



REPORT

Bajgora Wind Project

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Non-Technical Summary

Submitted to:

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

amsl	above mean sea level
CH	Critical Habitat
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
DP	Disclosure Package
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMMP	Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan
EU	European Union
EUNIS	European Nature Information System
FiT	Feed-in Tariff
H&S	Health and Safety
IFI	International Financial Institution
LALRF	Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Framework
LSA	Local Study Area
NREAP	National Renewable Energy Action Plan
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OHL	Overhead Transmission Line
PBF	Priority Biodiversity Feature
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
RSA	Regional Study Area
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
WF	Wind Farm
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

SOWI Kosovo L.L.C (SOWI), a full-service provider whose expertise lies in the design, construction, financing and operating renewable energy facilities, is the Proponent of the Bajgora Wind Project (the “Project”) that consists of the development of three adjacent wind farms, with a total capacity of 105 MW, in a mountainous area near Mitrovica, northern Kosovo. Electricity will be exported through an overhead power line to Vushtri, to be developed by SOWI and then transferred to KOSTT, the state-owned transmission company.

According to Kosovo Legislation, developers need to develop an Environmental Impact Assessment (“EIA”) report for projects that might have a significant impact on the environment. Therefore, three separate EIA reports for the three components of the wind farm have been prepared in line with the regulatory zonal plan of the municipality of Mitrovica. They were approved by the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning of Kosovo following public discussion held during January 2018, while an EIA for the overhead transmission line is currently being approved.

SOWI has approached the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (“EBRD”) and other lenders in order to provide finance for the Project. According to its Environmental and Social Policy (2014), EBRD has classified the Project as “Category A”, as it could result in potentially significant adverse future environmental and/or social impacts. Category A projects are required to undergo a formal and participatory Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (“ESIA”) process.

In order to meet this requirement a set of documents, the so-called “ESIA Disclosure Package”, has been developed and is being disclosed to the Project’s stakeholders and the public. It consists of the following:

- ESIA report, based on the three already existing permitting EIAs, as well as supplementary surveys and studies;
- Environmental and Social Action Plan (“ESAP”), which includes a series of actions required to achieve compliance of the Project with EBRD’s environmental and social requirements and those of other lenders;
- Non-Technical Summary (“NTS”), a summary of the ESIA report;
- The Environmental and Social Management Plans (“ESMPs”), a programme of actions to address the identified Project’s environmental and social risks and impacts;
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (“SEP”), a description of how the stakeholders will be involved throughout the project, including the timing and methods of engagement, the information to be disclosed, the disclosure language(s), and the type of information asked to the stakeholders;
- Land Acquisition and Livelihood Restoration Framework (“LALRF”), which includes a series of commitments, procedures and actions being undertaken in order to compensate the people, households, and communities impacted by the land acquisition process necessary for the Project.

The ESIA Disclosure Package includes various appendices and specialist studies which inform the ESIA report.

The purpose of the present document, which represents the Non-Technical Summary, is providing information about the Project itself, the expected potential impacts on the environmental and the socio-economic settings, and the mitigation measures which will be taken to avoid or reduce these impacts.

2.0 WHERE WILL THE PROJECT BE DEVELOPED?

The Wind Farm ("WF") will be installed in an area known as Bajgorë; the nearest settlements to the planned wind farm are the villages of Bajgorë to the South, Zhitë to the North-East, Kacandoll to the East and Zaberrxhe to the west.

The location of the WF is on remote and uninhabited area, at an altitude between 1500 and 1800 m above mean sea level (amsl). The land cover on the wind farm area is dominated by highland forests and mountain pastures stretching over rocky terrains.

The power line (or Overhead Line hereafter referred to as the "OHL") originates at the wind farm substation situated in Bajgorë and is connected to the National distribution grid through the Substation of Vushtrri. The OHL is 19,5 km long and is located at an altitude between 528 and 1600 m amsl. It crosses the villages of Bajgorë, Gumnishtë, Rashan, Tërstenë, Pasomë, Sllatinë, Banjskë, Dobrollukë and Vushtrri. The route chosen for the OHL is mostly in mountainous and hilly areas, passing through forest and pasture areas and through agricultural areas near Vushtrri.

The map below shows the location of the Project WF in Kosovo (Figure 1).



Figure 1: Location of the Project in Kosovo

The Project stretches through an area of approximately 80 km², which includes:

- The wind farm infrastructure, including wind turbines, turbine foundations and platforms, the substation, permanent crane pads and the access roads;
- The right of way of the power line, including the pylons and the access roads;
- The safety area including a buffer of 1 km around the wind turbines where no houses should be built.

3.0 WHAT DOES THE PROJECT CONSIST OF?

The Project consists of a Wind Farm, a Transformer Substation and an Overhead Line and includes the following main elements:

- 27 wind turbines (tower, foundations, platforms/crane pads);
- access roads;
- underground electric cables; and
- deposit (disposal of soil and rock) areas.

In addition, the following temporary Project components will be built during construction:

- storage areas;
- camp;
- quarries.

Key Project characteristics are summarized in the following table.

Table 1: Key Project characteristics

Information	Explanation/Description
Number of turbines	27
Hub height and rotor diameter of each turbine	110 m and 137 m
Turbine type	General Electric 3.8-137
Turbine capacity	3.83 MW
Total installed capacity of the Wind Power Plant	103.41 MW
Annual net electricity generation	Approx. 320 GWh/year
Overhead line name	LP 110 kV NS Vushtrria 1- NS PEE Selac
Overhead line type	110kV single-circuit transmission line
Overhead line length	Approximately 19.5 km
Number of pylons of the Overhead line	92
Overhead line connection	110kV Substation Vushtrri (point of connection to the public grid operator "KOSTT")

3.1.1 Wind Farm

The Wind Farm consists of 27 wind turbines generators ("WTG") located in three areas named Selac I (WTG I-9), Selac II (WTGII 10 -18) and Selac III (WTGIII 19 -27). The layout of the wind turbines, shown in Figure 2, is the result of a wind sector management and turbulence study and environmental conditions.

