

Draft Stakeholder Engagement Plan

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Azerbaijan: Alat Solar Power Project

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Masdar

230 MWac Azerbaijan Solar PV Project

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

11 March 2022

Technical Report



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Glossary

Abbreviation or Term	Definition
ADB	Asian Development Bank
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
Competent person	Someone who has sufficient training and experience or knowledge and other qualities that allow them to assist you properly.
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, Construction
EP	Equator Principle
ESRP	Environmental and Social Review Procedure
ExCom	Executive Committee
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOC	Gobustan Operating Company
HSE	Health, Safety, Environment
HV	High Voltage
IA	Impact Assessment
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IFC	International Finance Corporation
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
LRP	Livelihood Restoration Plan
MENR	Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources
MV	Medium Voltage
MW	Megawatt
MoE	Ministry of Energy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
No.	Number
OHL	Overhead Line
PS	Performance Standard

Abbreviation or Term	Definition
PV	Photovoltaic
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SPV	Special Purpose Vehicle
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USD	United States Dollar
WHO	World Health Organization

1 Introduction

This document is a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) developed by Wood on behalf of Masdar, describing the key stakeholders, the information and communication plans intended in regard to the 230MW_{ac} Solar PV Project, 60km south of Baku, within the Greater Baku Region (Karadag district), Absheron Peninsula, Azerbaijan (the Project).

The Project, which is currently in the planning/design stage, is being developed by the Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) 'Masdar Azerbaijan Energy' which is a Limited Liability Company established under the laws of the Republic of Azerbaijan, whose registered address is at 43, Mammad Araz Street, Narimanov District, Baku, AZ1106, Republic of Azerbaijan.

Masdar Azerbaijan Energy (Masdar) will own and operate the Project.

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

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

The SEP is a "live document" and will be reviewed and updated as necessary during the construction stage, and then updated again during the operational and decommissioning stage. If activities change or new activities relating to stakeholder engagement commence, the SEP will be brought up to date. The SEP will also be reviewed periodically during project implementation and updated as necessary.

The specific objectives of the SEP are detailed below.

- Identify key stakeholders that are affected, and/or able to influence the Project and its activities.

- Assess stakeholders to gain an understanding of their interest and influence on the Project to inform engagement planning; consider methods for effective information dissemination for different stakeholders, considering COVID-19 ongoing restrictions.
- Gather feedback and input from stakeholders on the Project to inform the final ESIA report.
- Build good relationships and trust between Project Proponent and stakeholders.
- Manage expectations to avoid the creation or development of unrealistic expectations about potential Project benefits.
- Ensure the timely, transparent, and accurate disclosure of Project related information to stakeholders.
- Establish a process for informed consultation and participation considering COVID-19 ongoing restrictions.
- Provide a mechanism for receiving, documenting, and addressing any grievances or comments received in a timely manner.
- Establish open two-way flow of information and dialogue between Project proponents and stakeholders.

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

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

Communications will continue during the ongoing pre-construction stage, throughout construction and during operation. Consultation during the current ESIA process stage has been carried out in accordance with the following:

- IFC Stakeholder Engagement: A Good Practice Handbook for Companies Doing Business in Emerging Markets (2007)¹;

¹https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_handbook_stakeholderengagement_wci_1319577185063

- IFC Interim Advice for IFC Clients on Safe Stakeholder Engagement in the Context of COVID-19 (2020)²;
- EBRD PR10 Information Disclosure and Stakeholder Engagement – Good Practice Document (2019)³;
- EBRD’s COVID-19 Stakeholder Engagement (PR10) Briefing Note (2020)⁴;
- ADB Access to Information Policy (2018); and
- JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2022).

Given the current situation, developing safe and effective COVID-19 stakeholder engagement and grievance management is an important part of maintaining a proactive communication process and providing communities with information in a timely manner. Reviewing and adjusting engagement approaches to reflect changes in circumstances and applicable national and local regulations surrounding COVID-19 is strongly recommended, as suggested by the international guidelines listed above. It is important to maintain flexibility to adapt approaches and respond to these changes in order to better meet the objectives of the engagement process and grievance management is fundamental.

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

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

This document contains the following sections:

- Chapter 2 – Project description.
- Chapter 3 – Roles and responsibilities.
- Chapter 4 – Regulations and requirements.

²https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/topics_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/sustainability-at-ifc/publications/publications_tipsheet_covid-19_stakeholderengagement

³ <https://www.ebrd.com/who-we-are/our-values/environmental-and-social-policy/implementation.html>

⁴ <https://www.ebrd.com/covid19-consultation.pdf>

- Chapter 5 – Identification of stakeholders.
- Chapter 6 – Public consultation and disclosure undertaken to date.
- Chapter 7 – Future stakeholder engagement.
- Chapter 8 – Grievance mechanism.
- Chapter 9 – Monitoring and reporting.

2 Project Description

2.1 Overview of Project

The Project site is located in the east of Azerbaijan Republic, in the south-west of the Absheron Peninsula.

Wood understands that the Project land is government owned, and the Ministry of Energy (MoE) is underway with converting the land for use in relation to Solar PV; the Land Lease Agreement for Area 60 is planned to be signed off shortly. The land for the Site will be leased by Masdar for a period of up to 25 years.

The Project has been located away from individual houses and local settlements and therefore there will be no requirement for a physical resettlement. However, as observed during the site visits, the Project has leased an area of land currently used by nomadic tribes and local residents for informal grazing of cattle and small cattle and as a winter pasture. Usage and status of land ownership of these farming entities have been investigated during the stakeholders' engagement process to confirm if any farming entities in the country possess any rights to land, e.g. long-life inheritable rights of small-scale household farms or rights limited by few years and defined by lease contracts of the private farmers. All lands in the Project area are state-owned and the area around the Project site is leased for the development of livestock / shepherding purposes only by the first group of residents of Gobustan settlement of Garadagh region, using the 53 winter pastures of Khanali, Gulagjin, Abseron areas. Considering that a long-term impact due to the land use restrictions required for the Project is expected, discussions with Garadagh and Absheron District Executive Power, under supervision of Ministry of Agriculture, should be undertaken by Masdar during the development of Project *Livelihood Restoration Plan* to ensure that alternate access locations and/or need for any compensation are identified based on the outcomes of engagement discussions held with the farmers.

The site location is show in Figure 2-1, corresponding to the "Area 60", extending for around 550ha, approx. 60 km south-west from the Baku city and about 8 km from the Caspian Sea coast. The closest urban areas are within Gobustan (5 km east – north-east of Area 60) and Alat (8 km south-east of Area 60) municipalities, administrative units of the Karadag administrative District of Baku.



Figure 2-1: Project Location

The proposal is for the construction, operation, and decommissioning of 230MW_{ac} solar PV plant including the following:

- Project Components:
 - Solar panels/modules and mounting structures;
 - Inverters;
 - MV/HV Transformers;
 - Control Center Compound including IPP Substation;
 - Culverts and drainage channels;
 - Cabling and communications;
 - Perimeter fence.
- Associated Facilities:
 - Access roads; and
- Additional Project infrastructure such as scrap yard, storage area, etc.

The Project is expected to have an economic useful lifespan of approximately 23 years.

The Project will be connected to a new 330kV overhead line (OHL) running along the

south-west side of the Project site towards Shirvan urban area reaching the existing substation at Janub. The OHL is to be constructed by Azerenerji and thus financed by the Government of Azerbaijan. The length of the new OHL will be approximately 55 km. Azerenerji OJSC shall design, engineer, procure, supply, erect, deliver, construct, install, test, commission, operate and maintain the Transmission Connection Facilities. It is expected that a corridor 200 m wide (100 m on both sides of the axis of the OHL) will be established, in compliance with national requirements. The OHL Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) was approved on 07 August 2021.

The new OHL will connect already established Alat Trade Zone, Masdar Solar Project and it has been confirmed by the MoE to serve a number of other projects. A letter confirming this is provided within Appendix A of the ESIA.

2.2 Project Schedule

It is understood that Masdar target date for full commercial operation of the Project to commence is Q2/Q3 2023, with an assumed construction and installation phase of up to 18 months.

2.3 Project Benefits

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

The number of people to be employed during the construction phase of the Project will vary depending on the EPC Contractor; however, it is expected to reach a peak of 420 personnel. The number of local people that are to be employed by Masdar during the operational phase is expected to be up to 50. Workers would include skilled (heavy equipment operators, engineers and overseers, wind experts) and low-skilled (labourers, cooks, etc.). It is anticipated that the Project team will consist of a combination of nationals and expatriate workers, with the majority being locals preferentially sourced from the surrounding towns and villages. A Labour and Working Conditions Management Plan will be developed for this purpose.

Additionally, it is expected that during construction, local materials suppliers/traders for raw materials and general transportation services may benefit from this Project. A Contractor and Supplier Management Plan will be prepared in this regard prior to construction.

The Project is also expected to improve the condition of road infrastructure in the area through upgrade / construction of roads associated with the construction and operational phases.

3 Contact Point

Responsibilities of parties of the Masdar Solar PV Project are presented in Section 3.1.

3.1 Contact Details

“Masdar Azerbaijan Energy” LLC

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4 Regulations and Requirements

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

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

Under the EPs, Projects within Non-Designated countries such as Azerbaijan are required to follow the standards and guidelines as set out in the IFC PSs and Environmental Health and Safety Guidelines. The Project has been categorized as a Category B Project in accordance with EP 1 and EBRD Environmental and Social Policy 2019:

“Projects with potential limited adverse environmental and social risks and / or impacts that are few in number, generally site-specific, largely reversible and readily addressed through mitigation measures”.

Furthermore, the Project is considered as a Category B for environment impacts, a Category B for involuntary resettlement and Category C for indigenous peoples under the Asian Development Bank (ADB) safeguard categories:⁵

For environmental impacts, a Category B Project is defined within the ADB Safeguard policy as:

“The proposed project’s potential adverse environmental impacts are site-specific, few if any of them are irreversible, and in most cases mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for category A projects. An initial environmental examination (IEE), including an EMP, is required.”

⁵ ADB, Safeguard policy statement, June 2009 available online <https://www.adb.org/documents/safeguard-policy-statement?ref=site/safeguards/main>

For involuntary resettlement, a Category B Project is defined as:

“A proposed project includes involuntary resettlement impacts that are not deemed significant. A resettlement plan, which includes assessment of social impacts, is required.”

Finally, under ADB categorization, the Project is considered Category C relating to indigenous peoples:

“A proposed project is not expected to have impacts on indigenous peoples. No further action is required.”

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

4.1 International Standards

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

4.1.1 Equator Principles 4 (2020)

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

The Project is to undertake an Informed Consultation and Participation process with affected communities in a manner that provides them with opportunities to express their views on Project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the Project to consider and respond to them. The consultation process should be undertaken in a manner that is inclusive, culturally appropriate, free from intimidation, timely and informed. Consultations are to be carried out in the language preferences of the Affected Communities and are to be tailored to the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.

The Project will take account of and document the results of the stakeholder engagement process, including any actions agreed resulting from the process. Disclosure of environmental or social risks and adverse impacts should occur early in the Assessment process, and on an ongoing basis.

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

4.1.2 ADB's Requirements

4.1.2.1 ADB Safeguard Policy Statement

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

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

- Carry out meaningful consultation with affected people and facilitate their informed participation. Ensure women's participation in consultation.
- Involve stakeholders, including affected people and concerned nongovernment organizations, early in the project preparation process and ensure that their views and concerns are made known to and understood by decision makers and taken into account.
- Continue consultations with stakeholders throughout project implementation as necessary to address issues related to environmental assessment.
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism to receive and facilitate resolution of the affected people's concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.

4.1.2.2 ADB's Access to Information Policy

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

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

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

4.1.3 IFC Performance Standards

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

- Commitment is demonstrated when the need to understand, engage and identify the community is recognised and acted upon early in the process.
- Integrity occurs when engagement is conducted in a manner that fosters mutual respect and trust.
- Respect is created when the rights, cultural beliefs, values and interests of stakeholders and neighbouring communities are recognised.
- Transparency is demonstrated when community concerns are responded to in a timely, open and effective manner.
- Inclusiveness is achieved when broad participation is encouraged and supported by appropriate participation opportunities.
- Trust is achieved through open and meaningful dialogue that respects and upholds a community's beliefs, values and opinions.

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

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

- (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project;*
- (ii) the duration of proposed project activities;*
- (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures;*
- (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and*
- (v) the grievance mechanism."*

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

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

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

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

4.1.4 EBRD Performance Requirements

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

The overall objectives of the PR 10 are to:

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

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

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

The engagement of stakeholders shall incorporate the following elements:

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

The nature and frequency of stakeholder engagement shall be commensurate to the project scale and avoid engagement fatigue.

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

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

4.1.5 JICA Guidelines

JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations (2020)⁶ state that the Project should consult with local stakeholders through means that induce broad public participation to a reasonable extent, in accordance with Appendix 5 of the JICA Guidelines.

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

Basic principles of stakeholder engagement include:

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

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

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

⁶ [guideline_03.pdf \(jica.go.jp\)](#)

4.2 Azerbaijan Regulatory Context

Article 39 of the Azerbaijan Constitution confirms citizens' right to live in a healthy environment, the right to gain information about the true ecological situation and to get compensation for damage to one's health or property due to violations of environmental requirements.

The President of the Azerbaijan Republic introduced a Law on Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) in June 2018, which was approved by the Decree No.193, dated 13th July 2018, including requirement for consulting with stakeholders and the public in the project decision process. In accordance with the provisions of this Law, ensuring transparency in the EIA, informing the public and taking into account public opinion is fundamental. In addition, the Law on obtaining Information on the Environment, No. 270-IQ 2002 (last amendment in 2016) regulates relations arising in connection with the timely receipt of complete, reliable, timely information about the state of the environment and the use of natural resources from state authorities and local self-government, as well as from responsible persons.

5 Identification of Stakeholders

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

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

The following stakeholder groups were defined during the identification process:

- Government Agencies related to the Project's input, approval and review, including State Authorities - District / Municipality and National Agencies
- Non-governmental organizations (NGOs – local and international)/ Civil society organizations (CSOs)
- Affected Communities, including:
 - Local town or village committees; community members
 - Community based organizations and associations
- Multi-lateral and International Development Agencies
- Other Interested parties – i.e., Gobustan Operating Company
- Future workers involved in the construction and operational stage (including any relevant labour unions)
- Future suppliers and contractors who will primarily be involved during the construction stage.

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

Stakeholder proposed categories and groups are presented below, while the Project Stakeholder Registry compiled during the ESIA process is presented in **Appendix A**.

5.1 Stakeholder Registry and Analysis

Based on the groups of stakeholders identified, Wood, with the support of Synergetics, has mapped out the list of Project Stakeholders. The stakeholder registry listing all stakeholders identified to date (February 2022), including contacts details and dates of engagement for those already consulted, is provided in **Appendix A**. The database will need to be periodically updated by the Project Proponent throughout the Project lifetime. The registry also presents an analysis of the stakeholders, in terms of stakeholder role in the Project, interest and influence, and engagement strategy revised considering COVID-19 restrictions.

The influence (high or low) represents the stakeholder's capacity to influence the Project. Influence (high or low) may derive from their ability to affect decision-making and approvals for the Project, their ability to influence others, their access to information and their role as a key player or partner in the Project. The interest measures the significance of the Project to the stakeholder either because of the Project's direct impact on them or because of a political, financial, social, cultural, scientific or technical interest in the Project.

5.2 Government Institutions and Agencies

Government agencies are important stakeholders within the Project's engagement process, both as sources of information, and as those issuing the necessary permits for the Project. It is therefore important to engage with all appropriate regulators from an early stage and to maintain relationships with these agencies throughout the Project lifecycle. The following regulatory authorities were identified for consultations:

- Azerbaijan Government Ministries/National Agencies:
 - Ministry of Energy.
 - Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR).
 - Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.
 - Ministry of Health.
 - Ministry of Emergency cases.
 - Ministry of Culture (State Service for Protection, Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of the Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan).
 - State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
 - Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geology.
 - The State Land and Cartography Committee of Azerbaijan Republic.
 - Ministry of Agriculture.

- Azerenerji.
- Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.

Local authorities in Azerbaijan were established by the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan. Executive power is exercised by the Heads of local authorities in relevant places. Local executive power authorities set their activities based on principles of protection of rights and freedoms of citizens, the protection of their legitimate interests, development of the economy, social and cultural areas for the sake of improving of the welfare of the people, in order to ensure the rule of law, transparency and consideration of the public opinion.

Executive power representatives of the following District / Municipality were identified for consultations:

- Garadagh rayon/district.
- Absheron rayon/district.
- Gobustan municipality.
- Alat municipality.

5.3 Communities and Community Leaders, Elderly committees (aghsakals)

Leaders of local communities and local town or village committees/ community members shall be engaged on a regular basis to discuss of all aspects of the Project that may impact on their community, lands, and other assets. Meetings/engagement with these groups shall follow local practices and norms. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, it was not possible to set up focus group discussions (FGDs) during the ESIA development. Instead, it has been proposed to reach out to broader communities using internet media platforms such as Facebook and/or website pages of Garadagh ExCom office and/or Ministries. Project info were published also on the websites of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Culture.

Communities include:

- Households and communities that may be directly affected (positively or negatively) by the Project.
- Households and communities that may have expectations regarding development and benefits in their local area.
- Local organizations representing key interest groups within the community (see sections below regarding Community based organizations and associations).

- Vulnerable groups that may be disproportionately affected by the Project; their social status may make them harder to engage (a list is provided – see below).
- Communities have limited influence over the Project, but they have the potential to cause delays and disruption, as well as to provide some limited labor and services to it.

The Elderly committee is a community based non-registered organization which is represented by community leaders/ aghsakals. The community leaders / elderly committees (aghsakals) of Gobustan and Alyat settlements have been engaged so far during ESIA consultations.

Masdar will make reasonable efforts during future engagement to verify that such persons do, in fact, represent the views of affected communities and that they are facilitating the communication process by communicating the information to their constituents and conveying their comments to Masdar, as appropriate. Additional communities will be identified as needed for the future round of consultations, including herders/farmers identified nearby the Project site to be precisely identified and engaged during the Livelihood Restoration Plan development.

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

- Persons who are elderly (defined as being aged 65 or over);
- Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans), where the children are enrolled in family education;
- Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present;
- A family who is on a low income and lives below the national poverty line. This is classified by the State Statistical Committee for 2020⁷ (the most recent published data available) to comprise a monthly household income of 195 AZN (USD 115) or less, or a household in substantial debt
- A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives;
- Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family;
- Families in which one or both parents are unemployed;

⁷ Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee. Available at: https://www.stat.gov.az/source/budget_households/?lang=en [accessed 07 February 2022]

- Single retired persons living on their own;
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) household;
- People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer or herder household; and
- People who are discriminated against in society due to their ethnicity, belief system, health status (including HIV/COVID-19), sexual or gender orientation/self-identity.

Additional vulnerable people may also form part of the workforce.

5.4 National Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

Some NGOs are likely to have a direct interest in the Project, and its social and impacts. They may also have useful data and insight into the Project area and affected communities and may be able to become partners to the Project in areas of common interest.

Key national NGOs identified so far include:

- The Council on State Support to NGOs under the Auspices of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Youth and Educational NGOs in Garadagh rayon (i.e., Organization of youth of Garadagh region, NGO Dirchalish, Mushfig Aid for Disability Children, etc.)

5.5 Multi-lateral and International Development Agencies

Those agencies may have useful data or insight into local and national issues of relevance to the Project. Key agencies identified are (not engaged so far):

- ADB
- EBRD
- JICA
- UNESCO (National Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan for UNESCO)
- The World Bank
- Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)

5.6 Other Interested parties

Organizations which might have direct interest in the Project, and which may have useful insight of relevance to the Project:

- Gobustan Operating Company.

5.7 Vulnerable People

Various types of vulnerable people have been identified and a clearly defined

vulnerability criteria is presented in the LRP. This includes the following:

- Persons who are elderly (defined as being aged 65 or over).
- Families who have lost both parents (they are orphans).
- Families where a disabled child is present, or a disabled parent is present.
- A family who is on a low income and lives below the national poverty line. This is classified by the State Statistical Committee for 2020 (the most recent published data available) to comprise a monthly household income of 195 AZN (USD 115) or less, or a household in substantial debt.
- A widower raising two or more children under the age of 14, living separately from other relatives.
- Mothers or fathers who are bringing up the children in a single-parent family.
- Families in which both parents are unemployed.
- Single retired persons living on their own.
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) household.
- People with poor health status, or illiteracy in a farmer or herder household; and
- People who are discriminated against in society due to their ethnicity, belief system, health status (including HIV/COVID-19), sexual or gender orientation/self-identity.

6 Public Consultation and Disclosure Undertaken to Date

6.1 Engagement Approach

Consultation to date has been carried out to inform the ESIA process, including scoping stage. Mostly Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) have been carried out as part of the data and information collection process for the ESIA. While the primary purpose of such meetings is to complete baseline studies, such semi-structured interviews have been flexible to provide Project information and collect issues, concerns and questions that are relevant to the stakeholder engagement team and Project developer.

Deciding the most appropriate approach to engagement for each stakeholder is based on the following considerations:

- The extent to which the stakeholder can influence the Project.
- The extent to which the stakeholder can be affected by the Project (positively or negatively).
- The type of stakeholder being engaged, including vulnerable groups.
- The purpose of engagement.

The level of influence of the stakeholder on the Project and the extent of impact of the Project on the stakeholder should be considered when deciding the frequency and intensity of engagement. As influence or impact increases, engagement with that stakeholder group should intensify and deepen in terms of the frequency and the intensity of the engagement method used.

Alternative approaches and mechanisms for engaging stakeholders have been identified and proposed as reported in the Stakeholder Register as a result of COVID-19 restrictions which prevent stakeholder engagement under normal conditions. These include one-on-one interviews or emails, phone or WhatsApp conversations when in person meetings have not and will not be allowed.

The engagement approach for each stakeholder identified so far has been reported in **Appendix A**.

6.2 Rounds of Consultations during the ESIA Process

With the assistance of Vusal Musayev and Javid Abdullayev representatives of the MoE, telephone messages to stakeholders were executed to introduce the Project and initiate the engagement process. This kind of engagement method, without the need of any formal letter, was officially approved by the MoE due to COVID-19 related difficulties. A brief summary of Project objectives in addition to questionnaires for each stakeholder have been prepared to guide interviews.

Stakeholders engaged during the first scoping round of consultation (August 2020) included:

- State Authorities (Garadagh rayon/district Executive Power Authority; Gobustan Executive Power Representative; Alyat Municipality Representative).
- MENR.
- Representatives of Community leaders.
- Social media platform to reach general public.
- Gobustan Operating Company.

Further consultations were performed for the ESIA preparation with external stakeholders to inform the ESIA study and clearly define all Project indirect and direct affected communities. Further stakeholders have been identified based on the outcomes of the consultation undertaken during the ESIA Scoping stage. The second round of consultation was developed with approach and stakeholders as indicated in the **Appendix A**; the MoE advisor Javid Abdullayev assisted in finding the relevant contacts for the project's stakeholders engagement process. A dedicated questionnaire was prepared per each stakeholder group and training on properly filling out the questionnaires was also conducted prior to perform one-to-one interviews/meetings. Project information was published on the websites of Garadagh ExCom office, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Culture, to reach general public given the COVID-19 restrictions in place. Leaflets reporting the project description and summarizing the ESIA process underway were handed over by hand during one-to-one interviews and were sent by email to all the other identified stakeholders. The Project Leaflet and questionnaires are included in **Appendix B**.

Stakeholders engaged during the second round of ESIA consultation (April 2021) include:

- Absheron District Executive Power Authority.
- Ministry of Labour and Social Protection.
- Ministry of Health.

- Ministry of Emergency cases.
- Ministry of Culture.
- State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan.
- Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geology.
- Ministry of Agriculture.
- Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences.
- Representative categories of Community (local businesses; schools, education organizations; vulnerable groups; farmers/herders; health providers).

