

# **Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project ESIA**

Volume III – Appendices

16 December 2020

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Volume III – Appendices

16 December 2020

# **Issue and Revision Record**

A 24.09.2019 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya A Strokina Draft revision 1  B 15.01.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya A Strokina Final revision  C 03.04.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Disclosure  D 02.09.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Final  E 16.12.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Final ESIA disclosure	Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
C 03.04.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Disclosure  D 02.09.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Final	A	24.09.2019	S Goncharov	E Mokrinskaya	A Strokina	Draft revision 1
D 02.09.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Final	В	15.01.2020	S Goncharov	E Mokrinskaya	A Strokina	Final revision
	С	03.04.2020	S Goncharov	E Mokrinskaya	M. Melinte	Disclosure
E 16.12.2020 S Goncharov E Mokrinskaya M. Melinte Final ESIA disclosure	D	02.09.2020	S Goncharov	E Mokrinskaya	M. Melinte	Final
	E	16.12.2020	S Goncharov	E Mokrinskaya	M. Melinte	Final ESIA disclosure

Document reference: C42484 | 08 | E

#### Information class: Standard

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# **Contents**

1	Pesticides Water Tests	1
2	Water Tests	3
3	Soil Tests	8
4	Climate Data	10
5	Results of Ornithological Surveys	17
6	Water Consumption Data	55
7	Environmental and Social Implementation Support	78
8	Records of Meetings with District Hokimiyats	80
9	Focus Groups Proposed Questions	109
10	Focus Groups Records	114
11	Social Survey Questionnaires	119
12	Greenhouse Emission Assessment	123

# 1 Pesticides Water Tests

Директору

ОРГАН ПО СЕРТИФИКАЦИИ УДОБРЕНИЙ, ПЕСТИЦИДОВ И СРЕДСТВ ХИМИЧЕСКОЙ ЧП «EKOSTANDART EKSPERT» О.Н. Вахидовой-Мордовиной

ЗАЩИТЫ РАСТЕНИЙ (ОС УПСХЗР).

27.10.2015 #, UZ. AMT.06. MAI 080.

700170, г.Ташкент, М.Улугбек, 77. Тел. 262-74-76. Факс. 120-64-75

#### ЗАКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

По результатам анализа **четырёх образцов воды**, предоставленого ЧП «EKOSTANDART EKSPERT», согласно письму №75 директора ЧП «EKOSTANDART EKSPERT» О.Н. Вахидовой-Мордовиной от 30.08.2019 г.

Образцы проанализированы в Испытательном Центре Органа Сертификации при Институте химии растительных веществ АН РУз методом хромато-масс-спектрометрии на приборе Agilent 5975CInert MSD/7890AGC System.

Результаты анализа химических реактивов приведены в таблице:

No	Наименование пестицидов		Результаты испыт	гания, в mg/dm	3
n/n	The transfer transfer to the state of the st		№ образи	ов воды	
		1	2	3	4
1.	Глифосат (Glyphosate Сз HsNO5P)	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено
2.	Пропаквуизафоп (Propaquizafop C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>22</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено
3.	Имидаклоприд (Imidacloprid C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> CIN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено
4.	Циперметрин (Cypermethrin C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>19</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> )	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено
5,	Хлорпирифос (Chlorpyrifos C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>11</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> PS)	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено
6.	Пропартит (Propargite	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено
7.	Эмамектин бензоат (Emamectin benzoate С <sub>50</sub> H <sub>81</sub> NO <sub>15</sub> )	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обигружено
8.	XAOPAHTPAHIAHIPOA (Chlorantraniliprole	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено	Не обнаружено

С<sub>18</sub>Н<sub>14</sub> ВгСl<sub>2</sub> N<sub>5</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)
Аата проведения испытаний: с 30 08 2019 г. по 13.09.2019 г.

Исполнители:

С.н.с. ,к.х.н., ИХРВ АН РУз

Зав.ИЦ УПСХЗР Руководитель ОС УПСХЗР Х.М.Бобакулов И.У.Мамарозиков И.К.Хидырова Г.В.Зухурова Б.А.Ураков

# CERTIFICATION AUTHORITY FOR FERTILIZERS, PESTICIDES AND CHEMICAL PROTECTION OF PLANTS

(SA FPCPP). 27.10.2015 UZ. AMT.06. MAI 080.

700170, Tashkent, M.Ulugbek, 77. Tel. 262-74-76. Fax. 120-64-75

#### To the Director

#### PE "EKOSTANDART EKSPERT"

O.N. Vakhidova-Mordovina

#### Statement

According to the analysis of four water samples provided by PE "EKOSTANDART EKSPERT", according to the letter No. 75 of the director of PE "EKOSTANDART EKSPERT" O.N. Vakhidova-Mordovina dated 08.30.2019.

Samples were analyzed at the Testing Center of the Certification Body at the Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan by chromatography-mass spectrometry on an Agilent 5975CInert MSD / 7890AGC Systems.

The results of the analysis of chemical reagents are given in the table:

#### Table

No	Name of pesticides		Test results,	, in mg/dm³			
			№ of wat	er sample			
		1	2	3	4		
1.	Glyphosate, Propaquizafop,	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
	Imidacloprid, Cypermethrin,						
	Chlorpyrifos, Propargite, Emamectin						
	benzoate, Chlorantraniliprole,						
	(Glyphosate C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub> NO <sub>5</sub> P)						
2.	(Propaquizafop C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>22</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>5</sub> )	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
3.	(Imidacloprid C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>10</sub> ClN <sub>5</sub> O <sub>2</sub> )	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
4.	(Cypermethrin C <sub>22</sub> H <sub>19</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> NO <sub>3</sub> )	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
5.	(Chlorpyrifos	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
	$C_9H_{11}Cl_3 NO_3 PS$						
6.	(Propargite	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
	$C_{19}H_{26}O_4S)$						
7.	(Emamectin benzoate C <sub>56</sub> H <sub>81</sub> NO <sub>15</sub> )	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
8.	(Chlorantraniliprole	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected	Not detected		
	$C_{18}H_{14}$ BrCl <sub>2</sub> $N_5O_2$ )						

Test date: from 30.08.2019 to 13.09.2019

Executor:

S.s.s., Ph.D., S. Yu. Yunusov Institute of the Chemistry of Plant Substances, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

l

X.M. Bobakulov U. Mamarozikov N.K. Khidirova

Chief executive of SA FPCPP Head of SA FPCPP G.V. Zukhurova

nd of SA FPCPP B.A. Urakov

# 2 Water Tests

ЗАКАЗЧИК	ИСПОЛНИТЕЛЬ
U.M. Erestandart	ГУП «Узбекгидрогеология»
1	Гидрохимлаборатория
Заказ № 1 т 9	

## РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ХИМАНАЛИЗОВ

Nº	Место отбора,	№	Д	ата	Нефте-	Фенолы	
n/n	дата отбора	пол. пробы	поступ.	анализа	продукты Z / К Z	мг/л	
1.	Nº 1.				0,018		
Z.	Nº 1.				0,618		
3 1	Nº 3				9,038		
4. 1	No 4				9102		
5. v	Vo 5				0,028		
6 ,	Nº 6				9,058		
J.	Nº 6 Nº 7 Nº 8				9,058		
8	Nº 8				9,248		
			Carlo bay	43			

Начальник Гидрохимлаборатории: Мару Аналитики: Авдун исасво Ария

Ходжаев В.Г.

1711. Ekostandart - Expert

ГУП «Узбекгидрогеология»

Гидрохимлаборатория

Организация Дата поступл. Заказ № 159 Дата анализа ТАБЛИЦА РЕ

								-			0				
	левой	Местопо-	СВ	ические ойства	Жест- кость		Экспе-	ость	CO <sub>2</sub>	n,		жения			Анис
№ n/n	пробы полевой	ложение водопункта	ование	ристика	Карбо- натная	рН	таль- ный	Окисляемость		Н <sub>2</sub> S, мг/л	SiO <sub>2</sub> мг/л	Форма выражения результатов	нон	ap. O <sub>3</sub>	C
	№ пј		Наименование	Характеристика	некар.		Вычис-	Oĸ	CO <sub>2</sub> arp.			Форм	Карбонат ион СО <sub>3</sub>	Гидрокар. ион НСО <sub>3</sub>	Хлор ион
	110	KONNEKT.		Service 1	36,00	7,80	3880	254	40	ver	20	мг/л	bery	342	NOS
1	NT	12K-6.		corner.	5,60		3764	O.F.	3			мг-экв/л	-	5,60	11,50
	-	N - 2 - 2 - 2		802/30	30,40							%-экв/л	_	9	19
2	110	KONACKT.		262 / C	33,50	7,30	3800	6.81	154	nem	20	мг/л	men	366	532
2	N7	(4-5.		COLLEY	100000000000000000000000000000000000000		3678		Ash.			мг-экв/л	-	6,00	15,00
-				bez (zen	27,50				mac-ex			%-экв/л	_	20	26
	No	LOKE-G.		Sez (SE	36,50	7,80	3700	1,88	40	WY	20	мг/л	nem	336	399
3	N3	voce-6.			5,50		3588	155	yag.			мг-экв/л	_	5,50	11,25
	-			Sestan Sestan Sestan	31,00							%-ЭКВ/л	-	10	19
2	Nu.	Kauan		Mesos b.	11,30	7,80	1200	457	31	wit	12	мг/л	ver	159	168
4	Mr.	remandench		CLOSOLCHA	2,60		1133		21			мг-экв/л	-	2,60	4,75
				623/2411.	8,70							%-экв/л	-	14	25
	NS	Rauan R-4		And on or	6,50	8,00	630	008	22	ren	16	мт/л	ver	110	185
5	ins	(KMIK)		Harrian &	1,80		Glo		FI			мг-экв/л	_	1,80	3,15
				wheen.	11.15							%-экв/л	_	18	32
	110	Kornewtop		where he	34,00	OF,F	3360	1777	31	res	12	мг/л	vet	165	330
6	NG	2-11-2		comple	2,70		3263		8			мг-экв/л	-	2,70	11,00
	-	36-1		803/3:	31,30							%-экв/л	_	5	21
7	Va	Muham.		whosh	5,70	081F	530	408	18	les	14	мг/л	vet	104	71
/	Nt.	savan.		sighter Seglan Meca.	1,70		506		14			мг-экв/л	~	1,70	2,00
-				where.	1,00							%-экв/л	_	20	23
8												мг/л			
0										100		мг-экв/л			
-										1		%-экв/л			
9									/			мг/л			
9									- V			мг-экв/л			
												%-экв/л			
10						1						мг/л			
10										-		мг-экв/л			
												%-экв/л			

AHAJUTUK: Mynaroba W.W. 1979 1

# ЛЬТАТОВ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ АНАЛИЗОВ ВОДЫ

			A cym-			Ka	гионы				К	P04	Формула	г., мг/л
SO <sub>4</sub>	Нитрат ион NO <sub>3</sub>	Нитрит ион NO <sub>2</sub>	ма анио нов	Кальций ион Са	Магний ион Мg	Натрий ион Na	Калий ион К	Железо	Железо	Аммоний ион NH <sub>4</sub>	ма ка- тио нов	I'- drop, alb	солевого состава воды (в % мг/экв)	Nа на пл.фот., мг/л
180	15	0,05		324	243	542	7	203	0,3	20,1		0,013	Soul 0018	
44	0,24	-	58,78	16,00	30,00	23,59	F1,0	-	002	-	5878		39 109	538
12	Å		100	27	33	40	-	-	-	-	los		na sig ca	
02	G	0,05	60.77	361	188	564	21	103	0,3	F,O		160,0	28 Sly Claucon	100
55	0110	-	58,65	18,00	15,50	24,54	0,55	~	007	0,04	58,65		20	554
24	-	-	leo	30	26	43	1	-	_	_	loo		( NOTR) Ad GO 20 26850	
155	25	0,3	-	946	234	483	7	203	0,3	101		0,055	- 304 Pl 11000	
72	0,24	0,04	57.72	12,30		31'07	0/18	-	007		57,79		37 34 0 00 00	47
(	_	-	100	21	42	37	-	_	~	_	loo		no har car	
18	6	0,05		64	98	170	5	017	03	0,4	10.50	0,023	. Sevice HOUZ	177
イン	010	-	18,87	3,10	840	7,40	0112	001	0,02	000	18,89		WI 43/11 12/40 17	166
0	1	-	loo	17	43	39	1	_	-	-	100		Mg (NRTI) Call	
39	2	0,05		50	49	79	4	60,3	103	7,0	10.5	0,013	of Soy Cl32 Ucos	72.0
33	0,03	-	10'0x	250	4,00	3,43	0/10	-	-	cod	10,07		40/140/16/85 D 25	83
0	-	-	100	25	VO	34	1	_	-	-	100		And (marin) Cor.	
34	224	1,0	51117	431	152	399	4	0,3	T0'00	Lal	0.40	0,012	Soy Ce	
38	0,39	-	51,47	21,50	12,50	17,36	0'10	0.01	-	_	51,43		31 10 42 Na3411 24	403
3	λ	-	100	42	24	34	_	-	_	_	10.0	0	560-23 20	
17	4	0.05	0110	13	44	61	4	93	10,3	9	0.110	0,913	50 56 Ce22 400 20	61
73	0,06	-	8,49	2,10	3,60	2,66	010	0'61	-	0,02	8,43		(1) 42 ( HOLK ) 33 0 25	101
5¢	Å	_	100	25	42	32	1	-	-	_	100	-	no man	-
		-	-	-	-			-4-	-	-	-	-		
									-					
_		-	-					-	-		-			-
_					_				-	-		-		
	-	1									-		The state of the s	-
		-												-
				1	GLE GUYA									
_	-			1/5	0811	0.000	1							

Нач. химлаборатории:

Ходжаев В.Г.

71. Eksetandant - Expert

ГУП «Узбекгидрогеология»

Гидрохимлаборатория

Организация Дата поступл. Заказ № 159 Дата анализа Сирдеричек обл. ТАБЛИЦА РЕ

	евой			ические эйства	Жест-		Экспе-	CT6	CO <sub>2</sub>	-		. кения			Анис
№ n/n	№ пробы полевой	Местопо- ложение водопункта	ование	энстика	общая Карбо- натная	pН	таль- ный	Окисляемость	CB.	Н <sub>2</sub> S, мг/л	SiO <sub>2</sub> мг/л	Форма выражения результатов	нои	ap.	D H
	№ rrp		Наименование	Характеристика	некар.		Вычис-	OK	CO <sub>2</sub> arp.			Форм	Карбонат ион СО <sub>3</sub>	Гидрокар. ион НСО <sub>3</sub>	Хлор ион С
		NL OBORTUN		Septran	11,50	7.80	1032	0,80	22	hem	16	мг/л	nen	153	57
1		Kavan 17		Sex Blog.	2,50		974		12			мг-экв/л	_	250	Q.75
		KUA.		Senjan	9,00							%-экв/л	_	16	5
		N2 KONNEK-		Seylian	15.80	7,60	1580	205	20	men	16	мг/л	very	165	160
2		Top. Tom-		gestoc	2,10		1519	1454	5			мг-экв/л	-	2,70	4,50
				Serlian	15,10		I No.					%-экв/л	-	18	19
		N3 HOLLER		Sezlas.	(6,40	7,80	1520	2,54	35	med	16	мг/л	meer	177	133
3		Top No.		Selfacing	2,50	MATERIA .	1480	Or to	26			мг-экв/л	_	2,30	3,75
				Ever Izan	13.50				10 500 11			%-экв/л	-	12	16
		My Kowser-		Seglacia	22,30	6,30	2220	3,20	62	ver	26	мг/л	ver	214	248
4		TOY KA7		Est of Sale	3,50		2846	1	22			мг-экв/л	-	3,50	2005
		811.		bez han	18,80		2146					%-экв/л	-	(0)	21
		NS. Kaum		200	11,00	8,00	1000	H.27	22	Wit	20	мг/л	Rev	134	80
5		KOT- 2.		603/0008	2,20		954		16		2 0	мг-экв/л	~	2,20	2,25
		Calipara		BLY Jan	8,80							%-экв/л	-	14	15
		NG Kansen Tob		Sistancia Messocas Cross leav	12,50	7,15	1080	0,74	35	wir	20	мг/л	ver	139	80
6		KA7/6/6.		Sofferas.	2,20	110	long	d'ii	20			мг-экв/л	- ,	2,20	2,25
				Sey yan.	10,30							%-экв/л	_	13	24
				0.,								мг/л		1	- A .
7												мг-экв/л			
												%-экв/л			
												мг/л			
8												мг-экв/л			
										1		%-экв/л	1000		
												мг/л			
9												мг-экв/л			
												%-экв/л		1	
												мг/л			
10												мг-экв/л			
												%-Экв/л			

Аналитик: Myrasaba И. Ш.

# ЬТАТОВ ХИМИЧЕСКИХ АНАЛИЗОВ ВОДЫ

			А сум-			Ка	гионы				К	PO <sub>4</sub>	Формула	г., мг/л
	Нитрат нон NO <sub>3</sub>	Нитрит ион NO <sub>2</sub>	ма анио нов	Кальций ион Са	Магний ион Мg	Натрий ион Na	Калий ион К	Железо	Железо	Аммоний ион NH <sub>4</sub>	ма ка- тио нов	F - 400p-webm	солевого состава воды (в % мг/экв)	Nа на пл.фот., мг/л
)	6	1,0		90	85	F8	6	40,3	103	0,9		0,039	3) may 18	
5	010	_	1544	4,50	7,00	3,33	diz		-	0,02	15,44	100	10 504 11003 126	88
_	1	-	Roo	29	45	25	À	_	_	-	100		16 28 420 32 (North ) ye	
	2	0.05		272	88	186	6	40,3	L0,3	02		0,027	10 90 00 18 LCO 11	
	0,03	-	24,03	8,60	JAO	Set	9115	-	-	0,00	24,03		16 1036/ We Ch 35 00 30	183
	-	-	100	36	30	34	2	-	-	_	100		Cascharp 1, 508	140,000
	ч	0,1		140	114	164	5	403	0,3	401		£20,0	CO72 0016 110012	
t	0,06	-	23,68	7,00	9,40	713	0,13	-	002	_	23,68		15 11 40 CU 11/31 (0 29	161
	-	-	loo	29	40	30	1	-	-	_	100		Mg (Natis) Ca	
	4	0,05		138	151	270	5	10,3	013	012		0,016	50690021112010	
6	0,06	-	39,22	9,30	12,40	11.76	0,13	-	0,92	10,0	34,22		27 36 1135 0 28	27
	-	-	loo	23	36	35	-	-	-	-	100		Mg Na Ca	
	6	1,0		78	86	94	6	403	0,3	8,0		0,013	50,0000 1100,14	
5	0110	-	15,30	3,30	7,10	F9,1	015	-	0,02	0,06	15,30		10 300 00 000 26	90
	1 L	-	Roo	26	46	27	8	-	-	-	aes		Mg (Natio) Q	
	2	0.05		0/6	99	89	7	103	0,3	1,0		0,027	1. Sp. 00 4 1100 13	10-
,	0,03	-	16,64	4.80	7,70	3,88	0,18	-	667	0,06	16,64		10 440 23/110 15/24	90
	-	_	100	19	46	23	1	-	-	- Å	100		Man (Mater)	
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Нач. химлаборатории:

Ходжаев В.Г.

# 3 Soil Tests

ГП НПЦ «Геология гидроминеральных ресурсов» Гидрохимлаборатория ВЕДОМОСТЬ результатов анализов вод Заказ № 159 Дата поступления в лабораторию: 26,0719 Заказчик 417 , Exostanolog Сухой остаток Полевой No Наименование и Глубина Цвет и прозрачность pН Экспери-No Вычисn/n № выработки залегания вытяжки ментальленный NO2 CO ный 1 apaculeras 00 h 001 He 2 10K-6 7,80 0,360 0,0005 okona kaneda 3 901 ues 084 x 404 9003 Humas 3 mo 4 LAOPE HOLE 0,0002 Mucos 4 5 nes 710 nouse noe sos 0,0002 6 7 Colp & aprince a & 001 8 OBOATBERCE PY 9 409 Evey8-nposp 7,50 0,248 0,239 Kronois 0,00005 OKONTHUER BY 10 He yenonogyenes Capposa node Tuccyp yanus kaena 104 Cappoba 4.65 0,0002 901 3 11 408 0,283 20005 4 001 12 6,80 3,880 3231 hycras jours \* 106 0,0005 13 15 16 17 18 19 20 \*\*\* Суммировано Начальник Гидрохимлаборатории: В.Г.Ходжаев  $\frac{1}{2}HCO_3^-\%$ 

№\_\_\_\_ ных вытяжек

Числи	ель: мг- э	кв на 10	ог. сух. г	унта; знам	енатель:	%% каб	c. cyxomy	POVHTV			_
Анис							Катионы				Примечание
HCO <sub>3</sub>	CI-	SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>	NO <sub>3</sub>	Сумма мг-экв. анионов	Ca <sup>2+</sup>	Mg <sup>2+</sup>	NH;	K+-	Na <sup>+</sup>	Сущна иг-экв катионов	Na <sup>+</sup> %% на пламенном фотометре
0,80	1,80	259	0,39	5,59	2,10	1,30	0,05	0,23	191	5,59	2 2115
0,049	0,064	0,124	0,024		0,042	0,016	0,001	0,009	0.044		0,045
0,80	2,80	3,96	339	10,96	5.20	250	0.17	0.46	263	1996	
0049	0,099	0190	0.210	. /	0104	0030	7	0018	0060	1750	0,059
0,50	4.50	11.90	10.64	27.54	1520	3.20	611	0,26	8.77	2754	
0030	0,160	0571	0660	,,,,	0304	0.039	1	0010	0202	2,51	9,210
0.80	1.60	495	039	704	360	110	007	038	169	7 044	7001
0,049	9057	9,204	0,024	7,07	0072	9013	0,003	0,015	6,039	7,04	9,040
0,70	9,50	1,47	0,95	3,62	490	0,90	g of	9,15	959	3,62	2242
1	0,0/8	2,90	0059	C 111	0.038	0,011	0,002	0,006	0013		9012
400	4,00		9,24	3,14	230	1,40	'0,17	951	9.76	5,14	
0,061	0,035	0,139	2015	1-00	0,046	9017	0,003	9020	9017		0,018
900	950	2,55	'960	4,36	2,20	1,30	004	0,26	956	4,36	
0043	9018	9/23	9037	C4 4 4	9044	9016	9001	9010	9013		9014
100	10,00	97,15	906	58,81	1350	26,00	908	1,20	18,03	58,81	
9061	0,355	4191	9004		0,270	0,316	9002	0,047	0,415		0,400
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Аналитик:

# 4 Climate Data

Table 1. Average monthly air temperature (°C) over the period 1988-2018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year						M	onth						In a
		Ш	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Χ	ΧI	XII	year
1988	3.8	4.3	10.5	19.1	22.3	29.2	30.9	26.3	21.5	14.4	12.0	8.2	16.9
1989	0.5	1.3	11.6	15.4	21.0	28.2	30.6	27.5	21.2	16.9	9.1	7.3	15.9
1990	1.0	5.9	10.4	15.6	24.7	30.3	29.9	29.0	23.7	15.1	11.1	2.4	16.6
1991	1.8	4.6	9.0	17.7	21.8	27.9	30.1	27.3	21.8	15.9	8.8	6.3	16.1
1992	3.5	7.0	7.9	16.5	19.2	27.6	30.1	26.0	21.5	14.3	10.9	7.0	16.0
1993	3.0	5.4	8.9	17.2	21.0	28.4	30.4	26.4	22.7	13.6	6.4	3.0	15.5
194	2.7	2.4	11.4	14.6	23.2	29.5	30.3	29.9	19.4	15.3	13.2	3.8	16.3
1995	4.4	5.7	9.6	17.6	23.3	28.3	31.3	28.9	21.9	14.6	11.8	3.5	16.7
1996	1.6	4.0	8.8	16.9	23.1	28.6	30.5	27.4	23.0	14.9	7.0	7.3	16.1
1997	5.0	4.1	9.8	17.5	21.7	29.5	31.8	28.4	22.6	18.4	7.8	5.4	16.8
1998	3.7	3.3	9.2	18.8	22.1	27.9	30.3	28.7	23.3	14.6	11.0	6.4	16.6
1999	3.6	10.3	9.5	15.5	22.8	28.1	28.9	30.5	22.5	17.3	8.3	5.3	16.9
2000	4.5	5.2	10.6	21.1	25.6	28.3	30.5	29.6	23.4	14.4	7.5	5.6	17.2
2001	0.9	6.3	12.4	20.7	27.4	30.2	29.5	27.3	21.6	15.2	11.2	6.5	17.4
2002	5.4	7.0	12.5	16.4	22.3	28.4	29.6	29.1	23.0	19.0	11.0	-0.7	16.9
2003	4.8	6.5	9.4	15.4	20.4	26.8	30.4	28.0	22.8	18.3	9.4	4.8	16.4
2004	6.7	9.0	11.9	16.3	24.8	29.9	29.2	28.2	22.7	14.4	12.6	4.7	17.5
2005	3.7	3.1	13.4	17.5	22.5	28.9	31.0	26.7	23.9	16.0	9.3	6.5	16.9
2006	-0.3	9.8	12.2	18.4	26.4	29.4	30.4	29.2	21.5	19.2	10.3	1.4	17.3
2007	3.6	7.4	10.0	20.0	24.2	29.8	30.1	27.6	22.6	12.9	10.4	3.1	16.8
2008	-8.5	-0.2	16.3	18.7	25.5	29.7	30.3	28.8	21.9	15.2	9.0	5.0	16.0
2009	4.0	7.9	12.6	13.6	22.7	26.8	29.8	27.2	21.9	15.3	9.6	6.4	16.5
2010	6.0	5.5	12.7	18.1	23.6	28.9	29.8	28.2	21.9	18.7	10.1	4.7	17.4
2011	2.9	4.5	10.7	19.5	25.3	29.6	29.8	29.8	22.8	16.3	6.4	0.8	16.5
2012	1.3	1.6	9.4	19.9	23.5	28.9	30.5	28.9	21.8	16.5	8.7	2.6	16.1
2013	5.1	7.3	12.0	16.0	23.4	29.3	30.5	27.6	24.7	15.8	10.5	2.9	17.1
2014	4.8	-1.0	11.0	16.0	26.0	30.0	29.5	27.9	23.2	14.7	7.0	3.8	16.1
2015	4.3	7.5	8.9	17.7	24.2	29.8	31.6	27.4	21.7	15.9	8.6	5.3	16.9
2016	6.8	8.1	13.7	16.6	24.8	29.5	30.7	27.8	24.5	14.0	7.0	6.1	17.5
2017	3.2	4.1	9.6	16.4	25.7	28.9	31.6	26.8	22.9	16.6	11.1	3.8	16.7
2018	3.3	6.1	15.9	17.2	23.2	28.3	32.5	27.5	22.3	14.9	7.3	6.1	17.1

Table 2. Maximum air temperature (°C) for the period 1988-2018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year	Month								In a				
	- 1	Ш	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Χ	XI	XII	year
1988	19.3	23.2	26.1	37.0	43.0	45.0	41.7	38.7	38.2	29.2	31.3	24.2	45.0
1989	14.3	17.3	29.1	31.5	38.4	40.5	43.5	40.5	38.2	34.0	26.0	27.0	43.5
1990	16.5	21.1	28.1	33.4	42.1	44.6	41.6	42.7	37.6	33.0	31.9	25.9	44.6
1991	17.5	23.5	24.4	31.6	37.5	40.3	41.7	40.7	39.2	28.5	26.4	21.4	41.7
1992	19.5	24.1	26.3	33.4	34.5	41.6	41.5	40.0	39.1	32.6	32.6	22.0	41.6
1993	21.9	24.7	26.5	35.5	35.5	41.4	43.0	38.5	39.0	36.5	29.0	20.0	43.0
194	17.0	21.0	28.0	36.5	38.5	43.0	42.8	44.2	33.4	33.1	31.5	21.6	44.2
1995	21.7	25.5	29.1	30.0	39.0	40.4	45.5	43.2	38.4	31.0	32.4	19.0	45.5
1996	24.7	22.6	27.6	34.0	36.0	42.2	43.2	42.6	41.0	31.8	23.4	25.4	43.2
1997	24.0	19.7	31.3	32.8	37.8	42.0	46.8	42.0	41.0	35.9	30.5	22.0	46.8
1998	18.8	22.1	27.8	37.4	38.5	42.2	46.1	40.5	40.6	35.4	31.2	23.6	46.1
1999	16.7	25.6	22.8	29.5	38.9	42.2	40.0	41.7	37.4	32.6	25.1	21.1	42.2
2000	23.5	23.0	36.4	38.8	38.5	44.1	42.0	41.4	38.1	31.0	22.8	21.0	44.1
2001	16.0	25.0	30.7	37.0	42.8	44.2	42.2	40.1	40.0	34.3	31.0	25.6	44.2
2002	25.9	24.7	31.6	31.1	37.6	40.8	43.1	43.7	37.7	35.2	28.0	22.6	43.7
2003	20.4	23.5	29.4	31.9	35.0	40.6	46.0	42.5	37.4	34.4	26.6	24.1	46.0
2004	19.8	27.5	32.9	36.1	39.8	41.6	41.7	40.1	37.0	32.7	27.0	18.5	41.7
2005	18.9	21.0	27.1	34.0	36.3	45.6	43.9	39.8	38.0	35.1	23.2	24.5	45.6
2006	11.8	27.6	28.5	36.9	39.4	40.8	42.6	40.8	36.5	34.5	33.3	18.4	42.6
2007	25.6	20.2	27.5	38.4	40.5	43.3	41.6	39.6	38.5	27.6	28.8	17.0	43.3
2008	6.5	23.0	31.4	36.4	37.8	42.6	42.2	45.0	36.5	31.0	24.5	20.0	45.0
2009	18.0	21.4	30.1	27.6	37.2	38.8	41.2	41.0	35.3	30.5	32.5	22.0	41.2
2010	20.5	22.2	34.0	32.7	39.0	41.4	45.4	40.4	39.3	34.3	25.8	24.0	45.4
2011	22.0	22.4	27.6	37.0	39.7	41.8	42.5	44.6	37.0	34.2	21.2	15.7	44.6
2012	15.1	16.7	30.1	32.7	35.4	39.5	40.9	41.7	38.7	30.8	25.3	24.3	41.7
2013	22.9	19.3	27.8	31.2	39.0	42.4	44.6	40.9	38.7	36.5	27.3	17.1	44.6
2014	22.8	15.7	29.6	33.5	40.1	43.1	42.4	41.0	37.8	32.3	25.1	17.9	43.1
2015	25.6	22.4	29.2	38.4	37.8	41.8	44.5	43.8	36.0	38.5	23.3	29.1	44.5
2016	22.2	26.8	29.8	36.1	38.0	43.5	44.0	40.0	39.8	28.6	32.7	23.9	44.0
2017	17.0	21.1	26.6	30.6	40.2	41.4	44.6	41.8	38.6	34.0	33.5	23.5	44.6
2018	22.6	23.1	36.3	34.5	41.4	42.2	45.1	41.7	36.8	34.9	22.2	21.6	45.1

Table 3. Minimum air temperature (°C) over the period 1988-2018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year	Month								In a				
		Ш	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	year
1988	-6.5	-6.8	0.2	4.8	7.6	10.6	17.7	14.0	2.7	1.1	-1.7	-6.4	-6.8
1989	-12.3	-13.1	-0.4	0.5	-1.2	13.1	16.5	14.8	5.0	1.6	-3.5	-0.2	-13.1
1990	-10.6	-1.9	-3.3	4.0	8.8	15.4	18.3	15.4	8.3	-0.6	-1.7	-19.7	-19.7
1991	-20.3	-6.8	-1.4	6.1	7.8	13.1	15.4	11.6	4.0	1.7	-3.8	-3.4	-20.3
1992	-6.9	-4.0	-2.4	6.1	3.3	15.1	14.5	11.3	9.4	1.5	-4.5	-1.0	-6.9
1993	-6.1	-8.1	-0.8	0.6	5.0	17.0	17.4	12.2	8.0	0.2	-4.0	-5.5	-8.1
1994	-5.5	-9.1	1.1	-0.4	9.0	17.0	15.7	16.1	7.1	3.0	3.0	-7.0	-9.1
1995	-6.3	-5.5	-1.0	6.0	10.0	16.0	20.3	14.9	8.5	-3.4	-4.6	-7.5	-7.5
1996	-11.7	-14.5	-5.8	0.8	5.4	17.6	18.2	9.9	9.5	1.8	-3.4	-6.5	-14.5
1997	-7.9	-9.5	-0.3	5.5	8.9	18.0	20.2	15.7	9.3	7.7	-5.3	-9.3	-9.5
1998	-8.1	-12.9	-9.3	4.8	5.7	15.2	17.4	17.0	9.5	-1.0	-1.5	-2.3	-12.9
1999	-9.2	-0.9	-3.4	3.4	7.8	15.3	16.6	19.2	10.0	3.8	-3.1	-2.4	-9.2
2000	-8.2	-4.0	-2.9	5.7	12.0	13.8	18.8	15.2	9.3	3.0	-4.3	-2.9	-8.2
2001	-11.4	-9.5	-1.7	6.7	14.2	15.7	15.2	14.1	5.1	0.7	1.7	-5.4	-11.4
2002	-6.0	-3.7	-1.7	4.0	9.6	15.7	18.0	16.1	12.7	6.7	-0.4	-15.9	-15.9
2003	-5.2	-7.3	-3.4	2.6	3.9	10.5	14.5	16.5	7.5	5.4	-0.7	-8.8	-8.8
2004	-2.4	-1.5	-0.5	4.1	10.2	14.8	16.8	17.5	9.1	2.5	2.0	-4.1	-4.1
2005	-5.0	-6.1	-0.8	1.0	14.2	16.1	19.9	11.2	11.5	2.3	-2.3	-6.1	-6.1
2006	-8.9	-5.0	1.5	1.5	15.1	18.0	15.4	18.1	7.5	3.5	-6.2	-9.4	-9.4
2007	-10.1	-8.7	-5.6	4.0	10.4	13.7	15.6	15.5	6.4	-0.2	-1.3	-8.0	-10.1
2008	-23.0	-18.0	4.1	7.5	15.1	16.9	18.7	15.5	7.6	1.5	-5.0	-9.0	-23.0
2009	-5.5	-1.4	1.8	2.4	9.7	9.2	16.0	12.4	9.0	1.0	-3.2	-2.2	-5.5
2010	-6.2	-11.3	0.4	7.6	12.4	14.3	16.3	13.5	7.0	1.6	-1.5	-7.0	-11.3
2011	-11.2	-8.0	-5.5	-0.6	12.8	14.4	15.1	12.0	10.4	4.0	-5.1	-10.5	-11.2
2012	-10.2	-15.5	-2.7	8.3	11.3	14.9	14.3	14.4	8.5	2.0	-6.9	-17.5	-17.5
2013	-10.1	-1.9	-4.9	2.4	8.5	14.7	15.8	10.2	12.3	1.9	-3.4	-11.3	-11.3
2014	-8.9	-21.3	-2.8	2.8	13.6	12.8	15.1	16.1	9.3	-3.0	-0.8	-5.6	-21.3
2015	-7.7	-1.2	-2.6	2.1	9.1	15.6	17.8	13.1	9.0	1.7	0.4	-8.5	-8.5
2016	-1.6	-5.0	1.5	5.8	11.2	16.4	18.8	16.0	11.4	-1.6	-10.5	-4.6	-10.5
2017	-6.4	-5.6	-5.2	2.7	11.5	15.2	17.6	12.2	3.2	4.5	-0.2	-9.6	-9.6
2018	-15.0	-7.4	2.6	5.3	11.4	15.4	20.9	13.0	10.3	2.1	-2.5	-0.8	-15.0