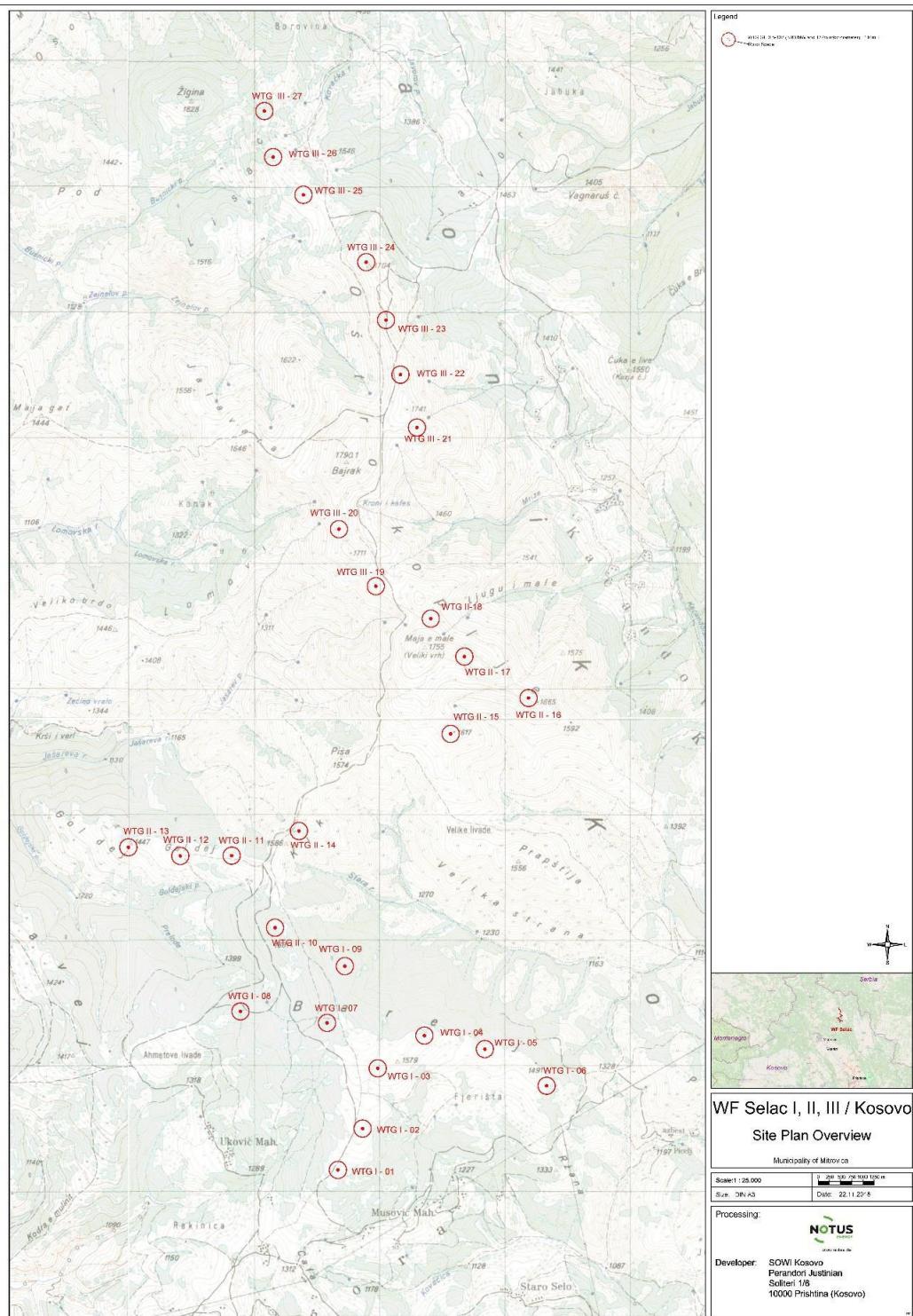


Figure 2: Wind turbines layout

Construction of foundations and assembling the wind turbines will take about 70 weeks/18 months and connecting them to the grid will take about 2 weeks.

3.1.2 Transformer Substation

To ensure the transformation of the electricity produced by the wind turbines, an internal transformer substation 110/33 kV will be built according the scheme shown in Figure 3.

The substation will be located in the southern part of the Project site, between the turbine WTG I-02 and turbine WTG I - 03, with a total area of 1260 m².

