

Dzhankeldy 500MW Wind Farm Republic of Uzbekistan



Summary of Material
Updates to the ESIA
Package

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

1 INTRODUCTION

ACWA Power has signed an implementation agreement with the Ministry of Energy in Uzbekistan, as part of the Uzbekistan 2030 Energy Strategy, for developing, building and operating a 500MW Wind Farm in Dzhankeldy and the construction of the Dzhankeldy -Bash 128km OHTL (herein after referred to as 'the Project').

ACWA Power are seeking an amount of project finance from financial Institutions who have their own internal environmental & social investment policies/standards, or potentially from lenders who may be members of voluntary agreements such as the Equator Principles. At this stage, it is understood that the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are involved in discussions relating to provisions of finance (among other DFIs). Additionally, ACWA Power implements the E&S requirements of IFC as a minimum on all its projects and as such, the Dzhankeldy WF is required to adhere to IFC Performance Standards.

5 Capitals Environmental and Management Consulting (5 Capitals) has been engaged by ACWA Power to undertake the independent EIA and ESIA processes, as well as other environmental & social related scope which includes the disclosure of E&S documents to stakeholders and Project Affected Persons (PAPs).

1.1 Purpose of this Report

This document outlines the Summary of Material Updates to the ESIA Package. It has been prepared for the following reasons:

- To present the material changes within the ESIA package since the first drafts were disclosed by ADB in March 2022, EBRD in May 2022 and MIGA in July 2022 vs the final versions submitted to the lenders in August 2022 (and to be disclosed by ACWA Power on their website:
<https://www.acwapower.com/en/projects/dzhankeldy-wind-ipp/>¹
- These material changes are based on the feedback and comments received from the lenders and their advisers during the review process.

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

- Meet the requirement of the Project's lenders (EBRD, MIGA, ADB) which require stakeholders to be informed if there are any material changes to the Project such as impacts, proposed mitigations etc.
- Provide a summary of the final ESIA package which will be disclosed on ACWA Power's website for access to all stakeholders.
- To provide an update on the on-going impact assessments such as the Supply Chain Due Diligence.
- To provide an update on the specific Environmental & Social Management Plans that have been prepared during the ESIA disclosure period. These plans include;
 - Post Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan;
 - Breeding Bird Protection Plan;
 - ²Ecological Chance Procedure which includes:
 - o Biodiversity Chance Find Procedure.
 - o Pre-construction Survey & Relocation Protocol.
 - Flora Conservation Action Plan;
 - Reptile Relocation Plan;
 - Collision Risk Management Plan;
 - Potential Biological Removal;
 - Livestock Management Plan;
 - Biodiversity Action Plan;
 - Biodiversity Management Plan (including the Biodiversity Monitoring & Evaluation Program);
 - Compensation Offset Plan;
 - Offset Feasibility Study;
 - Supply Chain Management Plan; and
 - Other reports prepared for the project include:
 - o ESIA Consultation & Disclosure Report.
 - o Curtailment Calculations.

² The Ecological Chance Procedure, Flora Conservation Action Plan & Reptile Relocation Plan have been prepared and they have been implemented as part of the pre-construction surveys.

1.2 Related Documents

This report has been prepared based on the updates undertaken in the ESIA package publicly disclosed by the lenders and ACWA Power. The disclosed documents were prepared in English and translated to the following languages:

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

The disclosure occurred on EBRD's, ADB's, MIGA's and ACWA Power's website as provided in the table below.

Table 1-1 Website Links to Disclosed ESIA Documents

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

2 MATERIAL CHANGES TO THE ESIA PACKAGE

2.1 ESIA

The tables below outline the material changes within the different ESIA reports: mainly Volume 2 and Volume 3. The changes made to Volume 2 have been reflected in volume 1 (NTS) and so to avoid repetition, a summary of material changes to volume 1 have not been outlined herein

There were no material changes to Volume 4 of the ESIA (Appendices).

Table 2-1 Material Changes to ESIA Volume 2 (Main Text, Tables & Figures)

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
2.2.1.1.	Land Ownership	The Land Allotment Order (see Appendix C) issued to the Project on 23rd March 2021, the Peshku Municipality Mayor decided to “approve the decision of district commission (for Project realisation) to allocate land that belongs to district and allocate 280.0ha to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC near Dzhankeldy village on basis of land allotment agreement	The Land Allotment Order (see Appendix C) issued to the Project on 23rd March 2021, the Peshku Municipality Mayor decided to “approve the decision of district commission (for Project realisation) to allocate land that belongs to district and allocate 280.0ha to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind ” LLC near Dzhankeldy village on basis of land allotment agreement	The ESIA now includes details of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 314 dated 8 th July 2022 which includes a requirement for the Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region to ensure allocation of the land plot to the Ministry of Energy who would in turn ensure transfer of the lease to the Project Company (for the Wind Farm) and National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan – NEGU (for the OHTL).	The Land Allotment Order directive issued on 23rd March 2021 was superseded by the issuance of the Presidential Decree No 314 dated 8th July 2022. The update shows that the total land allocated to the Project was reduced from 280ha to 152.23ha based on the Project footprint (permanent & temporary facilities).
2.2.1.2	Land Leases	Not Applicable. See next cells for new text added to this section	The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for approximately 0.01% of the total grazing land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact accounts for approximately 0.002%.	Based on the Presidential Decree, the permanent land impact based on the land lease issued for the lifetime of the Project, will only impact 0.053% of the land owned by the LLC while temporary impact from the laydown areas will account for 0.0034%.	The assessment (based on the Presidential Decree issued on 8th July 2022) shows that the impact on land will be less than initially estimated by the use of the BoP area in the ESIA’s disclosed in May/July 2022.
		Based on the above summarized consultations, the land lease agreement (LLA) will be signed with Peshku municipality as per land allotment orders. At this stage it is understood that the form of LLA is ready in English and is currently being translated to Russian. Once translated, discussion with the municipality on the signing of the LLA will commence.	Land Leases: Signing of the Land Lease As such, the land lease agreement (LLA) will be signed with Peshku municipality as per land allotment orders. It is understood from the Client that, that SWID have been informed of this decision by the Bukhara Region Khokimiyat.	Land Leases: Signing of the Land Lease Based on the Presidential Decree issued on 8 th July 2022, the Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region will allocate land to the Ministry of Energy who will sign the LLA with the Project Company. As such, ACWA Power/Project company cannot sign the LLA with the municipality or Committee. It is understood from ACWA Power that these changes/updates have been communicated across all levels of government	This means that the Project Company will sign the land lease agreement for the Wind Farm with the Ministry of Energy and not the Khokimiyat. It is understood that this change has been communicated by the government to the various stakeholders.
2.2.2.2	Land Lease	As earlier discussed, ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights during the construction phase of the OHTL and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis through a government decree. It is understood from the Client that the allocation of land to NEGU will be undertaken once the required land is taken into state reserve. This process is still ongoing.	As earlier discussed, ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights during the construction phase of the OHTL and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis through a government decree. It is understood from the Client that the allocation of land to NEGU will be undertaken once the required land is taken into state reserve. This process is still ongoing	ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such and in accordance with the Presidential Decree, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights during the construction phase of the OHTL and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis by MoE	As Above
2.3.2.2	Associated Facilities	Not Applicable. See next cells for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cells for new text added to this section	Impacts of the Dzhankeldy - Sarymay OHTL have been assessed and relevant reports disclosed on EBRD’s website. Report on the Navoi-Murantau OHTL have been disclosed on the EBRD’s website	This section has been updated to include the link to the reports disclosed on EBRD’s website on the associated facilities showing that the risks/impacts of the associated facilities have been assessed and appropriate mitigation and management measures put in place.

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2.4.3	Batching Plant	It is understood that a concrete batching plant will be located at the wind farm if ready mix concrete will not be sourced for the project. This batching plant will be developed and funded as part of the project. At this stage, the exact location of the batching plant within the project site is unknown. However, it is expected that it will be located at a distance of over 500m from the worker accommodation camp which is also located on site and at a distance of over 500m from local communities. This is so as to avoid air quality and noise impacts to the accommodation camp and local communities.	It is understood that a concrete batching plant will be located at the wind farm if ready mix concrete will not be sourced for the project. This batching plant will be developed and funded as part of the project. At this stage, the exact location of the batching plant within the project site is unknown. However, it is expected that it will be located at a distance of over 500m from the worker accommodation camp which is also located on site and at a distance of over 500m from local communities. This is so as to avoid air quality and noise impacts to the accommodation camp and local communities.	The concrete batching plant will be located west of the eastern plot. This batching plant will be developed and funded as part of the project. The location of the batching plant ensures a distance of over 500m from the worker accommodation camp which is also located on site and from local communities. This is so as to avoid air quality and noise impacts to the accommodation camp and local communities	This section has been updated to reflect the location of the batching plant within the project site and the assessment on the receptors reassessed. No additional impacts were identified since the batching plant location is still more than 500m from local communities.
2.6	Project Milestone	LNTP: 1st April 2022 FNTP: 1st July 2022 WTG Installation: 2nd November 2022 Transmission Line Construction: 1st December 2022 Scheduled COD: 31st December 2023 Required Project COD: 31st March 2024	LNTP: 1st April 2022 FNTP: 1st July 2022 WTG Installation: 2nd November 2022 Transmission Line Construction: 1st December 2022 Scheduled COD: 31st December 2023 Required Project COD: 31st March 2024	LNTP: July 2022 FNTP: October 2022 WTG Installation: March 2023 Transmission Line Construction: August 2023 Early COD: July 2024 Project COD: December 2024	The project milestones were updated based on consultations between ACWA Power, NEGU and the Ministry of Energy (among other government stakeholders). In addition, the updated milestones were used to update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation timetable.
7.3.1.1	Habitat Loss	Habitat loss impact can be further mitigated by post-construction restoration and compensatory offsets: • Restore habitat post-construction in unused land areas that are not required for O&M maintenance; and • Compensatory offsets may be applied in adjacent degraded areas to restore and revitalize similar natural habitats.	Habitat loss impact can be further mitigated by post-construction restoration and compensatory offsets: • Restore habitat post-construction in unused land areas that are not required for O&M maintenance; and • Compensatory offsets may be applied in adjacent degraded areas to restore and revitalize similar natural habitats.	Habitat loss impact will be further mitigated by the following mitigation measures: •The EPC contractor will commit to the restoration of habitat post-construction in unused land areas that are not required for O&M maintenance. The Restoration Action Plan will provide the restoration measures that will be undertaken for natural habitats, post-construction restoration via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species, monitoring and reporting requirements of the plan.	The Compensation Offset Plan is focused on the compensation/offsets needed to ensure Net Gain is reached for the two species deemed to trigger critical habitat- the Asian Houbara and the Southern Even-fingered Gecko. Therefore, this section has been updated to refer natural habitat loss mitigation to the Restoration Action Plan only.
7.3.1.2	Biodiversity Loss - Direct Mortality and Lowered Survivorship	The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts on floral species: • Pre-construction survey to carry out in-situ protection where possible, and whole-specimen translocation (during the peak spring season, chiefly March) for threatened flora; • Seed-collection of endangered, threatened and near threatened flora (during the peak season, chiefly March) such as Acanthophyllum cyrtostegium(UzbrDB VU), Calligonum zakirovii (UzbrDB EN), Eremurus korolkowii (UzbrDB VU), Ferula kzylykumica (UzbrDB VU), and Tulipa lehmanniana (UzbrDB NT); • Post-construction restoration via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species such as Acanthophyllum cyrtostegium(UzbrDB VU), Calligonum zakirovii	The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts on floral species: •Pre-construction survey to carry out in-situ protection where possible, and whole-specimen translocation (during the peak spring season, chiefly March) for threatened flora; • Seed-collection of endangered, threatened and near threatened flora (during the peak season, chiefly March) such as Acanthophyllum cyrtostegium(UzbrDB VU), Calligonum zakirovii (UzbrDB EN), Eremurus korolkowii (UzbrDB VU), Ferula kzylykumica (UzbrDB VU), and Tulipa lehmanniana (UzbrDB NT); • Post-construction restoration via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species such as Acanthophyllum	The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts on floral species: • As part of the pre-construction Biodiversity Management Program (BMP), a Flora Conservation Action Plan has been prepared, which outlines the locations, timings and methodology of pre-construction flora surveys to be undertaken for the purposes of seed collection, seed storage, demarcation of areas to be protected, and translocation of whole specimens if deemed feasible for endangered and threatened flora during appropriate season. • The EPC contractor will commit to the restoration of habitat post-construction in unused land areas that are not required for O&M maintenance. The Restoration Action	This section was updated to reflect the various management plans which have been prepared for the project. Plans such as the Chance Find Procedure, Reptile Relocation Plan, Flora Conservation Action Plan have been implemented as part of the pre-construction survey requirements for the project. In addition, vol 3 of the ESIA provides a timeline for when the Restoration Action Plan will require to be prepared and implemented.