Table 4. Precipitation (mm) for the period 1988-2018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year						Mo	onth						In a
		П	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Χ	XI	XII	year
1988	52.7	41.1	75.0	37.7	10.3				0.0	0.0	7.7	29.3	253.8
1989	25.7	14.1	44.8	8.0	34.6		0.0			0.0	33.9	58.0	219.1
1990	39.8	23.3	18.5	37.5	0.0	0.5				6.7	4.0	52.0	182.3
1991	55.3	9.5	51.8	18.7	91.4	0.0			7.9	0.0	33.1	67.4	335.1
1992	47.4	58.9	60.7	93.6	18.3	2.1			4.6	0.3	9.0	66.8	361.7
1993	12.5	71.6	83.3	55.6	29.8	5.9	0.0			1.9	55.2	13.7	329.5
194	37.4	33.4	58.7	34.6	26.8					10.7	25.6	34.7	261.9
1995	17.7	52.1	40.4	22.9	18.6	2.5			3.2	4.1	2.7	16.3	180.5
1996	21.2	22.4	51.8	16.9	1.6	0.0			3.7	0.0	11.0	1.2	129.8
1997	48.9	24.2	82.6	52.8	52.1	0.0				7.1	23.2	41.6	332.5
1998	33.3	130.7	54.6	36.0	26.0	2.9	3.4	0.7	0.0	2.2	9.8	11.1	310.7
1999	34.3	33.0	63.9	44.8	8.4	0.0	13.7		4.3	1.7	47.7	1.2	253.0
2000	43.4	22.6	22.3	9.4		0.0			0.0	3.0	13.0	30.4	144.1
2001	12.6	24.3	30.3	0.6	0.0		0.0	1.6	0.0	2.6	45.0	20.3	137.3
2002	30.6	39.9	79.5	106.9	17.2	0.0	0.0			0.4	12.4	60.7	347.6
2003	12.4	43.9	31.4	26.0	32.0	0.0				1.6	51.2	21.7	220.2
2004	47.1	12.1	52.4	30.4	0.7		0.0		0.0	2.2	33.0	73.9	251.8
2005	51.2	32.0	49.1	19.7	17.1	16.9	0.0	2.2		0.0	24.6	8.3	221.1
2006	24.7	36.7	16.7	29.8	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	8.0	29.7	36.2	174.6
2007	36.1	18.1	44.5	32.0	2.5	0.0				0.0	11.7	89.6	234.5
2008	45.1	22.2	24.4	35.2	3.9				2.0	6.6	10.6	11.3	161.3
2009	40.4	46.2	43.1	56.3	27.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	35.8	262.4
2010	9.8	56.5	30.6	15.6	17.2	0.4	0.0		0.0	2.8	2.8	5.9	141.6
2011	20.9	44.1	16.2	0.9	12.0	1.2			0.0	28.6	61.4	11.8	197.1
2012	33.8	55.9	49.9	9.1	15.8			0.0		11.0	14.1	27.7	217.3
2013	52.2	37.0	81.0	28.9	3.6	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	8.0	27.9	232.2
2014	34.0	14.5	48.7	34.0	1.2				2.7	3.8	55.9	14.8	209.6
2015	61.2	77.9	40.1	7.4	8.7		0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	29.7	16.0	250.3
2016	54.7	10.3	75.4	53.8	10.2	0.0	0.0			1.8	26.4	16.5	249.1
2017	52.5	81.7	56.4	19.0	19.2	0.0	0.0		1.2	2.2	9.6	4.9	246.7
2018	8.3	31.4	9.1	10.1	6.8	0.0			0.0	34.3	33.9	9.5	143.4

Table 5. Maximum precipitation per day (mm) for the period 1988-2018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year						M	onth						In a
		П	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Χ	XI	XII	year
1988	20.2	15.3	25.9	24.8	9.8				0.0	0.0	4.1	10.0	25.9
1989	9.5	7.0	30.9	4.2	21.6		0.0			0.0	16.7	19.7	30.9
1990	9.6	6.2	11.6	14.7	0.0	0.5				5.2	3.8	13.9	14.7
1991	16.6	4.1	12.8	7.0	44.0	0.0			3.8	0.0	17.3	16.9	44.0
1992	7.2	21.5	15.7	54.0	4.8	2.0			4.6	0.3	4.3	32.6	54.0
1993	10.2	11.4	15.5	24.4	16.1	4.7	0.0			0.7	13.2	2.6	24.4
194	6.8	7.4	18.3	20.1	21.6					10.3	12.4	24.4	24.4
1995	8.2	15.0	13.7	8.8	8.6	2.5			3.2	3.0	2.7	6.3	15.0
1996	7.7	14.7	12.8	5.6	1.3	0.0			3.7	0.0	6.8	1.2	14.7
1997	15.0	4.0	32.9	16.6	23.8	0.0				7.1	9.6	10.9	32.9
1998	7.5	37.2	10.0	22.5	8.2	2.3	3.4	0.7	0.0	2.2	6.2	6.4	37.2
1999	11.7	14.7	18.5	17.7	7.9	0.0	13.2		3.8	0.9	12.2	0.6	18.5
2000	18.2	11.9	9.2	9.0		0.0			0.0	2.0	7.7	12.4	18.2
2001	3.6	14.8	9.0	0.6	0.0		0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	16.9	7.7	16.9
2002	19.2	8.3	33.2	30.4	15.4	0.0	0.0			0.4	11.0	22.9	33.2
2003	5.0	20.9	8.3	13.6	26.9	0.0				1.6	15.6	5.5	26.9
2004	16.3	8.9	23.1	11.7	0.7		0.0		0.0	1.2	13.2	28.0	28.0
2005	13.1	14.8	14.6	16.0	6.8	9.2	0.0	2.2		0.0	20.0	5.0	20.0
2006	9.3	18.3	3.2	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.4	7.6	21.1	21.1
2007	16.0	6.6	11.7	15.7	1.8	0.0				0.0	11.3	18.8	18.8
2008	13.4	7.0	22.7	15.2	3.9				2.0	2.4	8.4	5.0	22.7
2009	15.6	16.2	14.0	10.9	16.7	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	15.4	16.7
2010	3.3	16.0	12.2	6.2	5.4	0.4	0.0		0.0	2.4	2.0	5.9	16.0
2011	7.7	10.6	10.6	0.9	6.9	1.2			0.0	8.0	11.6	3.4	11.6
2012	11.7	14.6	9.9	3.9	8.2			0.0		11.0	9.3	21.0	21.0
2013	23.9	23.8	16.5	9.9	3.2	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	10.7	23.9
2014	14.7	6.6	17.6	12.7	1.2				2.7	2.8	16.5	5.1	17.6
2015	25.0	26.9	22.1	4.0	5.2		0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.2	7.0	26.9
2016	13.8	6.3	26.4	18.0	6.2	0.0	0.0			1.8	9.0	5.7	26.4
2017	32.2	31.9	28.4	7.5	9.2	0.0	0.0		1.2	2.2	8.5	4.9	32.2
2018	4.2	11.2	3.9	8.0	5.1	0.0			0.0	25.1	9.9	3.9	25.1
_													

Table 6. Maximum snow depth per day (cm) for the period 1988-2018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year	Month							In a					
		II	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Χ	XI	XII	year
1988	13	13										4	13
1989	13	9											13
1990	7	5	0									17	17
1991	15		2								2		15
1992	8	0	7										8
1993	1	1	1								2	2	2
194	2	1											2
1995		2										1	2
1996	9	16	15								1		16
1997	8	8										10	10
1998	3	17	9										17
1999	13										0		13
2000	2	9	5										9
2001	14	8	12									0	14
2002	2	7	0									17	17
2003	0		0									0	0
2004			0									0	0
2005	0	3											3
2006	8										5	7	8
2007	8	0										0	8
2008	21	18										8	21
2009		0											0
2010	2	6											6
2011	9	4									3	1	9
2012	9	6	4									15	15
2013	12		14									3	14
2014	0	9									1	1	9
2015	5	12	5										12
2016	8	8									11	3	11
2017		2											2
2018	3												3

Table 7. Number of days of thunderstorms in the period 19882018 according to Karshi Meteorological Station

Year	Month						In a						
	- 1	Ш	Ш	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	Χ	XI	XII	year
1988			2	1	2							3	8
1989			2	2	1		1						6
1990			1	3	1								5
1991			1	6	8	3						1	19
1992			1	5	2				2				10
1993			2	2	6	5							15
194		1	3	1	3								8
1995			1	3	3								7
1996			2	2	1	2			1				8
1997			2	5	5	1					1		14
1998			3	3	8	3							17
1999		1	1	4			2				1		9
2000				2									2
2001		1			2					1	1		5
2002		2	4	1	1								8
2003			2		2							1	5
2004	2	1			2								5
2005			2		7								9
2006		1	1	1		1				1			5
2007			2	3	2								7
2008				3	6								9
2009				1	8	1							10
2010				4	2	3							9
2011				3	3	1							7
2012				3	7								10
2013	1			2	2	1							6
2014			1	1	3				1				6
2015			1	1	1		1				2		6
2016			1	5	4								10
2017		2	3		2								7
2018			1		2	1							4
	_												

# 5 Results of Ornithological Surveys

Задание. Исследование птиц и оценка воздействия на окружающую среду в Кашкадарьинской области (Касбийский и Нишанский районы).

Задачи: Определить возможное отрицательное антропогенное воздействие на орнитофауну в результате хозяйственной деятельности (строительства электролиний, хлопкоочистительного завода, посев сельскохозяйственных культур: хлопчатника, пшеницы, маша).

## 1. Характеристика проектной территории

Проектная территория располагается в западной части Кашкадарьинской области приблизительно в 35 км к востоку от Карши (Карта1). Она расположена на высоте 250-350 над уровнем моря. В административном отношении данная территория входит в состав Касбийского района Кашкадарьинской области.

Территория района вытянута с северо-востока на юго-запад.

Район исследования представляет собой равнинную территорию с незначительным перепадом высот. На границе с Касанским районом протекает Кашкадарья. Большая часть территории давно освоенная, хотя имеются участки залежных, засоленных земель. Освоенные участки орошаемой земли представлены полями хлопка, овоще - и зерновых культур и садами. На увлажненных участках произрастает травянистая и древесно-кустарниковая растительность. По обочинам дорог и на межах полей произрастают тутовник, тополь, карагач, акация, ива, лох, перемежающиеся травянистой растительностью. Имеются участки, на которых произрастают тамарикс, полынь, верблюжья колючка, солеросы - растения характерные для полупустынных ассоциаций.

Название участка	Касбийский район Кашкадарьинской области
Координаты (центр. точка)	N67 E39.
Высота над ур. моря	Min 250 м- max 350 м
Официальный статус	Касбийский район, Кашкадарьинская область
Собственность	Государственная

Административная карта района исследования



- 1.1. Физико-географическая характеристика района исследования
- 1.1.1 Почвы.

В Кашкадарьинской степи и, в частности, в районе исследования распространены глинистые светлые сероземы. На западе встречаются также пустынные серо-бурые, песчаные, солончаковые и луговые почвы. В древних руслах Кашкадарьи распространены луговые и солончаковые почвы. Встречаются участки аллювиально - луговых почв, каменисто-галечниковые и гипсоносные отложения.

#### 1.1.2. Климат

Климат Каршинской степи типичный резко континентальный. Температура днем и ночью, зимой и летом колеблется в значительных пределах. Лето жаркое и продолжительное, зима малоснежная и короткая. Весна, лето, осень достаточно жаркие, продолжительность безморозного периода около 200 дней. Резко меняется и влажность воздуха. Весной выпадает большая часть осадков в виде дождя, количество их незначительно и варьирует в пределах от 100 до 180 мм. Снег выпадает ежегодно, но снежный покров, высота которого не превышает 5 см, неустойчив. Средняя температура зимнего периода колеблется в пределах от + 3,2 до -3,6, абсолютный минимум- 27С. Средняя температура в летний период 26,6- 28,8 С. Абсолютный максимум + 48 С.

#### 1.1.3 Водные ресурсы

Основная водная артерия Каршинской степи - река Кашкадарья, которая, распадаясь на рукава, заканчивается сухими руслами. От Амударьи через всю Каршинскую степь проходит Каршинский магистральный канал. С помощью мощных насосных установок вода подается по оросительной системе на поля. Коллекторные каналы собирают сбросные воды после «промывки» полей. Сеть бетонных лотков подводит воду к полям хлопчатника. В 45 км от города Карши на границе освоенной зоны и пустыни располагается водохранилище Талимарджан.

#### 1.1.4. Естественные ландшафты

Каршинская степь — древняя аллювиальная равнина. Исследуемая территория представляет собой равнинный участок с небольшим перепадом высот — от 400м на востоке и 250 м на западе, с небольшим уклоном в сторону Амударьи. Термический фактор, резкая смена суточных и сезонных температурных показателей, недостаток влаги — основные характеристики данной территории. Нижнее течение реки Кашкадарьи делит степь на восточную и западную части. Южнее поселка Нишан пологие лессовые холмы чередуются обширными долинами, плавно поднимающиеся в сторону предгорий. Растительность Каршинской степи представлена эфемерами, эфемероидами, полынью, верблюжьей колючкой, на засоленных участках равнина покрыта зарослями тамарикса.

## 1.1.5.Искусственые ландшафты

Большая часть исследованной территории представляет собой давно освоенную степь. Поселки городского и сельского типов, с хозяйственными постройками и приусадебными участками, встречаются повсеместно. Обширные территории заняты под посевы сельскохозяйственных культур хлопковые, пшеничные поля, зернобобовые культуры. Там, где имеется для этого возможность, земля используется под огороды, на которых выращиваются овоще - бахчевые культуры и сады с преобладанием яблони, граната, абрикоса. Часть данной территории занята залежными землями, выведенными из использования в результате вторичного засоления в результате нерационального пользования.

#### 1.2.6. Растительность

В районе исследования характер растительного покрова определяется типом почв и степенью их увлажненности и освоенности. На залежных засоленных землях распространена солянково-эфемерная растительность. Ранней весной развитие растительности идет в наиболее благоприятных условиях, но к середине мая травянистый покров, состоящий из осочки и мятлика, выгорает. Значительные площади заняты тамариксом с примесью верблюжьей колючки и солянок. Орошаемые земли заняты под посевы сельскохозяйственных культур: фруктовые сады, зерновые, хлопковые поля.

Вдоль обочины дорог произрастают такие деревья, как тутовник, тополь, акация, карагач. Также встречаются лесополосы, обрамляющие поля. На пустошах распространены травянистые растительные ассоциации, характерные для эфемеровой пустыни. По берегам оросительных арыков, на увлажненных местах растут тростники, рогоз, колосовая уруть и другие гидрофилы.

#### 2. Орнитологическая характеристика территории, прилегающей к проектной.

На территории Каршинской степи зарегистрировано 158 вида птиц, принадлежащих к 22 отрядам. (Салихбаев, Кашкаров, Остапенко, 1967).

По литературным данным в Каршинской степи гнездится 41 вид или 20,6% от всех отмеченных на этой территории видов пернатых. Многие виды, отмеченные в данной местности, не являются типичными обитателями пустынь и устраивают гнезда в местах, где есть постоянные водоемы. 10 видов птиц являются оседлыми и 18 видов встречается в зимний период. Высока доля пролетных видов – более 80. Типичные обитатели пустыни, такие как дрофа, саксаульная сойка, пустынная славка, бормотушка могут обходиться без воды и гнездятся там, где имеются подходящие для них условия. Постоянно действующие водоемы (каналы, артезианские скважины) посещают такие виды как каменки и жаворонки, рябки, голуби, воробьи, пустынные вьюрки. Распределение и численность таких мелких воробьиных птиц как славки, бормотушки, камышевки обусловлены наличием кустарниковой растительности.

Через Каршинскую степь идет интенсивный пролет орнитофауны. Подавляющее число птиц посещает данный район в период пролета - весеннего и осеннего. Весенний пролет, по сравнению с осенним, проходит более интенсивно. Весной пролетные птицы появляются уже в феврале. Они летят широким фронтом с юго - запада на северо-восток: пересекая Каршинскую степь от Амударьи в направлении долины Кашкадарьи и Зарафшана.

Осенний пролет в Каршинской степи проходит в короткие сроки с продолжительными остановками у водоемов. Видовой состав на весеннем и осеннем пролете не одинаков, многие виды, отмеченные весной, осенью не встречаются.

Орнитофауна региона в последние годы подверглась значительному влиянию со стороны человека. Распашка земель, пастьба скота, строительство населенных пунктов и прокладка дорог, нерациональное водопользование привели к уменьшению численности одних видов птиц, увеличению численности синантропных видов и исчезновению типичных обитателей пустынь.

22 вида птиц, встречающиеся в Каршинской степи, включены в список Красной книги Республики Узбекистан, из которых белобрюхий рябок, дрофа-красотка отмечены на гнездовье, а белоголовый сип, черный гриф, змееяд, орел-карлик — залетные виды. Малый баклан, стрепет, гусь-пискулька, белоглазый нырок, кудрявый пеликан, степной лунь, могильник, кречетка, орлан долгохвост, внесенные в Красный список МСОП, отмечаются на пролете. Балобан, черноголовый хохотун встречаются в зимний период. (Таблица 1)

Таблица 1

## Список редких видов птиц Каршинской степи.

Вид	Красная книга Республики Узбекистан	мсоп	Характер пребывания
Pelecanus onocrotalus пеликан	2(VU:D)		Пролет

Pelecanus crispus- Кудрявый пеликан	2(VU:D)	[LR-cd]	Пролет
Phalacrocorax pygmaeus – Малый баклан	3(NT)	[LR-nt]	Пролет
Ciconia ciconia - Белый аист	3(NT)		Пролет
Phoenicopterus roseus - Фламинго	2(VU:R)		Пролет
Cygnus olor – Лебедь - шипун	3(NT)		Пролет
Cygnus cygnus- Лебедь - кликун	2(VU:R)		Пролет
Anser erythropus - Пискулька	2(VU:R)	[VU]	Пролет
Aythya nyroca- Белоглазый нырок	3(NT)	[LR-nt]	Пролет
Gyps fulfus – Белоголовый сип	3(NT)		Залет
Aegypius monachus - Черный гриф	3(NT)	[LR-nt]	Залет
Circaetus gallicus - Змееяд	2(VU:D)		Залет
Circus macrourus - Степной лунь	3(NT)	[LR-nt]	Пролет
Haliaeetus albicilla - Орлан - белохвост	2(VU:R)	[LR-nt]	Зимующий
Haliaeetus leucoryphus - Орлан - долгохвост	1 (EN)	[VU]	Пролет
Aquila heliaca - Могильник	2(VU:D)	[VU]	Пролет
Hieraaetus pennatus – Орел- карлик	2(VU:D)		Залет
Falco cherrug - Балобан	3(NT)		Зимующий
Tetrax tetrax - Стрепет	2(VU:D)	[LR-nt]	Пролет
Chlamidotis undulate- Дрофа- красотка	2(VU:D)	[LR-nt]	Гнездящийся, пролет
Chettusia gregaria - Кречетка	2(VU:R)	[VU]	Пролет
Pterocles alchata –Белобрюхий рябок	2(VU:D)		Гнездящийся, пролет
Larus ichthyaetus - Черноголовый хохотун	2(VU:D)		Пролет Зимующий

Талимарджанское водохранилище, расположенное в 45 км от Карши на юге Нишанского района Кашкадарьинской области является Важнейшей орнитологической территорией Республики Узбекистан - **IBA № UZ023.** Она соответствует следующим критериям **IBA:** 

## Глобально угрожаемые виды –А1

Глобально угрожаемые виды, численность которых недостаточна для применения критерия А1

#### А4і 1% или более биогеографической популяции

#### А4ііі Обитание более 20000 водоплавающих и околоводных птиц

Природоохранный статус - неохраняемая территория.

Водохранилище питается водой из реки Амударьи по Каршинскому магистральному каналу. Гнездовая фауна бедна, из-за нестабильного гидрологического режима. В зимнее время здесь отмечено 24 вида водно - болотных птиц: чомга, черношейная поганка, розовый пеликан, большой и малый бакланы, большая белая и серая цапли, серый и белолобый гуси, огарь, лысуха, хохотунья, черноголовый хохотун, утки. Здесь встречается дрофа — красотка, возможно, гнездится (Филатов, 2008). (Таблица 2)

Таблица 2 Список редких видов птиц IBA № UZ023

Вид	Кри	терий IBA	Статус, численность
Aythya nyroca- Белоглазый нырок		A1	Редкий. 50 на зимовке
Chlamidotis undulata- Дрофа- красотка		A1*	Редкий, пролетный
Ancer ancer - Серый гусь		A4i	От 1020 до 37902, на зимовка
Anas plathyrhynchos - Кряква		A4i	От 8139 до 34734, на зимовке
Pelecanus onocratalus - Розовый пеликан	Красная Узбекистан	книга Республики	Редкий, 1 на зимовке
Phalacrocorax pygmaeus - Малый баклан	Красная Узбекистан	книга Республики	Малочисленный, 6 на зимовке
Haliaeetus albicilla - Орлан - белохвост	Красная і Узбекистан	книга Республики	Редкий, 8 на зимовке
Larus ichthyaetus - Черноголовый хохотун	Красная Узбекистан	книга Республики	Редкий, 1 на зимовке

#### 3. Результаты орнитологических наблюдений на проектной территории

# 3.1. Результаты орнитологических наблюдений в Касбийском районе Кашкадарьинской области.

Касбийский район расположен на западе Кашкадарьинской области. Климат района резко континентальный. Средние январские температуры 0-1С, в июле средняя температура - 28,2-31,6 С. В год выпадает 270-320 мм осадков, в основном, в виде осенних дождей, количество дней с осадками -58-60. Почвы — серые сероземы, местами засоленные. На границе Касбийского района с Касанским протекает Кашкадарья.

Характерная особенность обследованной территории – мозаичность биотопов, обусловленная перекрыванием одного биотопа другим.

С целью определения воздействия на орнитофауну в результате строительства хлопкоочистительного завода и электролиний для обеспечения электричеством этого завода и посева сельскохозяйственных культур, на проектной территории проводились орнитологические наблюдения в период краткосрочной экспедиции с 13 по 15 сентября 2019 года. В период проведения наблюдений погодные условия были благоприятными: погода была солнечной, мало ветреной, температура- 30 -32 С.

За время наблюдений на проектной территории и прилегающей к ней пограничных участках отмечено 33 видов птиц, среди которых редких, занесенных в Красную Книгу Республики Узбекистан, глобально угрожаемых отмечено не было. Результаты данных орнитологических исследований сведены в таблицу 3.

## Таблица 3

Nº	Латинское название	Русское название
1	Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Болотный лунь
2	Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Курганник
3	Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенная пустельга
4	Sterna hirundo(Linnaeus, 1758)	Речная крачка
5	Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)	Сизый голубь
6	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Кольчатая горлица
7	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Малая горлица
8	Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сизоворонка
9	Merops apiaster (Linnaeus, 1758)	Золотистая щурка
10	Merops supersciliosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зеленая щурка
11	Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)	Удод
12	Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок
13	Calandrella cineria (Gmelin,1789)	Малый жаворонок
14	Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Деревенская ласточка
15	Motacilla personata (Gould, 1861)	Маскированная трясогузка
16	Motacilla feldegg (Michhelles, 1830)	Черноголовая трясогузка
17	Lanius isabellinus	Рыжехвостый жулан

	(Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	
18	Lanius schach (Linnaeus, 1758)	Длиннохвостый сорокопут
19	Sturnus vulgaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенный скворец
20	Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Майна
21	Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сорока
22	Corvus monedula (Linnaeus, 1758)	Галка
23	Corvus frugilegus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Грач
24	Corvus corone (Linnaeus, 1758)	Черная ворона
25	Acrocephalus arudinaceus	Дроздовидная камышевка
	(Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	
26	Hippolais rama (Sykes,1832)	Южная бормотушка
27	Sylvia althaea (Hume, 1878)	Славка - завирушка
28	Phylloscopus collybitta (Vieillot, 1817)	Пеночка - теньковка
29	Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	Черноголовый чекан
30	Oenanthe pleschanka (innaeus, 1758)	Каменка - плешанка
31	Passer hispaniolensis (Temminck, 1820)	Черногрудый воробей
32	Passer montanus-(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой воробей
33	Passer indicus (Jardine et selby,1831)	Индийский воробей

## Биотопическое распределение птиц Касбийского района.

На проектной территории можно выделить следующие биотопы:

- 1. Посевы сельхозкультур (хлопковые поля, пшеничные поля, поля зернобобовых культур (маш, фасоль).
- 2. Залежные участки (участки поросшие тамариксовыми зарослями, полынью, верблюжьей колючкой, тростником).
- 3.Лесополосы, ограничивающие дороги или поля
- 4. Прибрежный биотоп (берега сбросовых коллекторов и оросительных каналов).
- 5. Населенные пункты (сады, огороды)

- 1. Посевы сельхозкультур (хлопковые поля, пшеничные поля, поля зернобобовых культур (маш, фасоль). Этот биотоп на исследованной территории преобладает. Здесь обитают такие виды птиц, как черногрудые воробьи, черноголовый чекан, маскированная трясогузка, зеленая щурка, деревенская ласточка, хохлатый жаворонок. Доминирует зеленая щурка и черногрудый воробей.
- 2. Залежные участки (поросшие тамариксовыми зарослями, полынью, верблюжьей колючкой, тростником). Этот биотоп представляет довольно обширные участки. Травянистая растительность перемежается небольшими участками кустарниковой растительности, представленной верблюжьей колючкой, тамариском. Здесь в численном отношении преобладают малый жаворонок, хохлатый жаворонок, деревенская ласточка.
- 3. Лесополосы, ограничивающие дороги или поля

На проектной территории лесополосы произрастают с разной степенью густоты. Плотно посаженные деревья чередуются участками, лишенных древесных посадок. Этот биотоп привлекает таких птиц, как сизый голубь, малая горлица, майна, полевой воробей, индийский воробей.

4. Прибрежный биотоп сбросовых коллекторов и оросительных каналов. Этот своеобразный биотоп представлен прибрежными участками сбросных коллекторов и оросительных каналов, береговая линия рыборазводных хозяйств. Берега с густой растительностью перемежаются участками, лишенные растительности. По берегам растет тамариск, рогоз, тростник. Здесь встречаются маскированная трясогузки, дроздовидная камышевка, речная крачка.

5.Населенные пункты (сады). На проектной территории имеются поселки с садами, в которых произрастают грецкий орех, яблоня, вишня, гранат. В этом биотопе обычны сизый голубь, кольчатая горлица, майна, сорока, полевой воробей.

Разнообразие биотопов исследованной территории (освоенные территории, представленные хлопковыми, зерно - бобовыми, люцерновыми, кукурузными полями, посадками овоще - бахчевых культур, садами, поселками городского типа, сельскими населенными пунктами, залежными землями, сбросными и оросительными каналами, лесополосами) предполагает некоторое разнообразие птиц. Несмотря на это, нужно отметить низкое видовое разнообразие птиц при относительно высокой численности некоторых видов. Это объясняется, по-видимому, тем, что данная территория является давно освоенной. Типичные обитатели пустыни и степи, обогащавшие видовой состав птиц естественного биоценоза, заменились синантропными видами.

3.2. Результаты орнитологических наблюдений в Нишанском районе Кашкадарьинской области.

Нишанский район расположен в 25 км от города Карши на юго - западе Кашкадарьинской области, на границе с Туркменистаном. На западе район примыкает к Касбийскому району, на востоке - к Гузарскому. Рельеф местности равнинный, пологие лессовые холмы чередуются широкими долинами. Максимальная высота над ур.м. 355 м. Климат района резко континентальный. Средние январские температуры 0,2, минимальная температура в январе — 15 С, в июле средняя температура - 28,8, максимальная-45С. В год выпадает 180- 220 мм осадков, в основном, в виде осенних дождей, с конца октября — начале ноября погода становится холодной. Вегетационный период- 230 дней. Почвы — серые сероземы, местами засоленные, закрепленные песчаные почвы. Растительный покров характерный для эфемеровой пустыни. На солончаках распространена солончаково - эфемеровая растительность. В Нишанском районе располагается Талимарджанское водохранилище и Каршинский магистральный канал, от которого отходит сеть оросительных каналов.

Характерная особенность обследованной территории выражается в том, что она имеет более ксерофильный характер по сравнению с Касбийским, Также прослеживается мозаичность биотопов, обусловленная перекрыванием естественных степных биотопов агроценозами на орошаемых землях.

За время наблюдений на исследованной территории и прилегающей к ней пограничных участках отмечено 39 видов птиц, среди которых отмечен степной лунь — вид, занесенный в Красную Книгу Республики Узбекистан, внесенный в красный список МСОП, близкий к уязвимым. Результаты данных орнитологических исследований сведены в таблицу 4.

Название участка	Нишанский район Кашкадарьинской области	
Координаты (центр. точка)	N65.34 15 E38. 33.27	
Высота над ур. моря	Min 250 м- max 355 м	
Официальный статус	Нишанский район, Кашкадарьинская область	
Собственность	Государственная	

## Таблица 4.

## Видовой состав птиц, отмеченных в Нишанском районе.

(в период с 13 по 15 сентября 2019 года)

Nº	Латинское название	Русское название	
1	Circus macrourus (S.G.Gmelin, 1771)	Степной лунь	
2	Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Болотный лунь	
3	Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Курганник	
4	Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенная пустельга	
8	Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)	Сизый голубь	
9	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Кольчатая горлица	
10	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus,1766)	Малая горлица	
11	Athene noctua (Scopoli,1796))	Домовый сыч	
12	Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сизоворонка	
13	Merops apiaster (Linnaeus, 1758)	Золотистая щурка	
14	Merops supersciliosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зеленая щурка	
15	Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)	Удод	
16	Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок	
17	Calandrella cineria (Gmelin, 1789)	Малый жаворонок	

18	Melanocorypha calandra (Linnaeus, 1766)	Степной жаворонок	
19	Melanocorypha bimaculata (Menetries, 1832)	Двупятнистый жаворонок	
20	Alauda arvensis (Linnaeus, 1758	Полевой жаворонок	
21	Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Деревенская ласточка	
22	Motacilla personata (Gould, 1861)	Маскированная трясогузка	
23	Motacilla feldegg (Michhelles, 1830)	Черноголовая трясогузка	
24	Lanius isabellinus (Hemprich et Ehrenberg,1833)	Рыжехвостый жулан	
25	Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Майна	
27	Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сорока	
28	Acrocephalus arudinaceus	Дроздовидная камышевка	
	(Hemprich et Ehrenberg,1833)		
30	Hippolais rama (Sykes,1832)	Южная бормотушка	
31	Sylvia althaea (Hume, 1878)	Славка - завирушка	
32	Sylvia nana (Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	Пустынная славка	
33	Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	Черноголовый чекан	
34	Oenanthe isabellina (Temminck, 1825)	Каменка - плясунья	
35	Passer 45hispaniolensis (Temminck,1820)	Черногрудый воробей	
37	Passer montanus-(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой воробей	
36	Rhodospiza obsoleta (Lichtenshtein,1832)	Буланый вьюрок	

# Таблица 5

# Характер пребывания птиц, отмеченных на исследованной территории

Nº	Латинское название	Русское название	Характер пребывания

1	Circus macrourus (S.G.Gmelin, 1771)	Степной лунь	Пролет
2	Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Болотный лунь	Оседлый
3	Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Курганник	Оседлый
4	Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенная пустельга	Оседлый
5	Sterna hirundo(Linnaeus, 1758)	Речная крачка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
6	Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)	Сизый голубь	Оседлый
7	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Кольчатая горлица	Оседлый
8	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus,1766)	Малая горлица	Оседлый
9	Athene noctua (Scopoli,1796))	Домовый сыч	Оседлый
10	Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сизоворонка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
11	Merops apiaster (Linnaeus, 1758)	Золотистая щурка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
12	Merops supersciliosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зеленая щурка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
13	Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)	Удод	Оседлый
14	Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок	Оседлый
15	Calandrella cineria (Gmelin,1789)	Малый жаворонок	Оседлый
16	Melanocorypha calandra (Linnaeus, 1766)	Степной жаворонок	Оседлый
17	Melanocorypha bimaculata (Menetries, 1832)	Двупятнистый жаворонок	Перелетно- гнездящийся
18	Alauda arvensis (Linnaeus, 1758	Полевой жаворонок	Перелетно- гнездящийся
19	Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Деревенская ласточка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
	•		

20	Motacilla personata (Gould, 1861)	Маскированная трясогузка	Перелетно- гнездящийся, зимующий
21	Motacilla feldegg (Michhelles, 1830)	Черноголовая трясогузка	Перелетно- гнездящийся,
22	Lanius isabellinus (Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	Рыжехвостый жулан	Перелетно- гнездящийся
23	Lanius schach (Linnaeus, 1758)	Длиннохвостый сорокопут	Перелетно- гнездящийся
24	Sturnus vulgaris (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенный скворец	Оседлый
25	Corvus monedula (Linnaeus, 1758)	Галка	Оседлый
26	Corvus frugilegus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Грач	Оседлый
27	Corvus corone (Linnaeus, 1758)	Черная ворона	Оседлый
28	Acrocephalus arudinaceus (Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	Дроздовидная камышевка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
29	Hippolais rama (Sykes, 1832)	Южная бормотушка	Перелетно-
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		гнездящийся
30	Sylvia althaea (Hume, 1878)	Славка - завирушка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
31	Sylvia nana (Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	Пустынная славка	Перелетно- гнездящийся
32	Phylloscopus collybitta (Vieillot, 1817)	Пеночка - теньковка	Пролет
33	Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	Черноголовый чекан	Перелетно- гнездящийся
34	Oenanthe isabellina (Temminck, 1825)	Каменка - плясунья	Перелетно- гнездящийся
35	Oenanthe pleschanka(Linnaeus, 1758)	Каменка - плешанка	Оседлый
36	Passer indicus (Jardine et selby,1831)	Индийский воробей	Перелетно- гнездящийся

37	Passer hispaniolensis (Temminck,1820)	Черногрудый воробей	Перелетно- гнездящийся
38	Passer montanus-(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой воробей	Оседлый
39	Rhodospiza obsoleta (Lichtenshtein, 1832)	Буланый вьюрок	Оседлый

Примечание: Красным цветом выделены виды, имеющие природоохранный статус национального и международного уровня.

