



Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital – Uzbekistan

Appendices – Volume 4

Vision Invest

Prepared by:

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Revision	Date	Prepared By	Checked By	Authorized By
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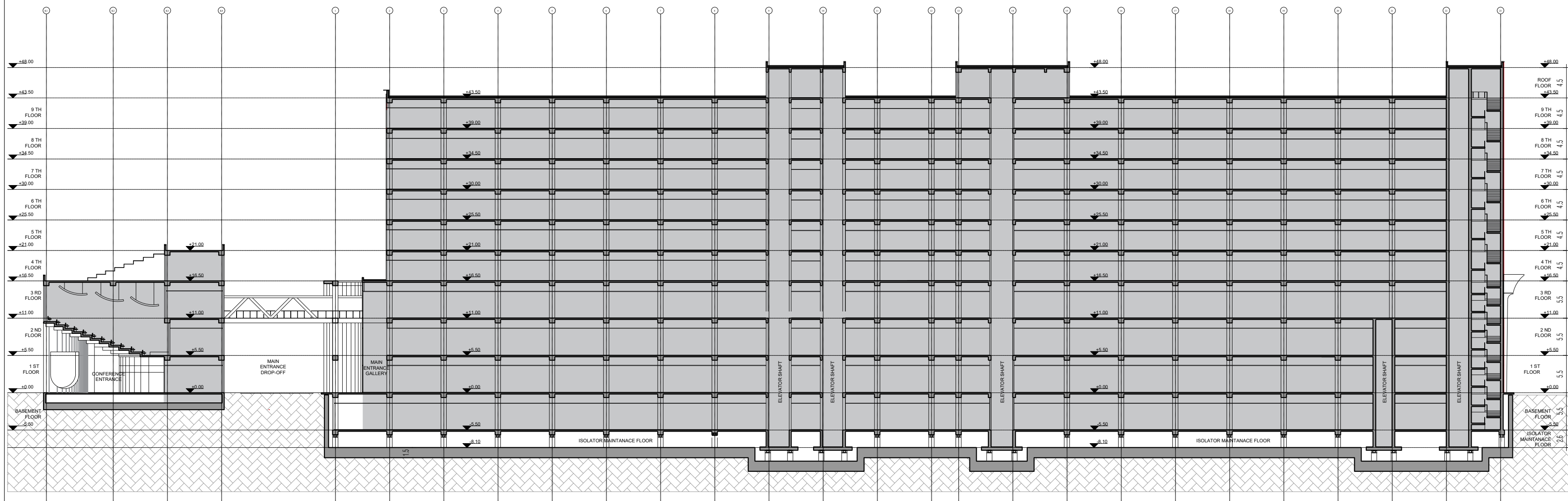
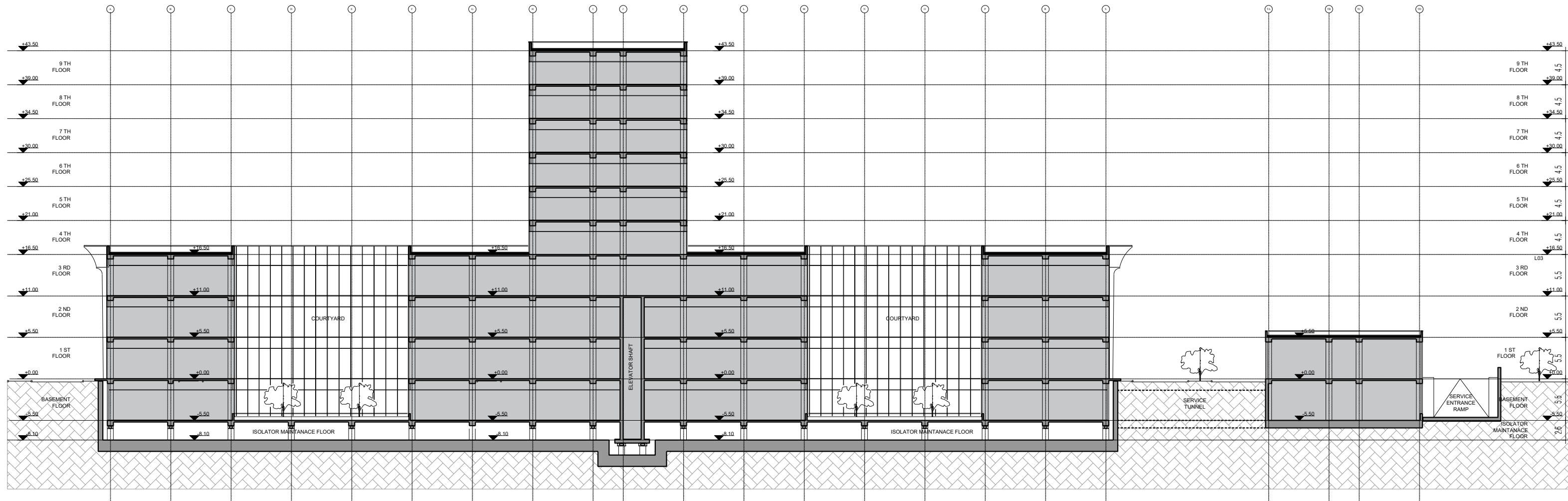
Appendices

Appendix A	Project Layouts
Appendix B	Floor Plans
Appendix C	Air Monitoring Report
Appendix D	Noise Monitoring Report
Appendix E	Botanical and Habitat Report
Appendix F	Fauna Report
Appendix G	Surface and Groundwater Report
Appendix H	Soil Quality Analysis
Appendix I	Archaeology and Cultural Heritage





Appendix A Project Layouts



ООО "Koç Construction" Подрядчик

R-00	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT STAGE	15.09.25

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY
PPP HOSPITAL
ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП
НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ

SCALE
МАСШТАБ
1/500

SECTIONS
РАЗДЕЛЫ

Stage Стадия	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT STAGE ЭТАП РАЗРАБОТКИ ПРОЕКТА
 «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR YETİŞTİRİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.»	

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ
TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK
SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ
ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

Format 42X59.4 cm/ Формат 42X59.4 cm



Appendix B Floor Plans

LEJANT
ЛЕЖАНТ

- CORE

Ядро
- FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Управление объектами
- MORTUARY

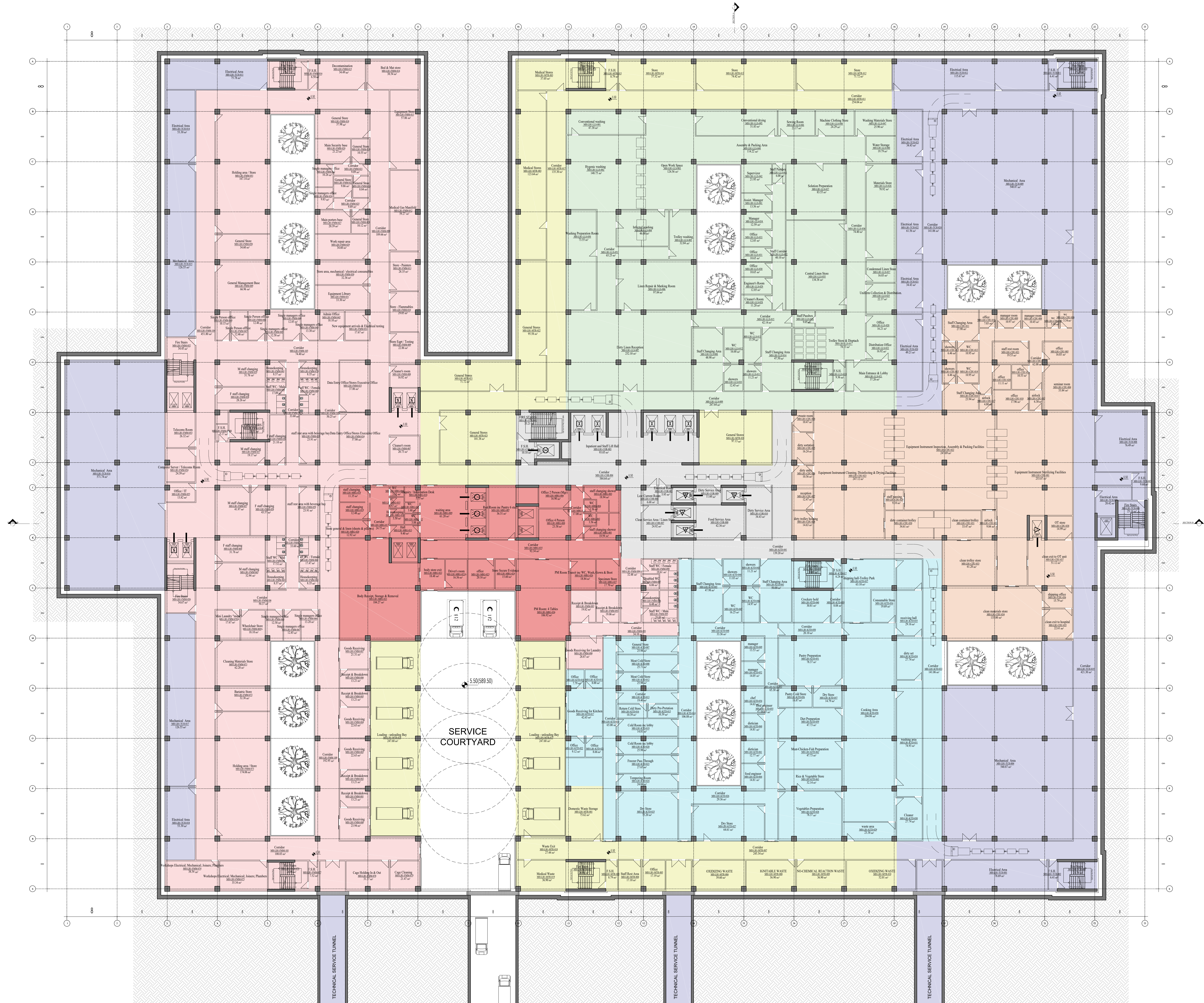
МОРГ
- MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

Управление материалами
- LAUNDRY LINEN SERVICES

УСЛУГИ ПО СТИРКЕ БЕЛЬЯ
- KITCHEN & DINING

КУХНЯ И СТОЛОВАЯ
- CENTRAL DECONTAMINATION UNIT

ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЕ ОЧИСТИТЕЛЬНОЕ УСТРОЙСТВО



CONTRACTOR:



R-00 FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE 23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL
ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП
НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ

SCALE
МАСШТАБ
1/200

FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-001

1st BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN
ПЛАН 1-ГО ПОДВАЛЬНОГО ЭТАЖА

Stage
Стадия

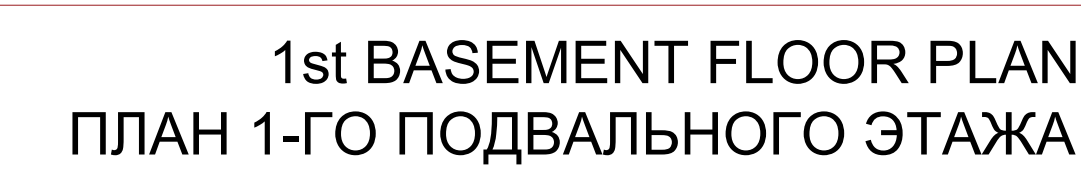
FEASIBILITY DESIGN
STAGE
Стадия
техико-экономического
проектирования

HAVALGUCU
HAVALGUCU TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAVALGUCU TASARIM MIMARLIK MUHAVERELIK BILGISAYAR ILETISIM INSAAT ENLAK SANAYI TIC. LTD. ŞTİ.» БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

LEJANT
ЛЕЖАНТ

TECHNICAL AREA
Техническая область

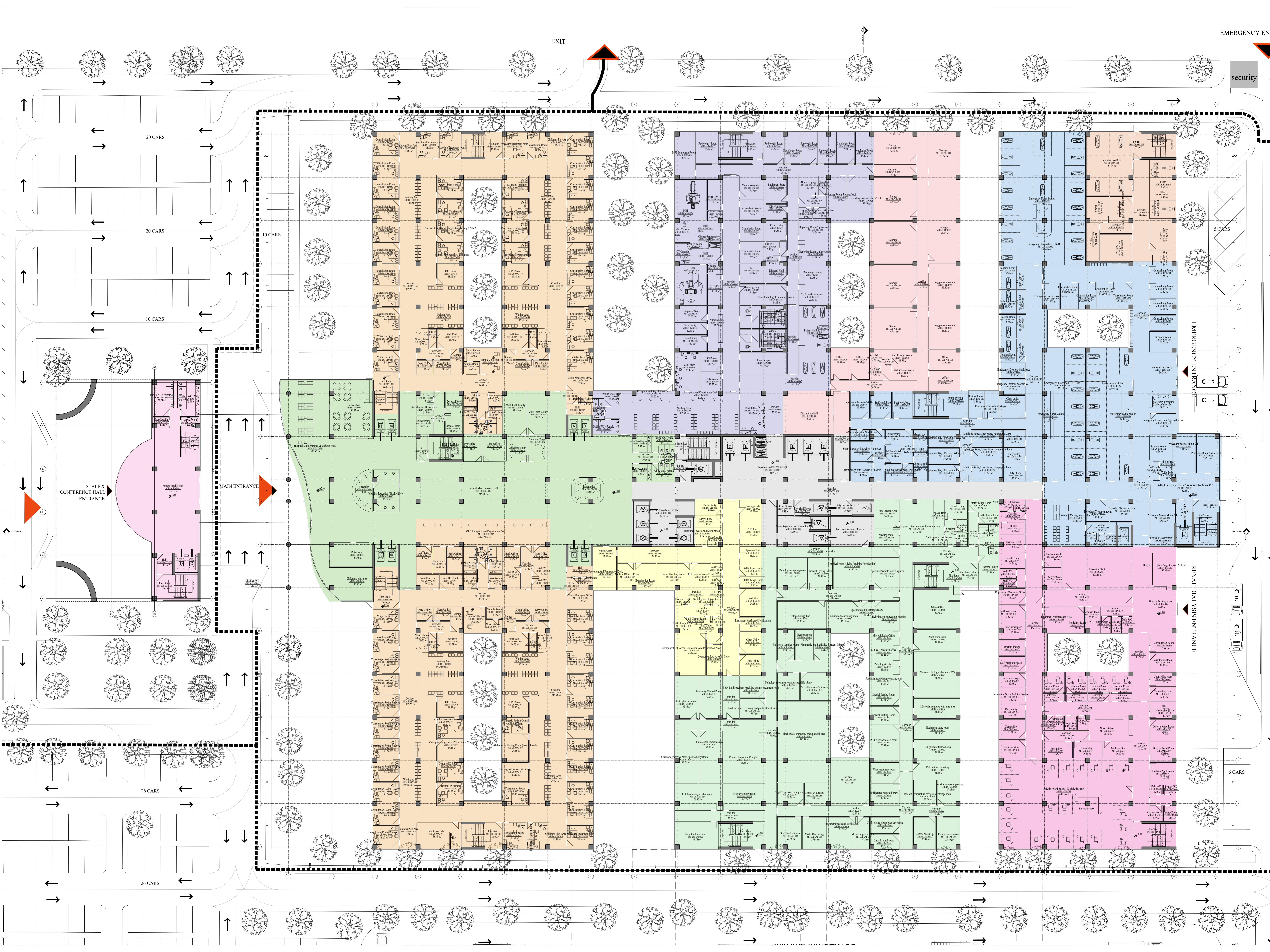


1st FLOOR PLAN

R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ		SCALE МАСШТАБ 1/200
FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-011	Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования
TECHNICAL SERVICE BUILDING ЗДАНИЕ ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЙ СЛУЖБЫ AMBULANCE STATION BUILDING ЗДАНИЕ СТАЦИИ СКОРОЙ ПОМОЩИ		 «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»
АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MUŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR LETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.» БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ		

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ
TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK
SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ -
НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.



LEJANT ЛЕЖАНТ

- CORE
Ядро
- OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT / POLYCLINICS
ПОЛИКЛИНИКА / АМБУЛАТОРНОЕ ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ
- MAIN HOSPITAL RECEPTION / LOBBY AREA
ГЛАВНЫЙ ГОСТИПАЛЬНЫЙ РЕСЕПШН ЗОНА ЛОББИ
- IMAGING DIAGNOSTICS
ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКАЯ ВИЗУАЛИЗАЦИЯ
- BLOOD BANK
КРОВЕВРЕМЯНАЯ СТАНЦИЯ
- CLINICAL LABORATORY DEPARTMENT
КЛИНИЧЕСКИЙ ЛАБОРАТОРНЫЙ ОТДЕЛ
- RENAL DIALYSIS
ПОЧЕЧНЫЙ ДИАЛИЗ
- EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ НЕОТЛОЖНОЙ ПОМОЩИ
- BURN UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ СГОРАНИЯ

CONTRACTOR:

KOC VISION INVEST

NO	DESCRIPTION	DATE
R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL
ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ

SCALE
МАСШТАБ
1/200

FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-002

1st FLOOR PLAN
ПЛАН 1-ГО ЭТАЖА

Stage
Стадия

FEASIBILITY DESIGN
STAGE
Стадия
технико-экономического проектирования

HAYALGUCU

«HAYALGUCU TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGUCU TASARIM MIMARLIK MUŞAVIRLIK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ.» БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

