Social Due Diligence Report

Final Report

October 2020

Loan 3734-TKM: National Power Grid Strengthening Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Turkmenistan for the Asian Development Bank.

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GLOSSARY

Displaced Persons (DP)	'In the context of involuntary resettlement, displaced persons are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on long are an access to assets.
	areas.' (ADB SPS 2009)
Compensation	Payment in cash or in kind to replace losses of lands, housing, income and other assets caused by the Project. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is a method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Entitlements	The range of measures comprising cash or in-kind compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, which are due to DPs, depending on the type, extent and nature of their losses, and which suffice to restore their social and economic base.
Eligibility	Any person who resided in the Project area that suffers from (i) loss of house, (ii) loss of assets or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) loss of income sources or livelihood, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Vilayet	District administration in Turkmenistan
Income Restoration	This is the re-establishment of sources of income and livelihood of the affected households.
Inventory of Losses (IOL)	This is a process in which all fixed assets (i.e. lands used for residence, commerce, agriculture; houses; kiosks, stalls and shops; ancillary structures, such as fences, gates, paved areas and wells, affected trees and crops etc.) with commercial value and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project right-of-way (Project area) are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location determined, and their replacement costs calculated.
Land Acquisition and Resettlement Plan (LARP)	A time-bound action plan with budget setting out compensation for affected land/assets and resettlement strategies, objectives, entitlement, actions, responsibilities, monitoring and evaluation.
Non-titled	Means those who have no recognizable rights or claims to the land that they are occupying.
Rehabilitation	This refers to additional support provided to DPs losing productive assets, income, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Replacement Cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any.
Resettlement	This includes all measures taken to mitigate all adverse impacts of the Project on DP's property and/or livelihood. It includes compensation, relocation (where relevant), and rehabilitation as needed.
Severely Affected	This refers to affected households who will (i) lose 10% or more of their total productive land and/or assets, (ii) have to relocate; and/or (iii) lose 10% or more of their total income sources due to the Project.
Vulnerable	Anyone who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

nt Plan

CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

(as of September 2, 2020) https://www.cbt.tm/kurs/kurs_today_en.html Currency unit – Turkmen Manat (TMM) 1 USD = 3.5 TMM

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1. PROJECT BACKGROUND

1.1 Description and Location of the Project

1. Turkmenistan is largely a desert country of about 5.7 million people with intensive agriculture in irrigated oases and significant natural gas and oil resources. The two most cultivated crops are cotton, most of which is exported, and wheat, which is domestically consumed. Although agriculture accounts for almost 8% of gross domestic product (GDP), it employs nearly half of the country's workforce. Hydrocarbon exports make up 25% of Turkmenistan's GDP. Turkmenistan's economic growth slowed from over 10% in 2013-14 to an estimated 6.5% in 2017 to 6.3% in 2019 because of a sharp contraction in oil and gas export revenues¹The country's economic performance depends significantly on external demand for its hydrocarbon resources and their prices in the global market.

2. The electrification rate of Turkmenistan is close to 100%, however, its Soviet era transmission and distribution networks are largely obsolete and in need of rehabilitation and expansion. System losses on the 500 and 220 kilovolt (kV) system average about 1,130 gigawatt-hours (Gwh) annually, or 4.6%. The transmission system experiences on average 76 faults over its 6,154 kilometers of line, for an average failure rate of 1.2% per kilometer per year. In total, 90% of faults are transient faults. Energy not supplied due to lack of system reliability averages 10.1 GWh per year, of which 40% alone is due to the 220 kV line between Serdar and Dashoguz. The transmission system needs strengthening as well to meet growing domestic demand, estimated at 2% per year over the medium term.

3. Turkmenistan has the world 4th largest proven reserves of natural gas at 8 trillion cubic meters. With a small domestic energy market whose energy needs are met, the government's policy is to expand the power sector and export electricity generated from natural gas to international markets, such as Afghanistan. Afghanistan has an electrification rate of about 30% and 20 million people with no access to electricity. As such, it will need to increase imports of electricity to raise the electrification rate and meet growing domestic demand. The government envisions the export of electricity via Afghanistan and Uzbekistan to energy deficient Tajikistan, the Kyrgyz Republic (in winter when hydropower output is low) and Pakistan, as well as increasing electricity exports to Iran.

4. Power delivery to the domestic and international markets will require a reliable high-voltage transmission network. Strengthening transmission links between the regions is a key government priority for improving power supply reliability for domestic use and enabling future electricity exports. A new 500kV transmission corridor for Serdar (East)-Dashoguz-Balkanabat is needed because Dashoguz has insufficient local generation (254 megawatts [MW]) and needs alternative ways to supply another 200 MW from other regions. The Serdar (East)-Dashoguz-Balkanabat transmission line will also create a 500 kV ring system to help achieve an N-1 redundancy standard.² A 25-kilometer single circuit 220 kV transmission line is also needed to connect Dashoguz with the power plant at Yurat. The reinforcement of the Gurtly-Balkanabat 220 kV transmission corridor will provide an N-1 standard and ensure efficient energy transfers between the Balkanabat and Akhal (Ashgabat) regions. Substations at Serdar (East) and Gurtly need to be extended, new greenfield 500/220 kV substations at Balkanabat and Dashoguz need to be constructed and the existing 220/110 kV substations at Serdar (West) and Yurat need to be replaced.

5. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has been supporting infrastructure development and regional cooperation activities under Strategy 2020³ to foster accelerated economic growth. The Midterm Review of Strategy 2020⁴ concluded that it remains valid and relevant in its broad strategic directions and that

¹ . <u>"Global Economic Prospects, June 2020"</u>. openknowledge.worldbank.org. <u>World Bank</u>. p. 80. Retrieved 16 June 2020.

² N-1 redundancy is a form of resilience that ensures system availability in the event of component failure. Components have at least one independent backup component.

³ ADB. 2008. Strategy 2020: The Long-Term Strategic Framework of the Asian Development Bank, 2008–2020. Manila.

⁴ ADB. 2014. *Midterm Review of Strategy 2020: Meeting the Challenges of a Transforming Asia and Pacific.* Manila.

infrastructure was to remain the main focus of ADB operations. ADB intends to strengthen the outcomes of infrastructure projects by:

(i) improving sector engagement, technical designs, and implementation;

(ii) promoting sustainability of infrastructure by emphasizing operations and maintenance;

(iii) developing infrastructure projects on a larger scale than its own resources could finance and leverage private sector investments; and

(iv) pursuing policy, regulatory, and governance reforms to strengthen public infrastructure management systems.