#### 4.Угрозы биоразнообразию птиц

Сокращение биоразнообразия птиц в значительной степени обусловлено изменением среды обитания. Строительство хлопкоочистительного завода и проведение линий электропередач также предполагает изменение ландшафта (землеустроительные работы, уничтожение растительного и почвенного покрова, загрязнение). Учитывая, что масштабы строительства ограничены, строительство завода не должно нанести серьезного ущерба окружающей среде и обитающих здесь птиц, при условии правильной его эксплуатации в дальнейшем: использование очистных сооружений, применение малоотходных технологий. Данная территория испытывает постоянное воздействие со стороны человека. Наибольшей угрозой, особенно для степных экосистем, являются регулярные рубки тростника, тамариска, производимые местным населением, и выпас скота.

Распашка земель, прокладка оросительных каналов, применение химических препаратов для обработки полей, засоление земель, связанное с возделыванием сельхозкультур приводит к преобразованию естественных ландшафтов: исчезают привычные места обитания, кормовая база. Естественные биоценозы, с характерным для них набором видов птиц, заменяются агроценозами, привлекающие новые, чаще синантропные виды.

Для полномасштабного определения угроз биоразнообразия птиц на проектной территории необходимы более детальные исследования, которые позволят определить значимость данной территории для видов, имеющих природоохранный статус.

В районе Талимарджанского водохранилища на осеннем пролете отмечается половина мировой популяции кречетки - Chettusia gregaria( узб.- торгок), которая является критически угрожаемым, естественно редким видом, занесенная в Международную красную Книгу.

# 5. Рекомендации по смягчению воздействий на авифауну при возделывании сельскохозяйственных полей.

#### Таблица 6.

Nº	Угрозы	Рекомендации по сокращению негативного воздействия на авифауну	Примечание
	Изменение, сокращение, уничтожение мест гнездования и обитания	Проводить плановые работы во вне гнездовой период	Приведет к сокращению численности видов, наиболее чувствительных к изменениям среды.

Нерациональное водопользование	Соблюдать меры, предотвращающие засоление почв	В будущем планировать переход на капельное орошение
Загрязнение почвы, поверхностных вод химическими веществами (пестицидами, дефолиантами, инсектицидами)	Определить место для хранения при обработке полей	В будущем планировать переход на биологические методы с вредителями
Агротехнические мероприятия	Проводить с учетом периода гнездования наземно - гнездящихся птиц	
Земляные работы	Проводить со второй половины июля, после периода гнездования	
Вырубка деревьев на полях и межах (при планировке поле и увеличение их площади)	Установка баннеров, постеров по охране природы	Просветительская работа, проведение семинаров, инструктажа с привлечением представителей охраны природы
Недостаточная осведомленность рационального природопользования работников	Установка баннеров, постеров по охране природы.	Просветительская работа, проведение семинаров, инструктажа с привлечением представителей охраны природы и охотобщества.
Зарастание коллекторно- дренажных каналов и замусоривание	Проводить своевременную очистку	
Срезание дернового слоя почвы	Проводить надзор ответственными лицами	
Вырубка тростниковых и тамарисковых зарослей	Проводить надзор ответственными лицами	

**6.** Рекомендации по сокращению негативного воздействия на авифауну при строительстве хлопкоочистительного завода и проведение линий электропередач.

# Таблица 7.

Nº	Угрозы	Рекомендации г	ПО	Примечание
		сокращению		

	негативного воздействия на авифауну	
Изменение, сокращение, уничтожение мест гнездования и обитания	Проводить плановые работы во вне гнездовой период	Приведет к сокращению численности видов, наиболее чувствительных к изменениям среды.
Линии электропередач	Применять электроизоляцию	
Загрязнение почвы, поверхностных вод (Техника и транспорт)	Определить место для автобазы, мастерских, заправочных.	Просветительская работа со строителями
Загрязнение почвы, поверхностных вод строительным мусором	Определить место для строительного мусора вне проектной территории	Просветительская работа со строителями
Шумовое воздействие	Наиболее «шумовые» технологические процессы проводить после периода гнездования	
Нарушение растительного покрова	Проводить после периода гнездования	Посадка деревьев на пригодных для этого участках
Земляные работы	Проводить со второй половины июля, после периода гнездования, до начала осенней миграции.	
Недостаточная осведомленность рационального природопользования работников	Установка баннеров, постеров по охране природы. Установка мусорных контейнеров в лагере строителей.	Просветительская работа, проведение семинаров, инструктажа с привлечением представителей охраны природы и охотобщества.

Также необходимым компонентом природоохранных мероприятий является проведение просветительской работы с местным населением и контингентом строителей:

- Объединить усилия госструктур, местного сообщества и ННО в вопросах охраны природы проектной территории.
- Повысить информированность местного населения в вопросах охраны природы.
- Повысить информированность строителей в вопросах охраны природы
- Способствовать выработке бережного отношения к природе, делая упор на учащихся школ.

## 7.Список использованной литературы

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# Задание 2. Исследование птиц и оценка воздействия на окружающую среду в Сырдарьинской области (Районы Сардобинский и Акалтынский).

Задачи: Определить возможное отрицательное антропогенное воздействие на орнитофауну в результате хозяйственной деятельности (строительства электролиний, хлопкоочистительного завода, посев сельскохозяйственных культур: хлопчатника, пшеницы, маша).

#### 1. Характеристика проектной территории

Проектная территория располагается в западной части Сырдарьинской области (Карта1). В административном отношении данная территория входит в состав Акалтынского района Сырдарьинской области.

Площадь проектной территории составляет XXXX га.

Район исследования представляет собой равнинные участки с весьма незначительными уклонами поверхности земли. По территории района проходит правая ветка Центрального канала, от которой подается вода в оросительные каналы, прорезающие территорию района. Плоские равнины, почти целиком освоенных человеком, перемежаются солончаками и участками с камышевыми зарослями, тамарикса, полыни, верблюжьей колючкой

Освоение данной территории началось в 60- годы прошлого столетия, район образован в 1971 г. Главная отрасль - хлопководство, но выращиваются также овоще - зерновые- бобовых культуры, произрастают сады. В поселках, по обочинам дорог и на межах полей посажены деревья- тутовник,

тополь, карагач, акация, ива, лох. Имеются участки, на которых произрастают тамарикс, полынь, верблюжья колючка, солеросы - растения характерные для полупустынных ассоциаций.

Название участка	Акалтынский район, Сырдарьинская область
Площадь (га) проектной территории	XXXX га
Координаты (центр. точка)	N68.52 58 E40.4012
Высота над ур. моря	Min 250 м- max 350 м
Официальный статус	Акалтынский район, Сырдарьинская область
Собственность	Государственная

Административная карта района исследования (Карта 2)

Вставить карту Сырдарьинской обл!

#### Карта 2

#### 1.1. Физико-географическая характеристика района исследования

#### 1.1.1Почвы.

В физико-географическом отношении район исследований расположен в западной части Голодной степи (Мирзачуль), которая представляет собой сложенную лессовидными суглинками и супесями равнину, расположенную на левобережье Сырдарьи. В районе исследования распространены светлые сероземы, засоленные земли с участками солончаков. Луговые почвы формируются в увлажненных местах. Сложена лессовидными суглинками и супесями.

#### 1.1.2.Климат

Климат Голодной степи резко континентальный. Средняя годовая температура воздуха -14 С, Максимальная среднемесячная температура июля- 28-30С, средняя температура зимнего периода (январь)- (-10С), но иногда зимой температура падает до (-35С), но бывают и безморозные зимы. Лето жаркое и продолжительное, наивысшая температура-+43С. Резко меняется и влажность воздуха, среднегодовой показатель-51-64 %. Зимой и весной выпадает 70-80% осадков в виде дождя, количество их незначительно и варьирует в пределах от 250 до 300 мм. Часто дуют сильные ветра.

#### 1.1.3 Водные ресурсы

Основные водные источники Голодной степи - ирригационные каналы. От Сырдарьи через всю степь проходит канал Дустлик. Мощные насосные установки по оросительной системе подают воду на поля. Коллекторные каналы собирают сбросные воды после «промывки» полей. Сеть бетонных лотков подводит воду к полям хлопчатника.

#### 1.1.4. Естественные ландшафты

Голодная степь является глинистой пустыней со скудной эфемеровой растительностью. Весной на нераспаханных участках появляется разнообразная травянистая растительность- осока,

мятлик, которая к маю выгорает, остаются верблюжья колючка, солянки, полынь. Недостаток влаги, резкая смена суточных и сезонных температурных показателей — основные характеристики данной территории. В юго-восточной и юго-западной части пологие равнины плавно поднимаются в сторону предгорий Туркестанского хребта. До освоения Голодной степи ее унылые ландшафты представляли собой голые глинистые пространства и рыхлые солончаки.

#### 1.1.5.Искусственые ландшафты

В настоящее время Голодная степь представляет собой давно освоенную территорию. Поселки городского и сельского типов, с хозяйственными постройками и приусадебными участками, встречаются повсеместно. Обширные хлопковые поля занимают большую часть освоенной территории. Часть пашни отведена под посевы других сельскохозяйственных культур — пшеничные, люцерновые поля, зернобобовые и овоще - бахчевые культуры.

Там, где имеется для этого возможность, земля используется под огороды, и сады с преобладанием яблони, граната, абрикоса. Часть данной территории занята залежными землями, выведенными из использования в результате вторичного засоления в результате нерационального пользования.

#### 1.2.6. Растительность

Орошаемые земли заняты под посевы сельскохозяйственных культур: фруктовые сады, зерновые, хлопковые, пшеничные, люцерновые, кукурузные поля. Вдоль обочины дорог имеются посадки деревьев: тутовник, тополь, акация, карагач. Также встречаются лесополосы, обрамляющие поля. На пустошах распространены травянистые растительные ассоциации, характерные для эфемеровой пустыни. Во впадинах, по берегам оросительных арыков, на увлажненных местах растут тростники, рогоз, камыш. На залежных засоленных землях распространена солянково-эфемерная растительность. Наиболее благоприятные условия для развития растительности складываются ранней весной, но к концу ее травянистый покров, состоящий из осочки и мятлика, выгорает. Значительные площади заняты тамариксом с примесью верблюжьей колючки и солянок.

#### 2. Орнитологическая характеристика территории, прилегающей к проектной.

На территории Голодной степи обитает 155 видов птиц, принадлежащих к 16 отрядам. (Павленко,1967).

По литературным данным в Голодной степи гнездится 38 видов птиц, 8 видов птиц встречается в зимний период. Основная масса птиц посещает Голодную степь во время весенних и осенних пролетов. Через Голодную степь идет интенсивный пролет орнитофауны. Весенний пролет, по сравнению с осенним, проходит более интенсивно. Первые пролетные птицы появляются уже в феврале.

Осенний пролет в Голодной степи проходит в короткие сроки. Видовой состав на весеннем и осеннем пролете не одинаков, многие виды, отмеченные весной, осенью не встречаются.

Орнитофауна региона подверглась значительному влиянию со стороны человека. По данным С.Э. Фундукчиева (1986) видовой состав птиц естественных ландшафтов Голодной степи состоит из 48 видов, относящихся к 9 отрядам. Среди них 24 вида – гнездящиеся, 12 видов – оседлые птицы, на пролете встречается 14 видов и 4 вида отмечены в зимнее время. Слабоизмененные ландшафты привлекают большее количество птиц - здесь отмечено 55 видов. В урбанизированных ландшафтах наблюдается снижение общей численности птиц. Видовой состав также претерпевает изменения – представители степного орнитокомплекса заменяются синантропным и скальным экологическим комплексами.

Орошение степи, нерациональное водопользование, распашка земель, пастьба скота, строительство населенных пунктов и прокладка дорог, привели к уменьшению и сокращению привычных мест обитания птиц. 14 видов птиц, встречающиеся в Голодной степи, включены в список Красной книги

Республики Узбекистан, из которых белый аист и, возможно, дрофа-красотка являются гнездящимися видами. Остальные краснокнижные виды птиц посещают эту территорию во время пролета. Белоглазый нырок, степной лунь, степная пустельга, кречетка, степная тиркушка, дрофа и дрофа – красотка внесены в Список МСОП. Дрофа встречается в зимний период года. (Таблица 1)

Таблица 1

#### Список редких видов птиц Голодной степи.

Вид	Красная книга Республики Узбекистан	МСОП	Характер пребывания
Columba eversmani - Бурый голубь	2(VU:D)	[VU]	Пролет
Pelecanus onocrotalus – Розовый пеликан пеликан	2(VU:D)		Пролет
Ciconia ciconia - Белый аист	3(NT)		Гнездящийся
Platalea leucorodia - Колпица	2(VU:D)		Пролет
Aythya nuroca- Белоглазый нырок	3(NT)	[LR-nt]	Пролет
Circus macrourus - Степной лунь	3(NT)	[LR-nt]	Пролет
Aquila rapax- Степной орел	3(NT)		Пролет
Hieraaetus pennatus – Орел- карлик	2(VU:D)		Пролет
Falco naumani - Степная пустельга	3(NT)	[VU]	Пролет
Otis tarda - Дрофа	1 (CR)	[VU]	Зимует
Chlamidotis undulate - Дрофа- красотка	2(VU:D)	[LR-nt]	Гнездящийся пролет
Glareola nordmani - Степная тиркушка	2(VU:R)	[DD]	Пролет
Chettusia gregaria - Кречетка	2(VU:R)	[VU]	Пролет
Pterocles alchata –Белобрюхий рябок	2(VU:D)		Пролет

#### 3. Результаты орнитологических наблюдений на проектной территории

## 3.1. Результаты орнитологических наблюдений в Акалтынском районе Сырдарьинской области.

Акалтынский район расположен на юго-западе Сырдарьинской области. Климат района резко континентальный. Средние январские температуры 0-1С, в июле средняя температура - 28,2-31,6 С. В год выпадает 270-320 мм осадков, в основном, в виде осенних дождей, количество дней с осадками -58-60. Почвы – серые сероземы, местами засоленные.

Характерная особенность обследованной территории – мозаичность биотопов, обусловленная перекрыванием одного биотопа другим.

С целью определения воздействия на орнитофауну в результате выращивания сельскохозяйственных культур, на проектной территории проводились орнитологические наблюдения в период краткосрочной экспедиции с 20 по 22 сентября 2019 года. В период проведения наблюдений погодные условия были удовлетворительными: погода была солнечной, жаркой , мало ветреной, температура- 36 -38 С.

За время наблюдений на проектной территории и прилегающей к ней пограничных участках отмечено 31 вид птиц, среди которых был отмечен белый аист, занесенный в Красную Книгу Республики Узбекистан, глобально угрожаемых отмечено не было. Результаты данных орнитологических исследований сведены в таблицу 2.

Таблица 2. Видовой состав птиц, отмеченных в Акалтынском районе Сырдарьинской области в период с 20 по 22 сентября.

Nº	Латинское название	Русское название
1	Ciconia ciconia	Аист белый
2	Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Болотный лунь
3	Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Курганник
4	Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенная пустельга
5	Actitis hypoleucos(Linnaeus, 1758)	Перевозчик
6	Larus ridibundus (Linnaeus, 1766	Озерная чайка
7	Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)	Сизый голубь
8	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Кольчатая горлица
9	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Малая горлица
10	Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сизоворонка
11	Merops supersciliosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зеленая щурка
12	Allcedo atthis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зимородок
13	Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)	Удод
14	Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок

15	Calandrella cineria (Gmelin,1789)	Малый жаворонок
16	Melanocorypha calamdra (Linnaeus, 1766)	Степной жаворонок
17	Anthus campestris(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой конек
18	Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Деревенская ласточка
19	Motacilla personata (Gould, 1861)	Маскированная трясогузка
20	Motacilla feldegg (Michhelles, 1830)	Черноголовая трясогузка
21	Lanius isabellinus	Рыжехвостый жулан
	(Hemprich et Ehrenberg,1833)	
22	Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Майна
23	Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сорока
24	Corvus frugilegus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Грач
25	Corvus corone (Linnaeus, 1758)	Черная ворона
26	Acrocephalus arudinaceus	Дроздовидная камышевка
	(Hemprich et Ehrenberg,1833)	
27	Hippolais rama (Sykes,1832)	Южная бормотушка
28	Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	Черноголовый чекан
29	Oenanthe isabellina(Temminck,1829)	Каменка - плясунья
30	Passer hispaniolensis (Temminck,1820)	Черногрудый воробей
31	Passer montanus-(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой воробей

### Биотопическое распределение птиц Акалтынского района.

На проектной территории можно выделить следующие биотопы:

- 1. Посевы сельхозкультур (хлопковые поля, пшеничные поля, поля зернобобовых культур (маш, фасоль)
- 2. Залежные участки (поросшие тамарисковыми зарослями, полынью, верблюжьей колючкой, тростником).

- 3.Лесополосы, ограничивающие дороги или поля
- 4. Прибрежный биотоп (берега сбросовых коллекторов и оросительных каналов).
- 5. Населенные пункты (сады, огороды)
- 1. Посевы сельхозкультур (хлопковые поля, пшеничные поля, поля зернобобовых культур (маш, фасоль). Этот биотоп на исследованной территории преобладает. Здесь обитают такие виды птиц, как черногрудые воробьи, черноголовый чекан, маскированная трясогузка, зеленая щурка, деревенская ласточка, хохлатый и малый жаворонок. Доминирует зеленая щурка и черногрудый воробей.
- 2. Залежные участки (поросшие тамариксовыми зарослями, полынью, верблюжьей колючкой, тростником). Этот биотоп представляет довольно обширные участки. Травянистая растительность перемежается небольшими участками кустарниковой растительности, представленной верблюжьей колючкой, тамариском. Здесь в численном отношении преобладают малый жаворонок, хохлатый жаворонок, деревенская ласточка.
  - 3.Лесополосы, ограничивающие дороги или поля

На проектной территории лесополосы произрастают с разной степенью густоты. Плотно посаженные деревья чередуются участками, лишенных древесных посадок. Этот биотоп привлекает таких птиц, как сизый голубь, малая горлица, майна, полевой воробей, сорока.

- 4. Прибрежный биотоп сбросовых коллекторов и оросительных каналов. Этот своеобразный биотоп представлен прибрежными участками сбросных коллекторов и оросительных каналов, береговая линия рыборазводных хозяйств. Берега с густой растительностью перемежаются участками, лишенные растительности. По берегам растет тамариск, рогоз, тростник. Здесь встречаются маскированная трясогузки, дроздовидная камышевка, перевозчик, болотный лунь.
- 5.Населенные пункты (сады). На проектной территории имеются поселки с садами, в которых произрастают грецкий орех, яблоня, вишня, гранат. В этом биотопе обычны сизый голубь, кольчатая горлица, майна, сорока, полевой воробей.

Разнообразие биотопов исследованной территории (освоенные территории, представленные хлопковыми, зерно - бобовыми, люцерновыми, кукурузными полями, посадками овоще - бахчевых культур, садами, поселками городского типа, сельскими населенными пунктами, залежными землями, сбросными и оросительными каналами, лесополосами) предполагает некоторое разнообразие птиц. Несмотря на это, нужно отметить низкое видовое разнообразие птиц при относительно высокой численности некоторых видов. Это объясняется, по-видимому, тем, что данная территория является давно освоенной. Типичные обитатели пустыни и степи, обогащавшие видовой состав птиц естественного биоценоза, заменились синантропными видами.

## 3.2. Результаты орнитологических наблюдений в Сардобинском районе Сырдарьиской области.

Название участка	Сардобинский район Сырдарьинской области
Площадь (га) проектной территории	170-200 га
Координаты (центр. точка)	N65.50 51 E40.4127

Высота над ур. моря	Min 250 м- max 355 м
Официальный статус	Сардобинский район Сырдарьинской области
Собственность	Государственная

В юго- западной части Сырдарьинской области республики Узбекистан раскинулся Сардобинский район. Административный центр городской посёлок Пахтаабад. Территория района расположена в центральной части Голодной степи. Рельеф равнинный, максимальный перепад высот- 100-150 м. Естественным водотоком является река Сырдарья. Имеется хорошо развитая оросительная система и несколько искусственных водохранилищ. Погода резко континентальная. Отмечаются значительные суточные и сезонные перепады температур. Зима непродолжительная и относительно мягкие. Средние январские температуры -3...-5 градусов, в отдельные дни может опускается до -25 и ниже. Снежный покров незначительный, возможны сильные снежные метели. Лето засушливое и жаркое и продолжительное. Средние температуры июля-августа составляют +27...+29 градусов. Летом бывают сильные пыльные бури и суховеи. За год на территорию района выпадает от 140 до 250 мм осадков. Большая часть осадков приходится на холодный период и межсезонье. Является одним из хорошо развитых сельскохозяйственных районов области.

За время наблюдений на исследованной территории и прилегающей к ней пограничных участках отмечено 28 видов птиц, среди которых отмечен белый аист- вид, занесенный в красную книгу Республики Узбекистан. Результаты данных орнитологических исследований сведены в таблицу 3.

Таблица 3.

#### Видовой состав птиц, отмеченных в Сардобинском районе.

(в период с 20 по 22 сентября 2019 года)

Nº	Латинское название	Русское название
1	Ciconia ciconia	Аист белый
2	Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Болотный лунь
3	Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Курганник
4	Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенная пустельга
5	Coturnix coturnix (Linnaeus, 1758)	Перепел
6	Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)	Сизый голубь
7	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Кольчатая горлица
8	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus,1766)	Малая горлица
9	Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сизоворонка

10	Merops apiaster (Linnaeus, 1758)	Золотистая щурка
11	Merops supersciliosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зеленая щурка
12	Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)	Удод
13	Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок
14	Calandrella cineria (Gmelin,1789)	Малый жаворонок
15	Melanocorypha calandra (Linnaeus, 1766)	Степной жаворонок
16	Melanocorypha bimaculata (Menetries, 1832)	Двупятнистый жаворонок
17	Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Деревенская ласточка
18	Motacilla personata (Gould, 1861)	Маскированная трясогузка
19	Motacilla feldegg (Michhelles, 1830)	Черноголовая трясогузка
20	Lanius schach (Linnaeus, 1758)	Длиннохвостый сорокопут
21	Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Майна
22	Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сорока
23	Hippolais rama (Sykes, 1832)	Южная бормотушка
24	Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	Черноголовый чекан
25	Oenanthe isabellina (Temminck,1825)	Каменка - плясунья
26	Passer 45hispaniolensis (Temminck,1820)	Черногрудый воробей
27	Passer montanus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой воробей
28	Emberiza schoeniclus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Тростниковая овсянка

Примечание: Красным цветом выделены виды, имеющие природоохранный статус национального и международного уровня.

Таблица 4

Характер пребывания птиц, отмеченных на проектной территории.

Nº	Латинское название	Русское название	Характер пребывания
1	Ciconia ciconia	Аист белый	Перелетно-гнездящийся, остается зимовать
2	Circus aeruginosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Болотный лунь	Оседлый
3	Buteo rufinus (Cretzschmar, 1827)	Курганник	Оседлый
4	Falco tinnunculus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Обыкновенная пустельга	Оседлый
5	Coturnix coturnix (Linnaeus, 1758)	Перепел	Перелетно-гнездящийся
6	Actitis hypoleucos(Linnaeus, 1758)	Перевозчик	Перелетно-гнездящийся
7	Larus ridibundus (Linnaeus, 1766	Озерная чайка	
8	Columba livia (Gmelin, 1789)	Сизый голубь	Оседлый
9	Streptopelia decaocto (Frivaldszky, 1838)	Кольчатая горлица	Оседлый
10	Streptopelia senegalensis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Малая горлица	Оседлый
11	Coracias garrulus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сизоворонка	Перелетно-гнездящийся
12	Merops supersciliosus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зеленая щурка	Перелетно-гнездящийся
13	Allcedo atthis (Linnaeus, 1758)	Зимородок	Оседлый
14	Upupa epops (Linnaeus, 1758)	Удод	Оседлый
15	Galerida cristata (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок	Оседлый
16	Calandrella cineria (Gmelin,1789)	Малый жаворонок	Оседлый
17	Melanocorypha calamdra (Linnaeus, 1766)	Степной жаворонок	Оседлый
18	Melanocorypha bimaculata (Menetries,1832)	Двупятнистый жаворонок	Перелетно-гнездящийся
19	Anthus campestris(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой конек	Перелетно-гнездящийся

20	Hirundo rustica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Деревенская ласточка	Перелетно-гнездящийся оседлый
21	Motacilla personata (Gould, 1861)	Маскированная трясогузка	Перелетно-гнездящийся, зимующий
22	Motacilla feldegg (Michhelles, 1830)	Черноголовая трясогузка	Перелетно-гнездящийся
23	Lanius isabellinus (Hemprich et Ehrenberg,1833)	Рыжехвостый жулан	Перелетно-гнездящийся
24	Lanius schach (Linnaeus, 1758)	Длиннохвостый сорокопут	Перелетно-гнездящийся
25	Acridotheres tristis (Linnaeus, 1766)	Майна	Оседлый
26	Pica pica (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сорока	Оседлый
27	Corvus frugilegus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Грач	Оседлый, зимующий
28	Corvus corone (Linnaeus, 1758)	Черная ворона	Оседлый, зимующий
29	Acrocephalus arudinaceus (Hemprich et Ehrenberg, 1833)	Дроздовидная камышевка	Перелетно-гнездящийся
30	Hippolais rama (Sykes,1832)	Южная бормотушка	Перелетно-гнездящийся
31	Saxicola torquata (Linnaeus, 1766)	Черноголовый чекан	Пролет
32	Oenanthe isabellina(Temminck,1829)	Каменка - плясунья	Пролет
33	Passer hispaniolensis (Temminck,1820)	Черногрудый воробей	Перелетно-гнездящийся
34	Passer montanus-(Linnaeus, 1758)	Полевой воробей	Оседлый
35	Emberiza schoeniclus (Linnaeus, 1758)	Тростниковая овсянка	Зимующий
		•	•

4.Угрозы биоразнообразию птиц

Сокращение биоразнообразия птиц в значительной степени обусловлено изменением среды обитания. Строительство хлопкоочистительного завода и проведение линий электропередач также предполагает изменение ландшафта (землеустроительные работы, уничтожение растительного и почвенного покрова, загрязнение). Учитывая, что масштабы строительства ограничены, строительство завода не должно нанести серьезного ущерба окружающей среде и обитающих здесь птиц, при условии правильной его эксплуатации в дальнейшем: использование очистных сооружений, применение малоотходных

технологий. Данная территория испытывает постоянное воздействие со стороны человека. Наибольшей угрозой, особенно для степных экосистем, являются регулярные рубки тростника, тамариска, производимые местным населением, и выпас скота.

Распашка земель, прокладка оросительных каналов, применение химических препаратов для обработки полей, засоление земель связанное с возделыванием сельхозкультур приводит к преобразованию естественных ландшафтов: исчезают привычные места обитания, кормовая база. Естественные биоценозы, с характерным для них набором видов птиц, заменяются агроценозами, привлекающие новые, чаще синантропные виды.

Для полномасштабного определения угроз биоразнообразия птиц на проектной территории необходимы более детальные исследования, которые позволят определить значимость данной территории для видов, имеющих природоохранный статус.

### 5. Рекомендации по смягчению воздействий на авифауну при возделывании сельскохозяйственных полей.

#### Таблица 5.

Nº	Угрозы	Рекомендации по сокращению негативного воздействия на авифауну	Примечание
	Изменение, сокращение, уничтожение мест гнездования и обитания	Проводить плановые работы во вне гнездовой период	Приведет к сокращению численности видов, наиболее чувствительных к изменениям среды.
	Нерациональное водопользование	Соблюдать меры, предотвращающие засоление почв	В будущем планировать переход на капельное орошение
	Загрязнение почвы, поверхностных вод химическими веществами (пестицидами, дефолиантами, инсектицидами)	Определить место для хранения при обработке полей	В будущем планировать переход на биологические методы борьбы с вредителями, переход на органическое удобрение полей
	Агротехнические мероприятия	Проводить с учетом периода гнездования наземно - гнездящихся птиц	
	Земляные работы	Проводить со второй половины июля, после периода гнездования	
	Вырубка деревьев на полях и межах (при планировке поле и увеличение их площади)	Установка баннеров, постеров по охране природы	Просветительская работа, проведение семинаров, инструктажа с привлечением представителей охраны природы

Недостаточная осведомленность работников в области рационального природопользования	Установка баннеров, постеров по охране природы.	Просветительская работа, проведение семинаров, инструктажа с привлечением представителей охраны природы и охотобщества.
Зарастание коллекторно- дренажных каналов и их замусоривание	Проводить своевременную очистку	
Срезание дернового слоя почвы	Проводить надзор ответственными лицами	
Вырубка тростниковых и тамарисковых зарослей	Проводить надзор ответственными лицами	

**6.** Рекомендации по сокращению негативного воздействия на авифауну при строительстве хлопкоочистительного завода и проведение линий электропередач.

#### Таблица 6.

Nº	Угрозы	Рекомендации по сокращению негативного воздействия на авифауну	Примечание
	Изменение, сокращение, уничтожение мест гнездования и обитания	Проводить плановые работы во вне гнездовой период	Приведет к сокращению численности видов, наиболее чувствительных к изменениям среды.
	Проведение линии электропередач	Применять электро изоляцию для предотвращения гибели птиц	
	Загрязнение почвы, поверхностных вод (Техника и транспорт)	Определить место для автобазы, мастерских, заправочных.	Просветительская работа со строителями
	Загрязнение почвы, поверхностных вод строительным мусором	Определить место для строительного мусора	Просветительская работа со строителями
	Шумовое воздействие	Наиболее «шумовые» технологические процессы проводить после периода гнездования	

Нарушение растительного покрова	Проводить после периода гнездования	Посадка деревьев на пригодных для этого участках
Земляные работы	Проводить со второй половины июля, после периода гнездования, до начала осенней миграции.	
Недостаточная осведомленность работников в области рационального природопользования	Установка по охране природы. Установка мусорных контейнеров в лагере строителей.	Просветительская работа, проведение семинаров, инструктажа с привлечением представителей охраны природы и охотобщества.

Также необходимым компонентом природоохранных мероприятий является проведение просветительской работы с местным населением и контингентом строителей:

- Объединить усилия госструктур, местного сообщества и ННО в вопросах охраны природы проектной территории.
- Повысить информированность местного населения в вопросах охраны природы.
- Повысить информированность строителей в вопросах охраны природы
- Способствовать выработке бережного отношения к природе, делая упор на учащихся школ

#### Дополнительная информация.

#### Айдаро-арнасайская система озер.

( Данные Филатова А.К., Филатовой Е.А., Митропольского М.Г.)

В северо-восточной части от Голодной степи располагается Айдаро-арнасайская система озер, которая включает в себя Важнейшие орнитологические территории Узбекистана: **Северный Айдаркуль** IBA No: **UZ029 и Система озер Арнасай** IBA No: **UZ030**.

#### Северный Айдаркуль

Навоийская область, Нуратинский район и Джизакская область, Фаришский район

Критерии: А1, А3, А4і, А4ііі

IBA No: UZ029

Координаты: 40°59'N, 66°52'E

Высота: 75 - 247м над ур.м.

Площадь: 158198 га

Природоохранный статус: неохраняемая территория

#### ОПИСАНИЕ ТЕРРИТОРИИ

Территория расположена в юго-восточной части пустыни Кызылкум на северном побережье озера Айдаркуль в отдалении от крупных населенных пунктов. Она находится в 50 км к северо-востоку от районного центра –

ІВА включает мелководья и острова, расположенные на расстоянии от 500 м до нескольких километров от береговой линии. Сухопутная - включает пустынную территорию, изрезанную заливами и уходящая от уреза воды на расстояние до 3,5 км. Озеро Айдаркуль - это наиболее крупный водоем сбросного типа в составе Айдар-Арнасайской системы озер. Озеро образовалось в 1969 году в результате аварийного сброса реки Клы в естественную впадину солончак Айдар из Чардаринского водохранилища. Уровень воды в озере поддерживается за счет поступления из Центрального Голодностепского Канала в озеро Тузкан и Арнасайское водохранилище. Общая площадь озера 2020 км², длина около 140 км, ширина 25-27 км, максимальная глубина до 30 м. Берега преимущественно пологие, с множеством узких длинных мелководных заливов и отшнурованных озер, тугайной и тростниковой растительностью. Зарастание водоемов 15-20 %. Озеро замерзает с декабря-января по март, но не ежегодно. Вытянутое с востока на запад, оно характеризуется незначительной минерализацией в восточной части и высокой минерализацией в западной части. В прибрежной пустыне имеются обширные массивы белого саксаула и песчаной акации, а в естественных понижениях - гребенщик и карелиния.