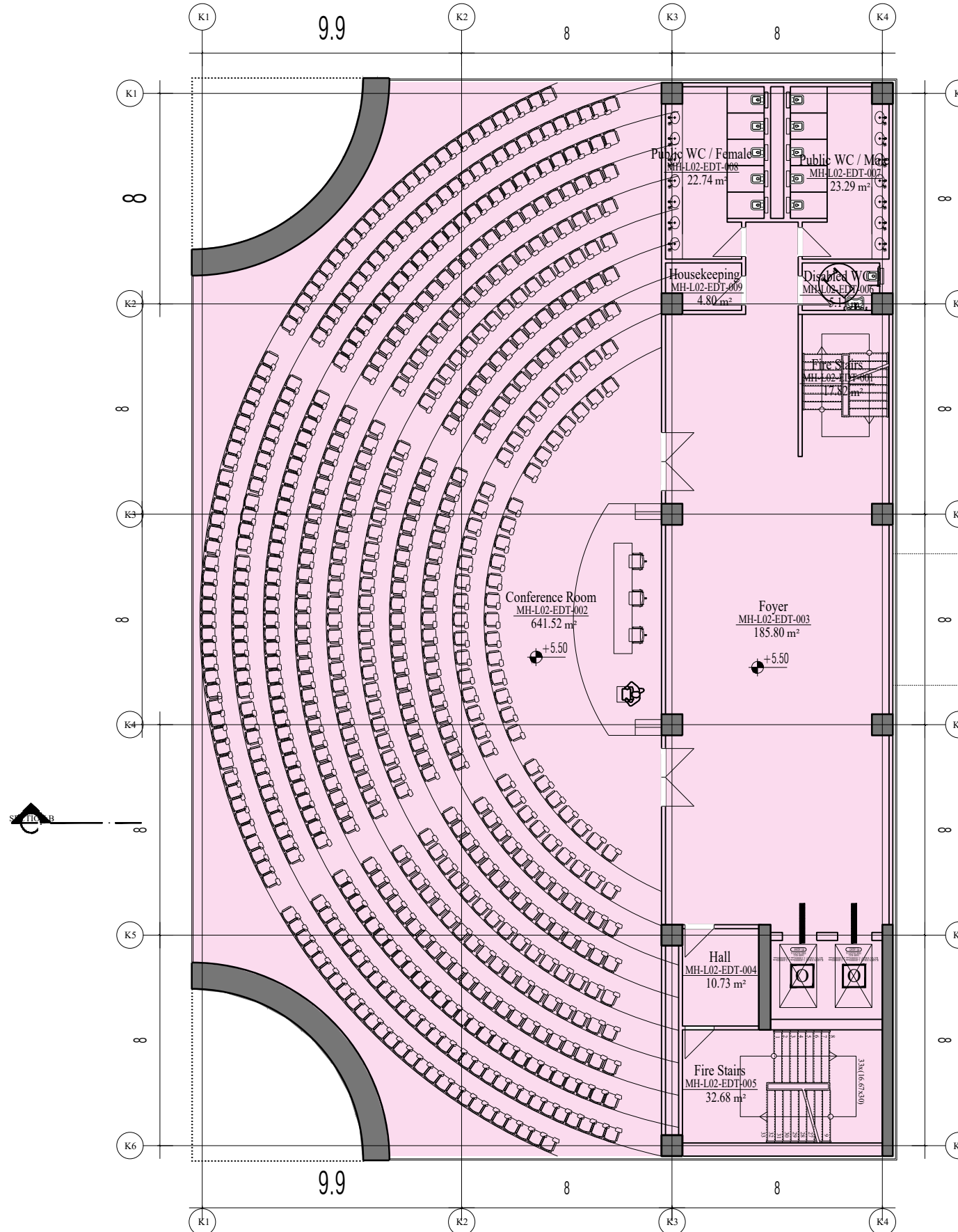
OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT / POLYCLINICS
ПОЛИКЛИНИКА / АМБУЛАТОРНОЕ
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ

MAIN HOSPITALRECEPTION / LOBBY AREA
главный госпитальный ресепшн
зона лобби

ENDOSCOPY
Эндоскопия

CARDIAC DEPARTMENT & CATHLAB
Кардиологическое отделение и
катетеризационная лаборатория

OPERATION THEATRES
ОПЕРАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕАТРЫ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ	SCALE МАСШТАБ
	1/200

FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-003		FEASIBILITY DESIGN
	Stage Стадия	STAGE Стадия
2nd FLOOR PLAN		техико-экономического проектирования
ПЛАН 2-ГО ЭТАЖА		
	 HAYALGUCU ingineer + architect	«HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «NAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE	Ядро
ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT	АДМИНИСТРАЦИОННЫЙ ОТДЕЛ
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT	ДЕПАРТАМЕНТ ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
KITCHEN & DINING	КУХНЯ И СТОЛОВАЯ
TECHNICAL AREA	Техническая область



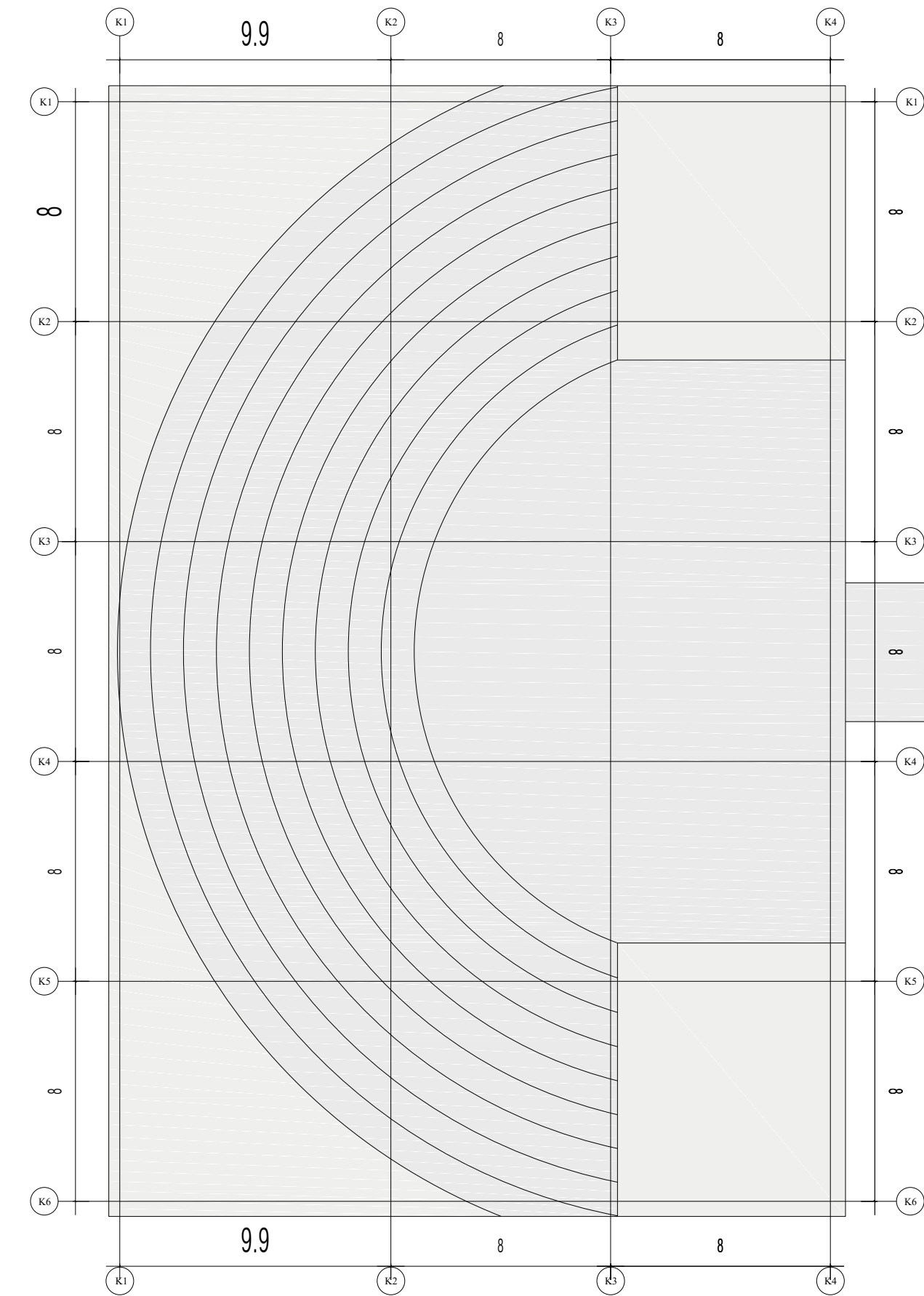
R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ		SCALE МАСШТАБ 1/200
FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-004	Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования
3rd FLOOR PLAN ПЛАН 3-ГО ЭТАЖА	 HAYALGUCU design & architecture	«HAYALGUCU TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «NAYALGÜCÜ
TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK
SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ» . БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ -
НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ
PATIENT WARD
ПАЛАТА ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

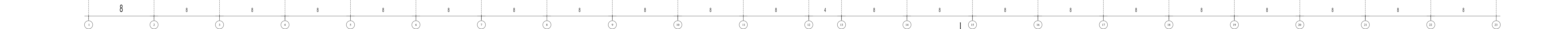
FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ	SCALE МАСШТАБ 1/200
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FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-005	Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования	
4th FLOOR PLAN ПЛАН 4-ГО ЭТАЖА		 HAYALGUCU	«HAYALGUCU TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ
PATIENT WARD
ПАЛАТА ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

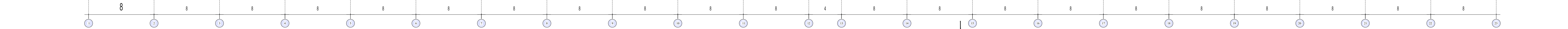
FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ	SCALE МАСШТАБ
	1/200

FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-006	Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования	
5th FLOOR PLAN ПЛАН 5-ГО ЭТАЖА		 HAYALGUCU CONSTRUCTION & TRADING	«HAYALGUCU TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ И/ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ
PATIENT WARD
ПАЛАТА ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL
ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП
НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ

SCALE МАСШТАБ	1/200
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FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-007

6th FLOOR PLAN
ПЛАН 6-ГО ЭТАЖА

Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования
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HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.®

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ И/ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ
PATIENT WARD
ПАЛАТА ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

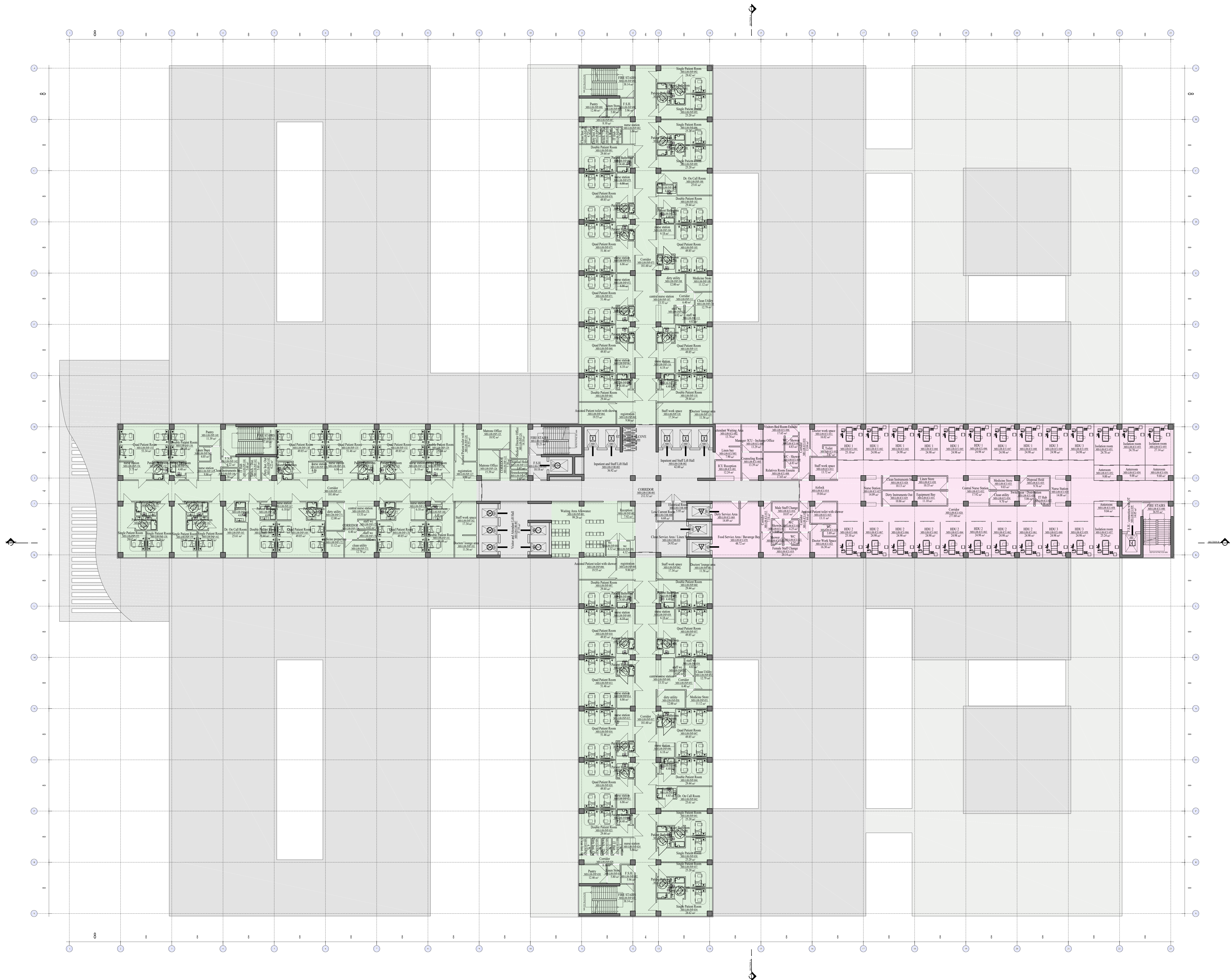
FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ	SCALE МАСШТАБ
	1/200

FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-008	Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования
7th FLOOR PLAN ПЛАН 7-ГО ЭТАЖА	 HAYALGUCU CONSTRUCTION & TRADING	«HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.»

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ И/ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ
PATIENT WARD
ПАЛАТА ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL
ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП
НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ

SCALE МАСШТАБ	1/200
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FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-009

8th FLOOR PLAN
ПЛАН 8-ГО ЭТАЖА

Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования
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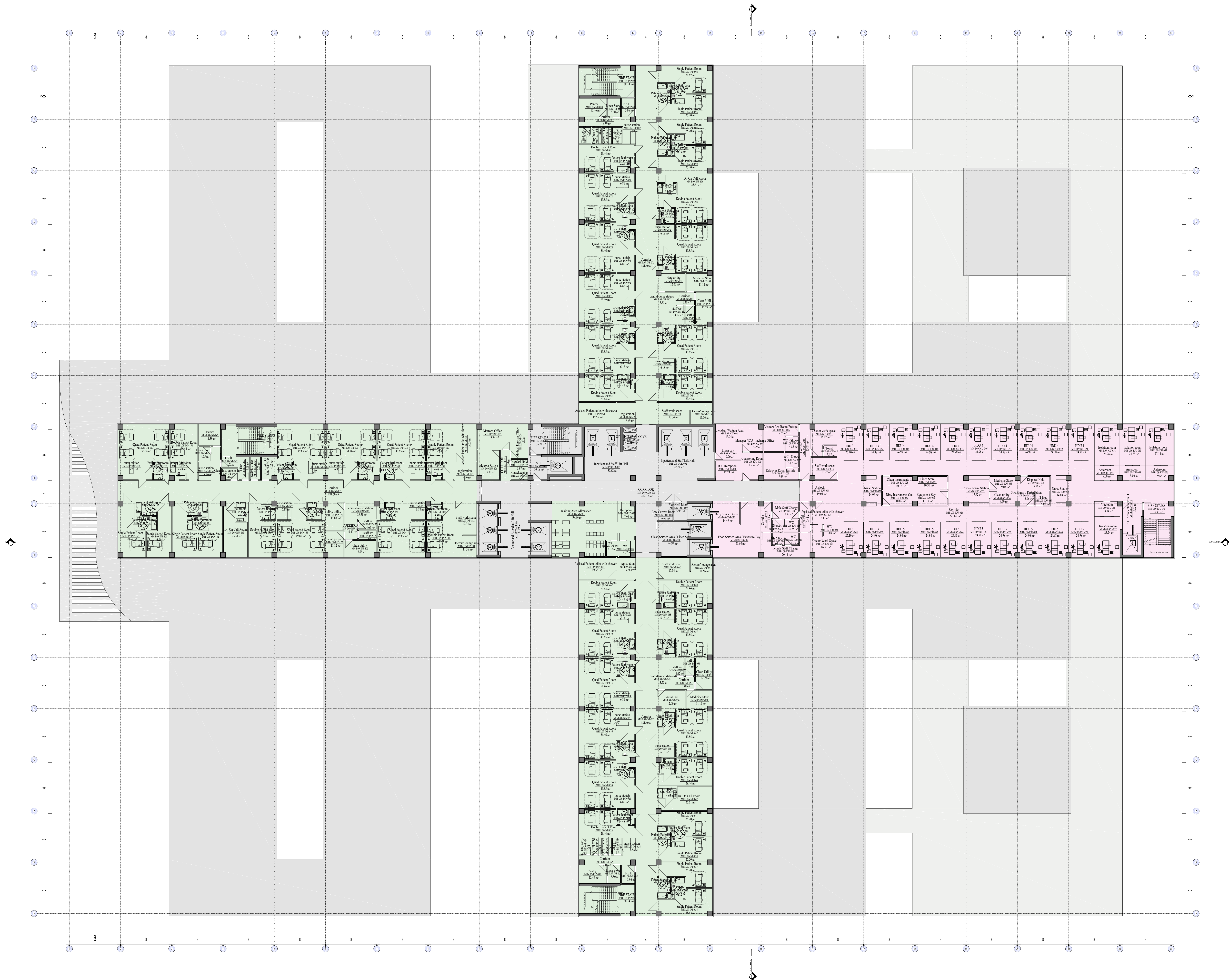


HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «NAYALGÜCÜ
TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK
SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ -
НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.

CORE
Ядро

INTENSIVE CARE UNIT
ОТДЕЛЕНИЕ ИНТЕНСИВНОЙ ТЕРАПИИ
PATIENT WARD
ПАЛАТА ДЛЯ ПАЦИЕНТОВ



CONTRACTOR:



R-00	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE	23/10/2025

FERGANA 800 BEDS MULTI-SPECIALTY PPP HOSPITAL
ФЕРГАНА МНОГОПРОФИЛЬНАЯ БОЛЬНИЦА ГЧП
НА 800 КОЙКОСЕЙ

SCALE МАСШТАБ
1/200

FRG-FST-AR-DRW-FPL-010

9th FLOOR PLAN
ПЛАН 9-ГО ЭТАЖА

Stage Стадия	FEASIBILITY DESIGN STAGE Стадия технико-экономического проектирования
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4HAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM LTD. ŞTİ.

АВТОРСКИЕ ПРАВА НА ДАННЫЙ ПРОЕКТ ПРИНАДЛЕЖАТ КОМПАНИИ «NAYALGÜCÜ TASARIM MİMARLIK MÜHENDİSLİK MÜŞAVİRLİK BİLGİSAYAR İLETİŞİM İNŞAAT EMLAK SANAYİ TİC. LTD. ŞTİ». БЕЗ ПИСЬМЕННОГО РАЗРЕШЕНИЯ ПРАВООБЛАДАТЕЛЯ - НЕЛЬЗЯ ВНОСИТЬ ИЗМЕНЕНИЯ ИЛИЛИ ПУБЛИКОВАТЬ.



Appendix C Air Monitoring Report

RESULTS OF AIR QUALITY MONITORING



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”

Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

April 2026

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Air quality measurements were conducted for gaseous pollutants (CO₂, NO₂, O₃, SO₂, and TVOC) particulate matter (PM₁, PM_{2.5}, PM₄, PM₁₀), as well as wind speed and direction. The approach for continuous air quality monitoring was to monitor 1 location for 5 consecutive –days, taking 24-hour average readings. This location was in the centre of the project site, nearer to the eastern boundary.7

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1. Brief Physical-Geographical and Landscape Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is approximately 8 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level.