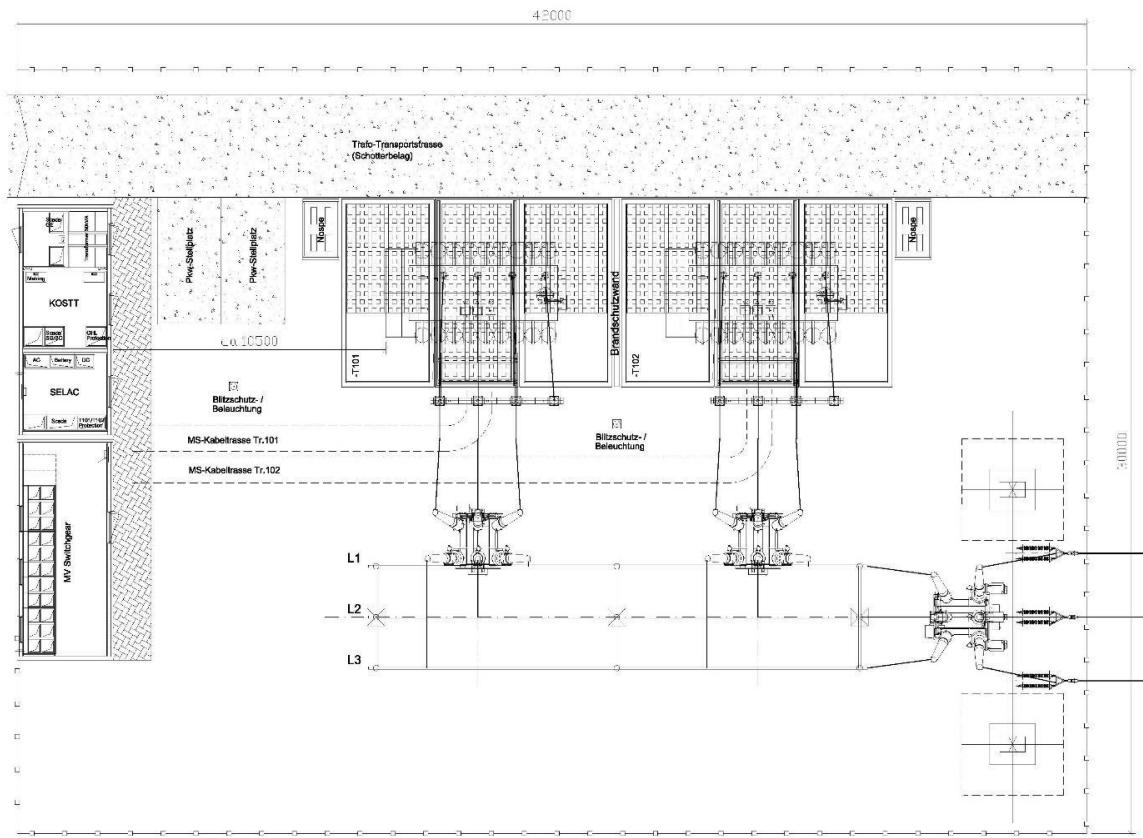


Figure 3: Wind Farm Substation

The installation and the connection to the electricity network will take about 14 months.

3.1.3 Overhead Line (OHL)

The new power line will connect the wind farm substation situated in Bajgorë with an existing substation in Vushtrri and will become part of the National distribution grid operated by KOSTT, as shown in Figure 4.

The OHL will consist of 92 pylons: 36 bearings and 56 angular type. The line passes through the existing Vushtrri-Mitrovica road (Pylon 11 – Pylon 12), some existing lines (low voltage lines) and a 10kV transmission line. The section from Pylon 1 to Pylon 16 is on a flat area. From Pylon 16 to Pylon 37 it is hilly, with small valleys and steep flanks. From Pylon 37 to Pylon 92, it is very hilly, with large and sloping valleys.

For easier construction and maintenance during operation, the OHL is to be located near several existing roads: from the Vushtrri substation the OHL pass next to the Vushtrri-Mitrovica road, through an empty corridor, near the village Sllatinë, on the western side of the Banjske villages, Pasome and Tëren, continues on the eastern side of the village of Gumnishtë, the OHL passes near the village of Bajgora and then goes to the wind farm substation.

The duration of the activities for the installation of the OHL and the substation is estimated at 14 months, from February 2020 to April 2021.