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		(UzBRDB EN), Eremurus korolkowii (UzBRDB VU), Ferula kyzylkumica (UzBRDB VU), and Tulipa lehmanniana (UzBRDB NT);	cyrtostegium(UzBRDB VU), Calligonum zakirovii (UzBRDB EN), Eremurus korolkowii (UzBRDB VU), Ferula kyzylkumica (UzBRDB VU), and Tulipa lehmanniana (UzBRDB NT);	Plan will provide the restoration measures that will be undertaken for natural habitats, post-construction restoration via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species, monitoring and reporting requirements of the plan.	
		<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts on fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minimization of the built footprint in design and minimise the construction buffer zone outside of the prime suitable habitat for Southern Even-fingered Gecko as much as possible (see below for further details); •Setting aside protected reserve areas dedicated for the Southern Even-fingered Gecko; (see below for further details); •Prior to start of construction, relocation of any Southern Even-fingered Gecko, Russian Tortoise, and Sand Boa (during respective active periods, not during hibernation) to suitable release sites; -Late spring and mid-summer represent seasons of highest reptile activity -Active period for the Southern Even-fingered gecko is during summer when average air temperature is around 27°C with low wind speeds. -April is the period of the highest activity of the Russian Tortoise. The species enters a period of estivation (summer dormancy) which often flows into hibernation (winter dormancy). -The Reptile Relocation Plan details the exact timings and methodology. •Full-time Ecologist as part of EPC contractor team to be on site throughout all construction works from the time of LNTP, inclusive of all early site preparation works, and throughout the entirety of the construction period. •Chance Find Procedure will be included within the CESMP to provide general guidance on potential ecological triggers for work stoppage and will be implemented by the Ecologist and EPC contractor team.; •Post-construction habitat restoration, especially suitable habitat for Southern Even-fingered Gecko 	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts on fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Minimization of the built footprint in design and minimise the construction buffer zone outside of the prime suitable habitat for Southern Even-fingered Gecko as much as possible (see below for further details); •Setting aside protected reserve areas dedicated for the Southern Even-fingered Gecko; (see below for further details); •Prior to start of construction, relocation of any Southern Even-fingered Gecko, Russian Tortoise, and Sand Boa (during respective active periods, not during hibernation) to suitable release sites; -Late spring and mid-summer represent seasons of highest reptile activity -Active period for the Southern Even-fingered gecko is during summer when average air temperature is around 27°C with low wind speeds. -April is the period of the highest activity of the Russian Tortoise. The species enters a period of estivation (summer dormancy) which often flows into hibernation (winter dormancy). -The Reptile Relocation Plan details the exact timings and methodology. •Full-time Ecologist as part of EPC contractor team to be on site throughout all construction works from the time of LNTP, inclusive of all early site preparation works, and throughout the entirety of the construction period. •Chance Find Procedure will be included within the CESMP to provide general guidance on potential ecological triggers for work stoppage and will be implemented by the Ecologist and EPC contractor team.; •Post-construction habitat restoration, especially suitable habitat for Southern Even-fingered Gecko 	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the impacts on fauna species:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimization of the built footprint in design and minimise the construction buffer zone outside of the prime suitable habitat for Southern Even-fingered Gecko as much as possible (see below for further details); • A Reptile Relocation Plan has been prepared for the Southern Even-fingered Gecko and the Russian Tortoise which the outlines the methodology and results of the identification of release sites, erection of fencing to exclude relocated tortoises in the construction footprint, designation and erection of livestock exclusion fencing gecko release sites, monitoring and reporting requirements as well as assigned roles and responsibilities. Full-time Ecologist as part of EPC contractor team to be on site throughout all construction works from the time of LNTP, inclusive of all early site preparation works, and throughout the entirety of the construction period. • Chance Find Procedure has been included within the CESMP to provide general guidance on potential ecological triggers for work stoppage and will be implemented by the Ecologist and EPC contractor team. For non-threatened species such as other herptiles, rodents, and invertebrates, chance-find procedures with individual relocations as deemed necessary may be sufficient; • The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides the strategy designed to achieve to Net Gain (NG) for the Southern Even-fingered Gecko and No Net Loss (NNL) for the Russian Tortoise • Compensation Offset Plan has been prepared which details the measures that will be implemented to offset gecko loss, if any, and achieve NG 	<p>The material change here is the removal of the mention of a reserve for Southern Even-fingered Gecko. It was deemed more prudent to remove compensation/offset measures from the ESIA in preference to provide a detailed Compensation Offset Plan which looks specifically at the Net Gain requirement for critical species. However, the remaining mitigation measures are still in place, but reorganized to account for new management plan(s) that are/will be in place.</p> <p>Plans that have been prepared to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reptile Relocation Plan - Chance Find Procedure - Biodiversity Action Plan -Compensation Offset Plan. <p>In addition, the Chance Find Procedure and Reptile Relocation Plan have been implemented during the pre-construction surveys undertaken at the project site.</p>
		No changes made to the section/text. See next cell for text added to this section	No changes made to the section/text. See next cell for text added to this section	Added a figure showing the extent of Gecko Critical Habitat in Dzhankeldy Wind Farm	This section has been updated to include a map showing the critical habitat in relation to the project site and project facilities. This demonstrated that construction

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					activities are not anticipated to directly impact the population of the Southern Even Fingered Gecko.
7.3.1.2	General Disturbance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize construction footprint buffer zones and temporary laydown areas. Minimize duration of construction period avoiding most sensitive months/ seasons (e.g breeding season) where possible Houbara Bustard breeding seasons begins in mid-March and lasts until the end of July Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (April to July) The Breeding Birds Protection Plan will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest-searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for these target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. In addition, the erection of turbines will not be undertaken for any WTGs within 750m of active Tier 1 nests and will be delayed until the nests have been vacated. Restore temporary laydown areas and buffer zones post construction with native vegetation and re-seeding with native flora. The detailed methodology for timing, scope, and methods will be prepared in the Restoration Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize construction footprint buffer zones and temporary laydown areas. Minimize duration of construction period avoiding most sensitive months/ seasons (e.g breeding season) where possible Houbara Bustard breeding seasons begins in mid-March and lasts until the end of July Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (April to July) The Breeding Birds Protection Plan will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest-searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for these target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. In addition, the erection of turbines will not be undertaken for any WTGs within 750m of active Tier 1 nests and will be delayed until the nests have been vacated. Restore temporary laydown areas and buffer zones post construction with native vegetation and re-seeding with native flora. The detailed methodology for timing, scope, and methods will be prepared in the Restoration Action Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize construction footprint buffer zones and temporary laydown areas. A Breeding Bird Protection Plan has been prepared which provides the protection measures and protocols i.e., buffers to be implemented at known nest locations based on species sensitivity. The plan also outlines the monitoring and reporting requirements of the construction phase as well as the assigned roles and responsibilities of the involved entities. The Restoration Action Plan will provide the restoration measures that will be undertaken for natural habitats, post-construction restoration of temporary laydown areas and buffer zones via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species, monitoring and reporting requirements of the plan as well assigned roles and responsibilities. 	Particular details have been removed to simplify the text. The Breeding Bird Protection Plan has all scenarios and buffers outlined as well as the justification/rationale for those buffers.
7.3.1.5	Environmental Quality: Noise	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize noise during sensitive months/ seasons (e.g bird breeding season): Houbara Bustard breeding seasons begins in mid-March and lasts until the end of July Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (April to July) The Breeding Birds Protection Plan will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest-searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for these target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. Noise barriers, if deemed feasible, will be erected if required to ensure breeding birds are not impacted by excessive noise. In addition, the erection of turbines will not be undertaken for any WTGs within 750m of active Tier 1 nests and will be delayed until the nests have been vacated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize noise during sensitive months/ seasons (e.g bird breeding season): Houbara Bustard breeding seasons begins in mid-March and lasts until the end of July Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (April to July) The Breeding Birds Protection Plan will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest-searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for these target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. Noise barriers, if deemed feasible, will be erected if required to ensure breeding birds are not impacted by excessive noise. In addition, the erection of turbines will not be undertaken for any WTGs within 750m of active Tier 1 nests and will be delayed until the nests have been vacated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Breeding Bird Protection Plan has been prepared which provides the protection measures and protocols i.e., buffers to be implemented at known nest locations based on species sensitivity. The plan also outlines the monitoring and reporting requirements of the construction phase as well as the assigned roles and responsibilities of the involved entities. 	Particular details have been removed to simplify the text. The Breeding Bird Protection Plan has all scenarios and buffers outlined as well as the justification/rationale for those buffers.
	Environmental Quality: Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize construction footprint and strict controls to prevent driving out of designated corridors Restore buffer zones post – construction and Habitat restoration post-construction inclusive of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize construction footprint and strict controls to prevent driving out of designated corridors Restore buffer zones post – construction and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize construction footprint and strict controls to prevent driving out of designated corridors The Restoration Action Plan will provide the 	This section has been updated to reflect the management plan that will be prepared to implement the mitigation measures