The following features are located around the project area:

- Fergana Eco-City — 200 m from the northern boundary;
- Fergana International Airport — runway is 1 km from the eastern boundary;
- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.



Figure 1: Project Site Location

Construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site; however, the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

The main unpleasant odor at the site of the planned works came from what is presumed to be an accumulation of sewage – presumably from a cesspit – along with the smell of stagnant water and fecal matter.



The odour emanating from the discharged sewage (the smell of stagnant water and faecal matter) is located in the low-lying area adjacent to the project site.

The second source of the odour was a pile (consisting of asphalt chips and chunks of asphalt) of old asphalt that had been removed from somewhere unknown and brought to the project site. The typical smell of bitumen emanating from the removed asphalt surfacing that had been brought to the project site.



The source of the bitumen odour emanating from the waste asphalt removed from the project site.

The following scope of work included in the terms of reference is presented in this report:

- **Air Quality Monitoring**

Air quality measurements were conducted for gaseous pollutants (CO₂, NO₂, O₃, SO₂, and TVOC) particulate matter (PM₁, PM_{2.5}, PM₄, PM₁₀), as well as wind speed and direction. The approach for continuous air quality monitoring was to monitor 1 location for 5 consecutive –days, taking 24-hour average readings. This location was in the centre of the project site, nearer to the eastern boundary.

The data was provided in mg/m³ and compared to applicable national ambient quality standards, as well as the WHO 2021 air quality guidelines.

2. Methodology

Baseline air quality monitoring was conducted at the “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital” Project site in Fergana City, Uzbekistan between 28 April to 3 May, 2026. Monitoring was carried out using an AQMesh pod, a real-time air quality monitoring device capable of measuring multiple pollutants simultaneously. The Certificate of Calibration of the AQ Mesh system is provided in Appendix 1.

This compact and customizable system designed to measure a range of environmental parameters, including gaseous pollutants (CO₂, NO₂, O₃, SO₂, and TVOC) particulate matter (PM₁, PM_{2.5}, PM₄, PM₁₀) as well as wind speed and direction.

The pod was installed by the project team at 10:30 AM on 28 April, 2026 at the coordinates 40.36497, 71.73118 (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The selected location lies along the northern boundary of the project footprint, which directly borders with another project area.

The AQ Mesh was continuously operated for five consecutive days until the monitoring period completed at 10:30AM on 3 May, 2026.

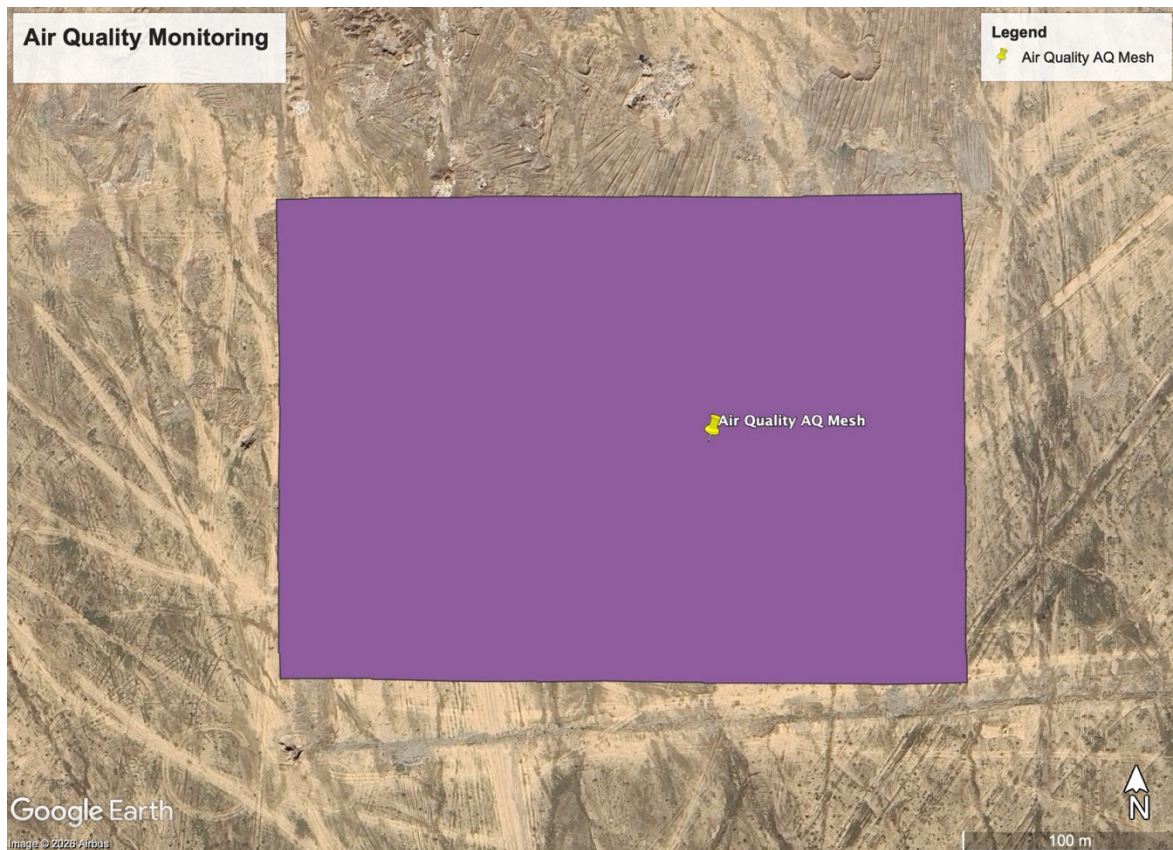


Figure 4: Location of Air Quality Monitoring AQ Mesh Location



Figure 5: Installation of AQMesh pod

At the time of the survey, active work was being carried out in a nearby quarry to prepare an excavation pit for future construction (Figure 6). Operations at this site reportedly occur from 07:00 to 24:00. Due to the proximity of construction activities, particularly the movement of heavy vehicles near the monitoring location, elevated particulate matter (PM) concentrations recorded by the AQMesh pod may be influenced by these external sources.



Figure 6: Nearby activities during surveys

The weather conditions throughout the monitoring period (28 April, 2026 to 3 May, 2026) were typically stable, featuring moderate temperatures and predominantly cloudy skies (Figure 7). Daily temperatures varied from about 17°C to 30°C, with daytime maximums generally between 24°C and 30°C, and nighttime minimums between 17°C and 22°C. The highest temperatures occurred on 30 April, when it peaked at 30°C.

There was cloud coverage during the majority of the monitoring period, with sporadic clear or partly cloudy moments. Minimal rainfall was noted, with slight rain observed only for a short period on 29 April and heavy rain on 3 May.

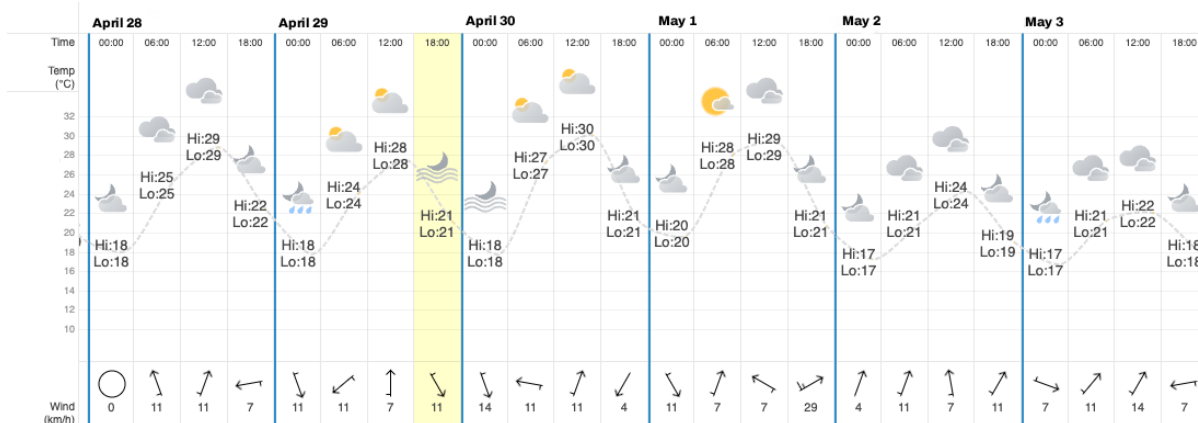


Figure 7: Weather Forecast Graph

3. Results

The results of the air quality monitoring conducted using the AQMesh pod are presented in Table 1 below. The recorded data include concentrations of gaseous pollutants and particulate matter in $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. All reported parameters represent average values for each day, calculated over the five-day monitoring period.

Table 1: Average Values of Parameters Each Day

Day	CO $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	NO ₂ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	O ₃ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	SO ₂ $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	TVOC $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Wind Speed Scaled m/s	PM ₁ Scaled $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	PM _{2.5} Scaled $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	PM ₄ Scaled $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	PM ₁₀ Scaled $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Temp. °C
1	299.11	36.23	52.68	5.46	6.1	1.9	13.69	15.36	18.01	19.84	24.4
2	233.06	34.54	55.84	3.34	10	2.0	12.30	13.57	15.55	16.62	24.0
3	227.23	34.72	64.48	2.50	13.4	2.0	9.50	10.65	12.39	13.83	24.4
4	220.70	32.35	58.54	2.90	11.6	2.5	8.71	9.34	10.80	11.63	23.2
5	217.59	15.90	43.14	0.28	4.6	2.3	12.15	13.18	14.90	15.40	19.2
Avg.	238.34	30.75	54.94	2.90	9.5	2.3	11.27	12.44	14.33	15.46	23.0

4. Comparison to National and International Standards

The Republic of Uzbekistan National Standards are informed by the following regulatory documents: SanR&N 0053-23 – “Hygienic standards. The list of maximum permissible concentrations of pollutants in the ambient air of settlements in the territory of the RUz” with the addition in the Decision of the Committee for Sanitary and Epidemiological Welfare and Public Health under the Ministry of Health of the RUz “On the Addition of Permissible Hygienic Standards for the Content of Harmful and Toxic Substances, Productive Microorganisms, Bacterial Preparations and Aeroions in the Air of Residential Premises” (account number 253, dated 27.05.2024).

Whilst these standards are available, they are not directly comparable to 24-hour measurements. Guidelines for air quality standards at 30 minutes, 1 month, and annually for the available pollutants relevant to the monitoring data are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Republic of Uzbekistan National Permissible Norms on Pollutants of Ambient Air

Pollutant	Average Period	Uzbekistan Norm $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	Site Concentration 24-hour, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
CO	30 min	5000	238.34
	1 month	3500	
	1 year	3000	
NO ₂	30 min	85	30.75
	1 month	50	
	1 year	10	
SO ₂	30 min	500	2.90
	1 month	500	
	1 year	50	

The monitoring data was also compared against the 2021 WHO Air Quality Guidelines (Table 3). Of these values, only nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) exceeded these international standards by 5.75 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. 24-hour standards for ozone (O₃), total volatile organic compounds (TVOC), PM₁, and PM₄ are not currently available.

Table 3: International WHO Air Quality Guidelines

Pollutant	Project Site Concentration 24-hour, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	WHO AQG (2021) 24-hour, $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
CO	238.34	4000
NO ₂	30.75	25
SO ₂	2.90	40
PM _{2.5}	12.44	15
PM ₁₀	15.46	45

AQG – Air Quality Guidelines.

Source: WHO Global Air Quality Guidelines, 2021

5. Conclusion

In conclusion, 5-day continuous monitoring of ambient air at the project site showed that the majority of gaseous pollutants (CO_2 , O_3 , SO_2) and particulate matter (PM_1 , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, PM_4 , PM_{10}) average 24-hour readings remained within international WHO standards (2021). Only one minor exceedance was found with nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

Comparisons were not able to be made with norms of the Republic of Uzbekistan due to a lack of available data on 24-hour periods. Additionally, international guidelines (WHO, 2021) were not able to be compared for O_3 , TVOC, PM_1 , and PM_4 .

Appendices

Appendix 1: Certificate of calibration of AQMesh pod



+44 (0)1789 207459 | info@aqmesh.com | www.aqmesh.com

General certificate of calibration

This is to certify that the following sensors:-

NO	160711030
NO2	202260126
O3	204710409
CO	162950361

In AQMesh pod of the following serial number: -

2451588

have been calibrated against certified reference equipment for the following measurements:-

NO / NO2	ACOEM Serinus 40
O3	Ecotec Serinus 10
CO	Ecotec Serinus 30

Zero and span calibration has been carried out by the sensor manufacturer and end of line functional testing has also been carried out for SO2

End of line testing for the following measurements has also been passed:-

PM 10	Fidas 200
PM 2.5	Fidas 200
PM 1	Fidas 200
Particle count	Fidas 200

Date of manufacture:-

18-Feb-2025

Expiry date:-

18-Feb-2027

Please refer to the AQMesh user manual on www.aqmesh.com/techsupport and follow guidance to ensure that calibration is valid for the full period indicated



A handwritten signature in black ink, located in the bottom right corner of the certificate.

Richard Handy
Manufacturing Manager

Environmental Instruments Ltd., Unit 5 The Mansley Centre, Timothy's Bridge Road, Stratford-upon-Avon, CV37 9NQ, UK



Appendix D Noise Monitoring Report

RESULTS OF NOISE MONITORING



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”

Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

April 2026

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4. Results	10
5. Comparison to National and International Standards	11
6. Conclusion	11
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1. Brief Physical-Geographical and Landscape Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is approximately 8 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level.

The following features are located around the project area:

- Fergana Eco-City — 200 m from the northern boundary;
- Fergana International Airport — runway is 1km from the eastern boundary;
- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.



Figure 1: Project Site Location

Construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site; however, the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include

excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

In the area under consideration, adjacent to the project site, the man-made sources of noise are:

1. Noise from construction machinery used at nearby building sites whilst carrying out earthworks and transport operations to excavate soil for building foundations, the removal of soil by specialized vehicles, and noise from bucket excavators during earthworks.

Potential sources of noise caused by construction activities at nearby building sites.

		
Bucket excavator works	Bulldozer works	Work being carried out on the adjacent site using specialist machinery; photo taken from the project site.

- The second source of noise in the project area is the operation of Fergana Airport. The airport regularly handles flights several times a day. Temporary noise from airliners is observed during take-offs and landings.

	
Flights departing from Fergana Airport: morning and evening flights.	

The airport handles up to 7 flights a day, including both domestic and international flights.

- Everyday noise in the projection area is mainly caused by construction work at nearby building sites – the sounds of loading and unloading building materials, the clanging of metal, the creaking of construction cranes, specialized vehicles and other mechanical noises; at times, noise from the airport's cargo terminal can be heard, as well as recorded calls of birds of prey (falcon calls) used to scare birds away to ensure the safe landing of flights.

	
Noise transmitted from construction cranes whilst construction work is being carried out.	Noise coming from the airport's cargo terminal and recorded sounds of birds of prey from the direction of the airport.

- From time to time, there are also shouts and loud noises made by construction workers involved in building work at nearby building sites.
- The following scope of work included in the terms of reference is presented in this report:

- **Noise Monitoring**

Noise monitoring was undertaken using a Class 1 or 2 noise level meter for 24-hours at 4 separate locations; 2 within the project boundary and 2 outside. Such locations were secure and on open land away from reflection and other noise influences. These locations were identified during the initial site visit. Monitored parameters included Equivalent Continuous Sound Level (Leq, dB(A)), and L90(A), L50(A), and L10(A).

The results of the noise survey include methods, equipment, calibration certificates, GPS locations, photographs, maps and details of the results. Details of any obvious influences on noise at these locations will be provided in the monitoring notes and reported. Potential sources of noise (and vibration) within the area of influence was also inventoried and mapped.

2. Methodology

Baseline noise levels were measured at the “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital” Project site in Fergana City, Uzbekistan between 28 April to 3 May, 2026. Monitoring was carried out using a Class 1 sound level meter, Scarlet ST-12D, in accordance with international standards for environmental noise monitoring. A certificate of calibration is presented in Appendix 1.

Measurements of the following values were taken continuously over a 24-hour period:

- Equivalent Continuous Sound Level (Leq, dB(A)); and
- Statistical Noise Levels (L_N):
 - L₁₀ (dB(A))
 - L₅₀ (dB(A))
 - L₉₀ (dB(A))

Throughout the monitoring period, specialists periodically inspected the noise meter and opened the protective metal case to check the equipment and ensure proper operation.

Four monitoring points were chosen – two within the project area and two outside the project area to represent background noise levels (Table 1 and Figure 4). Photos of the equipment at the monitoring locations are presented in Figure 5.

Table 1: Noise Monitoring Locations

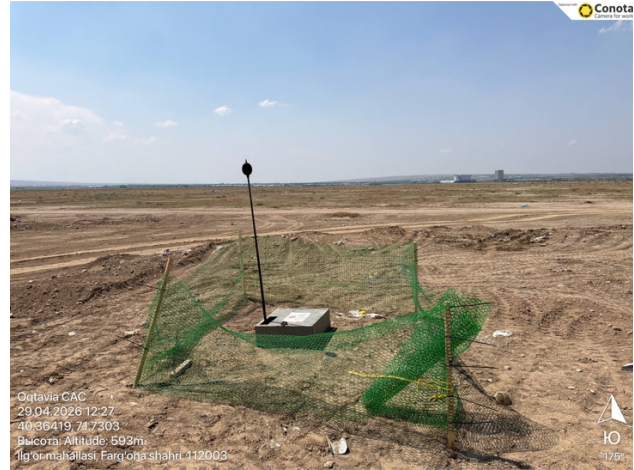
Point No.	Coordinates	Notes
Noise Monitoring Point 1	40°21'53.95"N, 71°43'52.16"E	Within the project area
Noise Monitoring Point 2	40°21'51.17"N, 71°43'49.10"E	Within the project area
Noise Monitoring Point 3	40°21'53.96"N, 71°43'34.32"E	Out of the project area, positioned closer to the nearby settlement and quarry activities
Noise Monitoring Point 4	40°21'48.63"N, 71°44'4.04"E	Out of the project area, located in the direction of the nearby Fergana International Airport



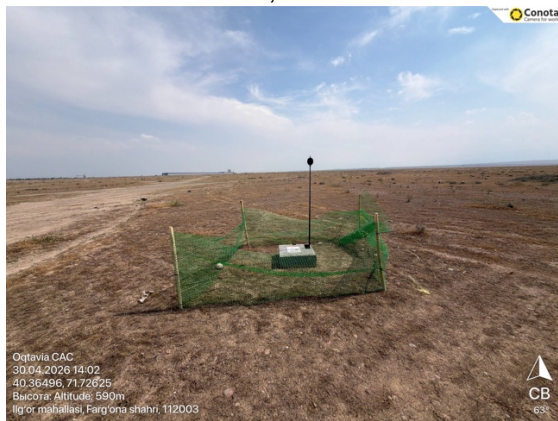
Figure 4: Location of Noise Monitoring Points



Noise Monitoring Point 1
40°21'53.95"N, 71°43'52.16"E



Noise Monitoring Point 2
40°21'51.17"N, 71°43'49.10"E



Noise Monitoring Point 3
40°21'53.96"N, 71°43'34.32"E



Noise Monitoring Point 4
40°21'48.63"N, 71°44'4.04"E

Figure 5: Photos of Noise Monitoring Equipment at Each Location

3. Weather Conditions

The weather conditions throughout the monitoring period (28 April to 2 May, 2026) were typically stable, featuring moderate temperatures and predominantly cloudy skies (Figure 6). Daily temperatures varied from about 17°C to 30°C, with daytime maximums generally between 24°C and 30°C, and nighttime minimums between 17°C and 22°C. The highest temperatures occurred on 30 April, when it peaked at 30°C.

