purchase Agreement provisions.

9. To agree with the proposals of Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water Resources, Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade, Samarkand Region Khokimiyat on transferring of 1062 hectares of land in Nurabad and Pastdargom districts of Samarkand region from the category of land intended for agriculture to the category of land intended for industrial and other purposes in accordance with the annex of the for the implementation of the Investment Project

10. The khokimiyat of the Samarkand region within a month, based on the coordinates of the land occupied by the main equipment, to ensure the allocation of land plots to the Ministry of Energy for permanent use under the terms specified in the Investment Agreement and Power Purchase Agreement, photovoltaic power plant, electricity storage system, a substation and overhead power transmission lines that ensure operation of photovoltaic power.

a) According to this provision, the Ministry of Energy shall:

ensure land lease to the Project Company for the construction of the photovoltaic power plant and electricity storage system for a period equal to the term of the Investment Project;

ensure the land lease to “National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan” JSC for construction of a substation and overhead power transmission lines;

b) Within the framework of the implementation of the Investment Project:

the Ministry of Energy shall be exempt from compensation (compensation payments) for non-performance of agricultural production for the use of agricultural land;

The amount of rent paid by the project company for land plots should be equal to the amount of land tax

11. According to the order of the Project Company:

Ministry of Foreign Affairs - that entry visas for foreign specialists involved in the implementation of the investment project, if necessary, be issued (extended) at the international airport "Tashkent" named after Islam Karimov in the prescribed manner;

Ministry of Internal Affairs - extension of multiple-entry visa terms for foreign experts of the Project company and contracting organizations involved in the Investment project and their family members, as well as registration and extension of the period of temporary stay;

The Ministry of Poverty Alleviation and Employment should ensure that foreign citizens are given the right to work in the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

12. The Ministry of Investments, Industry and Trade should establish permanent control over the implementation of the Investment Project, as well as the fulfillment of the parties' obligations under the Investment Agreement and the Power Purchase Agreement.

13. The Ministry of Justice should issue legal conclusions regarding the Investment Agreement and the agreements signed in accordance with its provisions within the framework of the Investment Project implementation.

14. The Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change should ensure that the project documents are subjected to environmental expertise in the prescribed manner and that the legislation on nature protection is observed during the implementation of the Investment project.

15. To assign the Minister of Energy J.T. Mirzamakhmudov personal responsibility to organize the effective implementation of the resolution.

Quarterly discussion of the implementation of this resolution, coordination and control over the activities of agencies responsible for its implementation shall be assigned to Prime Minister A.N. Aripov.

The President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh. Mirziyoyev

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of land plots being transferred from the category of agricultural land to the land category of industrial and other purposes within the implementation of the investment project "Construction of a solar photovoltaic power station with a capacity of 500 MW, an electric energy storage system with a capacity of 334 MW and a substation serving to ensure its operation (Sazagan Solar 1)" in the Nurabad district of Samarkand region

Name of the area	Contour no	Total plot area (hectare)	Of this, dry lands, pastures and hayfields
To build a photoelectric plant			
Nurabad district of Samarkand region (Sazoghan massif)	120к-124к	51	51
	124к	10,4	10,4
	117к	29,94	29,94
	119к	8,4	8,4
	117к-119к-224к	116,26	116,26
Nurabad district of Samarkand region (Olga massif)	937к-936к-940к-941к- 942к-943к-944к-945к- 946к-947к-948к-957к- 957ак-958к-959к-960- 961к-972к-973к	809	809
For a newly built substation			
Pastdargom district, Samarkand region (Dostlik-3 massif)	48к, 56к, 57к	20	20
For a new electric energy storage system			
Pastdargom district, Samarkand region (Dostlik-3 massif)	48к	17	17
Total		1062	1062



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI PREZIDENTINING QARORI

2023 yil « 4 » июль

№ ПК–207

“Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини ҳамда унинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанцияни қуриш (Sazagan Solar 1)” инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш чора-тадбирлари тўғрисида

Аҳолини ва иқтисодиёт тармоқларини энергия ресурслари билан барқарор таъминлаш, электр энергияси ишлаб чиқаришда табиий газдан фойдаланишни камайтириш ҳамда қайта тикланувчи энергия манбаларидан фойдаланиш кўламини кенгайтиришга тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестицияларни кенг жалб қилиш мақсадида:

1. Қуйидагилар:

а) **“ACWA Power Company (Saudi Listed Joint Stock Company)”** (Саудия Арабистони) компанияси томонидан (кейинги ўринларда — Инвестор) **“Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини ҳамда унинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанцияни қуриш (Sazagan Solar 1)”** инвестиция лойиҳаси (кейинги ўринларда — Инвестиция лойиҳаси) доирасида Ўзбекистон Республикасида масъулияти чекланган жамият шаклидаги **“ACWA Power Sazagan Solar 1”** хорижий корхонаси (кейинги ўринларда — Лойиҳа компанияси) таъсис этилганлиги;

б) Ўзбекистон Республикаси Хукумати номидан Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Инвестор ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида **2023 йил 19 апрелда инвестиция битими** (кейинги ўринларда — Инвестиция битими) имзоланганлиги ҳамда унга мувофиқ Инвестор ва Лойиҳа компанияси:

Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга оширишнинг бутун даври мобайнида Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати 500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини лойиҳалаштириши, молиялаштириши, қуриши ҳамда эксплуатация қилиши;

юзага келиши мумкин бўлган хавф-хатарларни ўз зиммаларига олган ҳолда, дастлабки баҳолаш бўйича жами **758 млн АҚШ доллари** миқдорида **тўғридан-тўғри хорижий инвестицияларни** жалб этиши;

в) “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида **2023 йил 19 апрелда Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисида битим** (кейинги ўринларда – Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим) имзоланганлиги ҳамда унга мувофиқ;

Лойиҳа компанияси ишлаб чиқарилган электр энергиясини “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга **кафолатланган тарзда сотиш** мажбуриятини олиши;

Лойиҳа компанияси қурилиш давридаги ўз мажбуриятлари лозим даражада бажарилишининг таъминоти сифатида **30 млн АҚШ доллари** миқдорида биринчи даражали хорижий **банк кафолатини** тақдим этиши;

Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида фотоэлектр станциясини ягона электр энергияси тармоғига улаш учун подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари **Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан қурилиши** ҳамда ишга туширилгандан сўнг Лойиҳа компанияси уларни “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга топшириш мажбуриятини олиши;

фотоэлектр станциясини ягона электр энергияси тармоғига улаш учун подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан қурилиши ҳамда ушбу ишлар учун **сарфланган харажатлар “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ томонидан 10 йил давомида ойлик тўловлар асосида қопланиши;**

Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида электр энергиясини сақлаш тизими Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан қурилиши ҳамда ишга туширилгандан сўнг Лойиҳа компанияси унинг иш режимини Энергетика вазирлиги ҳузуридаги **“Миллий диспетчерлик маркази” ДУКнинг диспетчерлик бошқаруви билан мувофиқлаштириш мажбуриятини ўз зиммасига олиши;**

“Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ **25 йил давомида электр энергиясини кафолатланган тарзда харид қилиш мажбуриятини олиши** ва электр энергияси учун **тўловни миллий валютада амалга ошириши** маълумот учун қабул қилинсин.

2. Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида:

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Инвестор ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида имзоланган **Инвестиция битими тасдиқлансин;**

“Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖ ва Лойиҳа компанияси ўртасида тузилган **Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим маъқуллансин.**

3. Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимга мувофиқ уларнинг амал қилиш муддати давомида электр энергиясининг сотиб олиниши, электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимининг фойдаланишга тайёр ҳолати учун ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуришга сарфланган харажатлар бўйича тўловлар чет эл валютасида деноминацияланган қатъий тариф бўйича амалга оширилиши белгилаб қўйилсин.

4. Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Энергетика вазирлиги ҳамда “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида имзоланган битимлар бўйича мажбуриятлар бажарилмаган тақдирда, Лойиҳа компанияси ва Инвестор ҳуқуқини Инвестиция лойиҳасини молиялаштиришда иштирок этадиган бошқа кредиторларга тўғридан-тўғри ўтказиш юзасидан битимлар тузиш ҳуқуқи берилсин.