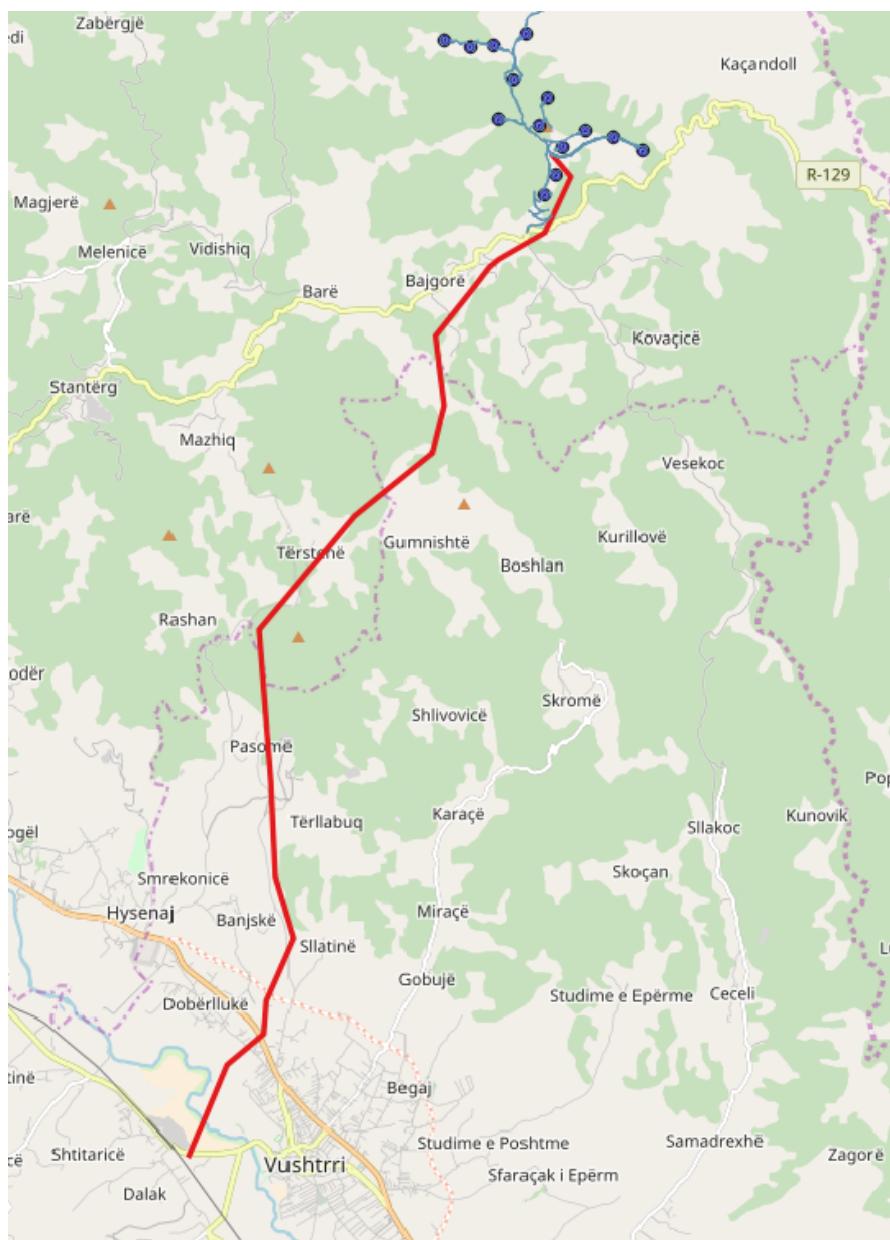


Figure 4: Route of the transmission line

4.0 WHY IS THE BAJGORA WIND PROJECT NEEDED?

Kosovo has around 1.8 million inhabitants. Its electricity generation is almost entirely dependent on two ageing lignite plants, Kosova A (5 units with 800 MW installed) and Kosova B (two units with 678 MW installed), whose current real capacity is around 915 MW. These plants are causing serious air pollution in Pristina, and Kosova A was supposed to close at the end of 2017, according to a commitment with the EU.

Kosovo has a renewable energy target of 25% share in the final gross consumption of energy by 2020 according to the Energy Community Treaty. It also has a domestically set target of 29.47% renewables by 2020. In 2015, it achieved 18.5% renewables, according to the Energy Community.

The Ministry of Economic Development prepared in 2013 the National Renewable Energy Action Plan (NREAP), covering the period 2011-2020 as a requirement for Kosovo to join the European Union. As such, it follows the same approach and methodologies used by EU Member States and other candidate countries in the region.

The Project with its capacity of 105 MW will cover 2/3 of the target set by the revised NREAP for wind power, and as such is potentially a key in the achievement of the objectives of the plan.

5.0 HOW WILL THE PROJECT BE DEVELOPED?

The Project will be developed in about 1.5 years considering **two main work areas**: one for the **Wind Farm area** and one for **Overhead Line**.

Installation and commissioning will include the following steps, which can occur simultaneously in different areas:

- Site preparation of the Wind Farm;
- Mobilization of personnel and equipment for the Wind Farm;
- Adaptation and improvement of access roads (including land levelling and excavations for roads, creation of storage and deposit areas)
- Mobilization of personnel and equipment for the power line;
- Land levelling and excavations for the power line;
- Adaptation of access roads for the power line;
- Installation of the power line pylons;
- Power line cabling;
- Construction substation WF Selac I (including testing and commissioning);
- Upgrade of substation Vushtrri (including testing and commissioning);
- Energization;
- Underground cabling for Wind Farm;
- Construction of the wind turbines foundations;
- Transportation of wind turbines to site;
- On site assembly of wind turbines;
- Installation of wind turbine towers;
- Testing and commissioning of wind turbines;
- Acceptance of wind turbines;
- Reinstatement of construction areas.

The pictures below show some of the main phases of the Project construction.