Consultation Meetings/Interviews held during the entire ESIA Process are reported in Table E-1 in **Appendix E**.

The consultation and disclosure carried out to date will be developed further as the Project continues through construction and into operation.

6.3 Key Outcomes

The key topics and issues arising from the two rounds of consultation undertaken during ESIA process are summarised in the following:

- Sensitive areas/elements identified in the area: Gobustan reserve, mud volcanoes, old cemeteries (Gara Atli cemetery and Khanali cemetery), a historical monument (Pirhuseyn Khanagah) and winter pastures.
- Potential negative impacts arising from the Project development: noise and dust pollution generated by the movement of machinery and equipment during construction; light pollution; soil erosion; restricted number of lands for grazing and farming purposes; change in the landscape view due to the presence of the PV Plant; disturbance on natural habitat of wildlife living in the area.
- Potential positive impacts arising from the Project development: increased employment; increased use of alternative energy (lighting of roads can take advantage from Solar PV project); positive contribution to the country's economy through efficient use of natural resources.
- Existing social issues: high unemployment in the surrounding settlements; poor quality of road and general infrastructure; lack of drinking water; lack of irrigation system for agricultural purposes; lack of passenger transport services; lack of an efficient sewage system; bad quality of electricity and telecommunication systems around pastures area; lack of recreation places and sport centers; lack of health providers.

- Existing environmental issues: pollution of the environment with household waste, lack of roadside greenery; soil erosion; unsuitable lands for agricultural crops; overgrazed lands, lack of water availability.
- Recommendations: ensure a safe work environment for the employees; conduct training and educate employees according to regulations in force; provide a mobile medical center nearby the Project site for the provision of first aid; preserve the natural condition of soil and winter pastures in the area; adopt safety measures against earthquakes and volcanoes; invest in social infrastructures; properly engage with competent authorities in terms of archeological and cultural heritage preservation before commencement of construction works.

6.4 Rounds of consultations undertaken during preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP)

The stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during preparation of the LRP included the use of information disclosure tools to provide information on the following, all translated into Azerbaijani, and verbally and visually presented using paper copies:

- A large Project Information Poster indicating the location of the Project Area, the OHL and access road.
- A Project Information Leaflet.
- A Grievance Mechanism Leaflet.
- A verbal summary of the eligibility and entitlements matrix along with details of the composition of the future Committee that will be used to implement the LRP.

Every engagement completed during preparation of the LRP was used as an opportunity to raise awareness of the Grievance Mechanism and to distribute and discuss information about the Project. No grievances have been raised to date.

After the draft LRP had been prepared, a range of additional stakeholder engagement activities (described further in Section 6.5) was undertaken to disclose the LRP, so that a final version could be prepared. These activities included the following:

- An initial meeting with farmers and herders with representatives of the SPV, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies (Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power and Gobustan municipality) to discuss the Project, explain the legal position associated with the Written Agreements, and to respond to questions associated with the inability of the SPV to provide in-kind land compensation due to the land's classification status.

- A face-to-face meeting with each Project Affected Household to discuss the eligibility and entitlements matrix, discuss in more detail the final set of livelihood restoration measures that are included in the LRP, and provide a further update on the current status of the Project and schedule for construction. This included, where possible, a separate engagement with the female of the household to obtain their views and opinions on the Project and specifically, land-related impacts that are to be addressed through implementation of the LRP.

To assist the disclosure of information on the draft LRP, the following tools were used (all translated into Azeri):

- Non-technical summary of the LRP (3-5 pages).
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet.
- Topic-specific leaflets/posters for public meetings on the following:
 - Project design, purpose and schedule, and Lender standards;
 - Eligibility and entitlement matrix;
 - Livelihood restoration measures;
 - Future monitoring and evaluation activities; and composition, function, and ongoing activities of the LRP Committee.

A summary of the engagement activities carried out during the preparation of the LRP is provided in **Appendix F**.

A review of stakeholder engagement records has identified the following consistent challenges to land-based livelihoods in the Project Area and surrounding region:

- A lack of water. Households are typically forced to purchase drinking water, and also water used for livestock. Farmers are familiar with groundwater conditions in the Project Area and have indicated that the water is acidic, and it is possible for oil and gas to be abstracted from the ground compared with water suitable for humans or livestock.
- Poor quality pastureland. There are no dense areas of vegetation within the Project Area or wider region and in general, the land provides relatively low productivity. The Ministry of Agriculture have indicated to the SPV that based upon the land's productivity in kg per hectare then the annual price of replacement feed is USD 15,000/year. Both farmers and herders reported that drought conditions mean result in a very low level of grassland being available for the animals.

- No access to electricity. It is typically the herders who live in the farm buildings during the winter months and lighting the home is a challenge, with the majority of households relying on kerosene oil lamps.
- The purchase of animal feed. The cost of providing 'top-up' animal feed during the winter months was mentioned frequently during the stakeholder engagements, reflecting the high cost of purchasing this material for livestock.
- Poor access roads. During winter months, heavy rain result in access roads becoming muddy which prevents access by cars. This is particularly difficult for small vehicles.
- The mobile phone coverage in the region is very poor and this prohibits herders and farmers communicating with their broader family, each other, and others in general.
- Firewood is used for cooking and warmth inside the home. Due to the lack of trees in the local area, this source of fuel is increasingly hard to obtain.

6.5 Engagement Activities for LRP (before Disclosure)

The following engagements were carried out:

- *26 February 2022*: Farmers, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power (see minutes of meetings in **Appendix G**);
- *01 – 04 March 2022*: Herders and women (see minutes of meetings in **Appendix H**);
- *09 March 2022*: Part 1 - Farmers, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power; Part 2 – Herders and women (see minutes of meetings in **Appendix I**).

During the engagements, the following materials were provided to the PAPs:

- Project Summary Information leaflet;
- Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix leaflet,
- Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures leaflet; and
- LRP Committee Information leaflet.

Copies of these LRP consultation materials are presented in **Appendix J**.

Based on the consultation meetings held with affected people on 26 February and 1-4 March 2022 and the comments received, the LRP was updated and the disclosed through a meeting on 09 March 2022, held in a meeting hall in Gobustan settlement. The meeting was attended by 11 farmers. As all the herders were working, they could not attend the meeting. Some of them had already gone to the summer pasture as the construction activities would start soon. The Project team visited the pasture land and engaged with 4 herder families and talked to the (4) women separately.

During the meeting, farmers asked questions including how the project would continue, when would the constructions start, how the LRP committee would be established and they stated that it was important for them to be able to choose their own representative for the committee. Their main concerns included whether the animal feed compensations would have been given by winter (because if the project would not have started by then, they would have to buy their own feed and they needed to know this beforehand), whether compensation could be received in cash, whether there was any possibility of bringing piped water to the area. The Project explained that LRP committee should be established as soon as possible to ensure that the farmers have timely and good quality animal feed before they lose the lands, that in-cash compensation would not be offered as a project policy (due to earlier poor experiences with cash compensation) and that it was also their desire to bring water to the area both for the project and for the community, but its feasibility was still being investigated. One herder stated that he was incorrectly registered as "herder" and requested to be corrected as "farmer". The Project team stated that they would look into the issue. Other questions were whether there was any possibility to increase the allocation for the help for animal barns and whether the project could provide them with permanent job opportunities during the operation.

During the engagements, women reiterated that it was important that the trainings and other LRP measures should take into account their needs and present conditions. They emphasized that if the workshops are far away from their homes, they would not be able to attend. One woman mentioned that she was designing outfits but as she did not have a sewing machine, she had to give her designs to a tailor to sew. Therefore she would really appreciate support from the Project as sewing machine and equipment as offered earlier.

7 Engagement Strategy with Women

The Project has undertaken a range of targeted engagements with women during various stages of the ESIA and LRP. Specifically, the following engagement have been undertaken:

- Gobustan settlement (the community doctor, Director of the Secondary school No. 223) during April 2021.
- Engagements with the females of farmers and herder households during August 2021 and January 2022 during disclosure of the ESIA and LRP. These were mostly undertaken as women-only engagements to obtain the views of women on the livelihood restoration measures being proposed.
- The Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD) has also been engaged with who are involved in the design and implementation of a wide range of women empowerment activities.

A specific target for women's involvement in future stakeholder engagement activities has been set for the category of stakeholders where women's participation is essential.

This includes:

- 100% of females within affected farmer and herder households that are to be included in the implementation of the LRP.
- Ongoing engagement with representatives from CESD to discuss women's empowerment measures which are to be undertaken during implementation of the LRP.

Prior to construction, women from affected farmer and herder households will be specifically encouraged to apply for a temporary employment positions and additional support shall be provided to encourage the application of females. Support includes use of a female Company representative to engage with local women to inform them that the workplace will be suitable for the presence of women and additional measures will be in place (such as a Code of Conduct, etc.) and women will be able to approach female managers should they wish to raise a concern about harassment or any other matter. The grievance mechanism shall be discussed, and this can be used by any women or vulnerable person, to raise a concern associated with the Project, or another worker. A female Company representative shall be specifically trained to deal with complaints associated harassment and other sensitive matters.

8 Future Stakeholder Engagement

The purpose of the future stakeholder engagement programme is presented in the following sub-sections. Given the current situation, developing safe and effective COVID-19 stakeholder engagement and grievance management is an important part of maintaining a proactive communication process and providing communities with information in a timely manner. Masdar will place importance on the review and adjust engagement approaches to reflect changes in circumstances and applicable national and local regulations surrounding COVID-19. As such, the following could be considered an interim stakeholder engagement process to be evaluated as the situation evolves.

8.1 Methods of Communication

Maintain flexibility to adapt approaches and respond to COVID-19 induced changes in order to better meet the objectives of the engagement process and grievance management, taking all feasible steps to protect the safety and confidentiality of stakeholders, is strongly recommended, as suggested by the IFC interim guidance.

According to IFC/EP COVID-19 interim guidance, alternative engagement processes may include:

- Social media.
- Traditional media (radio, TV, newspapers).
- Leaflets.
- Signage.
- Telephone calls.
- Questionnaires (online, telephone or text/WhatsApp etc.).
- Engagement through local actors – such as women and youth leaders, local authorities, traditional leaders, etc.

Virtual and Nonvirtual Communication Channels

Online Communication Channels – Information Dissemination	Online Communication Channels Stakeholder Engagement	Non-electronic Communication Channels	Specific Considerations for Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups
<p>Digital platforms, social media, and messaging platforms (Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp), company websites and online community forums for posting project information related to E&S and critical activities.</p>	<p>Online stakeholder engagement workshops, webinars using live web streaming (such as YouTube, Vimeo).</p>	<p>Traditional/religious leaders, community based organizations, networks (such as women and youth groups, etc.) to disseminate information and gather feedback.</p>	<p>Tailored engagement (language, cultural and accessibility barriers factors). Accessible formats such as print material in Braille or large fonts or pictorial.</p>
<p>Partner with mobile networks to push alerts (such as when information is posted online, and dates/timing for online engagement), surveys or questionnaires related to resettlement activities, etc.</p>	<p>Virtual consultation seeking feedback via email, text messages, feedback forms on dedicated project webpage.</p>	<p>Public announcements (such as community billboards, TV, radio, newspapers, standard mail)</p> <p>Pictorial leaders, printed materials (written and visual project information).</p>	<p>Multiple communication options, such as closed captioning for video/conference calls, or sign language in meetings, audio provision, and graphics.</p>
<p>Develop a dedicated project webpage to share project information and post announcements.</p> <p>Provide a secure grievance portal for logging, tracking, and communicating directly with complainants.</p>	<p>Recorded messages posted to webpage, shared through social media with options to submit questions, feedback.</p> <p>Leverage encrypted message apps (e.g. WhatsApp), to share information and engage with stakeholders, especially in contexts where fears of government surveillance/retaliation may be high.</p>	<p>Radio programs to share information, host live engagement sessions with call-in options for Q&A and providing feedback.</p>	<p>Communication channels accessible to vulnerable stakeholders to enable participation and raise grievances (such as secure telephone hotlines or a trusted local focal point).</p>

Figure 8-1: Set of communications tools and formats recommended by IFC/EP COVID-19 interim guidance

Based on the above considerations, the methods of communication to be utilised by Masdar during Project lifetime could include:

- Meetings with regulatory bodies as far as possible depending on COVID-19 ongoing conditions.
- Public meetings as far as possible depending on COVID-19 ongoing conditions.
- Published updates on local district/municipality website.
- Announcements in local media.
- Provision of general information on noticeboards at key public locations.
- Publication of project information including ESIA, a Non-Technical Summary, ESMP and additional information on the Masdar website.
- Disclosure of monitoring reports through Masdar website.

In particular, during interviews with Garadagh rayon ExCom representatives it has been understood that the best ways to distribute information about Project and engage various stakeholders during COVID-19 time would be through the website of Garadagh ExCom website (Xəbərlər - QARADAĞ RAYON İcra Hakimiyyəti), their Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/Qaradagrih/>), and to prepare and distribute bulletin/leaflet in local Municipality offices.

It has been confirmed that best method for Project representatives for communicating with local groups/representatives (including vulnerable) is recognized to be by phone or face-to-face meetings, and/or by distributing information about project through mass media (newspapers, radio, TV, etc.) and internet (website).

8.2 ESIA Disclosure

The full ESIA disclosure pack including the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Non-Technical Summary, full ESIA documentation and Environmental and Social Management and Monitoring Plan (ESMMP) will be made available to the public generally through the internet (company website) and community billboards. Hard copies will also be made available in full and summary form to stakeholders upon request, and a range of targeted engagement activities shall be undertaken to provide hard-copy information containing details of the ESIA to affected farmer and herder households.

Following approval of funding for the Project, an announcement of the full decision to develop the site it is expected to be confirmed to stakeholders through official Masdar and Ministry of Energy communication channels (official website).

Further updates to the Project after the initial Disclosure exercise will be communicated with approach and to stakeholders indicated in the **Appendix A** - Stakeholder Register.

During disclosure of the ESIA, women's interests will be focused on during institutional engagements and list of issues mentioned will be created and integrated into management plan actions, as necessary.

8.3 Ongoing and Future Stakeholder Engagement during Project Implementation

This SEP is concerned with engagement undertaken as part of the ESIA study. The Stakeholder Registry will be kept regularly updated and will be used as the basis for planning Stakeholder Engagement activities.

It is important, however, that the Project Proponent builds on and maintains the relationships that has been developed during the ESIA process. Stakeholder engagement should continue to be used as a tool to manage social risk and address key community issues throughout the Project life cycle. This will be achieved by maintaining and strengthening relationships with stakeholders through an ongoing process of information disclosure, consultation, and dialogue.

The Company will continue to develop contacts with a wide range of sectors, including Project focal points in the various government ministries and agencies, businesses, civil society, communities and vulnerable groups during the Project's life cycle. Masdar will work with communities to put in place Community stakeholder liaisons and Community liaison team to keep in regular contacts with them.

Regular consultation will be undertaken with the farming community through the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

Stakeholders will be engaged throughout the implementation process for consultation, information dissemination and grievance management. There will be the ongoing sharing of Project information with community leaders in order for stakeholders to be informed about construction activities and progress, to minimize grievances, and to manage expectations.

As the Project progresses, stakeholders should be kept updated on the following:

- Final design.
- Project impacts.
- Management of environmental, social and health issues including results of monitoring.
- Employment and economic opportunities.
- Activities about to commence in their area of interest.
- Project schedule and delays.
- Changes to the Project.
- Project progress and outcomes.
- Future stages of development – preparation for this and what it will involve.

COVID-19-driven changes to company operations that may have community impacts should be communicated as well. These may include, but are not limited to²:

- Changes to project activities – construction and/or operations as a result of COVID-19.
- Changes to implementation schedules of any livelihood restoration programs.

- Changes to employment, sourcing from local business, and so forth.
- Changes to project security arrangements, such as an increased public security presence in project areas.
- Changes to timelines for resolving open grievance cases.
- New or modified health awareness communication campaigns related to COVID-19 that are coordinated with relevant authorities and based on information from recognized sources, such as the World Health Organization (WHO).

8.3.1 Engagement during the start of LRP implementation

After the draft LRP has been prepared, a range of additional stakeholder engagement activities will be undertaken to disclose the LRP, so that a final version can be prepared. These activities will include the following:

Meetings with institutional stakeholders to ensure that the LRP is disclosed to Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies (Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power and Gobustan municipality so that they are aware of the content. During these meetings, women's interests will be a topic of discussion and points noted, for inclusion into the final LRP.

An initial meeting with farmers and herders with representatives of the SPV, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies (Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power and Gobustan municipality) to discuss the Project, explain the legal position associated with the Written Agreements, and to respond to questions associated with the inability of the SPV to provide in-kind land compensation due to the land's classification status.

A face-to-face meeting with each Project Affected Household to discuss the eligibility and entitlements matrix, discuss in more detail the final set of livelihood restoration measures that are included in the LRP, and provide a further update on the current status of the Project and schedule for construction. This shall include a targeted engagement with women of the affected households.

To assist the disclosure of information on the draft LRP, the following tools will be used (all translated into Azeri):

- Non-technical summary of the LRP (3-5 pages)
- Grievance Mechanism Leaflet
- Topic-specific leaflets/posters for public meetings on the following:
 - Project design, purpose and schedule, and Lender standards;

- Eligibility and entitlement matrix;
- Livelihood restoration measures;
- Future monitoring and evaluation activities; and
- Composition, function, and ongoing activities of the LRP Committee.

8.3.2 Construction and Operations

The objective of stakeholder engagement during the construction and operations phases is to maintain open discussion with all stakeholders to ensure that impact mitigation is being implemented as planned. The frequency of stakeholder engagement will diminish as the project transitions from construction to operations, but key methods such as the maintenance of the grievance mechanism will be used to identify and solve any impacts or problems that were not foreseen by the ESIA and associated management planning process.

The SEP will be updated upon major project changes to reflect engagement activities that may be required during the life of the project.

The construction programme will be staged, and the schedule will be communicated to all affected communities. Further details are summarised in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1: Stakeholder Engagement Programme

Activity / Project	Project Timescales	Issues to be Discussed & Information Disclosed	Locations and Dates of Meetings / Forms of Communication	Stakeholder Groups
Implementation of the LRP	The provision of the compensation strategy and livelihood restoration measures shall provided before land access restrictions apply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compensation strategy / the eligibility and entitlement matrix - Livelihood restoration measures - Additional support to be provided to women and vulnerable people within affected farmer and herder households - Grievance mechanism - Local employment - The start of land access restrictions so that Project Affected People are well aware of when these are due to commence. 	<p>Locations and dates to be as per LRP implementation schedule.</p> <p>Potential forms of communication (TBD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Face-to-face meetings - Small group meetings - Telephone calls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project affected farmer and herder households. - Women and vulnerable people in the households above.
Pre-Construction	At least 2 weeks before the start of Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - New and upcoming activities / Project status and details of any changes, road closures, or similar activities - Update on Project compliance with permitting requirements and conditions - Definition of roles / responsibilities and procedures to be applied in emergency management 	<p>Locations and dates to be defined.</p> <p>Potential forms of communication (TBD):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence by phone/email - Website Updates/Use of media channels - Bulletin/ leaflet - Individual and small 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Institutions and Agencies
	One month before the start of Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project final design - Schedule of Project construction activities - Project generated potential impacts and 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community leaders / General public - Local NGOs

Activity / Project	Project Timescales	Issues to be Discussed & Information Disclosed	Locations and Dates of Meetings / Forms of Communication	Stakeholder Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> associated mitigation measures. - Employment and economic opportunities - Main commitments foreseen by the SEP. - Grievance mechanism / setup and maintain official procedure to receive public feedback and/or complaints. - Discussion about any vulnerable groups in the community and identification of the best engagement methods - Livelihood restoration measures to be provided to women and vulnerable people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> group meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other Interested Parties - Women and vulnerable groups amongst Project affected households
Construction	At least quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress on meeting social and environmental management commitments - Project progress - Potential changes affecting the Project design and schedule. 	Locations and dates to be defined. Potential forms of communication (TBD):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Institutions and Agencies
	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Various topics that are to be included in the Annual E&S Report for construction (local workforce, procurement, training opportunities, LRP implementation, grievance management and other topics of local concern) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence by phone/email - Website Updates/Use of media channels - Restricted meetings - Annual E&S Report issued during construction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All
	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - On-going communications and meetings - Project progress. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community leaders / General public

Activity / Project	Project Timescales	Issues to be Discussed & Information Disclosed	Locations and Dates of Meetings / Forms of Communication	Stakeholder Groups
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management of raised grievances. - Discussion about issues or concerns which may arise from stakeholders. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local NGOs - Women and vulnerable groups amongst Project affected households
	Quarterly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress. - Management of construction impacts and related mitigation measures. - New and upcoming activities. - Employment and economic opportunities. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other Interested Parties
	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Details about any project changes or planned road closures. - Details associated with any emergencies 	Telephone call for verbal and immediate notification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Institutions and Agencies with responsibility for emergency response
Operation	Yearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Progress on meeting social and environmental management commitments. - Operational performance and Project activities. - Update on any public commitments made. 	<p>Locations and dates to be defined.</p> <p>Potential forms of communication (TBD):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government Institutions and Agencies
	Every six months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Operational performance and Project activities - Social performance - Update on any public commitments made. - Maintenance of community grievance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Correspondence by phone/email - Website Updates/Use of media channels - Restricted meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community leaders / General public - Local NGOs

Activity / Project	Project Timescales	Issues to be Discussed & Information Disclosed	Locations and Dates of Meetings / Forms of Communication	Stakeholder Groups
		process - Various topics that are to be included in the Annual E&S Report for operations (local workforce, power generation, grievance management, and other topics of local concern)	- Annual E&S Report issued during operation	
	Ongoing	- Details about any project changes or planned road closures. - Details associated with any emergencies	Telephone call for verbal and immediate notification	- Government Institutions and Agencies with responsibility for emergency response

9 Grievance Mechanism

9.1 Overview

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

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

The Performance Standards and Guidance Notes emphasize that a grievance mechanism should help Masdar understand the community's perception of Project risks and impacts so as to adjust its measures and actions to address the community concerns.

The Grievance Mechanism has also been designed with reference to IFC PS1 and IFC guidance: Addressing Grievances from Project-Affected Communities, 2009.

In addition, as detailed within the IFC COVID-19 interim guidance, Masdar should ensure to provide alternate secure channels for grievances to protect complainants against potential retaliation. These options should consider factors such as accessibility, confidentiality, privacy, anonymity, digital protections, and secure communication through electronic and nonelectronic methods (for example, encrypted apps – see Figure 8-1).

The local government and authorities will be informed of the GRM of the project and GRM forms will be given to all relevant offices the farmers and herders come for their usual complaints. Masdar will remain in close contact with these offices to ensure that all grievances that reach these authorities will be also included in the grievance mechanism.