#### Таблица 6

Ключевые виды	Комментарии	
	гнездование	пролет/зимовка
А1 Глобально угрожаемые виды		
Кудрявый пеликан <i>Pelecanus crispus</i> *		9 на пролете (2007) и от 20 до 107 на зимовке (2000, 2004)
Белоглазая чернеть <i>Aythya пугоса</i> *	редко гнездящийся	13 на пролете (2007), от 3 до 295 на зимовке (2000, 2004)
Савка Oxyura leucocephala"		8 на зимовке (2004)
Дрофа-красотка Chlamydotis unduluta*	редко гнездящийся	до 41 на пролете (1997-2007)
Глобально угрожаемые виды, численнос	сть которых недостаточна	а для применения критерия А1
Орлан-долгохвост Haliaeetus leucoryphus		1 на зимовке (2007); редкий
Черный гриф <i>Aegypius monachus</i> *		от 1 до 2 на кочевках (2004, 2007); редкий
Могильник <i>Aquila heliaca</i> *		1 на зимовке (2000); редкий
АЗ Виды, распространение которых огра	ничено биомом «Евразий	іские пустыни и полупустыни»
Дрофа-красотка Chlamydotis undulata*	редко гнездящийся	41 на пролете(2007)
Саджа Syrrhaptes paradoxus	редко гнездящийся	181 на пролете(2007)
Буланый козодой <i>Caprimulgus aegyptius</i>	обычный гнездящийся	8 на пролете(1997-2007)

Пустынный ворон Corvus ruficollis	8 (1997-2007)	
Пустынная славка <i>Sylvia nana</i>	обычный гнездящийся	57 на пролете (1997-2007)
Скотоцерка Scotocerca inquieta	13 (1997-2007); оседлый	
Бухарская синица Parus bokharensis	92 (1997-2007); оседлый	
Буланый вьюрок <i>Rhodopechys obsoletus</i>	спорадично гнездящийся	145 на пролете(2007)
Желчная овсянка Emberiza bruniceps	обычный гнездящийся	60 на пролете (1997-2007)
4і 1% или более от биогеографической г	опуляции	
Большая поганка Podiceps cristatus		от 72 до 350 на пролете (1997-2007) и 100 на зимовке (2004)
Розовый пеликан <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> *		от 38 до 400 на пролете (1997-2007)
Кудрявый пеликан Pelecanus crispus*		9 на пролете (2007) и от 20 до 107 на зимовке (2000, 2004)
Большой баклан <i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	1551 (2000); оседлый	7076 на пролете (2007)
Малый баклан <i>Phalacrocorax pygmeus</i> *		2500 на пролете (2007) и 500 на зимовке
Большая белая цапля Casmerodius albus		от 186-6011 на зимовке (2000-2007)
Серый гусь Anser anser		от 794 до 6091 на зимовке (2000- 2007)
Серая утка Anas strepera		от 350 до 2800 на зимовке (1997- 2007)
Кряква Anas platyrhynchos		от 1500 до 8750 на зимовке (1997- 2007)
Красноносый нырок Netta rufina		от 560 до 2500 на зимовке (1997- 2007)
Лысуха Fulica atra		18710 на пролете (2007) и от 31522 до 189181 на зимовке (2000-2007)
А4ііі Обитание более 20000 водоплаваю	щих и околоводных птиц	

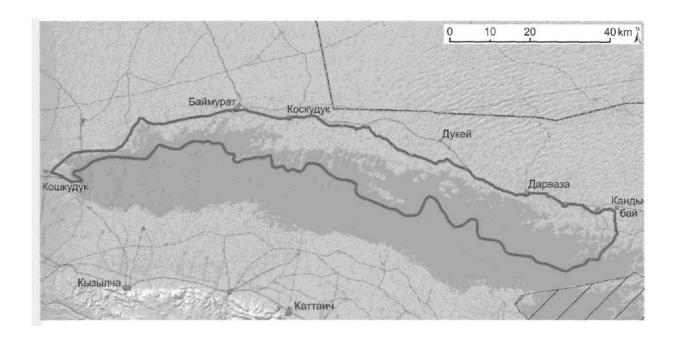
Водоплавающие и околоводные птицы зимовке (2000, 2004)	24782 на пролете(2007) и от 32758 до 192658 на
Виды, занесенные в Красную книгу Узбекистан	ıa
Малая белая цапля <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	2 на пролете (2007)
Лебедь-шипун <i>Cygnus olor</i>	60 на пролете (2007) и от 56 до 147 на зимовке (2000,2004)
Лебедь-кликун <i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	редкий пролетный и зимующий
Скопа Pandion haliaetus	1 на пролете (2007); редкий
Орлан-белохвост Haliaeetus albicilla	16 на пролете (2007) и от 32 до 82 на зимовке (2000,2004)
Степной орел Aquila nipalensis	6 на пролете(2007) и 2 на зимовке (2000)
Черноголовый хохотун Larus ichthyaetus	1 на зимовке (2004)

#### ПТИЦЫ

На Айдаркуле зарегистрировано 220 видов птиц, относящихся к 14 отрядам. Здесь встречаются глобально угрожаемые кудрявый пеликан *Pelecanus crispus*, савка *Oxyura leucocephala*, белоглазая чернеть *Aythya nyroca*, могильник *Aquila heliaca*, орлан-долгохвост *Haliaeetus leucoryphus*, черный гриф *Aegypius monachus*, дрофа-красотка *Chlamydotis undulata*. Окружающая озеро пустыня поддерживает существование 9 видов, характерных для биома евразийских пустынь и полупустынь. Айдаркуль расположен на Центрально-Азиатском пролетном пути и служит местом концентрации пролетных и зимующих гидрофильных птиц и ключевым водоемом в пограничной зоне между холодными и теплыми зимовками. При проведении авиационных учетов в январе 2000 года здесь было учтено 192 тыс. птиц (37 видов). В 2004 году здесь было учтено 32 тыс. птиц (43 вида), в 2007 году - 24 тыс. птиц (72 вида). Наиболее многочисленными в эти периоды были большой баклан *Phalacrocorax carbo*, большая белая цапля *Casmerodius albus*, серый гусь *Anser anser*, голубая чернеть *Aythia ferina* и красноносый нырок *Netta rufina*, кряква *Anas platyrhynchos*, лысуха *Fulica atra*. Здесь зарегистрированы 13 видов птиц, занесенных в Международную Красную Книгу, и 24 вида, внесенных в Красную Книгу Узбекистана. Согласно критериям Рамсарской конвенции, данный водоем имеет международное значения как стабильная крупная зимовка гидрофильных видов птиц.

#### ВОПРОСЫ СОХРАНЕНИЯ

После строительства Арнасайского водохранилища общее поступление воды в озеро уменьшилось, и начался процесс обмеления, образование отшнурованных озер, болот и солончаков. Озеро Айдаркуль - рыбопромысловый водоем. Ставные сети представляют серьезную угрозу нырковых и водно-болотных птиц. Основная угроза для птиц пустынной части IBA - это деградация пустыни вокруг ферм в результате интенсивного выпаса скота и заготовки дров, а также проникновение вглубь пустынь чужеродного вида - майны *Acridotheres tristis*.



Система озер Арнасай

Джизакская область, Мирзачульский район

Критерии: А1, А4і

IBA No: UZ030

Координаты: 40°51'N,67°50'E

Высота: 246 - 268 м над ур.м.

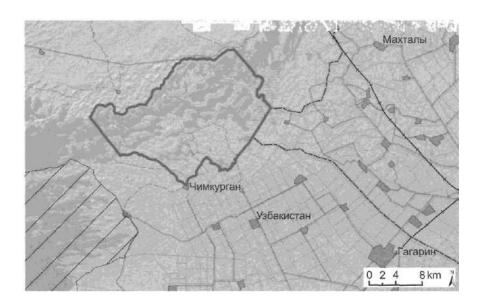
Площадь: 31 706 га

Природоохранный статус: неохраняемая территория

#### ОПИСАНИЕ ТЕРРИТОРИИ

Система озер Арнасай расположена в 45 км к северо-западу от города Гагарин. Она включает Арнасайское водохранилище, прилежащие озера и участки песчаной пустыни. Арнасайское водохранилище было построено в 2005 г. и объединило Арнасайскую протоку и прилежащие озера. Оно наполняется водой из Центрального Голодностепского и Южно-Голодностепского каналов. Современная площадь и конфигурация водохранилища точно не определены. Длина -около 70 км; ширина от 200-300 м до 7-12 км; глубина до 12 м, в среднем 5-7 м. Арнасай располагается в юго-восточной части пустыни Кызылкум, берега его пологие песчаные, местами с узкой полосой тростника. Береговая линия сильно изрезана. Здесь имеется много узких длинных мелководных заливов, отшнурованых озер, сильно заросших тростником и прибрежной тугайной растительностью, с небольшими зарослями карелинии в понижениях. В прибрежных закрепленных песках растительность представлена эфемероидами, полынью, солянками, ферулой, песчаной акацией и саксаулом. Это редко замерзающий умеренно соленый водоем с открытыми акваториями, богатый кормовыми ресурсами. Прилежащая с юго-востока песчаная пустыня из-за перевыпаса находится в деградированном состоянии. В непосредственной близости от водоема расположены поля озимой пшеницы и люцерны, которые в зимний период представляют собой прекрасные кормовые угодья для водоплавающих и околоводных птиц. Список орнитофауны включает около230 видов.

Земли в непосредственной близости от водоема используются в качестве пастбищ. В результате перевыпаса происходит деградация песчаной пустыни. Нерациональный режим сельскохозяйственного водопользования приводит к нестабильности уровня в системе озер.



#### Таблица 7

Ключевые виды	Комментарии	
	гнездование	пролет/зимовка
А1 Глобально угрожаемые виды		
Белоглазая чернеть <i>Aythya пугоса</i> *	29 (2006)	от 3 до 43 на пролете (1998-2006), 8 на зимовке (2004)13
Глобально угрожаемые виды, численн	ность которых недо	остаточна для применения критерия А1
Кудрявый пеликан Pelecanus crispus*		8 на пролете (2006),
		14 на зимовке (2004);
		немногочисленный
Пискулька Anser erythropus *		регулярно встречается в добыче охотников в осенне-зимний период
Краснозобая казарка <i>Branta ruficollis</i> *		от 12 до 20 на зимовке (2002-2005); редкий
Черный гриф <i>Aegypius monachus*</i>		1 на пролете (2006); кочующий

Дрофа-красотка Chlamydotis undulata*		5 на зимовке (2004); редкий
Сизоворонка <i>Coracias garrulus</i>	34(2006)	
Аі 1% или более от биогеографической	популяции	
Серый журавль Grus grus		от 100 до 816 на пролете (2004-2006)
Виды, занесенные в Красную книгу Узбо	екистана	
Розовый пеликан <i>Pelecanus onocrotalus</i> *		от 44 до 184 на пролете (1998-2006)
Малый баклан <i>Phalacrocorax pygmaeus</i> *	117(2006)	176 на пролете (2006),
		260 на зимовке (2004)
Малая белая цапля <i>Egretta garzetta</i>	4(2006)	1 на пролете (2006)
Колпица <i>Platalea leucorodia</i>		4 на пролете(1998)
Каравайка <i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>		1 на пролете (2006); редкий
Лебедь-шипун <i>Cygnus olor</i>	2(2006)	8 на пролете (2006), 152 на зимовке (2004)
Орлан-белохвост <i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>		6 на пролете (2006), 14 на зимовке (2004)
Степной орел Aquila nipalensis		2 на пролете(2006)
Беркут <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>		1 на пролете (2006); кочующий

#### Выводы

Большая часть обследованной территории представлена посевами хлопчатника, сравнительно малая часть пахоты занята пшеничными, машевыми, кукурузными полями и бахчевыми культурами. Наиболее благоприятными для птиц являются машевые и пшеничные поля, хлопковые поля имеют наименее благоприятные условия для птиц из-за особенностей технологи возделывания хлопчатника. Поэтому рекомендуем чередовать хлопковые поля с полями других сельхозкультур (бахчи, сады, пшеничные и люцерновые, машевые поля, овощные культуры- стремиться к созданию мозаичного биотопа)

Для создания благоприятных условий древесно-кустарниковым птицам необходимо создавать лесополосы на межах между полями и по обочинам дорог. С целью увеличения площади поля (для удобства проводить агротехнические мероприятия) не допускать рубку даже отдельно стоящего в поле дерева.

Строительство коллекторно-дренажной системы благотворно влияет на поддержание биоразнообразия птиц, здесь держатся связанные с водоемами виды. Работы, проводимые человеком – вырубка тростника, очистка экскаваторами, обработка полей химикатами, приводит к сокращению этих видов.

На исследованной территории отмечено гнездование белого аиста. Следует обратить особое внимание на предотвращение сокращения их мест обитания, кормовой базы, проводить изоляцию электролиний, создавать альтернативные места гнездования (установка столбов с площадками для гнезда).

В последнее время резко возросли требования к вопросам охраны природы поэтому решении социально-экономических проблем следует использовать комплексный подход, предусматривающий сокращение негативного воздействия на окружающую среду. В условиях Узбекистана основная антропогенная нагрузка приходится на орошаемые земли, которые из года в год будут возрастать. Для снижения негативного воздействия деятельности человека на природу и сохранения биоразнообразия необходимо подсчитать и научно обосновать площадь орошаемых земель, переходить на новейшие технологии выращивания сельскохозяйственных культур, полностью отказаться от применения опасных для здоровья людей и для природы химических веществ. Особую угрозу представляет нерациональное водопользование, приводящее к сокращению водных ресурсов, сокращению площадей естественны водоемов, вторичному засолению, что негативно сказывается на численности водно-болотных и околоводных птиц.

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Белялова Л.Э.

В районе исследования значительная часть территории занята полями, на которых выращивают различные сельскохозяйственные культуры. В экологическом плане поля представляют своеобразную биотическую среду, сходную с природными биотопами. Но, несмотря на некоторое сходство, их нельзя объединять в одно целое. Ранее земли, занятых полями, были степями, пустынями, с характерным

набором обитающих там животных. При орошаемом земледелии происходят значительные изменения видовой и численной структуры биоценоза.

Экологические условия полей отличаются друг от друга в зависимости от возделываемой культуры. Это обусловлено спецификой возделывания, проводимых агротехнических мероприятий, биологическими особенностями выращиваемых растений. В районе исследований земли заняты полями хлопчатника, люцерны, пшеницы, кукурузы, риса, овощными и бахчевыми культурами создают разные условия для обитания птиц.

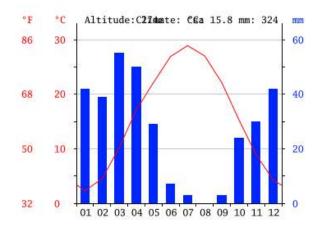
Хлопковые поля создают плохие защитные условия для птиц, так как возделывание хлопчатника требует множество разноплановых агротехнических мероприятий: прополку, поливы, культивацию, дефолиацию, обработку химическими препаратами. Весной, до июня, в период размножения птиц, хлопковые поля не создают достаточных защитных укрытий из-за поздней вегетации.

Люцерновые поля - одна из основных культур, сопровождающих хлопок, для повышения плодородия почв, создают более благоприятные условия для размножающихся птиц. Люцернамноголетняя культура , начинает развиваться уже ранней весной и к периоду размножения , на люцерновых полях создаются хорошие защитные и кормовые условия.

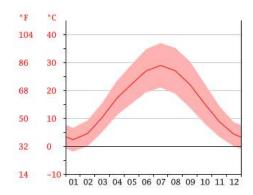
Поля кукурузы тоже требуют многократных агротехнических мероприятий, поэтому также, как и хлопковые малопривлекательны для птиц.

Поля овоще- бахчевых культур чаще посещаются птицами во второй половине лета , когда заканчивается полив.

Пшеничные поля не требуют многочисленных агротехнических мероприятий, здесь создаются достаточно благоприятные защитные и кормовые условия, но во время уборки урожая некоторые наземно- гнездящиеся птицы подвергаются угрозе. Поэтому, при планировании сельхоз работ необходимо соблюдать чередование полей, оставлять межи с зарослями древесно - кустарниковыми растениями для усиления мозаичности биотопа.



Самый сухой месяц Август, с 0 мм осадков. Большая часть осадков выпадает в Март, в среднем 55 мм



Июль является самым теплым месяцем года. Температура в Июль в среднем 28.9 ° С. Средняя температура в Январь - 2.3 °С. Это самая низкая средняя температура в течение года

#### КЛИМАТИЧЕСКИЙ ГРАФИК

	Январь	Февраль	март	Апрель	Май	Июнь	Июль	Август	Сентябрь	Октябрь	Ноябрь	Декабрь
Средний температура (°C)	2.3	4.5	10.2	17.1	22.1	26.9	28.9	27	22.1	15.3	8.9	4.3
минимум температура (°C)	-1.9	-0.1	5	11	15.2	19.2	21	18.8	13.8	8.2	3.4	0
максимум температура (°C)	6.5	9.2	15.4	23.3	29.1	34.7	36.9	35.2	30.4	22.5	14.5	8.6
Норма осадков (мм)	42	39	55	50	29	7	3	0	3	24	30	42

Существует разница в 55 мм осадков между засушливым и дождливым месяцем. Средняя температура меняется в течение года на 26.6 °C.

## **6 Water Consumption Data**

#### ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СУВ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ВАЗИРЛИГИ

Тошкент ш, Қори Ниёзий 39 А, 100000, Ten.:(998)71 237-09-26; 71 202-47-05 e-mail: mwr@minwater.uz e-xat: water@exat.uz



#### MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

39 A, Kari Niyaziy str, Tashkent, 100000, Phone.: (998)71 237-09-26: 71 202-47-05 e-mail: mwr@minwater.uz

e-xat: water@exat.uz

2019 год 8 ноябрь № 01/18-4326

ООО «Мотт МакДональд Р»

Ha No 14453 om 29.10.20192.

Настоящим направляется запрашиваемая информация для оценки влияния компонентов инвестиционного проекта компании ИП ООО «Индорама агро» на водопотребителей региона и водообеспеченность сельхозкультур Касбинского и Нишанского районов Кашкадаринской области, Акалтынского и Сардобинского районов Сырдарьинской области, согласно приложению.

Приложение: на 5 л.

Министр Калив-

Ш. Хамраев

**Иож Ш.Кучкаров** 71-202-47-14

Проект: Килим Водоснабжение и водопотребление 1. Водоснабиение

Кашкадарынская область

Contract L	67				N	ecsu, M.	Месяц, мин. куб. м	2					FOR, MAH. KYE. M
diamedrii	-	П	HI	8	>	W	VI VIII VIII	MA	×	×	K X	XII	2018
Количество водь, подвиной из реки Амударья 8 233,3 276,5 54,9 0,0 90,8 136,1 0,0 0,0 129,6 39,7 27,2 261,7 Талимаржанское водохранилище для наколления;	233,3	276,5	54,9	0'0	8'06	136,1	0'0	0'0	129,6	39,7	27,2	261,7	1249,7
Количество воды, поданной в систему орошения из реги Амударыя напрямую по каналу, минуя 17,4 17,3 210,6 263,4 297,9 249,4 441,8 394,2 164,7 198,9 200,3 22,0 Каршинскому магистральному каналу, минуя Т7,4 17,3 210,6 263,4 297,9 249,4 441,8 394,2 164,7 198,9 200,3 22,0	17,4	17,3	210,6	263,4	6'262	249,4	441,8	394,2	164,7	198,9	200,3	22,0	2477,8
Количество воды, поданной из Тапимаржанского водохранилица в систему орошения		10,5	216,8	13,4 10,5 216,8 197,0 13,4 46,4 326,6 86,4 11,8 46,0 58,8 11,7	13,4	46,4	326,6	86,4	11,8	46.0	58,8	11,7	1038,6
Общее количество воды, поданной из реки Амудерыя в Каршиский магистральный канал		27,8	443,1	30,8 27,8 443,1 470,1 311,5 300,1 732,2 426,7 176,4 342,0 247,0 80,6	311,5	300,1	732,2	426,7	176,4	342,0	247,0	90'8	3588,2

Donostone	j	1000		0	Me	Месяц, млн. нуб. м	TH. HVD.	M	68	1000	1.00 F	2002	TOA, MAH. KYS. M
dispussion	-	H	II)	2	>	5	NII VIII	=	×	×	IIX IX	ΙX	2017
Количество воды, поданной из резе Амударья в 279,5 282,6 6,0 0,0 76,5 38,0 0,0 4,3 193,5 Талимаржанское водохранилице для наколичения;	279,5	282,6	0'9	0.0	76,5	38,0	0,0	4,3	193,5	5'9	0,0 182,7	182,7	1069,6
Количество воды, поданной в систему орошения из реви Амударья напрямую по каналу Маришкор и 42,7 48,7 331,9 403,1 388,3 384,0 436,5 412,3 121,6 246,1 196,5 59,5 Каршинскому магистральному каналу, минуя Талимарханское водохранилище,	42,7	48,7	331,9	403,1	388,3	384,0	436,5	412,3	121,6	246,1	196,5	59,5	3071,1
Количество воды, подвеной из Тапимаржанского водохранилица в систему орошения	8,6	7,5	3,7	3,7 31,1 13,4 166,3 344,8 83,7 13,0 99,8 71,3 13,4	13,4	166,3	344,8	83,7	13,0	8'66	71.3	13,4	856,4
Общее количество воды, подвичной из реки Амударыя в 50,9 Каршиский магистральный канал	6'05	\$5,4	554,7	56,4 554,7 435,0 401,7 561,1 759,6 536,5 134,6 292,7 318,3 69,9	401,7	561,1	759,6	536,5	134,6	292,7	318,3	6'69	4171,3

Department					M	SCRUE, M.	Месяц, млн. куб. м	×			100		FORL MAN. KVG. M.
distance de la constance de la		-	- 10	2	N	5	IIA	MIN	VIII DX X	×	X X	×	2016
Количество воды, поданной из реки Амударья в 208,3 209,2 0,0 27,6 157,4 67,0 0,0 Талимаржанское водохранилице для наколитения:	208,3	208,2	0,0	27,6	157,4	0'29	0'0	0'0	0,0 207,2 36,0 26,8 228,5	36,0	26,8	228,5	1168,0
Количество воды, поданной в систему орошения на реки Амударъя напрямую по каналу Маришкор и 61,8 35,1 230,5 295,7 257,2 362,5 414,5 401,2 135,6 183,5 255,8 99,4 Каршинокому магистральному каналу, минуя Талимаржанокое водохранилище;	61,8	35,1	230,5	7,385,7	257,2	362,5	414,5	401,2	135,6	183,5	255,8	99,4	2732,8
Количество воды, поданной из Тапимарианского водохознилища в систему орошения		7,4	190,1	8,0 7,4 190,1 15,6 28,9 149,5 246,2 124,4 13,2 54,9 136,5 13,4	28,9	149,5	246,2	124,4	13,2	54,9	136.5	13,4	1,886
Общее количество воды, поданной из реки Амударья в 69,8 42,6 388,8 311,3 286,2 519,8 767,5 571,8 148,5 210,0 326,7 109,2 Каршиский менистрельный крира	8'69	42,6	388,8	311,3	286,2	519,8	5'292	571,8	148,5	210,0	326,7	109,2	3752,1

704, M/H. KV6. M 2017,0

1458,0

29,9

25,0

26,3

291,9

207,4

28,7

26,3

32,4

Количество воды, оброшенной с дренажную систему

377,6

25,7

184,0 17,8 46,0

812,1

7,628

708,1

626,0

652,3

30,5

21,4

нужды нужды

мэрэсходованной

на другие

뜻

Количество воды,израсходованной

сельхозугодий

Количество

фермеров и населения

Потери воды

×

×

E S

1168 30,7

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Месяц, млн. куб. м.

Проект: Килим

Водоснабжение и водопотребление 2. Водопотребление

Кашкадарынская область

		Decrees			Ī	0.00	4000	California de Ca		R	lecnu, A	Месяц, млн. куб. м				200		Год, млн. куб. м
		disamedan				1	-	=	2	>	5	N.	XI NII X	×	×	×	IIX.	2018.0
Количество сельхозугоди	воды,	марасходован	нон	EH.	вишоп	0'0	17,7	482,9	0'965	435,2	431,4	941,9	17.7 482,9 596,0 435,2 431,4 941,9 572,7 213,8 405,8 304,7 104,4	213,8	405,8	304,7	104,4	
Количество Фермеров и	воды, изр населения	уоннавороже	на др	утие	нужды	30,8	28,1	29,5	26,1	25,9	26,6	28,8	Apprine Hyardal 30,8 28,1 29,5 26,1 25,9 26,6 28,8 20,0 13,1 29,9 28,9	13,1	29,9	28,9	35,8	323,4
Тотери воды						000	4,4	120,7	149,0	108,8	107,9	235,5	0,0 4,4 120,7 149,0 108,8 107,9 235,5 143,2 53,5 101,4 76,2	53,5	101,4	76,2	26,1	1126,7
(опичество в	воды, сбро	шенной с дрена	эмнию с	очую систему														

		Папаменто								ž	Месяц, млн. куб. м	чи. куб.	W					FOIL MAH. KY6. M.
						1	=	=	Α	>	5	FA.	N	X	×	×	IIX	2016.0
Количество зелькозугодий	воды.	израсходовани	MO	Ŧ	полив	87,9	41,0	526,3	385,1	464,8	791,5	1169	876,7	201,1	256,8	41,0 526,3 385,1 464,8 791,5 1169 876,7 201,1 256,8 386,2 133,6	133,6	5319,7
боличество во фермеров и нас	дем, мэр селения	н ескотованной н	в дру	другие .	нужав	23,1	21,8	21,8 34,5 20,8	8'02	28,5	32,1	35,4	35,4 32,4 21,8 33,6	21,8	33,6	33,5	28,5	346,0
Потери воды	100000000000000000000000000000000000000					22.0	10,2	10,2 131,6 96,3 116,2 197,9 292,2 219,2	596	116,2	197.9	292,2	219,2	50,3	64,2	96.6 33.4	33.4	1329.9
дов овтранилох	оддо на	шенной с дренам	оную с	ую систему	_													

Проект: Килим

Водоснабжение и водопотребление

Талимаржанская ТЭЩ

3. Вадопотребление

Папамети			No.		M	Месяц, млн. куб. м	лн. куб.	×	ij				FOD, MAIN. NVG. M.
d'amadon.	1	н	=	2	۸	5	MI	VIII	XI	×	×	X	2018.0
Количество воды, полученной из Каршинопого магистрального канала	27.5	27,4	8,66	87.6	8'66	9'26	1,99	91,8	72,2	100,9	94,4	39,2	947,5
Количество воды, выпущенной в Каршиновий магистральный канал	26,9	26,9	66'3	97,2	99,3	1,76	97,1	91,2	71,6	100,4	93,8	38,6	939,2
Потери воды и пара	9′0	5'0	9'0	9'0	0,5	9'0	2,0	9'0	9'0	9'0	9'0	9'0	8,3
										0			
Параметр					W	Месяц, млн. куб. м	чн. куб.	N					Год, млн. куб. м
	-	#	H	2	۸	5	NII	IIIA	×	×	×	IIX	2017,0
Количество вады, полученной из Каршинского магистрального канала	0,7	7'0	100,7	87,4	0,001	0'86	96,4	100,4	55,8	65,4	8,78	27.5	830,8
Количество воды, выпущенной в Каршинский магистральный канал	0,2	0,1	100,2	8'98	1'66	97,1	95,4	5'66	55,2	64.8	6'96	26,9	822,2
Потери воды и пара	5'0	5'0	9'0	9'0	6'0	1,0	1,0	6'0	9'0	9'0	1,0	9'0	8,7
Папамети	H				M	Месяц, млн. куб. м	эн. куб.	2					Год, млн. куб. м
	-	=	Ш	Ν	>	5	IIA	III/	×	×	×	IIX	2016.0
Количество воды, полученной из Каршинского магистрального канала	21.3	20,5	64,0	62,1	60,2	62,2	9'69	76,1	39,0	82,3	78,1	20,5	649,8
Количество воды, выпущенной в Каршинский магистральный канал	20,8	20,0	63,3	61,3	5,93	61,2	61,3	75,2	38,5	81,7	77,5	20,0	640,1
Потери воды и пара	5'0	0,5	9'0	8,0	1,0	1,0	2.2	60	0.5	970	90	0.5	9.7

Проект: Килим

Водоснабжение и водопотребление

1. Водоснабжение

Парамето					W	Месяц, млн. куб. м	лн. куб.	2					Год, млн. куб. м
	-	=	=	2	>	N	M	VII VIII DX	×	×	×	×	2018
Количество воды, поданной из реки Сырдарыя в 162,9 119,2 147,7 197 177,1 173,2 232,4 235,2 121 119,2 140,4 113,7	162,9	119,2	147,7	197	177,1	173,2	232,4	235,2	121	119,2	1,40,4	113,7	1939,0
Количество воды, подаленой в систему орошения из Южно-голоднослепского канала по Кургантапскому каналу, минуя Сардобинское водокранилище;													
рдобинского	162.9 119,2 147,7 197 177,1 173,2 232,4 235,2 121 119,2 140,4 113,7	119,2	147,7	197	177,1	173,2	232,4	235,2	121	119,2	140,4	113,7	1939,0
Общее количество воды, подзиной из реки Сырдарыя в Южно-голодностепский канал	234	186,7	9'602	511,2	491,5	534,7	999	609	433,2	275	186,7 209,6 511,2 491,5 534,7 663 609 433,2 275 306,9 201,9	201,9	4656,7

Месяц, млн. куб. м

	-	=	=	2	>	N	N	IIIA	X	×	×	×	2017
Количество воды, поданной из реки Сырдарья в Сврдобинское водохранилище для накоплении:	202	111,5	117,8	111,5 117,8 99,62 188,7 192,3 232,4 208,2 155,6 183	188,7	192,3	232,4	208,2	155,6	183	155,5	**	1990,3
Количество воды, поданной в систему орошения из Кожно-голодноспепского канала по Кургантепскому каналу, минуя Сердобинское водокранилище;													
Количество воды, поданной из Сардобинского водохранилица в систему орошения	202	111,5	117,8	111,5 117,8 99,62 188,7 192,3 232,4 208,2 155,6 183 155,5 138,7	188,7	192,3	232,4	208,2	155,6	183	155,5	138,7	1990,3
Общее количество воды, подачной из реки Сырдарыя в Южно-голодностепский канал	432,7	158,2	349,5	432,7 158,2 349,5 259,9 566 571,1 727,6 635,1 370,9 267,1 453	995	571,1	727,6	635,1	370,9	267,1	453	345,3	5136,4
Папламети					Σ	м пкое	Месяц, млн. куб. м	2					TOD, MAH. KVG. M
	-	=	=	2	>	N VI VIII	N	IIIA	×	×	×	IIX	2016
Количество воды, поданной из реки Сырдарыя в Сердобинское водохранилице для накопления:		149,5	136,9	215,7 149,5 136,9 135,4 154,2 142,1 179,5 160,2 80,44 129,8 177,6 193,7	154,2	142,1	179,5	160,2	80,44	129,8	177,6	193,7	1855,0

Параметр					M	BCRU, MU	Месяц, млн. куб. м	W					FOR, MAIH. KVG. M.
	-	=	=	2	>	N.	N.	III/	X	×	×	XII	2016
Количество воды, поданной из реки Сырдарья в Сардобинское водохранилице для накопления;	215.7 149.5 136.9 135.4 154.2 142.1 179.5 160.2 80,44 129.8 177.6 193.7	149,5	136,9	135,4	154,2	142,1	179,5	160,2	80,44	129,8	177,6	193,7	1855,0
Количество воды, лоданной в систему орошения из Южно-голодиоспетского канала по Кургантелскому каналу, минуя Сэрдобинское водохранилище;	/INCS												
Количество воды, поданной из Сардобинского водохранилица в систему орошения	215,7 149,5 136,9 135,4 154,2 142,1 179,5 160,2 80,44 129,8 177,6 193,7	149,5	136,9	135,4	154,2	142,1	179,5	160,2	80,44	129,8	177,6	193,7	1855,0
Объеве колимество воды, поданной из рвии Сырдарыя в 485,1 264,5 228,1 224,9 262,7 319,2 413,7 454,3 264,4 192,2 245,8 434,6 Ожно-голодностепский канал	485,1	264,5	228,1	224,9	262,7	319,2	413,7	454,3	264,4	192,2	245,8	434,6	3789,5

Проект: Килим

Водоснабжение и водопотребление

Сырдарынская область

2. Водопотребление

Danaman		700	200		Na	ecnu, m.	MECHIL, MAH. KYD. M.					ĺ	FOA, MATH. KVD. M
disample		20	#	2	۸	5	M	MIN	X	×	IX.	EX	2018
Количество воды, израсходованной на по- сельхозугодий	9998 366,9	9 203,5	5 129,7	402,7	331,2	445,6	5'569	578,7	310,4	239	181,7	124	4126,99
Количество воды, израсходованной на другие нуи Фермеров и населения	нужды 15,3	3 15,3	3 15,3	12.1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	15,3	15,3	15,3	164,37
Потери воды	66,28	8 32,85	5 29,42	77,28	89'99	78,85	120,5	93,42	48,14	41,34	32,63	46,88	734,24
Количество воды, сброшенной с дренажную систему													
Павамет	H				M	Месяц, млн. куб. м	и. куб.	×					Год, млн. куб. м
	7	=	ш	2	^	M	N	IIIA	×	×	×	Z	2017
Количество воды, израсходованной на пог сельхозугодий	307,5	90,65	268,5	189	385,1	505,3	682,4	594,8	298,4	305,7	345,9	206,5	4179,88
Количество воды, израсходованной на другие нужды фермеров и населения	9'S MM	17,3	17,3	12,1	12,1	17,1	12,1	12,1	12,1	15,3	15,3	15,3	158,64
Потери воды	61,97	7 20,32	52,95	39,18	71.99	93,95	118	93,03	47.98	55.42	62.71	40.99	758.47
Количество воды, оброшенной с дренажную систему		Ц							П				
Папамент	H				M	Месяц, млн. куб. м	т. куб.	×					Год, млн. куб. м
	-	=	=	2	^	- 1	=	EN.	×	×	×	IIX	2016
Количество воды, израсходованной на пог сельхозугодий	полив 459,7	7 165,2	1,671	171,2	141,7	297,8	455,2	361,6	153,4	225,4	372,3	327,8	3310,20
Количество воды, израсходованной на другие нужды Фермеров и населения	5,56	5 17,22	17,22	12,04	12,04	12,04	12,04	12,04	12,04	17,33	17,33	17,33	164,22
Потери воды	86,58	28,75	29,63	34,62	26,27	55,55	74,63	58,31	24,55	42,81	70,43	64,95	597,07
Количество воды, оброшенной с дренажную систему			L										

Информация о действующих мелиоративных системах в водохозяйственных организациях Республики Узбекистан

		Osmoo	В	В том числе:		Количество				В том числе:	сле:			
Ž	Наименование регионов	протяж енность канало в, км	С землян ым руслом	С бетонно й облицо вкой	Лотков ая сеть	гидротехнич еских сооружений на каналах, шт.	Водозаб	С перегора живающ им сооружен нем	Вводо выпус кные	гидроп ост	дюкер	аквед ук	МОСТ	друг
-	Республика Каракалпакстан	3869	3781	88		5626	2409	633	447	1057	42	34	225	77
2	Андижанская область	2675	1575	915	184	5672	1934	548	53	1818	216	206	594	30
3	Бухарская область	1721	885	729	11	2666	519	324	44	1124	45	27	209	37
4	Джизакская область	651	131	483	37	1532	619	168	0	584	6	7	85	)9
5	Кашкадарынская область	2467	1504	919	4	5688	1801	211	999	1980	38	100	554	33
9	Навоийская область	683	348	329	7	1368	569	133	13	493	22	27	104	7
7	Наманганская область	2533	1524	924	84	4696	1634	627	23	1635	55	08	485	15
8	Самаркандская область	2107	1313	794		3345	1198	270	129	1402	29	10	199	10
6	Сырдарьинская область	621	287	316	18	2251	954	224	0	951	2	8	100	12
10	Сурхандарьинская область	1594	863	731	0	3033	364	202	696	268	75	108	205	21
11	Ташкентская область	3168	2180	961	27	5857	1662	409	143	1502	80	98	429	154
12	Ферганская область	2260	<i>L</i> 96	1172	121	6622	2412	618	63	2508	117	51	468	38
13	Хорезмская область	2213	1907	303	3	1297	185	258	69	243	57	93	145	24
14	Республиканские организации	1896	1357	540		4779	1345	102	261	1948	245	64	282	53
	Всего:	28458	18718	9203	536	54432	17605	4727	2873	18142	1032	901	4084	500

Информация о существующих мелиоративных системах в Республике Узбекистан (по состоянию на 01.01.2019 г.)