Figure 5: 110 kV pylon assembly



Figure 6: Power line cabling



Figure 7: Wind turbine foundation construction



Figure 8: Blade transport on highway



Figure 9: Blade transport on mountain road

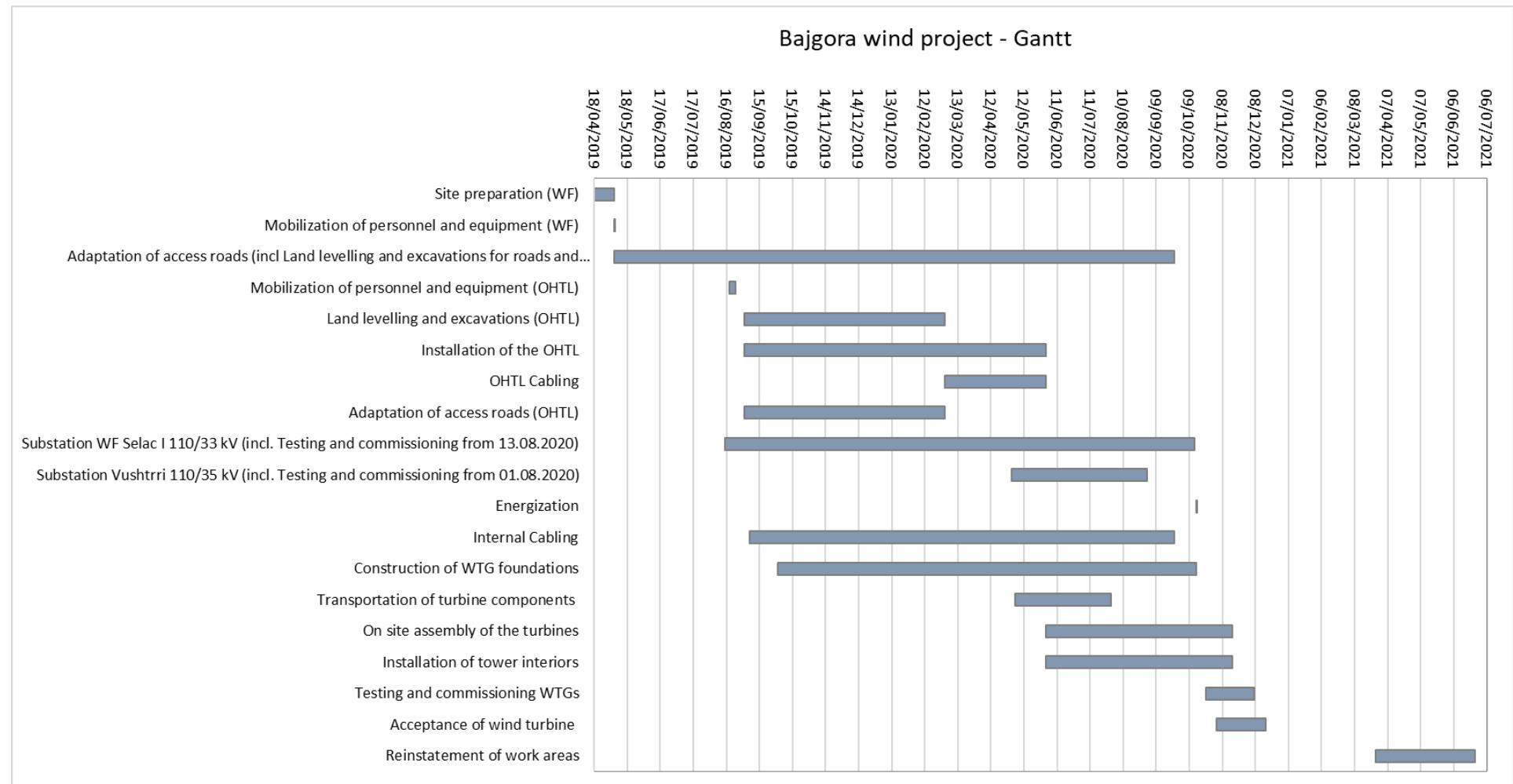


Figure 10: Wind tower assembly



Figure 11: Example of hydroseeding used for reinstatement activities

The construction activities listed above are shown in Figure 12, together with their duration. Construction activities are expected either to slow down or to stop completely between November and March, due to weather conditions and the presence of snow. Activities will only be performed during daytime (no works are expected during night-time).

**Figure 12: Project Work Schedule**

6.0 FOR HOW LONG WILL THE WIND FARM OPERATE?

The Wind Farm will be operated for at least 25 years.

Scheduled maintenance activities will include inspections, changes of lubricant oils and other consumables, and the maintenance of the access roads and of other working areas. It is foreseen that regular maintenance will require approximately 40 h/year. The upkeep of the green areas will be carried out by minimizing the use of herbicides and by favouring the use of manual removal or mechanized mowing.

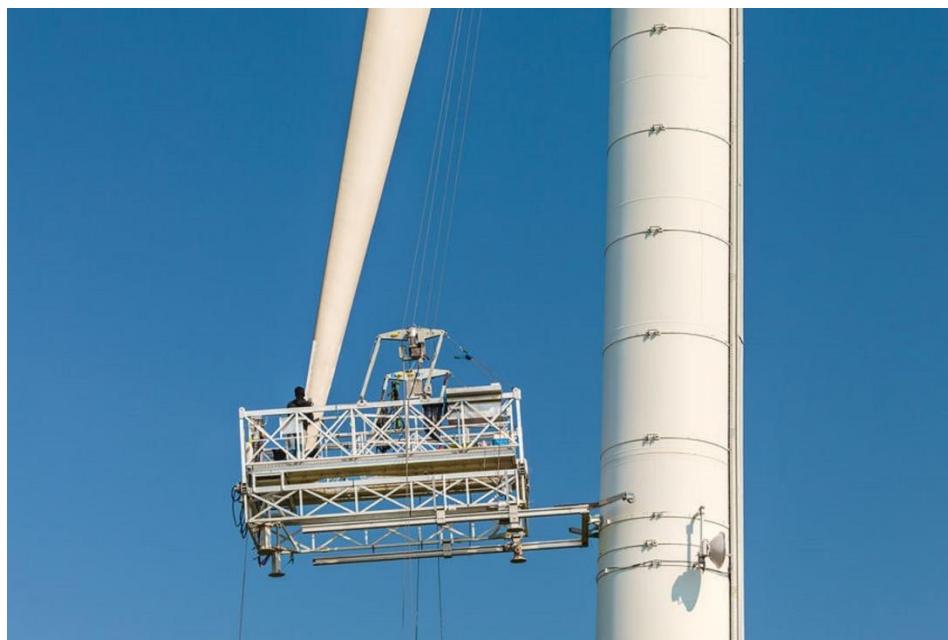


Figure 13: Maintenance of turbine blades

Decommissioning of the Wind Farm will follow local legislation and international guidelines based on environmental and social best practices. The turbines and other above-ground components will be dismantled and removed, while the foundations will be removed from the ground, as much as technically feasible, and all areas will be restored as close as possible to their original conditions.

7.0 HOW MANY PEOPLE WILL BE EMPLOYED IN THE PROJECT?

The workforce employed during construction and operation is summarized in the Table 2.

Table 2: Workforce employed during construction and operation

Activity	Workers	Origin
Roads construction	40 workers	Kosovo
Foundations construction	20 workers	International workers
Internal cable route	3 teams with 5 members = 15	Kosovo
Wind Farm operation team	1 Manager of the Wind Farm 2/3 Operators 2/3 Maintenance technicians	Kosovo
Substation	2 teams with 7 members = 14	Kosovo International workers from the

Activity	Workers	Origin
	approx. 5 technicians and engineers	responsible Substation Subcontractor
Overhead Line	3 teams with 30 members each	Kosovo
Engineering and office staff	7 members	Kosovo
Security	Max 10 workers	Kosovo

The Project, to the extent possible, will supply its workforce from local communities (i.e. communities within the municipalities of Mitrovice and Vushtrri, where the Project is located) since multiple tasks such as cable laying, security, cleaning, etc. would allow employment of local workforce. Contractors will be contractually required to maximise use of local workforce in the Project limiting international workers to the extent possible.

Project works are planned to be conducted in one shift that will consist of nine hours. Additional shifts could be planned due to technical requirements (e.g. achieving suitable wind speeds needed for turbine erection) during the construction stage. Local workforce will be sourced in the surrounding areas to the extent the skills and qualifications needed are available, and otherwise in other regions of Kosovo.

8.0 HOW ARE PROJECT IMPACTS ASSESSED?

The potential impacts generated by the Project have been assessed using a methodology designed to be transparent and to meet both the National and International standards and requirements. This methodology is based on the following premise:

Projects can generate both negative and positive impacts, whose magnitude can be evaluated considering the characteristics of the project activities and of the environmental and social context.