The project is also consistent with three out of 11 objectives of ADB's 2009 Energy Policy,⁵ namely:
 (i) to support energy efficiency improvements;

(ii) effective regional cooperation in the energy sector; and

(iii) energy sector investments complying with ADB safeguards policies regarding environment, involuntary resettlement and indigenous peoples.

7. ADB's 2017–2021 country partnership strategy for Turkmenistan⁶ will help the country become a key catalyst for regional cooperation and integration by diversifying its markets and positioning the country as a trade and transit hub. The strategy identified the export of excess power by way of Turkmenistan–Uzbekistan–Tajikistan–Afghanistan–Pakistan power interconnection initiatives. The proposed project is also aligned with ADB's 2018-2019 country operations business plan for Turkmenistan. The business plan supports the government's objective of diversifying the economy by investing in energy infrastructure. Key areas of assistance in the country assistance result areas include:

(i) energy generation and electricity transmission;

(ii) energy efficiency in generation and loss reduction in transmission;

(iii) cross-border power trade; and

(iv) capacity building and institutional strengthening. Development outcomes associated with these result areas are increased power exports and increased electric interconnections with neighboring countries.

8. The figure 2 shows the location of substations under the original project⁷.



⁵ ADB. 2009. *Energy Policy*. Manila.

⁶ ADB. 2017. Country Partnership Strategy: Turkmenistan, 2017-2021. Manila.

⁷ The Project became effective in early 2018. Afterwards, during the implementation there was a proposal to change the project scope. The details on project scope changes are provided later in the report.

Figure 2: Project Location Map



9. The following Table presents the main technical characteristics of the substations and transmission lines proposed for extension/construction under the project's original scope.

Table 1: Project Components

No	Project component	Technical characteristics of the substations	Planned works
1	220kV Gurtly substation (obsolete with current voltage 220/110/35/10 kV)	This substation was constructed in 2015/16. Under the envisaged project, 5 new bays are required. The extension works will require some space outside of the present perimeter of the substation.	450 km 220 kV double- circuit line Gurtly-Serdar West-Balkan-Balkanabat will be constructed under the project. It is confirmed that the needed land belongs to the Turkmenenergo.
2	500kV Serdar East substation (obsolete with current voltage 220/110/35/10 kV)	The 500 kV substation was constructed in 2001 by Turkmenenergo, some structures for the equipment are improvised, steel structures are heavily corroded, there is no gravel on the substation ground. The control center of this substation is equipped with equipment from the 1970s; The 500 kV substation is fed from Mary, two 500 kV outgoing feeders exist, i.e. one to Dashoguz and another one to Uzbekistan which is currently not in operation.	355km 500kV double-circuit will be constructed under the project. There is ample space for the extension of this substation, and it belongs to the Turkmenenergo.

No	Project component	Technical characteristics of the substations	Planned works
3	220 kV Yurt substation (obsolete and dangerous to operate)	The existing substation allegedly was constructed in the 1980s, however, the 10 kV indoor switchgear is totally obsolete (equipment from 1970s, poorly maintained, dangerous to operate), steel parts of disconnecting switches are heavily corroded, one power transformer has several oil leakages, two 220 kV circuit-breakers were replaced in 2006 through new ones. The old switchgear will be used for training of technicians and operators.	The new Yurt substation will be constructed adjacent to the existing substation, there is ample space owned by Turkmenenergo.

10. The technical details on planned works and their locations for each component are provided below.

Serdar-Dashoguz-Balkanabat500 kV corridor

11. 355 km 500 kV double-circuit line Serdar East-Dashoguz:

- Ensures supply to Dashoguz region from other regions (no local production);
- Supply stability in the Dashoguz region and the overall network;
- Reliable supply of about 450 MW to Balkanabat region without local generation;
- Establish the main backbone and alternative ways to supply national network (N-1).

Gurtli-Balkanabat220 kV corridor

- 12. 450 km 220 kV double-circuit line Gurtly-Serdar West-Balkan-Balkanabat:
 - In addition to providing N-1 constraint safety in the single-line corridor in the present case, it is also a strong corridor for energy transfer between the Balkanabat and Akhalregions;
 - In the absence of load in the Balkanabat region ~220 MW load can be transmitted from the Akhal region to the Balkanabat region;
 - The main factor in the shift of production in Mary region to the Serdar-Dashoguz-Balkan corridor instead of this corridor is the inadequacy of the corridors between Mary and Akhal.

Dashoguz 500 kV transformer centre

- 220kV ~ 25km transmission corridor between Dashoguz 500 and Dashoguz DES centers;
- 220kV transmission corridor between Serdar and Dashoguz centers to 500 kV;
- 500 kV ~ 560 km transmission corridor between Balkanabatand Dashoguz centers;
- 220 kV ~ 240 km dual circuit transmission corridor between Kurtliand Serdar(G.Arbat) centers;
- 220 kV ~ 210 km dual-circuit transmission corridor between Balkanabatand Serdar(G.Arbat) centres.

13. The location for construction of new substations in Dashoguz and Serdar East are located in the desert, on Turkmenenergo and government owned land, far away from settlements.

Figure 3: Photographs from the Filed Visit



Herd shepherd at Dashoguz location



Sheep shepherd at Serdar East location



East Serdar substation and transmission lines area

1.2 Changes in the Scope of the Project

14. The Project became effective in 2018. All the civil work contracts have been awarded but no construction started yet.

15. The Governemnt of Turkmenistan and Turkmenenergo reduced the scope of the originally proposed Project in 2016. After the contract awards for the Project components, as a result of savings, a sum of around \$102,000,000 became available. Turkmenenergo and the Government proposed utilization of this saving for the construction of 1,380 km of the transmission line between Mary and Ahal and upgrades on four substations located along the original transmission line. Four substations, proposed for upgrades, are located at the government or Turkmenenergo-owned, empty, privately unused land, far from the settlements. The following Table 2 presents the main technical characteristics of the substations and transmission lines proposed additionally for extension/construction.

No	Project	Proposed works
1	Mary -Ahal double circuit 220kV transmission line (TL)	New TL, 380 km parallel with the existing transmission line.
2	220kV Tejan substation (obsolete with current voltage 220/110/35/10 kV)	New construction: existing substation has been commissioned in 1976. Reconstruction adjacent to the existing substation within the substation's land and will, in total, cover 48,400 m ² of the Turkmenenergo owned land within this substation area.
3	220kV Kaka substation (obsolete with current voltage 220/110/35/10 kV)	New construction: existing substation has been commissioned in 1983. Reconstruction is adjacent to the existing substation. The new substation will take around 48,400 m ² of the Turkmenenergo owned land around this substation.
4	110kV Bagyr substation (obsolete with current voltage 110//10 kV)	New construction: Reconstruction adjacent to existing substation. The reconstructed substation will take 15,600 m ² of the Turkmenenergo owned land around this substation.
5	220kV Etrek substation (obsolete with a 220 kV voltage)	Extension within the existing substation's land; The new substation will amount to 48,400 m ² of the Turkmenenergo owned land within this substation.