					В том числе:	теле:		
		Всего	На	На балансе бюджетных организаций	х организаций		На бала	На балансе хозяйств
Ž	н аименование регионов	дренажные сети, км	межрайонный дренаж	межхозяйственн ые коллектора	закрытые трубы	закрытый горизонталь ный дренаж	внутренние коллектора	закрытый горизонтальный дренаж
-	Республика Каракалпакстан	20529,1	1357,6	2701,9	0,0	0,0	16039,2	430,4
2	Андижанская область	8373,4	835,7	2423,2	0,0	314,5	4362,0	438,0
3	Бухарская область	8675,4	747,0	2095,4	285,7	17,1	94,1	4441,1
4	Джизакская область	17794,7	68,3	1302,1	0,0	2120,1	3187,8	11116,4
5	Кашкадарьинская область	15159,9	781,4	2709,4	0,0	285,1	5,7605	6286,5
9	Навоийская область	3038,4	171,4	901,1	0,0	0,0	1861,6	104,2
7	Наманганская область	5073,2	82,9	1730,9	0,0	0,0	3229,8	29,6
8	Самаркандская область	3905,0	482,7	1442,5	0,0	0,0	1964,3	15,5
6	Сырдарынская область	15962,2	0,0	1948,2	0,0	2815,0	5645,1	5553,9
10	Сурхандарьинская область	10463,6	289,5	823,0	0,0	3170,4	5046,7	1134,0
111	Ташкентская область	8398,5	199,9	2557,7	0,0	26,1	5498,9	115,9
12	Ферганская область	15042,8	1018,1	3037,8	0,0	512,1	9835,3	639,5
13	Хорезмская область	10473,5	843,3	2875,0	0,0	0,0	6251,1	504,1
	Всего:	142889,5	9,229	26548,1	285,7	9260,4	68113,5	30809,1

Сведени	игэм о к	орагин	SHOM COL	иинког	ороша	embly 3	emelle B	recinyo	JINKE .	у зоеки	п) нк гэ	K01202 0	нию на	Сведения о мелиоративном состоянии орошаемых земель в геспуолике з зоекистан (по состоянию на отгот 2019 г.)	(-17.61	
	Общая орошаем		B 10	В том числе состояние земель:	гояние зем	ель:		Незасоленные	нные	Общая площадь	тощадь			В том числе:	:аш	
Наименование	ая площадь	Xor	Хорошее	Удовлетворитель ное	оритель е	Неудовл лы	Неудовлетворите льное	земли	=	засоленных земель	X HE	Сильнозасоленные	ленные	Среднезасоленные	ленные	Слабозасо
	, Thic. ra	Tbic.	%	тыс. га	%	Tbic.	%	тыс. га	%	тыс. га	%	The. fa	%	Thc. ra	%	тыс. га
Республика Каракалпакстан	510,4	144,1	28,2	306,2	0,09	60,1	11,8	152,5	29,8	357,9	70,1	23,78	4,6	178,9	35,0	155,1
Андижанская область	264,5	89,2	33,8	162,1	61,3	13,11	5,0	258,5	7,76	0,9	2,2	0	0	3,1	1,2	2,9
Бухарская область	274,6	38,7	14,1	216,8	78,9	1,61	7,0	38,9	14,1	235,7	92,3	6,65	2,8	59,4	21,6	169,5
Джизакская область	300,3	689	22,9	210,5	70,1	20,79	6,9	70,0	23,3	230,4	7.97	4,83	2,4	49,9	16,6	175,6
Кашкадарьинская область	514,6	279,5	54,3	219,9	42,7	15,14	2,9	280,9	54,6	233,8	45,4	9,92	1,9	38,9	5,7	184,8
Навоийская область	123,0	22,5	18,3	99,2	90'08	1,32	1,1	22,5	18,3	100,6	81,7	0,92	0,7	6,11	9,6	9,78
Наманганская область	283,2	249,8	88,2	7,62	10,5	3,60	1,3	258,5	91,2	24,7	8,7	0,72	0,2	5,5	6,1	18,4
Самаркандская область	9,678	262,2	1,69	0,701	28,2	10,37	2,7	372,9	98,2	8,9	1,7	0,02	0	0,48	0,1	6,3
Сырдарьинская область	287,1	9,8	2,5	239,5	83,4	38,99	13,6	8,6	3,0	278,6	0,76	8,17	2,8	49,8	17,3	220,5
Сурхандарьинская область	325,6	293,5	1,06	30,3	6,3	6,1	9,0	228,6	70,2	0,76	29,7	1,16	6,0	30,4	6,3	65,4
Ташкентская область	398,5	369,0	92,6	27,9	7,0	1,53	0,4	388,0	97,3	10,6	2,6	0,05	0	1,5	6,0	6,8
Ферганская область	7,89£	171,4	46,5	1,771	48,2	19,46	5,3	268,5	72,8	100,2	27,1	0,57	6,5	8,4	2,3	91,1
Хорезмская область	265,9	0	0	243,8	92,0	19,89	7,4	0	0	265,9	100,0	30,87	11,6	78,9	29,6	153,9
Bcero:	4296,4	1997,	46,5	2071,1	48,2	225,2	5,2	2348,3	54,6	1948,0	45,3	7,78	2,0	517,7	12,0	1340,0

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Yer resurslari, geodeziya, kartografiya va davlat kadastri davlat qo'mitasi Sirdaryo viloyati Yer resurslari va davlat kadastri BOSHQARMASI



Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по земельным ресурсам, геодезии, картографии и государственному кадастру Сырдарынское областное УПРАВЛЕНИЕ по земельным ресурсам и государственному кадастру

Guliston sh, 2-mavze I.Karimov kochasi, 16 uy г. Гул Телефон, факс: 225-41-64

г. Гулистан, 2 мкр-н ул. И.Каримова 16

2019 йил 20 ноябрь

№ 1332

Гулистон ш.

Вилоят хокимининг ўринбосари К.Сабировга

Сирдарё вилояти Ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бошкармаси, вилоят хокимлигининг 2019 йил 04 ноябрдаги 7/07-6727 -сонли топшириги ижроси юзасидан куйидагиларни маълум килади.

Ушбу топширикда сўралган Сардоба ва Околтин туманлари ер майдонлари тўгрисидаги маълумотлар иловадаги жадвал асосида такдим этилади.

Илова: Жадвал 1 (бир) варакда.

Бошқарма бошлиғи

В.Махмирзаев

Бажарди: Х.Бозоров.

Сирдарё вилояти Сардоба ва Околтин туманидаги ер майдонлари тўгрисида МАБЛУМОТ

гия ер майдони, минг гектар 39,458 39,443 38,954 38,954 38,954 38,954 36,650 36,650 36,650 тич ер майдони, минг гектар 38,909 38,909 39,280 39,280 37,455 37,798 37,798		3		25000000	SALES CONTRACTOR CONTR	1000
ги ер майдони, минг гектар 39,458 39,443 38,954 38,954 38,954 38,954 38,954 37,128 36,650 36,650 36,650 37,144 37,128 36,650 36,650 37,144 37,128 37,455 37,798 37,798 37,798		2014 йил	2015 inca	2016 йил	2017 йил	2018 йил
гектар	Сардоба тумани худудида сугориладиган кишлок хужалиги ер майдони, минг гектар	39,458	39.443	38.054	39.05/	20.004
гектар	Сардоба тумана хулулдия экин ев мейлени мини менен	No. of the last of	******	and the same	20,734	37,024
гектар иги ер майдони, минг гектар 38,909 38,909 39,280 39,280 37,455 37,798 37,798	South of the second court of manufactures with the second court of	37,144	37,128	36,650	36,650	36,907
ти ср майдони, минг гектар 38,909 38,909 39,280 39,280 39,280 37,798 37,798	Сардоба тумани хулудида жойлашган кон майдони, минг гектар					1
37,455 37,498 37,798 37,798	Околтин тумани худудида сугориладиган кишлок хёжалиги ер майлони минг гектэр	26 000	20.000	20.000	000	
37,455 37,498 37,798	derway mile franchism I	COCACO	20,707	29,280	29,280	39,242
	Околтин тумани худудида экин ер майдони, минг гектар	37,455	37,455	37,798	37 798	27.760
	Эконтин тумани уулгунина жойнаштан жон кабизака				2000	201100

# ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ СУВ ХЎЖАЛИГИ ВАЗИРЛИГИ КУЙИ СИРДАРЁ ИРРИГАЦИЯ ТИЗИМЛАРИ ХАВЗА БОШҚАРМАСИ



OʻZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI SUV XOʻJALIGI VAZIRLIGI QUYI SIRDARYO IRRIGATSIYA TIZIMLARI HAVZA BOSHQARMASI

Гулистон ш. Хондамир 127 уй Tel: (67) 225-00-30. 225-13-95 E-mail qs. havza@minwater.uz

№ 81-01/11 - 638

**22** ноябрь 2019 йил

Сирдарё вилояти хокимлигига

Сирдарё вилоят хокимлигининг 2019 йил 4 ноябрдаги №7/07-6727сонли хатига асосан маълумотлар такдим этилмокда.

Илова варакда

Куйи-Сирдарё ИТХБ бошлиғи

Q Paux-

Ш.Исроилов

## Околтин ва Сардоба туманларида ирригация тармокларида амалга оширилган ва амалга ошириладиган ишлар тугрисида

### МАЪЛУМОТ

Околтин ва Сардоба туманларини сув таъминотини яхшилаш ва экин майдонларини кафолатли сув билан таъминлаш максадида ички сугориш тармокларининг техник холати инвентаризациядан ўтказилиб носоз холдаги сугориш тармоклари Вазирлар Махкамасининг 2015 йилдаги 25 августдаги 670-сонли карорига асосан реконструкция килиш ва таъмирлаш тиклаш ишлари амалга оширилиб келинмокда.

Околтин туманида 409 км лоток тармоклари, тўлик инвентаризациядан ўтказилиб 135.2 км коникарли эканлиги, 273.8 км коникарсиз эканлиги аникланди. Ушбу тадбирларга асосан 2015 йилдан бугунги кунгача 128.3 км реконструкция килиниб соз холга келтирилди 145.3 кмда таъмирлаш тиклаш ишлари келгуси йилларда амалга ошириш белгиланган.

Сардоба туманида 571,8 км лоток тармоклари, тўлик инвентаризациядан ўтказилиб 271 км коникарли эканлиги, 300,8 км коникарсиз эканлиги аникланди. Ушбу тадбирларга асосан 2015 йилдан бугунги кунгача 99,3 км реконструкция килиниб соз холга келтирилди 201,5 кмда таъмирлаш тиклаш ишлари келгуси йилларда амалга ошириш белгиланган.

Бугунги кунда Околтин туманидаги Бустон, Андижон, Шодлик, Куркам диёр КФЙ худудларида 11,5 км узунликда ирригация тармокларини реконструкция килиш ишлари амалга оширилмокда.

Сардоба туманида 4,86 км узунликда лоток тармокларини реконструкция килиш ишлари амалга оширилмокда.

### Сирдарё вилоятида 2016-2018 йилларда сугориш тармокларини таъмирлаш-тиклаш ва реконструкция килинганлиги тугрисида

### маълумот

Νè	Туманлар номи	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Жами
l	Сардоба тумани худудида сугориш тармоклари, км	20,4	25,5	26,5	27,5	28,4	128,3
4	Околтин тумани худудида сугориш тармоклари, км	16,0	20,0	20,0	21,0	22,3	99,3

Сардоба туманидаги мавжуд жами латок тармокларининг техник холати буйича инвентаризация руйхати

							Іаьок тармог	Лаьок тармогининг техник холати	к ходати					Tak	Таклиф		
			Cyropsum	Хизмат				IIIy ж	Шу жумпадан:				Descourant	Кисман	gnea	Tvmok	
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	58,2		2790	92	36.1	22,1	12,9	2153	6,3	5,2		12.8	6,3				
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# Околтин тумавидаги мавжул жами латок тармокларининг техник холати буйнча инвентаризация руйхати

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Околупи тумавидали мавжуд жами даток тармокларивинг техник ходати буйндя вивентаризация руйлати

Ж.Усмонов

Вилоят Ер ресурслари ва давлат кадастри бошкармаси бошлиғи

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### Информация о землепользовании в Кашкадарьинской области 2016 – 2018 годы

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Площадь орошаемых земельна территории Касбийского района, тыс. га	51665	51733	51663	51729	52251
Площадь возделываемых земель на территории Касбийского района, тыс. га	42580	42457	42389	42387	43295
Площадь залежей на территории Касбийского района, тыс. га	-		-	-	-
Площадь орошаемых земельна территории Нишанского района, тыс. га	44452	44467	44451	44523	44544
Площадь возделываемых земель на территории Нишанского района, тыс. га	44122	44137	44122	44122	40378
Площадь залежей на территории Нишанского района, тыс. га	-	-	-	-	-

# 7 Environmental and Social Implementation Support

The Consultant's Russian and Uzbek speaking Environmental and Social Team will closely assist the PIU to implement mitigation measures provided and required under the Loan Agreement, Environmental and Social Analysis and Audit Report (ESAA Report), Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and the Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP).

To implement this task, our team will:

- a. Our experience in the PIU support and as a corporate development and ESIA consultant of projects in the region (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan) indicates the necessity of deep analysis of existing situation in the Project Company and review of all proposed mitigations against current issues. This task is a one of the key elements of our work which will help us to indicate existing and possible future challenges and issues during the Project implementation.
  - In result of this work conducted at the early stage of the Project implementation we will:
- Assess overall understanding of the EBRD's Environmental and Social Requirements under the Loan Agreement by the Project Company management and summarise training needs for the management;
- Specify vulnerabilities and red flags of the environmental, safety, human resources and social
  management in the Project Company and provide a solution for successful Project implementation
  including but not limited with staffing, corporate management structure and delegation of responsibilities
  and authorities, training needs, recourses etc.;
- Review environmental and social mitigation measures provided in the ESAA Report, SEP and ESAP
  against current practice and regulatory requirements and provide analysis of this documentation in form
  of revised ESAP with appropriate comments for the Project Company and for the EBRD for future
  discussion. This will help us to mitigate all environmental and social gaps and meet EBRD's and existing
  regulatory requirements and exclude excessive and too awkward tasks for the Project Company.
- Review of existing environmental and social procedures in place in the Project Company against their conformity to the procedures required by the ESAP and provide a solution on updates to meet EBRD's requirements without duplication of nationally recognised procedures.
- b. At the early stage of the Project realisation in mutual cooperation with the Corporate Development Consultant and the Project Company we will review and update responsibilities and deadlines of each environmental and social mitigation measure and procedures to be implemented under this Project. This will help to realise Project, ESAP and responsibilities under the Loan Agreement timely.
- c. Then the adequacy of mitigation measures and ESAP are agreed with the Project Company and the EBRD we will assist the Project Company in selection and procurement of the certified consulting company to develop of the integrated Environmental, Health and Safety management system. In case it will be confirmed that the certified management system is not required for the Project Company in account of the lack of human resources, inefficiency or bulkiness the Project Company we will assist in development and implementation of the main policies and standards in line with ISO 14001 and ISO 45001.
- d. By the result of the existing practice review we will provide methodology and framework to the Project Company, and assistance in the improvement of the existing policies, plans, procedures, actions, and mitigation measures or in development and implementation of a newly commissioned procedures in line with the ESAP, Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) / Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) and SEP into the Project Procedures System.

- e. Where it will be relevant, we will provide the Project Company staff with methodology, standards, requirements and clarifications of the EU regulations for the better understanding of Project targets end EBRD's requirements.
- f. As part our assistance in procurement of goods and services under the Project we will provide environmental and social requirements for each bid under the Project which will be focused on the bid specifications and arrange the mitigation of both national and EBRD's environmental and social requirements for contractors and supply chain. In addition, the set of environmental and social requirements and check lists to control contractors works and environmental and social management will be developed as part of our assignment.
- g. We will provide to the PIU and responsible social and environmental staff members how to report to the Bank and to stakeholders on environmental and social aspects of the Project and how to address results environmental and social performance in clear and understandable manner in annual reports to the EBRD. In addition, during the Project realisation we will assess environmental and social performance of the Project Company and report to the EBRD the status of the ESAP, SEP, and RAP/LRP implementation.
- h. Our Social and Gender Equality team members will assist the Client in developing a system supporting accurate reporting, when necessary, with regards to any identified gender equality issues or social issues to ensure non-discrimination and equal opportunity. Special gender equality training will be provided for the PIU and Project Company management to ensure non-discrimination and equal opportunity if required.
- i. As part of our support review and update of SEP will be provided after consultation with the Project Company, PIU, local authorities and EBRD if required. This action will help to ensure the sustainability and adequacy of the stakeholder mechanism to the current citation.
- j. The necessity of the full scale of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and obtaining the State Environmental Expertise approval<sup>1</sup> will be indicated at the later stage of the Project after preliminary EIA review by the State Environmental Expertise.

In case that full scale EIA will be required for the any component of the Project, it will be developed and conducted by our local certified staff members in line with national requirements and taking into account of the EBRD's Performance Requirements and requirements on public hearings in accordance with the regulatory requirements and EU EIA Directive.

At this stage, we assume that the full-scale EIA and State Environmental Expertise approval will be required for such projects as rehabilitation of wastewater treatment plants.

C42484 | 08 | E | | 16 December 2020

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Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU

# 8 Records of Meetings with District Hokimiyats



# **Record of meeting**

Project title Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project

Subject Land Reallocation Process Completed for the Project

**Location** Sardoba District Hokimiyat, Syrdarya region

Date/time of meeting

03 December 2019, 15:00

Project number C42484

Attendees Gulnaz Berdimuratova Land Acquisition Expert Ekostandart Expert

Bekmurod Muriakubovich Deputy Hokim for Sardoba District Hokimiyat,

Akbarov Investments Syrdarya Region

**Apologies** 

Recorded by Gulnaz Berdimuratova

**Distribution** As above plus Tom Streather, Marianne Lupton, Elena Mokrinskaya, Sergey Goncharov

Item Text Action

Q1 How did the Hokimiyat expropriate land leased by farmers in Nishon district in the framework of the

**Government Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018?** 

Implementing Decree of the RoU Cabinet of Ministers No.632 of 08.08.2018, first of all, negotiations were held with the farms to determine their financial condition and type of priority assistance to be provided. As a result of the interviews, all farmers were conditionally grouped in three categories: the first category included farmers who had given their consent to terminate their land lease, the second category included farmers who had agreed to terminate land lease under the condition of addressing their socio-economic problems, and farmers in the third category refused to terminate their LLAs.

Q2 How were farmers identified in order to be approached about the Indorama project in the framework of the

Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018?

The land was selected by Indorama. After the land was identified, negotiations with the farmers began. In total 245 farmers were affected by the land expropriation, of which 51 retained their farms and worked with Indorama on a contractual basis, and 194 started to work in Indorama.

Q3 Did Hokimiyat held negotiations and consultations with

the affected farmers? How were consultations and negotiations initiated and undertaken with farmers? Who was involved in the consultations and negotiations

undertaken?

A working group has been established to negotiate land

**Item** Text **Action** reallocation to the Indorama Agro's cluster: Sardoba District Hokim (Chairman) Sardoba District Hokim First Deputy Representatives of the Cadastre Service Representatives of the Environmental Service Representatives of the Irrigation Department Others Were there any concerns/ grievances/ complaints/etc. on Q4 the land expropriation process raised by the famers during the negotiation process, including via the "virtual grievance office"? What happened to them? What were they about? How grievances were submitted and how these were managed and resolved? Have records been kept of the grievances raised and how they were resolved? There were no complaints. All grievances and complaints are registered in the grievance log and are addressed within the time frame set by law. Q5 Were the affected farmers compensated for expropriation of the leased land by the Hokimiyat? How was compensation determined for farmers who terminated their land lease agreements? In what form was the compensation provided? Monetary compensation to farms was provided by Indorama (for example, money was provided for the plowing of land). What happened to farmers who did not have LLAs for the Q6 land they were using but signed termination letters? Were they compensated the same as those farmers that did have land leases agreements? Please describe how they differ, if any? There were no such farmers. Q7 Did any farmers identified own the land that they were farming? What compensation was provided to land owners that owned their land? There were no such farmers. Are there currently any outstanding obligations of the Q8 Hokimiyat to compensate farmers for the land parcels that has been expropriated? There are no outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat as of to date to compensate farmers for the land.

> Did Hokimiyat compensate to previous land lease holders or land owners who had structures or had made other improvements (fencing, drainage, etc.) to the land? Compensations were provided by Indorama, even for those

structures that were not registered in the cadastre.

Item	Text	Action
Q10	What compensation has been made to previous land lease holders or land owners who had crops on their land when the Indorama project took it over?	
	All farmers were allowed to pick up their harvest before Indorama took their land over.	
Q12	Were there any lawsuits against the Hokimiyats related to the termination of land lease agreements by farmers under Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018? What decisions have been made by court?	
	There were no court cases or claims regarding land acquisition completed for the Project.	
Q13	What enforcement actions were taken in respect of the farmers who did not agree to terminate their land leases for Indorama project?	
	Hokimiyat has no information on any enforcement action. All farmers gave their consent to terminate their LLAs.	
Q14	What happens with the farmers that did not agree to terminate their land leases? What restrictions, if any, are put on those farmers whose land is not part of the Indorama project?	
	There were no such farmers.	
Q15	Who participated in the signing procedure to allocate the land plots to Indorama?	
	Indorama representatives were involved, including three non-resident staff.	
Q16	How long a land lease does Indorama have for the land plots it is now leasing?	
	Land lease for a period of 49 years.	
Q17	At what level are the Hokimiyats still involved in the Indorama project? Are you still in regular contact with impacted farmers? If so, how do you contact them and how regularly?	
	Hokimiyat continuously interacts and communicate with the farmers and monitors their performance and status.	
Q18	What do you see as the benefits to the district of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to enhance benefits?	
	The socio-economic status of farmers working in Indorama improved via regular monthly income (previously all farmers' incomes were seasonal earnings). Indorama also introduced innovative methods for land cultivation and irrigation. Also benefits of Indorma include:	
	Construction of the ginning plant	

Item	Text	Action
	<ul> <li>Rehabilitation and reconstruction of canals and drainage water treatment</li> </ul>	
Q19	What do you see as the negative impacts of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to mitigate negative impacts?	
	Income tax (for employees of Indorama) is not allocated to the district budget.	
Q20	What were the unemployment rates in the district prior to the implementation of the Indorama project? What are they now?	
	Level of unemployed decreased as Indorama generated new jobs, however there are no statistics data.	
Q21	Do you see an improvement in the economy of the district as a result of the Indorama project?	
	There are certain improvements. For example, cotton production has increased and now totalled at 30 centners per 1 hectare, and in previous years the volume has barely reached 12 centners per 1 hectare.	
Q22	How many vulnerable/disadvantaged families were there in the district (approximately) before the Project started? How has that number changed? Do you expect it to change further in the future?	
	Before Indorama, there were 670 disadvantaged families, after Indorama there are 444.	
Q23	Please provide an update on the community engagement projects (CEP projects) that have been implemented in the district.	
	Indorama plans to renovate two kindergartens. In addition, Indorama is actively assisting under the social programme «Обод кишлок».	
Q24	We are aware of the community asset programme (CAP) regarding mulberry trees. Have any other programs been identified? When were/will these be initiated?	
	Hokimiyat has received a proposal from Indorama to initiate a programme for grain processing and improving logistics. It is planned that as a result at least 300 jobs will be created in the area, as well as roads and other infrastructure will be improved.	
Q25	Do you have any suggestions of possible livelihood restoration projects that the Project could implement?	

Item	Text	Action
	Hokimiyat plans to launch an initiative and ask Indorama to open the Agricultural Academy in order to adopt the advanced technologies used by Indorama.	
Q26	Had the Hokimiyat taken into account the bank loan commitments of farmers whose business plans were to repay the loan obligation by growing/selling crops on the expropriated land? If there were such commitments, what happened to credit obligations of farmers?	
	Hokimiyat formulated proposals to buy-out farm loans	
Q27	Was the right to use the expropriated land granted to the bank as a result of the farmers' loan commitments? If yes, has the farmers suffered from loan commitments? (were the loans repaid early as a result?)	
	The right was not granted to the banks.	
Q28	Were there affected farmers who made early rent payments for their expropriated land? If so, were such early rent payments reimbursed by the time of the land expropriation process?	
	There were no early rent payments by farmers.	
Q29	Did Hokimiyat take into account the existing contractual obligations (export contracts, contracts for services, contracting agreements, etc.) of the affected farmers. If yes, were the farmers compensated for their losses associated with land expropriation?	
	There were no contractual obligations of farmers.	
Q30	How many jobs were cut as a result of expropriation of land of the farms? If so, were the affected workers employed by Indorama or other companies?	
	On average, about 2-3 jobs were cut in each farm. In total, about 600 jobs were cut in Sardoba district.	
Q31	Were there dekhkan farms among the affected farms? seized land, were there land parcels, providing citizens to run the dekhkan e-economy? If so, how dekhkan farms were compensated?	
	No dekhkan farms were affected.	



# **Record of meeting**

Project title Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project

**Subject** Land Reallocation Process Completed for the Project

**Location** Oqoltyn District Hokimiyat, Syrdarya region

Date/time of meeting

03 December 2019, 10:00

Project number C42484

Attendees Aliona Strokina Project Manager Mott MacDonald

Gulnaz Berdimuratova Land Acquisition Expert Ekostandart Expert

Jassur Khusankhodjaev Director of Syrdarya Branch Indorama Agro

of Indorama

Dilmurod Fozilov Hokim Oqoltyn District Hokimiyat,

Syrdarya Region

Shohrukh Otabaev Deputy Hokim for Investment Oqoltyn District Hokimiyat,

Syrdarya Region

Oldylbek Khakimov Head of Land Division Oqoltyn District Hokimiyat,

Syrdarya Region

**Apologies** 

Recorded by Aliona Strokina

**Distribution** As above plus Tom Streather, Marianne Lupton, Elena Mokrinskaya, Sergey Goncharov

Item Text Action

Q1 How did the Hokimiyat expropriate land leased by farmers in Nishon district in the framework of the

Government Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018?

Implementing Decree of the RoU Cabinet of Ministers No.632 of 08.08.2018, farms were verbally notified and then meetings were held with them, which identified those farms that had not implemented the plan and which were subsequently provided with other land of similar size. After that, with the consent of the farms, the land was expropriated and returned to the Hokimiyat and subsequently allocated to Indorama Agro LLC.

Q2 How were farmers identified in order to be approached about the Indorama project in the framework of the

Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018?

There was no specific principle of selecting farmers. Indorama selected the land parcels. After the land was selected,

negotiations were held with the farmers.

12,770 ha were allocated to Indorama and 248 farmers submitted their consent to terminate the agreement.

Item Text Action

In 2018, prior to Indorama, there were 772 farms. Now there are 369 farms of which 259 are cotton farms while the rest are engaged in fisheries and livestock farming.

The average size of the farm used to be 20-30 ha. The farmer acts as the farm head and has on average 2-3 workers (accountant, machinery operators).

100% of cotton farmers as selling to the state.

Minimum 30% of wheat is to be sold to the state. The rest of the harvested wheat is managed by the farm.

Q3 Did Hokimiyat held negotiations and consultations with the affected farmers? How were consultations and negotiations initiated and undertaken with farmers? Who was involved in the consultations and negotiations undertaken?

A working group has been established to negotiate land reallocation to the Indorama Agro's cluster:

- Oqoltyn District Deputy Hokim for Agriculture
- Chairman of the Farmers Association
- Head of Water Department
- Head of the Agri Business Division
- Head of Agrokimekhimoia
- Head of Land Cadastre Division
- Head of the Central Tractor Depot
- Head of the Statistics Office

Were there any concerns/ grievances/ complaints/etc. on the land expropriation process raised by the famers during the negotiation process, including via the "virtual grievance office"? What happened to them? What were they about? How grievances were submitted and how these were managed and resolved? Have records been kept of the grievances raised and how they were resolved?

There were no complaints or grievances regarding the land acquisition process.

There is an established grievance mechanism at the Hokimiyat. All grievances and complaints are registered in the grievance log and are addressed within the time frame set by law.

Hokim has open hours during Saturday from 9 to 12 and also receive complaints or grievances from the communities. Hokim also every third day is visiting local mahalla to discuss and address any grievances or concerns of the local communities. These grievances may be verbal and will be addressed immediately. Written grievances are registered in the Grievance Log and addressed within 15 days with the notification on the "resolved" status.

Item	Text	Action
Q5	Were the affected farmers compensated for expropriation of the leased land by the Hokimiyat? How was compensation determined for farmers who terminated their land lease agreements? In what form was the compensation provided?	
	According to the Land Code, no compensation is envisaged as the land is state-owned. At the same time, there were "disputers" in the district who did not want to terminate land lease agreements and the Hokimiyat allocated other land to these farms.	
Q6	What happened to farmers who did not have LLAs for the land they were using but signed termination letters? Were they compensated the same as those farmers that did have land leases agreements? Please describe how they differ, if any?	
	There were no such farmers in Oqoltyn district.	
Q7	Did any farmers identified own the land that they were farming? What compensation was provided to land owners that owned their land?	
	There were no such farmers in Oqoltyn district.	
Q8	Are there currently any outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat to compensate farmers for the land parcels that has been expropriated?	
	There are no outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat to compensate farmers for the land.	
Q9	Did Hokimiyat compensate to previous land lease holders or land owners who had structures or had made other improvements (fencing, drainage, etc.) to the land?	
	All structures (assets, etc.) remained to be the property of the farms. Compensation for the drainage system were paid by Indorama.	
Q11	What compensation has been made to previous land lease holders or land owners who had crops on their land when the Indorama project took it over?	
	All farmers were allowed to pick up their harvest before Indorama took their land over.	
Q12	Were there any lawsuits against the Hokimiyats related to the termination of land lease agreements by farmers under Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018? What decisions have been made by court?	
	There were no court cases or claims regarding land acquisition completed for the Project.	
Q13	What enforcement actions were taken in respect of the farmers who did not agree to terminate their land leases for Indorama project?	

**Text** Item **Action** There were no such cases and could not be. All the land was transferred with the consent of the farms. Those who disagreed to terminate their LLAs were provided with other plots of land. **Q14** What happens with the farmers that did not agree to terminate their land leases? What restrictions, if any, are put on those farmers whose land is not part of the Indorama project? There were two such farmers running farms "Gulom" and "Olim". Subsequently, Indorama hired them and contracted them to use their equipment. Q15 Who participated in the signing procedure to allocate the land plots to Indorama? Indorama representatives were involved (Dipak Rain and his team). Q16 How long a land lease does Indorama have for the land plots it is now leasing? Land lease for a period of 49 years. Q17 At what level are the Hokimiyats still involved in the Indorama project? Are you still in regular contact with impacted farmers? If so, how do you contact them and how regularly? Communities can contact Hokimiyat on any issues. However, the issue of land acquisition is closed. **Q18** What do you see as the benefits to the district of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to enhance benefits? Benefits are: new jobs, introduction of innovative methods of land cultivation, registered in the Kashkadarya region and employment contracts are also issued in the Kashkadarya region. However, there is a problem expressed in the fact that the Hokimiyat does not receive income tax from Indorama Agro LLC, as Indorama is registered in Kashkadarya region and employment contracts are also issued in the Kashkadarya region. Q19 What do you see as the negative impacts of the Indorama

project? What do you think needs to be done to mitigate

negative impacts?

Item	Text	Action
	There are no negative impacts	
Q20	What were the unemployment rates in the district prior to the implementation of the Indorama project? What are they now?	
	No accurate statistics is available. Approximately 1,000 permanent jobs and 2,500 seasonal jobs were cut	
Q21	Do you see an improvement in the economy of the district as a result of the Indorama project?	
	Not visible yet.	
Q22	How many vulnerable/disadvantaged families were there in the district (approximately) before the Project started? How has that number changed? Do you expect it to change further in the future?	
	There are no statistics in the Hokimiyat. There are currently about 50 disabled people. Vulnerable/disadvantaged families include single mothers and large families.	
	It is proposed by the Hokimiyat that Indorama pre-agrees the charity donations with the Hokimiyat.	
Q23	Please provide an update on the community engagement projects (CEP projects) that have been implemented in the district.	
	Indorama intends to rehabilitate 4 kindergartens.	
Q24	We are aware of the community asset programme (CAP) regarding mulberry trees. Have any other programs been identified? When were/will these be initiated?	
	Only mulberry trees project is implemented.	
Q25	Do you have any suggestions of possible livelihood restoration projects that the Project could implement?	
	Indorama leased farmers' existing machinery. There was lack of machinery and equipment when Indorama started land cultivation, levelling, etc. UZS 250,000 per 1 ha of land, plus the cost of fuel, plus meals. Such service contracts were signed individually with the drivers.	
	Indorama is providing loans to farmers free of interest before seeding starts.	
Q26	Had the Hokimiyat taken into account the bank loan commitments of farmers whose business plans were to repay the loan obligation by growing/selling crops on the expropriated land? If there were such commitments, what happened to credit obligations of farmers?	