The methodology considers three main phases corresponding to the answers to the following questions:

- **Phase 1: what are the interferences produced by the Project on the environment and society?**

The first step consists in the analysis of the Project design in order to split the intervention in main activities that can interfere with the context, generating environmental or social effects (**Project Actions**). Any interferences able to influence the state or quality of an environmental or social component are called **Impact Factors**.

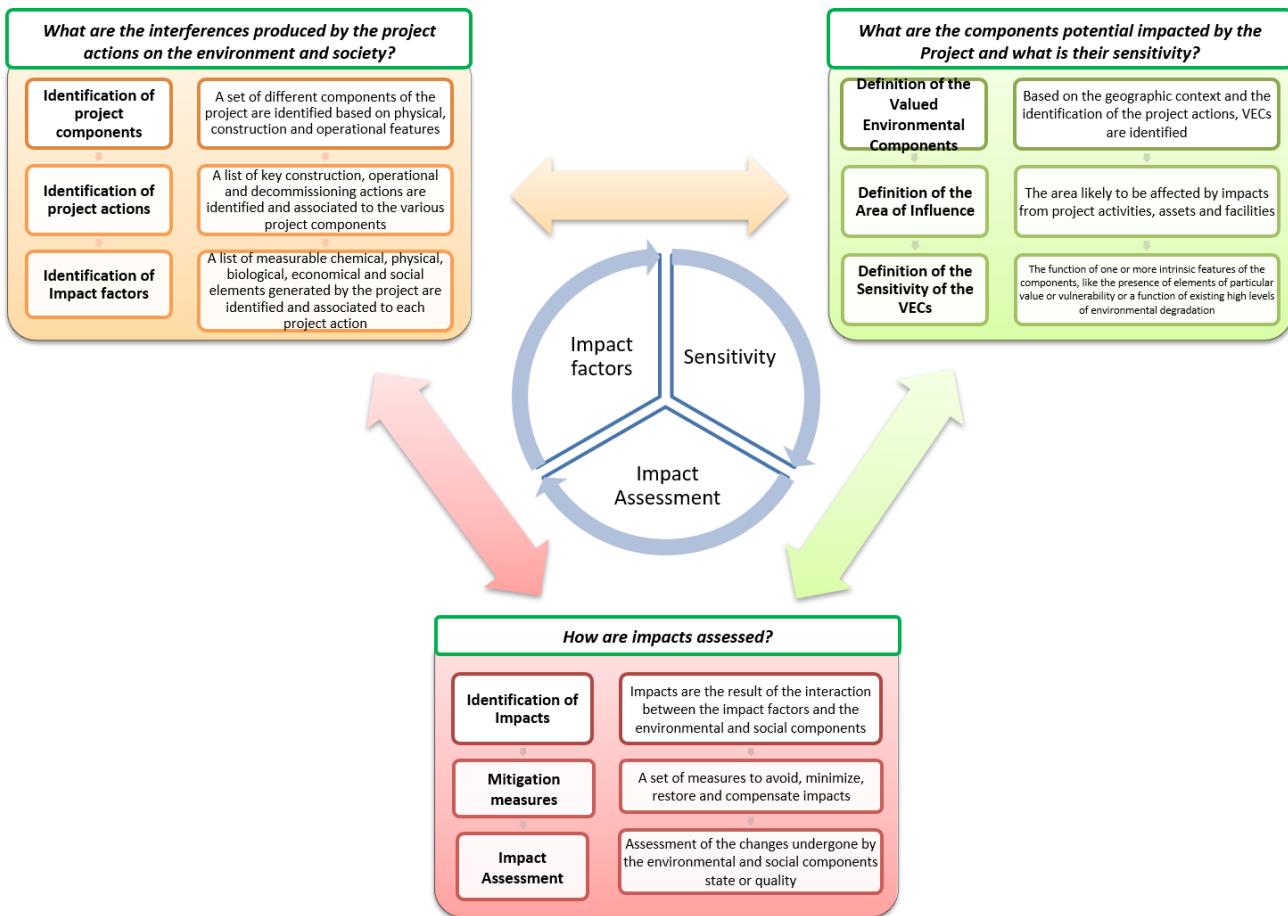
- **Phase 2: what are the components potentially impacted by the Project and what is their sensitivity?**

The second step consists in the identification of the **environmental and social components** potentially subject to interferences generated by the Project and in the description of their current conditions (Baseline). The sum of the conditions characterizing the current quality and/or the dynamics of a specific environmental and social component and/or of its resources represents the **Sensitivity of the component**.

- **Phase 3: how are impacts assessed?**

The third step consists in the identification of the changes suffered by the environmental and/or social quality status due to effects of the impact factors (impacts). The assessment includes the definition of actions adopted to mitigate negative impacts or to maximize the effects of positive impacts on the environmental and social components.

The three phases are illustrated in the figure below.



9.0 WHAT ARE THE EXPECTED IMPACTS AND WHICH COMPONENTS WILL BE AFFECTED?

In order to identify the potential impacts generated by the Project, the methodology was applied following the main phases above mentioned.

Phase 1: identification of Project Actions and Impact Factors

Project Actions are activities directly or indirectly related to the Project which can interfere with the environment generating environmental or social effects, defined in the context of this methodology as **Impact Factors**. The actions derive from the analysis and breakdown of the intervention foreseen to complete the Project taking into account the whole project's lifecycle (construction, operation and decommissioning).

The Project Actions identified for the construction, operation and decommissioning phases of the Project are listed in Table 3.

Table 3: Project Actions

Construction Phase
Land acquisition
Mobilization of vehicles, workers and equipment, transport of materials and waste

Construction Phase
Vegetation clearance
Surface levelling and grading
Blasting
Temporary stockpiling of material
Construction of deposit areas
Construction of the wind turbine foundations
Construction of the wind turbines
Construction of pylon foundations for the Overhead Line
Construction of the pylons of the Overhead Line
Construction of the deposit areas
Waste management
Environmental reinstatement of the construction areas
Operational Phase
Operation and maintenance of the Wind Farm
Operation and maintenance of the OHL
Presence of Deposit Areas
Decommissioning Phase
Mobilization of vehicles, personnel and equipment, transport of dismantled material
Demolition/dismantling activities
Disposal of waste deriving from dismantling/demolition
Environmental restoration of the project areas and construction site

Project Actions can determine **Impact Factors** on the components, intended as potential interferences that can influence, both positively or negatively, directly or indirectly, the environmental and/or the social settings.