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

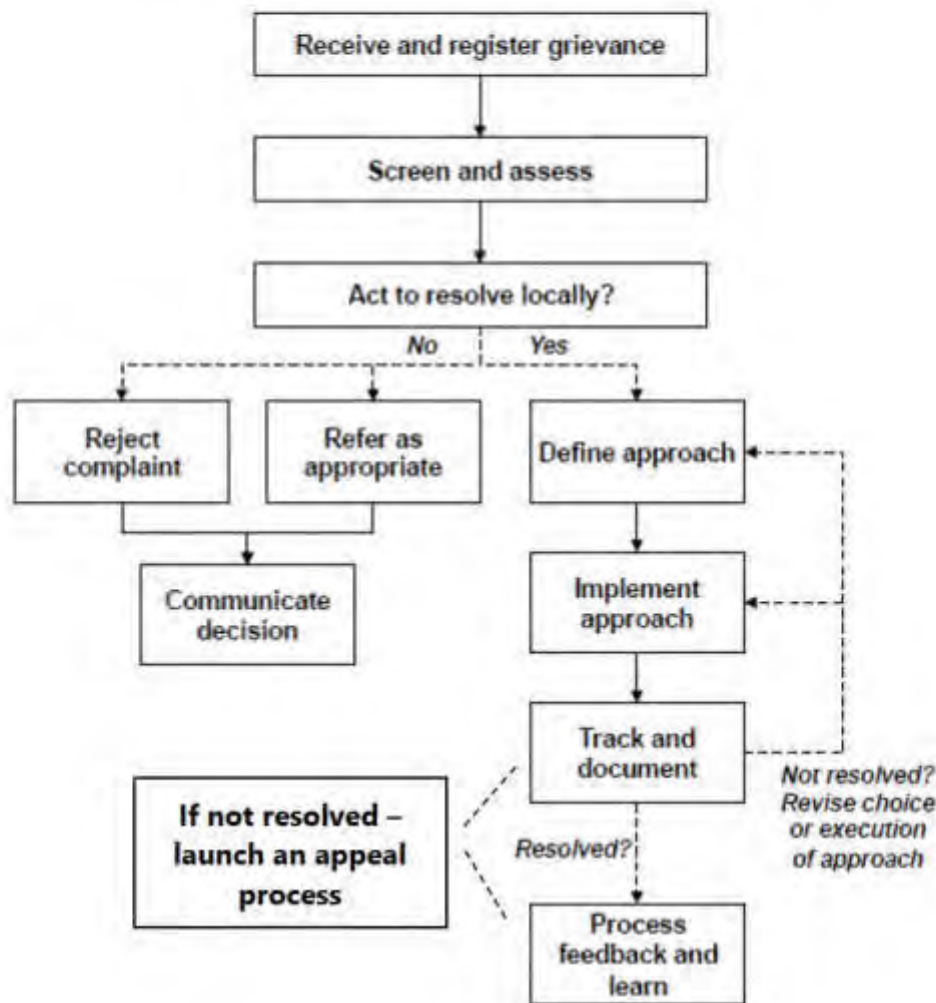


Figure 9-1: Grievance Mechanism Flowchart

9.2 Examples of Grievances Typically Encountered

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

Table 9-1: Examples of Grievances

Type of Grievance	Complainant(s)	Example
Relatively minor and onetime problems related to company operations.	An individual or family.	A company truck damaging a community member's fence; a one-time disrespectful encounter between a company employee and a community member.

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

9.3 Community Expectations

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

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

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

9.4 Masdar Grievance Resolution Mechanism

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

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

A successful grievance mechanism helps achieve the following goals:

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

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

Masdar will also make additional efforts to ensure that the grievance mechanism is fully accessible to both vulnerable people and women. This shall be achieved through discussion with the grievance mechanism to encourage people to come forward as soon as possible with concerns, emphasising that grievances can be submitted anonymously, and distributing hard copies of the Grievance Mechanism leaflet.

The key aspects of Masdar grievance mechanism are described below.

9.4.1 Responsibilities

Any person or organisation may send comments and/or complaints in person or via post, email, or facsimile using the following contact information. The SPV E&S Department Manager will be appointed to take the lead in implementing the grievance mechanism.

Contact Details

Contact Point: Murad Sadikhov, General Manager

Email: msadikhov@masdar.ae

Phone: +994 50 9885837

Address: 43, Mammad Araz Street, Narimanov District, Baku, AZ1106, Republic of Azerbaijan

In addition to the above contact details, a mailbox has been provided at the site entrance to allow local people to raise grievances in a more informal way.

9.4.2 On Receiving a Grievance

The comments and complaints will be summarised and listed in a Complaints/Comments Logbook, containing the name/group of commenter/complainant, date the comment was received, brief description of issues, information on proposed corrective actions to be implemented (if appropriate) and the date of response sent to the commenter/complainant. Following a grievance being recorded, Masdar will acknowledge the grievance, in writing, within a period of up to five working days and state that this is now being investigated in accordance with the grievance mechanism.

9.4.3 Assessing the Grievance

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

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

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

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

9.4.4 Formulation a Response

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

In some cases, it may be appropriate that feedback be provided by the staff member responsible for assessment accompanied by the coordinator of the complaints procedure.

The site manager may participate in feedback, depending upon the seriousness of the complaint.

When formulating a response, Masdar will ensure that:

- The complaint coordinator or relevant department may prepare the response. The response should consider the complainants' views about the process for settlement as well as provide a specific remedy. The response may suggest an approach on how to settle the issues, or it may offer a preliminary settlement.
- To present and discuss the response to the complainant, consider holding a meeting with the complaint coordinator, relevant company manager, and the complainant. If a direct meeting is not possible, consider meeting with a neutral third party serving as facilitator. The group would also discuss appropriate next steps during this meeting. If the proposal is a settlement offer and it is accepted, the complaint is resolved successfully and there is no need to proceed to the next step of selecting a resolution approach. If the complainant is not happy with the response about a resolution process or substance, the group should try to reach an agreement that would be mutually acceptable.

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

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

9.4.5 Track and Monitor Grievances

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

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

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

In order to ensure that grievances are tracked and documented, Masdar should provide for the following:

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

9.4.6 Launching an appeal

If the individual/group raising a grievance is not satisfied with the initial response and wishes to continue the complaint, they have the choice to launch an appeal. For all appeals, details of the grievance will be passed to a third-party organisation contacted by Masdar such as a representative from the Garadagh Executive Power, Ministry of Agriculture, or similar type of entity) who will provide a recommendation on how to resolve the grievance and help mediate a resolution. The target date for resolving appeals is a further 15 calendar days, starting with the date the initial response was sent by Masdar.

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

The representative selected from a regional government authority or ministry will depend upon the nature of the grievance appeal. For example, if the appeal relates to the provision of fodder (which is a livelihood restoration measure included in the LRP) then it will be appropriate to involve a representative from the Ministry of Agriculture. If the appeal relates to a worker/labour dispute, then a different representative will be requested by the SPV to become involved.

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

9.4.7 Grievances received to Date

A summary of any grievances received is to be presented in Table 9-2 below. Further details of the grievances are to be presented in the Grievance Log in **Appendix D**.

Table 9-2: Summary of Grievances Received to Date [To be populated in event grievances received]

No.	Date received	Grievance Type (Community/Worker)	Brief Description of Grievance	Proposed Resolution	Status (open/closed)
1					
2					

10 Roles and Responsibilities

A summary of the roles and responsibilities associated with stakeholder engagement is described in Table 9.1.

A dedicated CLO will be appointed for the Project in the future and their contact details will be widely shared with PAHs and local communities. The Project will ensure that a female point of contact will be available to ensure women are comfortable sharing any concerns and issues.

Currently, the contact details for all enquires and grievances should be directed to:

"Masdar Azerbaijan Energy" LLC

Contact Point: Murad Sadikhov, General Manager

Email: msadikhov@masdar.ae

Phone: +994 50 9885837

Address: 43, Mammad Araz Street, Narimanov District, Baku, AZ1106, Republic of Azerbaijan

The E&S Manager and CLO team will centrally manage stakeholder engagement activities.

Table 9.1: Roles and Responsibilities

Entity	Responsibilities
Masdar Corporate E&S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversight of how the SPV is undertaking stakeholder engagements activities during the Project. This may include audits and inspections as part of a broader E&S corporate oversight role.
LRP Committee (this is part of LRP implementation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To oversee the implementation of the LRP and coordinate the provision of the transitional allowances and livelihood restoration measures. To assist in the resolution of grievances. To evaluate the ongoing progress of the LRP using the internal and external monitoring and evaluation indicators, with the aim of improving the performance of implementation over time to prevent re-occurrence of similar issues and challenges. To undertake any additional actions required to achieve compliance with the LRP's resettlement principals, including targeted stakeholder engagement activities
SPV E&S Department Manager	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prepare a confidential register of the persons affected by the project, their resettlement choices, and any other relevant information. To take the lead in the formation and function of the LRP Committee, providing on-site support, provide a suitable meeting point and facilities, so that this group of people can meet regularly. This may include providing transport to members and an allowance for their time. To monitor the implementation of the LRP using the monitoring and evaluation indicators. To take the lead in managing the Grievance Mechanism. To approve all external disclosure materials used before they are released

Entity	Responsibilities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To coordinate the activities of the SPV's Community Liaison Officers (CLOs). To maintain the SEP and make changes to this document as necessary. Undertake periodic site visits during construction to identify what, if any, additional stakeholder engagement measures are required.
SPV Community Liaison Officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To act as the communication interface between the Project and local people, including farmers and herders. To prepare external communications such as posters, press and media releases, etc. associated with the Project To raise awareness about the grievance mechanism and support the resolution of grievances.
Ministry of Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take part in the early stage of LRP implementation (Step 2 and 3) to provide accurate information to PAH representatives about the legal status of land in the Project Area and respond to questions raised.
Ministry of Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take part in the early stage of LRP implementation (Step 2 and 3) to provide accurate information to PAH representatives about the agricultural productivity of the land, the calculation method used to identify the correct quantity of fodder to provide and respond to questions raised.
Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies: Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power, Gobustan municipality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To explain to PAH representatives the ways to apply for new land whilst indicating that this needs to be undertaken through a formal process. To offer practical assistance for farmers and herders to obtain access to land through a formal mechanism. To direct any grievances reported to them to the SPV Community Liaison Officers or SPV E&S Department Manager for initial investigation. To support the grievance resolution process, including attending meetings associated with grievance appeals.
Synergetics (local social consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide overall assistance in explaining the content of the LRP, the eligibility and entitlement matrix, and details of livelihood restoration measures the SPV is willing to offer.
Sulaco (local land surveying consultant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide details on land survey results and respond to questions on land-related matters that are raised by the PAH representative.
EPC Contractor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To direct any grievances raised to the SPV Community Liaison Officers or SPV E&S Department Manager To provide general support in the implementation of the SEP where this is requested by the SPV.

11 Monitoring and Reporting

11.1 Monitoring

Masdar should maintain a record of all consultation, disclosure information and grievances collected throughout the Project using the following tools:

- Stakeholder Registry: Regular update of the stakeholder register and stakeholder risk analysis to verify that stakeholder list remains appropriate and whether engagement should cease or be extended to any stakeholders.
- Meeting Record: Keep records of all engagement activities to be saved with the Stakeholder Engagement Plan. The results of public consultation and project information disclosure (together with the grievance procedure) will be reported throughout the construction and operation period as part of Masdar's environmental and social monitoring and reporting requirements. The reports must include attendance, purpose of meeting, and comments and decisions made.
- Commitment Register: A commitment register should be established to record any public commitments made by the Project or public concerns raised about the Project that require action. This register should be in addition to the grievance register.
- Grievance mechanism and Register: as discussed in Chapter 8 above.

In addition, the following shall be considered:

- Monitor the grievance register in terms of type and severity of grievances, response times to address complaints logged as well as the recurrence of complaints over time.
- Monitor effectiveness of organizational structure and responsibilities, and procedures for managing grievances.
- Monitor media coverage of the Project.
- Monitor stakeholder satisfaction through survey format.
- Develop and assess performance in terms of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

Generally, a series of quarterly KPIs can be identified applicable to all Project phases:

- The extent to which activities were implemented against what was planned in the SEP.
- Percentage of participants to consultation meeting/events over number of invited persons.
- Percentage of grievances processed in time over logged.

- Percentage of grievances closed within 6 months over processed.

Detail overview is proposed below for construction phase.

11.1.1 Monitoring during the Construction Phase

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

Table 11-1 describes the monitoring KPIs that shall be used during the construction phase – adjustment shall be made based on COVID-19 conditions.

Table 11-1: Construction Phase Monitoring KPIs

Topic area	Monitoring KPIs
Provision of Project information	Number of working days the project office is available and open, per month.
Monthly Public Consultation Meetings	Number of monthly public consultation meetings held as planned, per year. Number of people attending each monthly public consultation meeting, broken down by gender. Number of actions for Masdar recorded at each monthly meeting. Number of actions for Masdar addressed that were raised at previous monthly meetings.
Bi-monthly Meetings with Farmers and landowners / land users (every two months)	Number of bi-monthly meetings with farmers and landowners/users held as planned, per year. Number of people attending each, broken down by gender.
Environment and Social Committee Meetings.	Number of annual meetings held, per year (target is 1/year) Number of people attending each meeting.
Annual Environmental and Social Reporting	Release of an annual environmental and social report to stakeholders (target is 1/year) Number of comments/responses following issuance of the annual environmental and social report. Number of subsequent responses to comments on the

Topic area	Monitoring KPIs
	annual report.
Grievance mechanism	Number of grievances raised per month. Number of grievances outstanding at the end of each month. Number of grievances where a written acknowledgment was provided within five working days. Number of grievances resolved within the 15 working day target.

11.2 SEP Review

Stakeholder engagement should be periodically evaluated by Masdar, assisted by the team responsible for SEP implementation. The effectiveness of consultation activities will be evaluated against the objectives of the SEP and established KPIs. The results and any lessons learned will then be incorporated into further updates of the SEP as the project evolves.

At a minimum, the SEP shall be reviewed on the following occasions:

- When ongoing stakeholder engagement requires a change in strategy or approach e.g. COVID-19 guidance.
- When key Project milestones change or on completion of key stages in the Project.
- Following changes in applicable national legislation and/or regulatory requirements for the Project.
- Following changes in applicable international standards (IFC Performance Standards) e.g. COVID-19 guidance.

It is anticipated that an updated version of this SEP will be completed in parallel with the ESIA and associated management plans.

11.3 Reporting

Both internal and external reporting will be required as explained below during entire Project's life cycle.

External Reporting should be performed based on the approach identified in section 6.1 and 7.1 based on the kind of stakeholder to provide information on:

- Project updates.
- Results of monitoring and evaluation on implementation of Project's environmental and social management measures.

- Follow-up actions taken since any previous stakeholder meetings.
- Progress update on any public commitments made.

Internal Reporting is meant to inform Senior management within Masdar structure which should receive weekly and monthly reports on stakeholder engagement activities by CLO including the following:

- Activities conducted during each week/ month.
- Public outreach activities (meetings with stakeholders/any other).
- Entries to the grievance registry.
- Entries to the commitment and concerns registry.
- New stakeholders (where relevant).

Annual reports will present summary picture of all public consultation issues, grievances and resolutions, together with a summary of relevant public consultation findings from meetings held.

Appendix A Project Stakeholder Registry

Stakeholder	Key Informant / Target	Project Execution Function			Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Role in the Project	Engagement Strategy	Medium of Communication	Consultation														
		Input	Approval	Execute/Monitor						First Round (Scoping)	Second Round (ESIA)	OHL ESIA	Status (meeting/interview)	Date	Type of Activity	Primary Contact Info	Follow up after ESIA consultation							
Internal Stakeholders																								
Masdar		X	X	X	High	High	Mobilization of resources to meet milestones and project deadlines and required approvals processes. Provide technical operational guidance and approvals for Project deliverables. Serve as facilitators on political and operational project issues.	Participation Consultation Push Communication Pull communication Negotiations	Formal report and deliverables submissions via email. Internal correspondence among Project staff and organizational staff via meetings teleconferences emails.				ongoing	weekly	KOM - Progress meetings		Project deliverables review. Project status data collection and planning of future consultations.							
IFC / ABD / EBRD / JICA / Abu Dhabi Fund for Development (ADFD)			X		High	High	Project Financing approvals	Participation Consultation Push Communication Pull communication Negotiations				TBD												
Relevant External Stakeholders																								
Government																								
State Authorities - District / Municipality																								
Garadagh rayon/district	Executive power representative (ExCom office) Max 3pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection. Collect details of relevant stakeholders.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whats app conversations	X			done first round	17/08/2021	meeting at Garadagh rayon/district Executive Power Authority office in Lokbatan settlement questionnaire	- Mr. Oktay Sadigov Head of Department of Territorial Administration and Local Self-Governance - Mr. Fazil Mammadov Senior Consultant Department of analysis and forecasting of socio-economic development - Mrs. Shamama Agamuradova Head of Department of Information Provision and analysis shmkml@gmail.com	Refer to SEP							
Absheron rayon/district	Executive power representative (ExCom office) Max 1-2pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection. Collect details of relevant stakeholders. Find out information on farms nearby the project site	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whats app conversations		X		done second round	21/04/2021	meeting at Absheron District Executive Power office questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Abulfaz Asadov Senior Consultant for Socio-Economic Development and Forecasting	Refer to SEP							
Hajigabul rayon/district	Executive power representative (ExCom office) Max 1-2pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection. Collect details of relevant stakeholders. Find out information on farms nearby the project site	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whats app conversations			X	done OHL assessment	17/08/2021	meeting at Hajigabul District Executive Power Authority office in Hajigabul district questionnaire	Mr. Metin Babayev Deputy Director of the Department of Analysis and Forecasting of Socio-Economic Development								
Shirvan city	Executive power representative (ExCom office) Max 1-2pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection. Collect details of relevant stakeholders. Find out information on farms nearby the project site	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whats app conversations			X	done OHL assessment	20/08/2021	meeting at Shirvan city Executive Power Authority office in Shirvan city questionnaire	Mr. Ramin Gasimov Sector Director of ExCom Mr. Malikagha Mammadov Head of the municipality								
Gobustan	Executive and municipality representatives - max 1-2 pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or Whatsapp conversations	X			done first round	19/08/2020	meeting at Gobustan Executive Power Representative office. in Gobustan settlement questionnaire	Mr. Isa Gozelov	Refer to SEP							
Alyat	Executive and municipality representatives - max 1-2 pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or Whatsapp conversations	X			done first round	19/08/2020	meeting at Alyat Municipality Representative office in Alyat settlement questionnaire	Mr. Azad Musayev	Refer to SEP							
Atbulak	Executive and municipality representatives - max 1-2 pp	X		X	High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site for consultations and data collection.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or Whatsapp conversations			X	done OHL assessment	18/08/2021	meeting at Atbulak Executive Power Representative and Municipality office in Atbulak settlement questionnaire	Mr. Natig Khalilov Atbulak village Executive Representation of the Executive Power of Hajigabul Region Mr. Tahir Gureliyev Head of Municipality								
National Agencies																								
Ministry of Energy	Minister / Deputy Electric power and Energy Efficiency Department	X	X	X	High	High	The Ministry of Energy oversees state policy and regulation in the energy sector including renewable energy. The Ministry of Energy is also responsible for the licensing of power generation transmission distribution and sale as well as import and export activities. The Ministry has a dedicated department that is responsible for increasing the deployment of energy efficiency and renewable energy policies.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue.	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whats app conversations	X	X		done both first and second round	12/08/2020 13/08/2020 13/04/2021	first introductory meeting at MoE meeting of social team at the MoE office meeting at MoE to discuss the purpose of the ESIA and find relevant contacts for stakeholders	Mr. Javid Abdullayev adviser to the Minister of Energy	Refer to SEP							
Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR)	Minister / Deputy in charge of ESIA process and State reserve sector in charge of mud volcanoes Gobustan National park and Gobustan reserve -3 pp	X	X	X	High	High	Central state authority overseeing the environmental protection by controlling the implementation of the environmental protection rules and the adherence to the regulations and standards. The MENR is responsible for the review and approval of the EIA report. Furthermore State reserve sector within the Ministry is responsible for regulating activities in Gobustan Reserve and National park	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation on ESIA procedure.	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whats app conversations	X			done first round	18/08/2020	meeting at the MENR office in Baku questionnaire	- Mrs. Arzu Samadova Deputy Director of Biodiversity Conservation Service - Mr. Mubariz Aliyev Head of the State Ecological Expertise Agency info@eco.gov.az	Refer to SEP							
Ministry of Labour and Social Protection	Minister / Deputy	X		X	Low	Low	In charge of regulating the labour markets and ensuring social protection of the population of Azerbaijan. To be informed about the Project development to ensure they can provide any comment if needed. Social data available on the ministry and Azerbaijan State Statistical Committee's website.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR Short questionnaire by Email Leaflet			X	done second round	13/04/2021	meeting at the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection office questionnaire leaflet provided	Aynur Rashidova Social Affairs Consultant in the Employment Support Project within the Ministry	Refer to SEP							
Ministry of Health	Minister / Deputy	X	X	X	Low	Low	State institution controlling the sanitary-epidemiological situation in the country and regulation of health protection in the work place. To be involved to issue permit to construct. It has a role during the permit process. Collect baseline data during ESIA early stage as needed.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR Short questionnaire by Email Leaflet			X	done second round	21/04/2021	meeting at the Ministry of Health office questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Vusal Yusifov Head of the work department of the commissions (Associate Professor) of the Medical Territorial Units Management Association (TEBIB) amirzayev@tabib.gov.az	Refer to SEP							
Ministry of Emergency cases	Minister / Deputy	X	X	X	High	High	Responsible for the management of natural disasters and industrial accidents and the implementation of safety rules in construction mining and industry. MES (along with the MENR and other appropriate Ministries) require prompt notification in the event of an emergency or accident. To be involved to issue permit to construct. It has a role during the permit process.	Information Disclosure	Email				only leaflet sent by email (26/04/2021)		Project leaflet provided	info@fhn.gov.az	Refer to SEP							
Ministry of Culture (State Service for Protection Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of the Culture of the Republic of Azerbaijan)	Head of state service and Gobustan National Historical Artistic Reserve director -2 pp	X		X	High	High	Governmental agency within the Cabinet of Azerbaijan in charge of regulation of the activities and promotion of Azerbaijani culture. Collect baseline data during ESIA early stage as needed.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations			X	done second round	23/04/2021	meeting at the Ministry of Culture office questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Mahir Gahramanov Director of the Sector for Supervision of the Management and Use of Reserves of the Cultural Heritage Department of the State Service for the Protection Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of Culture m.gahramanov@heritage.gov.az	Refer to SEP							
									One-on-one interviews OR Short questionnaire by Email Leaflet				done second round	27/04/2021	first introduction meeting at Gobustan reserve was held on 14.04.2021 and then the final completed questionnaire was sent by the respondent by email	Mr. Vugar Isayev Director of the Gobustan National Historical-Artistic Reserve	Refer to SEP							
State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Deputy	X			High	High	The agency is the central executive body implementing the state policy and regulation in the field of protection of historical and cultural monuments located in the territories of the state reserves under its subordination. The State service is the executive body exercising state control on usage of immovable historical and cultural monuments (except State Historical-Architecture of "Icheri Sheher" and "Qala" State Historical Ethnographic Reserve) that are under state protection restoration reconstruction and protection Collect baseline data during ESIA early stage as needed.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations			X	done second round	20/04/2021	Meeting at State Tourism Agency office questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Elgun Javadov Head of regional tourism and reserve development at State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan	Refer to SEP							