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		topsoil replacement if beneficial or soil tilling where deemed necessary to promote regrowth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitat restoration post-construction inclusive of topsoil replacement if beneficial or soil tilling where deemed necessary to promote regrowth 	restoration measures that will be undertaken where appropriate, post-construction restoration of temporary laydown areas and buffer zones via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species, monitoring and reporting requirements of the plan as well assigned roles and responsibilities	
7.3.2.2	Biodiversity Loss: Turbine Collision (Birds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planned infrastructure within the wind farm shall not include elements attractive for birds, such as lattice towers that provide perching possibilities; The turbine towers shall be painted black from ground level until the beginning of the rotor swept area; a single blade shall be painted black from the tip to halfway up the blade to reduce motion smear and increase visibility of moving turbines to birds. Post-construction biodiversity management program shall include a Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan; detailed and intensive carcass searches will take place throughout the wind farm. Best international practice shall be followed in determining the appropriate level of search efforts as well as formulas for searcher-bias adjustments; Thresholds will be established for acceptable levels of annual losses, which will be determined on a species-specific basis via the principles of Potential Biological Removal. Should the Fatality Monitoring prove that thresholds for any particular species are reached, this shall trigger an upscaling of mitigation. These thresholds shall be developed in the Collision Risk Management Plan. The Collision Risk Management Plan will include all operational measures that can be implemented to reduce collision risk. This plan will include a detailed Shut-down on Demand (SDOD) Program, wherein turbines are shut-down and prevented from moving, allowing birds to pass through the area safely. SDOD can be detection-led (via observer, automated imaging, thermal or radar systems) or conditional upon seasonal and meteorological conditions. Furthermore, shut down triggers can be manual (via operator) or automatic (via the SCADIS). The exact mechanism for proposed SDOD is being deliberated and developed by the project proponent in discussions with financial lenders and lenders technical advisors. It is considered that as per the low predicted collision rates, SDOD will not be needed for the project. However, SDOD will be implemented for high-risk areas if ongoing fatality monitoring prove that accepted loss thresholds are being exceeded. For tier 1 species, a threshold of zero fatalities will be established. In the event of a tier 1 species fatality, adaptive management will be triggered and the SDOD Program will come into effect. The mechanism for this adaptive SDOD will be outlined in the Collision Risk Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Design; changes in WTG number and layout to in order to decrease collision risk. This mitigation measure has been implemented. Refer to Section 2.8 for detailed changes, preliminary and final WTG layout. Planned infrastructure within the wind farm will not include elements attractive for birds, such as lattice towers that provide perching possibilities; The turbine towers will be painted black from ground level until the beginning of the rotor swept area; a single blade will be painted black from the tip to halfway up the blade to reduce motion smear and increase visibility of moving turbines to birds. The Livestock Management Plan will ensure the management of livestock carcasses so as to reduce food availability to vultures in the project footprint in close proximity to the wind turbines. Post-construction biodiversity management program will include a Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan; detailed and intensive carcass searches will take place throughout the wind farm. Best international practice will be followed in determining the appropriate level of search efforts as well as formulas for searcher-bias adjustments. The Post-construction Fatality Monitoring Program will be continued for up to 5 years or until the risk to birds is considered 'negligible' in consultation with the lenders; Thresholds will be established for acceptable levels of annual losses, which will be determined on a species-specific basis via the principles of Potential Biological Removal. Should the Fatality Monitoring prove that thresholds for any particular species are reached, this will trigger an upscaling of mitigation. These thresholds will be developed in the Collision Risk Management Plan. The Collision Risk Management Plan will include all operational measures that can be implemented to reduce collision risk. This plan will include a detailed Shut-down on Demand (SDOD) Program, wherein turbines are shut-down and prevented from moving, allowing birds to pass through the area safely. SDOD can 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-construction Biodiversity Management Program (BMP) includes a Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan (PCFM) which entails detailed and intensive carcass searches that will take place throughout the wind farm. Best international practice will be followed in determining the appropriate level of search efforts as well as formulas for searcher-bias adjustments. The Post-construction Fatality Monitoring Program will be continued for up to 5 years or until the risk to birds is considered 'negligible' in consultation with the lenders. A Potential Biological Removal (PBR) analysis was undertaken to determine the thresholds for acceptable levels of annual losses. Should the PCFM prove that thresholds for any particular species are reached, this will trigger an upscaling of mitigation as provided in the Collision Risk Management Plan (CRMP). The CRMP provides the details of the automated Shut-Down on Demand (SDOD) system, Identiflight, and shut-down protocols that will be implemented at the project site. The plan details process of the Adaptive Management that will be implemented as necessary, roles and responsibilities of entities involved as well as the resourcing requirements to fulfil the management protocols outlined the CRMP The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides the strategy for No Net Loss (NNL) for PBF species and Net Gain (NG) for the CH species, Asian Houbara. The Compensation Offset Plan details the offset measures that will be implemented for the Asian Houbara if the PCFM exceeds the PBR thresholds. 	<p>This section has been updated to reflect the management plans required for the project. In addition, the PCFM, CRMP, PBRs, BAP and the Compensation Offset Plans have already been prepared.</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the low predicted numbers of collision risk, the presence of nesting raptors, including species of conservation concern within the project area deserve further consideration in relation to the potential risk of collision with operating wind turbines. Although raptor nest searches have been conducted during baseline surveys, a detailed breeding bird and raptor nest surveying effort is being conducted in Spring 2022 and continuing throughout the relevant nesting period for species of concern, namely, Egyptian Vulture. The results of this nesting survey shall be used to develop the criteria for the proposed backup SDOD program in relation to turbines that may be an increased risk for breeding birds 	<p>be detection-led (via observer, automated imaging, thermal or radar systems) or conditional upon seasonal and meteorological conditions. Furthermore, shut down triggers can be manual) via operator) or automatic (via the SCADIS). The exact mechanism for proposed SDOD is being deliberated and developed by the project proponent in discussions with financial lenders and lenders technical advisors. It is considered that as per the low predicted collision rates, SDOD will not be needed for the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the low predicted numbers of collision risk, the presence of nesting raptors, including species of conservation concern within the project area deserve further consideration in relation to the potential risk of collision with operating wind turbines. Although raptor nest searches have been conducted during baseline surveys, a detailed breeding bird and raptor nest surveying effort is being conducted in Spring 2022 and continuing throughout the relevant nesting period for species of concern, namely, Egyptian Vulture. The results of this nesting survey will be used to develop the criteria for the proposed backup SDOD program in relation to turbines that may be an increased risk for breeding birds. 		
7.3.2.2	Biodiversity Loss: Mitigation for Nesting Birds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite the low predicted numbers of collision risk, the presence of nesting raptors, including species of conservation concern within the project area deserve further consideration in relation to the potential risk of collision with operating wind turbines. Further, nest desertion is a concern as a result of the disturbance from operating wind turbines. Although raptor nest searches have been conducted during baseline surveys, a detailed breeding bird and raptor nest surveying effort will be conducted beginning in Spring 2022 and continuing throughout the relevant nesting period for species of concern. Where possible WTGs located within 750m of active Tier 1 nest sites will be microsited to ensure a 750m buffer is in place for Tier 1 active nest sites. Where micrositing to 750m away from active Tier 1 species nests is not possible, these turbines will undergo operational daylight curtailment during the active breeding period. The results of this nesting survey will be used to develop the criteria for the proposed backup SDOD program in relation to turbines that may be an increased risk for breeding birds. 	<p>Despite the low predicted numbers of collision risk, the presence of nesting raptors, including species of conservation concern within the project area deserve further consideration in relation to the potential risk of collision with operating wind turbines. Further, nest desertion is a concern as a result of the disturbance from operating wind turbines. Although raptor nest searches have been conducted during baseline surveys, a detailed breeding bird and raptor nest surveying effort will be conducted beginning in Spring 2022 and continuing throughout the relevant nesting period for species of concern. The results of this nesting survey will be used to develop the criteria for the proposed backup SDOD program in relation to turbines that may be an increased risk for breeding birds. The following mitigation measure will be applied for Active Tier 1 species nests within 750m of wind turbines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where possible WTGs located within 750m of active Tier 1 nest sites will be microsited to ensure a 750m buffer is in place for Tier 1 active nest sites. Where micrositing to 750m away from active Tier 1 species nests is not possible, upfront SDOD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Breeding Bird Protection Plan has been prepared which provides the protection measures and protocols such implementation of construction buffers during the construction phase CRMP provides the detailed mitigation strategy for nest protection during the operations phase wherein the camera imaging-based system, Identiflight, will be installed to cover all turbines which are within 1km of known nest locations. The six turbines that will be covered include (DZH 01, 02, 03, and DHZ 62, 63, 64). 	<p>The BBPP and CRMP include a SDOD system for all nests within 1km of planned turbines. These turbines could not be microsited further away from the known nesting locations due to technical and economic constraints. Also, designation of "Tiers" for bird species has been updated due to ongoing consultations with the lenders. Instead, categories are used which include the global, national status as well as sensitivity to the respective impact. For example, BBPP includes Category 1-3 in order to separate which species require which buffers, while in the ESIA, the designations include a sensitivity/value assigned as per the SR table as well as "PBR" and "CH" status in line with the CHA/BAP.</p>

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			will be implemented at these turbines during the active breeding season of Tier 1 species.		
7.3.2.2	Biodiversity Loss - Turbine Collision (Bats)	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce collision risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Bright white or bluish lights (mercury vapor, white incandescent and white florescent) are the most attractive to insects. Yellowish, pinkish, or orange (sodium vapor, halogen, dichroic yellow) are the least attractive to most insects. LED bulbs are less attractive because they produce low heat and long wavelengths of light as well as little or no ultraviolet radiation. o Prevent retention of water and growth of weeds/shrub as well as hedges and shrubs that may attract insects in the immediate vicinity. • Post-construction biodiversity management program will include a Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan; detailed and intensive carcass searches will take place throughout the wind farm. Best international practice will be followed in determining the appropriate level of search efforts as well as formulas for searcher-bias adjustments; • Thresholds will be established for acceptable levels of annual losses, which will be determined on a species-specific basis via the principles of Potential Biological Removal. Should the Fatality Monitoring prove that thresholds for any particular species are reached, this will trigger an upscaling of mitigation. These thresholds will be developed in the Collision Risk Management Plan. • The Collision Risk Management Plan will include all operational measures that can be implemented to reduce collision risk. This plan will include a detailed Cut-in Curtailment Program, wherein turbines are shut-down and prevented from moving, during periods of high bat activity. • Stopping turbine blades from operating during low wind speeds provides a proven strategy to reduce collision risk at a minimal cost to energy generation. An effective minimisation measure is thus to increase the wind speed at which turbines become operational (the 'cut-in speed'). Below this speed, depending on the model, turbine blades are either stopped from rotating, or 'feathered' (pitched parallel with the wind direction), spinning very slowly, if at all, with no energy output. Free-wheeling must be avoided. • The exact parameters for proposed cut-in curtailment are being deliberated and developed by the project proponent in discussions with financial lenders and lenders technical advisors. It is considered that as per the relatively low bat activity indices registered, this will not be needed for the project. However, cut-in curtailment will be 	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce collision risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bright white or bluish lights (mercury vapor, white incandescent and white florescent) are the most attractive to insects. Yellowish, pinkish, or orange (sodium vapor, halogen, dichroic yellow) are the least attractive to most insects. LED bulbs are less attractive because they produce low heat and long wavelengths of light as well as little or no ultraviolet radiation. o Prevent retention of water and growth of weeds/shrub as well as hedges and shrubs that may attract insects in the immediate vicinity. • Post-construction biodiversity management program will include a Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan; detailed and intensive carcass searches will take place throughout the wind farm. Best international practice will be followed in determining the appropriate level of search efforts as well as formulas for searcher-bias adjustments (Rodrigues et al., 2015a). The Post-construction Fatality Monitoring Program will be continued for up to 5 years or until the risk to bats is considered 'negligible' in consultation with the lenders; • Thresholds will be established for acceptable levels of annual losses, which will be determined on a species-specific basis via the principles of Potential Biological Removal. Should the Fatality Monitoring prove that thresholds for any particular species are reached, this will trigger an upscaling of mitigation. These thresholds will be developed in the Collision Risk Management Plan. • The Collision Risk Management Plan will include all operational measures that can be implemented to reduce collision risk. This plan will include a detailed Cut-in Curtailment Program, wherein turbines are shut-down and prevented from moving, during periods of high bat activity 	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce collision risk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bright white or bluish lights (mercury vapor, white incandescent and white florescent), high sodium vapor lights are the most attractive to insects and will not be used. • Post-construction Biodiversity Management Program includes a Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan (PCFM) which entails detailed and intensive carcass searches that will take place throughout the wind farm. Best international practice will be followed in determining the appropriate level of search efforts as well as formulas for searcher-bias adjustments (Rodrigues et al., 2015a). The Post-construction PCFM will be continued for 5 years until the risk to bats is considered 'negligible' in consultation with the lenders; • A Potential Biological Removal (PBR) analysis was undertaken to determine the thresholds for acceptable levels of annual losses. Should the PCFM prove that thresholds for any particular species are reached, this will trigger an upscaling of mitigation as provided in the Collision Risk Management Plan (CRMP). • The Collision Risk Management Plan has been prepared that provides a detailed adaptive Cut-in Speed Curtailment Program, wherein turbines are shut-down and prevented from moving, during periods of high bat activity 	<p>This section has been updated to reflect the requirement for the project to implement the PCFMP and CRMP. The PCFMP and CRMP have been prepared and include the mitigation/management measure and monitoring requirements for the project during the operational phase.</p>