There was cloud coverage during the majority of the monitoring period, with sporadic clear or partly cloudy moments. Minimal rainfall was noted, with slight rain observed only for a short period on 29 April.

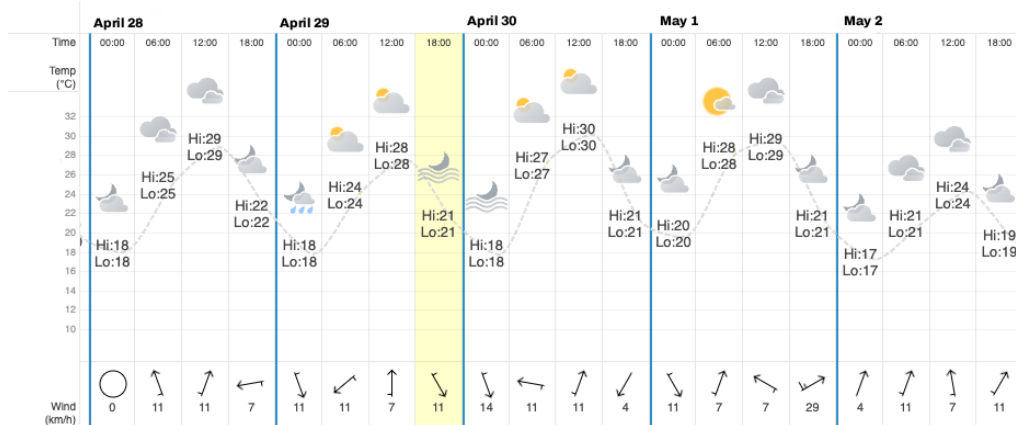


Figure 6: Weather Forecast Graph

4. Results

The results of the noise monitoring survey conducted at all four locations are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Baseline Noise Monitoring Results

Monitoring Point (NS)	Leq,T dB(A)	L ₅ dB(A)	L ₁₀ dB(A)	L ₅₀ dB(A)	L ₉₀ dB(A)	L ₉₅ dB(A)	L _{max} dB(A)	L _{min} dB(A)
NS 1	41.35	44.66	42.47	37.79	34.77	34.12	59.72	31.54
NS 2	40.93	43.65	41.65	36.98	34.33	33.79	59.03	31.53
NS 3	40.63	44.35	42.44	37.30	33.89	33.12	58.77	30.24
NS 4	39.44	43.26	41.16	35.88	32.76	32.09	57.42	29.40
Average	40.62	43.98	41.93	37.00	33.95	33.30	58.75	30.70

The main sources of noise identified during the survey were construction activities and the movement of construction vehicles. At the time of monitoring, gravel extraction and excavation works were actively underway within the quarry area. Excavators were used for excavation activities, while trucks transported and dumped gravel in areas located near the measurement points, contributing to elevated noise levels.

The approximate operating schedule of construction activities was from 07:00 until midnight. In addition to construction-related noise, monitoring location NS4 was also influenced by aircraft noise due to its proximity to Fergana Airport. During the 24-hour noise measurements, specialists periodically inspected the noise meter and opened the protective metal case to check the equipment and ensure proper operation. These activities were also recorded in the measurement data.

5. Comparison to National and International Standards

The data was compared both national and international noise standards (Table 3). The national standards were taken from SanPiN No. 0267-09 (2009) "Sanitary norms and rules for ensuring acceptable noise levels in residential and public buildings and on residential development territories." The international standards were taken from the International Finance Corporation (IFC) General Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines (2007).

Table 3. National and IFC EHS Noise Standards

Receptor	National Guidelines dB		IFC EHS Guidelines dB	
	Daytime 07:00-23:00	Nighttime 23:00-07:00	Daytime 07:00-22:00	Nighttime 22:00-07:00
Residential / kindergartens	55	45	55	45
Schools, educational	55	–	55	45
Hospitals, sanatoriums	45	35	–	–
Offices, commercial	60	–	70	70

6. Conclusion

Overall, no excessive noise levels were observed during the monitoring period. The highest recorded maximum noise level (L_{max}) was approximately 59 dB, which is generally comparable to the sound level of a normal conversation and is not considered significantly high for the surveyed environment.

Appendix

Appendix 1: Certificate of calibration of Scarlet Noise meter class 1 ST 12D



“O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI O‘LCHASHLAR BIRLIGINI TA‘MINLASH TIZIMI”

“O‘ZBEKISTON MILLIY METROLOGIYA INSTITUTI” DAVLAT MUSSASASI

O‘lchash vositasining metrologik attestatlash

DALOLATNOMASI

№46851-0114/2026

“ 3 ” - aprel 2026-yil

Laboratoriya nomi:	"O'zbekiston Milliy Metrologiya Instituti" Davlat muassasasining Radiotexnik kattaliklarni, ionlovchi nurlanishlarni putur yetkazmasdan tekshirish bo'yicha qiyoslash laboratoriyasi
Akkreditatsiya guvohnomasi:	№O'ZAK.QL.0114; sanasi - 2022-12-14 00:00:00; muddati - 2027-12-13;
Laboratoriya manzili:	100174, Toshkent shahri, Olmazor tumani, Farobiy ko'chasi, 333 A, B.
Metrologik attestatlash amalga oshirilgan joy:	100174, Toshkent shahri, Olmazor tumani, Farobiy ko'chasi, 333 A, B.
Buyurtmachi:	KIM SERGEY ROBERTOVICH
Metrologik attestatlash o'tkazishga asos bo'luvchi hujjatlar:	Ariza: 43286; sanasi: 27.01.2026 Shartnoma: 26-001-248619; sanasi: 28.01.2026
Metrologik attestatlash muddatlari:	02.04.2026y. dan 03.04.2026y. gacha;
O'lchash vositasini ishlab chiqaruvchi zavod va mamlakat:	"Scarlet Tech Co.,Ltd", Tayvan , Tayvan
O'lchash vositasiga o'rnatilgan texnik talablarni belgilovchi me'yoriy hujjat:	ГОСТ 17187-2010 5.4.2 bandi va ishlab chiqaruvchining foydalanish yo'riqnomasining texnik xususiyatlari qismi
Tekshirish uslubiyati raqami va nomi:	ГОСТ 8.257-84
Metrologik attestatlangan o'lchash vositasi nomi	Shovqin o'lchagich
Metrologik attestatlangan o'lchash vositasi turi	ST-12D
Metrologik attestatlangan o'lchash vositasi zavod raqamlari	10352280
Metrologik attestatlangan o'lchash vositasi aniqlangan tavsiflari	Mutlaq xatoligi $\pm 0,5$ dB
Metrologik attestatlangan natijalari bayonnomasi	№46851-0114/2026;
Xulosa:	Yaroqli

Laboratoriya boshlig'i:



SHEROZ ISMATULLAYEV
XAMIDULLAYEVICH

Metrologik attestatlashni amalga oshirgan mutaxassis:



AXMADBEG MUXAMMAD AMINOV
DILSHODBEK O'G'LI



Ushbu guvohnoma haqqoniyligini yuqoridagi QR-kod orqali aniqlashingiz mumkin!
Mazkur guvohnomani qalbakilashtirish - qonunga muvofiq javobgarlikka tortiladi



Appendix E Botanical and Habitat Report

RESULTS OF FLORA SURVEY



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”

Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

August 2026

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1. Brief Physical-Geographical, Landscape, and Zoogeographical Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is 7.34 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level.

The following features are located around the project area:

- Fergana Eco-City — 200 m from the northern boundary;
- Fergana International Airport — runway is 1km from the eastern boundary;
- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.



Figure 1: Project Site Location

The project area is geographically located on a piedmont plain at the foothills of the Alay Range (Karachatyr Mountains). Geomorphologically, the area belongs to the Central Fergana province of alluvial and alluvial-proluvial plains of the Fergana intermontane depression. The terrain of the project site is loamy and gravelly-loamy piedmont plain, weakly inclined from east and south-east to north and north-west and dissected with dry gravelly beds of temporary streams and erosion gullies. The average elevation is 595 m a.s.l.

There are no open water sources directly within the project site. There is an irrigation canal designed to supply water to the park area and fill the lake in the park, which is located 300

meters northeast from the proposed construction site. There are also sealed geological boreholes/piezometers on the site, likely left over from geological surveys conducted at the site.

According to preliminary information, this area previously belonged to the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan and housed a military training range. The rocky soil is unsuitable for agriculture. Natural vegetation has been preserved in small patches within the eastern, southeastern, southwestern, and central parts of the project area. At the same time, woody vegetation is completely absent. The vegetation is represented by semi-shrubs and herbaceous species.

The area shows widespread signs of human impact (Figure 2). Approximately half of the Project site (central and northern part) represents a land completely disturbed by excavation works and devoid of vegetation. In the eastern, southeastern and southwestern part of the Project area, there is sparse and patchy herbaceous vegetation strongly disturbed by movement of heavy vehicles; a dense network of their traces is clearly visible both on satellite images and in the field.

At present, active construction works are being carried out on the plots adjacent to the project area. Whilst construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site, analysis of satellite imagery and field observations both showed that the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments.





Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).





Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

1.1. Protected Areas

The project area is geographically located on a piedmont plain that transitions into the foothills of the Alai Range (Karachaty Mountains). Geomorphologically, the area belongs to the Central Fergana province of alluvial and alluvial-prolluvial plains of the Fergana intermontane depression. The terrain of the project site is loamy piedmont plain, weakly inclined from east and south-east to north and north-west and dissected with dry gravelly beds of temporary streams. The average elevation is 595 masl. The nearest protected areas are:

- **Mingbulak Natural Monument** – total area of 142 ha, Fergana Province;
- **Yazyavan Steppe Natural Monument** – total area of 1962.9 hectares, Fergana Province; and
- **Mingbulak Natural Monument** – total area of 1000 ha, Namangan Province.

These protected areas are designated as natural monuments, classified as IUCN Category IV. The distance from the project site to the nearest protected area is approximately 30.6km northwest (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Protected Areas Near the Project Site

1.2. Protected Flora Species

Table 1 below presents protected species of flora listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (RDB RUz) distributed in Fergana Province.

Table 1: Protected species of flora of Fergana Province

№	Species	Status, according to the RB RUz	Distribution area
1.	Astragalus Borissianus	Status 1, rare endemic of the Alay Range	The Shakhimardan River basin, on rocky slopes among juniper forests
2.	Astragalus Dianthoides	Status 2, rare endemic of the Alay Range	Alay ridge, ravines in the foothills, in the vicinity of the villages of Chimiya, Shakhimardan, Sadkak, Kadamzhai, Vuadil, Akpilyal and Sokh
3.	Astragalus Rubellus	Status 1, extremely rare endemic to the Fergana Valley	Near the Kokand City, in the vicinity of the village Karakalpak and in the sands of Yazyavan
4.	Astragalus Rhacodes	Status 2, rare species of the Alay Range	Rocky and fine-earth-gravelly slopes of the Alay ridge, in the vicinity of the villages of Shakhimardan, Sadkak and Kiziltag
5.	Astragalus Auratus	Status 2, rare endemic of the Alay and Turkestan ridges	Dry rocky slopes, pebbles, screes of the Alay Range, in the vicinity of Shakhimardan, Kuli-Kubbon, Jordan, Uvlardisay, the Sokh River basin
6.	Acanthophyllum Albidum	Status 3, very rare narrow endemic to the Fergana Valley	Stony, stony-fine soils of the foothills
7.	Salsola Drobovii	Status 3, rare endemic of the Alay Range	On rocky and gravelly slopes in the lower mountain belt
8.	Tulipa Ferganica	Status 2, rare endemic of the Fergana Valley	Rocky and fine-grained slopes of the Fergana and Alay ranges
9.	Delphinium Knorringianum	Status 2, rare narrow endemic of the Alay Range	Slopes and cliffs in the lower and middle belts of the mountains in the Shakhimardan River basin
10.	Salvia Margaritae	Status 2, rare narrow endemic of the Alay Range	Rocky and fine-earth-rocky slopes and cliffs of the middle mountain belt in the Shakhimardan River basin
11.	Calligonum Calcareum	Status 1, rare endemic of the Turkestan Range	Open limestone slopes and gypsum sand-pebble banks in the Sokh and Isfara River basins
12.	Physochlaina Alaica	Status 1, the rarest endemic of the Alay and Turkestan ranges	In the shade of rocks, under bushes, in the middle mountain belt of the Shakhimardan and Sokh Rivers basins
13.	Halimocnemis Lasiantha	Status 2, rare with a shrinking range, endemic of the Fergana Valley	Stony-gravelly soils of the foothills, dry riverbeds
14.	Fumariola Turkestanica	Status 2, the rarest endemic of the Alay Range	In the cracks of limestone rocks, Shakhimardan River basin
15.	Lonicera Paradoxa	Status 1, very rare narrow relict endemic of Pamir-Alay	Rubble-rocky slopes in the upper and middle belts of the mountains in the vicinity of the village of Shakhimardan

The following scope of works included in the terms of reference is presented in this report:

- **Botanical Survey**

The botanical survey will focus on plant species of conservation concern and will be aimed at identifying their presence within the area through a rapid walk. If identified, such species will be recorded, mapped (including GPS coordinates), and photographed. The survey will also record the presence of invasive species in the survey area, if any.

- **Habitat Survey**

A habitat survey will be conducted and classified in accordance with IFC PS6. It will also include habitat mapping and identification of natural, modified, and any critical habitats within the Project's area or area of influence. Identified habitats will be mapped using a GIS system, clearly delineating each habitat type identified during the survey.

2. Methodology

The project area is located on a piedmont plain that transitions into the foothills of the Alay Range (the Karachatyr Mountains). The Fergana Valley foothills are potential habitats for species of conservation concern. The potential presence of such species was taken into account during the field surveys.

2.1. Sample Plots

After identifying the presence of natural vegetation, sample plots (SPs) were established in different parts within the project area. The sample plots were selected to represent the species composition and spatial structure (both horizontal and vertical) of the community; that is, each plot included the majority of plant species present in the community.

Three sample plots are located within the project area and one outside it. The coordinates of the sample plots are given below in Table 2 and the map in Figure 5.

Table 2: Sample Plot Locations

Sample Plot	Coordinates		Notes
SP1	40°21'51.59"N	71°43'56.32"E	Within the project site
SP2	40°21'53.79"N	71°43'50.29"E	Within the project site
SP3	40°21'50.80"N	71°43'45.91"E	Within the project site
SP4	40°21'45.55"N	71°43'53.08"E	Outside of the project site



Figure 5: Flora Sampling Points

The field survey was carried out between April 27-28, 2026. For each sample plot, photographs of the habitat and plants were taken using a digital camera (including photographs of sample plot taken in four cardinal directions). The following data was recorded: GPS coordinates taken in the center of quadrat, elevation, topography, soil type, disturbance factors (excavations, off-road driving of heavy machinery, grazing, etc.), name of plant community, % of vegetation cover and bare ground, list of plant species present at the plot, their abundance, phenological stage and height.

2.2. Botanical Survey

Traditional methods of botanical research commonly used for sampling and mapping of native non-forest vegetation, recognition of floristic composition and spatial patterns of plant communities was carried out (Field geobotany, 1959–1976; Granitov, 1980; Kent, 2011). The structure of plant communities was studied on 4 geobotanical sample plots (quadrats 10x10 m) representative for habitats of the project site.

Initial botanical field surveys were conducted using a rapid walk-over method, during which the site condition and the presence of vegetation were determined. In local conditions of the arid foothills and piedmont plains of Uzbekistan, 10x10 m square sample plots are optimal for sampling of sparse, species-poor and relatively homogeneous native herbaceous semi-desert vegetation. This size is recommended in the literature (Field geobotany, 1959–1976; Granitov, 1980; Methodological guidelines, 2021; Nowak et al., 2025).

Additionally, a rapid walk-over of the area adjacent to the project site was conducted within 100 meters (Figure 6). An area with natural vegetation typical of the area was selected, which led to the establishment of SP4.

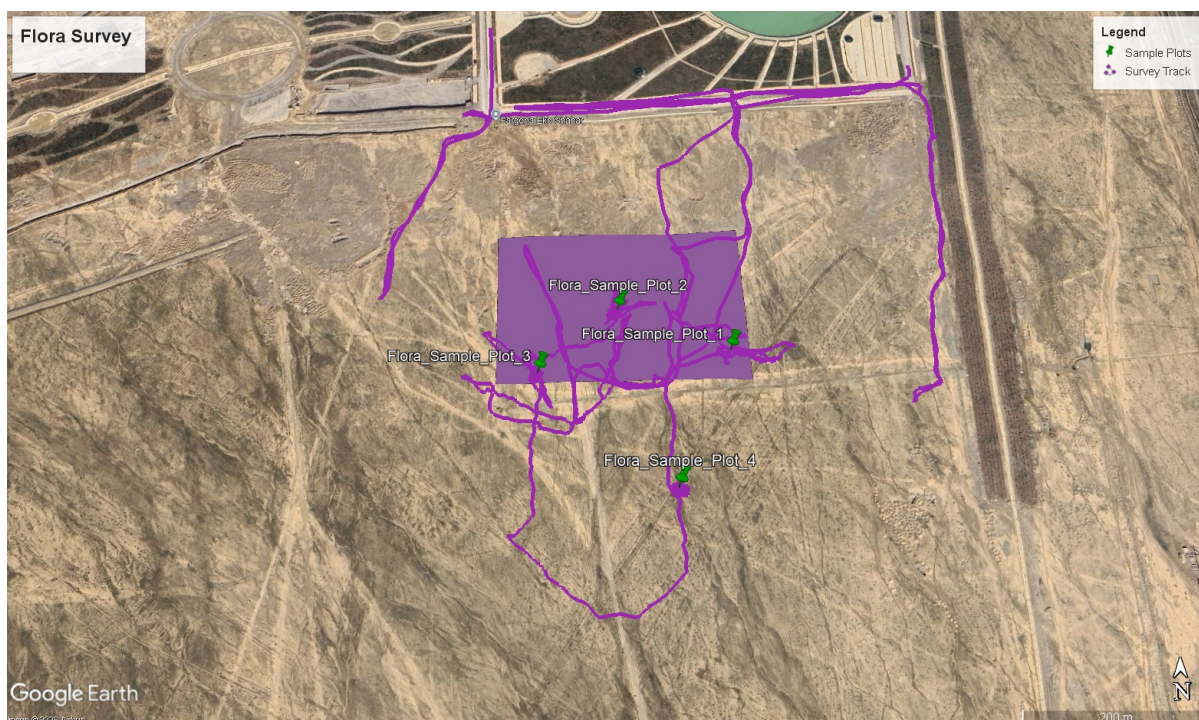


Figure 6: Rapid Walkover Tracks

Plant species were identified using special literature, including “Conspectus Florae Asiae Mediae” (1963–1993), “Flora of Uzbekistan” (1941–1963, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2022, 2023a, 2023b), and online platforms Plantarium (www.plantarium.ru), GBIF (www.gbif.org) and iNaturalist (www.inaturalist.org). Thematic literature and online sources were used for identification of alien species (Nikitin, 1983; IUCN/ISSG, 2014; CABI, 2017; Sennikov et al., 2018; POWO, 2026), while the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan (2019) and the IUCN Red List (2026) were used for identification of threatened species. Accepted scientific names are provided in accordance with the online global databases of Plants of the World Online (<https://powo.science.kew.org>) and Global Biodiversity Information Facility (www.gbif.org).