Stakeholder	Key Informant / Target	Project Execution Function			Level of Interest	Level of Influence	Role in the Project	Engagement Strategy	Medium of Communication	Consultation								
		Input	Approval	Execute/Monitor						First Round (Scoping)	Second Round (ESIA)	OHL ESIA	Status (meeting/interview)	Date	Type of Activity	Primary Contact Info	Follow up after ESIA consultation	
Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences Institute of Geology	Department in charge of mud volcanoes	X			High	High	The main state research organization and the primary body that conducts research and coordinates activities in the fields of science and social sciences in Azerbaijan. Mud volcanoes have been studied at the Institute of geology. Collect baseline data during ESIA early stage as needed.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	19/04/2021	Meeting at Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Abbasov Orkhan leading researcher at the Department of the Mud Volcanoes (Doctor of Philosophy in Earth Sciences Associate Professor)	Refer to SEP	
The State Land and Cartography Committee of Azerbaijan Republic	Deputy	X			Low	High	In charge of implementing land cadastre monitoring and reforms; restoration and increasing of land productivity setting territorial units in Azerbaijan Republic.	Information Disclosure	Email		leaflet sent by email (26/04/2021)				Project leaflet provided	office@emlak.gov.az-26.04.2021	Refer to SEP	
Ministry of Agriculture	Department in charge of Land regulations	X			High	High	An Azerbaijani governmental agency within the Cabinet of Azerbaijan in charge of regulation of the economic activity in the agricultural sector of the country with a purpose of increasing the sector's production capacity. Collect data on farms nearby the project site	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	14/04/2021	meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture office questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Firudin Taghiyev Head of Land Use Control Department	Refer to SEP	
Azerenerji	Executive Representative	X			High	High	Electrical power entity. It also maintains the largest distribution network. Stakeholder of relevance for Masdar as Offtaker developing OHL associated to Masdar Project (associated facility)	Information Disclosure Information Gathering consultation dialogue.	Formal meeting and conf call				ongoing			Anar Afandiyev Deputy Head of the International Economic Relations	Refer to SEP	
Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	Department in charge of archaeological investigations	X			High	High	Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography has been established by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences (ANAS) in 1993. This independent research institute carries out archaeological and ethnographical investigations over Azerbaijan territory.	Information Disclosure Information Gathering	One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	22/04/2021	meeting at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences questionnaire leaflet	Mr. Najaf Musabeyli Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs at the Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography	Refer to SEP	
Affected Communities																		
Local town or village committees; community members	General public (not possible to set up FGDs with representatives)	X			High	High	Engage local stakeholders for information disclosure and gather any feedback	Information Gathering Information Giving Dialogue	Social media platforms - website pages of Garadagh ExCom office		Info on the Project published on website pages						Refer to SEP	
Community based organizations and associations																		
Community leaders / Elderly committees (aghsakals)	Gobustan settlement committee Alyat settlement committee	X			High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection	Information Gathering Information Giving Consultation	Public Meetings with settlements representatives (max 5 due to lockdown) OR One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations	X	leaflet provided		done first round	19/08/2020	meeting in Gobustan settlement questionnaire	Mr. Allahverdi Mamedov	Refer to SEP	
Community leaders / Elderly committees (aghsakals)	Atbulak settlement committee	X			High	High	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection		Public Meetings with settlements representatives (max 5 due to lockdown) or One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations			X	done OHL assessment	19/08/2021	meeting in Atbulak settlement questionnaire	Mr. Rasim Dadashov		
Local businesses	Gobustan settlement committee	X			High	Low	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection		One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	15/04/2021	meeting at Gobustan settlement questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Osman Guliyev entrepreneur	Refer to SEP	
Schools education organizations	Gobustan settlement committee	X			High	Low	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection		One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	19/04/2021	meeting at Gobustan settlement questionnaire leaflet provided	Mrs. Gulnara Mammadova Director of the Secondary School No.223	Refer to SEP	
Vulnerable groups (IDPs refugees etc.)	Gobustan settlement committee	X			High	Low	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection		Public Meetings with settlements representatives (max 5 due to lockdown) OR One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	15/04/2021	meeting at Gobustan settlement questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Nasir Abbasov Martyr's father	Refer to SEP	
Farmers herders	Gobustan settlement committee	X			High	Low	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection					X		done second round	14/04/2021	meeting close to the Project area questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Ferzeliyev Guladdin farmer/herder close to the Project site area	Refer to SEP
												X		done second round	23/04/2021	meeting close to the Project area questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Ali Suleymanov farmer close to the Project site area	Refer to SEP
												X		done second round	26/04/2021	meeting close to the Project area questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Mehdiyev Hasankhan farmer close to the Project site area	Refer to SEP
												X		done second round	26/04/2021	meeting close to the Project area questionnaire leaflet provided	Mr. Niyazi Rahimov farmer close to the Project site area	Refer to SEP
Health providers (hospitals medical points in identified settlements)	Gobustan settlement committee	X			High	Low	Engage local stakeholder on the Project site and data collection		One-on-one interviews OR emails phone or whatsapp conversations		X		done second round	16/04/2021	meeting at Gobustan settlement questionnaire leaflet provided	Mrs. Natavan Serifova doctor-endocrinologist at the United City Hospital No.17	Refer to SEP	
Civil Society/NGOs																		
Azeri NGOs and Civil Society																		
The Council on State Support to NGOs under the Auspices of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan		X			Low	Low					leaflet sent by email (26/04/2021)				Project leaflet provided	office@cssn.gov.az	Refer to SEP	
Youth and Educational NGOs in Garadagh rayon: -Organization of youth of Garadagh region -NGO Dirchalish -Mushfig Aid For Disability Children	Executive Director Program/project Director(s) - 1-2 pp	X			Low		Some NGOs are likely to have a direct interest in the Project and its social and environmental impacts. They may also have useful data and insight into the Project area and affected communities and may be able to become partners to the Project in areas of common interest.	Information Gathering Information Giving Consultation	Email		leaflet sent by email (26&27/04/2021)				Project leaflet provided	garadaggi@mys.az dirchalish@gmail.com anare.memmedzade90@gmail.com,mushfig97@mail.ru-NGO	Refer to SEP	
Other interested parties																		
Gobustan Operating Company	Executive Director Program/project Director(s) - 1-2 pp	X			Low	Low	Organization which might have direct interest in the Project and which may have useful data or insight of relevance to the Project.	Information Gathering consultation	Emails phone or whatsapp conversations	X	leaflet handed over by hand		done first round	12/08/2020	meeting at the at the head office of the Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) in Baku plus questionnaire	Chief mechanic of this company Mr.Ziyafet Mirzoyev	Refer to SEP	

Appendix B Project Leaflet and Questionnaires

Masdar 230MW Solar PV Project



The Project Developer and ESIA Contractors

Masdar has appointed **Wood plc** for the development of the **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** for the Masdar 230 MW Solar PV Project, in compliance with national, and international standards, in collaboration with its partners in Azerbaijan, The Center for Social Technologies "**Synergetics**" and "**Sulaco**".

Your views are important to us.

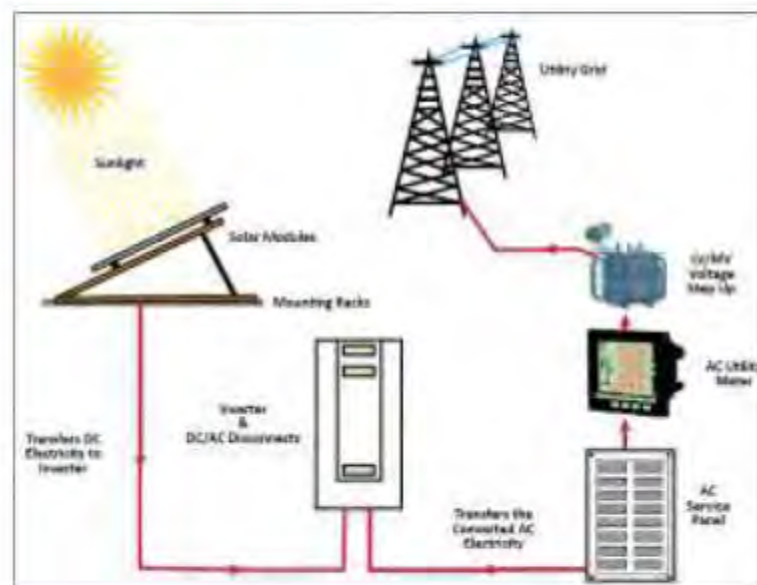
We would welcome your feedback / views which will be used to inform the Project and its design.

If you have any comments or concerns about the project or the ESIA process, please contact us:

CST "Synergetics"

Fuad Mirkishiyev
(012) 436-90-33
Email: fuad@synergetics.baku.az

What is a Solar PV?



The Project will entail installation of ground-mounted Photovoltaic (PV) generation solar panel cells. Solar PV cells convert solar irradiation directly into electricity through the photoelectric effect in a silent and clean process that requires no moving parts.

Inverters and transformers convert electricity generated by the PV modules, conforming to the local grid requirements. The substation will have the required grid interface to feed this energy into the national grid.

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

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS



International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability



Masdar 230MW Solar PV Project

This leaflet explains the Masdar Solar PV Project and the process for assessing its environmental and social impacts.



Masdar is planning to develop a 230MW Solar PV Project, 60km south of Baku nearby Gobustan Mud Volcanoes, as part of a bilateral agreement with the government of Azerbaijan.

Masdar, established in 2006, is a global leader in renewable energy and sustainable urban development and is based in the United Arab Emirates. Masdar, as the Project Developer, will build, own and operate the solar PV plant. This project will assist in achieving Azerbaijan's 2025 vision and beyond for the inclusion of renewable energy electricity within its generation mix.

The Project will include the following components:

- Solar PV plant and local Substation.
- An overhead transmission line (OHL) of 330 kV connecting the site substation to national grid (to be built by Azerenerji)
- Access Road.

The OHL will connect the area to the Janub station in Shirvan, 50-60 km in south-west direction. The new OHL will connect the already established Alat Trade Zone, Masdar Solar Project and other future strategic projects in the area.

Project Solar PV Location

The Project site extends for around 550 ha. The closest urban areas are within Gobustan (5 km east – north-east of Area 60) and Alyat (8 km south-east of Area 60) municipalities, administrative units of the Karadag District. The site is predominantly desert and semi-desert. Farmers have been observed to actively use the Project site for grazing and driving livestock. No populated places are identified inside the Project site boundaries. Project land is government owned and the MoE is undertaking a conversion process to allow the land to be used for solar PV; the Land Lease Agreement is planned to be signed off shortly by the Government.

Construction Activities

The Project will entail installation of ground-mounted PV generation solar panel cells. Activities during construction will include: site clearance, construction of unpaved roads, creation of temporary storage areas to be used for various types of materials, construction of the sub-station, installation of solar panels and development of the overhead transmission line.

Temporary works to be used during construction will consist of a temporary compound. The compound will include a parking area, a generator with fuel storage, and temporary buildings to provide accommodation and support facilities for managers and workers, secure storage, site offices, and welfare and first aid facilities. The number of workers at site will vary according to the activities that are being undertaken.

Operational Activities

Post-construction, activities will include plant operation and maintenance, site remediation, clearance and deposition of debris off the site, restoration of areas where construction activities temporarily disturbed the environment, repairs and replacements of failed part

Project Schedule

End 2021 Begin construction
Mid 2023 Begin full operations

Construction and installation phase of up-to 18 months

Masdar Solar PV Project

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

The Masdar Project is being developed to meet international standards of good practice in the management of environmental and social issues. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being prepared in compliance with IFC and other International Standards to determine potentially significant impacts which may arise as the result of the Project and to set out mitigation measures to reduce any identified negative impacts or enhance those which are considered beneficial.

The report will be submitted to the lenders to get Project financing.

A National Environmental Impact Assessment will be also undertaken to comply with Azerbaijani legislation.

The ESIA study will identify the likely impacts, positive and negative, that will occur as a result of the Project. Some impacts that may occur are detailed below. This list may be expanded as a result of feedback from consultation. These impacts will be studied and understood in more detail through the baseline studies and impact assessment phases in the ESIA.

The following topics will be assessed in the ESIA in terms of baseline and related impacts:

- Air quality and Noise emissions;
- Biodiversity;
- Cultural heritage;
- Landscape and visual amenity;
- Socio-economics and health;
- Traffic and Transportation;
- Waste management; and
- Surface Water, ground water and soil quality.

Project's Highlights:

- Considering the nature of the Project, limited environmental and social aspects are expected to be significantly impacted by Project's activities on the long-term.
- Project will be located a significant distance away from residential properties. No risks have been identified to people from the operation of a Solar PV plant.
- No physical displacement is anticipated to be required at Project site. However, existing tracks and footpaths crossing the Project site will become inaccessible to farmers/herders.
- The Project will assist in achieving Azerbaijan's 2025 vision for the inclusion of renewable energy electricity within the Country generation mix.
- Increased work opportunities and training for the local population during construction and operation may enhance the local economy by providing increased income levels.
- Local materials suppliers/traders for raw materials and general transportation services may benefit from this Project.
- Condition of road infrastructure in the area could improve through upgrade / construction of roads associated with the construction and operational phases.

ESIA Schedule

ESIA under development (Scoping Stage) since July 2020 and is anticipated to be finalized in **late April 2021/ May 2021**

Stakeholder and community consultations will continue to be carried out throughout the life of the Project to inform people of the Project, its progress and outcomes of the ESIA.

Stakeholder Engagement

An important part of the ESIA process is to obtain feedback from people who may be affected by, or who are interested in the project – **the Project's stakeholders**. Consultations with stakeholders has been already started and will be undertaken during the whole ESIA process so that stakeholders may:

- learn about the Project;
- raise issues that they are concerned about;
- establish interaction and dialogue between company and its potentially affected stakeholders
- make comments and suggestions about how project impacts should be managed; and
- be provided with contact details to enable them to raise any future concerns with Masdar.

The Center for Social Technologies "Synergetics" has been commissioned by Masdar and Wood to conduct a first round of stakeholder engagement and baseline data collection in the area between July and August 2020 during the Scoping process of the Project.

The process provided preliminary information on the current baseline conditions in the Project area within the Greater Baku Region to inform the impact assessment process. Interviews and discussions with local people and key stakeholders such as government authorities and community leaders have been performed in compliance with COVID-19 restrictions. Second round at ESIA stage is currently ongoing.



Masdar Solar PV Project Location



Appendix C Grievance Form Template

GRIEVANCE FORM TEMPLATE

I, (full name) (OPTIONAL*):

Resident at:

Tel:

Fax:

E-mail:

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

Suggestions to solve problem:

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

Signed:

Date:

.....

*This form may be submitted anonymously.

Appendix D Grievances Log

Appendix E Consultation Meetings/Interviews held during ESIA

Table E-1: Summary of Consultation Meetings/Interviews held during ESIA process development (including Scoping Stage in 2020)

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
July-August 2020	Various phone calls	Ministry of Energy Vusal Musayev – Wood/Masdar point of contact within MoE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate site visit and Stakeholder Engagement process. Information about test boreholes, their purpose and the main gas pipeline route close/within Project site.
12/08/2020	MoE	Ministry of Energy First introductory meeting with adviser to the MoE Mr.Javid Abdullayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr.Javid Abdullayev has already visited the project site several times, he is well acquainted with the area. Information about test boreholes, their purpose and the main gas pipeline route, cemeteries close to Project site has been collected. Mr.Javid Abdullayev is the employee of MoE who will deal with telephone messages and provide us with assistance with stakeholder engagement process.
12/08/2020	Meeting at the at the head office of the Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) in Baku	Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) Chief mechanic of GOC, Mr.Ziyafet Mirzoyev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project general introduction. Mr.Ziyafet Mirzoyev has been working for a long time at the Duvanni Base of the GOC located relatively close to the Project area and is well familiar with both the Project site and its surroundings. We discussed the issues regarding the temporary construction camp of the gas pipeline and the general situation at the Project site in order to get as much useful information as possible.
13/08/2020	Meeting at the MOE office	Ministry of Energy Meeting of social team with adviser to the	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction of stakeholder engagement questionnaires and explanation of social impact assessment's purpose.

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
		MoE Mr.Javid Abdullayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrangement of the meetings with stakeholders. • Issues discussed included the land ownership under the project site and farms nearby. The lands and farms nearby used as seasonal and temporary pastures, which are under supervision of Ministry of Agriculture and Absheron District Executive Power (neighboring district). • Information about cemeteries can be found out from the stakeholder interviews with ExCom and municipality representatives. • The completed MOE questionnaire will be sent by email this week.
17/08/2020	Meeting at Garadagh rayon/district Executive Power Authority office in Lokbatan settlement	Garadagh rayon/district Executive Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Oktay Sadigov , Head of Department of Territorial Administration and Local Self-Governance • Mr. Fazil Mammadov, Senior Consultant, Department of analysis and forecasting of socio-economic development. • Mrs. Shamama Agamuradova, Head of Department of Information Provision and analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issues discussed: needs, social, environmental and economic issues in Garadagh rayon and project area, the challenges and needs of local authorities, local government and development programs, rayon statistical information, expectation from and impact of the project, etc. • Only positive impact is expected as a result of project implementation including increased employment, usage of alternative energy. • Methods of stakeholder engagement: to post information about project using social media platforms, preparation and distribution of newsletters/ bulletins through local execute power and municipality offices. • Safety measures related to earthquakes and volcanoes

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>should be taken into account in the area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some lands nearby project area used as seasonal pastures, more information can be found out from interviews with Gobustan and Alyat executive and municipality representatives and Abshreon District Executive Power. The stakeholder questionnaire has been answered by Mr. Sadigov, two other questionnaires will be filled and sent by email or whatsapp.
18/08 2020	Meeting at the MENR office in Baku	<p>Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mrs. Arzu Samadova, Deputy Director of Biodiversity Conservation Service Mr. Mubariz Aliyev, Head of the State Ecological Expertise Agency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two questionnaires have been answered by representatives of the MENR. Among environmental matters in the area are overgrazed pastures that were given for usage by Absheron and Garadagh ExComs, the dust from quarries that can have impact on panels. The territory of 10 non-protected mud volcanoes has been traditionally cleared of various types of waste by the Biodiversity Conservation Service. Among National Regulations under review by MENR are the Law on Specially Protected Natural Areas and Objects, the order on establishment of the State Nature Reserve from August 15, 2007. Last volcanic eruptions in the area have happened on September 23, 2018. Establishment of an information center in the field of

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>environmental protection is advisable in the project area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protected/ sensitive areas around the project site are Gobustan reserve, Mud volcanoes and cemetery. • In case of rare plant species, they should be moved to a nearby area together with soil for their protection. • Lighting of roads can take advantage from Solar PV project. • As the impacts are mainly related to the construction period, the wastes generated during this period should be collected according to the regulations and handed over according to the relevant places. • Department that coordinates Gobustan National Park and Gobustan reserve is under of Ministry of Culture.
19/08/2020	Meeting at Gobustan Executive Power Representative office in Gobustan settlement	<p>Gobustan Executive Power Representative Mr. Isa Gozelov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The questionnaire has been filled in during the meeting. • Among issues discussed are: needs and problems of the settlement, livelihood and employment sources, social maladies. • Sensitive areas that need to be taken into account are: mud volcanoes and oil pipeline that nearby the project area. • Housing condition problems include lack of drainage and sewage system, lack of heating system, lack of adequate internal roads. • No adverse social and environmental impact is expected as

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>result of project implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Gozelov was not aware of farms and cemeteries in the project area.
19/08/2020	Meeting at Alyat Municipality Representative office in Alyat settlement	<p>Alyat Municipality Representative Mr. Azad Musayev</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among community-based organizations and NGOs, the elderly community (aghsakals) organization is active. Strategy plan for district/ settlement development is involvement of local businesses and implementation of various projects within Alyat Free trade zone project. To learn of community needs and communicate the priorities the municipality holds a meeting once a month based on the appeals of the community. Lack of landfill for collection and transportation of municipal waste, direct discharge of sewage into the sea in the territory of Alyat settlement are environmental matters in the area. As a recommendation any investor comes to the settlement area, he should use the local labor force. Mr. Musayev was not aware of farms and cemeteries in the project area and referred to community leaders.
19/08/2020	Meeting in Gobustan settlement	<p>Community leaders/ Elderly committees (aghsakals) Mr. Allahverdi Mamedov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Elderly committee is a community based non-registered organization that represented by community leaders/ aghsakals. Another community-based organizations or leaders are religious leaders and mosques.

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed: needs and problems in the settlement, impact of the project. • Cultural / historical recreation sites we should be aware of including important sites for community are Gobustan reserve and mud volcanoes. • He does not expect any negative social or environmental impact as a result of project implementation. • Group meetings with others who have similar interests, newsletters are best channels for communication with local population. • Mr. Mamedov provided short information about one of the identified cemeteries. Old cemetery was established during 816-836, the Arab tribe that perished during the struggle against Babek and the Arab caliphate had a residence of 150 houses in the same area of the Arabs from the city of Sham. Those who died were buried in that cemetery. Mr. Mamemov referred to and provided contacts of another member of the organization who knows more information about cemeteries and farms.
19/08/2020	Meeting in Alyat settlement	Community leaders/ Elderly committees (aghsakals) Mr. Qurbanqulu Rehimov	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed: needs and problems in the settlement, impact of the project. • Cultural / historical recreation sites we should be aware of including important sites for community are Gobustan reserve, mud volcanoes, old cemetery.

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No adverse social and environmental impact is expected as result of project implementation. Some of the farms located nearby project area are under regulation of Absheron District Executive Power.
12/08/2020	Meeting at the head office of the GOC in Baku	Gobustan Operating Company (GOC) Mr. Ziyafet Mirzoyev, chief mechanic of GOC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Noise and dust pollution can be expected during the movement of machinery and equipment of the construction company during the project implementation. If locals are involved in the construction work, it can have positive social effects. No negative effects are expected during the operation stage as the project is related to the use of alternative energy (solar energy). Social problems: high unemployment in the surrounding settlements, poor development of road and general infrastructure, lack of drinking water, lack of passenger transport services with Baku. Environmental problems: pollution of the environment with household waste, lack of roadside greenery, soil erosion and unsuitable for agricultural crops.
13/04/2021	Meeting at the at the MoE office	Ministry of Energy Meeting with adviser to the MoE Mr. Javid Abdullayev	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mr. Abdullayev got acquainted with the purpose of ESIA. Mr. Abdullayev assisted in finding the relevant contacts for the project's stakeholders engagement process.
13/04/2021	Meeting at the Ministry of Labour and Social	Ministry of Labour and Social Protection Aynur Rashidova, Social Affairs Consultant in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The respondent mentioned that disturbance, dust production, etc., might be problems resulting from the

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
	Protection.	the Employment Support Project within the Ministry	<p>project construction phase for people living in the close areas. Each program must ensure a safe work environment for the employees when they are hired. It is important to conduct training and educate employees in accordance with the new regulations and accepted rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the respondent, it is necessary to inform workers and provide them with PPE and equipment in order to prevent health problems in case of eruption of mud volcanoes. It is important to provide a mobile medical center nearby for the provision of first aid. This center should be provided with serums against snake, scorpion stings, etc. • Exposure to wild animals, sunstroke in the summer months, dust storms, lack of water, and lack of electrical equipment might be health and safety risks during the project implementation. • Among impacts the respondent mentioned that people will be provided with jobs, the sun panels are cheap and will be used efficiently.
14/04/2021	Meeting in Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture Mr. Firudin Taghiyev, head of Land use control department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed are challenges and strategy plans for the Gobustan and Alyat municipalities areas development in terms of agricultural sector. • There are no cultivated agricultural lands within the project area, though the lands are used for winter pastures, • Winter pastures are leased to farmers with small horned

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>cattle under the requirements of the relevant legislation by the order of the Absheron, Garadagh district executive power. These areas are used on the basis of the right of lease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the project implementation, preservation of the natural condition of winter pastures should be ensured. Construction and infrastructure works should be carried out without causing soil erosion and other degradation. • The respondent does not think that the project will impact the surrounding farms, however if this happens it is obligation of the district executive power to provide the replacement of the land plot (which is leased by farmers) in the project area with a separate plot of land in other areas. • Considering that the project will serve the production of alternative and renewable energy resources through the efficient use of natural resources, it will help in protecting and balancing the environment while making a positive contribution to the country's economy.
14/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	<p>Community – farmer/ herder Mr. Ferzeliyev Guladdin, farmer/ herder close to project site area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed: needs and problems in the settlement and the project area, impact of the project. • Main economic activity is cattle breeding. • There are no water source, electricity, adequate roads, and other utility services available in the project area. • Winter pastures are used mainly from October throughout

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>April period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industrial enterprises operating in the area negatively impact this area including dust, death of animals as these animals eat the garbage created by the operations of these enterprise. There are no health and education facilities in the project area, those are all located in Gobustan settlement. Attitude of local communities to the large industrial enterprises operating is assessed as poor. According to the respondent, the project representatives should use face to face communication with local groups/representatives considering also current COVID-19 restrictions.
15/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	<p>Community – entrepreneur Mr. Osman Guliyev, entrepreneur</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among major challenges, issues, and development needs in the area the respondent mentioned the following: sewage system problem, lack of sports complexes and entertainment centers, poor quality of drinking water, and inadequate roads in the settlement. Communication by the mobile phone is the most appropriate engagement method to reach vulnerable people in the area also considering COVID19 restrictions in place. The respondent does not expect any negative impact resulting from the project implementation but rather