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		implemented for high-risk timings and/or areas, if ongoing fatality monitoring prove that accepted loss thresholds are being exceeded. The mechanism for this will be outlined in the Collision Risk Management Plan.			
7.4	Implementation Mitigation: Planning, Management and Monitoring	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	A Biodiversity Management Plan has been prepared which details the management plan to be implemented during each phase of the project, monitoring and reporting requirements i.e., the Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (BMEP) as well the entity responsible for the implementation of each plan.	The BMP has been prepared for the project and will be required to be implemented at different stages of the project i.e., pre-construction, construction, post-construction and operational phase.
Section 8.3.1: Table 8-4	Mitigation and Management Measures	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Where applicable, the EPC Contractor will obtain all necessary permits required for the operation of HGV and diesel generators within emission standards.	As requested by lenders, this mitigation measure have been added to the latest version of the ESIA
Section 8.4: Table 8-6	Frequency & Durations	General visual observation for dust emissions to be undertaken on a daily basis. To be monitored quantitatively if generation is considered to be excessive or complaints/grievances are received.	General visual observation for dust emissions to be undertaken on a daily basis. To be monitored quantitatively if generation is considered to be excessive or complaints/grievances are received.	General visual observation for dust emissions to be undertaken on a daily basis and if dust is visible and/or complaints/grievances are received, dust meter should be used to quantitatively monitor dust.	There is now a requirement to quantitatively monitor dust generated if it is visible or grievances are received.
Section 9.3.1.1: Table 9-9	Batching Plant Works	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	The anticipated construction equipment/machinery to be used at the site for batching plant works together with noise data for this equipment have now been presented in the table	This section has been updated to include the equipment/machinery to be used at the site for batching plant works
Section 9.3.1.1	Batching Plant Works	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	The batching plant work noise assessment have now been included in this section	Given that the location of the batching plant is now known, the ESIA has now assess the potential noise impact from the batching plant and provided the appropriate mitigations that will require to be implemented.
9.3.1.5	Noise Impacts at Accommodation Facilities Located on Site	Currently, the exact location of the accommodation facilities has not been determined at this point. As such, the EPC Contractor will be required to undertake further consideration of noise impacts and implement any required mitigations once the location of accommodation facilities is confirmed by suing a similar method to that outlined above.	Currently, the exact location of the accommodation facilities has not been determined at this point. As such, the EPC Contractor will be required to undertake further consideration of noise impacts and implement any required mitigations once the location of accommodation facilities is confirmed by suing a similar method to that outlined above.	Given that the worker accommodation is located approximately 200m from the proposed laydown and 1.6km from the batching plant, the anticipated noise levels that will be perceived at the worker accommodation as a result of site preparatory works, building & foundation works, mechanical & installation works and batching plant activities have been provided within the updated ESIA.	A summary of noise assessment at worker accommodation for the different construction activities at the site has been provided in the ESIA and appropriate mitigation and monitoring measures provided. The residual noise impact on workers accommodation is expected to be minor after the implementation of the mitigations.
Section 9.3.1: Table 9-18	Impacts at the accommodation areas located at the Project site	Magnitude of Impact: To Be Determined Sensitivity: To Be Determined Potential Impact Significance: To Be Determined Residual Impact: To Be Determined	Magnitude of Impact: To Be Determined Sensitivity: To Be Determined Potential Impact Significance: To Be Determined Residual Impact: To Be Determined	Magnitude of Impact: Minor Negative Sensitivity: High Potential Impact Significance: Minor to Moderate Residual Impact: Minor	As in section 9.3.1.5 above.
11.1.2.2	Transportation Route from Yallama (Kazakhstan -	Additional road surveys are expected to be undertaken before the commencement of delivery of Project equipment, machinery and materials.	Additional road surveys are expected to be undertaken before the commencement of	The Route Survey report prepared in August 2021 and the Planned Civil Works for Transportation of WTG Equipment from China	The section has been updated to include the Route Survey report from the EPC which was not

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	Uzbekistan Border) to the Project Site		delivery of Project equipment, machinery and materials.	to Uzbekistan. Kazakhstan & Uzbekistan (Preliminary Report) is presented in Appendix.	available during the preparation of the ESIA's in March/May/July 2022. The outcome of the Route survey did not necessitate updates to the impacts/mitigations/monitoring.
	Intangible Cultural Heritage	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	<p>12.2. Intangible Cultural Heritage</p> <p>As discussed in section 6.4 there are 4 elements of intangible cultural heritage occurring across Uzbekistan. Consultations with the Dzhankeldy and Kalaata Community leader on 11th May 2022 confirmed that Palov culture and Nawrouz are practiced in their communities. The consultations also revealed that the practices and celebrations are mostly among families and friends</p>	<p>This section is now titled: Intangible and Tangible Cultural Heritage</p> <p>12.2.2: Tangible Cultural Heritage During the public disclosure of the ESIA, community members from Dzhankeldy and Kalaata village were asked about the tangible cultural heritage and some of the participants of the disclosure meeting stated that the main tangible cultural heritage item in the project area is "Qanorbay ata" pilgrimage located 35km from Dzhankeldy village and 40km from Kalaata village.</p>	<p>Based on consultation with community members, this section has been updated to include a summary of the intangible and tangible cultural heritage items in the WF area of influence.</p> <p>Appropriate mitigation measures have been provided. The residual impact on intangible and tangible cultural heritage is expected to be minor after the implementation of mitigations.</p>
15.1.5	Use of Project Site: Access Roads Within the Site	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	During the public disclosure of the ESIA, community members of Dzhankeldy and Kalaata village were informed that access through the project site maybe limited and, in some cases, restricted and the participants indicated that they have no concerns in relation to the existing access roads as there are other roads in the project area that can be used.	The update on the ESIA shows that consultations have been undertaken with local communities informing them of potential disruption to accessing access roads through the site. Even though no concerns were raised by the communities, they will continue to have access to the grievance redress mechanism.
15.3.1.4	Consumption of Water	At this stage it is understood that water will be supplied to the Project site via water tanker trucks however, it has not been confirmed where the water will be sourced from	At this stage it is understood that water will be supplied to the Project site via water tanker trucks however, it has not been confirmed where the water will be sourced from	At this stage it is understood that the EPC Contractor will potentially establish boreholes at the project site in order to abstract groundwater for concrete works and other water requirements at the batching plant. Given the scarcity of water in the Project area, a water supply assessment will be undertaken to assess the availability of water for the Project and if there will be significant impacts to local community users. This assessment will also include cumulative impacts of other proposed development projects that may also depend on similar water sources and the potential impacts of climate change. In addition, the EPC Contractor will be required to obtain water abstraction permits from the relevant authorities before drilling of any wells can commence. Potable water will be supplied to the Project site via water tanker trucks to cover the potable water demand of the project however, it has not been confirmed where the water will be sourced from.	<p>The potential use of ground water for construction requires the Project Company to undertake a Water Availability Assessment (to be submitted to lenders) before the start of construction and to obtain the relevant permits if groundwater abstraction is considered viable.</p> <p>The EPC Contractor will implement the water availability assessment and develop a Water Management Plan.</p>

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15.3.1.9	Supply Chain Risks	Supply Chain Risks were not assessed in this version as no information was available at this point.	<p>SGS has mapped 22 suppliers for the Project which include Envision (Tier 1) and the rest as Tier 2 & 3. The scope of the on-going assessment includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desktop screening of labour, HSE risks through review of the suppliers' policies/procedures and public concerns/court case results etc. - Online screening of labour, HSE risk through the review of the suppliers' policies and procedures and public concerns/court cases results and employee feedback has been undertaken and completed for 14 out of the 22 suppliers. - The screening of the 14 suppliers has concluded that there is no presence of child and/or forced labour. • Site based assessments will be undertaken for all suppliers where there are issues identified during the desktop screening prior to the submission/approval of the project by the lending banks. 	<p>A supply chain mapping and due diligence study was conducted by an international consultancy, SGS, to assess the supply chain risks in Envision and its suppliers (21 suppliers including suppliers of key materials such as steel rod & plate, cast iron, fiberglass/composite materials, aluminium and copper).</p> <p>Supply Chain Due Diligence (SC DD) study conducted by SGS included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial-screening: a review of all relevant documentation available in the public domain on Envision and Envision's core suppliers including but not limited to union complaints, recent legal cases/appeals, public allegations including NGO claims, etc. • Online assessment: desktop review and assessment of HR policies, management plans, procedures, internal reports and employee data of the Envision and its 16 core suppliers with a specific focus on labour issues including forced and child labour, overtime work, freedom of association, harassment, disciplinary measures and employee grievance mechanism etc. • Onsite assessment of the five sub-suppliers which couldn't be assessed through online assessment due to limited information made available during online assessment. • Interviews with management and online questionnaires conducted to workers (in total 348 workers) who were randomly selected from Envision and its 20 suppliers during online and onsite assessments. 	<p>SC DD concluded that there is no evidence of "zero tolerance" issues such as forced and child labour in WTG (Envision) and its suppliers. Envision implements a Supplier Code of Conduct that is a total-chain initiative, as such applicable to all suppliers and their subsidiaries, affiliated parties, sub-contractors, and third-party intermediaries. The Supplier Code of Conduct has comprehensive provisions covering strict zero-tolerance policies for forced labour and child labour, as well as wage standards, health and safety standards, among other provisions in line with the UNGPs, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and ILO Core Standards, in addition to requiring adherence to local/national laws.</p> <p>The Envision also publishes a statement on Modern Slavery & Human Trafficking; this entails commitments to ensure that there is no modern slavery or human trafficking in their supply chains or business activities. Review of these documents proved that Envision's policies are generally in line with the Bank requirements for supply chains</p> <p>Although, the SC DD identified no evidence of forced and child labour issues in Envision and its supply chain, a number of non-compliance points were identified, these largely relate to inconsistencies in policies against the requirements and implementation practices, overtime issues, gaps in HSE processes, disciplinary and grievance mechanism or employee record-keeping systems. A corrective action plan (CAP) will be developed to address each gap identified during SC DD and Envision agreed to follow up and report on the closure of these gaps in accordance with the timeline agreed with the Company in the</p>

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					<p>ESAP. A Supply Chain Management Plan (SCMP) was prepared and will be implemented by the Company, explaining ACWA Power's own labour and supplier policies and management systems, resources to address labour risks in EPC and in their suppliers.</p> <p>Other mitigations adopted for the project:</p> <p>(a) ESAP actions requiring the Company to establish a responsible sourcing policy and ensure traceability from EPC and wind turbine suppliers;</p> <p>(b) Having EPC, Envision and its core suppliers adopt self-declarations and codes of conduct regarding prohibition of any forms of forced labour in their operations;</p> <p>(c) Legal covenants to be added to the EPC contract mandating EPC to map and then complete risk assessment of core suppliers including wind turbines;</p> <p>(d) Company to obtain a Letter of Commitment from Envision that the list of suppliers are to be involved in production/assembly of turbines will be locked contractually and any new or replacement suppliers should go through a separate due diligence process to confirm no association with forced labour risks.</p> <p>(e) To address non-compliances that were identified through SC DD or will be identified in future audits through a Corrective Action Plan in a timely manner</p> <p>(f) Commitment for the Company to provide notifications to EBRD if/when forced labour risks or allegations are raised in relation to the Envision and its core suppliers; and</p> <p>(g) Dis- engagement clauses added to the contracts in case of material non-compliance with key provisions listed above.</p>