The abundance of plant species was determined using the Braun-Blanquet scale (+ – occasional and less than 1% of canopy cover; 1 – abundant with low cover, or less abundant but with higher cover, 1–5%; 2 – abundant with >5–25% of canopy cover, irrespective of the number of individuals; 3 – >25–50% of canopy cover, irrespective of the number of individuals; 4 – >50–75% cover of the sample plot area, irrespective of the number of individuals; 5 – >75% of canopy cover, irrespective of the number of individuals). The percent of vegetation cover and bare ground was estimated visually (Figure 6).

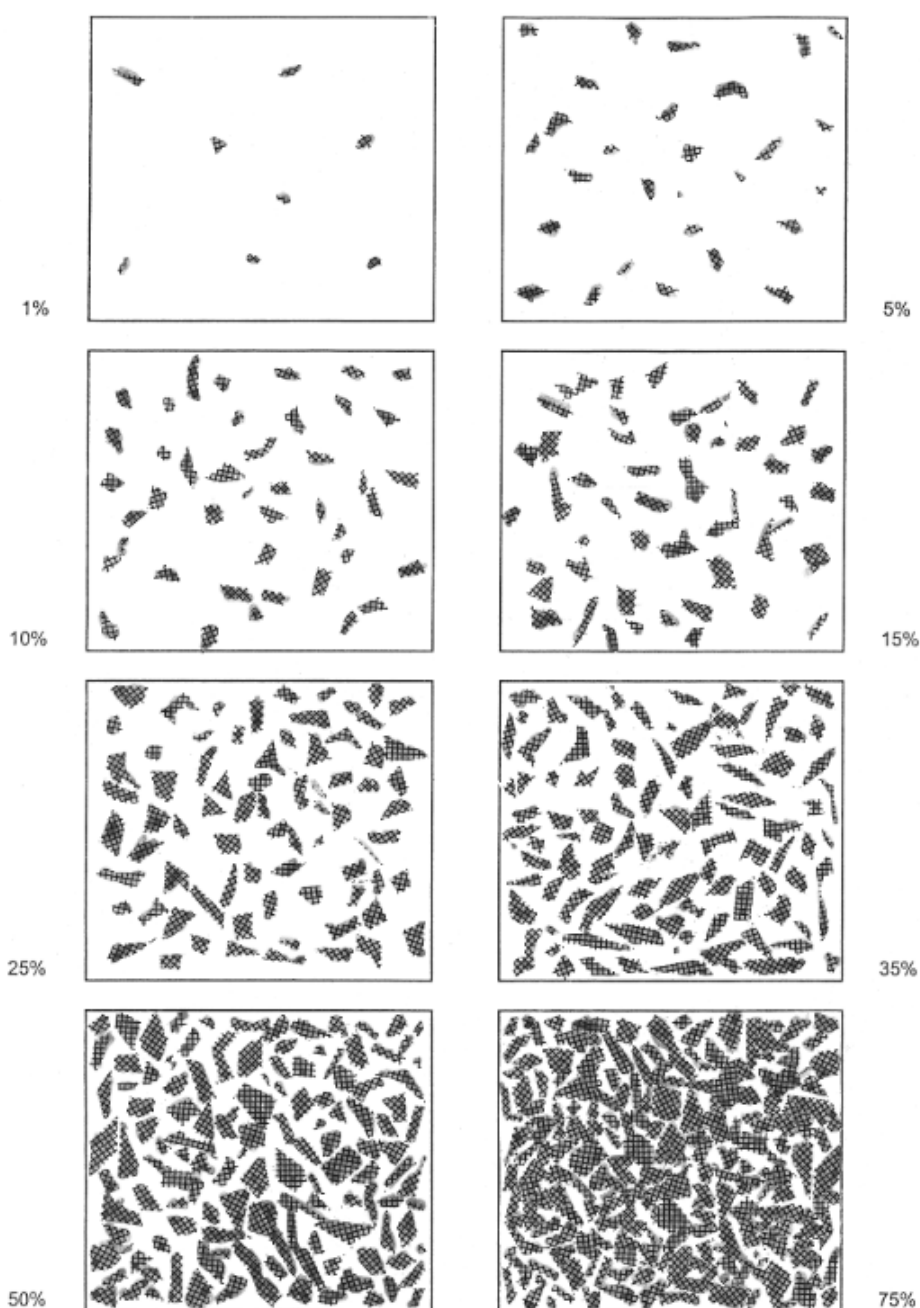


Figure 6: A scale for visual estimation of vegetation cover and bare ground (%)

2.3. Habitat Survey

The habitat map was created using QGIS 3.32.3 free software on the basis of visual interpretation of Google Earth free satellite imagery and the data of field survey. Since Uzbekistan has not developed the national system of classification of habitats, we primarily used the typology of native vegetation published in the “Vegetation cover of Uzbekistan” (1971–1984) and the pan-European system, EUNIS habitat classification scheme (as far it was applicable to the local conditions) (EUNIS, 2021).

The assessment of habitats is based on following definitions and criteria approved in the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standard 6 (PS6):

Natural habitats are areas composed of viable assemblages of plant and/or animal species of largely native origin, and/or where human activity has not essentially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.

Modified habitats are areas that may contain a large proportion of plant and/or animal species of non-native origin, and/or where human activity has substantially modified an area's primary ecological functions and species composition.

Significant conversion or degradation is (i) the elimination or severe diminution of the integrity of a habitat caused by a major and/or long-term change in land or water use; or (ii) a modification that substantially minimizes the habitat's ability to maintain viable populations of its native species.

Critical habitats are areas with high biodiversity value which meet at least one following criteria:

Criterion 1. Habitat of significant importance to Critically Endangered and/or Endangered species;

Criterion 2. Habitat of significant importance to endemic and/or restricted-range species;

Criterion 3. Habitat supporting globally significant concentrations of migratory species and/or congregatory species;

Criterion 4. Highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems;

Criterion 5. Areas associated with key evolutionary processes.

According to the IFC Guidance Note 6, quantitative thresholds of critical habitat are following:

Criterion 1. CR/EN species: a) habitat required to sustain at least 10% of global population of CR or EN species, where there are known, regular occurrences of the species and where that habitat could be considered a discrete management unit for that species; (b) habitat with known, regular occurrences of CR or EN species where that habitat is one of 10 or fewer discrete management sites globally for that species; (c) habitat supports the regular occurrence of a single individual of a CR species and/or habitat containing regionally important concentrations of a red-listed EN species where that habitat could be considered a discrete management unit for that species/subspecies; (d) habitat of significant importance to CR or EN species that are wide-ranging and/or whose population distribution is not well understood and where the loss of such a habitat could potentially impact the long-term survivability of the species; (e) as appropriate, habitat containing nationally/regionally important concentrations of an EN, CR or equivalent national/regional listing.

Criterion 2. Endemic / restricted range species: (a) habitat known to sustain $\geq 95\%$ of the global population of an endemic or restricted-range species where that habitat could be considered a discrete management unit for that species (e.g. a single-site endemic); (b) habitat known to sustain $\geq 1\%$ but $< 95\%$ of the global population of an endemic or restricted-range species where that habitat could be considered a discrete management unit for that species, where data are available and/or based on expert judgment.

Criterion 3 (migratory species) is inapplicable for plants.

As for **Criterion 4**, unfortunately, the officially approved national list of highly threatened and/or unique ecosystems and habitats does not exist in Uzbekistan.

For **Criterion 5**, there are no numerical thresholds.

The assessment of habitats condition was based on FAO recommendations for visual field assessment of vegetation in arid zone and other literature (Land degradation assessment in drylands, LADA, 2016; Field geobotany, 1959–1976; Methodological guidelines, 2021; Borges-Matos et al., 2023). Following scale was used for scoring of habitats condition at the study area (Table 3):

Table 3: Habitat condition assessment scale

Habitat Condition Rate	Indicators
No Natural Habitat value	Natural habitat is completely destroyed due to human impact, the natural landscape is transformed, native plant communities are completely destroyed, canopy cover is 0 or nearly 0, only some individuals of alien species and weeds are present. Extremely strong and active wind and water erosion of soils widespread on the whole area. The habitat should be classified as modified.
Extremely poor	High anthropogenic disturbance, including habitat destruction, land development or pollution. Vegetation is highly disturbed and fragmented, no litter cover, bare soil is dominating, high level of erosion; extremely low vegetation cover (less than 10%), low biomass and diversity of plant species; domination of annual, alien, synanthropic, poisonous species and species that increase with grazing pressure (more than 50% of the total species). Very low vital condition and reproduction of native plants. High level of pest/diseases damage. Strong and active wind and water erosion of soils.
Poor	Significant anthropogenic disturbance. Vegetation is significantly disturbed and fragmented, lot of bare soil, significant level of erosion. Low canopy cover (less than 50% of optimal values for this habitat type), low biomass and diversity of plant species, low litter cover; significant proportion of annual, aliens, synanthropic, poisonous species and species that increase with grazing pressure. Low vital condition and reproduction of native plants. Significant level of pest/diseases damage. Moderate active and partly stabilized wind and water erosion of soils. Single specimens of endemic and threatened plants can be present, but their condition is low, and reproduction is low or absent.
Moderate	Moderate anthropogenic disturbance. Vegetation is noticeably disturbed and fragmented, with spots of bare soil and eroded areas. Moderate canopy cover (75-50% of optimal values for this habitat type), moderate biomass, litter cover, and diversity of plant species, domination of perennial species characteristic of this habitat type with noticeable proportion of annuals, alien, synanthropic, poisonous species and species that increase with grazing pressure. Moderate vital condition and reproduction of native plants, noticeable pest/diseases damage. Moderate, localized, partly stabilized and stable wind and water erosion of soils. Populations of endemic and threatened plants can be present, but their condition and reproduction are below optimal.
Good	Good and stable habitat condition, low or negligible anthropogenic disturbance, with some small disturbed areas and spots of bare soil.

Habitat Condition Rate	Indicators
	High diversity of plant species and biomass, high canopy cover (75-90% of optimal values for this habitat type), dense litter cover, domination of perennial species with little proportion of annuals and solitary specimens of alien, synanthropic, poisonous species and species that increase with grazing pressure. Good vital condition and reproduction of native plants, solitary pest/diseases damage. Low or negligible, stable or decreasing features of wind and water erosion of soils on some small areas. Presence of stable populations of endemic and threatened plants.
Excellent	The best known condition of this habitat type without anthropogenic disturbance. High diversity of plant species, canopy cover and biomass, domination of perennial species, dense litter cover, no bare soil, absence of alien, synanthropic, poisonous species and species that increase with grazing pressure, no pest/diseases damage. Good vital condition and reproduction of native plants. Presence of stable populations of endemic and threatened plants.

2. Botanical Survey Results

The results of field walk-over survey and sample plots descriptions confirmed that about half of the Project site (central and northern part) is completely devoid of vegetation as a result of excavation works. Trees and shrubs are completely absent within the whole Project site, as well as within the 100 m buffer zone around. Sparse and patchy herbaceous vegetation strongly disturbed by movement of heavy tracked vehicles is present in the eastern, southeastern and southwestern part of the Project site. The 100 m zone around the Project site also represents a poorly vegetated wasteland densely marked with traces of heavy machinery.

In total, 37 plant species were observed during the field survey, including those recorded within the sample squares and along walk-over routes. Of them, 27 species are annuals (73%), 9 species are perennial herbs, and 1 species is a subshrub. Shrubs or trees are absent. Threatened or endemic plant species of conservation concern were not found. No alien invasive species were detected during the survey. The presence of native weeds was noted. The summary checklist of the plant species observed within the study area is represented in Appendix 1. Plant species in the checklist are arranged in alphabetical order.

Table 4 lists the plant species present in the project area.

Table 4: List of Plant Species Present in the Project Area and their Abundance

Species	Life form	Phenology	Abundance by Braun-Blanquet	Notes
<i>Convolvulus spinifer</i>	Subshrub	Flowering	1	Single specimens in the project area, with a concentration around the project area in the eastern, south-eastern and southern parts
<i>Capparis herbacea</i>	Subshrub/perennial	Flowering	2-3	Throughout the entire territory and in the surroundings
<i>Artemisia scoparis</i>	Perennial	Vegetation	1	The distribution is uneven and occurs in micro-depressions of the relief (dry gravelly beds of temporary streams), in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the project site and beyond its boundaries
<i>Reseda lutea</i>	Perennial	Flowering	+	Within Sample plot 2 and the area around within a radius of 20-30 m
<i>Peganum harmala</i>	Perennial	Flowering	3	Throughout the entire territory and in the surroundings
<i>Strigosella afflicana</i>	Perennial	Vegetation	1	Within Sample plot 2 and the area around within a radius of 20-30 m

Species	Life form	Phenology	Abundance by Braun-Blanquet	Notes
<i>Cousinia resinosa</i>	Perennial	Vegetation	+	Single specimens in the project area and in the surroundings
<i>Rumex confertus</i>	Perennial	Fruiting	+	Single specimens within Sample plot 2 and the area around within a radius of 20-30 m
<i>Phlomoides isochila</i>	Perennial	Flowering	+	Single specimens in the south-eastern and southern parts of the project area
<i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>	Annual	Flowering	3	Abundant and widespread throughout the project area and in the surroundings
<i>Papaver pavonium</i>	Annual	Flowering	1	Occurs unevenly (singly or in small groups) throughout the project area and around it
<i>Hordeum leporinum</i>	Annual	Fruiting	3	Abundant and widespread throughout the project area and in the surroundings
<i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>	Annual	Fruiting	3	Abundant and widespread throughout the project area and in the surroundings
<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Annual	Fruiting	1	Frequent, In groups with other grasses and forbs within the project area and in the surroundings
<i>Delphinium rugulosum</i>	Annual	Flowering	+	Rare, isolated, in places with a relative abundance of vegetation, in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the project area

2.1. Sample Plot 1

Sample plot 1 (SP1) is located in the south-eastern part of the Project site. Coordinates: 40°21'51.59"N 71°43'56.32"E. The area represents a wasteland covered with harmel-ephemeral vegetation (Figure 7).



Figure 7: Sample Plot 1

Vegetation cover is 35-40%, bare ground is 60-65%. 24 plant species were recorded (Table 5). Dominant species are native weedy species *Peganum harmala*, *Hordeum murinum* subsp. *leporinum*, *Bromus tectorum*, *Eremopyrum bonaepartis* and *Festuca orientalis* (*Lolium subulatum*). Alien plants were not recorded. Threatened species listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan or IUCN Red List, or restricted-range endemic species are absent. Anthropogenic disturbance: high (former military training ground, spontaneous garbage dumps). Taking into account sparse vegetation cover, poor species diversity, domination of weedy plants and ephemers, absence of the species of conservation concern, and strong anthropogenic disturbance, this habitat can be considered as a Modified Habitat in accordance with IFC PS6 and the Habitat condition assessment scale presented in Table 3.

Table 5: Checklist of plants recorded for harmel-ephemeral community in SP1

Species	Abundance	Life form	Height, cm	Phenol. Stage
1. <i>Alyssum turkestanicum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	+	annual	3–5	fruiting
2. <i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	+	Annual, biennial	7–10	vegetation
3. <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
4. <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	1	perennial	25-30	flowering
5. <i>Carex pachystylis</i>	1	perennial	5–7	dried
6. <i>Ceratocephala falcata</i>	+	annual	3–5	fruiting
7. <i>Convolvulus spinifer</i>	+	subshrub	25-30	flowering
8. <i>Cousinia resinosa</i>	+	perennial	25-30	vegetation
9. <i>Delphinium rugulosum</i>	+	annual	10–15	flowering

Species	Abundance	Life form	Height, cm	Phenol. Stage
10. <i>Eremopyrum bonaepartis</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
11. <i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>	+	annual	10–15	fruiting
12. <i>Festuca orientalis</i> (<i>Lolium subulatum</i>)	2	annual	7–10	fruiting
13. <i>Heliotropium ellipticum</i>	+	annual	20–25	dried
14. <i>Heterocaryum rigidum</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
15. <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	1	annual	7–10	fruiting
16. <i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>	1	annual	15–17	fruiting
17. <i>Leptaleum filifolium</i>	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
18. <i>Medicago monantha</i> (<i>Trigonella geminiflora</i>)	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
19. <i>Papaver pavonium</i>	+	annual	10–15	flowering
20. <i>Peganum harmala</i>	2	perennial	25–30	flowering
21. <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	+	perennial	10–15	dried
22. <i>Phlomisoides isochila</i>	+	perennial	15–20	flowering
23. <i>Strigosella africana</i>	+	annual	10–12	fruiting
24. <i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>	+	annual	3–5	flowering

2.2. Sample Plot 2

Sample plot 2 (SP2) is located in the central part of the project site at coordinates 40°21'53.79"N 71°43'50.29"E. The ground surface in this part of the project site is uneven and covered with 5–6 m wide tracks of heavy (tracked) vehicle movement (Figure 8).