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
15/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	Community – Vulnerable Mr. Abbasov, Martyr's father	<p>increase in employment for local population.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among major challenges, issues and development needs in the area the respondent mentioned the following: lack of sewage system, lack of recreation place, the road to the martyr's cemetery is dirt road, it is impossible to visit cemetery during the rainy weather, poor quality of drinking water. • Among impacts from the project, increase in employment is expected. • Best method to communicate is by phone and by distributing information about project through mass media (newspapers, radio, TV, etc.).
16/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	Community – doctor Mrs. Natavan Serifova, doctor-endocrinologist at the United City Hospital No. 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among major challenges, issues and development needs in the area are the following: hospital is old, lack of doctors, roads in the settlement are old, lack of sewage system. • There is no gender inequality in terms of income and employment. • No negative impact from the project is expected. • Attitude of local communities to the large industrial enterprises operating in the project area is assessed as good. • Among the most important activities that could be targeted towards women, children, and the elderly – vulnerable,

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>most relevant are safety provision, construction of crossings, pedestrian lanes.</p>
19/04/2021	Meeting at Gobustan settlement	<p>Community – School Mrs. Gulnara Mammadova, Director of the Secondary school No. 223</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among the challenges, issues and development needs in the area are the following: lack of sewage system, problem, limitations on Internet line, poor water quality, and roads in bad condition. • Among the cultural / historical / archaeological / heritage / recreation sites within the Project study area, the respondent mentioned Gobustan reserve, mud volcanoes, old cemeteries (Gara Atli cemetery and Khanali cemetery). • In order to communicate information about the project, best methods are mass media (newspapers, radio, TV) and internet (website). • Industrial enterprises are generally well regarded by most people in the district.
19/04/2021	Meeting at Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences	<p>Institute of Geology and Geophysics of the National Academy of Sciences Mr. Abbasov Orkhan, Department of the. Mud Volcanoes, Leading researcher (Doctor of Philosophy in Earth Sciences, Associate Professor)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main issues discussed are development initiatives or projects currently under way within the Project area. • Scientific research related to the tourism complex created in the territory of Arzani mud volcano are carrying out on the basis of the cooperation agreement concluded with the Institute of Geology and the State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan, and the research work on the topic of risk assessment of Otmanbozdog mud volcano. • According to the respondent, the appropriate research shall

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>be conducted prior to the implementation of any work associated to the activity of mud volcanoes, any structure, etc. in the project territory and neighbouring areas. Due to the fact that the project area is the most widespread terrestrial zone of mud volcanoes (120 volcanoes) of Azerbaijan, the structural tectonic features of this area pose a great risk in terms of sensitivity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to volcanologist-experts, construction in the volcanic area causes them to be activated. There are many examples of such cases in Azerbaijan. Even after the sudden eruption of volcanoes, human casualties were recorded. Therefore, it is important to assess the proposed area in terms of mud volcanoes and tectonic risks.
20/04/2021	Meeting at State Tourism Agency	<p>State Tourism Agency</p> <p>Mr Elgun Javadov, Head of Regional tourism and Reserve development at State Tourism Agency of the Republic of Azerbaijan</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the respondent the main tourist attractions in the area are mud volcanoes. The agency is creating a tourist complex to show mud volcanoes to tourists. Conservation and demonstration of natural resources are planned. • The conservation of the mud volcanoes shall be taken into account during project implementation. • The respondent mentioned deprivation of local communities of pastures as a negative impact resulting from the project implementation. • Positive impact: employment will be supported in the region and ecologically clean energy will be obtained as an alternative energy source. The vacant lands will be used

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>efficiently. People will be provided with job.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It was recommended to cover the solar panels as far as possible so that they are not visible.
21/04/2021	Meeting at Absheron District Executive Power	<p>Absheron District Executive Power</p> <p>Mr. Abulfaz Asadov, Senior Consultant for Socio-Economic Development and Forecasting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to some family issues and the fact that project area is within Garadagh district, the respondent was reluctant to answer some of the questions in the questionnaire. Among the needs and issues in the area the respondent mentioned the following: there is no water supply in the winter pastures of the region, there is no sewerage network in most of the villages and settlements of the region, lack of irrigation can be seen as a significant agricultural problem in the area where the project is being studied. The areas within the project site are dry-farming pastures, which are used for sheep farming. The best engagement for reaching local population way is to communicate by phone and face to face meetings. The positive aspects of the project are the efficient use of the energy potential existing in nature. Disadvantage: Withdrawal of agricultural land from agricultural production.
21/04/2021	Meeting at the Ministry of Health	<p>Ministry of Health</p> <p>Mr. Vusal Yusifov, Head of the work department of the commissions (Associate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among development initiatives and projects in health sector that are currently underway nearby or within the Project study area the respondent mentioned the following:

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
		Professor), Medical Territorial Units Management Association (TEBIB)	<p>application of compulsory medical insurance, work is underway to adapt medical institutions located in the area to the application of compulsory medical insurance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The respondent does not see any negative impact on health of the population living in of project area as result of project implementation. However, the project can create difficulties to farmers who use the area for pasture. • The project will contribute to provision cleaner and more affordable energy. Employment of the population living in the vicinity, albeit temporarily, is a positive impact of the project.
22/04/2021	Meeting at Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences	<p>Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography</p> <p>Mr. Najaf Musabeyli , Deputy Director for Scientific Affairs, Institute of Archaeology and Ethnography by the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the respondent the project area is historically important from an archaeological point of view. • There is a potential for the discovery of monuments here. Therefore, it is important for archaeologists to study the area before construction.
23/04/2021	Meeting at the Ministry of Culture	<p>Ministry of Culture</p> <p>Mr. Mahir Gahramanov, Director of the Sector for Supervision of the Management and Use of Reserves of the Cultural Heritage Department of the State Service for the Protection, Development and Restoration of Cultural Heritage under the Ministry of</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Among initiatives in the project area the respondent mentioned ground-breaking ceremony related with the construction of a large complex in the area was held with the participation of the country's leadership and the State Tourism Agency. A tourist destination of interest to tourists will be created in this area. They will visit both the Gobustan reserve and the mud volcanoes. • In case of any impact from the project, the wildlife living in

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
		Culture	<p>the area will move away from the project site and come to a clean place in the reserve area. This is also not desirable. The imbalance can be disturbed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In addition, the respondent mentioned about mounds in the area, mud volcanoes might erupt during construction, impact of ray from solar PV on the animals living there. Together with the Ministry of Culture assessment work should be carried out in those areas.
23/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	<p>Community – farmer Mr. Ali Suleymanov, farmer close to project site area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues the respondent mentioned lack of water, electricity, roads and telecommunication around pastures area. The respondent stated that the loss of part of the lands may result as an impact of the project development. Pastures will affect the family budget. On the other hand, the project might provide 9 shepherd/ herder houses in the pasture with electricity, water and help to be protected from the wolves.
26/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	<p>Community – farmer Mr. Mehdiyev Hasankhan, farmer close to project site area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues, the respondent mentioned lack of water, sewage system, electricity, roads, and telecommunication around pastures area. Women work together with men at the pastures. There is no gender inequality. The farmer does not see any negative impact but rather the

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>project might provide water and electricity to the site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Personal, face-to-face, and by phone communications are the best engagement methods to distribute information about the project.
26/04/2021	Meeting close to the project area	<p>Community – farmer Mr. Niyazi Rahimov, farmer close to project site area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues the respondent mentioned lack of water, sewage system, electricity, roads, and telecommunication around pastures area. Theft cases occur when moving to the summer pastures, causing damages to the property. The farmer does not see any negative impact but rather the project might provide jobs to local population and electricity to the site.
27/04/2021	First introduction meeting at Gobustan reserve was on 14.04.2021 and then the final completed questionnaire was sent by the respondent by email	<p>Ministry of Culture Vugar Isayev Director of the Gobustan National Historical-Artistic Reserve</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the fact that the study area is located near Kichikdash Mountain, where the concentration of Gobustan rock carvings is high, there is a need to study the area archeologically before construction works. Also, since the study area is used by herders or ethnic groups engaged in traditional livestock, pasture-winter livestock, the possible impact of the project on their traditional field of activity should be investigated, and ethnographic research should be conducted in this regard. In addition to archaeological, historical and cultural monuments, the implementation of the project may have environmental impacts. In particular, there is a high risk that

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>foreign materials in the area to be used during construction will cause the natural habitat of wildlife living in the area, soil erosion, landscape change, and light pollution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The creation of new jobs and the development of infrastructure can have a positive impact on the local economy.
17/08/2021	Meeting at Hajigabul rayon/district Executive Power Authority office in Hajigabul district	<p>Hajigabul Rayon/District Executive Power</p> <p>Mr. Metin Babayev</p> <p>Deputy Director of the Department of Analysis and Forecasting of Socio-Economic Development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Among the issues the respondent identified social, environmental and economic issues in the Hajigabul rayon and project area; the challenges and needs of local authorities; local government and development programs; region statistical information, the expectation from and impact of the project. No negative impact is expected as result of the OHL (to be developed as a separate project to service other developments) as the OHL is away from the residential settlement. The respondent identified that the land between Shirvan and Alyat is used by the local population as a pasture however it dries in summer and the land become cracked. The respondent indicated that there are not any significant environmental or farming problems within the rayon and specifically in the project study area. The respondent identified that there are mud volcanoes at the mountainous area of Atbulag and Pirhuseyn Khanagah, preserved as a historical monument, is located near the

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>Pirsaat Reservoir.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The attitude of local communities to the industrial enterprises operating in the area is good.
18/08/2021	Meeting at Atbulag Executive Power Representative office in Atbulag settlement	<p>Atbulag Executive Power Representative</p> <p>Mr Natig Khalilov</p> <p>Atbulag village Executive Representation of the Executive Power of Hajigabul Region</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues discussed include: needs and problems of the settlement, livelihood and employment sources, social diseases. The respondent identified that among housing problems there is lack of sewage system and irrigation water. The respondent confirmed there are no cultural, historical, archaeological or recreation sites in the area, along the OHL routing and nearby surroundings. No adverse social and environmental impact is expected as a result of project implementation, however if the high-voltage transmission line falls to someone's field, it might be a problem for them. There are no major health and safety risks of the project (solar PV).
18/08/2021	Meeting at Atbulag Municipality Representative office in Atbulag settlement	<p>Atbulag Municipality Representative</p> <p>Mr. Tahir Gureliyev</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The respondent identified problems in the settlement include a lack of irrigation / drinking water and sewage system. The main land uses in the area relate to agriculture and pasture. The respondent mentioned that among sensitive areas/

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>natural resources in the areas between Shrivan and Alyat there are underground gas storage facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No negative impact is expected as result of the project only if the OHL corridor (cumulative development) falls on crop areas, it can prevent the soil from being ploughed and irrigated. As an alternative route the respondent suggested for the OHL to pass through the area close to the mountain massif area, there will be no obstruction to the crop fields. The respondent confirmed the best way to communicate and distribute information to local people is by phone. In addition, the respondent suggested to complete a pumping station (water transmission) construction thus Pirsaat reservoir will be filled with water, the population will benefit, and crop water will be provided.
19/08/2021	Meeting in Atbulag settlement	<p>Community leaders/ Elderly committees (aghsakals)</p> <p>Mr. Rasim Dadashov</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are not any important resources/sensitivities in the Project study area and along the planned OHL corridor / adjoining areas. Among problems in the settlement are poor quality of drinking water and lack of irrigation water, sewage system and internet. No negative impact is expected during the Project implementation only a positive impact such as an alternative energy source. Newspaper, newsletters, TV, radio are best channels to

Date	Location/ Communication channel	Stakeholder and Attendees	Key Discussions / Purpose of the Engagement
			<p>communicate with local people taking into account COVID-19 restrictions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maximise benefits of the Project is renovation of general secondary school and provision of employment for local population.
20/08/2021	Meeting at Shirvan Executive Power Representative office in Shirvan City	<p>Shirvan city Executive of Power and Municipality</p> <p>Mr Ramin Gasimov Sector Director of ExCom</p> <p>Mr Malikagha Mammadov, Head of the Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Issues discussed: needs, social, environmental and economic issues in Shirvan town and project area, the challenges and needs of local authorities, local government and development programs, city statistical information, the expectation from and impact of the project. Only positive impact is expected as a result of project implementation including increased employment, usage of alternative energy. Methods of stakeholder engagement: to post information about the project using social media platforms. The soils near Shirvan and along OHL routing are unsuitable saline for agriculture and land is used mainly for the construction of individual houses and for small business (industrial) activities.

Appendix F Consultation Meetings/Interviews held during preparation of the LRP

Table F-1: Summary of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken during preparation of the LRP