The Impacts Factors identified for the Project are listed in Table 4.

Table 4: Potential Impact Factors

Impact factors	
Emission of greenhouse gases	Presence of new buildings/infrastructures
Changing in climatic patterns	Demand for waste disposal services
GHG emissions avoidance	Demand for freshwater

Impact factors	
Emission of dust and particulate matter	Change in land use and ownership
Emission of gaseous pollutants	Demand for workforce
Emission of noise and vibrations	Demand for goods, materials and services
Change in the local morphology	Production of energy
Removal/degradation of soil and vegetation	Generation of electromagnetic fields
Change in the local hydrology	Increase of traffic
Landscape features alteration	Interruption/limitation of infrastructures/services
Introduction of alien species	Influx of workers
Vegetation and topsoil restoration	Damage and destruction of cultural resources
Emission of light	

Phase 2: Identification of Environmental and Social Components Potentially Subject to Impact and Assignment of the Sensitivity Level

The correlation between Project Actions and Impact Factors allows to identify the **Environmental and Social Components** potentially affected by the project.

The environmental and social components potentially affected by the Project are listed in Table 5

Table 5: Environmental and Social Components

Physical Components	Biological components	Social components
Geomorphology and topography	Habitats of the Wind Farm	Economy, employment and livelihood
Geology and seismicity	Habitats of the Overhead Line	Education
Soil and land use	Flora	Land use and ownership
Hydrology and surface water	Fauna	Community health, safety and security
Climate	Habitat	Transportation and traffic
Air quality		Housing and Infrastructures
Noise and vibration		Ecosystem services
		Cultural Heritage and Archaeology
		Landscape and visual quality

Each component has a **different sensitivity to the impact factors** generated by the Project. The sensitivity of an environmental component is typically evaluated on the basis of the presence/absence of some features which define its quality and its susceptibility to environmental changes. As examples, for the biodiversity the sensitivity is related to the presence of protected species or habitats; for social components it is related to the presence of vulnerable elements of the community like poor, elderly, members of ethnic or religious minorities, etc.

The **sensitivity** of each component is defined using component-specific metrics during the baseline activities.

The current characteristics of the physical, biological and environmental components that are likely to be impacted by project activities have been assessed during the Baseline. Information has been collected both from literature (desktop) and from field activities with campaigns of surveys and measurements.

Surveys on biodiversity (bats and birds) are currently on going and will be completed during October 2019.

The current conditions of each component are allocated sensitivity values, varying from Low to High.

Phase 3: Impact Assessment

The impact factors identified during the analysis of the project and through the definition of the project phases and project actions are assessed for their relevance, using a scoring system. The parameters considered to assess the impact factor score are the following:

- **Duration** of the impact factor. It may vary from short (one month) to long (five years)
- **Frequency** with which the impact factor manifests itself. It may vary from concentrated to continuous
- **Geographic extent** within which the impact factor can exert its effects. It may vary from project site to transboundary
- **Intensity** that is a measure of the physical, economic or social extent of the impact factor. It may vary from negligible to very high
- **Reversibility** is the property of an impact to reduce its intensity over time and to eventually disappear entirely.

Based on the scoring system and considering the **sensitivity**, the **Impact value** is calculated and can assume five levels from Negligible to Very High.

The next step consists in assessing the **mitigation measures effectiveness** to reduce or eliminate the negative impact (or to maximize the positive one), using expert judgement and the outcomes from previous applications of similar mitigation measures to similar projects.

The application of mitigation measures provides the **residual impact** that the project is expected to generate on the different components during the construction and operation phases.

The impacts assessment has been performed based on the methodology described above.

The Table 6 presents the value of the expected residual impacts generated on the different components during the construction and operation phase of the Project. Because of the different characteristics of the two project elements (Wind Farm and Overhead Line), for most components the assessment has been performed separately and two impact values are obtained. Values of impacts go from negligible to high; cells coloured in green indicate a positive impact, cells coloured in red indicate a negative impact.

Table 6: Summary of project residual impacts

Component	Project element	Construction phase	Operation phase
Physical components			
Geomorphology and topography	Wind Farm	Medium	-
	Overhead Line	Low	-
Geology and seismicity	Wind Farm	Low	Low
	Overhead Line	Low	Low
Soils and land use	Wind Farm	Medium	-
	Overhead Line	Low	-
Hydrology and surface water	Wind Farm	Low	Low
	Overhead Line	Negligible	Negligible
Climate and climate risks	Wind Farm	Negligible	Low
	Overhead Line	Negligible	Low
Air quality	Wind Farm	Low	Negligible
	Overhead Line	Negligible	Negligible
Noise and vibration	Wind Farm	Negligible	Low
	Overhead Line	Negligible	Negligible
Biodiversity components			
Biodiversity	Wind Farm	Low	General biodiversity = Low Birds and Bats = Negligible
	Overhead Line	Negligible	Negligible
Key Biodiversity Features	WF	Low	Low
	Overhead Line	Negligible	Negligible
Socio-economic components			
Economy, employment and livelihood	Wind Farm	Medium	Medium
	Overhead Line		
Education	Wind Farm	Negligible	-