Table 2	2: Propo	sed Proiec	t Componen	ts for Use o	of Savings
		0000110000	c oomponon		or ourningo

16. All substations and the power transmission line are located at the government/Tukmenenergo empty, unused land. Consequently, there will be no adverse impacts on private properties. Shepherds, which might use some land around are hard to find as the desert is vast where some sparse bushes are scattered across the area. Upgrades and construction of the new substations will not have any impact on occasionally dispersed bushes used for grazing. The upgrading of the substations will not go out of the current substations' boundaries, while the transmission line will run parallelly to the existent line through the vast desert area. The following photographs and maps show that planned upgrades/constructions of the substations do not affect any arable land or other private properties as the substations are located in a desert, uninhabited areas, far away from the settlements and own a huge unused area around the substations. The following photographs and maps present the substations planned for the reconstruction.

Figure 4: Photographs from the Substations Included in the Project







Figure 5: Overall ADB Project's Footprint

Figure 6: Proposed Project Components for Use of Savings



2. DUE DILIGENCE ON LAND ACQUISITION AND INVOLUNTARY RESETTLEMENT

17. The primary objective of this SDDR is to confirm the absence of land acquisition and resettlement impacts or necessity of preparing resettlement plan; identify the magnitude of impact on the land and to verify its status that whether private owned or used land is being affected.

18. This Social Due Diligence Report (SDDR) is based on a review of the preliminary plan for construction and extension of substations, a site reconnaissance survey, consultations with the key stakeholders in Dashoguz and Serdar, and interviews with desert shepherds found in the area proposed for new substations. At the time of this SDDR updates, no construction and any other works have started. Preparation to start construction is ongoing. Precast foundations for towers are being produced and delivered to the site. The delivery of construction materials is planned from late September to early October 2020. In addition, the MoE confirmed that no changes in the design have been made since the preparation of original SDDR.

19. As described in the previous chapter, the Project will involve reconstruction of six substations and development of a 500 kV single-circuit transmission line from Balkanabat to Dashoguz (560 km) and development of a 220 kV single-circuit transmission line from Dashoguz to Yurt (25 km). The extension of existing substations will be conducted within current boundaries and safety zones around the substations. Construction of newly proposed substations will be on vacant, unencumbered, government owned land, situated remote from communities and with no effect on any livelihoods of people.

20. In addition, four substations and 380 km of the transmission line, proposed to be added back to the Project as a result of savings made after the contracts award. This updates of the SDDR includes the due diligence findings for the upgrades and constructions of these substations and of a construction of the new 380 km transmission line.

21. The new power transmission lines (including proposed additional 380km of Mary-Ahal double circuit 220kV transmission line), will run along the existing lines through the desert where there are no settlements or private properties nearby. As such, the Project will not require land acquisition and will not cause any economic or physical displacement to people living a few kilometers away from the transmission lines or substations. Shepherds will be able to move back and forth freely (as they currently do). Therefore, no permanent or temporary impact on properties, businesses or access to utilities is envisaged during the construction period.

2.1 Site Visits

22. During the field visits with the design engineers, the Executive and Implementing Agencies' representatives, the Social Safeguard Consultant or/and the technical and other TRTA specialists, visited each substation proposed for extension, the locations proposed for the construction of new substations as well as some new locations for the power transmission lines. There is no involuntary physical or economic, permanent or temporary displacement. One large vineyard operator adjacent to Gurtly Substation is leasing government land and cultivating as vineyard. It was originally proposed to acquire 0.2 ha of this vineyard for the extension of the substation, and Turkmenenergo informed the Mission that the AP agreed to terminate lease on 0.2 ha of vineyard in the safety zone with no requirement to compensate (refer to Annex). However, in May 2018 the design of the substation has been changed to avoid the acquisition of this 0.2 ha of vineyard altogether.

23. The conclusions derived from this visit, numerous other specialists' visits and additional on-line consultations and information gathered, maps and photographs received, are as follows:

- The proposed design was prepared so as to avoid any impact on private use of land, assets and livelihoods;
- There were no changes in the design since the original social due diligence and the detailed design was prepared in a way that no privately-used land or other assets were affected;
- All substations' rehabilitation/constructions will stay within current safety zone boundaries;
- Added 380 km of the Mary-Ahal transmission line and rehabilitation of Tejan, Kaka, Bagyr, and Etrek substations will not trigger any adverse impact as they are located on empty government/Turkmenenergo land;The desert shepherds will not be affected by the project;
- Settlements are far from the proposed new substation and no impact is envisaged.

2.1.1. Consultations

24. Consultations were conducted with TurkmenEnergo, Dashogus Energo, Serdar East and Serdar West Energo, local authorities, engineers, technical staff, land use specialists and desert shepherds. All representatives/ key stakeholders of the local authorities, substations planned and contemplated for upgrades/ construction, were present at numerous meetings and consultations conducted during the Project preparation and during and after the ADB Mission site visits (Annex 1). The main information shared with the participants at consultations was:

- Information about the Project;
- ADB SPS 2009 requirements in case of adverse effects from the project;
- GRM mechanism;
- Environmental issues.

25. Consultations with a cowherd and shepherds, confirmed that the project will not have any adverse impact on animals grazing in the semi-desert areas. Additional numerous contacts requiring information, were conducted with the Turkmenenergo specialists and the MoE.

26. The Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan, conducted consultations with the key stakeholders from the Ministry, Turkmenenergotaslama, local authorities related to each substation and members of the

project communities. The ADB TRTA Social Safeguards specialist had a video consultation with a representative of the MOE in regard to new added components. In total, 89 people participated in consultations, of which 22 at consultations in 2018 and 67 at consultations in 2020. There were no specific questions raised by participants. The summary of consultations, including for additional substations/TL, is presented in the following table and details are presented in Annex 1 (consultations at preparation stage in 2018) and 2 (additional consultations in 2020).