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
1	04.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Suleymanov Ali (farmer). Farm 54 ID-33	<p>Ali farmer (Farm ID-33) from Gobustan uses land in the Project Area. After the death of Azizov Hanezim (the original leaseholder), the villagers nominated Ali Suleymanov to manage this farm, but when re-registering the contract, he was refused. He filed a lawsuit but lost the case. According to the farmer, he still makes an annual payment for the land and this money is accepted by Absheron Executive Power. His team stays in the farm in Gobustan from around the 20th October to the 10th of May for the winter season. Amongst the most significant challenges he mentioned is access to water and electricity.</p> <p>In relation to negative impacts of the Project he mentioned a lack of access to the grazing area and a net reduction of the pasture area although overall he views the Project favourably as it is being <i>“implemented for the welfare of our people”</i>. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone and he provided his contact details.</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
2	10.09.20 21	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Manafov Bahish (farmer) Farm 55 ID-1	Bahish (Farm ID-1) uses land in the Project Area. From 15 th May to 15 th August he and his family are resident at pasture located in the Guba region (Yelfi village). From 15 th October to 15 th May he is in Gobustan territory. He has 14 buildings at his farm. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meeting and by phone. Negative impacts of the Project mentioned the decrease in grazing area for cattle. This will have a <i>“significant impact and will result in the need to purchase additional animal feed”</i> .
3	13.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Ibrahimov Alijuvan (farmer) Farm 57 ID-31	Alijuvan (ID 31) uses land in the Project Area. The farmer presented a letter from “Etalon-ME” LLC which in 2003 signed a lease with the farmer. In 2016, the same organisation provided him with a letter of transfer to him for life-long use of the lease. His son’s family uses pasture in Gobustan from 20 October to 25 May. The farmer doesn’t see any negative impact from the Project only benefits. New asphalt roads will be available to farmers and they will not need to use muddy roads when it rains or snows. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
4	08.09.20 21	face-to-face	Sinergetics office	Mehdiyev Hesenkhan (farmer) Farm 61 ID-19	Hesenhhan (Farm ID 19) uses of land in the Project Area. He has a land agreement with "Azeraqrar State Production and Processing Union" LLC. The farmer said that he annually renews an agreement with this organisation, which is part of the structure of the Ministry of Agriculture. Water is a significant challenge the farmer faces in this area. As a negative impact the farmer mentioned the reduction of pasture area and the need to purchase additional animal feed. He thinks that acquired lands should be replaced with new areas of land. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone.
5	04.09.20 21	face-to-face	Xanali winter pasture (Gobustan)	Huseynov Hemze (farmer)	Hemze (Farm ID-10) uses part of the pasture from farmer Ali (above) under a subcontract arrangement. Challenges includes water problems (the dryness, lack of grass, no rain), and the purchase of animal feed.. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone. Overall, he views the Project favourably, the solar panels will serve as source of energy and similar panels could be installed on their houses too. The only impact from the Project is that the area used for grazing cattle will be reduced.
6	13.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Ibrahimov Mahir (herder 5 – Elijuvan farmer)	Mahir stays in Shamakhi region with his family during summer months (May 20 to October 15) and in Gobustan from October 15 to May 20. Challenges includes a lack of water and needing to purchase this from water sellers/carriers, high prices for animal feed, and a lack of electricity. Neither he nor his family members are interested in applying for a temporary job during project construction. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastures will be decreased and the grazing area reduced, meaning that he will now have to purchase more animal feed. He should be provided with replacement land, but this is unlikely to be available. The best way to keep farmers informed is through face to face meeting and by phone.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
7	07.09.20 21	telephone	Guba region	Azizov Akif (herder 8 Ali farmer)	Akif stays in Guba region with his family during summer months (May 15 to October 15) and in Gobustan from October 15 to May 15. The plot of land is small, he buys water from car-based water sellers and there is no electricity or telephone connection. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as he believes that after the land is taken, animals will not be able to move along their usual route in the area and graze. It is also not clear if replacement pastureland will be provided. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
8	11.09.20 21	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Gedirov Ahmedhan (herder 9 Hesenkhan farmer)	Ahmedhan stays in the Shamakhi region from May 20 to September 28, and in Gobustan from September 28 to May 20. The water problem and high cost of animal feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area.. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastures will be decreased and there are no replacement land areas available. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings with all farmers present
9	10.09.20 21	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Manafov Babek (herder 1 -Bahish farmer)	Neither he nor his family members are planning to apply for a temporary job during project construction. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastures will be reduced. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings with all farmers present. Local people should also be offered energy on preferential terms.
10	13.09.20 21	telephone	Shamahi region	Khankishiyev Elvin (herder 2-Alijuvan farmer)	All household members including women would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. However, they will need additional help in writing their application forms. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings, TV and by phone. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as cattle will not be able to use this territory.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
11	11.09.20 21	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Gedirov Fariz (herder 3- Hesenkhan farmer)	Fariz stays with his family on a summer pasture in Shamakhi region from May 20 to September 28 and in Gobustan from September 28 to May 20. A lack of water and electricity, high cost of animal feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members are planning to apply for a temporary job during project construction.. Overall, he views the Project favourably as this is a state project and there will be new jobs. However, he noted that the area of pastures will decrease and the Project Area should be relocated so that it is positioned on saline soil where vegetation does not grow, rather than use land which is productive for grazing. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
12	10.09.20 21	telephone	Guba region	Omerov Hajiaga (herder 4-Bahish farmer)	The herder would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably as the area of pastureland will decrease and expects a big impact to his livelihood. They need to provide us with pastureland elsewhere as a replacement.
13	11.09.20 21	face-to-face	Shamahi region	Gedirov Heqani (herder 6- Hesenkhan farmer)	Hegani stays with his family on summer pasture in Shamakhi from May 25 to September 30 and in Gobustan from August 30 to May 25. Mud roads, lack of water are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. All household members including women would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall, he views the Project favourably as there will be new jobs although there will also be a reduction in grazing area. People should also be offered preferential jobs. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
14	12.09.20 21	telephone	Guba region	Vahidov Hoshbext (herder 7 Ali farmer)	Hoshbext stays with his family on a summer pasture in Guba from late May to early October and from October to the end of May in Gobustan. A lack of water, high cost of animal feed for sheep, and a lack of electricity are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members are planning to apply for a temporary job during project construction. Overall, he views the Project favourably as this is a state project and the state will benefit. However, he noted that the area of pastures will decrease and they will have to spend more money on sheep feed. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
15	14.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Khankishiyeva Meltem (Elvin's wife)	The main challenges that Meltem faces in the household are snakes when the heat comes, and then a lack of heating system in the house in winter, water is bought from water carrying vehicles. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through face to face meetings.
16	14.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Gedirova Leman (Fariz's wife)	The main challenges that Leman faces in the household are lack of electricity and water. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meetings.
17	14.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Gedirova Mehluqe (Heqani's wife)	The main challenges that Mehluqe faces in the household are lack of electricity and water, buying firewood and then chopping it. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is via phone.
18	30.09.20 21	telephone	Guba region	Omerova Nahide (Hajiaga's wife)	The main challenges that Nahide faces in the household are lack of electricity and water. It is cold in winter, the roads turn to mud, the mobile phone network is very poor.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
19	14.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Azizova Nurengiz (Akif's wife)	The main challenges that Nurengiz faces in the household are lack of water, electricity and amenities. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction.
20	14.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Ibrahimova Vusale (Mahir's wife)	The main challenges that Vusale faces in the household are a lack of gas, water and electricity; they use firewood. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is face to face meetings.
21	15.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Helilov Alizaman (vulnerable family)	Alizaman is a father of 19 years old martyred son who died during the Second Garabakh war last year. Amongst types of support that would be useful to this household there is a need for a kitchen unit at home and the house has no heating system. This support should be provided by Executive power representation of Garadagh region and Masdar company. The children in the household will benefit from this support. This support will be needed until the youngest son starts brings income home.
22	15.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Kazimov Shahin (vulnerable family)	Shahin is an uncle of martyred soldier who died during the Second Garabakh war last year. Among types of support that would be useful to this household was to offer work to other family members, to cover the road leading to the house of the martyr with asphalt, to hang a poster with a martyr at the entrance to the street. This support should be provided by Local communities and companies that have the opportunity to help. This support should be until mother of this soldier is alive.
23	16.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Abbasov Nasir (vulnerable family)	Nasir is a father of the martyred son who died during the Second Garabakh war last year. Among types of support that would be useful to this household renovation of the house and installing a heating system. The children in the household will benefit from this support.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
24	16.09.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan	Surhayev Yusif (vulnerable family)	Yusif is a brother of martyred soldier who died during the Second Garabakh war last year. Among types of support that would be useful to this household is to complete a half-finished house, the martyr poster should be placed on the side of the road, to name a street after a martyr. This support should be provided Executive power representation of Garadagh region and Masdar company. The children in the household will benefit from this support. This support will be needed for a long term.
25	20.09.20 21	face-to-face	Garadagh regional	Garadagh regional Executive Power Hesenaliyev Shikar	<p>The representative from the ExCom office would be willing to help resolve grievances with the relevant parties involved. According to the respondent they don't have copy of a map that indicates the location of the farm leased areas. No land has been leased by the Garadagh executive power. It is advisable to apply to the Baku City Executive Power and the Ministry of Agriculture. The respondent mentioned that the farmers don't have right to use other lands (outside of their farm leased areas of land) by law. In relation to the livelihood restoration measures discussed, among the types of livelihood restoration measures that could be useful to farmers are the farmers should be provided with conditions to engage in animal husbandry and it is necessary to help them to create conditions in this regard.</p> <p>Among the types of communal assistance could be provided that will benefit all farmers in the area are a water line could be drawn from the main regional pipe, or water wells can be built. The livelihoods of women in farmer households can be improved through the opening of special equipment and mini-plants for the processing of milk and dairy products. A Livelihood Restoration Committee is needed and if there are funds, a committee can be established. As additional comment he noted to ensure the rights of the people are observed during the replacement. Overall, he views the Project favourably as this will be alternative energy source, a Project outside of the oil and gas sector, creation of new jobs, environmental cleanliness, a reduction dependence on other types of energy.</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
26	1.10.2021	face-to-face	Baku city Caspian Plaza	Center for Economic and Social Development (CESD)	<p>Among the current activities associated with rural agricultural development Projects the centre has been implementing "Promoting local food production and agro-business owners through advisory services, the creation of new value chain models and agro-tourism development" with the support of European Commission. The overall objective of the project is to improve access to comprehensive agricultural and entrepreneurial-oriented advisory services in order to further develop and market local products and harness agro-tourism potential. The centre operates in several economic regions, regularly communicating with farmers. Farmers apply directly, and the centre's staff go directly to the fields to provide consulting services. The respondent advised to contact the State Agrarian Development Center and KOBIA that are able to offer assistance in relation to rural agricultural development and women's economic development. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that could be useful to farmers are extending capacity building trainings, improve land/animal management governance, and increase access to finance. As for the types of communal assistance that could be provided to farmers in the area the respondent mentioned the support in increasing access to water, particularly irrigation water. The livelihoods of women in farmer households can be improved through work with women and youth from rural areas and provide them trainings on basics of business. The centre can provide support to vulnerable people in farmer or herder households to improve their livelihood and standard of living in the following ways: capacity building trainings; training farmers on livestock management, improve policy in order to open new opportunities for small farmers; and provide technical assistance. Overall the respondent views the Project favourably and believes that development of environmentally friendly alternative energy will start.</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
27	17.09.20 21	face-to-face	Absheron region	Asadov Abulfaz, Absheron regional Executive Power, Department of Analysis and Forecasting of Socio-Economic Development	The purpose of the meeting was to conduct the interviews and determine the GPS coordinates of winter pastures for 4 farmers. The interview was denied, citing the fact that this requires an official letter addressed to the Head of the District Executive Power.
28	23.09.20 21	face-to-face	Baku city	Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Serhan, lawyer	The meeting was held with representatives of Synergetics, MoE, Masdar. The purpose of the meeting was to determine the GPS coordinates of winter pastures for 4 farmers.
29	30.09.20 21	face-to-face	Baku city	Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Ilgar, Lawyer of the Agricultural Land Lease Department	The purpose of the meeting was to obtain GPS coordinates of winter pastures for 4 farmers.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
30	04.11.2021	online	Baku city	KOBIA (The Small and Medium Business (SMB) Development Agency)	<p>Amongst the current activities associated with rural agricultural development Projects, the Agency has been implementing a feed processing plant in Zagatala, an incubator plant in Balakan, and the technical assistance project <i>“Support to the development of entrepreneurship in rural areas”</i> funded by the European Union.</p> <p>Amongst the current activities associated with women's economic empowerment and development, a forum on the topic 'Women Entrepreneurship: Current Situation and Prospects' that was held on July 23, 2021. This included discussions on the growing role of women entrepreneurs in business and employment, the sale-exhibition of women entrepreneurs' craftworks that was held on 01.06.2021, the business trainings for women entrepreneurs on April-May 2021 conducted by Sumgayit SME Development Centre, support measures provided by the Agency for Women entrepreneurs, and a special section that has been created on the Agency's website for the purpose of researching women entrepreneurs and disclosing information related to innovations in this field to the public.</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
31	08.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Niftali Niftaliyev farmer (F14, F.14.1)	Niftali (farmer) uses 2 land plots (330 ha and 356 ha) in the area. From 15 May to 15 October his cattle and herders are at pasture in Guba region. From 15 October to 15 May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He and his family stay in Gobustan. He has 8 buildings in this area. According to the respondent his pasture is away from the project site. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water shortage, expensive feed. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: technical training on animal veterinary health (how to check for disease and potential treatment options, reproductive health, etc.), the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc. He and other members of his household would be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone. As negative impact of the project he mentioned: the pasture area of other farmers will be reduced. As positive impact: they will be provided with electricity.
32	27.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Zahir (director Reshad Bebirlı) farmer (F15)	Zahir (director Reshad Bebirlı) farmer uses 1030 ha in the area. He stays with his family in Gobustan settlement but his big cattle are taken to the winter pasture, and the small cattle to the summer pasture from 15 th May to 10 th September. He has 25 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of access to water, sale of meat and animal products in the market, lack of wool market. For women this would be assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock), assistance to set up a small market stall / shop. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by mass media. Overall, he views the project unfavourably, he thinks the land will be taken away from them.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
33	28.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Zulfiqar Rzayev (Yusif's son) farmer (F12)	Zulfiqar farmer uses 500 ha in the area. From 25 May to 10 October he and his family are at pasture in Guba region. From 10 October to 25 May he is in Gobustan territory. He has 13 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: when it is not raining, there is much expenditure on hay, feed, water, and fuel. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in: the provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood and the provision of building materials to improve the quality of shelters used by herders such as roofing sheets, bricks, cement, etc. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone. Overall, he views the Project unfavourably; he thinks it may create obstacles for the animal grazing.
34	15.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan	Arzu, woman, (Murad farmer)	The main challenges that Arzu faces in the household are lack of water and utilities. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through face to face meeting.
35	04.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Aygun, woman (Imran farmer)	The main challenges that Aygun faces in the household are lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through family members and husband. Aygun didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
36	27.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Konul, woman (Sehnan herder/Zahir farmer)	The main challenges that Konul faces in the household is lack of gas. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is by phone.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
37	04.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Melahet, woman (Mehdi herder/Imran farmer)	The main challenges that Melahet faces in the household is lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through family members and husband. Melahet didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
38	05.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Seringul (Miri herder/Ali farmer)	The main challenges that Seringul faces in the household is lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through family members. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities.
39	17.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Shahnaz, woman (Nahid herder/Arif farmer)	The main challenges that Shahnaz faces in the household are lack of water, electricity and gas. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through the project's representatives. Shahnaz didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
40	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Xayala, woman (Zaur herder/Murad farmer)	The main challenges that Xayala faces in the household are lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
41	28.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Afig Mirzeliyev – herder (F12, Yusif farmer)	Afig stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba region from May to October and in Gobustan from October 20 to May 20. Lack of water and grass cover are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall he views the Project favourably; it is environmentally friendly energy.
42	29.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Anar Naghiyev farmer (F9)	Anar farmer uses 2011 ha in the area. He has 4 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to drought weather condition, the vegetation is less, lack of electricity, expensive water and feed. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project's representative. Overall he views the project unfavourably; he thinks the land will be taken away from them.
43	10.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan	Aygun, woman (Hilal herder/Mushfiq farmer)	The main challenges that Aygun faces in the household are lack of water and electricity. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through family members and relatives. Among the types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
44	03.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Elshan Rahimov farmer (F11)	Elshan (farmer) uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to October his cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He and his family stay in Gobustan. He has 3 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water shortage, lack of electricity. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project's representative. As negative impact of the project he mentioned: the pasture area of farmers will be reduced, the asphalt road will cause hazard to the movement and loss of livestock.
45	28.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Gulverdi Ahmadaliyev herder (Yusif-Zulfugar farmer, F12)	Gulverdi stays with his cattle on summer pasture in Guba region from May to October and in Gobustan from October 20 to May 15. Lack of water and dry soil are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone. Overall he views the Project favourably; it can provide electricity to farmers. On another hand pasture area will be reduced.
46	17.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Arif Azimov farmer (F7)	Arif (farmer) uses 2200 ha in the area. From May to September his cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From September to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 6 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of water and animals being attacked by wolves. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by face to face meeting. Overall he views the project unfavourably.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
47	04.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Mehdi Mehdiyev herder (F16, Imran farmer)	Mehdi stays with his family on summer pasture in Khizi region from June to August and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, electricity and road are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall he views the Project favourably; the positive effect of electricity. Adverse impact: reduction of pasture area.
48	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Murad Abdulayev farmer (F6)	Murad (farmer) uses 2200 ha in the area. From May to October his cattle are at pasture in Guba-Gusar region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 7 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water shortage. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by project's representative. As negative impact of the project he mentioned: the pasture area of farmers will be reduced. The positive side is that they can also use the panels.
49	10.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Mushfig Mirzali farmer (F8)	Mushfig (farmer) uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to September his cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 3 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: due to the drought, the grass has decreased, water and electricity shortage. Overall he views the Project favourably; people will be provided with job, water and electricity.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
50	17.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Nahid Azimov herder (F7, Arif farmer)	Nahid stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water is significant challenge the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. He didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representative. He didn't mention any positive or negative impact of the project.
51	24.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Balash Gambayev farmer (F13)	Balash (farmer) uses 400 ha in the area. All year he stays in Gobustan territory. He has 2 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of water and expensive animal feed. The best way to keep farmers informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is by phone. Overall he views the Project favourably; alternative energy will be provided in the future.
52	15.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Zaur Abdulyaev herder (F6, Murad farmer)	Zaur stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba-Gusar region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water is significant challenge the herder faces in this area. Neither he nor his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representative. Overall he views the Project favourably; alternative energy will be provided to them in the future.
53	05.01.2022	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Ali Suleymanov farmer (F5)	Ali (farmer) together with other farmers uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to October they are going to Guba region. From October to May they stay in Gobustan territory. He has 5 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of water and expensive animal feed. Overall he views the Project unfavourably; loss of pasture area.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
54	28.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Gunay, woman (Afig herder/ Yusif (his son Zulfigar) farmer)	The main challenges that Gunay faces in the household are lack of water, electricity and gaz. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through the project's representatives. Shahnaz didn't indicate any types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household.
55	03.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Gunay, woman (Elshen farmer)	The main challenges that Gunay faces in the household are lack of water and gaz. Females in this household will not be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through her husband. Among types of livelihood restoration measures that would be suitable to support women in the household: the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities.
56	10.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan pasture	winter Hilal Shahmammadov herder (F8 Mushfig farmer)	Hilal stays with his family on summer pasture in Guba region from May to September and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, fuel and electricity are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall he views the Project favourably; the roads will be laid. The negative impact is that the pasture area will be reduced. It will be better if project provides water and electricity.
57	04.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan pasture	winter Imran Mammadov farmer (F16)	Imran (farmer) uses 700 ha in the area. During summer period he and his cattle are at pasture in Khizi region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 10 facilities in this area. Among the most significant challenges he mentioned: lack of water, electricity and roads. Overall he views the Project favourably; the farms will be provided with electricity, on another hand the pasture area will be reduced.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
58	04.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Karamat Ullayev farmer (F10)	Karamat (farmer) uses 2111 ha in the area. From May to September he with his family and cattle are at pasture in Guba region. From October to May his cattle is in Gobustan territory. He has 5 facilities in this area.. Overall he views the Project favourably; the farms will be provided with electricity, feed and water, on another hand the pasture area will be reduced and construction of asphalt road can endanger animals.
59	29.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Saritel, woman (Gulverdi herder/ Yusif (his son Zulfigar)	The main challenges that Saritel faces in the household are lack of finances. Females in this household will be willing to apply for a temporary job during construction. The best way to keep women informed about the Project and the future start of construction activities is through the phone. Saritel noted that her daughter graduated from the Faculty of Chemistry of the Azerbaijan State University. She is currently studying for a master's degree. Saritel asked for assistance to help her daughter to be hired.
60	04.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan settlement	Subhan Babayev herder (F10, Karamat farmer)	Subhan stays with his family on summer pasture in other region from May to September and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, drought weather are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall he views the Project favourably; the roads will be laid and water will be supplied. On another hand pasture area will be decreased.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
61	08.01.20 22	face-to-face	Alat settlement	Zulfugar Abiyev herder (F14, F14.1 Niftali farmer)	Zulfugar stays with his cattle on summer pasture in other region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, drought weather , expensive feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall he views the Project favourably; new workplaces will be opened, environmentally friendly.
62	05.01.20 22	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Miri Hajiyev herder (F5 Ali farmer)	Miri stays with his cattle on summer pasture in Guba region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, drought weather , expensive feed are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members would be willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Among types of livelihood restoration measures he would be interested in water and power panels. For women this would be the provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing, and similar activities. The best way to keep farmers and herders informed about the Project and future start of construction activities is through project's representatives. Overall he views the Project unfavourably; pasture area will be decreased, the asphalt road will be dangerous for animals.
63	27.12.20 21	face-to-face	Gobustan winter pasture	Senhan Ibrahimov herder (F15 Zahir farmer)	Senhan stays with his cattle on summer pasture in other region from May to October and in Gobustan from October to May. Lack of water, lack of access to market, difficulty to sell wool are significant challenges the herder faces in this area. He and his family members are not willing to apply for a temporary job during the project construction. Overall he views the Project unfavourably.

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
64	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F5 Ali Suleymanov farmer (male farmer)	The farmer is willing to apply for an employment position. Buildings materials to help improve livelihoods may be useful but how much will be available? There is no point in drilling a groundwater well as the groundwater is sulphuric and so there is no need to waste money on this measure. Mobile phone tower will be useful.
65	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F5 Ali Suleymanov farmer (female of household)	The provision of technical training on crops and small livestock will slightly improve livelihoods. In relation to the training to support the establishment of a shop where will these stalls be built? Women lack skills to be able to run a shop. Overall, more suggestions are needed for women (when asked, no examples of additional measures were provided).
66	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F3 Manafov Bahish (male farmer)	The farmer is interested in the offer of temporary employment although this is not really that important to him. Overall, the compensation measures are not enough as most of our land is allocated to the Project Area. The new livestock stalls/shelters will not help that much and there will be no groundwater from the well we can use. More details of the temporary employment should be provided. Overall, the company's proposals do not guarantee that we will develop livestock in the future. There are useful lands in the Project Area and all compensation should be provided as cash. In return for this money, we can rebuild our business in other fertile areas.
67	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F3 Manafov Bahish (female of household)	Women do not need training in small livestock techniques. There is no need for support to start up a market stall. None of these measures to women seem appropriate (when asked, no additional measures were suggested).

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
68	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F2 Alijuvan Ibrahimov (male farmer)	The offer of employment will slightly help my standard of living. There is no point in drilling a groundwater well as it is possible that oil and gas will come out. It would be better to lay a water line from the regional pipeline to provide us with water. The extension of mobile phone coverage will be very useful indeed. Providing solar panels will also be very useful indeed. Animal fodder for 2 years will help slightly our livelihood as well. Overall, the package of compensation measures is inadequate as compensation is provided for 2 years only, what happens where animals are present outside of this time? We suggest you explore the installation of a double water line from the Kura River to our winter pastures here.
69	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F2 Alijuvan Ibrahimov (female of household)	The provision of technical training for women on crops and small livestock will slightly help livelihoods. There is no point in helping the establishment of market stalls and this will have no significance. Overall, the measures to women are inadequate (no suggestions were provided when asked).
70	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F1 Mehdiyev Hasanhan (male farmer)	The offer of presential employment will slightly improve our standard of living. There is no need to pay to install a groundwater borehole as this will result in oil or gas coming out. Overall, the compensation is inadequate. It would be much better to just provide us with the money as cash so we can solve our own problems. This Project covers some of my best pastures and will result in allot of damage. It is important to build a water line from Gobustan settlement. Cash compensation should be provided for all measures. The project has the risk of damaging farmers and herder families.
71	January 2022	face-to-face	Residential house	F1 Mehdiyev Hasanhan (female of household)	There is no point in providing training to women on small crops and livestock as the lands are not irrigated and it is not possible to grow plants. There is no need to provide training on the creation of a shop as women are together with the family. None of these measures are suitable for women (when asked for suggestions, none were provided).

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
72	26 February 2022	Face-to-face	Meeting Hall of the Public School # 195, Gobustan settlement	Farmers, Masdar-Azerbaijan LLC, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power and Synergetics Social Research Centre.	<p>All farmers were given copies of a) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, b) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and c) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. After third and fourth speakers Q&A session took place. After the session the participants were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so. LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised and recorded in the Acceptance Form. The Map of the Project Area was hung on the wall during the duration of the meeting.</p> <p>Outcome: LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised and recorded in the Acceptance Form. Farmers thanked the organisers for a transparent process.</p>
73	01-04 March 2022	Face-to-Face	Gobustan winter farms area	Herders, Women and Synergetics Social Research Centre Team	<p>PAPs – Herders and Women were visited by Synergetics Social Research Centre Team in Gobustan winter farms area. They were given copies of a) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, b) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and c) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. They were informed in details about the LRP scheme by the Synergetics Team. After being informed and after familiarizing themselves with the documents they were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so.</p> <p>Outcome: Almost all herders accepted LRP measure of drinking water and over half of them rejected the workshop on animal reproductive health. Almost all women rejected both workshops. No extra requests, complaints or grievances were raised.</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
74	09 March 2022	Face-to-Face	Meeting Hall of the Public School # 195, Gobustan settlement	Farmers, Masdar-Azerbaijan LLC, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power, Audit Consultant and Synergetics Social Research Centre	<p>All farmers were given copies of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Project Information Leaflet, b) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, c) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and d) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. <p>After third speaker Q&A session took place. After the session the participants were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so. LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised. The Map of the Project Area was hung on the wall during the duration of the meeting.</p> <p>Outcome: LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Ali Suleymanov was elected as the representative of farmers for all future LRP meetings. Some extra requests were raised which are detailed below in this report. No complaints or grievances were raised.</p>

No.	Date	Format	Location	Stakeholder name	Summary of discussion points
75	09 March 2022	Face-to-Face	Gobustan Winter Farms Area	Herders and Women	<p>Meeting Structure: PAPs – Herders and Women were visited by Synergetics Social Research Centre Team in Gobustan Winter Farms Area. They were given copies of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Project Information Leaflet, b) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, c) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and d) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. <p>They were informed in detail about the LRP scheme including the changes from the previous scheme by the Synergetics Team. After being informed and after familiarizing themselves with the documents they were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so.</p> <p>Outcome: All measures were accepted. Women reiterated a) the importance of offering measures based on their needs (as previous workshops did not meet their needs) and b) their inability to travel if offered workshops are not near their homes. One extra request was made. No complaints or grievances were raised.</p>

Appendix G LRP Discussion with PAPS: Farmers (26 February 2022)

Date: 26 February 2022

Place: Meeting Hall of the Public School # 195, Gobustan settlement

Organised by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Meeting Minutes by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Farmers, Masdar-Azerbaijan LLC, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power and Synergetics Social Research Centre. Please see **Annex A** for the list of participants in English and **Annex B** for scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani.

Annexes:

- *Annex A:* List of Participants in English
- *Annex B:* Scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani
- *Annex C:* Photographs from the meeting

Meeting Agenda:

Time	Item
10.00 – 11.00	Javid Abdullayev (Advisor to the Minister of Energy) meets PAPs, covers the project scope, MoE support to the project and project land rights Shikar Hasanaliyev (Deputy Head of Garadagh Executive Power) covers project land rights and importance of local community to the Executive Power
11.00 – 11.30	Murad Sadikhov (Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC) presents the project and importance of LRP to Masdar
11.30 – 12.00	Afsana Tahirova (consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre) presents LRP scheme and process
12.00 – 12.45	Q&A session
12.45 – 13.15	LRP Acceptance signing process (if accepted); Recording additional requests (if any); Complaint/Grievance raising process (if any)

Meeting Structure: Participants were welcomed by Synergetics Team and took their seats in the Hall. After the first and second speakers, all farmers were given copies of a) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, b) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and c) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. After third and fourth speakers Q&A session took place. After the session the participants were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so. LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised and recorded in the Acceptance Form. The Map of the Project Area was hung on the wall during the duration of the meeting.

Outcome: LRP scheme was accepted by all farmers. Some extra requests were raised and recorded in the Acceptance Form. Farmers thanked the organisers for a transparent process. **MEETING MINUTES**

First Speaker: Javid Abdullayev, Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic

Key Points:

- Project scope and its importance for the Republic of Azerbaijan
- Benefits of solar energy to the environment and humanity as renewable and clean energy
- Land rights situation in the project area – formal and informal
- Local farming community in the project area and importance of providing LRP to them
- Information about the community members' right to accept or reject the LRP scheme
- Thanking the Project Team for developing LRP for the local community

Second Speaker: Shikar Hasanaliyev, Deputy Head of Garadagh Region Executive Power

Key Points:

- Land rights situation in the project area – formal and informal
- Importance of livelihoods of the local community to the Executive Power and importance to the EP of involving the local community to the project as much as possible, such as through preferential recruitment

Third Speaker: Murad Sadikhov, Director of Masdar – Azerbaijan LLC

Key Points:

- Information about project launch before Novruz holidays: heads of Azerbaijani and UAE governments are planned to participate

- Information about project works completed/in progress so far.
- Information about project achievements so far, beneficial to the community:
 - Environmental and Social Impact Assessment is complete and the project will be run based on the findings and recommendations of this report with minimum possible impact on the environment and on the livelihoods
 - Subcontractor firms will be notified to recruit firstly from the local community of the project area and surrounding regions
 - Mobile GSM station by Azercell (local mobile company) has been installed in the area as there were complaints about connection issues. Now there is good connection in the area.
 - Information about preferential recruitment options for the local community during the construction phase of the project.
- Information about LRP process: options of accepting/rejecting the offers and/or raising complaints and grievances.

Fourth Speaker: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Key Points:

- General information on LRP and the term 'Project Affected Persons'
- Four categories of PAPs: farmers, herders, women and disadvantaged people.
- Details of LRP eligibility and entitlement for each category
- Explanation of metrics for 'score' system for providing the animal fodder to farmers. Metrics:
 - Number of animals owned
 - Timing of living in the farm – in summer, in winter or both
 - Proximity of the farm to the project area
- Information on options of accepting or rejecting the LRP scheme

Q&A Session:

Question 1 (Q): Why is animal fodder considered for 5 years only? We are losing our lands forever.

Answer (A): (Murad Sadikhov) Most informal land agreements are for one year and the longest agreement is until 2025, hence 5 years is an optimal period we decided on.

Q 2: How much fodder will exactly be provided? We use quality fodder costing AZN 0.80 per kg.

A: (Afsana Tahirova) The Ministry of Agriculture has calculated the quantity of animal feed that the land inside the project area is able to produce each year at 340 kg per hectare. The project area covers 550 hectares which gives a total of 187.000 kg per year. Masdar will provide the same quantity of animal feed for a period of five years and the feed for each farm will be calculated based on three metrics: number of animals owned by the farmer, how long the farmer stays in the farm (winter, summer or all year round) and geographic proximity of the farm to the project area.

Q 3: Can you pay lump sum cash for fodder and we will manage our own provisions?

A (Murad Sadikhov): LRP provides fodder in kind, but we will register this request and advise you on 7th of March.

Q4: Where will the fodder be provided from and to? How will we receive our share of the fodder?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We have not planned the exact distribution model yet. The model will be planned carefully and communicated to you.

Q 5: Can you increase the number of construction materials for livestock keeping based on the actual needs of the farm?

A (Murad Sadikhov): LRP considers materials in the equivalent of USD 1000 per farming household. But we will register this request and advise you on 7th of March.

Q6: Can you pay us the lump sum in cash for construction materials for livestock keeping?

A (Murad Sadikhov): LRP considers paying in kind, but we will register this request and advise you on 7th of March.

Q7: Can you build a water pipeline to the area and ensure metered water provision to each farm? We are raising this issue because water is our biggest need and we spend considerable amount of money each year to buy trucks of water.

A (Murad Sadikhov): Masdar Azerbaijan is in discussion with AzerSu (Water Utility Company in Azerbaijan) about a possible water pipeline to the area, yet we have been informed about difficulties of AzerSu in making this happen.

A (Javid Abdullayev): I will look into this issue and contact AzerSu on behalf of the Ministry of Energy to find out what can be done to resolve the issue.

Q8: Will construction of a new asphalt road/highway cause environmental disruption, as well as high traffic and thus disruption to our lives and to animal grazing activities?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We will not construct a new road, we will rather enlarge and improve the existing one. The road will not be an asphalt one, neither will it become a highway. The road will be a gravel one with a speed limit to make sure there is no disruption to the environment, livelihoods or animal grazing. The community will be able to use this new improved road as well.

A (Javid Abdullayev): We will make sure speed limit of 20 km per hour is installed on this road along with animal road signs.

Q9: Can you build a monument from stone dedicated to the war martyrs from our community?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We will discuss this matter with Garadagh Executive Power to obtain relevant permits and will include it into the project scope.

Q10: Can you take action to resolve the matter of extreme dustiness due to construction works on the road to the project site? There is so much dust in the air and on the ground that it is disruptive to our lives and our animals cannot graze there.

A (Murad Sadikhov): Thank you for letting us know. I will resolve the matter with the construction company after this meeting.

Q11: Can you make sure we are fully informed when employee recruitment process starts and that the process is transparent?

A (Murad Sadikhov): We will have a transparent recruitment process with preferential recruitment from the local community based on education, skills and capacity as LRP states. All of the information about our recruitment will be shared through the Ministry of Energy, Garadagh Region Executive Power, our Masdar office and some public media. In addition we will soon recruit a Community Liaison Officer who will be your contact person with our company and who will keep you updated of all project related issues relevant to the community. The person will be introduced to you and you will have their telephone number for any issues/requests.