Component	Project element	Construction phase	Operation phase
	Overhead Line		-
Land use and ownership	Wind Farm	Low	Negligible
	Overhead Line	Low	Negligible
Community health, safety and security	Wind Farm	Negligible	Low
	Overhead Line		
Transportation and traffic	Wind Farm	Negligible	-
	Overhead Line		-
Housing and infrastructures	Wind Farm	Low	Low
	Overhead Line		
Ecosystem services	Wind Farm	Medium	Medium
	Overhead Line		
Cultural heritage and archaeology	Wind Farm	Negligible	-
	Overhead Line		
Landscape and visual quality	Wind Farm	-	Medium-high
	Overhead Line	-	

As indicated in the table above, during the construction phase negative residual impacts will be more significant on the geomorphology and topography component, due to the need to earthworks for the construction of access roads and of WTG foundations. In addition negative residual impacts will occur on the ecosystem services component, mainly due to Project effects on forests, which represent for local communities an important source of wood for heating and cooking. For other components residual impacts have been assessed to be low or negligible. Impacts on biodiversity during construction will be low or negligible, as the impacted areas are mainly occupied by degraded natural habitats and the duration of the construction works is relatively short. Specific mitigation measures have been designed to ensure the conservation of some flora species through translocation and on-site protection. During the construction phase positive impacts will occur on the economy, employment and livelihood component, thanks to employment opportunities in a context that suffers from high levels of unemployment.

During the operation phase, negative residual impacts will occur on the landscape and visual quality component, due to the introduction in the landscape of WTGs and OHL pylons, which are anthropic elements which can be only be partially mitigated. Impacts of wind farms on biodiversity during operation are mainly directed to birds and bats, due to the risk of collision. Birds and bats' studies conducted to date are showing a negligible impact due to the absence of a significant birds' migration and to a low density of bats. Mitigation measures to reduce impact risks have been designed and monitoring during the first years of operation will be conducted to determine the need of further measures, including programmed shut-down and/or increase of

the cut-in wind speed. Birds diverters will be installed in the Overhead line at the crossing of the Sitnica river, which is a minor migration corridor for aquatic birds' species. During the operation phase positive impacts will occur on the economy, employment and livelihood component, thanks to employment opportunities and to the production of energy from renewable sources, which will overall strengthen and improve the power sector of Kosovo.

10.0 HOW WILL THE EXPECTED IMPACTS BE MANAGED?

An Environmental and Social Management System ("ESMS") has been developed in order to implement all the identified mitigation measures and manage the environmental and social performance of the Project.

The ESMS shall adopt the mitigation measures to address adverse environmental or social impacts and issues to workers, affected communities, and the environment from project activities. The measures shall be aimed at avoiding the generation of environmental or social impacts from the outset of development activities, and where this is not possible, implementing additional measures that would minimise, mitigate and, as a last resort, offset and/or compensate any potential residual adverse impacts.

The system includes a series of Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) addressing specific environmental and social issues.

Each Plan includes policies, description of roles and organization, procedures, work instructions, management and monitoring plans, records and evidences reporting and management review that will be implemented during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

11.0 HOW WILL THE PROJECT AFFECT LANDOWNERS AND LANDUSERS?

The Project construction and operation does not entail the physical displacement of people and houses. However, the project will require land as follows:

- **Land Acquisition:** land required by the Project for installing of permanent facilities.
- **Servitude (Easement):** a right by which a piece of land, owned by one person is subject to a specified use or enjoyment by another. The servitude may imply the restriction to use the land, such as building, planting trees, right of way for internal cabling system and maintenance etc.
- **Rent:** land required by the Project during construction activities will be temporary rented and returned to owners at the end of construction activities.

Due to these land requirements, a Land Acquisition and Livelihood Resettlement Framework has been developed in compliance with Kosovo's national legislation and international standards. This Framework will be developed into a detailed plan

The Plan contains a series of commitments, procedures, and actions being undertaken to compensate the people, households and communities impacted by the land acquisition process. In particular an analysis of the national legislation and EBRD requirements has been performed to identify possible gaps; specific measures have then been identified and proposed to fill these gaps and to ensure that land acquisition is performed in line with EBRD requirements.

Land required for the Wind Farm will be acquired through voluntary negotiation between the Project and land owners. Land required for the OHL pylons and the OHL servitude will be acquired through a process of expropriation in liaison with the relevant authorities.

12.0 WHO ARE THE STAKEHOLDERS OF THE PROJECT AND HOW ARE THEY INVOLVED?

All parties potentially affected by, or interest in, the Project are Project stakeholders.

Various stakeholder groups exist within the Project area, as well as legislative, policy or influencing stakeholders who play a role in the Project process. Ministries are included as separate entities, as their institutional roles vary significantly. The stakeholders in the preliminary database have been collated, in alphabetical order, as follows:

- Agency of Environmental and Protection of Kosovo
- Civil Society
- Electricity Transmission, System and Market Operator of the Republic of Kosovo (KOSTT)
- Energy Regulatory Office (ZRRE)
- International NGOs
- Media
- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- Ministry of Economic Development
- Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Infrastructure
- Municipalities
- National government
- NGOs
- Project affected stakeholders
- Scientific Community
- Shareholders
- Villages and communities
- Vulnerable people

Stakeholder engagement has been undertaken throughout the development of the ESIA, with the aim to identify and respond to the views of interested and parties potentially affected by the Project, and ensure open and transparent, two-way communication between SOWI and stakeholders.

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (“SEP”) has been prepared to establish a plan for building and maintaining positive relationships with stakeholders during the entire lifecycle of the Project, through the implementation of engagement activities. The SEP is in compliance with national regulations and with the requirements of the national legislation and the EBRD.

From November 2017 to April 2018, more than 15 stakeholder engagement events have been held with stakeholders both at national and local level. They included public meetings, focus group discussions and

one-one meetings with both government and civil society representatives. These events collected environmental and social baseline data, disclosed the project information and gathered feedback to refine the international ESIA before its finalization and final disclosure.

Engagement activities will continue to be implemented in accordance with the SEP throughout the life of a Project; the SEP will be further updated with the results of future engagement activities as these become available.

SOWI has a grievance mechanism open to all stakeholders. Contact details to liaise with SOWI are indicated below:

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