Date	Substation	Stakeholders	Information	No of
			discussed	participants
20.07.2020	Tejan	MOE and local	Loan savings;	6
		authorities	Inclusion of four	
21.07.2020	Kaka	MOE and local	substations and	5
		authorities	Mary -Ahal double	
21.07.2020	Bagir	MOE and local	circuit 220kV	5
		authorities	transmission line;	
29.07.2020	Etrek	MOE and local		4
		authorities		
29.08.2020	Added substations and	International	Consultations with	2
	the TL	Safeguard	the local authorities	
		Consultant VC with	for added	
		the MOE	substations, GRM,	
		representative	other Project-	
			related issues.	
15.09.2020	Tejan	Key Stakeholders	Project information,	17
		and community	ADB SPS, GRM,	
		members	other Project-	
40.00.0000			related issues.	
16.09.2020	Kaka	Key Stakeholders	Project information,	11
		and community	ADB SPS, GRM,	
		mempers	other Project-	
22.00.2020	Ashahad and Ahal	Kay Ctakabaldara	Project information	00
23.09.2020	Ashabad and Ahai	Key Stakenoiders		20
	region	and community	ADB SPS, GRM,	
		members	other Project-	
24.00.2020	Turkmononorgotoolomo	Officiala	Project information	10
24.09.2020	Design Institute	Unicials		13
	Design institute		ADD SF3, GRW,	
			related issues	
I			Total	89

Table 2: Summary of Consultations

2.2 Categorization of the Project

27. In accordance with ADB's 2009 Safeguard Policy Statement, the Project is categorized as a category "C" for Involuntary Resettlement and as such, does not require a land acquisition and resettlement plan to be prepared. The updated scope of the Project does not trigger any land/private assets acquisition, physical, economic, permanent or temporary impacts, and therefore, the category for "Involuntary resettlement" remains a category "C".

28. Although no adverse impact on people and assets is anticipated, the Social Due Diligence Report (DDR) outlines the main GRM procedure and institutional arrangements which will ensure that all necessary procedures are in place if any enquiries or grievances occur during the Project implementation.

2.3 DDR and Information Disclosure

29. In case any involuntary land acquisition and resettlement impacts occur during the works, the PIU of TurkmenEnergo shall prepare a land acquisition and resettlement plan (LARP) which will be submitted to ADB for approval and disclosure prior to implementation and the awarding of a civil works contract. The LARP will be implemented in accordance with national legislation and regulations and ADB's SPS 2009. Any unanticipated impacts identified during the Project implementation will be compensated in full at the replacement cost of the affected assets and in accordance with the national laws and regulations.

30. TurkmenEnergo will ensure that all ADB SPS 2009 requirements on information disclosure, consultations with affected people and information on entitlements will be followed, documented and reported.

31. This updated DDR (after approval) will be disclosed on ADB and TurkmenEnergo's websites.

3. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISMS

32. ADB SPS 2009 requires the borrower/client to establish a mechanism to receive and facilitate the resolution of affected persons' concerns and grievances about physical and economic displacement and other project impacts. The grievance redress mechanism should correspond to the risks and adverse impacts expected to be caused by the Project. It should address affected persons' concerns and complaints promptly, using a comprehensible and transparent process that is gender responsive, culturally appropriate, and readily accessible to the affected persons at no costs for the affected persons. The mechanism should not impede access to the country's judicial or administrative remedies.

33. The proposed Project includes the establishment of a responsive, readily accessible and culturally appropriate grievance redress mechanism (GRM) capable of receiving and facilitating the resolution of people's concerns and grievances related to the Project. The GRM will be active for the duration of the Project. The GRM is a formalized way for the PMU to identify and resolve concerns and people's grievances. It offers the forum to voice their concerns, seek clarifications to their queries, or register complaints related to the Project's performance. The scope of the GRM addresses issues related to involuntary resettlement, social and environmental performance, and information disclosure.

34. The fundamental objectives of the Grievance Redress Mechanism are:

- to reach mutually agreed solutions satisfactory to both, the Project and the communities, and to resolve any grievances locally, in consultation with the aggrieved party;
- to facilitate smooth implementation of the Project and prevent delays in Project implementation;
- to facilitate the development process at the local level, while maintaining transparency as well as to establish accountability to the affected people.

35. During the consultations with Key Stakeholders in Dashogus, Serdar West and Tejan, Kaka, Bagir and Ahal ⁸, the GRCs were established at the Project level/PMU level. The GRCs are functioning and will be active and available for the duration of the Project. Apart from these two established GRCs, any grievances should be sent to the Ministry. The Deputy Minister, is responsible to address grievances. The PMU will ensure effective handling of any environmental and resettlement enquiries related to the Project. The PMU will monitor the implementation of the Project. There were no grievances recorded until the end of September 2020 as there were no physical works in this period.

⁸ New GRC was established during the additional consultations for the added new components (4 substations and 380km TL), see table 5.

36. All enquiries/grievances related to the Project will be addressed with the participation of the PMU. The GRM covers issues related to social, environmental and other safeguard issues under the ADB SPS 2009 and applicable laws of Turkmenistan.

37. The following persons/designated positions at the Project Management Unit are members of the GRCs and will be active for the duration of the Project:

Name	Position
 President of the Vilayet - Hakimetrappa 	By designation
2. Director of Dashoguz Energo	By designation
3. Architect	By designation
4. Land use specialist (surveyor)	By designation
5. Dashoguz Energo technical specialists (as needed)	By designation
6. Director of the Vilayet department for Environment protection	By designation
7. Representative of the sanitation department	By designation
8. Representative of the water and sewerage department	By designation
9. Representative of the fire department	By designation
10. Representative of the railway department (as there is a railway	By designation
running parallel to the main road)	
11. Archin (head of a village) from each village located in the	By designation
project area	
12. President of the collective farms	By designation
13. Representative of the Ministry of Culture (in case of artifact	By designation
findings)	-
14. Affected persons (if any)	By designation
15. Deputy Minister	Deputy Minister

Table 3: Dashoguz Grievance Redress Committee

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Table 4: Serdar/East Serdar/Balkan Grievance Redress Committee

Name	Position
1. Glidzov Arslan Ashirovich	Deputy director of Turkmenenergo
2. Izrakuliev Murad	Director of the electricity distribut (etrapa Serdar)
	Director of the department for capital buildings -
Kaurbanov Tagandurde	investment
4. Agiliev Azat	Deputy director of P.O. Balkanenergo
	Representatives of all capital buildings -
5. By designation	investment
6. Batyr Hudayberdyyev	Deputy Minister

Table 5: Tejan, Kaka, Bagir and Ahal TL Grievance Redress Committee

Name	Position
1.Gylyjev Arslan	Deputy chairman of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation
2.Yusup Saparliyev	Head of Ahalenergo production association
3.Yagshymyrat Hudaygulyyev	Head of Tejen power grid

4.Begli Saparov	Head of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation
5. Hemra Gurbannazarov	Head of ring power system facilities construction sector of the construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation

3.1 Grievance Resolution Procedure

38. Grievances/enquiries can be lodged with any of the GRC's members. The grievance/enquiry will be screened for eligibility. If eligible, a meeting of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be organized. The PMU representatives will be informed and invited to the meeting.