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16	Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation	<p>The chapter describes the public consultation and engagement process undertaken during the preparation of the ESIA.</p> <p>The minutes of meetings of the public consultation was also provided in this chapter</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>This section has been moved to the project standalone SEP.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>This section has been moved to the project standalone SEP.</p>	<p>The Stakeholder Engagement and Consultation Chapter has been moved from the ESIA because it was deemed appropriate to include the public consultation, engagement process as well as the minutes of meeting in the standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project.</p> <p>It is noted that the outcome of consultations with different stakeholders i.e., on archaeology, intangible cultural heritage, Infrastructure & utilities, health protection zones et.c are provided within the applicable chapters of the ESIA.</p>
16.3.1.2	Biodiversity Loss - Direct Mortality and Lowered Survivorship: Disturbance	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the magnitude of these potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize construction footprint buffer zones and temporary laydown areas. • Minimize duration of construction period avoiding most sensitive months/ seasons (e.g bird breeding season) where possible. - Houbara Bustard breeding season begin in mid-March and lasts until the end of July. - Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (June, July & August). • The pre-construction biodiversity management program will include a Breeding Birds Protection Plan, which will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for these target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. • Restore temporary laydown areas and buffer zones post construction with native vegetation and re-seeding with native flora. The detailed methodology for timing, scope and methods will be prepared in the Restoration Action Plan 	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the magnitude of these potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize construction footprint buffer zones and temporary laydown areas. • Minimize duration of construction period avoiding most sensitive months/ seasons (e.g bird breeding season) where possible. - Houbara Bustard breeding season begin in mid-March and lasts until the end of July. - Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (June, July & August). • The pre-construction biodiversity management program will include a Breeding Birds Protection Plan, which will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for these target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. • Restore temporary laydown areas and buffer zones post construction with native vegetation and re-seeding with native flora. The detailed methodology for timing, scope and methods will be prepared in the Restoration Action Plan 	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the magnitude of these potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize construction footprint buffer zones and temporary laydown areas. • A Breeding Bird Protection Plan has been prepared which provides the protection measures and protocols i.e., micro-siting of turbines within close proximity to raptor nests and buffers to be implemented at known nest locations based on species sensitivity. The plan also outlines the monitoring and reporting requirements of the construction phase as well as the assigned roles and responsibilities of the involved entities • The Restoration Action Plan will provide the restoration measures that will be undertaken for natural habitats, post-construction restoration of temporary laydown areas and buffer zones via seeding, re-planting, and landscaping with native, high-value species, monitoring and reporting requirements of the plan as well assigned roles and responsibilities. 	<p>Some details have been removed in order to simplify the text. All the buffer zones, seasonality requirements and justifications/rationale for the same are now provided within the BBPP instead of the ESIA.</p>
17.3.1.5	Environmental Quality: Noise	<p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the magnitude of these potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to noise control measures. • Minimise noise during sensitive months/seasons (eg bird breeding season) where possible: - Houbara Bustard breeding seasons begins in mid-March and lasts until the end of July. - Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during 	<p>16.3.1.5 Environmental Quality: Noise</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the magnitude of these potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to noise control measures. • Minimise noise during sensitive months/seasons (eg bird breeding season) where 	<p>16.3.1.5 Environmental Quality: Noise</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will be implemented to minimize the magnitude of these potential impacts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refer to noise control measures. • A Breeding Bird Protection Plan has been prepared which provides the protection measures and protocols such as buffers to be 	<p>Some details have been removed in order to simplify the text. All the buffer zones, seasonality requirements and justifications/rationale for the same are now provided within the BBPP instead of the ESIA.</p>

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		<p>summer months (June, July and August).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pre-construction biodiversity management program will include a Breeding Birds Protection Plan, which will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest-searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. Noise barriers, if deemed feasible, will be erected if required to ensure breeding birds are not impacted by excessive noise. Install temporary acoustic barriers around large generators, dampening, best available technology to reduce noise as much as practicable. Intermittent noise is less desirable than continuous noise as it does not allow for habituation 	<p>- Houbara Bustard breeding seasons begins in mid-March and lasts until the end of July.</p> <p>- Egyptian Vulture's breeding season occurs during summer months (June, July and August).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The pre-construction biodiversity management program will include a Breeding Birds Protection Plan, which will provide the detailed timings, scope and methodology for pre-construction nest-searching in the appropriate seasons and locations; nests for target species will be protected in-situ and no construction works will be allowed throughout the duration of the breeding season within 500m of the nests. Noise barriers, if deemed feasible, will be erected if required to ensure breeding birds are not impacted by excessive noise. Install temporary acoustic barriers around large generators, dampening, best available technology to reduce noise as much as practicable. Intermittent noise is less desirable than continuous noise as it does not allow for habituation 	<p>implemented at known nest locations based on species sensitivity. The plan also outlines the monitoring and reporting requirements of the construction phase as well as the assigned roles and responsibilities of the involved entities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install temporary acoustic barriers around large generators, dampening, use of best available technology to reduce noise as much as possible. Intermittent noise is less desirable than continuous noise as it does not allow for habituation. 	
17.3.2.2	Biodiversity Loss: OHTL Collision	<p>The following mitigation measures will be applied to reduce collision risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Post Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan shall be in place to include carcass searches and mortality rate calculations for the OHTL. The Fatality Monitoring Plan shall include Potential Biological Removal thresholds for species of concern, including Houbara Bustard. As this species has been determined to be critical as per the CHA, should the PBR threshold be exceeded, compensation shall be provided in the form of funding for the Emirates Center for the Conservation of Houbara located in the region. The exact amount of funding to be provided will depend on the PBR and estimated actual losses, and estimations for these are currently under development. Since Houbara Bustard are an extremely shy and cryptic species which may avoid the boundary of the wind farm. The wind farm infrastructure may cause an exaggerated habitat loss and displacement for this species in particular. A Compensation and Offset Plan is currently in development which shall provide the detailed calculations of habitat loss and include the proposed location of habitat offset land which will be protected and/or restored from degraded land to provide suitable alternative habitat for the Houbara Bustard in line with the No-Net Loss and Net-positive Gain requirements for this Critical Species 	<p>16.3.2.2 Biodiversity Loss: OHTL Collision</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will be applied to reduce collision risks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fatality Monitoring Plan will include Potential Biological Removal thresholds for species of concern, including Houbara Bustard. As this species has been determined to be critical as per the CHA, should the PBR threshold be exceeded, compensation will be provided in the form of funding for the Emirates Center for the Conservation of Houbara located in the region. The exact amount of funding to be provided will depend on the PBR and estimated actual losses, and estimations for these are currently under development. Since Houbara Bustard are an extremely shy and cryptic species which may avoid the boundary of the wind farm. The wind farm infrastructure may cause an exaggerated habitat loss and displacement for this species in particular. A Compensation and Offset Plan is currently in development which will provide the detailed calculations of habitat loss and include the proposed location of habitat offset land which will be protected and/or restored from degraded land to provide suitable alternative habitat for the Houbara Bustard in line with the No-Net Loss and Net-positive Gain requirements for this Critical Species. 	<p>16.3.2.2 Biodiversity Loss: OHTL Collision</p> <p>The following mitigation measures will be applied to reduce collision risks: A Potential Biological Removal (PBR) Analysis was undertaken to determine the thresholds for acceptable levels of annual losses due to the project.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Biodiversity Action Plan (BAP) provides the strategy for No Net Loss (NNL) for PBF species and Net Gain (NG) for the CH species, Asian Houbara. The Compensation Offset Plan details the offset measures that will be implemented for the Asian Houbara if the PCFM exceeds the PBR thresholds. 	<p>Reference has been made to the appropriate management plans that have been prepared for the project including the PBR, BAP, Compensation Offset Plan and PCFM. These plans will be implemented by the Project in order to meet lender requirements.</p>

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17.3.2.2	Biodiversity Loss - Direct Mortality and Lowered Survivorship: OHTL Electrocutation	Therefore, for above-ground designs, the following integrated measures will be applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconfiguration and retrofitting of existing dangerous OHTL in the region would be a particularly effective compensatory offset with potential net gain benefits for affected species 	16.3.2.2 Biodiversity Loss - Direct Mortality and Lowered Survivorship: OHTL Electrocutation Therefore, for above-ground designs, the following integrated measures will be applied <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconfiguration and retrofitting of existing dangerous OHTL in the region would be a particularly effective compensatory offset with potential net gain benefits for affected species 	16.3.2.2 Biodiversity Loss - Direct Mortality and Lowered Survivorship: OHTL Electrocutation Therefore, for above-ground designs, the following integrated measures will be applied: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Compensation Offset Plan details the offset measures that will be implemented for the Asian Houbara if the PCFM exceeds the PBR thresholds 	The PCFM & Compensation Offset Plan have been prepared and are in place and they include additional requirements for the project including the monitoring requirements.
17.4	Implementation Mitigation: Planning, Management and Monitoring	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	16.4: Implementation Mitigation: Planning, Management and Monitoring A Biodiversity Management Plan has been prepared which details the management plan to be implemented during each phase of the project, monitoring and reporting requirements i.e., the Biodiversity Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (BMEP) as well the entity responsible for the implementation of each plan	This section has been updated to reflect the management plans that have been prepared and will be implemented. These plans include the mitigation measures & monitoring for the project.
	Intangible Cultural Heritage	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	23.2 Intangible Cultural Heritage Though specific consultations have not been undertaken along the OHTL in relation to existing elements of intangible cultural heritage, it is highly likely that at least two (Palov culture and Nawrouz) are practiced within communities along the OHTL as they are common across Uzbekistan. The nearest community to the OHTL is Chontabay village which is located approximately 331m north of the Dzhankeldy – Bash OHTL. However, it is noted that there are land users (herders) along the OHTL who may potentially also practice the same elements.	"This section is now titled: Intangible and Tangible Cultural Heritage 23.2: Intangible and Tangible Cultural Heritage During the public disclosure of the ESIA, representatives of Municipalities along the OHTL route were asked about the intangible and tangible cultural heritage and the responses provided are presented in the ESIA.	Based on consultation with Municipalities along the OHTL, this section has been updated to include a summary of the intangible and tangible cultural heritage items in the OHTL area of influence. A table has been provided in the ESIA to outline the intangible and tangible cultural heritage items/practices along the OHTL route.
26.1	Observation and Baseline Condition	Baseline condition of the socio-economic characteristics at the three (3) districts that the OHTL runs through have been summarized in the report	Not Applicable. This section has been moved to Chapter 6 (section 6.5) which provides baseline socio-economic information for the Wind Farm and OHTL.	Not Applicable. This section has been moved to Chapter 6 (section 6.5) which provides baseline socio-economic information for the Wind Farm and OHTL	This section has been moved because it was deemed appropriate to include the baseline socio-economic information of the various districts along the Dzhankeldy - Bash OHTL route in Chapter 6 where the regional baseline conditions for the wind farm and OHTL have been summarized. Refer to section 6.5.2 and 6.5.3 for the key socio-economic characteristics along the OHTL route.