5. “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга:

Лойиҳа компанияси билан биргаликда Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда белгиланган тартиб-таомилларга мувофиқ Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш учун **халқаро мустақил инжиниринг компаниясини ва бошқа маслаҳатчиларни мажбурий экспертиза ўтказмаган ҳолда танлаб олишга ҳамда улар билан шартномалар тузишга;**

Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан ишлаб чиқариладиган электр энергиясини уч ой мобайнида сотиб олиш **мажбурияти бажарилишининг таъминоти сифатида** Лойиҳа компанияси фойдасига чет эл банкининг чет эл валютасида тасдиқланган ва тикланадиган **аккредитивини очишга рухсат берилсин.**

6. Иқтисодиёт ва молия вазирига Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукумати номидан “Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖнинг аккредитив очадиган хорижий банк олдидаги тўлов мажбуриятлари Осиё тараққиёт банки, Жаҳон банки ёки Европа тикланиш ва тараққиёт банки кафолати орқали бажарилган тақдирда, ушбу банк билан Ўзбекистон Республикаси Ҳукуматига мақбул шаклдаги ушбу банк харажатларини қоплаш тўғрисидаги битимни имзолаш ваколати берилсин.

7. Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида Лойиҳа компаниясига, барча солиқлар ва йиғимлар тўланган ҳолда, Инвестиция лойиҳасини молиялаштириш доирасида қуйидаги ҳуқуқлар берилсин:

кредит олиш, чет эл валютасида пул маблағлари олиш ва улардан фойдаланиш (шу жумладан чет эл валютасида кредит тушумлари) учун **чет эллардаги хорижий банкларда банк ҳисобварақлари очиш;**

Ўзбекистон Республикасидан ташқарида бўлган хорижий пудрат ташкилотлари, етказиб берувчилар ёки хорижий кредиторларга тўловларни **Ўзбекистон Республикасидаги банк ҳисобварақлари орқали ўтказмасдан, тўғридан-тўғри амалга ошириш.**

8. Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида фотоэлектр панелларини ўрнатиш билан боғлиқ қурилиш ва ер ишларини бажариш, бино ва иншоотлар пойдеворларини лойиҳалаштириш нормалари ва қоидалари Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим қоидаларига мувофиқ халқаро стандартлар билан тартибга солиниши белгилаб қўйилсин.

9. Қишлоқ хўжалиги вазирлиги, Сув хўжалиги вазирлиги, Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги, Самарқанд вилояти ҳокимлигининг Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш учун ажратиладиган Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод ва Пастдарғом туманлари ҳудудларидаги иловага мувофиқ 1 062 гектар ер участкасини қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат ва бошқа мақсадларга мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказиш тўғрисидаги таклифига розилик берилсин.

10. Самарқанд вилояти ҳокимлиги бир ой муддатда Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битимда кўрсатилган шартларга мос келадиган қуёш фотоэлектр станцияси, электр энергиясини сақлаш тизими ва уларнинг фаолиятини таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанция ҳамда қуриладиган ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқлари учун зарур бўлган ер участкаларини Энергетика вазирлигига доимий фойдаланиш ҳуқуқи билан ажратилишини таъминласин.

Бунда:

а) Энергетика вазирлиги мазкур бандга асосан ўзига берилган тегишли ер участкаси:

қуёш фотоэлектр станцияси ва электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини қуриш учун Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш муддатига тенг даврга **Лойиҳа компаниясига;**

подстанция ва ҳаво электр узатиш тармоқларини қуриш учун **“Ўзбекистон миллий электр тармоқлари” АЖга ижарага берилишини таъминласин;**

б) Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида:

Энергетика вазирлиги қишлоқ хўжалигига мўлжалланган ерлардан фойдаланганлик учун **қишлоқ хўжалиги ишлаб чиқариши нобудгарчилиги ўрнини қоплашдан** (компенсация тўловларидан) **озод қилинсин;**

Лойиҳа компанияси томонидан ер участкалари учун тўланадиган **ижара тўлови миқдори ер солиғи миқдорига тенглаштирилсин.**

11. Лойиҳа компаниясининг буюртманомасига биноан:

Ташқи ишлар вазирлиги – Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида жалб қилинадиган хорижий мутахассислар учун кириш визалари, зарур ҳолларда, Ислом Каримов номидаги “Тошкент” халқаро аэропортида белгиланган тартибда расмийлаштирилишини (муддати узайтирилишини);

Ички ишлар вазирлиги – Лойиҳа компанияси ва Инвестиция лойиҳаси доирасида жалб қилинган пудрат ташкилотларининг хорижий мутахассислари ҳамда уларнинг оила аъзоларига кўп марталик виза муддатлари узайтирилишини, шунингдек, вақтинча турган жойи бўйича рўйхатга олиниши ва унинг муддати узайтирилишини;

Камбағалликни қисқартириш ва бандлик вазирлиги – хорижий фуқароларга Ўзбекистон Республикаси ҳудудида меҳнат фаолияти билан шуғулланиш ҳуқуқини берувчи тасдиқномалар белгиланган тартибда берилишини (муддати узайтирилишини) таъминласин.