39. The grievances/enquiries registered with the GRM should be reviewed, addressed and a decision made on its relevancy to the Project within 14 calendar days of lodgment. If the case is complex or requires more detailed investigation, e.g. inspection by technical experts, the complaint review period may be extended to 30 calendar days or more, if necessary.

40. All efforts will be made to settle issues at the Project level. All grievances/enquiries and resolutions will be properly documented by the PMU and as per the national practices and procedures.

4. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

41. The Ministry of Energy will be the executing agency for the Project. It will be responsible for procurement of goods, manage contracts, manage payments for works and services under the project, and, in addition, it will also be responsible for the implementation of the grant components for capacity building.

42. The Ministry of Energy has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) at the Department for Long-term Development, New Technologies and Capital Construction. The PMU is responsible for the overall management and monitoring of the project. The environmental specialist appointed at the PMU is responsible for ensuring compliance to applicable national environmental regulations, effective implementation and monitoring of the environmental management plan.

43. Turkmenenergo will be the implementing agency for the project. Turkmenenergo will establish a dedicated full-time Project Implementation Unit (PIU). The PIU will administer all contracts related to the reinforcement and construction of transmission lines and the extension and construction of substations. It will be responsible for preparing project plans, progress reports, applications for withdrawal of funds, and any other reports required by ADB.

44. The PMU staff includes at least 5 experts (some part-time) with the following expertise: Project Manager, Procurement Specialist, Environmental Specialist, Finance Specialist and Stakeholder Communication Specialist. At the time of updates of the SDDR, the following specialists were already recruited: Project Manager, Construction Specialist, a person responsible for Ahal region and the Procurement Specialist (part-time). The rest of the specialists are in the process of hiring. The PMU team will oversee the works of the PIU team comprised of: a Power Transmission Engineer, Substation Engineer, Field Engineer for managing construction and installation (one per site), IT Specialist and Social Impact Specialist (already on board). The PIU team will have additional responsibility for effective implementation of the environmental management plan. They will work under the direct coordination of the environmental specialist of the PMU.

45. The ADB will recruit consultants to deal with the safeguards issues and financed under the Japan Fond of Poverty Reduction (JFPR) grant to support PMU and PIU capacities. The implementation arrangements are summarized in Figure 6 and will be further developed and described in the project administration manual for the project.

46. Under advanced procurement action, Turkmenenergo has prepared the detailed design for the transmission lines and substations, including the technical specifications and bill of quantities, through the "Turkmenenergotaslama" Institute, a government owned design institute operating under the Ministry of Energy subsidiary network. No changes in the design have been made and consequently, no changes in the assessed impacts were triggered.

Figure 7: Project Institutional Arrangement



5. MONITORING

47. ADB SPS 2009, requires monitoring activities to correspond with the Project's risks and impact. The Project is proposed as a category 'C' project in terms of involuntary resettlement and as such, will require only routine internal monitoring during the implementation of the Project. The PMU will oversee the works and their specialists, including a Social Impact Specialist, who will monitor and measure the progress of implementation of the Project (including the new proposed components). The Semi-Annual Environmental Monitoring Report shall include also the overall social safeguards monitoring results. The project monitoring arrangement is outlined in the Figure 8 below.



Figure 8: Project Monitoring Arrangement

6. CONCLUSIONS

48. The due diligence study's findings, based on a review of Project drawings, discussions with Turkmentenergo and other key stakeholders and site visits to each substation proposed for construction/extension (including the new 4 substations), as well as the reconstruction of 380km transmission line confirmed that the Project will be a category "C" project as it will not cause any adverse impact on people, or their land, assets and livelihood. All upgrading/reconstruction works will be executed in a way that ensures a minimum disruption to power supply. The monitoring since the preparation of the Project shows that no any safeguards issues, non-compliances and GRM cases were recorded so far.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Site Visits and Consultations conducted for initial components of the project (2018)

Site Visit/Consultations

District (vilayet) Dashoguz

Date:17.04.2018Time:10:00 – 18:30Participants:(11 men) Minister of Foreign Affairs of Dashoguz, Dashoguz City Mayor, GeneralDirector of Dashoguz Energo, land surveyor, architect, Project engineer, Design Institute engineer, theChief of the Environmental Committee for Dashoguz and two environmental and safety engineers.Agenda:Site visit, information sharing, establishment of the GRM at Dashoguz level

Consultations conducted by:

Dragica Veselinovic, Consultant, Resettlement Specialist Sanjay Kumar Jain, Consultant, Environmental Specialist

Site visit

The ADB team visited the existing substation and proposed a location for a new substation in Dashogus. The area is a semi-desert with sparse bushes, located 17 km from Dashoguz city. There is no privately used land in the Project area. Mahtmoguli, the closest village to the location proposed for the construction of a new substation, is 5-6 km away. The area needed for the substation is 400m x 400m. There will be 164 km of new transmission line running 400 m apart from and parallel to the gas supply pipes. This will enable the use of one access/service road for both utilities.

During the visit to the new location for the substation, Murad, a cowherd shepard, was passing the area. He stopped and talked to the group. He stated that his village has electricity. We asked him how the proposed substation will affect him and the cows, as he crosses the desert through the location proposed for the substation, and what the project could do for him and other villagers. Murad said that he is free to roam the whole desert and that he can go any way he likes. The desert area is vast and a 400x400m substation will not affect his movement.



Sheperd



Railway crossing

Rain water in impressions

After the field visits, consultations were conducted at the premises of Dashogus substation and at the Mayor's office. The local authorities indicated that the area for the proposed project is an empty desert area, the land belongs to the government and no other private entities have a land-use-right certificate. In case any land is affected after the final design is completed, Turkmenistan's law stipulates compensation for the affected people. There is an existing government committee which assesses the losses and decides on the compensation. The compensation is usually based on land-for-land compensation where feasible, or monetary compensation for crops and reduced land taxes for the affected parts of the land.



Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Key Stakeholders were informed about ADB SPS 2009 and the practice of establishing the Grievance Redress groups at the project level and the Implementing Agency level. The participants were confident that there will be no grievances, as the population is eager to have a continuous and reliable supply of power. At present, the substations do not have any backup systems, which leads to the cutting of the population's supply of power for regular maintenance and repair works.