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26.1.2	Socio-economic Survey	Existing published information has been used to establish the baseline socio-economic conditions along the OHTL. Socio-economic was undertaken with directly impacted persons along the OHTL alignment between 28 th February 2022 and 1 st March 2022. The survey identified that there are two (2) herders who graze livestock along the Dzhankeldy -Bash OHTL route on land owned by Qaraqo'ta Klaster" LLC. Detailed outcome of the socio-economic surveys targeting project affected persons along the OHTL has been included in the Project specific RAP.	<p>Section 25.1.1</p> <p>Socio-economic surveys targeting the PAPs along the OHTL was conducted between 28th February 2022 and 1st March 2022 using survey questionnaires targeting directly impacted land users as part of the Project specific RAP process. Since the design of the OHTL has not been finalised, the Client advised that an assessment of impacts should be undertaken within a 50m of each side of the OHTL which also accounts for the 30m HPZ.</p> <p>Based on this Aol (100m), socio-economic questionnaires were administered to land users who included 2 herders. Institutional lease holders such as LLC clusters under SWID were not included in the socio-economic surveys.</p> <p>The survey established the socio-economic profile of the land lease/users along the OHTL details of which are provided in the Project Specific RAP</p>	<p>Section 25.1.1</p> <p>Socio-economic surveys targeting the PAPs along the OHTL was conducted between 28th February 2022 and 1st March 2022 using survey questionnaires targeting directly impacted land users as part of the Project specific RAP process. Since the design of the OHTL has not been finalised, the Client advised that an assessment of impacts should be undertaken within a 50m of each side of the OHTL which also accounts for the 30m HPZ.</p> <p>Based on this Aol (100m), socio-economic questionnaires were administered to land users who included 2 herders. Institutional lease holders such as LLC clusters under SWID were not included in the socio-economic surveys.</p> <p>The survey established the socio-economic profile of the land lease/users along the OHTL details of which are provided in the Project Specific RAP</p>	<p>Given that the Resettlement Action Plan section was moved from the ESIA (based on comments received from lenders), this section was updated to reflect a summary of the outcome of the socio-economic survey undertaken along the OHTL.</p> <p>Detailed socio-economic survey outcome is presented in the project-specific RAP.</p>
29	Resettlement Action Plan	This chapter identifies the Potentially Affected Persons (PAPs) that will be physically or economically displaced as a result of the development of the wind farm and/or the OHTL.	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>This section has been moved to the project specific RAP. Elements relating to land use, economic and physical displacement etc are embedded within the ESIA.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>This section has been moved to the project specific RAP. Elements relating to land use, economic and physical displacement etc are embedded within the ESIA</p>	<p>The Resettlement Action Plan Chapter has been moved from the ESIA into the Project specific RAP. Elements relating to land use, economic and physical displacement, impacts assessments etc are embedded within the ESIA in sections:</p> <p>2.2 Land Use and Site Condition, Chapters 15 & 26: Socio-economics, Chapter 27 Community Health, Safety & Security etc.</p>
32.2.1.4	Human Right Risks to Local Communities	Based on the Project's area of influence (as per potential impacts upon different environmental and social parameters), there are expected to be specific Project impacts to communities relating to health, safety and security, land acquisition etc. It is noted that a Grievance Mechanism has been established within the standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the Project, which will allow any third-parties to raise grievances against the Project without cost, retribution or fear of negative consequences. In addition, the Project will ensure that the right of local communities to a clean and safe environment is safeguarded through the implementation of mitigation and management	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>This section has been embedded within other social sections of the ESIA.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>This section has been embedded within other social sections of the ESIA.</p>	<p>This section has now been embedded into within other social sections of the ESIA i.e., human right risks to local communities in relation to security, right to health and economic right in other sub-sections of the Community, Health, Safety and Security Chapter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community right to security have now been assessed in section 27.2.1.3 on Public/Community Security and

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		<p>measures detailed in this ESIA including adherence to all monitoring requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community Freedom of Movement Risk to Security; Local Community Right to Health; Economic Right (Economic and Physical Displacement of Herders) 			<p>the assessment is more project specific</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local Community Right to Health have now been in Chapter 29: Influx Impact Assessment; section 29.1.1.4 on Increased Risk of Communicable Diseases & Burden on Local Health Services and the assessment is more project specific; Economic right (Economic and physical displacement of herders) has now been assessed in section 27.2.1.3 Public/Community Security and the assessment is more project specific <p>Based on the changes made to the impact assessment section, the mitigation and monitoring measures have been updated accordingly</p>
30.2.2.1	Public/Community Safety	Not Applicable. Assessment of potential risk to children and young people was not undertaken in the ESIA version disclosed by ADB.	<p>Section 27.2.2.1: Public/Community Safety</p> <p>Children and young people are curious in nature and may potentially want to explore the WTGs on site and the substation. As the Wind Farm is the first in their communities, they might attempt to climb on the WTG towers or over the substation fence which present a real risk of injury and in the worst-case result to fatalities. As such, the Project Company and O&M Company will conduct on-going awareness campaigns in the local communities targeting children and their parents. This will help them understand the risks and dangers involved.</p> <p>Some members of the public may also potentially want to vandalise Project equipment and facilities which would also pose safety risks to them and others. Information on the consequences of vandalism will be provided to local communities by the CLO in order to ensure co-existence between the Project and the communities.</p>	The text within the August 2022 ESIA is similar to the text in the disclosed ESIA in May 2022.	Due to security and safety risk to children and young people, this section has been updated to assess the potential impacts and appropriate mitigations and monitoring requirements have also been provided.
31.2.1.2	Health Risk Associated to COVID-19	The current COVID-19 pandemic poses potential risks to the health and safety of the workers and the development of the Project. It is expected that there will be approximately 700 to 1,000 workers at the peak of the Project construction phase. These workers will be sourced locally but will also include migrant workers from other regions of Uzbekistan and from other countries such as China, Turkey,	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>Risks associated to COVID-19 are now assessed under the Influx Impact Assessment chapter, section 29.1.1.4 Increased Risk of Communicable Diseases and Burden on Local Health Services.</p>	<p>Not Applicable.</p> <p>Risks associated to COVID-19 are now assessed under the Influx Impact Assessment chapter, section 29.1.1.4 Increased Risk of Communicable Diseases and Burden on Local Health Services</p>	Assessment of Health Risk Associated to Covid 19 has been undertaken under the Influx Impact Assessment Chapter including the applicable mitigation and monitoring requirements.

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		India and European countries and thus heightening the risk of infection (i.e., some workers may come from regions/countries with higher COVID-19 infection cases). Such a high number of workers working in close proximity or confined spaces increases the risk of infection. Risk of exposure will also be potentially high in shared accommodation areas, canteens and transportation buses. The EPC Contractor will therefore be required to conduct a COVID-19 Construction Risk Assessment which must be regularly updated in line with national/local (SanPin 0372-20 "Temporary sanitary rules and regulations on the organization of activities of state authorities and other organizations") and WHO requirements and guidance.			
31.2.1.3	Human Right Risk to Workers	<p>The following human right risks to workers have been assessed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Work, Forced Labour; • Right to Adequate Standard of Living; • Child Labour; • Wages, Working Hour, Right to Rest and Retrenchment; • Workers Right to Health; • Collective Bargaining and Freedom of Association; • Workers Freedom of Movement. 	<p>This section has been significantly updated</p> <p>See next cell for changes made to this section</p>	<p>This section has been significantly updated</p> <p>See next cell for changes made to this section</p>	<p>Based on comments received from lenders particularly EBRD, this section has now been significantly updated because it was deemed appropriate to assess project-specific impacts.</p> <p>The versions submitted in May, July and August 2022 now includes assessment of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forced Labour; • Child Labour; • Lack of Worker Representation and Restriction on Trade Unions; • Compulsory Overtime, Excessive Working Hours and Job Security; • Provision of Inadequate Accommodation Facilities; • Lack of Access to a Grievance Mechanism. <p>Mitigation and monitoring measures have also been updated to be made more project-specific.</p>
32.1	Potential Impacts, Mitigation, Management and Residual Impact	<p>The following potential impacts have been assessed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased pressure on Public Infrastructure & Services; • Local Economy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Purchase of Goods and Services; - Price Inflation and Economic Vulnerability • Impact to Local Customs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disruption of Local Custom 	<p>Section 29.1</p> <p>This section has been significantly updated</p> <p>See next cell for changes made to this section</p>	<p>Section 29.1</p> <p>This section has been significantly updated</p> <p>See next cell for changes made to this section</p>	<p>Influx impact were re-assessed to include project specific social & economic risk and impacts.</p> <p>The versions submitted in May, July and August 2022 now includes assessment of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Risk;

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Damage to Cultural Heritage - Increase incidence of illicit behaviour 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Risk of Social Conflict; - Impact on Local Accommodation Facilities; - Increased Burden on and Competition for Public Service Provision & Access; - Increased Risk of Communicable Diseases & Burden on Local Health Services - Gender Based Violence & Harassment - Disruption of Local Custom - Increase Incidence of Illicit Behaviour - Intangible Cultural Heritage - Increase in Traffic & Related Accidents • Local Economy; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Inflation of prices <p>Mitigation and monitoring measures relating to gender risks, intangible cultural heritage and traffic have also been updated to be made more project-specific and outlined in the Community chapter, Archaeology chapter and Traffic & Transportation Chapter.</p>

Table 2-2 Material Changes to ESIA Volume 3 (Framework for Environmental & Social Management)

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
7.2	Supporting/Complimentary Plans & Procedures	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan/Species Action Plan</p> <p>Biodiversity Monitoring & Evaluation Programme (BMEP)</p> <p>Compensation Offset Plan</p> <p>Restoration Action Plan</p> <p>Collision Risk Management Plan</p> <p>Post Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Waste Management Plan</p> <p>Occupational Health & Safety Plan</p> <p>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</p> <p>Hazardous Material Storage Plan</p> <p>Environmental Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation Management Plan</p> <p>Archaeological Chance Find Procedure</p> <p>Cultural/Archaeological Management Plan</p> <p>Working Conditions and Terms of Employment Procedure</p> <p>Human Resources Policy (and related Procedures)</p> <p>Workers Accommodation Plan</p> <p>Retrenchment Plan</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Human Rights Policy</p> <p>SEA & SH Prevention & Response Action Plan</p> <p>Gender Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH) Policy</p> <p>Security Plan</p> <p>Community Response Action Plan</p> <p>Worker Influx Management Plan</p> <p>Local Content Plan</p> <p>Decommissioning Plan</p>	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan/Species Action Plan</p> <p>Biodiversity Monitoring & Evaluation Programme (BMEP)</p> <p>Compensation Action Plan</p> <p>Collision Risk Management Plan</p> <p>Supply Chain Management Plan</p> <p>Post Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Livestock Management Plan</p> <p>Waste Management Plan</p> <p>Occupational Health & Safety Plan</p> <p>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</p> <p>Hazardous Material Storage Plan</p> <p>Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation Management Plan</p> <p>Archaeological Chance Find Procedure</p> <p>Cultural/Archaeological Management Plan</p> <p>Working Conditions and Terms of Employment Procedure</p> <p>Human Resources Policy (and related Procedures)</p> <p>Workers Accommodation Plan</p> <p>Retrenchment Plan</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Human Rights Policy</p> <p>SEA & SH Prevention & Response Action Plan</p> <p>Gender Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH) Policy</p> <p>Security Plan</p> <p>Community Response Action Plan</p> <p>Local Recruitment Plan</p> <p>Influx Management Plan</p> <p>Local Content Plan</p> <p>Supply Chain Management Plan</p> <p>E&S Supplier and Vendor Management Plan</p> <p>Decommissioning Plan</p>	<p>Biodiversity Action Plan/Species Action Plan</p> <p>Flora Conservation Action Plan</p> <p>Reptile Relocation Plan</p> <p>Breeding Birds Protection Plan</p> <p>Biodiversity Management Plan (BMP)/ Biodiversity Monitoring & Evaluation Programme (BMEP)</p> <p>Compensation Action Plan</p> <p>Restoration Action Plan</p> <p>Collision Risk Management Plan</p> <p>Post Construction Fatality Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Livestock Management Plan</p> <p>Waste Management Plan</p> <p>Occupational Health & Safety Plan</p> <p>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</p> <p>Hazardous Material Storage and Management Plan</p> <p>Environmental & Social Monitoring Plan</p> <p>Traffic & Transportation Management Plan</p> <p>Archaeological Chance Find Procedure</p> <p>Cultural/Archaeological Management Plan</p> <p>Working Conditions and Terms of Employment Procedure</p> <p>Human Resources Policy (and related Procedures)</p> <p>Workers Accommodation Plan</p> <p>Stakeholder Engagement Plan</p> <p>Resettlement Action Plan</p> <p>Grievance Mechanism</p> <p>Human Rights Policy</p> <p>SEA & SH Prevention & Response Action Plan</p> <p>Gender Based Violence & Harassment (GBVH) Policy</p> <p>Community Health and Safety Management Plan</p> <p>Security Plan</p> <p>Community Response Action Plan</p> <p>Local Recruitment Plan</p> <p>Influx Management Plan</p> <p>Local Content Plan</p> <p>Labour Management Plan</p> <p>Supply Chain Management Plan</p> <p>E&S Supplier and Vendor Management Plan</p> <p>Water Management Plan</p> <p>Water Availability Assessment Plan</p> <p>Contractor Management Plan</p> <p>Decommissioning Plan</p>	<p>The purpose and key requirements of the plans/procedures have been updated in line with the requirements within the ESIA and the lenders requirements.</p> <p>Plans such as the Flora Conservation Action Plan, Reptile Relocation Plan have been implemented as part of the pre-construction survey requirements.</p>

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
9	Organisational Capacity	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	A new section on Private Developer has now been added and this includes the roles & responsibilities of the corporate level E&S management team (E&S Manager and Biodiversity Manager). This also includes resources to manage Supply Chain Management Plan (SCMP) and respective supply chain issues..	Based on comments received from lenders, the corporate level E&S Manager and Biodiversity Manager will be engaged to oversee the implementation of all environmental & social monitoring and biodiversity monitoring and management requirements respectively. Human resources will also be allocated to oversee the implementation of the SCMP.
10.3	Lenders Monitoring and Reporting	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	In addition, a RAP implementation Compliance Report will be prepared prior to the commencement of works in areas impacted by involuntary resettlement (economic & physical displacement) for the Wind Farm and along the OHTL. Additional monitoring will be continued throughout the Project construction phase as per the requirements within the Project specific RAP.	The RAP implementation team will prepare a RAP Compliance Report and submit it to the lenders for review following disbursement of compensation packages and prior to the commencing of works in the areas with involuntary resettlement impacts.