12. Инвестициялар, саноат ва савдо вазирлиги Инвестиция лойиҳаси амалга оширилиши, шунингдек, томонларнинг Инвестиция битими ва Электр энергиясини сотиб олиш тўғрисидаги битим доирасидаги **мажбуриятларини бажариши устидан доимий назорат ўрнатсин.**

13. Адлия вазирлиги Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида Инвестиция битими ҳамда унинг қоидаларига мувофиқ имзоланган битимлар юзасидан юридик хулосалар берсин.

14. Экология, атроф-муҳитни муҳофаза қилиш ва иқлим ўзгариши вазирлиги лойиҳа ҳужжатлари белгиланган тартибда экологик экспертизадан ўтказилишини ва Инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга оширишда табиатни муҳофаза қилишга оид қонунчилик ҳужжатларига риоя этилишини таъминласин.

15. Мазкур қарорнинг ижросини самарали ташкил этишга масъул ва шахсий жавобгар этиб энергетика вазири Ж.Т.Мирзамаҳмудов белгилансин.

Қарор ижросини ҳар чорақда муҳокама қилиб бориш, ижро учун масъул идоралар фаолиятини мувофиқлаштириш ва назорат қилиш Ўзбекистон Республикасининг Бош вазири А.Н.Арипов зиммасига юклансин.

**Ўзбекистон Республикаси
Президенти**



Ш. Мирзиёев

Тошкент шаҳри

Ўзбекистон Республикаси Президентининг
2023 йил 4 июлдаги ПҚ–207-сон қарорига
илова

**“Самарқанд вилоятининг Нуробод туманида қуввати
500 МВт бўлган қуёш фотоэлектр станциясини, қуввати 334 МВт бўлган
электр энергиясини сақлаш тизимини ҳамда унинг фаолиятини
таъминлашга хизмат қилувчи подстанцияни қуриш (Sazagan Solar 1)”
инвестиция лойиҳасини амалга ошириш доирасида қишлоқ хўжалигига
мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасидан саноат ва бошқа мақсадларга
мўлжалланган ерлар тоифасига ўтказилаётган ер участкалари
РЎЙХАТИ**

Худуд номи	Контур рақами	Жами ер участкаси майдони (гектар)	Шундан, лалми ерлар, яйловлар ва пичанзорлар
Фотоэлектр станцияни қуриш учун			
Самарқанд вилояти Нуробод тумани (Сазоғон массиви)	120қ-124қ	51	51
	124қ	10,4	10,4
	117қ	29,94	29,94
	119қ	8,4	8,4
	117қ-119қ-224қ	116,26	116,26
Самарқанд вилояти Нуробод тумани (Олға массиви)	937қ-936қ-940қ-941қ- 942қ-943қ-944қ-945қ- 946қ-947қ-948қ-957қ- 957ақ-958қ-959қ-960- 961қ-972қ-973қ	809	809
Янги қуриладиган подстанция учун			
Самарқанд вилояти Пастдарғом тумани (Дўстлик-3 массиви)	48қ, 56қ, 57қ	20	20
Янги қуриладиган электр энергиясини сақлаш тизими учун			
Самарқанд вилояти Пастдарғом тумани (Дўстлик-3 массиви)	48қ	17	17
Жами		1062	1062



APPENDIX B – LAND ALLOTMENT ORDERS

DRAFT



O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SAMARQAND VILOYATI HOKIMINING QARORI

Samarqand sh., Ko‘ksaroy maydoni, 1-uy.