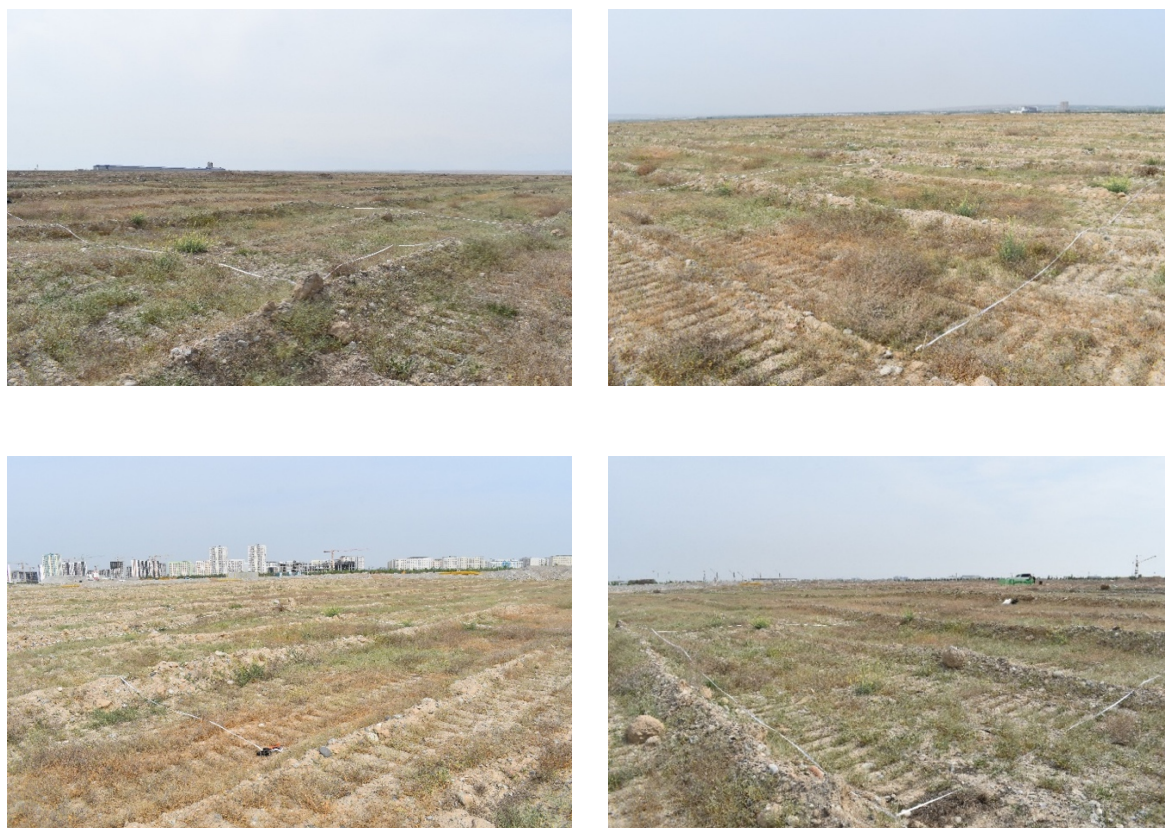


Figure 8: Sample Plot 2

The vegetation is represented with a ruderal wormwood-ephemeral community. Vegetation cover is 40–45%, bare ground is 60–55%. 25 plant species were recorded (Table 6). Dominant

species are native weedy species *Artemisia scoparia*, *Strigosella africana*, *Girgensohnia diptera*, *Descurainia sophia* and *Eremopyrum orientale*. Alien plants were not recorded. Threatened species listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan or IUCN Red List, or restricted-range endemic species are absent. Anthropogenic disturbance: high (former military training ground, spontaneous garbage dumps). Taking into account sparse vegetation cover, poor species diversity, domination of weedy plants and ephemerals, absence of the species of conservation concern and strong anthropogenic disturbance, this habitat can be evaluated as Modified Habitat (IFC PS6).

Table 6: Checklist of plants recorded for wormwood-ephemeral community in SP2

Species	Abundance	Life form	Height, cm	Phenol. Stage
1. <i>Alyssum turkestanicum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	+	annual	3–5	fruiting
2. <i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	1	Annual, biennial	15–20	vegetation
3. <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	+	annual	10–15	fruiting
4. <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	1	perennial	25–30	flowering
5. <i>Ceratocephala falcata</i>	+	annual	3–5	fruiting
6. <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	+	perennial	15–20	flowering
7. <i>Cousinia resinosa</i>	+	perennial	15–20	vegetation
8. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	+	perennial	10–15	vegetation
9. <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	1	annual	15–20	fruiting
10. <i>Eremopyrum bonaepartis</i>	+	annual	10–15	fruiting
11. <i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
12. <i>Girgensohnia diptera</i>	2	annual	10–15	vegetation
13. <i>Heliotropium ellipticum</i>	+	annual	20–25	dried
14. <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
15. <i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>	+	annual	15–17	fruiting
16. <i>Leptaleum filifolium</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
17. <i>Medicago monantha</i> (<i>Trigonella geminiflora</i>)	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
18. <i>Papaver pavonium</i>	+	annual	10–15	flowering
19. <i>Reseda lutea</i>	1	Annual, perennial	25–30	flowering
20. <i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	+	annual	7–10	flowering
21. <i>Rumex dentatus</i>	+	Annual, perennial	30–35	fruiting
22. <i>Salsola tragus</i>	+	annual	30–35	dried
23. <i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	+	Annual, biennial	15–20	flowering
24. <i>Strigosella africana</i>	3	annual	15–17	fruiting
25. <i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>	+	annual	3–5	flowering

2.3. Sample Plot 3

Sample plot 3 (SP3) is located in the southwestern part of the Project site, coordinates 40°21'50.80"N 71°43'45.91"E. The vegetation is harmel-ephemeral community generally similar to SP1, but the canopy cover is relatively sparse (25–30%), and bare ground is 70–75% (Figure 9).



Figure 9: Sample Plot 3

Within this plot, 22 plant species were recorded (Table 7). Dominant species are native weedy species *Peganum harmala*, *Hordeum murinum subsp. leporinum*, *Bromus tectorum*, *Eremopyrum bonaepartis*, *Eremopyrum orientale* and *Strigosella africana*. Alien plants were not recorded. Threatened species listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan or IUCN Red List, or restricted-range endemic species are absent. Anthropogenic disturbance: high (former military training ground, spontaneous garbage dumps). Taking into account sparse vegetation cover, poor species diversity, domination of weedy plants and ephemers, absence of the species of conservation concern and strong anthropogenic disturbance, this habitat can be evaluated as a Modified Habitat (IFC PS6).

Table 7: Checklist of plants recorded for harmel-ephemeral community in SP3

Species	Abundance	Life form	Height, cm	Phenol. Stage
1. <i>Alyssum turkestanicum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	1	annual	5–7	fruiting
2. <i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	+	Annual, biennial	7–10	vegetation
3. <i>Astragalus tribuloides</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
4. <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
5. <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	1	perennial	25-30	flowering
6. <i>Ceratocephala falcata</i>	+	annual	3–5	fruiting
7. <i>Cousinia resinosa</i>	1	perennial	25-30	budding
8. <i>Delphinium rugulosum</i>	+	annual	10–15	flowering
9. <i>Eremopyrum bonaepartis</i>	1	annual	15–17	fruiting
10. <i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>	1	annual	15–17	fruiting
11. <i>Festuca orientalis</i> (<i>Lolium subulatum</i>)	+	annual	7–10	fruiting

Species	Abundance	Life form	Height, cm	Phenol. Stage
12. <i>Girgensohnia diptera</i>	+	annual	10–15	vegetation
13. <i>Haplophyllum versicolor</i>	+	perennial	15–17	flowering
14. <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
15. <i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>	1	annual	15–17	fruiting
16. <i>Leptaleum filifolium</i>	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
17. <i>Medicago monantha</i> (<i>Trigonella geminiflora</i>)	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
18. <i>Nonea caspica</i>	+	annual	10–12	fruiting
19. <i>Papaver pavonium</i>	+	annual	10–15	flowering
20. <i>Peganum harmala</i>	1	perennial	25–30	flowering
21. <i>Strigosella africana</i>	1	annual	10–12	fruiting
22. <i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>	+	annual	3–5	flowering

2.4. Sample Plot 4

Sample plot 4 (SP4) is located outside the Project site, 150 meters from the site's southern boundary (40°21'45.55"N 71°43'53.08"E). In general, the habitat and vegetation is similar with those observed on SP1 and SP3 (Figure 10).



Figure 10: Sample Plot 4

The vegetation is sparse wormwood-harmel-ephemeral community, with evidence of grazing. The vegetation cover is approximately 20–25%, bare ground is 75–80%. Dominant species are native weedy species *Artemisia scoparia*, *Peganum harmala*, *Capparis spinosa*, *Cousinia resinosa*, *Bromus tectorum*, *Eremopyrum bonaepartis*, *Eremopyrum orientale* and *Festuca*

orientalis (*Lolium subulatum*). In total, 20 species were recorded (Table 8). Alien plants were not recorded. Threatened species listed in the Red Data Book of Uzbekistan or IUCN Red List, or restricted-range endemic species, are absent. Anthropogenic disturbance: high (former military training ground, spontaneous garbage dumps, grazing). Taking into account sparse vegetation cover, poor species diversity, domination of weedy plants and ephemers, absence of the species of conservation concern and strong anthropogenic disturbance, this habitat can be evaluated as a Modified Habitat (IFC PS6).

Table 8: Checklist of plants recorded for wormwood-harmel-ephemeral community in SP4

Species	Abundance	Life form	Height, cm	Phenol. Stage
1. <i>Alyssum turkestanicum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	1	annual	5–7	fruiting
2. <i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	2	Annual, biennial	30–40	vegetation
3. <i>Bromus danthoniae</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
4. <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
5. <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	1	perennial	25–30	flowering
6. <i>Ceratocephala falcata</i>	+	annual	3–5	fruiting
7. <i>Convolvulus spinifer</i>	1	subshrub	25–30	flowering
8. <i>Cousinia resinosa</i>	+	perennial	25–30	vegetation
9. <i>Eremopyrum bonaepartis</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
10. <i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>	1	annual	10–15	fruiting
11. <i>Festuca orientalis</i> (<i>Lolium subulatum</i>)	2	annual	7–10	fruiting
12. <i>Heterocaryum rigidum</i>	+	annual	7–10	fruiting
13. <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	1	annual	7–10	fruiting
14. <i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>	+	annual	10–15	fruiting
15. <i>Leptaleum filifolium</i>	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
16. <i>Medicago monantha</i> (<i>Trigonella geminiflora</i>)	+	annual	5–7	fruiting
17. <i>Papaver pavonium</i>	+	annual	10–15	flowering
18. <i>Peganum harmala</i>	1	perennial	25–30	flowering
19. <i>Strigosella africana</i>	+	annual	10–12	fruiting
20. <i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>	+	annual	3–5	flowering

3. Habitat Survey Results

The habitat map was created using QGIS 3.32.3 free software on the basis of visual interpretation of Google Earth free satellite imagery and the data of field survey. As mentioned above, the Project site has uniform landscape and uniform, poor vegetation. In this concern, only two mapping units can be identified within the Project site (Figure 11):

- i) excavation area devoid of vegetation. According to EUNIS habitats classification, this habitat can be identified as V373: Recently abandoned extractive industrial sites. There is no natural habitat value, because the habitat is completely destroyed.
- ii) wasteland with tracks of heavy vehicles and ruderal herbaceous vegetation represented by harmel-ephemeral and wormwood-ephemeral communities According to EUNIS habitats classification, this habitat can be identified as V38: Dry perennial anthropogenic herbaceous vegetation. The habitat condition can be assessed as poor to very poor.

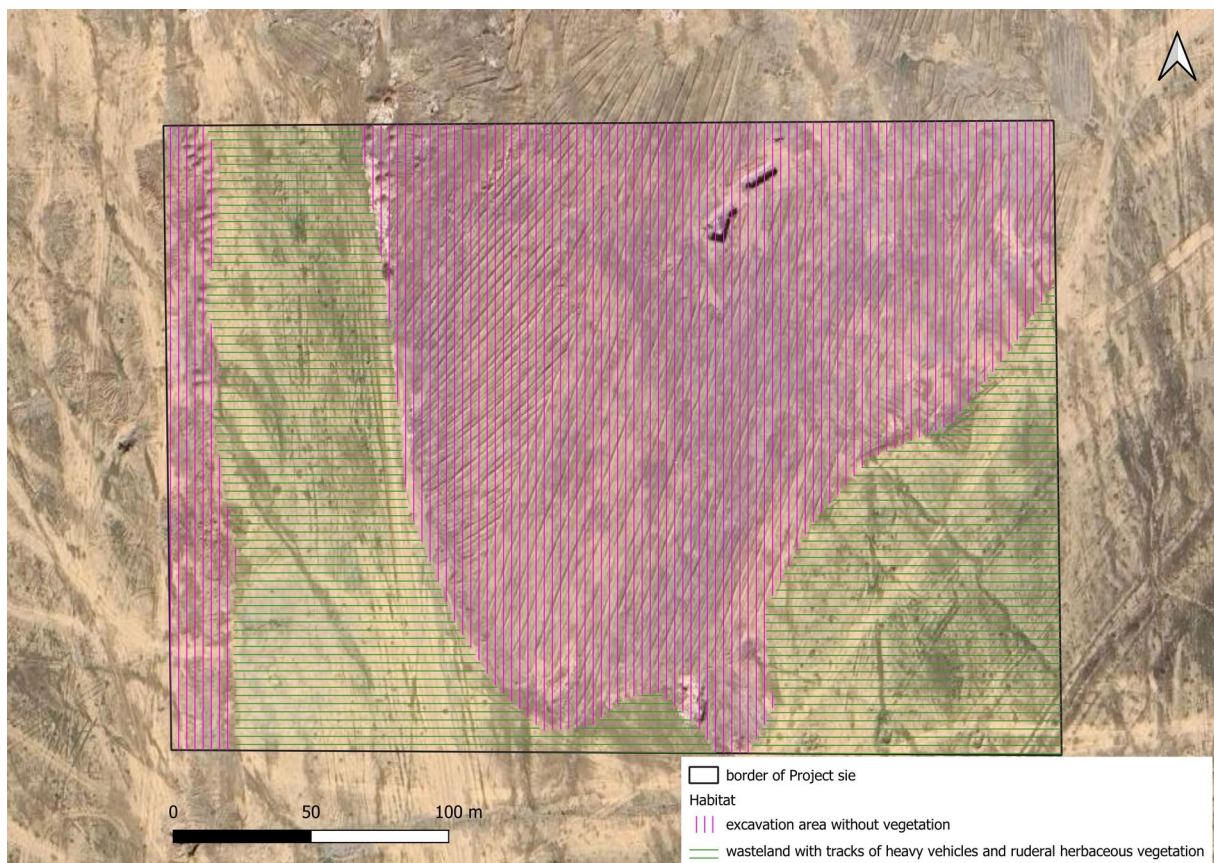


Figure 11: Habitat map of the Project site

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the conducted survey, the following summary can be made:

- The plant distribution is uneven, with open areas between isolated patches of grasses or forbs or individual drought-tolerant native subshrubs;
- Vegetation cover is sparse to moderate, approximately 15–25% to 45-60%. Bare ground is approximately 75–85% to 40-55%;
- The flora is poor, 20-25 species per 10x10 sample plot and 37 species in total;
- No tree or shrub vegetation is presented; and
- No species of conservation concern were recorded within the project site and in the adjacent area during the survey.

Overall, the project area can be characterized as a **semi-desert / degraded sparse vegetation composed mainly by ephemers and weedy plants**, with low plant cover and low species diversity. The habitat condition can be assessed as poor, very poor to no natural habitat value (on the area of excavation). The human impact is connected mainly with former military training ground, movement of heavy vehicles, excavation works, spontaneous garbage dumps and grazing.

In accordance with IFC PS6, the surveyed habitats are considered to represent Modified habitat of varying degrees of degradation. The vegetation communities within the Project area show clear signs of long-term degradation associated with anthropogenic pressures such as grazing and land disturbance.

In this concern, the Project will have no significant negative effect on any natural habitats and plant diversity of the Fergana Valley and piedmonts of the Alay range. The negative impact may be related to the deflation, water erosion and dust storms after the complete destroying of vegetation on the Project site. In this concern, monitoring of erosion and special measures for its stabilization and reduction are important. In accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, compensation must be paid for damage caused to flora and vegetation as a result of the Project construction works, and habitat restoration measures should be implemented. The amounts of payments are established by the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On the regulation of the use of biological resources and on the licensing procedures in the field of nature management” No. 290 dated October 20, 2014 (<https://lex.uz/docs/2485767>).

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Checklist of Flora

List of plant species present in the Project area

Species	Life form	Family	Threatened species	Endemic	IUCN Global Status
1. <i>Alyssum turkestanicum</i> var. <i>desertorum</i>	Annual	Brassicaceae	no	no	-
2. <i>Artemisia scoparia</i>	Annual, biennial	Asteraceae	no	no	-
3. <i>-Astragalus tribuloides</i>	Annual	Fabaceae	no	no	LC
4. <i>Bromus danthoniae</i>	Annual	Poaceae	no	no	-
5. <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Annual	Poaceae	no	no	-
6. <i>Capparis spinosa</i>	Perennial	Capparaceae	no	no	LC
7. <i>Carex pachystylis</i>	Perennial	Cyperaceae	no	no	LC
8. <i>Ceratocephala falcata</i>	Annual	Ranunculaceae	no	no	-
9. <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Perennial	Convolvulaceae	no	no	-
10. <i>Convolvulus spinifer</i>	Subshrub	Convolvulaceae	no	no	-
11. <i>Cousinia resinosa</i>	Perennial	Asteraceae	no	no	-
12. <i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	Perennial	Poaceae	no	no	-
13. <i>Delphinium rugulosum</i>	Annual	Ranunculaceae	no	no	-
14. <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Annual	Brassicaceae	no	no	-
15. <i>Eremopyrum bonaepartis</i>	Annual	Poaceae	no	no	-
16. <i>Eremopyrum orientale</i>	Annual	Poaceae	no	no	-
17. <i>Festuca orientalis</i> (<i>Lolium subulatum</i>)	Annual	Poaceae	no	no	-
18. <i>Girgensohnia diptera</i>	Annual	Amaranthaceae	no	no	-
19. <i>Haplophyllum versicolor</i>	Perennial	Rutaceae	no	no	-
20. <i>Heliotropium ellipticum</i>	Annual	Boraginaceae	no	no	-
21. <i>Heterocaryum rigidum</i>	Annual	Boraginaceae	no	no	-
22. <i>Holosteum umbellatum</i>	Annual	Caryophyllaceae	no	no	-

23. <i>Hordeum murinum</i> subsp. <i>leporinum</i>	Annual	Poaceae	no	no	LC
24. <i>Leptaleum filifolium</i>	Annual	Brassicaceae	no	no	-
25. <i>Medicago monantha</i> (<i>Trigonella geminiflora</i>)	Annual	Fabaceae	no	no	-
26. <i>Nonea caspica</i>	Annual	Boraginaceae	no	no	-
27. <i>Papaver pavonium</i>	Annual	Papaveraceae	no	no	-
28. <i>Peganum harmala</i>	Perennial	Nitrariaceae	no	no	-
29. <i>Phlomidoides isochila</i>	Perennial	Lamiaceae	no	no	-
30. <i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Perennial	Poaceae	no	no	-
31. <i>Reseda lutea</i>	Annual, perennial	Resedaceae	no	no	-
32. <i>Roemeria hybrida</i>	Annual	Papaveraceae	no	no	-
33. <i>Rumex dentatus</i>	Annual	Polygonaceae	no	no	LC
34. <i>Sisymbrium loeselii</i>	Annual, biennial	Brassicaceae	no	no	-
35. <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Annual	Amaranthaceae	no	no	-
36. <i>Strigosella afticana</i>	Annual	Brassicaceae	no	no	-
37. <i>Ziziphora tenuior</i>	Annual	Lamiaceae	no	no	-

Regarding IUCN Global Status (<https://www.iucnredlist.org/>): '-' no status is available, 'LC' Species of Least Concern.