The group discussed the existing mechanism for addressing non-project grievances and after the discussion, a list of 13 specialists, who will comprise the Grievance Redress Committee at the Vilayet (district) level, was created. The following designated persons (by their positions) will be members of Dashoguz Grievance Committee:

- 1. President of the Vilayet Hakimetrappa
- 2. Director of Dashoguz Energo
- 3. Architect
- 4. Land use specialist (surveyor)
- 5. Dashoguz Energo technical specialists (as needed)
- 6. Director of the Vilayet department for Environment protection
- 7. Representative of the sanitation department
- 8. Representative of the water and sewerage department
- 9. Representative of the fire department
- 10. Representative of the railway department (there is a railway running parallel to the main road)
- 11. Archin (head of a village) from each village located at the project area
- 12. President of the collective farms
- 13. Representative of the Ministry of Culture (in case of artifact findings)
- 14. Affected persons (if any)

The meeting with the Mayor of Dashoguz and the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the region, focused on environmental and social safeguards issues. The minister gave an overview of Dashogus vilayet's economic activities and provided information related to poverty, vulnerable groups and environmental issues. The summary of the discussion is as follows:

1. The region is predominantly agricultural. The Majority of people live in villages. Dashogus is the capital city of the region and it has around 150,000 inhabitants. Cotton, wheat and rice are the major crops in the region. The government has a program granting 50 hectares of land to persons willing to operate agricultural greenhouses. The government guarantees the purchase of farmers' produce and they are free to sell produce in excess of the quota on the market or to export it to other countries. 2. The region has highly developed trade, textile industry and individual entrepreneurship.

3. Households have a quota of power allocated per person living in the households. The power is free of charge. If the quota is fully utilized, the households pays for electricity. Water and gas are also free for households. Companies, businesses and non-household users pay for the services.

4. Vulnerable groups are looked after by the government. If a woman has 8 or more children, she becomes a National Hero Mother, receives appropriate accommodation from the government, land and in some circumstances, a car for the family's use. Children under the age of three receive support of 100 TS per month.

Scanned signatures of the stakeholders

DASHOGUZ KEY STAKEHOLDERS 17.04.2018 NAME POSITION TEL. No865266745 STGNATURE 1. Nuryagdy <u>General</u> 2. <u>direktor</u> 3. Yhlas <u>Nagelnik 862420075</u> <u>Alle</u> 4. Annageldi Zemlomer <u>Attus</u> 65571936 5. Elmyrat Arhitektor <u>E1253976</u> <u>Auff</u> 6. Dowlet <u>Proyekt</u> + 99365932752 DEJA 7. Oraz <u>Proyekt</u> + 99365282898 Jag 8. Ballyyn Ozarber Deregen gerzsen y +99365965145. 9. Bolin midderer. 10. Bec 10. 60 11 Cajaren Annomuhommer Dosoguz 265 936786 Welengot dosky sussainen Gozamete mudiningi

Site visit /consultations District (vilayet) Balkanabat Substation Serdar West

Date:	19-20.04.2018
Time:	9:00 – 18:30
Participants:	(12 men)

1. Safarov- chief engineer Turkmennenergo,

2. Kurbanov- director for capital building M.O.Balkanenergo,

3. A-kurbanov-Ministry for Energy of Turkmenistan, specialist for economic relations for Turkmenistan,

- 4. A. Agailiev-deputy director of P.O.Balkanenergo,
- 5. M.S. Izrakuliev-director of electro station Serdar,
- 6. O.G. Ozerbedrdiev, Chief Engineer of "Serdarelectric ulgamlary"
- 7. R.R. Muhtayev, HS Inspector of "Serdarelectric ulgamlary"
- 8. T.S. Kurbanov, head of Balkanenergo capital construction
- 9. K Ashirov, Chief Dispatcher of Serdarelectric ullgamlary
- 10. Bayrammamedov engineer from the capital construction in P.O. Balkanenergo,
- 11. Usmanmeredov Mamer-general director PO Balkanenergo,
- 12. Usmanmeredov Gilich Murad, director Construction organization Ashgabad Ulgan Gurlush.

Agenda: Site visit, information sharing, establishment of the GRM for Serdar/Balkanabat substations

Consultations conducted by:

Dragica Veselinovic, Consultant, Resettlement Specialist Sanjay Kumar Jain, Consultant, Environmental Specialist

Site visit

The ADB team visited the existing substation and location where a new Serdar substation could be constructed. The existing substation in Serdar was built in 1981. The substation needs reconstruction and an additional construction of a new 220 kw substation. The construction of the new substation can be located at the same location with the existing substation. However, the area became densely populated and the houses are getting closer to the substation needs to be carefully constructed. If this option is agreed with, the substation access road would be reestablished. A village located at around 1000 m from the substation does not use this service road. The villagers have access to the city main asphalted road.



Existing Serdar substation

Adjacent area for extension of the substation



Empty area suggested for the new Balkanabat (East Serdar) substation



Interview with Sheperd Balkan

The area proposed for the new substation is located 6 km from the nearest village Kumdag and around 60 km from Balkanabad. The area is a semi-desert with sparse bushes. There is no privately used land at this location. The area needed for the substation is 400m x 400m=160,000m2.

During the visit to the new location for the substation, Balkan, a sheep-shepard, was in the area. A brief interview with him was conducted. Balkan stated that his village has electricity and he thanked for the project as, which, in his words, is going to be done for the people. We asked if the proposed substation will affect him and the sheep. Balkan said that sheep have enough space grazing and the substation will not affect him.

There is no any adverse impact on the communities and their land or other assets on either location, the existing substation or the proposed location for the new substation.

After the field visits, consultations were conducted with the key stakeholders accompanying the team during the field visit. The stakeholders were from the Ministry for Energy, Serdar and Balkanabad

substations, Turkmenenergo representatives, engineers and capital construction organizations. They indicated that the area for the proposed project is an empty desert area, the land belongs to the government and no other private entities have a land-use-right certificate.