2023 - yil «10» - noyabr

315-7-0-Q/23

Samarqand viloyati hokimligi

Nurobod tumanida quvvati 500 Mvt bo‘lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasini, quvvati 334 Mvt bo‘lgan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiya qurilishi uchun yer maydoni ajratish to‘g‘risida

O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2021-yil 8-iyundagi “Yer munosabatlarida tenglik va shaffoflikni ta‘minlash, yerga bo‘lgan huquqlarni ishonchli himoya qilish va ularni bozor aktiviga aylantirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PF-6243-son Farmoni hamda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Vazirlar Mahkamasining 2021-yil 27-avgustdagi “Yer uchastkalarini davlat va jamoat ehtiyojlari uchun doimiy foydalanishga ajratishning ma‘muriy reglamentini tasdiqlash to‘g‘risida” 543-son qarori talablariga muvofiq O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2023-yil 4-iyuldagi “Samarqand viloyatining Nurobod tumanida quvvati 500 Mvt bo‘lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasini, quvvati 334 Mvt bo‘lgan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiyaning qurilishi (SAZAGAN SOLAR 1)” investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-207-sonli va “Samarqand viloyatining Nurobod tumanida quvvati 500 Mvt bo‘lgan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasini, quvvati 334 Mvt bo‘lgan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiyaning qurilishi (SAZAGAN SOLAR 2)” investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish chora-tadbirlari to‘g‘risida” PQ-208-son qarori ijrosini ta‘minlash maqsadida,

Q A R O R Q I L A M A N :

1. O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Energetika vazirligi buyurtmachiligida Nurobod va Pastdarg‘om tumanlari hududidan quyosh fotoelektr stansiyasi, elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimini hamda uning faoliyatini ta‘minlashga xizmat qiluvchi podstansiya qurilish maqsadida Energetika vazirligiga Nurobod tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi (2019 gektar) va Pastdarg‘om tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi (72 gektar) qishloq xo‘jaligida foydalanilmaydigan 2091 gektar yer maydonlari ilovaga asosan doimiy foydalanish uchun ajratilsin.

2. Davlat kadastrlari palatasi viloyat boshqarmasi (M.Kuvandikov), viloyat Qurilish va uy-joy kommunal xo‘jaligi boshqarmasi (L.Xamidov), “O‘zGASHKLITI” MChJ Samarqand filiali (T.Norchayev) bilan birgalikda ajratilgan yer maydoni chegara nuqtalarini joyida (naturada) belgilab, o‘lchab bersin.

3. Davlat kadastrlari agentligi viloyat boshqarmasi (F.Xudoyqulov), Davlat kadastrlari palatasi viloyat boshqarmasi (M.Kuvandikov), Nurobod tumani hokimligi (S.Berdiqulov) Pastdarg‘om tumani hokimligi (V.Murodqobilov) mazkur qaror qabul qilinishi munosabati bilan ajratilgan yer maydonini belgilangan tartibda davlat ro‘yxatidan o‘tkazsin hamda tuman yer hisoboti (balansi)ga tegishli o‘zgartirishlar kiritsin.

4. Mazkur qaror ijrosini nazorat qilish viloyat hokimining o‘rinbosari A.Shukurov zimmasiga yuklatilsin.

Viloyat hokimi



E.Turdimov

Samarqand viloyat hokimining
2023-yil 10-noyabrdagi
315-7-0-Q/23-son qaroriga
1-ilova

Energetika vazirligiga ajratiladigan Nurobod tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi va Pastdarg‘om tumani hokimligi zaxirasidagi qishloq xo‘jaligida foydalanilmaydigan yer maydonlari.

Hudud nomi	“YERELEKTRON” AAT unikal raqam	MFY nomi	Kontur raqami	Jami yer uchastkasi maydoni (gektar)	Investitsion loyiha nomi
Fotoelektr stansiyani qurish uchun					
Nurobod tumani	A1718235005/1	“Sazog‘on” MFY	120q-124q	51	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			124q	10,4	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			117q	29,94	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			119q	8,4	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			117q-119q-224q	116,26	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
	A1718235035/2	“Olg‘a” MFY	937q-936q-940q-941q-942q-943q-944q-945q-946q-947q-948q-957q-957aq-958q-959q-960-961q-972q-973q	809	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
A1718235035/1		506q-507q-509q-531q-932q-933q-934q-935q-936-937q-938q-1000q-1001q-1002q	994	SAZAGAN SOLAR 2	
Yangi quriladigan podstansiya uchun					
Pastdarg‘om tumani	A1718227077/1	“Elbek” MFY	48q, 56q, 57q	20	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
			56q, 57q	35	SAZAGAN SOLAR 2
Yangi quriladigan elektr energiyasini saqlash tizimi uchun					
Pastdarg‘om tumani	A1718227077/2	“Elbek” MFY	48q	17	SAZAGAN SOLAR 1
Jami				2091	-

APPENDIX C – MEMORANDUM ON LAWS APPLICABLE TO COMPENSATION FOR LAND WITHDRAWAL

DRAFT

Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Uzbekistan

No. 14/13-3/5-4947 dated August 21, 2023

To: ASSOCIATIONS OF APPRAISAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Ministry of Justice, having reviewed your request regarding the provision of an official opinion on the application of regulatory legal acts, reports the following.