Item	Text	Action
	All the loans were repaid by the farmers themselves. The Hokimiyat does not have any information about the farm's credit obligations. When the land was expropriated, the issue was not raised by the farmers.	
Q27	Was the right to use the expropriated land granted to the bank as a result of the farmers' loan commitments? If yes, has the farmers suffered from loan commitments? (were the loans repaid early as a result?)	
	The right was not granted to the banks.	
Q28	Were there affected farmers who made early rent payments for their expropriated land? If so, were such early rent payments reimbursed by the time of the land expropriation process?	
	There were no early rent payments by farmers.	
Q29	Did Hokimiyat take into account the existing contractual obligations (export contracts, contracts for services, contracting agreements, etc.) of the affected farmers. If yes, were the farmers compensated for their losses associated with land expropriation?	
	There were no contractual obligations of farmers.	
Q30	How many jobs were cut as a result of expropriation of land of the farms? If so, were the affected workers employed by Indorama or other companies?	
	Hokimiyat has no statistics on the issue.	
Q31	Were there dekhkan farms among the affected farms? seized land, were there land parcels, providing citizens to run the dekhkan e-economy? If so, how dekhkan farms were compensated?	
	No dekhan farms were affected.	



### Record of meeting

Project title Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project

**Subject** Land Reallocation Process Completed for the Project

**Location** Kasbi, Nishon District, Kashkadarya region

Date/time of meeting

05 December 2019, 11:00

Project number C42484

Attendees Aliona Strokina Project Manager Mott MacDonald

Gulnaz Berdimuratova Land Acquisition Expert Ekostandart Expert

Ravshan Tajiev PR and Government Liaising Indorama Agro

Director in Kashkadarya

branch

Zikrjon Abdizokirovich

Ismoilov

Deputy Hokim for Investments, Innovation,

Kasbi District Hokimiyat, Kashkadarya Region

Privatization, Small Business and Tourism Development

Amaz Bouboev Chairman

Farmers Association of Kasbi

District

**Apologies** 

Recorded by Aliona Strokina

**Distribution** As above plus Tom Streather, Marianne Lupton, Elena Mokrinskaya, Sergey Goncharov

Item Text Action

Q1 How did the Hokimiyat expropriate land leased by farmers in Kasbi

district in the framework of the Government Decree No.632 of

08.09.2018?

The land reallocation process started in November 2018 and involved 4

subdistricts: Beruniy, Navrus, Pakhtakor and Khujakulov.

IFC Advisory Services were involved and supported Indorama in the

government-led land reallocation process. The Hokimiyat led

negotiations with the affected farmers.

Indorama and IFC Advisory Services visited each land plot to verify

availability of any structures or gardens, or other uses to avoid

displacement.

Q2 How were farmers identified in order to be approached about the

Indorama project in the framework of the Governmental Decree

No.632 of 08.09.2018?

There are 13 sub-districts in Kasbi. The Hokimiyat selected 4

underperforming sub-districts with poor quality of land and deteriorated

irrigation infrastructure:

Beruniy

Q4

Item Text Action

- Navrus
- Pakhtakor
- Khujakulov

The first criterion in selecting land was not to affect well-performing farms and productive land

The second criterion was a possibility to arrange an independently operating irrigation system.

As a result, remote and poor land was allocated to Indorama with significant investments required in rehabilitation of land and irrigation systems. Only 5,500 ha were used in 2019 for farming out of 13,000 ha allocated to Indorama Agro in Kasbi (like in Nishon where only 5,200 ha of land were used in 2019).

In 2018 (before Indorama) there were 353 cotton farms:

- Beruniy 127
- Navrus 101
- Pakhtakor 39
- Khujakulov 86

117 farmers are now working as brigade Leaders in Indorama Agro.

3 farmers asked for replacement of land and got parcels in other subdistricts and are now contracted by Indorama Agro (became contract farmers).

Other 233 farmers did not want to continue cotton farming.

Did Hokimiyat held negotiations and consultations with the affected farmers? How were consultations and negotiations initiated and undertaken with farmers? Who was involved in the consultations and negotiations undertaken?

Initial notifications to farmers were arranged verbally via Water Users Associations (former Machine and Tractor Depots known as MTPs).

Consultations started primarily with awareness raising regarding the Governmental Decree No.632 and clarifications on the potential outcomes for the farms of the land reallocation process.

Initial meetings with farmers were arranged on November 5-6 2018. All farmers were notified in writing by Deputy Hokim for Investments. The first meeting was held in Khujakulov sub-district in the Information Technologies College. 86 or 87 farms were invited, and 78 farms participated. All farmers were positive about the Governmental Decree to reallocate their land: almost all farmers received subsidies and 2018 was a bad harvest year.

Were there any concerns/ grievances/ complaints/etc. on the land expropriation process raised by the famers during the negotiation process, including via the "virtual grievance office"? What happened to them? What were they about? How grievances were submitted and how these were managed and resolved? Have records been kept of the grievances raised and how they were resolved?

No grievances have been received from the farmers in respect of the land reallocation process. Questions and concerns raised by farmers

Item Text Action

were addressed during the general meetings.

Hokimiyat has an established grievance mechanism that considers both written and verbal grievances. Verbal grievances are recorded during meetings with communities' representatives or individuals and recorded in the Minutes of Meeting and addressed by officers who are appointed to be responsible for a particular grievance. The Hokimiyat operates a Public Reception Desk that registers any verbal complaints from communities and businesses. Any complaints received via the Public Reception Desk are registered and are addressed within 15 days with written notification to the complainant on how the grievance was addressed.

Written grievances are registered in the Grievance Log maintained in the Hokimiyat's Secretariat. Each grievance is to be addressed within 15 days according to law. A written notification is sent to the complainant with the details on how the grievance was addressed. The Grievance Log and grievances status are monitored by the Hokimiyat.

Were the affected farmers compensated for expropriation of the leased land by the Hokimiyat? How was compensation determined for farmers who terminated their land lease agreements? In what form was the compensation provided?

No monetary compensation was provided to the affected farms. Three farms express their interest in continuing the farm business and were provided with new land plots as replacement for the leased land they had to terminate.

The RoU Government continued the land optimisation for farms and announced in January 2019 (via Decree of the RoU Cabinet of Ministers No.14 of 09.01.2019 "On Additional Measures in Optimizing Land Plots of Farms and Other Agricultural Businesses As Well As Efficient Use of Cultivated Areas in Agriculture" that cotton farms may not be less than 100 ha. (Decree No.14 establishes that 3 recent year performance of all farms need to be assessed. LLA with poorly performing farms will be terminated. Effective small farms may be reorganised in line with law to meet the land optimisation requirement.)

When the land re-allocation process started the affected farmers were aware of the coming optimisation process and this influenced the decision of farmers in respect of continuing the cotton farming business.

The cotton farming season last 5-6 months during a year. The average cotton farm in the district used to be 30-40 ha with 3-4 workers employed by a farm. Salaries of workers are low. Sometimes workers received their salaries as in-kind payment (wheat, etc.).

The workers from the affected cotton farms were employed by Indorama.

What happened to farmers who did not have LLAs for the land they were using but signed termination letters? Were they compensated the same as those farmers that did have land leases agreements? Please describe how they differ, if any?

There were few farmers who used land and did not have formal LLAs. They farmed maize and other crops. Such illegal farmers were not considered as subject to compensation. No such illegal farmers were

Q5

Q6

Item Text **Action** identified in 2019. The land optimisation process established a monitoring tool for local farms in the district to check that all farms have formal contracts with their farm workers. This labour monitoring is performed by the Hokimiyat and the Farmers Association. In line with Decree of the RoU Cabinet of Ministers No.14 of 09.01.2019 "On Additional Measures in Optimizing Land Plots of Farms and Other Agricultural Businesses As Well As Efficient Use of Cultivated Areas in Agriculture" clover shall be planted on 10% of total land to improve fertility. All farmers are obliged to comply with the requirement and have clover planted. Q7 Did any farmers identified own the land that they were farming? What compensation was provided to land owners that owned their land? There were no affected farmers who owned the land they were farming. **Q8** Are there currently any outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat to compensate farmers for the land parcels that has been expropriated? There are no outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat to compensate affected farmers. Did Hokimiyat compensate to previous land lease holders or land Q9 owners who had structures or had made other improvements (fencing, drainage, etc.) to the land? The issue of structures was carefully managed in the land reallocation process. Land parcels with structures were avoided and boundaries of Indorama land were set to exclude any farmers' structures (most common structures are field facilities/camps). Indorama is planning to arrange an artificial lake. There is an existing structure and Indorama is ready to consider compensation payment for the owner although there are no data about the facility in the cadastre. Q11 What compensation has been made to previous land lease holders or land owners who had crops on their land when the Indorama project took it over? All affected farms were allowed to harvest their crops. Cotton land was allocated to Indorama in December 2018, when harvest was completed. Winter wheat land was allocated to Indorama in spring 2019 to allow after the farms completed winter wheat harvesting. The Project did not affect gardens, fisheries or livestock farms and these continue their operations in the Project affected subdistricts. Q12 Were there any lawsuits against the Hokimiyats related to the termination of land lease agreements by farmers under Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018? What decisions have been made by court? There were no lawsuits related to the termination of LLAs. What enforcement actions were taken in respect of the farmers Q13 who did not agree to terminate their land leases for Indorama

### Item Text Action

### project?

No enforcement measures were applied. During the land reallocation process all farmers were offered new good quality and irrigated land plots.

General meetings with the affected farms were held early November. In December land plots were leased by Indorama. Each farm prepared an Agreement Letter to Terminate the LLA.

The process was monitored by IFC Advisory to make sure no private land/gardens are affected. Indorama held meetings with the farmers every day. Indorama lawyers were involved. Minutes of Meetings with Hokimiyat were recorded to protect the rights of farmers. Meetings were held in the Farmers Association.

The land reallocation process followed three main principles:

- Protection of farmers' rights
- Voluntary termination
- Compensation

# What happens with the farmers that did not agree to terminate their land leases? What restrictions, if any, are put on those farmers whose land is not part of the Indorama project?

Land capacity is measured in ball-banitet. The capacity of land reallocated to Indorama Agro is evaluated to be of 50-60 ball-banitet. Farmers who did not want to be part of Indorama were provided with the new land of 70-75 ball-banitet and each farmer was provided with 100 ha (as part of the land optimization process) against expropriated land of 50-60 banitet. These farmers are now contract farmers of Indorama Agro in Galaba Sub-district.

Other contract farmers of Indorama Agro were also affected by the land optimisation process in 2019.

In 2018 there were 1358 farmers. After Indorama entered Kasbi District and land optimisation completed there are now 397 farmers. Within each 100 ha approximately 75% are for cotton farming, 12% are gardens and the rest are pastures.

### Q15 Who participated in the signing procedure to allocate the land plots to Indorama?

- All Indorama's management (Directors of Indorama and Indorama Agro, Representatives of Kashkadarya branch of Indorama Agro) and
- Farmers Association

### Q16 How long a land lease does Indorama have for the land plots it is now leasing?

Land lease for a period of 49 years.

**Q17** 

# At what level are the Hokimiyats still involved in the Indorama project? Are you still in regular contact with impacted farmers? If so, how do you contact them and how regularly?

Kasbi Hokimiyat is in constant communication with Indorama and the farmers while Indorama addresses all financial issues of former

Item	Text	Action
	farmers.	
Q18	What do you see as the benefits to the district of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to enhance benefits?	
	Benefits:	
	<ul> <li>Salaries – paid on time and in full</li> <li>Generation of new jobs, including in Fazli with the construction of the new ginning facility that will generate 1,000 new jobs</li> <li>10 Sub-districts are engaged with Indorama via contract farming to supply cotton from Kashkadaryo, Pakhtakor, Galaba, T. Malik, M. Ulugbek, Talishbe, Maymanoq, Komilon, A Navoi and Sh. Rashidov sub-districts</li> <li>Financial support, supplies and training programmes to 397 farmers in Kasbi – Indorama Agro is providing interest free loans to farmers. The Government loans to farmers were provided in 2018 against 3% interest and 5% interest in 2019. Better fertilizers are supplied by Indorama Agro to farmers (manufactured in Kazakhstan by Kazphosphor)</li> <li>Control and monitoring of forced labour risks</li> </ul>	
Q19	What do you see as the benefits to the district of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to enhance benefits?	
	Each sub-district has an agronomist. All contract farmers are trained in how to improve fertility of land and quality of cotton.	
	Indorama lawyers are training farmers in their rights.	
Q20	What do you see as the negative impacts of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to mitigate negative impacts?	
	Weaknesses:	
	There is no knowledge transfer to other farmers	
Q21	What were the unemployment rates in the district prior to the implementation of the Indorama project? What are they now?	
	Unemployment rates definitely decreased, however no accurate statistics are available.	
Q22	How many vulnerable/disadvantaged families were there in the district (approximately) before the Project started? How has that number changed? Do you expect it to change further in the future?	
	We do not know the exact number, but we know that Indorama as a charity programme paid UZB 100,000,000 to the Disabled Society (3 December is the Day of the Disabled).	
	Kokhand Textile, for instance, allocates annually UZS 100 billion for charity.	
Q23	Do you see an improvement in the economy of the district as a result of the Indorama project?	
	Yes. 15% of VAT paid by Indorama is returning to the local budget.	
Q24	We are aware of the community asset programme (CAP) regarding mulberry trees. Have any other programs been identified? When were/will these be initiated?	

Item	Text	Action
	Indorama planted 14,000 mulberry trees at the area of 29 ha on Indorama's leased land. Mulberry trees are additional source of income for local communities. During first three years Indorama will take care of mulberry trees to help them grow in good trees.	
	Indorama has plans (as part of the Corporate Social Responsibility Programme) to build a modern school in the district and rehabilitate local nurseries, hospitals and workshop for silk farming engaging vulnerable women (widowed, orphans).	
Q25	Do you have any suggestions of possible livelihood restoration projects that the Project could implement?	
	Not yet	
Q26	Had the Hokimiyat taken into account the bank loan commitments of farmers whose business plans were to repay the loan obligation by growing/selling crops on the expropriated land? If there were such commitments, what happened to credit obligations of farmers?	
	Indorama did not take loan commitments of farmers. Hokimiyat negotiated farmers debts with the banks. Hokimiyat proposed to frozen debts and settle the issue by providing collateral obligation on a loan obligation in the form of cross-guarantee - one good farmer to guarantee for another farmer and vice versa. However, the Hokimiyat is not aware of any further resolution of this issue.	
Q27	Was the right to use the expropriated land granted to the bank as a result of the farmers' loan commitments? If yes, has the farmers suffered from loan commitments? (were the loans repaid early as a result?)	
	The right to use the expropriated land was not granted by farmers as a result of their loan commitments.	
Q28	Were there affected farmers who made early rent payments for their expropriated land? If so, were such early rent payments reimbursed by the time of the land expropriation process?	
	There were no early rent payments by farmers.	
Q29	Did Hokimiyat take into account the existing contractual obligations (export contracts, contracts for services, contracting agreements, etc.) of the affected farmers. If yes, were the farmers compensated for their losses associated with land expropriation?	
	There were no contractual obligations of farmers.	
Q30	How many jobs were cut as a result of expropriation of land of the farms? If so, were the affected workers employed by Indorama or other companies?	
	Overall, 1,412 jobs were cut as a result of land expropriation process, however almost all are now working for Indorama Agro.	
	Each sub-district has created 159 jobs:	
	<ul><li>2 agronomists</li><li>1 hydrotechnical specialist</li></ul>	

Item	Text	Action
	<ul> <li>4 supervisors</li> <li>38 brigade leaders</li> <li>3 workers per each brigade leader (3 x 38 = 114 workers)</li> </ul>	
	Depots engage 100 tractor drivers and 60 drivers – total 160 people.	
Q31	Were there dekhkan farms among the affected farms? seized land, were there land parcels, providing citizens to run the dekhkan e-economy? If so, how dekhkan farms were compensated?	
	No dekhan farms were affected.	



# **Record of meeting**

Project title Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project

Subject Land Reallocation Process Completed for the Project

**Location** Yangi-Nishon, Nishon District, Kashkadarya region

Date/time of meeting

06 December 2019, 11:00

Project number C42484

Attendees Aliona Strokina Project Manager Mott MacDonald

Gulnaz Berdimuratova Land Acquisition Expert Ekostandart Expert

Ravshan Tajiev PR and Government Liaising Indorama Agro

Director in Kashkadarya

branch

Oybek Umrzokov Deputy Hokim for Nishon District Hokimiyat,

Investments Kashkadarya Region

Ubaidolla Usmanov Chairman Farmers Association of

Nishon District

Chief Agronomist Nishon District Hokimiyat,

Kashkadarya Region

**Apologies** 

Recorded by Aliona Strokina

**Distribution** As above plus Tom Streather, Marianne Lupton, Elena Mokrinskaya, Sergey Goncharov

Item Text Action

Q1 How did the Hokimiyat expropriate land leased by farmers in Nishon district in the framework of the

Government Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018?

The Hokimiyat had reviewed the proposed Indorama project and developed an Action Plan, and subsequently sent

notifications to all farmers.

Q2 How were farmers identified in order to be approached

about the Indorama project in the framework of the Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018?

There are 18 sub-districts in Nishon district. Indorama Agro acquired land in 9 sub-districts. Remote land plots were

selected for Indorama.

The land reallocation process was driven by the following

principles:

Avoid any damage\impact

 Availability of the irrigation system to allow autonomous operation of the cluster

Only part of land to be acquired from a farmer, not all

Item Text Action

land plots

- Successful farmers were not affected by the land acquisition
- Land acquisition process approached only those farmers who leased or used low-productivity land
- Land plots selected are remote from communities

There were 1,278 farms in Nishon district before Indorama Agro, including 904 cotton farms and 374 other farms specializing in livestock farming, gardening, vegetables, fisheries, etc.

After Indorama Agro and the farm restructuring and optimisation process that started in January 2019, there are now 610 farms in Nishon district, including 439 cotton farms and 171 other farms.

There are currently over 1,000 dekhan farms (dekhan farm is small-scale family operated farm based on household plot) in the district. Their key specialisation includes:

- Vegetables
- Fruits

Q3

- Melons
- Gardening

Dekhan farms are not engaged in cotton farming.

Did Hokimiyat held negotiations and consultations with the affected farmers? How were consultations and negotiations initiated and undertaken with farmers? Who was involved in the consultations and negotiations undertaken?

A working group has been established to negotiate land reallocation to the Indorama Agro's cluster:

- Nishon District Hokim
- Nishon Deputy Hokim for Agriculture
- Chairman of the Farmers Association
- Head of Land Resources Department of Nishon Hokimiyat
- Sub-district representatives (Machine and Tractor Centres from each Sub-district)

The land reallocation process lasted approximately 3 months: the process stared in October 2018 and the negotiations with the farmers lasted in October-November 2018. In December 2018 all land plots were reallocated to the Project.

Indorama management was involved in consultations with the farmers and provided clarifications and employment details to farmers.

General meetings with the affected farmers took place end of October and early November 2018. Notifications were verbal (via phone) to each farmer. In total 3 or 4 meetings were held in Hokimiyat and 5 or 6 meetings were held locally in mahalla

There are 33 mahalla, the meetings were held in 8 mahalla:

Item Text Action

- Istikol
- Oydin
- Yangikyrkkulach
- Samargand
- Kantrarly
- Yangiobot
- Balkhiyak
- Shirinobod

Only one farmer asked to allocate pasture land (21 ha) instead of reallocated 21 ha of cotton land. All other farmers wanted to be employed by Indorama or find other jobs.

The key question from the farmers was about possibility to use cotton plant remains and if their livestock be allowed on Indorama fields.

Minutes of Meeting were not recorded.

No socio-economic surveys of affected farmers were undertaken by Hokimiyat during the land allocation process.

Were there any concerns/ grievances/ complaints/etc. on the land expropriation process raised by the famers during the negotiation process, including via the "virtual grievance office"? What happened to them? What were they about? How grievances were submitted and how these were managed and resolved? Have records been kept of the grievances raised and how they were resolved?

Verbal grievances and concerns were received during general meetings. These grievances were not registered as these were verbal complaints and each one was considered and addressed immediately during the meeting.

No written grievances or complain have been received during or after the land acquisition process.

There is an established grievance mechanism that Hokimiyat operates in respect of any grievances or claims from communities. All written grievances are registered in a grievance log and monitored. The Hokim has 7 Deputy Hokims and one of them is appointed to be responsible for a respective grievance. A responsible Deputy Hokim visits the location, addresses the complaint and then written confirmation from the complainer that he/she is satisfied with how the grievance was addressed is obtained. After this the grievance is closed with respective entry in the Grievance Log. The Grievance Log is maintained by the General Affairs Department and records only written grievances.

Verbal grievances received during meetings or other events are recorded in Meeting Minutes and are registered in "control records". Control records are maintained by the General Affairs Department under four major sectors:

Hokimiyat

**Q7** 

Q8

Item Text Action

- Police
- Prosecutor Office
- Tans Authorities

Q5 Were the affected farmers compensated for expropriation of the leased land by the Hokimiyat? How was compensation determined for farmers who terminated their land lease agreements? In what form was the compensation provided?

The affected farmers were offered:

- 1. Other (batter) land plots
- 2. Permanent job in Indorama Agro

All farm workers got new jobs in other farms. The local employment centre provided support to affected farm works in finding new jobs.

Local employment Centre will provide detail on the number of affected farm workers and those who were employed by other farms.

What happened to farmers who did not have LLAs for the land they were using but signed termination letters? Were they compensated the same as those farmers that did have land leases agreements? Please describe how they differ, if any?

There were no such farmers.

In general, in line with Decree of the RoU Cabinet of Ministers No.461 of 21.06.2018 people who have illegally used land plots were granted an opportunity to register free of charge their land use/ownership rights and received respective agreements/certificates.

Did any farmers identified own the land that they were farming? What compensation was provided to land owners that owned their land?

There were no such farmers. IFC Advisory Services were involved and supported Indorama in the government-led land reallocation process. Indorama and Hokimiyat led negotiations with the affected farmers.

Indorama and IFC Advisory Services visited each land plot to verify availability of any structures or gardens, or other uses to avoid displacement.

There were dekhan farms affected in Nishon District. All got compensations.

Hamza Kohorov Suvon – the farmer wanted to change his business from cotton (21 ha) to livestock and he got pasture land (21 ha) instead of similar size.

Are there currently any outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat to compensate farmers for the land parcels that has been expropriated?

ltem	Text	Action
	All farmers got new jobs in Indorama or other land. Farm workers got jobs in other farms (via the Employment Centre).	
	There are no outstanding obligations of the Hokimiyat as of to date to compensate farmers for the land.	
Q9	Did Hokimiyat compensate to previous land lease holders or land owners who had structures or had made other improvements (fencing, drainage, etc.) to the land?	
	No farmers structures were affected. The plot selection process avoided all buildings and structures of farmers so that these remain in the possession of farmers. Only poor and unproductive land plots were selected. Farmers' land with investments and rehabilitation efforts were not affected.	
	Hokimiyat was interested in reallocation low-production land to the Project.	
	Out of 13K of land (irrigated) allocated to Indorama Agro in Nishon district, only 5.2 ha were used to farm cotton (2.2 ha) and wheat (3 ha) in 2019. The remaining land requires reconstruction.	
Q11	What compensation has been made to previous land lease holders or land owners who had crops on their land when the Indorama project took it over?	
	All farmers were allowed to pick up their harvest before January 2019, so that no crops or income are lost. There were no affected farmers who planted winter wheat.	
Q12	Were there any lawsuits against the Hokimiyats related to the termination of land lease agreements by farmers under Governmental Decree No.632 of 08.09.2018? What decisions have been made by court?	
	There were no court cases or claims regarding land acquisition completed for the Project.	
Q13	What enforcement actions were taken in respect of the farmers who did not agree to terminate their land leases for Indorama project?	
	No restrictions are put on those farmers whose land is not part of the Indorama project.	
Q14	What happens with the farmers that did not agree to terminate their land leases? What restrictions, if any, are put on those farmers whose land is not part of the Indorama project?	
	There were no such farmers. Those farmers who are not part of Indorama are recommended to be trained by Indorama Agro. The maximum cotton yield by local farmers used to be 1 t/ha.	
Q15	Who participated in the signing procedure to allocate the land plots to Indorama?	
	Indorama did not interfere in the land allocation process led	

**Item Action** by the Government and was not involved in negotiations with the farmers. Each farmer provided his written consent to terminate the Land Lease Agreement (LLA) based on which the Termination Agreement was signed. Copies of Termination Agreements are available in Indorama Agro. There used to be 1,278 farms in Nishon district before Indorama Agro, including 35 livestock farms and 30 fishery farms. No information on dekhan farms is available in Hokimiyat. Q16 How long a land lease does Indorama have for the land plots it is now leasing? Land lease for a period of 49 years. **Q17** At what level are the Hokimiyats still involved in the Indorama project? Are you still in regular contact with impacted farmers? If so, how do you contact them and how regularly? Hokimiyat interacts and communicate with the farmers on a daily basis (3 times a day). There are two Hokimiyat representatives appointed per each sub-district who are in the field every day and report to Hokim on the status of works in the farms. Hokim holds daily meetings to discuss and address arising issues of the farms. **Q18** What do you see as the benefits to the district of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to enhance benefits? New technologies are brought in by Indorama Agro, including land preparation, ploughing. Indorama Agro got across to local communities and the farmers and established good communication with them. Q19 What do you see as the negative impacts of the Indorama project? What do you think needs to be done to mitigate negative impacts? Manual cotton picking has gone as source of income for communities. A textile factory in the district may be an improvement option to provide jobs for cotton pickers. Q20 What were the unemployment rates in the district prior to the implementation of the Indorama project? What are they now? There are no statistics data. Indorama Agro established 1200 jobs. All registered unemployed were approached by Indorama for new jobs. Many local people who worked in the farms without labour agreements were registered as unemployed. **Q21** Do you see an improvement in the economy of the

Item	Text district as a result of the Indorama project?	Action
	• •	
	Not yet. Indorama Agro is registered in Kashkadarya region. The local economy is receiving 10% out of 13% income tax	
	payable by Indorama from the staff salaries and 0.95% of quality score attributed to land (as total of land evaluation)	
	Indorama Agro provided 1200 new jobs and 1200 local	
	people got permanent employment in the Company in 2019.	
Q22	How many vulnerable/disadvantaged families were there in the district (approximately) before the Project started? How has that number changed? Do you expect it to change further in the future?	
	Indorama provided 1,200 jobs to the registered unemployed.	
Q23	Please provide an update on the community engagement projects (CEP projects) that have been implemented in the district.	
	Indorama plans to buy about 100 sewing machines for	
	women living in the area and left without care. In addition, the	
	company intends to build a kindergarten.	
Q24	We are aware of the community asset programme (CAP) regarding mulberry trees. Have any other programs been identified? When were/will these be initiated?	
	Indorama is planning to establish a ginning facility in 2020 and textile production in the future.	
Q25	Do you have any suggestions of possible livelihood restoration projects that the Project could implement?	
	No suggestions.	
Q26	Had the Hokimiyat taken into account the bank loan commitments of farmers whose business plans were to repay the loan obligation by growing/selling crops on the expropriated land? If there were such commitments, what happened to credit obligations of farmers?	
	Hokimiyat was not involved in addressing these issues.	
	Approximately 90% of farms lend loans from the banks to support farming production.	
	The RoU Government issued a decree which established that banks must frozen loan interest payments under all valid loan agreements with the farmers as 2018 was a bad year for farming. Later all loans were repaid by insurance companies to relieve the farmers from their debts.	
Q27	Was the right to use the expropriated land granted to the bank as a result of the farmers' loan commitments? If yes, has the farmers suffered from loan commitments? (were the loans repaid early as a result?)	
	The right was not granted to the banks.	

Were there affected farmers who made early rent	
payments for their expropriated land? If so, were such early rent payments reimbursed by the time of the land expropriation process?	
There were no early rent payments by farmers.	
Did Hokimiyat take into account the existing contractual obligations (export contracts, contracts for services, contracting agreements, etc.) of the affected farmers. If yes, were the farmers compensated for their losses associated with land expropriation?	
There were no contractual obligations of farmers at the start of land expropriation process.	
How many jobs were cut as a result of expropriation of land of the farms? If so, were the affected workers employed by Indorama or other companies?	
There are no precise information, but approximately 1,200 jobs were cut.	
Were there dekhkan farms among the affected farms? seized land, were there land parcels, providing citizens to run the dekhkan e-economy? If so, how dekhkan farms were compensated?	
No dekhan farms were affected.	
	expropriation process?  There were no early rent payments by farmers.  Did Hokimiyat take into account the existing contractual obligations (export contracts, contracts for services, contracting agreements, etc.) of the affected farmers. If yes, were the farmers compensated for their losses associated with land expropriation?  There were no contractual obligations of farmers at the start of land expropriation process.  How many jobs were cut as a result of expropriation of land of the farms? If so, were the affected workers employed by Indorama or other companies?  There are no precise information, but approximately 1,200 jobs were cut.  Were there dekhkan farms among the affected farms? seized land, were there land parcels, providing citizens to run the dekhkan e-economy? If so, how dekhkan farms were compensated?

A 03.04.20 S. Goncharov T. Streather M. Melinte Draft NTS- First revision
E. Mokrinskaya L Morton
A. Strokina

# **9 Focus Groups Proposed Questions**

## Focus Group Direct Farmers

Statement: We will start with a short questionnaire. The idea of this questionnaire is to get some information on the people in the group and to ask some questions that you may not wish to respond to in front of the focus group. All of the information provided in the questionnaire and during the focus group will be kept confidential.

Question:	Activity:	
For how many families is cotton farming the major source of income for your family?	Ask people to raise their hands	
If not, what other sources of income do people have?	List the other sources of income (ask around the room if anyone else has other forms of income)	
How do you expect this will change with the Indorama project?	Record responses	
What did the work of the average household look like and who generally undertook each of the activities?	Two groups to report on what the activities of an average household looked like and who generally undertook each of the activities (i.e. farming, weeding, cotton picking, cocoon harvesting, cooking, cleaning, child care)     Two groups answer how this has changed/will this change with start of the Indorama project.	
	Discuss the responses	
How have the types of jobs available and the wages available for these jobs changed with the Indorama project?	<ul> <li>Stay in the four groups of three:</li> <li>Two groups to make a list of all of the jobs that you could previously get in the cotton farming process and add an estimated wage range</li> <li>Two groups to make a list of all the jobs you can get through Indorama and provide an estimated wage range.</li> </ul>	
	Discuss the responses	
Under Indorama, how weeding and picking works are managed? Are additional labour resources recruited? Will Indorama provide them? What are Indorama's requirements in this regard?	Record responses	
How and when did you learn about the land allocation procedure?	Record responses	
How many, when and by whom did you have any consultations regarding the land allocation?	Record responses	

What are the positives and negatives of the Indorama project?	Put a page up with a happy face on one side and a sad face on the other and list the statements provided:	
	<u></u>	⊗
	Discuss with the group any interesting or were not expagrees with them.	3
Do you know of any families whose land has been leased to Indorama, but they have not been employed by Indorama? What are the reasons behind these people not being employed?	Record responses	
What are the people that have not been employed doing now? In general are they better off or worse off now, and why?	Record responses	
What training have you or members of your family been involved in?	List the training	
What benefits have you seen from the training provided?	List the responses	
What do you know about the CEP programs available? Do you have any suggestions for further livelihood	MM to make a list with two responses:	o columns and write down
restoration activities that could be recommended to Indorama?	CEP Activities currently available	Suggestions of what livelihood restoration activities could be supported by Indorama
How many households were growing silk cocoons already to supplement their income?	Ask people to raise their hands	
How many attendees have been involved in the CEP programs? How effective do you believe they will be?	Ask people to raise their hands and record responses	
What does Indorama provide you with to undertake your work? How happy are you with what they have	Put a page up with a happy face on the other and list the	r face on one side and a sad
provided? Eg Pesticides, PPE, seeds, types of machinery, drinking water, transportation, medical insurance	<u> </u>	⊗

	Discuss with the group any outcomes that you find interesting or were not expecting. See if everyone agrees with them.
How do you receive your salary: (monthly/weekly/daily)	Record responses
Has anyone had any issues with payments of their salaries? Were the salaries provided what was expected?	Record responses
What process were you explained that you should use to leave a grievance? For example who should you contact if you have a question or concern?	Record responses
Has anyone raised a grievance? Could you explain how it was managed and what the current status is of your grievance?	Record responses

# Specifically for women (if you have a women only group)

Question:	Activity:	
What jobs are available on the Indorama project for women?	List responses	
Do you find a difference between the jobs for men and women?	Record responses	
What type of training have you been offered? Did you take this offer?	List responses	
What part of the cotton growing process did you participate in before the Indorama project and what part of the process do you understand you will be involved in under the project?	responses:  Previous cotton farming activates women were involved in	What cotton farming activities women will be involved in now
What types of income earning opportunities (other	Discuss the response  MM to make a list with tw	o columns and write down
than cotton farming) did you have before the Project started? What do you see as your opportunities now the Project is in place?	responses:  Previous other income making activities were women were involved in	What other income making activities women will be involved in now

	Discuss the response
Do you see your prospects for earning income better or worse following the start of the Project?	

## Focus Group Contracted Farmers

Statement: We will start with a short questionnaire. The idea of this questionnaire is to get some information on the people in the group and to ask some questions that you may not wish to respond to in front of the focus group. All of the information provided in the questionnaire and during the focus group will be kept confidential.