Key Stakeholders at old Serdar substation

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Key Stakeholders were informed about ADB SPS 2009 and the practice of establishing a Grievance Redress Committee at the project level. The group discussed the responsibilities of each potential GRC member. After the discussion, a list of 5 specialists, who will comprise the Grievance Redress Committee at the project level, was created. The following designated persons will be members of Serdar/East Serdar/Balkanabat Grievance Committee:

- 1. Glidzov Arslan Ashirovich, deputy director of government Corporation Turkmenenergo
- 2. Izrakuliev Murad, director of the electro distribution (etrapa serdar)
- 3. Kaurbanov Tagandurde, director of the department for capital buildings investment
- 4. Agiliev Azat, deputy director of the P.O. Balkanenergo
- 5. Representatives of all capital buildings investment

Scanned signatures of the stakeholders

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Site Visit

Substation Gurtly – 220 KW

Date: 18.04.2018

Participants: Eight ADB staff and consultants and 1 substation technician

Agenda: Site visit

The ADB team visited the existing substation at Gurtly. The existing substation was constructed two years ago. An extension of the substation has been proposed.

The extension of the existing substation was originally proposed to be constructed within the substation's safety zone which includes a 0.2 ha strip of land outside the substation's wall. The land needed for the extension belongs to TurkmenEnergo.

Adjacent to the substation there is a vineyard leased to and run by a farmer. The vineyard, with a small strip of vines encroaching onto the TurkmenEnergo owned land, and the encroachment includes the 0.2 ha strip originally required for the extension. TurkmenEnergo informed the Mission that an agreement for land lease is in place with the user of the land, providing no objection to the use of the encroached land on the condition that this land may be utilized as and when required by TurkmenEnergo, with no claim for compensation.

The 0.2 ha of land required for the substation extension is insignificant in comparison to the total land under cultivation, which was visually estimated at more than 100 ha. However, in May 2018 the design of the sub-station extension was changed such that there is no longer the need to acquire any of this vineyard, with all works to be confined to land owned by Turkmenenergo - unencumbered and unused.





Old pillars area

Site Visit

Vilayet Turkmenabad Substation Serdar East – 500KW

Date:	25.04.2018
Time:	11:30 – 18:00

Participants: Asian Development Bank staff: Sohail Hasnie, Principal Energy Specialist, Central and West Asia Department, Phoung Tran, Senior Environmental Specialist of CWRD, Olga Dyakova, treasury Specialist, Annalisa J. Carlota, Legal Counsel, Kazuto Muraguchi, Finance Specialist (Energy), Energy Division, Central and West Asia, Michael J Beauchamp, Senior Social Development Specialist (Safeguards) Portfolio, Results, Safeguards and Gender Unit Central and West Asia Department;

Individual consultants: Sandmann Helmut Electrical Power Engineer and Dragica Veselinovic, Social Safeguard Specialist.

Three SerdarEnergo technical officials

Agenda: Site visit, information sharing at Serdar East substation

The ADB mission visited the existing substation at Serdar East. The existing substation has been proposed for an extension. The extension of the existing substation will be conducted on government-owned land, within the walls around the substation. The land is unused and unencumbered, and there will be no impact on people, land, other private /government assets, or livelihoods.



Existing Serdar East substation

Existing transmission lines

Annex 2. Summary of Consultations conducted for Additional Four Substations and the Transmission Line (2020)

Note: The details provided by the Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan⁹.

The Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan conducted consultations with the key stakeholders (local authorities and residents) at each substation planned for inclusion under the Project savings. The following paragraphs present a brief summary of these consultation:

The stakeholders at each consultation were informed about \$102,000,000 savings made after the loan allocations which the Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan, plans to use to upgrade/construct four substations and construct around 300 km of the Mary - Ahal double circuit 220kV transmission line (TL). These substations and the TL were a part of the original Project scope, which was cut out due to the expenses and added on due to the achieved savings. The participants were also informed about works planned for each substation. It is confirmed that the land around existing substations belongs to the substations and is not used by any private persons. The participants were informed that any grievances and questions related to the proposed works need to be directed to the relevant GRC, as well as Deputy Minister who will be responsible to address the grievances according to the GRM procedure adopted for the project. The information about the Project was shared at many occasions and there were no specific questions related to the Project. The participants were satisfied that the Turkmenenergo managed to save these resources and that they could extend the Project and get more benefits for their country.

TEJAN SUBSTATION

Date: July 20, 2020

Participants: Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan and local authorities from Tejen

Ministry of Energy

Yusup Saparliyev - head of Ahalenergo production association; Marat Vahitov - chief engineer of Ahalenergo production association; Asgyr Muradov – head of the construction division of Ahalenergo production association; Yagshymyrat Hudaygulyyev – head of Tejen power grid

Local Authorities:

Dovlet Muhamedov – Mayor of Tejen district Merdan Omursoyinow – Deputy mayor for construction of Tejen district

KAKA SUBSTATION

Date: July 21, 2020

Participants: Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan and local authorities from Kaka

Ministry of Energy:

Yusup Saparliyev - head of Ahalenergo production association; Marat Vahitov - chief engineer of Ahalenergo production association;

⁹ No signatures are available.

Akmyrat Nokerov – head of Kaka power grid

Local Authorities:

Arman Gurbanov - Mayor of Kaka district; Akmyrat Nokerov - Deputy Mayor of Kaka district;

BAGYR SUBSTATION

Date: July 21, 2020

Participants: Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan and local authorities from Bagyr

Ministry of Energy:

Batyr Hudayberdyyev – Deputy Minister; Hydyr Materov - Head of Ashgabatenergo production association; Batyr Kasymov – Deputy head for construction of Ashgabatenergo production association;

Local authorities:

Yaztagan Gylyjov – Mayor of Ashgabat city; Serdar Gurbangeldiyev - Deputy Mayor for construction of Ashgabat city;

ETREK SUBSTATION

Date: July 29, 2020

Participants: Ministry of Energy of Turkmenistan and local authorities from Etrek

Ministry of Energy:

Myrat Mammetgulyyev - Head of Balkanenergo production association; Annaguly Nurlyyev - Head of Etrek power grid;

Local authorities:

Nuryyev Rejepmammet - Mayor of Etrek district; Gurbanmyrat Nyyazov - Deputy Mayor for construction of Etrek district;

TEJAN KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Date: September 15, 2020

Participants: 9 officials and 8 public persons

Dovlet Muhamedov – mayor of Tejen district Merdan Omursoyinow – deputy mayor for construction of Tejen district Yusup Saparliyev - head of Ahalenergo production association Marat Vahitov - chief engineer of Ahalenergo production association Ashyr Muradov – head of the construction division of Ahalenergo production association Yagshymyrat Hudaygulyyev – head of Tejen power grid Ramil Murtazin – director of Ynamly Kepil company (consultant on Environmental impact assessment) Begli Saparov - head of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation Bezirgen Charyyev - chief specialist of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation M.Babayev – local resident S.Selimov – local resident L.Torayev – local resident R.Rahmanov – local resident D.Abdullayev – local resident H.Kakayev – local resident T.Weliyev – local resident D.Dovletov – local resident

The consultation participants discussed environmental and social issues related to the project. All were in favor of the project. The participants confirmed that the area for the proposed works is empty desert area and the land belongs to the government. No other private entities have the land-use-right certificate. There will be no adverse effects on the communities and their private assets at this project location.