According to Article 55 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On regulatory legal acts", the official interpretation of the norms of the Constitution and laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan is given by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The official interpretation of the norms of by-laws is provided by the bodies that adopted them.

At the same time, for your information we would like to inform you on followings:

Based on Article 23 of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On the procedures for the seizure of land plots for public needs with compensation", loss of profit/incomes that could have been obtained from the use of the land plot and the real estate objects located on it are subject to compensation (this takes into account the profit that could have been received from the moment of release of the land plot and the real estate objects located on it until the restoration of previous activities, **but not more than one year**, or the profit that could have been obtained from the seasonal harvest).

At the same time, according to paragraph 12 of the Regulation on the procedure for compensating damages to owners, users, lessees and proprietors of land plots, as well as losses of agricultural and forestry production, approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of May 25, 2011 No. 146, the amount of lost profits when excluding land from agricultural production is determined as the sum of the average annual net income for the last three years received from the land plot excluded from agricultural production, multiplied by four years, during which the design will be carried out, work will be carried out on irrigation and development of new lands, their cultivation and other work to improve soil fertility.

In accordance with Article 18 of the Law "On Regulatory Legal Acts", in case of discrepancies between regulatory legal acts, the regulatory legal act with higher legal force is applied.

If you believe that this letter violates your legal rights and interests, you have the right to go to court.

Head of the Department for the Study of Law Enforcement Practice

U. Dzhaksimuradov



O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI ADLIYA VAZIRLIGI
MINISTRY OF JUSTICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

100000, Toshkent shahri, Sayitgoh ko'chasi, 5-uy, tel.: (998 71) 207 04 43,
www.minjust.uz, el. pochta: info@adliya.uz, minjust@pexat.uz



№ 14/13-3/5-4947 от 21 августа 2023 года

**АССОЦИАЦИИ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ
ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ**

Министерство юстиции, рассмотрев Ваше обращение касательно дачи официального заключения по применению нормативно-правовых актов, сообщает следующее.

Согласно статье 55 Закона Республики Узбекистан «О нормативно-правовых актах», официальное толкование норм Конституции и законов Республики Узбекистан дает Конституционный суд Республики Узбекистан.

Официальное толкование норм подзаконных актов дают органы, их принявшие.

При этом, в порядке информации сообщаем:

На основании статьи 23 Закона Республики Узбекистан «О процедурах изъятия земельных участков для общественных нужд с компенсацией», компенсации подлежат упущенная выгода, которая могла быть получена от использования земельного участка и расположенных на нем объектов недвижимого имущества (при этом учитывается прибыль, которая могла быть получена с момента освобождения земельного участка и расположенных на нем объектов недвижимого имущества до восстановления предыдущей деятельности, **но не свыше одного года**, или прибыль, которая могла быть получена от сезонного урожая).

Вместе с тем, согласно пункту 12 Положения о порядке возмещения убытков владельцев, пользователей, арендаторов и собственников земельных участков, а также потерь сельскохозяйственного и лесохозяйственного производства, утвержденного постановлением Кабинета Министров от 25 мая 2011 года за №146, размеры упущенной выгоды при исключении земель из сельскохозяйственного производства определяются как сумма среднего за последние три года годового чистого дохода, получаемого с исключаемого из сельскохозяйственного производства земельного участка, умноженного на

четыре года, за которые будут производиться проектирование, выполнены работы по орошению и освоению новых земель их окультуривание и другие работы по повышению плодородия почв.

В соответствии со статьей 18 Закона «О нормативно-правовых актах», в случае расхождений между нормативно-правовыми актами **применяется нормативно-правовой акт, обладающий более высокой юридической силой.**

Если вы считаете, что данное письмо нарушает Ваши законные права и интересы, Вы вправе обратиться в суд.

**Начальник управления изучения
правоприменительной практики**



У. Жаксымуратов