2.2 Critical Habitat Assessment (CHA)

The tables below outline the material changes within the different CHA reports: Stage 1. There were no material changes to Stage 2 and Stage 3 of the CHA

Table 2-3 Material Changes to CHA Stage 1

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
5.3	Bat Surveying	Bat surveys is being undertaken via the deployment of static acoustic detectors. Complete: • 2020 Summer/Autumn: August, September, October Bat (static detector) Survey • April Roost Search, June Roost Search (breeding season) • 2021 Spring/Summer (static detector) Survey	Bat surveys is being undertaken via the deployment of static acoustic detectors. Complete: • 2020 Summer/Autumn: August, September, October Bat (static detector) Survey • April Roost Search, June Roost Search (breeding season) • 2021 Spring/Summer (static detector) Survey	Bat surveys were undertaken via the deployment of static acoustic detectors as well as manual roost searches in accordance with guidance from local bat and wind-wildlife experts. The survey was designed to cover the warm season from the beginning of April to the end of October i.e., a duration of seven months. The survey was limited to the warm season based on the lack of bat activity expected within the region during the colder months. The objective of the survey was to carry out a minimum of three complete nights of acoustic recording per month between April and October for a total of 21 nights. Based on recommendations from experts and lenders additional efforts in the form of bat roost searches complemented the bat baseline surveys. • Completed: • 2020 Summer/Autumn: August, September, October Bat (static detector) Survey • April Roost Search, June Roost Search (breeding season) • 2021 Spring/Summer: April, May, June (static detector) Survey	Additional information on the bat survey undertaken for the project has been included and appropriate assessment undertaken.

2.3 Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)

The table below outline the material changes within the RAP report

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
2.5	Project Milestones	<p>LNTP: 1st April 2022 FNTP: 1st July 2022 WTG Installation: 2nd November 2022 Transmission Line Construction: 1st December 2022 Scheduled COD: 31st December 2023 Required Project COD: 31st March 2024</p>	<p>LNTP: 1st April 2022 FNTP: October 2022 WTG Installation: November 2022 Transmission Line Construction: December 2022 Scheduled COD: December 2023 Required Project COD: 31st March 2024</p>	<p>LNTP: July 2022 FNTP: October 2022 WTG Installation: March 2023 Transmission Line Construction: August 2023 Early COD: July 2024 Project COD: December 2024</p>	<p>The project milestone has been updated based on consultations between ACWA Power, NEGU and the Ministry of Energy (among other government stakeholders). In addition, the updated milestones were used to update the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) implementation timetable.</p>
4.1.1	Land Ownership	<p>The Land Allotment Order (see Appendix A) issued to the Project on 23rd March 2021, the Peshku Municipality Mayor decided to “approve the decision of district commission (for Project realisation) to allocate land that belongs to district and allocate 280.0ha to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC near Dzhankeldy village on basis of land allotment agreement</p>	<p>The Land Allotment Order (see Appendix A) issued to the Project on 23rd March 2021, the Peshku Municipality Mayor decided to “approve the decision of district commission (for Project realisation) to allocate land that belongs to district and allocate 280.0ha to “ACWA Power Dzhankeldy Wind” LLC near Dzhankeldy village on basis of land allotment agreement</p>	<p>The SEP now includes details of the Presidential Decree of the Republic of Uzbekistan No 314 dated 8th July 2022 which includes a requirement for the Khokimiyat of the Bukhara region to ensure allocation of the land plot to the Ministry of Energy who would in turn ensure transfer of the lease to the Project Company (for the Wind Farm) and National Electric Grid of Uzbekistan – NEGU (for the OHTL).</p>	<p>The Land Allotment Order directive issued on 23rd March 2021 was superseded by the issuance of the Presidential Decree No 314 dated 8th July 2022. The update shows that the total land allocated to the Project was reduced from 280ha to 152.23ha based on the Project footprint (permanent & temporary facilities).</p>
4.1.2	Land Leases	<p>Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section</p>	<p>The permanent land impact from the Project footprint will only account for approximately 0.01% of the total grazing land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact accounts for approximately 0.002%. Based on this, it is expected that the Project will have limited impact on Dzhankeldy LLC (and its herders) activities and operations. In addition, these impacts are addressed in this RAP to ensure there is no impact on herders' livelihoods and their workers</p>	<p>Based on the Presidential Decree, the permanent land impact based on the land lease issued for the lifetime of the Project, will only impact approximately 0.017% of the total land owned by the LLC while the temporary impact from the laydown areas will accounts for approximately 0.0011%. Based on this, it is expected that the Project will have limited impact on Dzhankeldy LLC (and its herders) activities and operations. In addition, these impacts are addressed in this RAP to ensure there is no impact on herders' livelihoods and their workers.</p>	<p>This section has been updated based on the Presidential Decree. The assessment (based on the Presidential Decree issued on 8th July 2022) shows that the impact on land will be less than initially estimated by the use of the BoP area in the ESIA's disclosed in May/July 2022.</p>
4.2.1	Land Lease	<p>ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights during the construction phase of the OHTL and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis through a government decree. It is understood from ACWA Power that the allocation of land to NEGU will be undertaken once the required land is taken into state reserve. This process is still on-going.</p>	<p>ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights during the construction phase of the OHTL and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis through a government decree. It is understood from ACWA Power that the allocation of land to NEGU will be undertaken once the required land is taken into state reserve. This process is still on-going.</p>	<p>ACWA Power will transfer the operation of the OHTL to NEGU after completion of the construction phase. As such and in accordance with the Presidential Decree, ACWA Power will only be granted land usage rights and the required land will be allocated to NEGU on a permanent basis by MoE</p>	<p>This section has been updated based on the Presidential Decree and shows that ACWA Power will be granted with land use rights along the OHTL while NEGU will be issued with permanent land use rights.</p>
4.3		<p>Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section</p>	<p>Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section</p>	<p>Forest Land Along the OHTL As shown in table 4-6 above, land within Konimekh district is used for forestry. This land is under the Konimekh District Forestry Fund department. This land has been allocated to the district by the government</p>	<p>This section has been added to provide information on the forest land along the OHTL route.</p>

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
				<p>for permanent use.</p> <p>Although not forest in the traditional sense, the designation of land as 'forest land' is supposed to prevent desertification through planting of the saxual, Alhagi, Salsola richteri Calligonum and other desert tolerate trees and shrubs.</p> <p>According to the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated 23.08.2019 N PP-4424 "On additional measures to improve the efficiency of forest management in the Republic", starting from January 1, 2020, the State Forestry Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan is granted the right to lease to legal entities and individuals non-forested lands (desert parts without any trees) of the forest fund. Such land can be used for grazing purposes.</p>	
6.1.1	Land Requirements	<p>According to the Land Allotment Order (LAO), the Project has been allocated 280ha of land for the development of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm (including the WTGs, substation etc). However, it is understood from the Client that the LAO will be updated after the completion of the construction phase to only include the land under the Project footprint (in areas where the Project facilities will be sited such as the turbine pads, switching station area, access roads, storage area etc). As such, it is expected that the permanent land take will be for less than the allocated 280ha</p>	<p>According to the Land Allotment Order (LAO), the Project has been allocated 280ha of land for the development of the Dzhankeldy Wind Farm (including the WTGs, substation etc). However, it is understood from the Client that the LAO will be updated after the completion of the construction phase to only include the land under the Project footprint (in areas where the Project facilities will be sited such as the turbine pads, switching station area, access roads, storage area etc). As such, it is expected that the permanent land take will be for less than the allocated 280ha</p>	<p>According to the updated Presidential Decree dated 8th July 2022, the Wind Farm has been allocated 126.26ha under land lease for the lifetime of the Project and 9.0287ha for temporary use during the construction phase of the Project.</p>	<p>This change was necessitated due to the update in the Presidential Decree to show the exact footprint of the permanent and temporary project facilities.</p>
6.1.2	Table 6-1: Approximate ha of land impacted by Project Facilities	<p>Substation: 13.45ha Access roads: 73.24ha Laydown area: 13.01ha WTG Base: 19.57ha</p>	<p>Substation: 13.45ha Access roads: 73.24ha Laydown area: 13.01ha WTG Base: 19.57ha</p>	<p>WTG Base: 39.58ha Roads: 50.53ha Underground cable trench: 27.39 Substation: 8.76ha Laydown area: 9.028</p>	<p>The table has been updated based on the Presidential Decree and shows the exact area of project (and OHTL) footprint.</p>
	Table 6-2: Project facilities within Demarcated Grazing land	<p>WTG Base, access road, substation: 8.75ha Laydown area: 13.01</p>	<p>WTG Base, access road, substation: 8.75ha Laydown area: 13.01</p>	<p>WTG Base, access road, substation: 9.2ha Laydown area: 6.88</p>	<p>This shows the project facilities located with the grazing areas.</p>
6.1.4	Impacts from Reptile Fencing	<p>Information on reptile fencing was not available at this point.</p>	<p>Details on the reptile fencing were still being finalised.</p>	<p>Impacts from Reptile Fencing</p> <p>A Reptile Relocation Plan was prepared for the Project providing detailed instruction on the surveying and relocation methodology required to mitigate impacts on the Southern Fingered Gecko and the Russian Tortoise. The plan also includes reptile exclusion fencing for active construction areas to prevent re-entry of Russian Tortoises in the area.</p> <p>As a result, and to allow for the relocation of tortoises, two fences were erected in May 2022 based on the following specifications:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A minimum of 15cm into the ground; • 40cm height above ground; and • Made of material such as metal small-scaled grid, grid size not larger than 2cm *2cm. 	<p>The impacts of the reptile fencing were assessed after its erection in May 2022. In addition, some grievances were received from herders using the site (addressed through the grievance mechanism) and as such corrective action needed to be undertaken.</p> <p>The reptile fencing will be removed at the end of the construction phase.</p>