Question:	Activity:	
For how many families is cotton farming the major source of income for your family?	Ask people to raise their hands	
If not, what other sources of income do people have?	List the other sources of income (ask around the room if anyone else has other forms of income)	
How do you expect this will change with the Indorama project?	Record responses	
What crops were previously grown on the land? What crops will be grown now?	Record responses	
How has your productivity changed after the Indorama project has started?	Record responses	
What did the work of the average household look like and who generally undertook each of the activities?	Two groups of three:     Two groups to report on what the activities of an average household looked like and who generally undertook each of the activities (ie farming, weeding, cotton picking, cocoon harvesting, cooking, cleaning, child care)     Two groups answer how this has changed/will this change with start of the Indorama project.  Discuss the responses	
How have the types of jobs available and the wages available for these jobs changed with the Indorama project?	Two groups to make a list of all of the jobs that you could previously get in the cotton farming process and add an estimated wage range     Two groups to make a list of all the jobs you can get through Indorama and provide an estimated wage range.  Discuss the responses	
What restrictions do you now have on who works on the land? How has this impacted your family's livelihood?	Record responses	

Under Indorama, who will employ additional workers during times on your farms when more workers are required (weeding and picking etc)?	Record responses	
Please describe how you understand recruitment, payment of wages, transportation, and accommodation of these workers will be managed now you are contracted under Indorama?	Record responses	
What are the positives and negatives of the Indorama project?	Put a page up with a happy face on the other and list t	y face on one side and a sad he statements provided:
	<b>©</b>	⊗
	Discuss with the group any outcomes that you find interesting or were not expecting. See if everyone agrees with them.	
How often do you interact with Indorama Agro and in what ways?	Record responses	
How many, when and by whom did you have any consultations regarding becoming a contracted worker?	Record responses	
What training have you or members of your family been involved in?	List the training	
What benefits have you seen from the training provided?	List the responses	
What do you know about the CEP programs available? Do you have any suggestions for further livelihood	MM to make a list with tw responses:	o columns and write down
restoration activities that could be recommended to Indorama?	CEP Activities currently available	Suggestions of what livelihood restoration activities could be supported by Indorama
How many households were growing silk cocoons already to supplement their income?	Ask people to raise their hands	
How many attendees have been involved in the CEP programs? How effective do you believe they will be?	Ask people to raise their hands and record responses	
What does Indorama provide you with to undertake your work? How happy are you with what they have	Put a page up with a happy face on the other and list t	y face on one side and a sad he statements provided:
provided? Eg Pesticides, PPE, seeds, types of	<b>©</b>	⊗

machinery, drinking water, transportation, medical insurance	
	Discuss with the group any outcomes that you find interesting or were not expecting. See if everyone agrees with them.
For any equipment provided, who owns it? Did you have to pay anything towards it? Do you believe you have been provided suitable training on using it?	Record responses
How does Indorama pay you? How frequently are you paid?	Record responses
Is your pay the same every month, or does it depend on your production?	Record responses
Has anyone had any issues with payments by Indorama? Have payments made been what was expected?	Record responses
What process were you explained that you should use to leave a grievance? For example who should you contact if you have a question or concern?	Record responses
Has anyone raised a grievance? Could you explain how it was managed and what the current status is of your grievance?	Record responses

## Specifically for women (if you have a women only group)

Question:	Activity:	
How many of the women present used to work on the land?	Ask people to raise their hands	
How many still work on the land now that the land is contracted to Indorama?	Ask people to raise their hands	
What part of the cotton growing process did women generally participate in before the Indorama project and what part of the process do you understand women will be involved in under the project?	MM to make a list with two columns and write down responses:  Previous cotton farming activates women were involved in now  Discuss the response	
If women are assisting other family members with work on the farm (ie they are not the primary farmer),	Record responses	

how are they compensated? le are they provided with a salary?		
Is there any restriction on the family members that can work on the farm? Please explain	Record responses	
What type of training have you been offered? Did you take this offer?	List responses	
What benefits have you received from the training you have received?	Record responses	
What types of income earning opportunities (other than cotton farming) did you have before the Project started? What do you see as your opportunities now the Project is in place?	MM to make a list with two columns and write down responses:  Previous other income making activities were women were involved in  Discuss the response	
Do you see your prospects for earning income better, the same or worse following the start of the Project?	Record responses	

### Focus Group Community Members

Statement: We will start with a short questionnaire. The idea of this questionnaire is to get some information on the people in the group and to ask some questions that you may not wish to respond to in front of the focus group. All of the information provided in the questionnaire and during the focus group will be kept confidential.

No.	Question:	Activity:
1	For how many families is cotton farming the major source of income for your family?	Ask people to raise their hands
2	If so, what jobs does your family undertake in the cotton farming process?	Record responses
3	If not, what other sources of income do people have?	List the other sources of income (ask around the room if anyone else has other forms of income)
4	Did any households give up land for the project, but not get a job? If yes go to No. 5, if no go to No. 9	Ask people to raise their hands
5	If there are any people in the group that gave up land, but are not employed- To those people specifically – what were the reasons you did not get a job?	Record responses
6	To those people specifically – what are you doing now for your livelihood?	Record responses
7	To those people specifically – What compensation did Indorama or Hokimiyat provide?	Record responses
8	To those people specifically – are you better off, worse of or the same in terms of livelihood as you were before. (skip to No. 12)	Record responses
9	If there are no people in the group that gave up land, but are not employed—does anyone know of someone who gave up their land for the project?	Ask people to raise their hands
10	To those people specifically – can you describe what these people are now doing for their livelihood?	Record responses
11	To those people specifically – Do they appear to be better off, worse of or the same in terms of livelihood than they were before.	Record responses
12	How have the types of jobs available and the wages available for these jobs changed with the Indorama project?	Break into four groups of three:     Two groups to make a list of all of the jobs that you could previously get in the

		estimated wage  Two groups to you can get thr	process and add an e range make a list of all the jobs ough Indorama and mated wage range.
13	How often do you interact with Indorama Agro and in what ways?	Record responses	
14	In what way has Indorama impacted your daily life?	Put a page up with a hap sad face on the other ar provided:	opy face on one side and a d list the statements
			<u> </u>
		Discuss with the group a find interesting or were everyone agrees with the	not expecting. See if
15	Has anyone been involved in the training programs that have been undertaken by Indorama?	Ask people to raise their	hands
16	If so, training have you or members of your family been involved in?	List the training	
17	If so, what benefits have you seen from the training provided?	List the responses	
18	What do you know about the CEP programs available? Do you have any suggestions for further livelihood restoration activities that could be recommended to Indorama?	MM to make a list with two columns and write down responses:  CEP Activities currently available Suggestions of what livelihood restoration activities could be supported by Indorama	
19	How many attendees have been involved in the CEP programs? How effective do you believe they will be?	Ask people to raise their responses	hands and record
20	What process were you explained that you should use to leave a grievance? For example who should you contact if you have a question or concern?	Record responses	
21	Has anyone raised a grievance? Could you explain how it was managed and what the current status is of your grievance?	Record responses	

Specifically for women (if you have a women only group)

Question:	Activity:		
What part of the cotton growing process did women generally participate in before the Indorama project and what part of the process do you understand women will be involved in under the project?	MM to make a list with two columns and write down responses:  Previous cotton farming activates women were involved in now in		
How will this impact the livelihood of you and your family?	Discuss the response  Record responses		
What types of income earning opportunities (other than cotton farming) did you have before the Project started? What do you see as your opportunities now the Project is in place?	MM to make a list with two columns and write dowr responses:  Previous other income making activities were women were involved in women will be involved in now  Discuss the response		
Do you see your prospects for earning income better, the same or worse following the start of the Project?	Discuss the response  Record responses		

# **10 Focus Groups Records**

		2nd group	Oth group
-		2nd group	9th group
		U.C. 12.2019 Oqollyn District, Syrdarya Region 9 men from local communities	US-12-2019 Kasbi District, Kashkadarya Region, 11 men form Local Communities
1	For how many families is cotton farming the major source of income for your family?	5/9. Major, but not the only type of income	Nobody grows cotton as the main source of income
2	If so, what jobs does your family undertake in the cotton farming process?	Plowing, sowing, watering, weeding, cultivating fields, collecting.	н/п
3	If not, what other sources of income do people have?	Cattle breeding Poultry farming Vegetable growing Sericulture Wheat Melon breeding Entrepreneurship	Cattle breeding Poultry farming Vegetable growing Sericulture Wheat Melon breeding Entrepreneurship Beekceping Carpets Bread Building
7	What compensation did Indorama or Hokimiyat provide?	None, there was no choice	Why didn't we go to the Indorama: didn't trust in the beginning now they want to work or are waiting for the reconstruction of their land to start working as contracted farmers.
8	Are you better off, worse of or the same in terms of livelihood as you were before	The situation has improved	The level of live has been improoved
14	in what way has Indorama impacted your daily life?	Positive: Improved water supply Mulberry programme There are jobs for family members Negative: Lost productive lands. One in 10 of those present is growing cotton. He was given a bad plot instead. Harvest declined due to poor drainage and soil quality. The job was not offered to everyone. No choosing the new plots instead - Either proposed or none.	Positive: All want to work as contracted farmers. Arable lands were not allocated and were left for the livestok.
15	Has anyone been involved in the training programs that have been undertaken by Indorama?	Relatives working in Indorama got the trainings	Training courses on new technologies were given to the population -for 2 months for 100 people. Then they were hired.
16	How and when did you learn about the land allocation procedure?	A general meeting in Hohimiyat, a general meeting in mahallya, Consultations with Farmers Assosiation	There was a general meeting where they were showed the decision of the khakimiyat to terminate the land rent agreements. They remember signing the agreements.
18	What do you know about the CEP programs available?	Know about: Mulberry trees planting Suggesting: a new road, a spinning factory	They know about: Mulberry trees planting Construction of a school Gin factory - new work They would like to: Hotel for fourists - to work there Kindergartens Asphalt (new road) Craft development programmes Land for melon farming from Indorama
19	How many households were growing silk cocoons?	1 household	5 out of 11 families grow Mulberry trees
	What process were you explained that you should use to leave a grievance? For example who should you contact if you have a question or concern?	Do not know	All know that they can raise a complaint through the agronomist
21	Has anyone raised a grievance? Could you explain how it was managed and what the current status is of your grievance?	No complaints so far	No complaints so far

		3rd group	5th group	8th group	10th group
		02.12.2019 - Oqoltyn District,	03.12.2019, Sardoba District, Syrdarya Region -	05/12/2019 Kasbi District, Kashkadarya Region, 14 women form Local	06/12/2019 Nishon District, Kashkadarya Region, 13 women
_	For how many families is cotton	Syrdarya Region - 7 women from local communities Yes – 4 (from early spring to October)	10 women from local communities	Communities Yes – for 13, No - 1, and All have other sources of income. Large families are	form Local Communities  13 out of 13 grow cotton. For all this is not the only source of income.7
ľ	farming the major source of income for your family?	No – 3 One woman has a Dekhan farm, but sometimes earns extra money on cotton picking	2 out of 10 grow cotton. All have other sources of income	Considered to be those with 4 kids or more  Mothers of large families do not receive child allowances but large families are subject to low income allowances for the poor	women work in Indorama (a cleaning lady, 2 translators, an administrator, 3 laboratory assistants)
2	What sources of income does your	4 women do not have jobs, their	Vegetable growing	Poultry farming	Sources of income: milk products, cattle breeding, private
	family have?	husbands work for Indorama, A nurse – 800k sum per month.	Gardening Melon breeding	Fish farming     Livestock	kindergartens, trade, translations, poultry farming, sericulture, fishing, baking, weaving (carpets), clothing, rabbit breeding, ostrich farming. 2-
		A dressmaker - an average of 30k per day	Sericulture	Sericulture	7 children per family
			Cattle breeding	Beekeeping     Vegetable / melon	
			An average family has 3-5 children. Indorama doesn't take women, they say. Those who live in high-rise	Agricultural machinery for rent     Work in the mahalla	
			buildings can no longer grow vegetables and fruits and	Pension	
			keep livestock.	Office work     Sewing work	
				Milk processing (kaymak, kefir, kurt, etc.)     Baking bread	
				Home weaving	
3	How do you expect this will change with the Indorama project?	From the next year, all work will go away	Life bacame worse with Indorama One woman worked for Indorama, handed over the land, plowed	Tutorion (daughter)     One woman works in a mahalla 80 km from the house. Most of the salary goes to travelling, She works 2 days a week and hopes to get work in Indorama. All are	Those who have jobs in Indorama are quite happy (especially 2 translators)
	with the Indorama project?	(rumors) Possible types of work in Indorama for	and prepared the land for sowing, but Indorama did	travelling. She works 2 days a week and hopes to get work in Indorama. All are interested to know what jobs are available for women.	translators).
		women are not known.	not sow it. The woman lost her income. They didn't hire two others because they wanted to go to their		
			lands as foremen, but Robert refused them, and said		
			that he would not take women as foremen. He said not to bother him. There was no compensation for the		
			land, although some requested. Some complaint that Indorama lost some women's employment documents.		
			annoyment ducuments.		
4	What did the work of the average household look like and who generally	Previously (before the Indorama): Weeding (120k per 1 ha or daily 20k	Some used to earn 200 mln, now only 2 mln sums	Previously: Weeding (25,000 per day)	Previously, they earned 15-20 thousand soums per day from weeding and cutting back and 800 sums per kg of cotton. Now for weeding and
	undertook each of the activities?	Cotton picking 800 thousand - 900		Topping (25,000 per day)	pinching 25-30 thousand soums and for cotton picking - 1500 sums per
		thousand per 1 kg Chasing (trimming) – 50k per 1 ha		Hand ploughing (several times a season after watering)  Cotton picking (700 UZS by the farm + 300 UZS co-financed by the Government per 1	kg. Each time they signed agreements for these seasonal jobs and have cooles.
				kg of cotton)	
				Chopping 25,000 UZS per day With Indorama: No Weeding, no topping	
5	How have the types of jobs available and the wages available for these jobs	Now: Weeding - 50k per day (now)	The loss of seasonal manual work	At meetings in the mahalla, volunteers advertise the available work. A foreman is selected and she enters into an agreement with Indorama.	Husbands all work in Indorama (contract farmers). Some adult children do. One woman out of 6 has four adult kids unemployed.
	changed with the Indorama project?	Cotton picking 800 k - 900 k per 1 kg Chasing (trimming) will remain for women		There is no copy of the contract, the agreement is verbal with the foreman upon payment.	Compensation for land was not received.
		Grazing (criminally) was remained worker		Women choose a woman foreman, she agrees with the Agronomist on the amount of work and the cost of work. Payment is done for 1 ha of land. The team leader	
				decides how much a person will work on 1 ha. Payment is done after completion of	
				work on the site, usually in 2-3 days. Among those present, there is 1 foreman.	
6	In what way has Indorama impacted your daily life?	(a) Husbands have stable jobs with a	Machinery and technology are better now. The water supply is better and more fertilizers provided in	Husbands have stable earnings in Indorama     Office jobs available (laboratory assistant, office manager, controller)	Training programmes
		fixed salary Potential work at the future factories	time. But (2) Lost field work. No money. Earlier, they earned money for the whole winter period on summer	With stability and the relations in the family have improved Less physical work (no need to sell meat and cattle to earn income)	New technologies Husband has a stable income in Indorama
		Mulberry trees planting and silk	cotton picking. Now there is no money to buy winter clothes for children. They have to go to other districts	Good salary, but they need more (womem with many kids) Advance warnings of hazardous works in the field (a family lives in the vicinity to	Office jobs available (laboratory assistant, office manager, translators) Stability and improved life standard
		cocoon farming	to pick cotton Men go to Russia because of	Advance warnings or nazardous works in the field (a family lives in the vicinity to Indorama land plots)	Work encouragement schemes (cotton oil for good work)
		<sub>Θ</sub>	unemployment. Foremen take only men. Few people were hired. Cotton stalks used to be harvested for		Roads reconstruction Drainage system reconstruction
		Seasonal work has gone	their own households for kindling tandoor (cooking), now this resource is not available as Indoram smells		(2)
		The salary is low and not enough Cannot collect dry cotton scapes for	stems in the ground.		Salary is not enough for large families No credit programmes for Indorama's employees
7	Has anyone been involved in the training programs that have been	No - 7 Women were not invited to trainings.	No trainings, however there were some meetings with useful information	Yes, The trainings were: Decent work Mulberries and silkworms (local population awareness program)	Ves, 8 participated (Decent Work, Mulberry trees (CEP awareness)
	undertaken by Indorama?	They did not hear about the trainings	rent sacra additions.	Agricultural technology	Agricultural Techniques
				Financial investment	
8	What do you know about the CEP programs available?	CEP Activities currently available: Mulberries and the development of	CEP Activities currently available: Mulberry trees planting and silk cocoon farming , reconstruction of old	CEP Activities currently available: Mulberry trees planting and silk cocoon farming.  (9 women are engaged in silk cocoon farming.	CEP Activities currently available: Mulberry trees planting and silk cocoon farming
	programs available?	sericulture	kindergardens, trainings, reconstruction of the	Mulberry trees are few. More mulberry trees the batter for the families.)	Road reconstruction
		Suggestions: Dried cotton scapes as a sort of fuel for	irrigation system. They would like to have: jobs for both women and men, new roads, drinking water,	Suggestiongs: Develop Education in Kasbi Help in getting higher education, Provide support in obtaining profession	Suggestions: of what livelihood restoration activities could be supported by Indorama
		cooking purposes should be left for communities	gas, a Russian-language school, a social center for single women with children and without work.	Silk-spinning factory, so that women can work and produce silk (there is an old silk weaving building for this, but it does not operate)	Establish a silk weaving manufacture so that women can work there and produce silk
		Reconstruction of the road (to school)	onige women with children and without Work.	Arrange silk processing to keep unemployed women busy	Set up silk processing to occupy unemployed women
		There is no stadium There is no kindergarten		Job creation for women, a lot of unemployed women, Establish a distribution system to sell finished products produced by women	Build up a school Build up a hospital
				Build up a school in Chulkuvar community (Beruniy Sub-District) Connect households to gas supply network (communities use gas cylinders)	Connect households to gas supply network (communities use gas cylinders)
				Poor water supply networks	Water supply networks
		No. 7		There is no drinking water supply system in Fazli. Communities use water pits Lack of nursories (pre-school education facilities).	There is a plan to build a Mosque
9	you should use to leave a grievance?	No – 7 No one explained. But so far no	7 out of 10 know how to proceed with a complaint.	Husbands were told about the grievance mechanism. At the meeting, Indorama management explained that any issue or grievance could be addressed to any	Yes, they know, as it was explained in meetings, they know about the leaflets, can use Telegramm for this
	For example who should you contact if you have a question or concern?	complaints. If there is a mechanism, they will		Indoroma leader. There are agronomists and brigade leaders of "Indorama" in communities and they	
L		complain.		accept any grievances and complaints. It is possible to	
10	Has anyone raised a grievance? Could you explain how it was managed and	No grievances raised so far.	Three women had submitted written complaints and were answered with a formal reply. The main	No grievances raised so far.	No grievances raised so far.
	what the current status is of your		complaint is the lack of earnings for women with children and without husbands.		
	grievance?		crinuren and without nusbands.		
_					

		7th Group
		04.12.2019
		Kasbi district Kashkadarya Region
		Contract (indirect) farmers (13 people) 10 men and 3 women
1	For how many families is cotton farming the	13/13.but not a sole one
2	major source of income for your family?	Liverted
2	If not, what other sources of income do people have?	•Livestock •Gardening
	indice.	Vegetables farming (melons farming)
		•Entrepreneurship \ Trading
		Poultry farming     Silk cocoon farming
		•Bakery
3	How do you expect this will change with the	Income is growing and personal business is growing.
4	Indorama project?	Cotton and wheat hefers and offer Indexage
4	How has your productivity changed after the Indorama project has started?	Cotton and wheat before and after Indorama.  When cotton is rotated with wheat contract farmers grow carrot, beans, beetroot, corn, melons,
	indorama project nas startea.	sunflowers, fodder crops planting them in the rows between wheat in the fields.
5	How has your productivity changed after the	Income increased, costs decreased, harvesting period decreased – harvesting is now completed in
	Indorama project has started?	on run, loans are provided by Indorama free of any interest payable as an advance payment at
		60% of the future harvest. Before Indorama, the Government provided loans at 3% annual interest
6	What did the work of the average household	•Tillage
	look like and who generally undertook each of the activities?	•Planning •Bedding
	the detivities.	•Fertilizing
		•Irrigation
		•Harrowing •Seeding
		•Weeding
		•Cultivation
		•Deep chiselling
		•Suspension application •Topping
		•Defoliant application
7		•Chopping
/	How have the types of jobs available and the wages available for these jobs changed with the	•Tillage – improved, now it is deeper, batter technology is applied, timely, fuel is supplied in time as well (UZS 400,000 per 1 ha + fuel (40 I))
	Indorama project?	•Planning – fuel is supplied in time, now planning is done twice where needed and improved (20 I
		of diesel fuel and UZS 200,000 per 1 ha)
		•Bedding – bedding has improved as a result of deeper ploughing (7 l of diesel fuel + UZS 90,000)
		•Fertilizing – fertilizers are applied in time, good quality fertilizers from Kazakhstan are used and applied in required quantities. Fertilizing starts with seeding (5 L of diesel fuel +UZS 40,000)
		•Irrigation – more often (in line with the new technology), training in irrigation was provided
		(when and how to irrigate), more water is in the system now and less water is used as a result of
		improved quality of beds. There is sufficient water in the irrigation system, canals are cleaned and
		rehabilitated. Works completed in phases and timely (UZS 100,000 per 1 ha)  •Harrowing – not needed now
		•Seeding – it now includes fertilizing and weeding (before farmers used 60 kg of seeds per 1 ha,
		now farmers use 17 kg per 1 ha)
		•Weeding – not needed now (harrowing, seeding and weeding are done simultaneously at UZS 90,000 + 7 L of diesel fuel per 1 ha)
		•Cultivation – before Indorama cultivation was done in 10 rounds, nowadays it is done in 5 rounds
		(UZS 90,000 per 1 round). Training in cultivation was provided, farmers got acquainted with new
		techniques
		•Deep chiselling – before Indorama chiselling was 45 cm deep, now it is 90 cm deep (UZS 100,000 + 10 L of diesel fuel)
		•Suspension (herbicides) application – good quality of suspension, before Indorama farmers
		sprayed it, now a modern suspension sprayer is available in each sub-district that sprayed directly
		on cotton (XXX,XXX + 2 L of diesel fuel)  •Topping – before Indorama topping was manual, now farmers apply only herbicides (suspension)
		(UZS 40,000 per 1 ha)
		•Defoliant application – this year it was of very good quality, leaves fell being green, harvesting
		increased by 10 times
0	National and Association	•Chopping – reduced (before Indorama chopping was done in 3 rounds, now it is done in 1-2
8	What restrictions do you now have on who works on the land? How has this impacted your	No restrictions are there.  Recruitment: Mahalla announce for volunteers. If pickers number is not sufficient mahalla interact
	family's livelihood?	with the Employment Centres. Indorama sets no restrictions.
		Indorama provided decent work training. Payment for decent work. It was a strong motivation.
		Now all permanent and seasonal workers are recruited by contract farmers based on contracts. In
		addition to paying the fee, Indorama issued 1 liter of cottonseed oil for every 100 kg of cotton.  The cost of collecting 800-1200 soums per kg.
		· · ·
0	Under Indorama, who will ampley additional	Seasonal workers include 60-70 people (1 worker per 10 ha)
9	Under Indorama, who will employ additional workers during times on your farms when more	Seasonal workers include 60-70 people (1 worker per 10 ha)

1.0	IDI dilii	The state of the s
10	Please describe how you understand recruitment, payment of wages, transportation, and accommodation of these workers will be managed now you are contracted under Indorama?	Thanks to the advances paid on time, it was easier to organize decent working conditions:  •Hot meals (at the expense of contract farmers)  •Drinking water (at the expense of contract farmers)  •Rest zones for lunch breaks (at the expense of contract farmers)  •Transport (at the expense of Indorama)  The Brigade Leaders were appointed by Indorama. Before Indorama Brigade Leaders were recruited by contract farmers directly. The Brigade Leader controlled the working conditions of seasonal workers. Stationeries were provided at the expense of Indorama.  Medical kits, insurance and safety equipment were provided by contract farmers. Indorama conducted safety trainings.  Recruitment training was also conducted by Indorama. And the contract farmers employees were also trained
11	What are the positives and negatives of the Indorama project?	Positives: (a) •Trainings •Loans at no interest and advance payments •Self-independence
		<ul> <li>Harvesting in one round and of good quality</li> <li>Payments to cotton picker in time</li> <li>Encouragement of labour (soap and oil)</li> <li>Good quality fertilizers supplied on time</li> <li>Reduction in rehabilitation costs associated with the irrigation and drainage</li> <li>Modern machinery</li> <li>Spraying equipment provided free of charge</li> <li>Farmers books provided free of charge (to record techniques applies) for correction work, very convenient tool. Farmers will be able to trace and address gaps and mistakes.</li> <li>Decent work</li> <li>Good quality cotton</li> <li>Access to experienced agronomists of Indorama</li> <li>Efficient financing system</li> <li>Issues are address timely</li> </ul>
		Social support and trust     Grievance mechanism to address concerns and issues     No penalties for not meeting a plan or delays in delivering cottonNo textile factory is available in Kasbi
12	How often do you interact with Indorama Agro and in what ways?	Any time of day and night via, Agronomists, responsible for contract farmers
13	How many, when and by whom did you have any consultations regarding becoming a contracted worker?	From February to March 2019, 400 farms participated in consultations (2 general meetings were held) Then 2-3 additional meetings were held to provide clarifications and address questions from farmers. Between March and April 2019 Indorama signed contracts with the farmers. Then trainings started. Before Indorama farmers have contracts with cotton depots.
14	What training have you or members of your family been involved in?	Training on labor protection, agricultural technology 5-6 times, fertilizers and pesticides.  Agronomists provide advice
15	What benefits have you seen from the training provided?	Valuable knowledge. New technologies. Guides and handouts were an advantage. Only farm managers took part in training sessions. The farm managers then trained their workers, and Indorama agronomists also trained farm workers.
16	What do you know about the CEP programs available?	40-50 hectares of mulberries trees are planned to be planted in each of 10 territories. Proposal to plant mulberry trees next to farms. There are 50-60 farms, 500 ha of mulberry trees are required or 50 hectares in each community.
17	How many households were growing silk cocoons already to supplement their income?	13
18	What does Indorama provide you with to undertake your work?	They know about: Mulberry trees Cleaning of ditchesthey would suggest: A Textile factory and to set up silk cocoon processing and silk production Gas supply to communities Drinking water supply to Chimkourgan Improve public roads Increase price for raw cotton
19	For any equipment provided, who owns it?	All contract farmers own machinery and equipment.
20	Оплата работ	Advance payment 60% of harvest price.  During harvesting 50% prepayment before harvesting start.  50% at completion of harvesting
21	Оплата работ график	On production.
22 23 24	проблемы с оплатой Жалобы Обращения с жалобами	There were no issues with payments by Indorama.  Indorama explained the grievance mechanism at all meetings with contract farmers as well as during signing the contract. All trainings also had this section on grievances.  There is a hot line number at Indorama advertised in Decent Work Poster. The poster is installed in each farm.  All employees of contract farmers work on contracts. Agronomists monitors availability of contracts. The Brigade Leaders recruited by Indorama and banks representatives (where contract farmers maintain their accounts) also monitor availability of contracts and labour conditions.  No complaints so far

Т		1st group	4th group	6th group	11th group
Ī		02:12:2019 Oqoltyn District, Syrdarya Region Direct farmers (13 men) AS, EM, SG, KS, ZK	03.12.2019 Sardoba District, Syrdarya Region 11 Direct farmers (8 men and 3 women) AS, EM, SG, KS, ZK	04.12.2019 Kasbi district Kashkadarya Region 14 Direct farmers (men and 1 woman) AS, EM, SG, KS, GK	06.12.2019 Nishon district Kashkadarya Region 10 Direct farmers (men) EM, Cr, KC, GK (translator)
far	or how many families is cotton rming the major source of come for your family?	Yes - 13/13	Yes, 11/11	14/14. all former farmers and now - Indorama employees	Yes, 10/10.
far	hat sources of income does your mily have?	Fishing – 1 Horticulture – 2 Poultry farming – 1 Bee-keeping – 1	Vegetable growing Melon breeding Sericulture Livestock	Vegetable growing Wheat Sericulture Livestock, Poultry farming	Vegetable growing Gardening Sericulture Unvistock Pouttry farmina
wi	ow do you expect this will change ith the Indorama project?	No deterioration	Salary is not enough, it was better before Indorama, they promised a premium on cotton income of 8% (not included in the contract)	Income increased (a fixed salary)	Income has increased because they have more time for own production
ho ge ac		Rowing, Sowing, Wastering, Weeding, Cotton joining, Formania Cotton picking, they paid [1,000 sam (i) U.50) per 1 by of cotton or 10 U.50 [1,000 sam (i) U.50) per 1 by of cotton or 10 U.50 [1,000 sam (i) U.50) per 1 by of cotton or 10 U.50 [1,000 sam (i) U.50) per 1 [1,000 sam (i) U.50) [1,000 sam (i) U.50) per 1 [1,000 sam (i) U.50) [1,000 sam (i) U.50) [1,000 sam (i) U.50) [1	Plouving -25% deeper mow Planning is a time select rectinology Soning - less seed consumption: 30 tip per hall before and when several properties of the properties of the when soveral Watering - watering is uniform due to the good separt of the fields. There is tilt the water in the summer, they think that due to the fact that there is tilte water from the secretarily from a consultant, there has never from the Agochemistry - in time and in the right amount Weeding, princhip—there is no manual table or (applied and herbicidis are used). If the secretary - it is time platfore - stages of harmesting), cotton pickip—at a time (before - stages of harmesting). The control of the secretary is to now than with manual harvesting, cleaner cotton one result.	- Proving - Pluraing - Cutting Geds - Cutting Geds - Valering - Harrowing - Sowing - Cuttinating Fettilizer, pesticides, defoliation) - Wileeding - Cuttinating Ged	Plowing - improved technology, depth and new technology, got better land filaming - better technology Cutting back - 6 turnous histeated or got schedule (2.3 times a session instead of 5-6 times) sowing - less sead commangliers from 500 get hat loan of 164 gip en ha after, the technique allows you to fertitize when sowing when the commanglier in the control of the commangliers of the commanglier in Meeding. Loutling back, prohing are not done by herbicides. no manual labor required. Agrochemistry - in sufficient quantity and on time. Cotton picking - harvesters, no manual word any more
for Inc	r these jobs changed with the dorama project?	Plouting - now disk deep plousing. Sowing - now less end consumption: 50 lg per ha before and 16 lg per ha affer, the technique allows you for felling when sowing, German tate of 99%. Wildering - now tays and characte are regalard, Wildering - now tays and characte are regalard, Wildering - now tays and characte are regalard, when the properties of the properties of the the her served was likely life of the properties of the her beard was life of the properties of the her beard was life of the properties of better, there is enough water, watering evenly. Wildering - now nor manual labor (equipment and her berticides are usual). First in the properties of First in the properties First in the pr	of cotton or 10 USD a day at a rate of 100 Mg.  Then, for the month optioning 22 workness; get 20 dollars. For cutting back, weeding and placking, the dollars for cutting back, weeding and placking, the format of the policy of	Flowing - Lechnology and equipment have improved. If his become better lechnology and equipment have improved in the better lechnology and equality of planning Carling beds: 12 furnows intead of 4, conser distrib, better watering Soving - less seed consumption: 50 fup per has before and 17 fup per has finder, the lechnique allows you for fertile when sowing, Germaniston is California - earlier 9 times per season (loosening), now 1.2 times. Better bechnique.  Weeding, catting, prinching are now done by harbitides - no manual labour needed.  Agrochemistry - in sufficient quantity and on time.  Agrochemistry - in sufficient quantity and on time.  Politics - harvesters, no manual work, for 3 months before, now for 20 days.  - Weeding - 35 thousand support process, in a day.	It was 16-18 thousand sourns per day for weeding, cutting-back, pinching 600-800 sourns for collecting 1 kg of cotton
rei	re additional labour resources cruited? ow and when did you learn about le land allocation procedure?	No, no manual labor Announcements in the mahalilas in September 2018.	title women for weeding -200 thousand source / per ha "201505".  There were no written announcements. In October 2016, the holdern announced at a general meeting (50) 2016, the holdern announced at a general meeting (50) and the episeations and job offering. There was also a south episeations and job offering. There was also a south episeation and job offering. There was also a south episeation and job offering. The per was also a method and allocation. Farmers say they haven't signed and pickcuments. Sogles from others. Of the Othousand hectares, 13 thousand were selected. Those who requested were offered polis in return. So people took	Indizariam copies on its sown and does not attract additional resources. It uses not hit is one monitonese, in early November 2018, representatives of the shokiniyat together with farmers association came to a general meeting at the place of residence of farmers. The history of the place of residence of farmers. The historying together that an international company would come and you could find a job in the company or get another land plot. Meetings were held in Mahallas also.	Now- not in Splember 2018 they heard first roumors. On 27 October 2018 - Hobbin (with Indoormal legs) amounted on a general meeting (500 people) about land allocation. In November 20 they wrote the termination agreements.
yo rei		meeting where all the farmers or foremen attended. The transfer of land to the state was announced. Compensation was not offered. After this, indorama held personal consultations with farmers. There are farmers who allocated not all the lad plots.	Indocama promised work to all 630 farmers whose land was allocated, but took only 20 people.	In December 2019, Indexama held meetings with Satemes in the makehaba and control to the farmers in other discounting of the form of the farmers have an agreement with the Holsin on termination of the Landscapement and a declaration of tremination. Agreements were signed in two copies. The text of the agreement was understandable to the farmers, as holdinglar's exports explained all the difficulties.	Mahaliyas run individual consultations all November 2018.
ne	hat are the positives and egatives of the Indorama project?	Postithe: Fixed salary, days off, vacation, working bours of 8 bours, on to work in the rain, but after a downtime they can work for 12 hours, trainings There are no negative ones.	Less work available and income is low. Revenues decreased. There are fewer workers per 1 ha. There are no positives. Tindorama recruit workers from other regions and countries. 65% of the population are unemployed. Only 15% in indorama.	Salay on time.  No manual work  Floragin amount of agricultural chemistry.  Flores is always water on schedule.  Negari work of traps and drainlegs systems.  Days offer one-more offers of the systems o	Proof the  No manual labor Statles salts:  Nos technologies Professional growth Vectorian Vectorian Nos technologies Vectorian Nos technologies Nos technol
lar bu by rea	by du know or any tarmines winds and has been leased to Indorama, at they have not been employed y Indorama? What are the asons behind these people not eing employed?	no, triey au not know such people	в одном макале из эколо человке в индораме работает 200 человке. Договоры с Индорамой подписывались с ноября 2018 по июль 2019. Некоторые были без работы с осени до лета.	Some left for construction works Some began different business	same but not go to work in indicating because mey wanted to change me type of employment or started their own business
be ge	hat are the people that have not seen employed doing now? In sneral are they better off or orse off now, and why?	n/a	Men go to other regions and countries to find better jobs, work mainly as builders in construction.	They heard about farmers who recieved plots elsewhere. Such farmers did not fulfill the plan.	
inv	volved in?	re new agricultural technologies, labor protection	No	Yes, Engineering Training Safety training for fertilizers. After herbicides, workers do not enter the field for 10 days, PPE is issued.	Trainings on technology, labor protection, work with equipment
th w	ograms available?		No 20 Activities currently available: reconstruction of sindergartene, growing 14000 molecup trees: Suggestions condisconstruction, reconstruction of the impact on goten in the personal areas of farmers, seastance with equipment for personal branchedist, marketing of agricultural products through indonama	Yes  Zi Astribles currently available. Reconstruction of the road (in Beruni) 20 Inn of the general road, 29 hectares of mulberry in Kadby in 4 metables. Short convenience sparred (in Kadby) Suggest. Ondergration  - But person for sparred - Conformation - Confo	SEEP Activities currently posliable planting mulberry plantations, reconstruction of a factor in facient. A bred in Nazari.  Suggest 38 production, a hospital, work for women, roads, a school, internet line, a lared-graften in Islad mahabla.
gn	ow many households were rowing slik cocoons already to pplement their income?	None	1.	1	77
inv	volved in the CEP programs? How fective do you believe they will	n/a	n/a	n/a	77
	forking Conditions	PPE, machinery, agricultural chemistry, seeds, water, food, delivery, Health insurance - public	PPE	PPE, machinery, agricultural chemistry, seeds, water, food, delivery. Health insurance - public	PPE
(m Ha pa	ow do you receive your salary: nonthlu/weektv/dailvl as anyone had any issues with tyments of their salaries? Were ee salaries provided what was pected?	Monthly No	Monthly	Monthly No complaints so far	Monthly No
th			Worker can go to an agronomist (chief agronomist) -	Yes, was explained at the general meeting. A Worker goes to an agronomist (chief agronomist) -, then to a manager of the district – a	Orally through the translator to the agronomist, by online service.
ex 0 Wi	hat process were you explained at you should use to leave a levance?	Yes, was explained at the general meeting .A Worker goes to an agronomist (chief agronomist) -, then to a manager of the district – a director. Are aware about a labour union to be established soon.	manager of the district – director. How to complain was explained at a general meeting.	director.	