Q12: We all have equipment and machinery that can be used during the construction process. Would you like to rent from us instead of buying new equipment?

A (Murad Sadikhov): Yes that is a possibility. Our Community Liaison Officer will connect interested people to EPC and its contractors for discussion, but the proposals must be competitive.

Q14: What other entitlements are offered to farmers in similar situations on similar international projects based on best practice?

A (Murad Sadikhov): When developing the LRP for this project we have worked with the lender banks and the government of Azerbaijan, as well as with several international experts with broad experience in this sector. We had also assessed the situation through environmental and social impact assessment to understand your needs, so that we try to meet them and not cause disruption to your livelihoods.

Extra requests raised for the LRP:

Raised by:	Request
Multiple farmers	Fodder price changes frequently. Please take into account the current price when calculating the total fodder amount.
Multiple farmers	Please pay lump sum in cash for fodder and we will manage our own provisions. (Hasankhan Mehdiyev noted that he does not trust that they will be provided with fodder for 5 years, so he would prefer to have a lump sum cash upfront)
Farmer – Hasankhan Mehdiyev	Please increase the number of construction materials for livestock keeping based on the actual needs of the farm
	Please pay us the lump sum in cash for construction materials for livestock keeping
Multiple farmers	Please build a water pipeline to the area and ensure metered water provision to each farm making sure all farms are provided with water not just the ones close to the project area. (Ali Suleymanov requested to have this water pipeline along the main road in the open to make sure the pipeline and the usage can be monitored easily; Mahir Ibrahimov asked to make sure water equally reaches all four farms)
Multiple farmers	Please build a monument from stone (redo the existing billboard into a stone one) dedicated to War Martyrs.
Multiple farmers	Consider the option of renting construction equipment and machinery from us
Multiple farmers	Please make sure the recruitment process is transparent and we are fully informed of it
	Please also consider our community members (those with higher education) for long-term recruitment not just for the construction phase. Some have studied/are studying energy sector.
	Please make sure our community members are recruited with proper employment contracts, they are paid based on pre-determined tariff system and in those contracts difficult working conditions are taken into account, such as extreme heat in summer, existence of poisonous snakes in the area etc.

Raised by:	Request
Farmer – Ali Suleymanov	Please take the list of potential employees directly from us, i.e. from the community, not from external sources
	Please increase the duration of solar panel maintenance from 1 year to 5 years.
	Please consult the local community when making the list of vulnerable members such as poor families.
	Please provide the recording of this discussion to us on a CD, so we share it with the community to avoid misinformation.
Farmer – Mushvig Mirzali	Please make sure there is speed limit of 40 km/hour and animal road signs on the road

Annex A List of Participants:

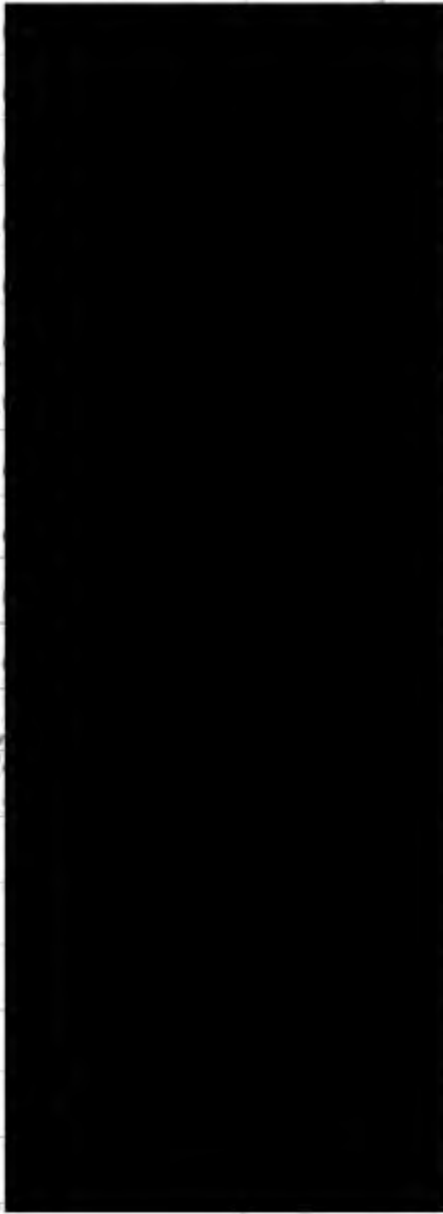
Name and Surname	Gender	Occupation
Hasankhan Mehdiyev	M	Farmer
Mahir Ibrahimov	M	Farmer
Bakhish Manafov	M	Farmer
Hamza Huseynov	M	Farmer
Murad Abdullayev	M	Farmer
Arif Azimov	M	Farmer
Mushvig Mirzali	M	Farmer
Anar Nagiyev	M	Farmer
Elshan Rahimov	M	Farmer
Keramet Ullayev	M	Farmer
Ali Suleymanov	M	Farmer
Alizaman Khalilov	M	Vulnerable member of community – martyr family
Javid Abdullayev	M	Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic
Shikar Hasanaliyev	M	Deputy Head of Garadagh Region Executive Power
Isa Gozalov	M	Garadagh Region Executive Power local representative
Murad Sadikhov	M	Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC
Fuad Mirkishiyev	M	Director of Synergetics Social Research Centre
Rashad Alakbarli	M	Synergetics Social Research Centre
Afsana Tahirova	F	Consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Annex B

Scanned Attendance Sheet:

Konsultasi və açıqlama dəstəyi (fermerlər ilə görüşlər)

26. Fevral, 2022

No	Adı, Soyadı	Vəzifəsi	Telefon nömrəsi	İmzası
1	Hasanxan Mehdiyev	Fermer		
2	Mahir İbrahimov	Fermer		
3	Bəxtiş Manafov	Fermer		
4	Həmza Hüseynov	Fermer		
5	Murad Abdullayev	Fermer		
6	Arif Əzimov	Fermer		
7	Müşfiq Mirzalı	Fermer		
8	Anar Nağıyev	Fermer		
9	Elşan Rahimov	Fermer		
10	Karamat Ullayev	Fermer		
11	Ali Süleymanov	Fermer		
12	Şikarə Həsənzadə	Ərzaq tədarükçüsü		
13	İsa Gözəlov	Sobuqstan 301K İcra rəhbəri		
14	Fuad Mirkərimov	Sənayeçi		
15	Cənab Əhliyyə	EN		
16	Murad Sadıxov	Məsdər		
17	Əfsənə Tahirə	Synergetics		
18	Rəşad Ələkbərov	Synergetics		
19	Əlişan Xəlilov	Sənayeçi		
20				

Annex C

Photographs from the meeting:





Appendix H LRP Discussion with PAPs: Herders and Women (01-04 March 2022)

Dates: 1-4 March 2022

Place: Face to face with herders and women in Gobustan winter farms area

Conducted by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Report by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Herders, PAP - Women and Synergetics Social Research Centre Team

Annex A: Outcome of the LRP discussion - list of participants and their responses to each LRP measure

Meeting Structure: PAPs – Herders and Women were visited by Synergetics Social Research Centre Team in Gobustan winter farms area. They were given copies of a) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix, b) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and c) LRP Committee Information Leaflet. They were informed in details about the LRP scheme by the Synergetics Team. After being informed and after familiarizing themselves with the documents they were told they could either accept or reject the LRP scheme and raise a complaint or a grievance if they wish to do so.

Outcome: Almost all herders accepted LRP measure of drinking water and over half of them rejected the workshop on animal reproductive health. Almost all women rejected both workshops. No extra requests, complaints or grievances were raised. Details of accepting measures and reasons for rejecting them are provided below in this report.

Meetings conducted by following three members of Synergetics Team with herders and women in Gobustan winter farms area:

- Mehriban Hasanova (female)
- Afiga Bagirova (female)
- Rasmiyya Azizova (female)

List of PAPs in the meetings:

Name/Surname	PAP type	Works in the farm of..(if herder)
Gadirov Khagani	Herder	Hasankhan Mehdiyev
Gadirova Mehluca	Woman (Khagani's wife)	
Gadirov Ahmedkhan	Herder	
Gadirov Fariz	Herder	
Gadirova Leman	Woman (Fariz's wife)	
Ibrahimov Mahir	Herder	Mahir Ibrahimov
Ibrahimova Vusala	Woman (Mahir's wife)	
Khankishiyev Elvin	Herder	
Khankishiyeva Meltem	Woman (Elvin's wife)	
Manafov Babek	Herder	Bakhish Manafov
Azizov Akif	Herder	Ali Suleymanov
Azizova Nurengiz	Woman (Akif's wife)	
Hajiyev Miri	Herder	
Hajiyeva Seringul	Woman (Miri's wife)	
Abdullayev Zaur	Herder	Murad Abdullayev
Abdullayeva Khayala	Woman (Zaur's wife)	
Azizov Nahid	Herder	Arif Azimov
Azizova Shahnaz	Woman (Nahid's wife)	
Shahmammadov Hilal	Herder	Mushvig Mirzali
Shahmammadova Aygun	Woman (Hilal's wife)	
Nuhova Arzu	Woman (Farmer Murad's wife)	
Rahimova Gunay	Woman (Farmer Elshan's wife)	

Name/Surname	PAP type	Works in the farm of..(if herder)
Total number of herders	11	
Total number of women	11	

Details of accepting and rejecting the LRP:

Total number of herders	11
Accepted drinking water	10
Accepted workshop on animal reproductive health	4
Total number of women	11
Accepted workshop on gardening & livestock	2
Accepted workshop on basket weaving, sewing etc.	2

All herders except Azizov Akif accepted the offer of drinking water in the amount of 2 litres per member of household per day for a period of two years. Akif's reason for rejecting the offer was his lack of need for this assistance as he is able to buy drinking water himself. He mentioned that the measure did not seem supportive enough of their household's needs, hence he rejected it.

4 out of 11 herders accepted the offer of attending a two day workshop on animal reproductive health. **7 out of 11** herders rejected this offer. The reason behind the rejection was their already existing broad experience on the issue and thus lack of need for a further training.

9 out of 11 women rejected the offer of attending both workshops offered to them: one on increasing productivity of livestock and gardening, the other on basket weaving, sewing and other similar skills. Their primary reasons for rejecting the first workshop were: a) their already existing experience on productivity of livestock, and b) soil being unfit for gardening due to high amount of sand and clay, and lack of water. Their primary reason for rejecting the second workshop was lack of time due to having small children and having to look after the household. Other reasons included: lack of demand in the market for such products (e.g. baskets etc.) and age related inability to weave or sew (stated by Hajiyeva Seringul).

A few women told the survey team that they might change their minds regarding attending workshops depending on the location – if the workshop is held near their houses, they might be able to attend.

Two out of 11 women (Nuhova Arzu and Rahimova Gunay) are wives of farmers and the remaining 9 women are wives of herders. The reason why only two farmers' wives are surveyed whereas there are 11 farmers in the project area, is because only two farmers live in the area with their families.

Annex A: Outcome of the LRP discussion - list of participants and their responses to each LRP measure

#	PAP Herder - H Woman - W	Name/Surname	LRP: drinking water	LRP: Workshop	LRP: Workshop on gardening and livestock	LRP: Workshop on basket weaving, sewing etc.	Reason for rejection (if stated)
<i>Y = Yes, LRP measure accepted N = No, LRP measure not accepted</i>							
1	h	Gadirov Khagani	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
2	w	Gadirova Mehluqa			N	N	Experienced in livestock matters/No time to attend workshops
3	h	Gadirov Ahmedkhan	Y	N			
4	h	Gadirov Fariz	Y	N			
5	w	Gadirova Leman			Y	Y	
6	h	Ibrahimov Mahir	Y	Y			
7	w	Ibrahimova Vusala			N	Y	Experienced in livestock matters/Soil not fit for gardening
8	h	Khankishiyev Elvin	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
9	w	Khankishiyeva Meltem			N	N	Soil not fit for gardening/experienced in livestock matters/no time to attend workshops
10	h	Manafov Babek	Y	Y			
11	h	Azizov Akif	N	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training/I buy drinking water, do not need support in that
12	w	Azizova Nurengiz			N	N	Soil not fit for gardening/Weaving and sewing activities are not relevant for us
13	h	Hajiyev Miri	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
14	w	Hajiyeva Seringul			Y	N	Cannot weave or sew because of my age
15	h	Abdullayev Zaur	Y	Y			
16	w	Abdullayeva Khayala			N	N	No time to attend workshops, have small children
17	h	Azizov Nahid	Y	N			Experienced in animal reproductive health, no need for extra training
18	w	Azizova Shahnaz			N	N	Soil not fit for gardening/No time to attend workshops, have small children
19	h	Shahmammadov Hilal	Y	Y			
20	w	Shahmammadova Aygun			N	N	Experienced in livestock matters/No time to attend workshops
21	w	Nuhova Arzu (Farmer Abdullayev Murad's wife)			N	N	No time to attend workshops, have small children
22	w	Rahimova Gunay (Farmer Rahimov Elshan's wife)			N	N	

Appendix I LRP Discussion with PAPs (09 March 2022)

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LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN (LRP) DISCUSSION WITH PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS

Two Parts: Part 1 Farmers & Part 2 Herders and Women

PART I: FARMERS

Date: 09 March 2022

Place: Meeting Hall of the Public School # 195, Gobustan settlement

Organised by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Meeting Minutes by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Farmers, Masdar-Azerbaijan LLC, Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic, Garadagh Region Executive Power, Audit Consultant and Synergetics Social Research Centre. Please see **Annex A** for the list of participants in English and **Annex B** for scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani.

Appendices:

- Annex A: List of Participants in English
- Annex B: Scanned Attendance Sheet in Azerbaijani
- Annex C: Photographs from the meeting

Meeting Agenda:

Time	Item
15.00 – 15.10	Javid Abdullayev (Advisor to the Minister of Energy) meets PAPs, covers the project summary, review of the last meeting and purpose of this meeting
15.10 – 15.25	Murad Sadikhov (Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC) presents the project, importance of LRP to Masdar and LRP development, review and change process
15.25 – 15.35	Afsana Tahirova (consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre) presents LRP Committee and LRP measures
15.35 – 16.10	Q&A session

Meeting Structure: Participants were welcomed by Synergetics Team and took their seats in the Hall. All farmers were given copies of:

- a) Project Information Leaflet,
- b) Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix,
- c) Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures and
- d) LRP Committee Information Leaflet.

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MEETING MINUTES

First Speaker: Javid Abdullayev, Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic

Key Points:

- Project summary
- Previous meeting summary
- Information on review of requests raised in the last meeting (Murad Sadikhov to provide further information)
- Information on participants from the government in today's meeting (Advisors to the Minister of Energy and representative of the Ministry of Agriculture)
- Information on participation of Aytan Poladova, Audit Consultant
- Ministry of Energy's close involvement in the project (and its regular communication with the community now and in the future)

Second Speaker: Murad Sadikhov, Director of Masdar – Azerbaijan LLC

Key Points:

- Project scope, summary and progress so far (including Environmental and Social Impact Assessment activities)
- Official project launch and start of construction process
- Local workforce and services involvement in construction and usage phases
- Requests raised in the last meeting and afterwards by PAPs have been collected, summarised and translated into English and sent to Masdar, as well as lending agencies: ADB, EBRD, Japan International Cooperation Agency and Abu Dhabi Fund for Development
- Information about LRP, its review and change process

Third Speaker: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Key Points:

- Information on LRP Committee, its structure and working process
- Information on categories of PAPs: farmers, herders, women, vulnerable people and young people
- Details of LRP eligibility and entitlement for each category including changes/additions made to the last LRP scheme
 - Noted that: animals of each farmer and herder will be counted before calculating the amount of animal feed to be allocated
- Information on options of accepting or rejecting the LRP scheme

Q&A Session:

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Question (Q) 1: What is the procedure of establishing the LRP Committee (proposing and approving representatives of relevant organistaions) and when is the deadline for establishing it?

Q2: *(Farmer Hasankhan Mehdiyev)* I have documents from Absheron Executive Power (showing documents) proving that I am the legal user of this land since 1992 and here are my receipts (showing receipts) proving that I have paid money to use this land all these years. In the last two years the land was delegated to the Ministry of Agriculture and I have paid money to them to continue to use the land. Here is the map from the Ministry of Agriculture showing that I am losing 18 hectares of my land. Most fertile part of my land is taken away by the project area. What is going to happen to my legal rights now?

Answer (A): *(Murad Sadikhov)* It is difficult for me to comment on this specific map as it shows no geographic coordinates. Also we have all the legal documents on land rights of the project area and there are no legal farming land agreements covering the area. The area belongs to the government and is under industrial (oil and gas) category. However, during our assessment we have found out that you are using the area informally for farming which is why we are providing you with LRP, such as animal feed.

A: *(Javid Abdullayev)* The entire project area which is 550 hectares belongs to the Ministry of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic. Let us not go back to the discussion of legal land rights again, as we have already discussed this issue. You are informal land users and your documents are not legally valid. In addition, it is illegal to use these lands for agricultural purposes. The project is doing its best to support you in the transition process and provide you with relevant LRP measures.

Q3: When will the construction begin and the area will be fenced? We need this information to understand who should buy the animal feed: if the construction is scheduled to start this coming winter, you need to start providing us with animal feed. If the construction is scheduled to start later, we need to know that, to make sure we buy animal feed ourselves for this coming winter.

A: *(Murad Sadikhov)* We agree with you that if the construction starts in April, you will not be able to use the land for the next winter. That is why it is necessary to decide on the date of our first LRP Committee meeting where we can discuss and agree on: place of buying animal feed, type and quality of animal feed and other related matters. Masdar is not knowledgeable in these matters so we will need your expertise and we will ask Ministry of Agriculture to guide us as well. Masdar will be responsible for making the processes transparent through tenders, for example.

Q4: Can you convert our 37,000 kg (out of our 187,000 kg) animal feed into cash and divide it amongst 4 vulnerable (war martyr families) households?

A: *(Javid Abdullayev)* This is not possible. Firstly because, you receive your share of animal feed and are free to use it the way you deem necessary. Secondly, we do not offer animal feed as cash payments.

A: *(Murad Sadikhov)* We do not offer cash payments due to problems similar projects have had in the past. Yet, you are free to use your animal feed the way you deem necessary.

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Q5: What is the progress with providing the area with a water pipeline as in the previous meeting you had promised to take on this issue?

A: (*Javid Abdullayev*) We are in discussion with AzerSu (water provider) who in turn are looking at the area and evaluating the request. They have promised to come back to me before Novruz Holidays this month.

Q6: Can you top up cash for building a place for livestock (AZN 1700) with cash allocated for women's workshops (AZN 850 for each workshop)? Firstly, because workshops offered to women are not relevant to their needs and also are not realistic (for example, the soil is unfit for gardening, yet one of the workshops offered to women is to train them to use the land in front of their houses for gardening OR women are not willing to make and sell baskets, yet one of the workshops offered is basket weaving). Secondly, because AZN 1700 offered for livestock keeping is a very small amount sufficient only to build a place with the size of 3x4 meters = 12 square meters. Take into account that some places where livestock is kept are in really bad condition.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) We are providing each project affected person separately with a livelihood restoration measure and women are in this category. A team of international experts is working on developing LRP measures for each PAP. We cannot increase the amount of one category by decreasing the amount of another. Also, please note that Masdar does not decide on these amounts, lending agencies do. So we will record your request and pass on to the team working on the LRP.

Q7: Can you provide members of PAP households with permanent employment during the usage phase, not just temporary employment during the construction phase?

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) Construction phase will require a maximum of 900 employees. The usage phase will require maximum of 50 employees, including electrical engineers and other maintenance staff. Priority employment will always be offered to those living in the area and surrounding areas and this will be done based on skills, experience and capacity. We are also working on offering paid internships to young people from the community. Once the construction starts, you will be informed of all the opportunities through Garadagh Executive Power and directly. Once we establish an office in the project area, you will be able to liaise with them, too.

Q8: What will be fire prevention measures in the project area where solar panels are located? How will you provide fire extinguishers with water, through a water pipeline or trucks of water? I am asking this question as I am interested in water provision measures to the area.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) Engineering team will decide on fire prevention methods, whether it will be based on water or foam or other methods. And any water provided to the project will be done based on the needs of the project works and staff. However, as you all know, we have been in discussion with AzerSu regarding drawing a water pipeline to the area and they had told us that this was not feasible due to distance and geographic patterns. Ministry of Energy is now in further discussions with them. If they agree and if the water pipeline cost is within our budget, we will do it as water pipeline is a more desirable option for us and we want the community to benefit, too.

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Q9: Can you change Azizov Nahid from a herder to a farmer in the LRP? We believe there was a mistake during the social impact assessment survey. We did not know the difference between a farmer and a herder which is why his status was not recorded correctly.

A: (*Murad Sadikhov*) Survey was conducted by a professional survey team and they have identified farmers and herders early on in this project. Farmers are those who are owners of a farm and they had indicated this to the survey team initially. Azizov Nahid's case will be investigated and his responses to the survey will be re-analysed to resolve this request.

Extra requests raised for the LRP:

Raised by:	Request
Ali Suleymanov	Please inform us about the exact dates when the construction will begin and the area will be fenced to decide on who buys the animal feed.
	Please make sure to provide us with quality animal feed and to achieve this make sure to involve us to the selection process. Low quality feed can be poisonous to our animals due to rat infestation in production area. We buy high quality whole barley from Shamakhi region.
	Let us choose a representative of farmers for future LRP meetings, as a) some farmers do not live in the project area and b) most farmers are in summer farms half of the year, hence they may not be able to travel to future meetings. <i>As per Javid Abdullayev's proposal, farmers were given pieces of paper and were asked to write down the name of a farmer (anyone but themselves) they deem fit to represent them in future LRP processes. Papers were collected and given to Javid Abdullayev, who counted the names openly. Everyone voted for Ali Suleymanov except for two votes that said: 'nobody' and 'Nemat'</i>
	Please provide members of project affected households with permanent employment in the project. This way the project affected households will benefit from the project in the long-term.
	Please increase the amount allocated for livestock keeping (currently AZN 1700)
	Please change Azizov Nahid's status from herder to farmer

ANNEX A

List of Participants:

Name and Surname	Gender	Occupation
Hasankhan Mehdiyev	M	Farmer

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Mahir Ibrahimov	M	Farmer
Bakhish Manafov	M	Farmer
Hamza Huseynov	M	Farmer
Murad Abdullayev	M	Farmer
Arif Azimov	M	Farmer
Mushvig Mirzali	M	Farmer
Anar Nagiyev	M	Farmer
Elshan Rahimov	M	Farmer
Keramet Ullayev	M	Farmer
Ali Suleymanov	M	Farmer
Javid Abdullayev	M	Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic
Vusal Rajabli	M	Advisor to the Minister of Energy of Azerbaijan Republic
Ramin Mammadov	M	Director of Agrarian Training Centre, Ministry of Agriculture of Azerbaijan Republic
Isa Gozalov	M	Garadagh Region Executive Power local representative
Murad Sadikhov	M	Director of Masdar Azerbaijan LLC
Aytan Poladova	F	Audit Consultant
Fuad Mirkishiyev	M	Director of Synergetics Social Research Centre
Rashad Alakbarli	M	Synergetics Social Research Centre
Afsana Tahirova	F	Consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

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ANNEX B

Scanned Attendance Sheet:

Konsultasiyası va açıqlama dəstəyi (fermerlər ilə görüşlər)

09. Mart 2022

Nr	Adı, Soyadı	Vəzifəsi	Telefon nömrəsi	İmzası
1	Həsənxan Mehdiyev	Fermer		
2	Mahir İbrahimov	Fermer		
3	Baxış Manafov	Fermer		
4	Həmza Hüseynov	Fermer		
5	Murad Abdullayev	Fermer		
6	Arif Əzimov	Fermer		
7	Müşfiq Mirzalı	Fermer		
8	Anar Nağıyev	Fermer		
9	Eişan Rəhimov	Fermer		
10	Kəramət Ullayev	Fermer		
11	Ali Süleymanov	Fermer		
12	Murad Sədiyev	Məndək		
13	Cənab Əhmədov	EN		
14	Vüsal Rəzizadə	Müsavir, EN		
15	Ramin Məmmədov	Təhlükəsizlik		
16	Sultan Poladov	Auditor-coo		
17	Əlişan Əliyev	Fermer		
18	Əlişan Təhlükə	Synergist		
19	İsa Əliyev	EN		
20	Əlişan Əliyev	Synergist		

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ANNEX C

Photographs from the meeting:



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PART II: HERDERS and WOMEN

Date: 09 March 2022

Place: Gobustan Winter Farms Area

Organised by: Synergetics Social Research Centre

Meeting Minutes by: Afsana Tahirova, consultant to Synergetics Social Research Centre

Participants: PAP – Herders, PAP – Women and Synergetics Social Research Centre Team.