Appendix F Fauna Report

RESULTS OF BIODIVERSITY ASSESSMENT



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”
Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

August 2026

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1. Brief Physical-Geographical, Landscape, and Zoogeographical Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is approximately 8 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level.

The following features are located around the project area:

- Fergana Eco-City — 200 m from the northern boundary;
- Fergana International Airport — runway is 1km from the eastern boundary;
- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.



Figure 1: Project Site Location

According to preliminary information, this area previously belonged to the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan and housed a military training range. The rocky soil is unsuitable for agriculture. Natural vegetation has been preserved in small patches within the eastern, southeastern, southwestern, and central parts of the project area. At the same time, woody vegetation is completely absent. The vegetation is represented by semi-shrubs and herbaceous species.

There are no open water sources directly within the project site. There is an irrigation canal designed to supply water to the park area and fill the lake in the park, which is located 300 meters northeast from the proposed construction site.

There are also sealed geological boreholes/piezometers on the site, likely left over from geological surveys conducted at the site.

The area shows widespread signs of human impact. At present, active construction works are being carried out on the plots adjacent to the project area. Construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site; however, the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments (Figure 2).





Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).

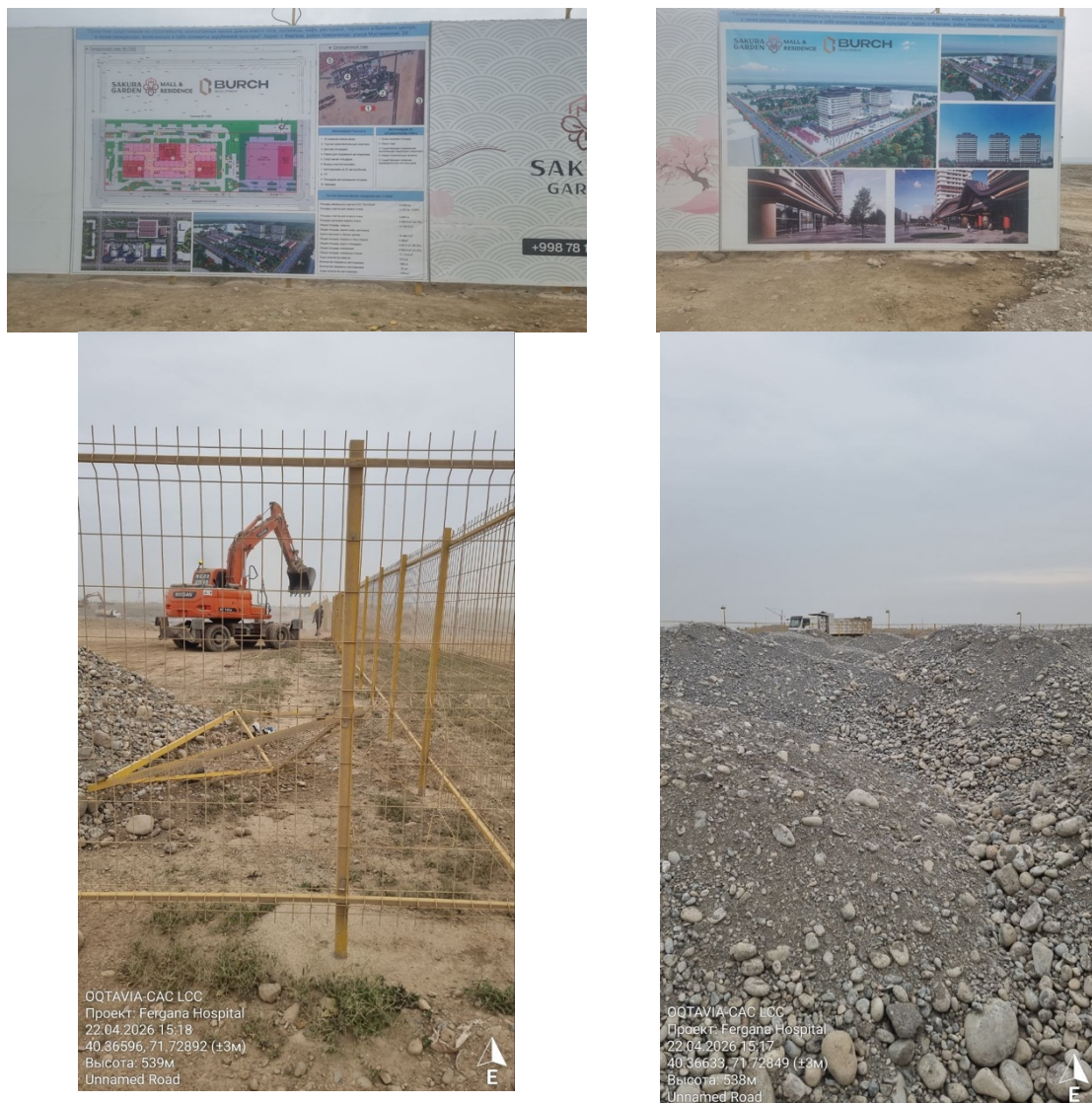


Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

The following scope of work included in the terms of reference is presented in this report:

- **Fauna Survey**

The survey relating to fauna focussed on species of importance or conservation concern (if any) and aims to identify if these such species are likely to be encountered on the site. Evidence of such species (such as tracks, burrows, nests, droppings etc.) was noted and photographed.

During field research, anthropogenic factors were recorded that affected the observation of conditions and behavioral activity of fauna:

1. Construction work carried out in the immediate vicinity of the study site, accompanied by increased noise levels from construction equipment, regular heavy truck traffic, and the removal of soil from construction sites.

2. Constant acoustic disturbances caused by the calls of birds of prey coming from the Fergana Airport, which may have affected the spatial distribution and activity of local animal species.
3. The stockpiling of soil and construction waste within the project area, which has led to changes in the terrain, the partial covering of vegetation, and a reduction in the foraging and shelter value of habitats for wildlife.

2. Field Research Methods

Rapid fauna surveys were conducted on the 8-hectare project site, which is located in a largely urban setting. The surveys focused on species of conservation importance (where present) and aimed to determine the likelihood of encountering such species in this area. Signs of animal presence (e.g., tracks, burrows, nests, droppings) were also recorded and photographed.

The assessment utilized the walking transect method. Four short and long transects were laid out across the site. During the transect walks, both direct observations and indirect signs encountered along the transects (e.g., nests, paw prints, burrows, feathers) were documented.

2.1. Methodology

Field surveys of the fauna were conducted using two main methods:

1. Stationary observations within the project area.

One stationary observation location was selected in the center of the project area (Figure 4) with the coordinates of 40°21'53.97"N 71°43'50.39"E. Five hours of observation was conducted.

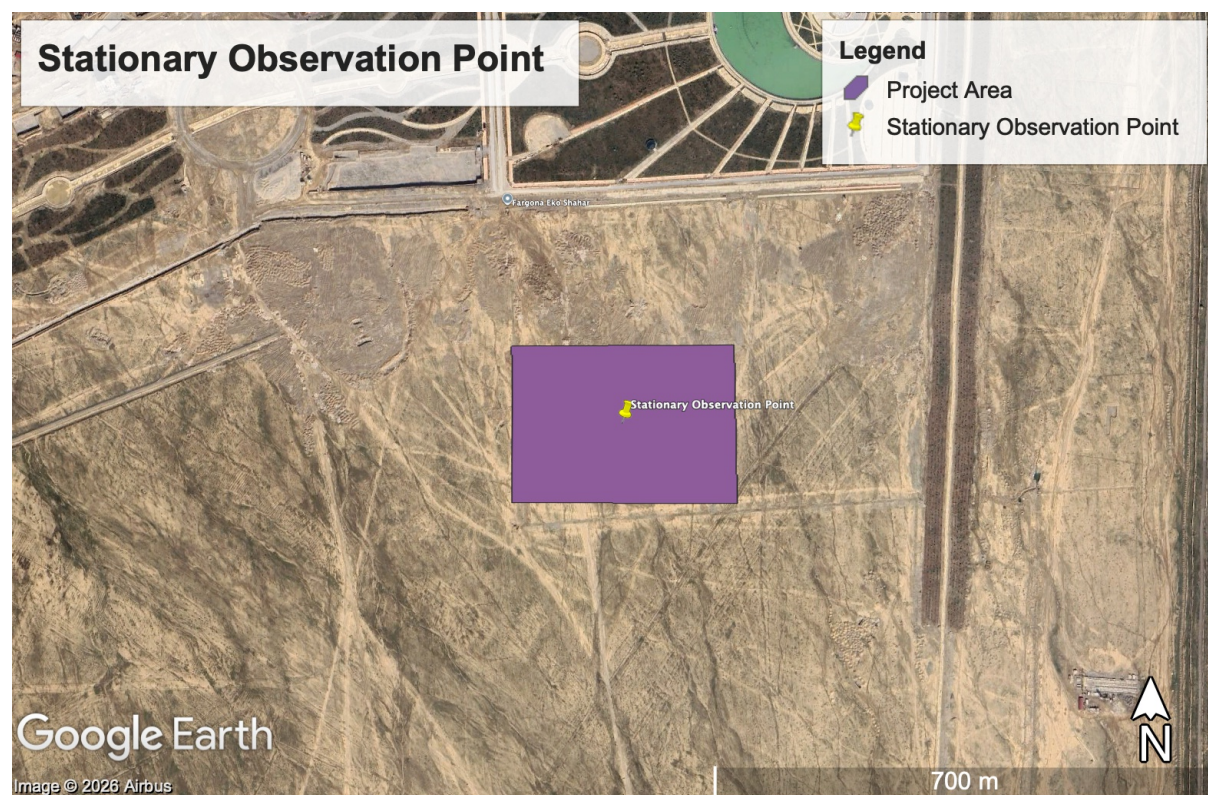


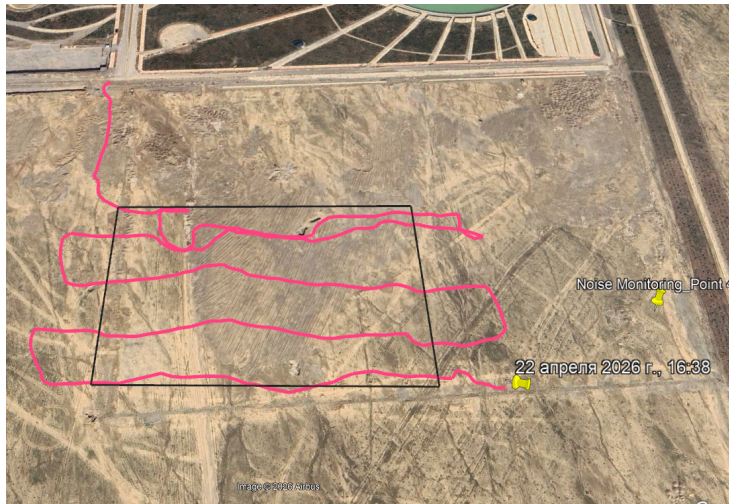
Figure 4: Stationary Observation Point

2. Transect surveys within the project area

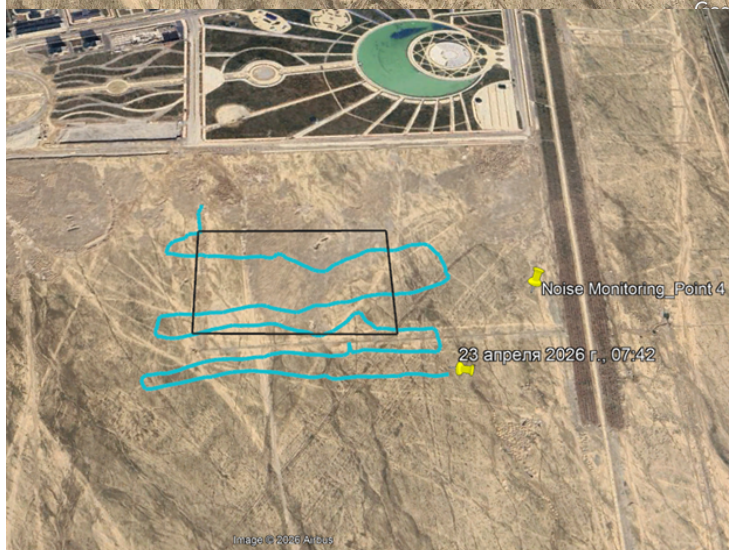
Transect observations were recorded via GPS tracking (Organic Maps smartphone app). Ten hours of observation was recorded, and the track routes are presented below.

Due to the presence of excavated soil from adjacent construction sites within the project area, the field survey routes were adjusted to account for the accessibility of areas for on-foot movement and to exclude zones where excavated soil was stored.

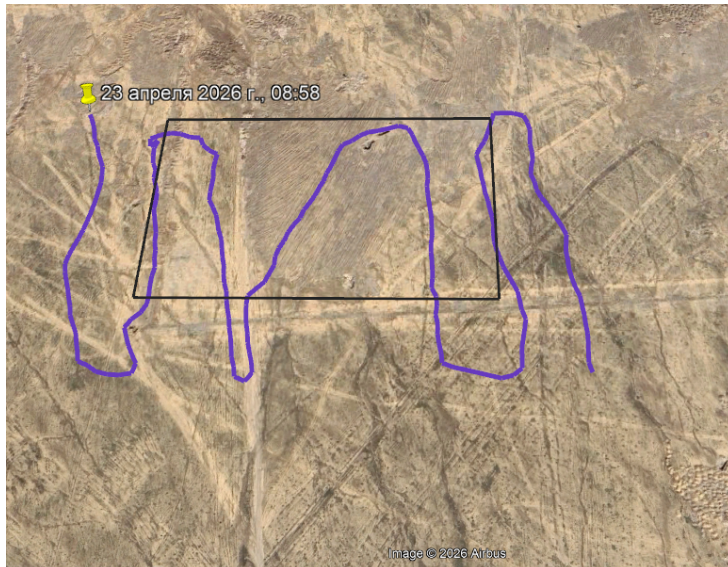
Animal habitat surveys were also conducted within transects in the proposed construction area, where safe on-foot surveying was possible and there were no areas of anthropogenically disturbed terrain.



The transect was surveyed on April 22, 2026, in the afternoon from 3:00 PM to 4:38 PM. The total length of the transect was 2.45 km.



The transect was surveyed on April 23, 2026, during the morning from 6:00 to 7:42 a.m. The total length of the transect was 2.5 km.



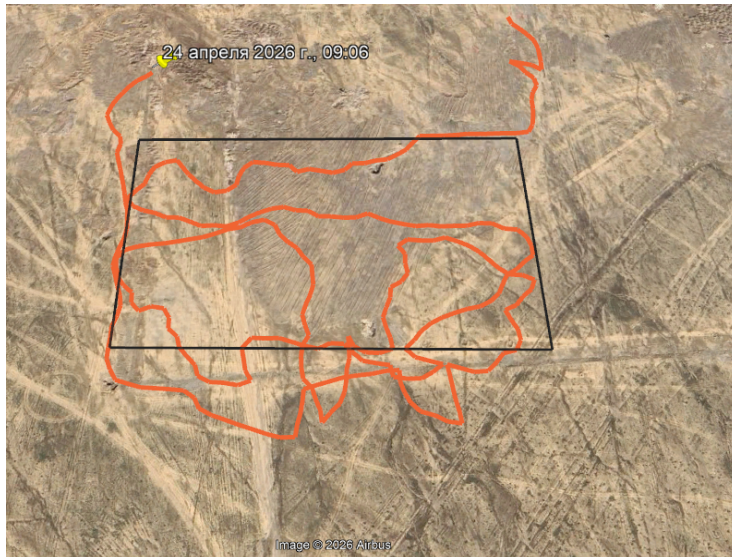
The transect was surveyed on April 23, 2026, during the morning from 7:40 to 8:58 a.m.

The total length of the transect was 2.4 km.



The transect was surveyed on April 23, 2026, in the afternoon from 3:20 p.m. to 5:16 p.m.

The total length of the transect was 1.5 km.



The transect was surveyed on April 24, 2026, during the morning from 6:00 to 9:06 a.m.

The total length of the transect was 3.5 km.

2.2. Date and Time of Observations

The studies were conducted in the Project area and the surrounding region over a 3-day period from 22-24 April, 2026 ([Table 1](#)).

Table 1: Date and Time of the Study

Date	Time of Study	Duration of Study
22 April, 2026	3:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	3.5 hours
23 April, 2026	6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	4 hours
24 April, 2026	6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.	4 hours
Total:		15 hours

2.3. Weather Conditions During Observations

22 April, 2026. (Observations in the afternoon from 3:00 PM to 6:30 PM). Cloudy, with occasional rain; temperature 22°C. Light northwest wind, 1.4–2.2 m/s. The calls of birds of prey are constantly heard from the direction of the airport, at 15-minute intervals. Construction equipment is operating at the construction sites above the study area, “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence, Burch Development.” During the flight (4:00 PM to 5:30 PM), the calls of birds of prey become more frequent and are heard continuously.

23 April, 2026. (Observations in the morning from 6:00 AM to 10:00 AM). Weather at 6:30 a.m.: +18°C, cloudy, occasional light rain; at 7:30 a.m., temperature +19°C. By 10:00 a.m., +22°C. Light wind, calm at times, wind direction west and northwest with gusts ranging from 1.1 m/s to 2.2 m/s. After 8:00 a.m., construction equipment began operating at the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence, Burch Development” construction sites adjacent to the project area.

23 April, 2026. (Observations in the afternoon from 3:00 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.). Weather at 3:30 p.m.: +24°C, cloudy. Wind: northwest at 1.0 m/s, with gusts up to 2.5 m/s. At 5:34 p.m., light rain began; by 6:30 p.m., the rain intensified and the fauna survey was suspended. The calls of birds of prey can be heard constantly from the direction of the airport, at 15-minute intervals. During flights, the calls become more frequent.