# 11 Social Survey Questionnaires

# Contract (indirect) Farmers Survey Kilim Cotton Farming Project

				Date:/_	/
				Time of intervie	ew:
Regio	n	District	Sub-district	Farm Name	Sqm of a Farm
	Gondor:				
•					
•	-				
•					
•					
•				farm? individual farm	
•				the land before Indorama to	
	➤ If so,	how were these co	ompensated?		
•	Did you have	any crops that we	re lost when Indorama	took over?	
	If so,	how were these co	ompensated?		
•	Average Annu	ual Gross Income	before Indorama:		
•	Average Annu	ual Gross Income	after Indorama (estimat	e):	
	Term of the Co	ontract with Indora	ma Agro? Years/Month	s	
			is contract: Yes		
				o whom	
• [			business at this/same		
				w much: c) Frequency	in a Year
• /	Any family mer	mbers involve in b		[No]	
I	lf yes, how ma	ny:		-	
•	Has your produ	uctivity changed at	fter Indorama?wo	rse/better/the same	

# Direct Farmers Survey Kilim Cotton Farming Project

Date: \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_/

า	District	Sub-district	Farm Name	Sqm of a Farn
				·
Gender:				
•				
Place of R	Residence			
Did you ha	ave any structures or oth	ner improvements to the la	nd before Indorama t	took over?
	so, how were these com			
				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Did you ha	ave any crops that were	lost when Indorama took	over?	
•	ave any crops that were so, how were these com		over?	
> If :	so, how were these com	npensated?	over?	
> If :	•	npensated?	over?	
What is the	so, how were these com	npensated? t with Indorama?		
What is the Did you pa	e length of your contract	npensated? t with Indorama?	es No	
What is the	e length of your contract ay money for getting this If yes (a) how much _	t with Indorama?	es No om	
What is the Did you pa	e length of your contract ay money for getting this If yes (a) how much _ y money for continuing	t with Indorama?  s job: Ye(b) to who	es No om 'es No.	
What is the Did you pa	e length of your contract ay money for getting this If yes (a) how much _ y money for continuing	t with Indorama?  s job: Ye  (b) to who farming at this location? Ye  (b) How r	es No om 'es No.	
What is the  Did you pa  Do you pa  Any family  If y	e length of your contract  ay money for getting this  If yes (a) how much _  y money for continuing the set of	t with Indorama?  s job: Ye  (b) to who farming at this location? Ye  (b) How r	es No om /es No. nuch Yes No.	
What is the Did you pa  Do you pa  Any family  If y  Ho	e length of your contractive years (a) how much _ yes (a) how much _ yes (a) To whom: _ remembers work for Indowes, how many: ow many are women: :	t with Indorama?  s job: Ye  (b) to who farming at this location? Ye  (b) How rorama:	es No om /es No. nuch Yes No.	
What is the Did you pa  Do you pa  Any family  If y  Ho	e length of your contractive years (a) how much _ yes (a) how much _ yes (a) To whom: _ remembers work for Indowes, how many: ow many are women: :	t with Indorama?  s job: Ye  (b) to who farming at this location? Ye  (b) How r	es No om /es No. nuch Yes No.	

# Community Members Survey Kilim Cotton Farming Project

			Date:/	
			Time of interview	w:
Region	District	Sub-district	Farm Name	Sqm of a Farm
<ul> <li>Age</li> </ul>				
<ul> <li>Ethnic Id</li> </ul>	dentity			
<ul> <li>Place of</li> </ul>	Residence			
Did you	own land that was give	n up for the project?	Yes No	
		mpensated for giving up the		
		dividual farm or a dekhkan fa		
Did vou	have anv structures or	other improvements to the la	and before Indorama too	k over?
•	•	ompensated?		
	·	ere lost when Indorama took		
•	• •	ompensated?		
		·		
•		before Indorama:		
<ul> <li>Average</li> </ul>	Annual Gross Income	after Indorama (estimate): _		

# 12 Greenhouse Emission Assessment



# **Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project**

Greenhouse gas emission assessment

16 December 2020

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**EBRD** 

# **Uzbekistan: Cotton Farming Project**

Greenhouse gas emission assessment

16 December 2020

# Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
Α	28.10.2019	S Goncharov	E Morkinskaya	M Melinte	Draft 1
В	02.09.2020	B Hutchinson	N Francis	M Melinte	Final Report
В	16.12.2020	B Hutchinson	N Francis	M Melinte	Final Report for disclosure

Document reference: 42484 | B | C 9

#### Information class: Standard

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# **Contents**

1	GHO	Emission Assessment	1
	1.1	Objective	1
	1.2	GHG emission sources	1
	1.3	GHG emissions from application of fertilizers	1
	1.4	GHG emissions from mobile sources	2
	1.5	GHG emissions associated with consumption of electricity	4
	1.6	GHG emissions from burning of natural gas	4
	1.7	Conclusion	5
2	Miss	sing Data and Uncertainty	6
App	pendice	es	7
A.	Calc	culations and Indexes	8
	A.1	Fuel consumption data and calculation	9
	A.2	Natural gas consumption data and calculation	10
	A.3	Data and calculation of GHG emissions from fertilizers	11
	A.4	Data and calculation of GHG emissions from fuel	12
	A.5	Data and calculation of GHG emissions from natural gas	13
	A.6	Data and calculation of GHG emissions from greed electricity	14
	A.7	Fuel properties	15
	A.8	Fuel	16
	A.9	Emission factor summary	17
Tab	oles		
Tab	le 1.1: F	ertilizers	1
Tab	le 1.2: G	Greenhouse gas emissions from application of fertilizers	2
Tab	le 1.3: N	Mobile sources of emissions	2
Tab	le 1.4: F	uel consumption by diesel-engined machines	3
Tab	le 1.5: F	uel consumption by vehicles with gasoline engines	3
Tab	le 1.6: F	uel consumption by diesel-engined pumps	3
Tab	le 1.7: C	Calculation of GHG emissions from mobile sources	3
Tab	le 1.8: G	GHG emissions due to consumption of grid electricity	4
Tab	le 1.9: G	Greenhouse gas emissions from heating units	5
Tab	le 1.10:	Total GHG emissions from the Project components	5
Tab	le 2.1: R	Results matrix, tones	6

#### 1

# 1 GHG Emission Assessment

#### 1.1 Objective

This report is intended to provide information on the expected future greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by the Project components.

#### 1.2 GHG emission sources

Based on the information made available by Indorama Agro, the following processes have been identified as the main sources of GHG emissions:

- · Application of nitrogen-based fertilizers in the fields;
- Running diesel engines;
- Running gasoline engines;
- Operation of machines using electricity from the grid;
- Natural gas burning in heating units.

### 1.3 GHG emissions from application of fertilizers

Nitrous oxide is produced naturally in soils through the processes of nitrification and denitrification. Nitrification is the aerobic microbial oxidation of ammonium to nitrate, and denitrification is the anaerobic microbial reduction of nitrate to nitrogen gas  $(N_2)$ . Nitrous oxide is a gaseous intermediate in the reaction sequence of denitrification and a by-product of nitrification that leaks from microbial cells into the soil and ultimately into the atmosphere. One of the main controlling factors in this reaction is the availability of inorganic N in the soil. The methodology estimates  $N_2O$  emissions using human-induced net N additions to soils (e.g., synthetic or organic fertilisers).

The emissions of  $N_2O$  that result from anthropogenic N inputs or N mineralisation occur through both a direct pathway (i.e., directly from the soils to which the N is added/released), and through two indirect pathways: (i) following volatilisation of  $NH_3$  and  $NO_x$  from managed soils and from fossil fuel combustion and biomass burning, and the subsequent redeposition of these gases and their products  $NH4^+$  and  $NO^{3-}$  to soils and waters; and (ii) after leaching and runoff of N, mainly as  $NO^{3-}$ , from managed soils. Indirect  $N_2O$  emissions are not calculated for the project due to the lack of baseline data required for the appropriate calculation.

Given the planned crop rotation over the year, nitrogen-fertilizers will be applied in the Project fields several times per year. According to the data provided by Indorama Agro and IFC, the following fertilizers volumes will be used throughout the year:

Table 1.1: Fertilizers

Parameter	kg/ha/yr	Total fertilizer consumption, kg/yr./54000ha
Cotton		
Ammonium Nitrate (N=34%)	600	32,400,000
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	200	10,800,000
Ammonium sulfate (N=26%)	150	8,100,000
Wheat		
Ammonium Nitrate (N=34%)	600	32,400,000
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	200	10,800,000
Mung Bean		

Parameter	kg/ha/yr	Total fertilizer consumption, kg/yr./54000ha
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	100	5,400,000

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

Emissions of greenhouse gases from application of nitrogen-based fertilizers have been assessed using the methodology provided for croplands in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Volume 4. Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use<sup>1</sup>.

The results of the direct GHG emissions from application of nitrogen-based fertilizers are summarised in the table below.

Table 1.2: Greenhouse gas emissions from application of fertilizers

Parameter kg/ha/y		Fertilizer consumption kg/yr/54000ha	kgN/yr	kg N2O- N/yr	kg N2O/yr	N2O GWP	kgCO2e/yr	tCO2e/ yr
Cotton								
Ammonium Nitrate (N=34%)	600	32,400,000	11,016,000	110,160	173,109	265	45,873,771	45,874
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	200	10,800,000	1,188,000	11,880	18,669	265	4,947,171	4,947
Ammonium sulphate (N=26%)	150	8,100,000	2,106,000	21,060	33,094	265	8,769,986	8,770
Wheat								
Ammonium Nitrate (N=34%)	600	32,400,000	11,016,000	110,160	173,109	265	45,873,771	45,874
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	200	10,800,000	1,188,000	11,880	18,669	265	4,947,171	4,947
Mung Bean								
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	100	5,400,000	594,000	5,940	9,334	265	2,473,586	2,474
Total:								112,885

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

Therefore, application of fertilizers in 54,000 ha of fields will result in emissions of 112,885 tons of  $CO_{2-e}$  annually.

#### 1.4 GHG emissions from mobile sources

The Project equipment will be procured in two phases, and some equipment has already been purchased. The tables below provide the list and numbers of machinery to be procured for the Project.

Table 1.3: Mobile sources of emissions

Equipment	Units	Equipment	Units
Tractor John Deere 9470R	12	Road grader BG190	4
Tractor John Deere 8245R	26	Road grader BG240	4
Tractor John Deere 8270R	20	Grader MB	8
Tractor John Deere 6195M	31	Prime mover MAN	16
Tractor John Deere 6155M	27	Combine harvestor John Deere	8
Front And Loader JCB 426	12	Pumps Grundfos 5 KW	48

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> https://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl/pdf/4 Volume4/V4 11 Ch11 N2O&CO2.pdf

Equipment	Units	Equipment	Units
Excavator JCB JS260	6	Cars Lada / UAZ	64
Excavator JCB JS205LR	12	Compressors Kaeser SXC3, 10 bars	17
Backhoes JCB	4	Total:	319

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

The annual fuel consumption rate of the diesel-engined machines is estimated by FE "Indorama Agro" LLC at 200 litres per hectare.

Table 1.4: Fuel consumption by diesel-engined machines

Parameter	Litres per ha/yr	Number of ha	Annual consumption, litres	Annual consumption, tonne
Diesel vehicles	200	54000	10,800,000	9079.139

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

The fuel consumption rate for vehicles with gasoline engines has been assessed using the data available at the manufacturer's website on the average fuel consumption per 100 km by the Lada motor vehicles2. If Indorama Agro actually procures UAZ vehicles, the emissions quantity will be at average by 20% greater, due to the higher consumption of fuel<sup>3</sup>. The average daily run of a farm vehicle of 150 km has been assumed for the calculation4.

Calculation of average gasoline consumption rates by the Project vehicles is shown in the table below.

Table 1.5: Fuel consumption by vehicles with gasoline engines

Model	Number of vehicles	Fuel consumption, I/100km	Medium distance per day, km		Number of days		Annual consumption er vehicle, tons	Total petrol, ton/year	Total petrol, litre/year
Lada	64	7.6	150	11.4	365	4,161	3.12075	199.728	266,304

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

A tentative calculation of diesel fuel consumption has been also prepared for the Grundfos pumps that will pump water from the irrigation canals to the distribution network. As specific details of the submersible pumps were not available at the time of ESIA studies, the calculation referred to Grundfos pumps (as per the design documents) of medium capacity (5 kW). It is assumed that the pumps will run 12 hours per day for 6 months each year.

Table 1.6: Fuel consumption by diesel-engined pumps

Parameter	Number of pumps	Fuel consumption, Ho	ours per day	Volume of diesel per pump per day, L/day		Annual consumption per pump, litres	Annual consumption per pump, tons	Total diesel, ton/year
Pump (5 kW)	48	1	12	12	183	2,196	1.88	90.65

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

GHG emissions from mobile sources have been estimated using IPCC and United Kingdom Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy methodologies, and the results are shown in the table below.

Table 1.7: Calculation of GHG emissions from mobile sources

Parameter	Fuel t	Gg	TJ/Gg	kgCO₂/TJ	kgCH₄/TJ	kgN₂O/TJ	kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /TJ	kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /t	tCO <sub>2e</sub> /t	tCO <sub>2e</sub>
Petrol	196.24	0.196241	43.831	69300	10	0.6	69739	3056.7301	3.05673	599.8577

https://www.lada.ru/cars/granta/sedan/tth.html

Parameter	Fuel t	Gg	TJ/Gg	kgCO₂/TJ	kgCH <sub>4</sub> /TJ	kgN₂O/TJ	kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /TJ	kgCO <sub>2e</sub> /t	tCO <sub>2e</sub> /t	tCO <sub>2e</sub>
Diesel vehicles	9079.14	9.079139	42.643	74100	10	0.6	74539	3178.5666	3.178567	28,858.65
Diesel pumps	88.61	0.088612	42.643	74100	10	0.6	74539	3178.5666	3.178567	281.6604
Total:										29,740.17

Source: FE "Indorama Agro" LLC

Therefore, mobile sources will produce annual GHG emissions of 29.7k tons CO<sub>2-e</sub>.

#### 1.5 GHG emissions associated with consumption of electricity

The main energy consumers of the Project will be 5 pairs of 161 saw ginning machines (150 hp<sup>5</sup> or 7.36 kW each), 2 lint cleaners (7 hp<sup>6</sup> or 5.15 kW each), and 17 air compressors. As specific details of the compressors were not available by the time of ESIA studies, the calculation referred to power consumption by Kaeser compressors<sup>7</sup> (as per the design documents) of medium capacity (2.2 kW). Consumption of electricity by other facilities and lighting systems will be negligible and left out of the scope of the assessment

Calculation of GHG emissions from consumption of grid electricity is shown in the table below.

Table 1.8: GHG emissions due to consumption of grid electricity

Machinery	НР	kW	Hours	kWh/ yr	Country emissions factor(kgCO2e/kWh)	Total ton CO <sub>2-e</sub> / year
Bajaj Ginning machines (10 units)	150	7.36	1,080	79,488	0.5454	43,35
Bajaj Lint cleaners (2 units)	4	5.15	1,080	22,248	0.5454	12,13
Compressors Kaeser (17 units)		2.2	1,080	40,392	0.5454	22.02
Total:						77.51

In addition, according to the information received from IFC, Indorama Agro will use electricity for irrigation activities, and by the provided calculation results the approximate volume of greenhouse gas emissions will be 8,500 tones CO<sub>2-e</sub> per year.

Therefore, GHG emissions resulting from electricity consumption by the gins operating and irrigation at full load will make up 8,575.9 tons CO<sub>2-e</sub> per year.

#### 1.6 GHG emissions from burning of natural gas

The following gas-fired heating equipment will be used by the Project:

- Mistral humidification 2 units (gas consumption 50 m<sup>3</sup>/h);
- Seed cotton dryer 4 units (gas consumption 235 m³/h); and
- Space heating (boiler) 2 units (gas consumption 100 m<sup>3</sup>/h).

The calculation is based on the assumption that the gin plants' heating equipment will be used 90 days per year, and that the premises will be heated for 3 months each ear. The country-specific GHG emissions factor of 54.3 tons CO<sub>2-e</sub> per TJ (for burning of natural gas) was adopted for the calculation.

Calculation of GHG emissions from natural gas burning in the heating units is shown in the table below.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> http://www.bajajngp.com/pdf/pdf cec/161 saw gin.pdf

<sup>6</sup> https://www.bajajsteelindustries.com/ginning-pressing-machines.html#lint-cleaner

Tittps://www.kaeser.com/int-ru/produktsiya/vintovye-kompressory/vintovye-kompressory-s-zhidkostnym-okhlazhdeniem/pnevmostantsii/bazovye-model

Table 1.9: Greenhouse gas emissions from heating units

Machinery	Natural gas consumption			<b>Emission</b>	Emissions, tCO2-e
	m³/day	m³/year	TJ/year	factor	Emissions, tooz-e
Mistral humidification / Seed cotton dryer	23,792	2,141,296	77	56	4,309
Boiler	2,408	216,730	11	56	630
Total:					4,939

Therefore, total emissions of greenhouse gases from natural gas burning in the heating equipment of the gin plants and boilers will make up 4,939 tons CO<sub>2-e</sub> per year.

#### 1.7 Conclusion

The Project is expected to produce annual GHG emissions of 605k tons CO<sub>2-e</sub>. The activity that will make the most significant contribution to the emissions of greenhouse gases is application of fertilizers. Transformation of nitrogen compounds will generate four times as much GHG emissions as all other sources within the Project.

Summary table of GHG emissions from various Project activities is presented below.

**Table 1.10: Total GHG emissions from the Project components** 

Parameter	CO <sub>2-e</sub> /year
Emissions from application of fertilizers	112,885 tons
Emissions from mobile sources	29,740 tons
Emissions from grid electricity consumption	8,575 tons
Emissions from burning of natural gas	4,939 tons
Total:	156,139 tons

# 2 Missing Data and Uncertainty

Having completed our preliminary review of the baseline and the results of GHG emissions calculations disclosed by the IFC carbon team<sup>8</sup>, we recognise that difference in the results is most likely associated with the discrepancies in the baseline used by the carbon teams of IFC and Mott MacDonald.

In order to address potential gaps and discrepancies, we made our calculations using two methods: IPCC and BEIS/ IEA methodologies (emission factors) where applicable and included our spreadsheets with calculations and indexes in Appendix A.

A comparative matrix of the calculation results is provided below.

Table 2.1: Results matrix, tones

Source	IFC Results	Method 1 (IPCC)	Method 2 (BEIS/ IEA emission factors)
Fertiliser	80,000	112,885	N/A
Fuel	20,000	29,740	28,343
Natural Gas	5,000	4,939	4,769
Electricity	9,100	N/A	78*

<sup>\*</sup> Data on electricity consumption for irrigation is not provided

<sup>8 &</sup>lt;u>https://disclosures.ifc.org/#/projectDetail/ESRS/42352</u>

# **Appendices**

A. Calculations and Indexes

8

## A. Calculations and Indexes

#### A.1 Fuel consumption data and calculation

	Model	INjumber of	consumption,	Medium distance per day, km	ipetroi per	Number of days	ner car	Annual consumption per car, tonnes/year	Total petrol, tonne/year	Total petrol, litre/year
Petrol	Lada / UAZ (petrol)	64	7.6	150	11.4	365	4161	3.06628	196.242	266,304
		Number of pumps	Fuel consumption, L/h	hours per day		Number of days		Annual consumption per pump, tonnes	Total diesel, tonne/year	Total petrol, litre/year
Diesel pumps	Pump Grundfos 5KW	48	1	12	12	183	2196	1.84609	88.612	105,408
,		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	,
	Number of litres per ha/yr	No. of Ha	consumption,	Annual consumption, tonne						
Diesel vehicles	200	54,000	10,800,000	9,079						

### A.2 Natural gas consumption data and calculation

					Worki	ng Hrs.	Worki	ng Hrs.		
Description	Nos.	KW	KG/HR.	M3/HR.	Gas (Kg)	Gas ( Kg)	Gas ( M3 )	Gas ( M3 )	Remarks	KW/KG
					16	24	16	24		
Mistral Humidification	1	500	36	50	576	864	803	1,205	m3=0.717 kg	13.9
Seed cotton Dryer	2	4,690	338	471	5,403	8,104	7,535	11,303		
Space Heating (Utl/)	1	1,000	72	100	1,152	1,728	1,607	2,410		
TOTAL GAS CONSUMPTIO	Ν.	6,190	446	622	7,131	10,696	9,945	14,918		

#### **A.3** Data and calculation of GHG emissions from fertilizers

Direct emissions of CO2 eq from fertilizers								
	kg/ha/yr	Total fertilizer consuption kg/yr/54000ha	kgN/yr	kg N2O-N/yr	kg N2O/yr	N2O GWP	kgCO2e/yr	tCO2e/ y
Cotton								
Ammonium Nitrate (N=34%)	600	32,400,000	11,016,000	110,160	173,109	265	45,873,771	45,874
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	200	10,800,000	1,188,000	11,880	18,669	265	4,947,171	4,947
Ammonium sulfate (N=26%)	150	8,100,000	2,106,000	21,060	33,094	265	8,769,986	8,770
Wheat								
Ammonium Nitrate (N=34%)	600	32,400,000	11,016,000	110,160	173,109	265	45,873,771	45,874
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	200	10,800,000	1,188,000	11,880	18,669	265	4,947,171	4,947
Mung Bean								
Ammofos (N=11%, P=46%)	100	5,400,000	594,000	5,940	9,334	265	2,473,586	2,474
							Total:	112,885

#### A.4 Data and calculation of GHG emissions from fuel

Emission of CO2 from fuel				Che	ck IPCC Method				•		Check BEIS Method
	Fuel t	Gg	TJ/Gg index	kgCO2/TJ	kgCH4/TJ	kgN2O/TJ	kgCO2e/TJ	kgCO2e/t	tCO2e/t	tCO2e	tCO2e
Petrol (see Fuel calculation sheet)	196	0.196	44	69,300	10	1	69,739.00	3,057	3.06	600	577
Diesel (vehicles) 200 litres per ha/year (source Client)	9,079	9.079	43	74,100	10	1	74,539.00	3,179	3.18	28,859	27,497
Diesel pumps (see Fuel calculation sheet)	89	0.089	43	74,100	10	1	74,539.00	3,179	3.18	282	268
Total										29,740	28,343

#### A.5 Data and calculation of GHG emissions from natural gas

Emission of CO2 from natural gas							
			IPCC Meth	od			BEIS Method
							BEIS 2020
							Method
	Natural gas consumption, m3/day	Natural gas consumption, m3/ye	Natural gas consumption, kg/ye	Natural gas consumption, TJ	Emission factor (tCO2e/TJ)	Emissions, tCO2-eq	(tCO2e)
gas ginning (source Client)	23,792	2,141,296	1,710,896	77	56	4,309	4,331.11
gas heat (source Client)	2,408	216,730	250,107	11	56	630	438.37
					Total	4,939	4,769

#### A.6 Data and calculation of GHG emissions from greed electricity

Emission of CO2 from grid electricity									
			IEA Meth	od					
Machinery	Units	kWh	Hours/yr	kWh/yr	Country emissions factor (kgCO2e/kWh)	Total ton CO <sub>2-e</sub> / year			
Bajaj Ginning machines	10	7	1,080	79,488	0.55	43	ginning		
Bajaj Lint cleaners	4	5	1,080	22,248	0.55	12	gillillig		
Compressors Kaeser (17 units)	17	2	1,080	40,392	0.55	22	not included in	calculations of IFC	
Total						78			
IFC Calculation Results on electricity (~9100 CO2-e,	t/year).								
9,100	total								
600	ginning								
8,500	irrigation	not provided by the client to us							

#### A.7 Fuel properties

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting

#### Fuel properties

Inde

Emissions source:	None	Next publication date:	01/06/2021	Factor set:	Full set
Scope:	-	Version:	1.0	Year:	2020

The fuel properties can be used to determine the typical calorific values/densities of most common fuels.

		Year	Net CV	Gross CV	Density	Density*
			GJ/tonne	GJ/tonne	kg/m <sup>3</sup>	litres/tonne
	Aviation Spirit	2020	44.90	47.27	711.74	1405.00
	Aviation Turbine Fuel	2020	43.91	46.22	799.36	1251.00
	Burning Oil	2020	43.89	46.20	802.57	1246.00
	Coal (domestic)	2020	28.61	30.12	850.00	1176.47
	Coal (electricity generation)	2020	24.01	25.27		
	Coal (electricity generation - home produced coal only)	2020	23.97	25.23		
s	Coal (industrial)	2020	25.41	26.74		
Commonly Used Fossil Fuels	Coking Coal	2020	30.24	31.83		
is E	Diesel (100% mineral diesel)	2020	42.93	45.67	838.22	1193.00
Fos	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	2020	42.64	45.32	840.66	1189.54
e	Fuel Oil	2020	40.71	43.31	988.14	1012.00
ű,	Gas Oil	2020	42.57	45.29	853.97	1171.00
ou	Lubricants	2020	40.71	43.31	866.55	1154.00
Ē	LPG	2020	45.94	49.33	529.25	1889.47
Š	Naphtha	2020	45.44	47.83	674.31	1483.00
	Natural Gas	2020	44.76	49.60	0.80	1252312.77
	Natural Gas (100% mineral blend)	2020	44.76	49.60	0.80	1252312.77
	Other petroleum gas	2020	46.60	50.65	366.30	2730.00
	Petroleum coke	2020	33.97	35.76		
	Petrol (100% mineral petrol)	2020	44.70	47.05	734.21	1362.00
	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	2020	43.83	46.21	736.91	1357.02
	Waste oils	2020	42.22	45.22	854	1171.00

Net CV	Gross CV
kWh/kg	kWh/kg
12.47	13.13
12.20	12.84
12.19	12.83
7.95	8.37
6.67	7.02
6.66	7.01
7.06	7.43
8.40	8.84
11.93	12.69
11.85	12.59
11.31	12.03
11.83	12.58
11.31	12.03
12.76	13.70
12.62	13.29
12.43	13.78
12.43	13.78
12.95	14.07
9.44	9.93
12.42	13.07
12.18	12.84
11.73	12.56

et CV	Gross CV	
Wh/litre	kWh/litre	Note
8.88	9.35	
9.75	10.26	
9.78	10.30	
6.76	7.11	
		1
		2
10.00	10.63	
9.96	10.58	
11.18	11.89	
10.10	10.74	
9.80	10.43	
6.75	7.25	
8.51	8.96	
0.01	0.01	
0.01	0.01	
4.74	5.15	
9.12	9.60	
8.97	9.46	
10.02	10.73	

#### A.8 Fuel

Activity	Fuel	Unit	kg CO₂e
		tonnes	2533.00
	CNG	litres	0.44327
	CNG	kWh (Net CV)	0.20374
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.18387
		tonnes	2542.41
	ING	litres	1.15041
	LNG	kWh (Net CV)	0.20449
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.18455
		tonnes	2938.81
	IPG	litres	1.55537
	LPG	kWh (Net CV)	0.23030
Gaseous fuels		kWh (Gross CV)	0.21448
Gaseous fuels		tonnes	2533.00
	Notural and	cubic metres	2.02266
	Natural gas	kWh (Net CV)	0.20374
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.18387
		tonnes	2542.41
	Noticed ass (100% mineral bland)	cubic metres	2.03017
	Natural gas (100% mineral blend)	kWh (Net CV)	0.20449
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.18455
		tonnes	2601.11
	Other petroleum gas	litres	0.95279
	Other petroleum gas	kWh (Net CV)	0.20094
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.18486

Activity	Fuel	Unit	kg CO₂e
,		tonnes	3,218.60
	Aviation spirit	litres	2.29082
	Aviation spirit	kWh (Net CV)	0.25805
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.24514
		tonnes	3,181.41
	Aviation turbine fuel	litres	2.54310
		kWh (Net CV)	0.26086
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.24782
		tonnes	3,165.32
	Burning oil	litres	2.54039
		kWh (Net CV)	0.25964 0.24666
		kWh (Gross CV) tonnes	3,028.61
		litres	2.54603
	Diesel (average biofuel blend)	kWh (Net CV)	0.25568
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.24057
		tonnes	3,206.62
		litres	2.68787
	Diesel (100% mineral diesel)	kWh (Net CV)	0.26891
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.25278
		tonnes	3,221.37
	Fuel oil	litres	3.18317
	1 40.0	kWh (Net CV)	0.28484
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.26775
		tonnes	3,229.34
	Gas oil	litres	2.75776
		kWh (Net CV)	0.27310
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.25672
		tonnes	3,181.42
	Lubricants	litres	0.20424
		kWh (Net CV)	0.28131 0.26443
		kWh (Gross CV)	3,142.87
		litres	3,142.87
Liquid fuels	Naphtha	kWh (Net CV)	0.24898
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.23653
		tonnes	2,942.05
		litres	2.16802
	Petrol (average biofuel blend)	kWh (Net CV)	0.24164
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.22920
		tonnes	3,152.58
	Petrol (100% mineral petrol)	litres	2.31467
	retroi (100% inineral petroi)	kWh (Net CV)	0.25390
		kWh (Gross CV)	0.24120
		tonnes	0.24120 3,221.37
	Processed fuel oils - residual oil	tonnes litres	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317
	Processed fuel oils - residual oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484
	Processed fuel oils - residual oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775
	Processed fuel oils - residual oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34
	Processed fuel oils - residual oil Processed fuel oils - distillate oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776
		tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310
		tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310
		tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 3.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil	tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous	tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous	tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Met CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV)	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous  Waste oils	tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Met CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres	0.24120 3,221.37 3.18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2.75776 0.27310 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58 0.27494 0.25674 3,249.99 2.77540
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous	tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes	0.24120 3.221.37 0.28484 0.26775 0.26775 0.27510 0.25672 2.944.82 0.27930 0.25660 0.24667 3.224.58 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494 0.25674 0.27494
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous  Waste oils	tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Met CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes ilitres	0.24120 3,221.37 3,221.37 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2,75776 0.27530 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58 0.25674 3,224.58
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous  Waste oils	tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes	0.24120 3,221.37 2.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2,75776 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58 0.27494 0.25674 3,224.58
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous  Waste oils	tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres kWh (Net CV) kWh (Gross CV) tonnes	0.24120 3,221.37 3,18317 0.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2,75776 0.27510 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58 0.27494 0.25674 3,249.99 2,77540 0.27885 0.27885 0.27883 0.27883 0.25836 3,159.50
	Processed fuel oils - distillate oil  Refinery miscellaneous  Waste oils  Marine gas oil	tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes litres KWh (Net CV) KWh (Gross CV) tonnes	0.24120 3,221.37 2.28484 0.26775 3,229.34 2,75776 0.25672 2,944.82 0.25966 0.24667 3,224.58 0.27494 0.25674 3,224.58

### A.9 Emission factor summary

BEIS 2020: specific volum	e values			
Fuel type	Litre/tonne			
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	1357.02			
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	1189.54			
Unit Conversion Fact	tors			
Tonne to Gigagram	0.001			
Kg to Tonne	0.001			
Natural Gas, GJ /tonne (net CV)	44.76			
GJ to kWh	277.8			
Natural Gas, kWh /kg	12.43			
Natural Gas, TJ/kg	0.0000448			
Tonne oil eq., tonne to GJ	0.02388459			
Tonne oil eq., kg to GJ	23.88459			
Tonne oil eq., kg to TJ	0.02388459			
	oustion emission factor o			
Fuel	Unit	kgCO2e	tCO2e	
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	/litre	2.16802	0.00217	-
Petrol (average biofuel blend)	/tonne	2,942.05		1
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	/litre	2.54603		
Diesel (average biofuel blend)	/tonne	3,028.61	3.02861	
Natural Gas	/m3	2.02266		1
Natural Gas	/tonne	2533	2.53300	
Uzbekistan Grid Electricity (source: IEA)	/kWh	0.5454		
IPCC: Default emission factors for station	onary combustion (on a f	Net Calorific Ba	isis) - in the re	sidential
agricultui	re/ forestry/ fishing/ fish	ing farms	·	
Fuel type	kgCO2/TJ	kgCH4/TJ	kgN2O/TJ	tCO2e/T

ruei type	KgCO2/1J	KgCH4/IJ	KgN2O/1J	tCO2e/1J
Gas/ Diesel Oil	74100	10	0.6	74.5
Motor Gasoline	69300	10	0.6	69.7
Natural Gas	56100	5	0.1	56.3
Global Warming Potent	<u>:ial</u>			
CO2	1			
CH4	28			
N20	265			
IPCC Default emission factor to estimate	direct N2O emissions			
from managed soils				
EF1 (synthetic fertilisers)	0.01			