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				The two fences are approximately 10km and 28km long and will be removed at the end of the construction phase	
6.2.2	Impact on Land	As shown in the table above, the majority of the PAPs will not suffer from significant impact due to the designated Aol. In addition, it is expected that grazing and forestry activities can still be undertaken (albeit with some restrictions) once the OHTL has been constructed. The total area of land lost will be based on where the OHTL pylons are located which is not available at this moment.	As shown in the table above, the majority of the PAPs will not suffer from significant impact due to the designated Aol. In addition, it is expected that grazing and forestry activities can still be undertaken (albeit with some restrictions) once the OHTL has been constructed. The total area of land lost will be based on where the OHTL pylons are located which is not available at this moment.	As shown in the table above, the majority of the PAPs will not suffer from significant impact due to the designated Aol as the percentage of land impacted by the OHTL is less than 1% for all PAPs and given that the analysis is based on a 100m Aol, the permanent impact will be limited to the location of OHTL pylons and impacts will be much less. In addition, it is expected that grazing and forestry activities can still be undertaken (albeit with some restrictions) once the OHTL has been constructed. The total area of land lost will be based on where the OHTL pylons are located which is not available at this moment	This section has been updated to elaborate on the potential impact to land along the OHTL.
6.2.3	Impacts on Structure	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	There are no living or accommodation structures within the 100m Aol hence no physical displacement is expected Cash compensation will be provided for the affected structures at full replacement cost	This update was undertaken following additional consultations with impacted PAPs along the 100m OHTL Aol.
6.2.6	Impacts on Forest Land	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	The impacts on forest land are expected to be minimal and based on the OHTL footprint, no trees were recorded within the 100m Aol. In addition, the EPC Contractor will be required to restore the habitat after the completion of the construction phase	This section has been updated to elaborate on the potential impact to forest land along the OHTL.
6.3	Summary of Physical Displacement & Economic Impact	Not available	Not available	A table has been added showing the impacts, type of impacts (temporary & permanent) and the number of PAPs who will be impacted under each impact.	Even though the number of PAPs remain the same as the RAP disclosed in May/July 2022, the updated RAP provides a summary of impacts and the number of PAPs.
7.4	Valuation Verification	The inventory and valuation process has been conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Gulistan Bohalash Kansalting) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition. The valuator has been involved in the inventory and valuation of all assets within the Project site and along the OHTL.	The inventory and valuation process has been conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Gulistan Bohalash Kansalting) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition. The valuator has been involved in the inventory and valuation of all assets within the Project site and along the OHTL.	The inventory and valuation process has been conducted by LLC Evaluation Consulting Centre (Gulistan Bohalash Kansalting) who are licensed by the Republic State Committee for Privatization and Development of Competition. The valuator has been involved in the inventory and valuation of all assets within the Project site and along the OHTL. The valuation calculations will be disclosed to the PAPs who will have the right to contest the valuation. In case any of the PAPs disagree with the valuation, this will trigger a validation of the inventory and another valuation if considered necessary. This would be undertaken at no cost to the PAPs.	All PAPs will have the right to contest valuation amounts through the established grievance mechanism.
7.6.2	OHTL	The finalisation of the OHTL compensation packages is still on-going and will be updated in this RAP and to the PAPs once completed.	The finalisation of the OHTL compensation packages is still on-going and will be updated in this RAP and to the PAPs once completed.	The compensation costs for fixed assets and workers along the OHTL are presented in the tables below as follows: • Table 7-5: Compensation for fixed assets. • Table 7-6: Compensation to workers.	The finalisation of the OHTL compensation packages necessitated this update.
7.8.2	OHTL	Consultation with the vulnerable household along the OHTL route as identified in Table 5-10 is ongoing and the support to be provided to this household	Consultation with the vulnerable household along the OHTL route as identified in Table 5-10 is ongoing and the support to be provided to this household	Support to vulnerable households is provided in table 7-9 of the updated RAP based on consultations undertaken with vulnerable households to identify their areas of need/support.	Table 7-9 have been added to the RAP to outline the support that will be provided to vulnerable households along the OHTL based on need basis.

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		will be updated in the RAP and to the PAPs once completed	will be updated in the RAP and to the PAPs once completed		
7.9	RAP Contingency Fund	ACWA Power will put aside UZS 300 million as a contingency sum to cater for additional future costs that may arise during the implementation of the RAP. It is noted that where the unanticipated impacts identified during the Project implementation exceed the amounts allocated to the contingency fund, compensation will still be provided at full replacement cost.	ACWA Power will put aside UZS 300 million as a contingency sum to cater for additional future costs that may arise during the implementation of the RAP. It is noted that where the unanticipated impacts identified during the Project implementation exceed the amounts allocated to the contingency fund, compensation will still be provided at full replacement cost.	ACWA Power will put aside UZS 300 million as a contingency sum to cater for additional future costs that may arise during the implementation of the RAP within the wind farm and UZS 50 million for the OHTL (even if NEGU will take over the operation of the OHTL in order to ensure the lenders requirements are met). It is noted that where the unanticipated impacts identified during the Project implementation exceed the amounts allocated to the contingency fund, compensation will still be provided at full replacement cost.	A contingency fund for the OHTL has been set up to ensure anticipated impacts are addressed in accordance with the lenders' requirements.
7.13	Table 7-13: Summary of Total Costs Associated with RAP	Compensation for structures along the OHTL: TBD Compensation for grazing land & forest fund: TBD	Compensation for structures along the OHTL: TBD Compensation for grazing land & forest fund: TBD	Compensation for structures along the OHTL: 19,961,470 Vulnerable households: 9,864,000 Contingency Fund: 50,000,000	Cost for the compensation for trees, crops, structures along the OHTL and businesses have been included.
7.15	Payment of Compensation Packages	ACWA Power RAP implementation team will be responsible for contacting all the PAPs on the compensation payment requirements such as submission of legal identification details, bank accounts etc.	ACWA Power RAP implementation team will be responsible for contacting all the PAPs on the compensation payment requirements such as submission of legal identification details, bank accounts etc.	ACWA Power RAP implementation team will be responsible for contacting all the PAPs on the compensation payment requirements such as submission of legal identification details, bank accounts etc. Upon completion of the disbursement of compensation packages, the RAP implementation team will prepare a RAP Compliance Report and submit it to the lenders for review prior to the commencing of works in the sections/components with involuntary resettlement impacts.	This section has been updated to include the need for the RAP implementation team to prepare RAP Compliance report prior to commencement of works in IR areas at the WF & along the OHTL. This report will be submitted to the lenders.
8.3	RAP Disclosure Meeting	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	The RAP disclosure meetings were held as part of the wider ESIA public disclosure meetings held from 26th June to 5th July 2022 following approval from the Bukhara Regional Municipality. The meetings included presentation of the Project and distribution of brochures which summarised key project impacts, where to find the project materials and details of the grievance mechanism). The summary of the outcome of the disclosure meetings with the PAPs at the Dzhankeldy WF and along the OHTL are provided in the RAP	Outcome of the RAP Disclosure meetings with the PAPs have now been included in the report.
	RAP Implementation Compliance Report	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	11.1 RAP Implementation Compliance Report A RAP Implementation Compliance Report will be prepared and provided to the lenders prior to the handing over the site and commencement of works in areas impacted by involuntary resettlement (economic & physical displacement) for the Wind Farm and along the OHTL.	To be provided to lenders before the commencement of works in areas impacted by involuntary resettlement and ensure compliance with the RAP requirements.
9.3	Institutional Responsibility - ACWA Power	This section did not include any obligations for ACWA Power to monitor impacts along the OHTL during the operational phase which will be undertaken by NEGU.	This section did not include any obligations for ACWA Power to monitor impacts along the OHTL during the operational phase which will be undertaken by NEGU.	Since NEGU will be in charge of the OHTL operational phase, ACWA Power will be required to close any gaps between the national requirements (which NEGU will adhere to) and lenders requirements and ensure that the OHTL contingency fund is in place.	This update was necessitated in order to ensure that the livelihoods of PAPs along the OHTL operational phase (which will be under NEGU) will not be negatively attached.

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11.2	Internal Monitoring	N/A	The monitoring period for the implementation of the RAP will be for 2 years. During this period ACWA Power/Project Company will submit quarterly monitoring reports to the lenders. Any additional monitoring will be determined by the lenders based on the outcome of the close-out audit at the end of year 2.	The monitoring period for the implementation of the RAP will be undertaken during the entire construction phase of the Project. The monitoring will also include unanticipated physical & economic displacement impacts during the construction phase including grievances arising and corrective actions taken. During this period ACWA Power/Project Company will submit quarterly monitoring reports to the lenders. Any additional monitoring will be determined by the lenders based on the outcome of the close-out audit at the end of the construction phase. The monitoring reports will be disclosed on the respective lenders' websites.	The update provides more robust internal monitoring requirements and a provision for the monitoring reports to be disclosed on the lenders websites.

2.4 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

The table below outline the material changes within the SEP report

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
5.4	Final ESIA Public Disclosure	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	The ESIA disclosure meetings were held from 26th June to 5th July 2022 following approval from the Bukhara Regional Municipality (sample of the notification letter sent to the Municipality and PAPs. The meetings included presentation of the Project and distribution of brochures which summarised key project impacts, where to find the project materials and details of the grievance mechanism The summary of the outcome of the disclosure meetings with the PAPs at the Dzhankeldy WF and along the OHTL are provided in the SEP	Following disclosure of the ESIA package online (lenders website and ACWA Power's website), public disclosure meetings were held with local communities, PAPs, NGOs, etc. and the outcome of the meeting have been summarised in this section of the SEP.
5.4.1	Wind Farm	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	UPDATED TEXT – SEPTEMBER 2022 The ESAP required additional consultation to be undertaken regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage, workforce influx and access road at the Wind Farm area. Based on this, community members from Dzhankeldy village and Kalaata village were asked about the tangible cultural heritage, worker influx and access road during the public disclosure of the ESIA.	Based on the additional consultations undertaken, no concerns were raised by the community members. In addition, they were informed that they will still have access to the GRM during the life of the Project.
5.4.2	OHTL	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	UPDATED TEXT – SEPTEMBER 2022 The ESAP required additional consultation to be undertaken regarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage, workforce influx and access road along the OHTL. During the public disclosure of the ESIA, representatives of Municipalities along the OHTL (Peshku, Gijduvan & Konimekh) were consulted outcomes of which are within the SEP.	No concerns were raised regarding the impacts of the project.

SECTION	HEADING	ORIGINAL TEXT (MARCH 2022 - ADB SUBMISSION)	ORIGINAL TEXT (MAY & JULY 2022 – EBRD AND MIGA SUBMISSION)	UPDATED TEXT (AUGUST 2022 – ALL LENDERS)	JUSTIFICATION FOR MATERIAL CHANGE
6.2.1	Update on Disclosure of ESIA document	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Website links to the disclosed ESIA documents on EBRD, ADB, MIGA and ACWA Power's website has been provided	This section has been updated to include the link to the ESIA package documents disclosed on EBRD, ADB, MIGA and ACWA Power's website
7.8	Process Flow and Timeline	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	Not Applicable. See next cell for new text added to this section	In addition, where a solution has been provided to a grievance/complaint and the grievant is not satisfied with the proposed solution, the grievant can take the dispute resolution mechanism outside of the company/Project grievance mechanism. An example of such external grievance mechanism will be the people's "Reception Office" established in accordance with the 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). The people's 'Reception Office' is tasked with ensuring the functioning of an effective system of appeals aimed at the full protection of citizens' rights, freedoms and legitimate interests. Any applications are considered within 15 days from date of receipt and any additional consideration is completed within 1 month.	This section has been updated to include the type of external grievance mechanism that can be accessed in accordance with Uzbek law.

3 CONCLUSIONS

The review and assessment of the material changes on the EISA package documents shows that there is no increase in the risks/impacts from the Project and the OHTL.

Several of the risks/impacts identified in the documents disclosed in March, May and July 2022 have been reduced through the implementation of additional and more robust mitigation measures to be implemented by the Project parties throughout the life of the project. Key measures include the removal of 10WTGs and access roads from the Southern Even Fingered Gecko habitat, upfront SDOD for all WTGs within 1km of known raptor nest locations (6 WTGs) and adoption of global practice of managing operational phase bird and bat collision impacts using adaptive management (in accordance with the Collision Risk Management Plan prepared for the project).

In addition, some of the risks/impacts were assessed in more details following the finalisation of the project Balance of Plant (BoP) i.e., location of accommodation facilities, laydown areas and batching plant etc. The updated ESIA (August 2022) provides the mitigation and management measures for the corresponding impacts.