Appendices:

- Annex A: Photographs from the meetings

pendix

***Extra request** by PAP – woman, Azizova Nurangiz: I know sew and produce dairy products. Currently, I cut and design outfits and other products, but due to lack of equipment, I take my designs to a tailor who sews them for me. I would appreciate support in this in the form of materials and equipment that you had offered previously.*

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ANNEX A: Photographs from the meetings



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Appendix J LRP Consultation Materials (February/March 2022)

Project Information Leaflet – Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the eligibility and entitlement matrix.

Affected farmers are defined as those farmers who stated during the socio-economic survey completed during preparation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, that they use land inside the Project Area either during the winter months, the summer months, or both (all year round).

Affected herders are those herders who also stated that they use land inside the Project Area.

A simplified eligibility and entitlement matrix which has been prepared for the LRP and this is provided below:

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
Permanent Loss					
Agricultural land	Cropped land / pastureland	When necessary	Owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance; OR Cash compensation at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments. NOTE: If replacement land is provided this will include security of tenure. 	0 – all land is owned by the government.
		When necessary	Formal users (farmers with lease/sub-lease agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land for land compensation with plots of equal area and productivity to the plots lost in a similar/acceptable distance (replacement lease); OR Cash compensation reflecting terms of lease and impact at full replacement value without deduction for taxes, 	0 – there are no formal users of the land as the land is industrial and it is forbidden to rent out

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
				transaction, registration or transfer costs and other applicable payments; • NOTE: If replacement lease is provided this will include security of tenure.	industrial land.
		Active	Informal users (Farmers)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of animal feed and/or livestock water for 5 years in the farms (with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions considering the number of animals they have). • The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold a job temporarily during the construction period. • Access to livelihood restoration measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical training (upon assessment of training needs) • provision of building materials to help livestock keeping and improvements to shelters' (upon assessment of needs) (equivalent cash amount of AZN 1,700 or USD 1,000) • A choice of a solar panels or a diesel generator to provide electrical power 	11 farmers use the area to graze their animals. Of these, only 1 uses the land both in winter and summer whereas the rest graze their animals only in winter.

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
				<p>(single unit (solar panel or small generator) which has the equivalent value of AZN 4,250 (USD 2,500). Training on basic maintenance shall be provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/per day/per person to all of the household, for 2 years covering a winter season (i.e. 2 winter seasons). • Improvement of sanitation facilities (upon assessment of needs) 	
		Active	Informal users (Herders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of animal feed and/or livestock water for 5 years with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions considering the number of animals they have. It should be noted that while the entitlement of the herders will be calculated separately, the total feed/water amount will be given for the entire herd of the farm. In case the herder decides to seek employment in another area, the new coming herder will be entitled similarly as per his number of animals. • The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold 	14 herders work for the 11 farmers and graze their animals together with the farmers'.

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
				<p>a job temporarily during the construction period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to livelihood restoration measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical training (upon assessment of training needs) • provision of building materials to help livestock keeping and improvements to shelters (upon assessment of needs) (equivalent cash amount of AZN 1,700 or USD 1,000) • The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/day/person to all of the households, for 2 years. • Improvement of sanitation facilities (upon assessment of needs) 	
		Active	PAPs identified as “significantly affected” due to losing more than 10% of the lands they used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For significantly affected farmers and herders, the compensation of animal feed and/or livestock water for 5 years that is calculated based on the number of animals they have will be multiplied by two. This will reflect the relatively bigger loss they incurred. • Other entitlements will remain the same with other affected people, and will depend on whether they are farmers or herders. 	0 – all farmers and their herders use the area communally. No one is expected to be losing more than 10 of the grazing lands they use.

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
		Active	Wives and/or daughters (above age 18) of the affected farmers and herders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training (upon assessment of training market needs); at least 1 refresher training if determined necessary 	31 - There are a total of 31 women in the families of farmers and herders
		Active	Vulnerable households	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-off vulnerability allowance equal to 6 months of official minimum wage for each vulnerable household. • Offer employment opportunities under the project as a priority consideration. • A range of other specific assistance measures will be provided to support vulnerable, and these will reflect their specific vulnerability identified. 	8 farmer PAHs and 7 herder PAHs are identified as vulnerable
		Active	Young PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will make extra effort to engage with young people and provide them with trainings they would like to receive. 	8 - young men (aged between 15 to 24) in the families of farmers and herders.
Structures	Residential houses, commercial buildings, sheds	When necessary	Owners of structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House for house compensation (if owner desires to): • If replacement house is of lower value, cash compensation for the difference; OR • Cash compensation at the full replacement value for affected structures and other real assets at existing prices at the 	0 – no structures will be impacted

Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
				moment of acquisition with no deduction for depreciation or transaction costs. Compensation will include the value of affected connections to water supply or other public utilities. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If immediate accommodation/structure is unavailable, housing/storage rental allowance covering rent for the period necessary (typically no more than 1 year) before the owners can move into the replacement accommodation/structure or receive full compensation. • NOTE: If replacement accommodation/structure is provided then this will include security of tenure. • Relocation allowance to be provided to assist relocation into the new house/structure. 	
		When necessary	Occupants of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rental allowance in accordance with the terms of the rent agreement but not less than the cost of rent for 6 months. • Refund of the unused portion of the rent or rent fees paid in advance. • Relocation support. 	0 – no structures will be impacted
Business and employment	Temporary or permanent Business / employment loss	When necessary	Business owners (including those with no formal rights on the land) and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If permanent business loss, cash compensation equal to one-year net income (lost profit). • If temporary business loss, cash compensation for the period of income 	0 –None of the farmers or herders will lose their job permanently.

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Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
			their affected workers (these include herders and farm workers)	loss (not exceeding one year). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If permanent employment loss, 3 months average registered wages (if not registered, based on the official minimum wage). • Access to livelihood restoration measures. • Compensation for any affected tools or equipment, and reinstatement allowance (if applicable). • If temporary employment loss, average registered wage during disruption 	
Crops (none have been identified to date from surveys)	Affected crops	When necessary	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for each harvest year affected, reflecting the duration of existing Sub-Lease Agreements. 	0 – no crops will be impacted
			Informal users of land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop compensation in cash at full market rate for 1-year's gross harvest. 	
Temporary Loss					
Land for civil works or borrow pits	Negotiated with the owner	When necessary	Formal landowner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at existing local rental rates for duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. • Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. • Cash to cover the preparation of land 	0

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Asset	Description	Applicability	Affected Persons	Compensation Entitlements	Number of PAPs
				management and legal documents (if any).	
		When necessary	Formal users (farmers with Sub-Lease Agreements)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation at local state rental rate for the duration of temporary use plus income/crop/structure loss due to temporary land use, if any as provided for in the entitlements for crops, business and structure losses. • Land restored to original status at the end of the rental period. • Cash to cover the preparation of land management and legal documents (if any). 	0

Project Information Leaflet – Proposed Livelihood Restoration Measures

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the proposed livelihood restoration measures that are to be provided, in accordance with the Project’s Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix (there is a separate Project Information Leaflet on this matrix).

During stakeholder engagements completed during preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and the Livelihood Restoration Plan, Masdar asked farmers, herders and females of these households about their current challenges. Feedback from these stakeholder engagements has been used to prepare a set of livelihood restoration measures which are summarised in this document. Please read through the following tables carefully and provide your feedback. Thank you for your help.

Livelihood Restoration Measures to affected farmer households (these are the households who confirmed during the socio-economic survey that they use land inside the Project Area)

Description	Quantity / amount
The offer of up to 2 people in their household to hold a job temporarily during the construction period.	The position offered shall continue throughout the construction stage and reflect the person’s skills, education and capacity.
Provision of animal feed and/or water for livestock, for a period of 5 years with the quantity of feed provided reflecting the calculated quantity of agricultural productivity lost from the land access restrictions. Payment to be provided either in-kind or in cash to provide adequate transition time needed to adjust to changes in land access arrangements. The PAP is able to chose how the budget for feed/water is split between the two.	Provision of a budget which can be spent on either animal feed or wate for livestock, lasting a duration of 5 years. The budget will be calculated based upon the quantity of livestock that farmers have (refer to the explanatory text overleaf).
The provision of technical training on animal reproductive health and other topics.	Attendance at a 2-day group workshop with a technical specialist who will provide technical training.
The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/per day/per person to all of the PAPs in the PAH, for 2 winter seasons (i.e. two periods of 6 months during the winter) unless they are present in this area all year round.	Provision of drinking water (2 litres a day) to each member of the household to increase their standard of living.
The provision of building materials for livestock keeping such as barrier fence panels, gates, posts and wood (in-kind or in cash).	Materials to be provided to the equivalent cash amount of AZN 1,700 (USD 1,000 to each affected farmer and herder household)
The provision of either solar panels (preferred by the SPV) or a diesel generator to provide electrical power (their choice) based upon a budget that will be made available.	Provision of a single unit (solar panel or small generator) which has the equivalent value of AZN 4,250 (USD 2,500 to each affected farmer and herder household)

Livelihood Restoration Measures to affected herder households (these are herder households who confirmed during the socio-economic survey that they use land inside the Project Area)

Description	Quantity / amount
The provision of technical training on animal reproductive health and other topics.	Attendance at a 2-day group workshop with a technical specialist who will provide technical training.
The provision of drinking quality water calculated at 2 litres/per day/per person to all of the PAPs in the PAH, for 2 winter seasons (i.e. two periods of 6 months during the winter) unless they are present in this area all year round.	Provision of drinking water (2 litres a day) to each member of the household to increase their standard of living.

Livelihood Restoration Measures to women of farmer and herder households (these are the households who confirmed during the socio-economic survey that they use land inside the Project Area)

Description	Quantity / amount
Assistance to increase the yields from household garden plots of crop vegetables and small livestock	Training for 2 days plus small-scale crop cultivation materials to be provided to the equivalent cash amount of AZN 850 (USD 500 to each women of affected farmer and herder households)
The provision of training and materials for basket weaving, sewing and similar activities.	Training for 2 days, plus craft materials to be provided to the equivalent cash amount of AZN 850 (USD 500 to each women of affected farmer and herder households)

Distribution of animal feed and/or water for livestock for a period of 5 years

The Ministry of Agriculture has calculated the quantity of animal feed that the land inside the Project Area is able to produce each year at 340kg per hectare. The Project Area covers 550 hectares which gives a total of 187,000 kg per year.

To compensate affected farmers for their loss of agricultural productivity, Masdar will provide the same quantity of animal feed for a period of five years with the option of having some (or all) of each farmer's allocation as livestock water as an equivalent measure. All animal feed or livestock water will be provided 'in-kind' and cash compensation will not be provided instead.

The distribution between affected farmers shall take into consideration the following factors:

- The size and composition of the livestock herd of the affected farmer to reflect the numbers of cows, goats and sheep;
- Whether the farmer is present in this area during both the summer and winter period, or just the winter period; and
- Their geographical proximity to the Project Area reflecting that some affected farmers use land inside the Project Area more, compared to others, because they are located close by.

A mathematical calculation shall be undertaken to allocate each affected farmer 'points' using the factors described above. The weighting used for the calculation of points will reflect the size and composition of the herd, as cows require a greater amount of feed compared to smaller animals.

Where a farmer is present during both the summer and winter period, they will receive double the allocation of points, compared to other farmers, as they are present for twice the period of time (all year round).

Affected farmers who are close to the Project Area will also have their allocation of points increased.

The total number of points shall be calculated for each affected farmer. The proportion of budget for animal feed/livestock water shall be initially allocated to each affected farmer so that the total proportion of allocations reach 100% of the 187,000 kg. However, to avoid situations where an affected farmer receives a very small number of points Masdar will ensure that at a minimum, the number of points provided to any single affected farmer reaches at least 5% to ensure that all affected farmers benefit in a meaningful way. Due to this clause Masdar will probably provide slightly more than 100% of the 187,000 kg a year.

The provision of animal feed/livestock water shall continue for a period of five years to provide sufficient time for affected farmers to adjust to the new land access arrangements in the region. This five-year period has is considered to be a reasonable period of time for farmers to adjust their grazing activities in the local and regional area.

Project Information Leaflet – The Livelihood Restoration Plan Committee

The purpose of this Project Information Leaflet is to provide details of the composition, responsibilities, and ongoing activities of the Livelihood Restoration Plan Committee. The aim of this Committee is to oversee the ongoing implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan.

During stakeholder engagements completed during preparation of the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, and the Livelihood Restoration Plan, Masdar have asked stakeholders about their views on the composition of the Committee. The aim is to establish a group of people who collectively, represent the interests of people (both men and women) in the Project Area and have knowledge of land-based livelihoods that are to be impacted from the loss of land use available for animal grazing activities.

Using the feedback from these engagements the proposed composition of the Committee is:

- A representative from Ministry of Energy and/or the Ministry of Agriculture
- Masdar’s Environmental and Social Department manager (to act as a Chair)
- A male and female representative from Azerbaijan regional Government Agencies (Garadagh District Power, Absheron District Power and Gobustan municipality)
- A representative from the State Committee for Property Issues
- A representative from the farmers
- A representative of the herders.

The Livelihood Restoration Plan Committee shall meet on a regular basis to review the progress of implementing the Livelihood Restoration Plan. The Livelihood Restoration Plan Committee meetings shall meet every 3 months during construction, and then regularly until the Livelihood Restoration Plan Completion Audit is undertaken and any further actions are closed out.

It is essential for the successful implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan, that the Committee has adequate capacity. Masdar is committed to providing capacity building to enable the entities involved in achieving their goals. The capacity building activities will be defined through an initial gap analysis assessment to identify the overall capacity of the individuals in the Committee and the need for specific areas of training.

The responsibilities of the Committee include the following:

- Providing support in the resolution of grievances raised. Grievances could be linked to land access restrictions, local employment opportunities, or other issues that arise during construction or operation.
- Overseeing the implementation of the Livelihood Restoration Plan which includes monitoring the provision of compensation to affected farmers and herders, and the provision of livelihood restoration measures (refer to the Project Information Leaflet on Livelihood Restoration Measures).

Masdar will provide training workshops to the individuals involved in the Committee to build their capacity. The training provided will include:

- The purpose, scope, and objectives of the Committee;
- The eligibility and entitlement matrix of the Livelihood Restoration Plan;
- The practical implementation of livelihood restoration measures;
- Operation of the grievance mechanism; and
- Content of the monitoring and evaluation framework that is to be used to demonstrate that livelihoods and standards of living of affected persons have been improved or, as a minimum, have been restored to pre-displacement levels.

Masdar will provide nominal financial payments to members of the Livelihood Restoration Plan Committee so that their time is reimbursed, where they are not already receiving a governmental salary. To ensure good attendance, practical assistance or covering financial costs associated with any transport (a minibus and driver, for example) will be provided. As stated above, if a member is a government salaried person, then they will not be entitled to a financial payment for their time.

All members of the Livelihood Restoration Plan Committee shall be asked to sign A Code of Conduct which includes a commitment to keep information confidential.



Masdar 230MW Solar PV Project

The Project Developer and ESIA Contractors

Masdar has appointed **Wood plc** for the development of the **Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)** for the Masdar 230 MW Solar PV Project, in compliance with national, and international standards, in collaboration with its partners in Azerbaijan, The Center for Social Technologies "**Synergetics**" and "**Sulaco**".

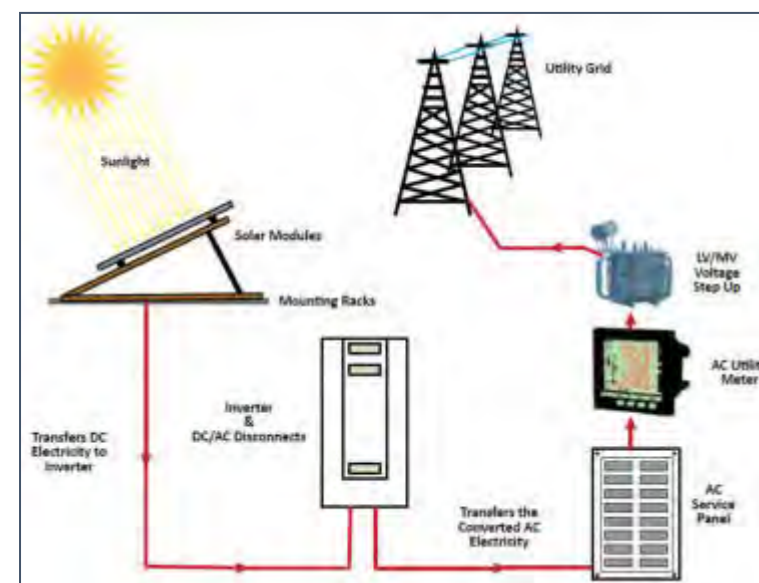
Your views are important to us.

We would welcome your feedback / views which will be used to inform the Project and its design. If you have any comments or concerns about the project or the ESIA process, please contact us:

CST "Synergetics"

Fuad Mirkishiyev
(012) 436-90-33
Email: fuad@sinergetics.baku.az

What is a Solar PV?



The Project will entail installation of ground-mounted Photovoltaic (PV) generation solar panel cells. Solar PV cells convert solar irradiation directly into electricity through the photoelectric effect in a silent and clean process that requires no moving parts.

Inverters and transformers convert electricity generated by the PV modules, conforming to the local grid requirements. The substation will have the required grid interface to feed this energy into the national grid.

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

PERFORMANCE STANDARDS



International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards on Environmental and Social Sustainability



Masdar 230MW Solar PV Project

This leaflet explains the Masdar Solar PV Project and the process for assessing its environmental and social impacts.



Masdar is planning to develop a 230MW Solar PV Project, 60km south of Baku nearby Gobustan Mud Volcanoes, as part of a bilateral agreement with the government of Azerbaijan.

Masdar, established in 2006, is a global leader in renewable energy and sustainable urban development and is based in the United Arab Emirates. Masdar, as the Project Developer, will build, own and operate the solar PV plant. This project will assist in achieving Azerbaijan's 2025 vision and beyond for the inclusion of renewable energy electricity within its generation mix.

The Project will include the following components:

- Solar PV plant and local Substation.
- Access Road.

The Project will connect to a 330 kV overhead line which is being developed by Azerenergji. This line will connect the area to the Janub station in Shirvan, 50-60 km in south-west direction. The new OHL will connect the already established Alat Trade Zone, Masdar Solar Project and other future strategic projects in the area.

Project Schedule

June 2022 Begin construction
End 2023 Begin full operations

Construction and installation phase of up-to 18 months

Project Solar PV Location

The Project site extends for around 550 ha. The closest urban areas are within Gobustan (5 km east – north-east of Area 60) and Alyat (8 km south-east of Area 60) municipalities, administrative units of the Karadag District. The site is predominantly desert and semi-desert. A number of farmers and herders use the land for grazing purposes. No populated places are identified inside the Project site boundaries. Project land is industrial category government owned land and the MoE has allocated this plot for solar PV plant; the Land Lease Agreement is planned to be signed off shortly by the Government.

Construction Activities

The Project will entail installation of ground-mounted PV generation solar panel cells. Activities during construction will include: site clearance, construction of unpaved roads, creation of temporary storage areas to be used for various types of materials, construction of the sub-station and installation of solar panels.

Temporary works to be used during construction will consist of a temporary compound. The compound will include a parking area, a generator with fuel storage, and temporary buildings to provide some accommodation and support facilities for managers and workers, secure storage, site offices, and welfare and first aid facilities. The number of workers at site will vary according to the activities that are being undertaken.

Operational Activities

Post-construction, activities will include plant operation and maintenance, site remediation, clearance and deposition of debris off the site, restoration of areas where construction activities temporarily disturbed the environment, repairs and replacements of failed parts.

Masdar Solar PV Project

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)

The Masdar Project is being developed to meet international standards of good practice in the management of environmental and social issues. An Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is currently being prepared in compliance with international standards to determine potentially significant impacts which may arise as the result of the Project and to set out mitigation measures to reduce any identified negative impacts or enhance those which are considered beneficial.

A National Environmental Impact Assessment was undertaken to comply with Azerbaijani legislation. This was approved February 2022.

The ESIA study will identify the likely impacts, positive and negative, that will occur as a result of the Project. Some impacts that may occur are detailed below. This list may be expanded as a result of feedback from consultation. These impacts will be studied and understood in more detail through the baseline studies and impact assessment phases in the ESIA.

The following topics have been assessed in the ESIA in terms of baseline and related impacts:

- Biodiversity;
- Cultural heritage;
- Landscape and visual amenity;
- Socio-economics and health;
- Traffic and Transportation;
- Dust and Noise emissions;
- Waste management; and
- Surface Water, ground water and soil quality.

Project's Impacts:

- Considering the nature of the Project, limited environmental and social aspects are expected to occur as a result of Project's activities on the long-term.
- Project will be located a significant distance away from residential properties. No risks have been identified to people from the operation of a Solar PV plant.
- Some visual impacts are possible relating to the touristic mud volcano and Gobustan Rock Art cultural landscape. A chance finds procedure will be in place to mitigate any potential archaeological impacts.
- No physical displacement is necessary. Although existing cross the Project site which will become inaccessible to farmers/herders, a new service road and upgrading existing roads connecting the site will give better mobility options.
- A Livelihood Restoration Plan has been prepared to include measures for supporting farmers and herders who may experience economic displacement as a result of the Project.
- The Project will assist in achieving Azerbaijan's 2025 vision for the inclusion of renewable energy electricity within the Country generation mix.
- Increased work opportunities and training for the local population during construction and operation may enhance the local economy by providing increased income levels.
- Local materials suppliers/traders for raw materials and general transportation services may benefit from this Project.
- Condition of road infrastructure in the area may improve through upgrade / construction of roads assoc.

Stakeholder Engagement

An important part of the ESIA process is to obtain feedback from people who may be affected by, or who are interested in the project – **the Project's stakeholders**. Consultations with stakeholders has been carried out and will continue during the Project life so that stakeholders may:

- Learn about the Project.
- Raise issues that they are concerned about.
- Establish interaction and dialogue between company and its potentially affected stakeholders.
- Make comments and suggestions about how project impacts should be managed.
- Be provided with contact details to enable them to raise any future concerns with Masdar.

The Center for Social Technologies "Synergetics" was commissioned by Masdar and Wood to conduct stakeholder engagement and baseline data collection in the area between July and August 2020, April 2021, September 2021 and January 2022.

The process provided information on the current baseline conditions in the Project area within the Greater Baku Region to inform the impact assessment process and livelihood restoration plan. Interviews and discussions with local people, farmers / herders and key stakeholders such as government authorities and community leaders have been performed in compliance with COVID-19 restrictions.

ESIA Schedule

ESIA document is under finalization for mid-March 2022.

Stakeholder and community consultations will continue to be carried out throughout the life of the Project to inform people of the Project, its progress and outcomes of the ESIA.



Masdar Solar PV Project Location