Grievance Redress Committee

The Key Stakeholders were informed about ADB SPS 2009 and the practice of establishing a Grievance Redress Committee at the project level. The group discussed the responsibilities of each potential GRC member. After the discussion, a list of 5 specialists, who will comprise the Grievance Redress Committee at the project level, was created. The following designated persons will be members of Tejen Grievance Committee:

- 1. Gylyjev Arslan deputy chairman of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation
- 2. Yusup Saparliyev head of Ahalenergo production association
- 3. Yagshymyrat Hudaygulyyev head of Tejen power grid

4. Begli Saparov - head of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation

5. Hemra Gurbannazarov – head of ring power system facilities construction sector of the construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation



Key Stakeholders at Tejan Substation

KAKA KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Date: September 16, 2020 **Participants:** (6 officials and 5 public persons)

Arman Gurbanov - mayor of Kaka district Akmyrat Nokerov - deputy mayor of Kaka district Yusup Saparliyev - head of Ahalenergo production association Akmyrat Nokerov – head of Kaka power grid Hemra Gurbannazarov – head of ring power system facilities construction sector of the construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation Dovletgeldi Annamyradov – chief engineer of Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute M.Atayeva – local resident L.Mammedova – local resident D.Hemrayev – local resident J.Hojayev – local resident K.Nurymov – local resident

Consultations were conducted at the premises of Kaka substation. The local authorities indicated that the area for the proposed substation and transmission line is an empty area, the land belongs to the government and no other private entities have a land-use-right certificate. In case any land is affected after the final design is completed, Turkmenistan's law stipulates compensation for the affected people. There is an existing government committee which assesses the losses and decides on the compensation. The compensation is usually based on a land-for-land compensation where feasible, or monetary compensation for crops and reduced land taxes for the affected parts of the land. Participants believe that project is good for enhancing power supply reliability and there will be no adverse impact on private assets.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Key Stakeholders were informed about ADB SPS 2009 and requirements to establish the Grievance Redress Committees at the project level and the Implementation Agency level. After the discussion, a list of five specialists, who will comprise the Grievance Redress Committee at the project level, was created. The following designated persons will be members of Tejen Substation Grievance Committee:

- 1. Gylyjev Arslan, deputy chairman of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation
- 2. Yusup Saparliyev head of Ahalenergo production association
- 3. Akmyrat Nokerov head of Kaka power grid
- 4. Begli Saparov head of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation

5. Hemra Gurbannazarov – head of ring power system facilities construction sector of the construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation



ASHABAD AND AHAL REGION - CONSULTATIONS WITH KEY STAKEHOLDERS

Date: September 23, 2020 **Participants:** 8 officials and 18 public persons

Gylyjev Arslan - deputy chairman of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation Serdar Gurbangeldiyev - deputy mayor for construction of Ashgabat city Hydyr Materov - head of Ashgabatenergo production association Batyr Kasymov – deputy head for construction of Ashgabatenergo production association Yusup Saparlivev - head of Ahalenergo production association Hemra Gurbannazarov – head of ring power system facilities construction sector of the construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation Shamyrat Tuvakov - specialist of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation Bashimdurdy Orazdurdyyev – deputy director of Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute Y.Nurmuhammedov - resident of Ashgabat H.Bayjayev - resident of Ashgabat M.Annamyradov – resident of Ashgabat A.Kerimov – resident of Ashgabat G.Odayev - resident of Ashgabat R.Jepbarov – resident of Ashgabat V.Volodin – resident of Ashgabat D.Bakuyev – resident of Ashgabat C.Vidiyev - resident of Ahal T.Akmammedov – resident of Ahal B.Veliyev - resident of Ahal K.Dayhanov - resident of Ahal R.Atayev - resident of Ahal S.Hojagulyyev – resident of Ahal O.Saryjayev - resident of Ahal R.Kulov – resident of Ahal O.Hamedov - resident of Ahal D.Annayev - resident of Ahal

Participants think that the project will not have any impact on privately used land or other private assets as well as on environment and they welcome the proposed project. The participants were confident that there will be no grievances, as the population is eager to have a continuous and reliable supply of power.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

The Key Stakeholders were informed about ADB SPS 2009 and requirements for establishing a Grievance Redress Committee at the project level. The group discussed the responsibilities of each potential GRC member. After the discussion, a list of five specialists, who will comprise the Grievance Redress Committee at the project level, was created. The following designated persons will be members of Bagyr substation and Ahal-Mary TL Grievance Committee:

- 1. Gylyjev Arslan deputy chairman of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation
- 2. Yusup Saparliyev head of Ahalenergo production association
- 3. Hydyr Materov head of Ashgabatenergo production association
- 4. Begli Saparov head of construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation

5. Hemra Gurbannazarov – head of ring power system facilities construction sector of the construction department of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation

Also, the Stakeholders were informed that any grievance can be addressed to the Deputy Minister of Energy, Mr Batyr Hudayberdyyev.



TURKMENENERGOTASLAMA DESIGN INSTITUTE

Date : September 24, 2020 Participants: 13 officials (7 women)

> Gylyjev Arslan - deputy chairman of Turkmenenergo State Power Corporation Vladislav Rahmanov - director of Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute Dovletgeldi Annamyradov – chief engineer of Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute Olga Toryanik - chief engineer of the Department of Design of Power Transmission Systems of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Tatyana Golovina - chief engineer of the Department of Design of Substations of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Irina Parinova - chief specialist of the budgeting department, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Nadezhda Bulkina - chief specialist of the Department of Design of Power Transmission Systems of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Shamurat Tuvakov – head of the Department of topographical and geodetic engineering surveys, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Mahym Amanova – engineer of the Department of topographical and geodetic engineering surveys, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Ata Sapayev - chief specialist of the Department of Design of Substations of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Agamyrat Abdullayev – leading engineer of the Department of Design of Substations of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Mahrijemal Mammetgulyyeva - engineer of the Department of Design of Power Transmission Systems of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

Lale Kuliyeva - engineer of the Department of Design of Power Transmission Systems of 35 kV and higher voltage, Turkmenenergotaslama Design Institute

The participants were informed about social and environmental safeguards requirements outlined in the SPS 2009. All were in favour of the project and participants think that there will be no environmental or social adverse effects on the project communities.