24 April, 2026. (Observations in the morning from 6:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m.). Weather at 6:00 a.m.: +16°C, sunny; at 8:00 a.m., temperature +19°C; by 10:00 a.m., +21°C. Light wind, blowing from the east and southeast with light gusts up to 1.4 m/s, mostly calm. Calls of birds of prey are constantly heard from the direction of the airport. At 15-minute intervals. During the flight, the calls become more frequent.

3. Results

Surveys of the “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan” site were conducted from April 22-24 April, 2026 on the Project site and its surrounding area. Over the entire observation period at the Project site, 16 species of vertebrates were recorded, with photos included in Appendix 1 — 2 species of amphibians, 2 species of reptiles, 10 species of birds, and 2 species of mammals.

The potential or probable occurrence of the reptile species, *Phrynocephalus saidalevi* evaluated by the IUCN as a vulnerable (VU) species, within the project boundaries is very low given the habitat characteristics and ongoing construction. Furthermore, the removal of soil from nearby construction sites and the constant movement of trucks into the project area disturb this species, reducing suitable habitat. Surviving individuals are therefore forced to seek new, more peaceful habitats. However, it is important to adhere to the recommendations provided for this species.

The first wild mammal species identification was based on the presence of inhabited burrows within the project area. The identification of burrows was confirmed by a biodiversity specialist, a doctor at the Institute of Zoology of the Republic of Uzbekistan, based on the shape and structure of the burrows, as well as the lifestyle of these rodents, including their nocturnal activity.

The second mammal species consisted of stray/feral domestic dogs which were seen in and around the project area during the survey period.

At coordinates 40.36482054/71.73050916, a new crested lark nest was discovered, prepared for egg-laying during this breeding season (Appendix 1). In addition, the presence of 8 stray dogs was recorded in the area.

The following tables, presented in systematic order and indicating taxa at all taxonomic levels, detail the terrestrial vertebrates recorded in the project area, along with their conservation status, other international categories, and criteria.

Abbreviations used in the tables:

UzRDB	–	species listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan [1]
IUCN	–	species is threatened at the international level and listed in the Red List of the International Union for Conservation of Nature [2]
CITES	–	the species is listed in the Appendix of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora [3]
CMS	–	the species is listed in the Appendix of the Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals [4]
Endemism	–	the species is a regional endemic
BTO	–	bird species codes in the British Trust for Ornithology list [5]
UZB ID	–	serial numbers (ID) of species in the systematic lists of vertebrates of Uzbekistan [6]

Table 2: List of Amphibians and Reptiles Recorded Along Transects and Random Routes

“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan” site, 22-24 April, 2026

No.	Scientific name	Russian name English name	Conservation status			UZB ID
			UzRDB	IUCN	CITES	
Амфибии (Земноводные) - Amphibians - Amphibia						
Order ANURA/SALIENTIA – Бесхвостые земноводные – Anurans tailless amphibians						
Family Bufonidae - ЖАБЫ - Toad						
1.	<i>Bufo viridis</i> Laurenti, 1768	Зеленая жаба Green toad				1 A common and frequently encountered species in Uzbekistan
2.	<i>Pelophylax ridibundus</i> (Pallas, 1771)	Озерная лягушка Marsh frog				3 A common and frequently encountered species in Uzbekistan
REPTILIA – ПРЕСМЫКАЮЩИЕСЯ - REPTILIA						
Order SQUAMATA - ЧЕШУЙЧАТЫЕ - SQUAMATA						
Family Agamidae – Агамовые – Такырная круглоголовка Саид-Алиева						
3.	<i>Phrynocephalus saidalievi</i>	-	1 (EN)	VU		6 Red Data Book species
4.	<i>Trapelus sanguinolentus</i> (PALLAS, 1814)	Степная агама, Steppe Agama				23 A common and frequently encountered species in Uzbekistan

Table 3: List of Birds Recorded Along Transects and Random Routes
 “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan” site, 22-24 April, 2026

No.	Scientific name	Russian name English name	Conservation status				Codes	
			UzRDB	IU CN	CITES	UzRDB	BT O	UZB ID
AVES - ПТИЦЫ - BIRDS								
Order COLUMBIFORMES - ГОЛУБЕОБРАЗНЫЕ - PIGEONS, DOVES, AND DODOS								
Family COLUMBIDAE - ГОЛУБИНЫЕ - PIGEONS AND DOVES								
1	<i>Columba livia</i> J.F. Gmelin, 1789 (domestica)	Сизый голубь (одичавший) Rock Dove					DV	198
Order PASSERIFORMES – ВОРОБЬИНООБРАЗНЫЕ - PERCHING BIRDS								
Family ALAUDIDAE - ЖАВОРОНКОВЫЕ - LARKS								
2	<i>Galerida cristata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Хохлатый жаворонок Crested Lark						4252
Family HIRUNDINIDAE – ЛАСТОЧКОВЫЕ - SWALLOWS, MARTIN								
3	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Деревенская ласточка Barn Swallow					SL	249
Family MOTACILLIDAE – ТРЯСОГУЗКОВЫЕ – PIPITS, WAGTAILS								
4	<i>Motacilla personata</i> Gould, 1861	Маскированная трясогузка Masked Wagtail						267
5	<i>Motacilla flava</i> <i>Motacilla flava</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Желтая трясогуска Yellow Wagtail						261
Family MUSCICAPIDAE – МУХОЛОВКОВЫХ - FLYCATCHERS								
6	<i>Oenanthe isabellina</i> (Temminck, 1829)	Каменка плясунья Isabelline Wheatear						351
Family CORVIDAE – ВРАНОВЫЕ – CROWS								
7	<i>Pica pica</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Сорока Magpie						
Family STURNIDAE – СКВОРЦОВЫЕ – MYNAs AND STARLINGS								
8	<i>Acridotheres tristis</i> <i>Acridotheres tristis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Обыкновенная майна Common myna						277
Family LANIIDAE – СОРОКОПУТОВЫЕ – SHRIKES								
9	<i>Lanius phoenicuroides</i> (Schalow, 1875)	Туркестанский жулан Turkestan Shrike						270
Family APODIDAE – СТРИЖИНЫЕ – SWIFT FAMILY								
10	<i>Apus apus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Черный стриж Black Swift						222

Table 4: List of Mammals Recorded Along Transects and Random Routes
 “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan” site, 22-24 April, 2026

No.	Scientific name	Russian name English name	Conservation status					UZB ID
			UzRDB	IU CN	CITES	CMS	Endemism	
MAMMALIA – МЛЕКОПИТАЮЩИЕ - MAMMALS								
Order RODENTIA – ГРЫЗУНЫ - RODENTS								
Family GERBILIDAE – ПЕСЧАНКОВЫЕ - GERBILS								
1.	Meriones libycus Lichtenstein, 1823	Краснохвостая песчанка Libyan Jird						
2.								

The Assessment of Ecosystem Services

This assessment follows the ecosystem services framework of IFC Performance Standard 6 (paragraphs 24-25) and EBRD Environmental and Social Requirement 6 (paragraph 9), which group ecosystem services into four categories: provisioning, regulating, cultural, and supporting - and require identification of any priority ecosystem service, defined as a service on which Project operations are likely to adversely affect Affected Communities, and/or on which the Project itself depends for its operations.

The 8-hectare Project site is a former military training range with stony, agriculturally unsuitable soils, no woody vegetation, no open water bodies, and only fragmented patches of semi-shrub and herbaceous cover. It is currently disturbed by active construction on adjacent plots, including use of the Project area itself for machinery movement and storage of excavated soil. This highly modified baseline condition inherently limits the site's capacity to generate ecosystem service value, as screened below.

- **Provisioning services (food, freshwater, timber, medicinal plants):** No provisioning ecosystem services of relevance to affected communities were identified. Stony soils preclude cultivation, no woody vegetation or water source occurs on site, and no evidence of harvesting or water use by local communities was recorded during the field survey, this should be corroborated through stakeholder engagement. Not a priority ecosystem service.
- **Regulating services (pest/disease regulation, erosion and dust control, local climate regulation):** Minor and localized. Sparse vegetation cover provides limited soil stabilization and dust attenuation, and insectivorous birds recorded on site (e.g., Barn Swallow, Black Swift, wagtails) may provide limited natural pest regulation. No watercourse lies within the site, and no agricultural land (the nearest cultivated land is approximately 2 km away) was found to depend on these functions. Not a priority ecosystem service.
- **Cultural services (recreational, aesthetic, spiritual, amenity value):** No cultural ecosystem services used by affected communities were identified. The site is former restricted military land, currently disturbed by construction activity, with no signs of recreational, spiritual, or amenity use recorded during the survey. The nearest amenity feature - a park and lake served by an irrigation canal lies outside the Project boundary, approximately 300 m to the northeast, and is unaffected by the Project footprint.
- **Supporting services (habitat provision, nutrient cycling, soil formation):** Minor and localized. The site supports a small number of common, widespread, and predominantly synanthropic or transiting species (16 vertebrate species recorded in total), and rodent burrowing (Libyan Jird colonies) contributes minor bioturbation and nutrient cycling. Species richness is low and dominated by generalists already adapted to the surrounding urbanized landscape. Not a priority ecosystem service.

Determination of priority ecosystem services

Based on the ecological surveys and site observations undertaken as part of this assessment, no evidence was identified that communities currently access or rely upon provisioning, regulating or cultural ecosystem services originating from the Project site. The Project is expected to rely on municipal water, energy, and material supply rather than on any on-site ecosystem service. On this basis, no priority ecosystem services have been identified at the Project site, consistent with the site's highly modified baseline condition.

As no Priority Ecosystem Services were identified, no additional ecosystem service-specific mitigation measures are required beyond the Project's standard mitigation hierarchy and biodiversity management measures. Nevertheless, the Project should maintain the minor regulating and supporting ecological functions that remain on the site where practicable, including through the use of native, locally adapted species in post-construction landscaping, minimization of unnecessary vegetation clearance, and implementation of the biodiversity protection measures presented in the Recommendations and Conclusions section.

4. Preliminary Analysis of Field Observation Results

4.1. Amphibians and Reptiles

During the spring survey period, two species of amphibians were recorded near an irrigation canal in a wetland area and in a park lake adjacent to the Project site (Table 2). Amphibians are common species in Uzbekistan.

Two species of reptiles were recorded. One individual (female) of *Trapelus sanguinolentus* (PALLAS, 1814) was found within the project area at coordinates 40.36444/71.72900; this is a very common species in Uzbekistan.

On the southern side of Project site, near the project site but outside the project area boundaries at coordinates 40.36318/71.73259, one individual of a second reptile species was found. The Said – Aliev Sunwatcher Toad-headed Agama is endemic to the Fergana Valley and is listed in the Red Book of Uzbekistan.

4.2. Birds

During observations in the study area, conducted from central and peripheral vantage points, along walking routes, and through random surveys, 10 bird species were recorded at the Project site and its surroundings (Table 3). None of these species are listed in the Red Book of Uzbekistan or the International Red Book.

All species listed in Table 3 were observed within the project area or flying near or over the project area. Magpie, Common myna, Rock Dove, Barn Swallow, and Black Swift were observed flying over the project area. Birds perched and feeding on the ground were photographed (Appendix 1).

Based on the observation results, an analysis of the spring distribution of birds within the project area was conducted, which we had used in previous projects (Table 5). In total, during the observation period at 6 observation points and along walking transects, 112 bird sightings were recorded, representing 10 bird species. In terms of distribution, the Crested Lark had the highest number of sightings (53 individuals), followed by the Masked Wagtail (12 individuals) and the Magpie (9 individuals) out of the 10 recorded bird species.

Resident species were encountered at all observation points; synanthropic species included the Rock Dove, Masked Wagtail, Magpie, and Common myna. These bird species inhabit Uzbekistan, particularly the Fergana region, year-round and are associated with human activity. A bird of open spaces—the Crested Lark.

Migratory species that occur during a specific time of year and are not synanthropic: Yellow Wagtail; Isabelline Wheatear; Turkestan Shrike; Black Swift. The synanthropic migratory species—the Barn Swallow—builds nests near human structures and dwellings.

Table 5: Bird Species Recorded at Observation Points
 “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan” Project Area
 22-24 April, 2026

Species		Number of visits to observation points within the project area						Total # of Encounters
Russian Name	English Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Хохлатый жаворонок	Crested Lark	5	8	7	12	7	14	53
Сизый голубь	Rock Dove		3			2		5
Деревенская ласточка	Barn Swallow	1		3		2	3	9
Маскированная трясогузка	Masked Wagtail	7	5	-	-	-	-	12
Желтая трясогузка	Yellow Wagtail	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Каменка плясунья	Isabelline Wheatear	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Сорока	Magpie	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
Обыкновенная майна	Common myna	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Туркестанский жулан (сорокопут)	Turkestan Shrike	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Черный стриж	Black Swift	2	-	4	-	9	6	21
Total number of encounters at observation points		15	16	16	14	20	31	112

4.3. Mammals

Two species of mammals were recorded within the Project area (Table 4). During the observation period, both inhabited and abandoned rodent burrows were noted along the transects, with a total of approximately 14 burrows. These are colonies (group burrows) of the red-tailed gerbil, one of the most numerous rodents in the Fergana Valley, which is also widely found throughout Uzbekistan.

The second mammal species is stray dogs.

5. Recommendations and Conclusions

Field studies of biodiversity conducted from April 22 to 24, 2026, within the construction site of the “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”, showed that the site in question is an anthropogenically transformed flat area on the city’s outskirts with previously disturbed natural conditions, where construction work on the nearest facilities has currently begun. The site’s historical use as a military training ground, the absence of water bodies, stony soils, and active modern construction have resulted in a low degree of natural, pristine ecosystem integrity. A total of 16 vertebrate species have been recorded on the site, consisting primarily of widespread and ecologically adaptable species that have adapted to the urbanized environment. Among species with high international conservation status, an endemic subspecies has been identified within the project area—Said-Aliyev’s round-headed lizard, listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan with the status 1:EN-Endangered.

An analysis of the fauna composition reveals a predominance of synanthropic and migratory bird species, as well as the presence of the red-tailed ground squirrel—a mammal species characteristic of the open landscapes of the Fergana Valley. Low species diversity and the absence of stable natural communities indicate the site’s low ecological value on a regional scale. At the same time, it has been established that intense anthropogenic factors caused by construction work, soil stockpiling, noise from machinery, and airport operations are already having a significant impact on the distribution and behavior of animals throughout the study area. Thus, the implementation of the hospital construction project, provided that environmental protection requirements are met, will not lead to significant negative consequences for biodiversity, since the area is already undergoing active urbanization.

Rodents inhabiting the project area include the species *Meriones libycus* (red-tailed gerbil), as indicated by the burrows (mounds) found. Considering this species is widespread in Uzbekistan with significant potential for population recovery over a vast range, no specific measures to manage the population are foreseeable.

It is necessary to manage the population of stray dogs to reduce the risk to ensure the sanitary and epidemiological safety of construction personnel as there is a risk of zoonotic diseases (e.g. rabies). It is advisable to engage humane capture and management services to relocate these animals away from the project site. Any measures must be in line with animal welfare good practice.

Additionally, it is recommended to conduct environmental monitoring of the construction in accordance with the prepared National Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). Upon completion of construction, during the landscaping of the site, use tree and shrub species adapted to local growing conditions, and create elements of ornamental landscaping and ecological zones.

Due to the discovery of a single individual of the endemic reptile species, the *Phrynocephalus saidalievi*, listed in the Red Book of the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is recommended that a survey of the site be conducted prior to the start of major construction work to check for the presence of reptiles. If the habitat of this species is found within the project area, a biodiversity specialist from the Fergana Regional Committee for Ecology and Climate Change should be invited to conduct a professional survey, and organize the controlled capture of resident individuals and subsequent relocation to ecologically suitable natural habitats located outside the construction zone. These measures must be carried out prior to the start of the active construction phase in compliance with environmental legislation and the principles of humane treatment of animals.

It is possible that, prior to the start of construction, due to noise and constant human disturbance, this species of reptile *Phrynocephalus saidalievi* may leave the site in question

on its own, relocating to more favorable habitats. Nevertheless, despite the likelihood of natural migration from the project site, it is recommended that a follow-up survey of the area be conducted by biodiversity specialists prior to the start of earthworks to confirm the absence of individuals and eliminate the risk of destroying animals or their shelters during construction. This will ensure compliance with environmental protection requirements and minimize the potential impact on rare and endemic species.

Overall, the ecological condition of the site can be described as degraded, with limited capacity to support biodiversity and a predominance of species adapted to human impact. Implementation of the “Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan” Project, provided that environmental protection measures are followed, will not lead to a significant deterioration in the condition of the fauna, since the ecosystem is already heavily influenced by urbanization. At the same time, however, it remains mandatory to implement environmental monitoring measures, including monitoring of the rare species, in accordance with the recommendations provided, including monitoring during the construction period and minimizing the impact on the sensitive fauna elements identified (*Phrynocephalus saidalievi*). For other animal species, protection and relocation from the project area are not required.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Photos Taken During the Survey



Такырная круглоголовка /Said – Aliev
Sunwatcher Toad – head Agama



Степная агама/ Steppenagama



Деревенская ласточка/Barn Swallow



Туркестанский жулан /Turkestan Shrike



Маскированная трясогузка /Masked
Wagtail



Хохлатый жаворонок/ Crested Lark



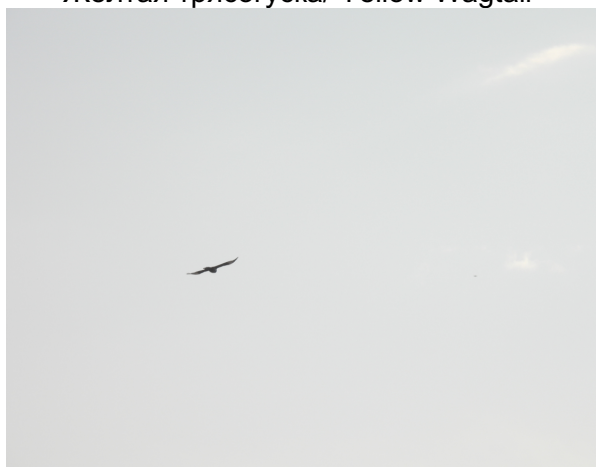
Хохлатый жаворонок/ Crested Lark



Желтая трясогуска/ Yellow Wagtail



Каменка плясунья /Isabelline Wheatear



Сорока/ Magpie



Черный стриж/ Black Swift



Домашняя собака/ domestic dog



Домашнии собаки /Domestic dogs



Норы городки Краснохвостой песчанки/
Red-tailed gerbil/ *Meriones libycus*



28 апр. 2026 г. 10:33:24
40.36482054N 71.73050916E ±3,22m
3 Farovon hayot street
Farg'ona tumani
Farg'ona Viloyati
#OQTAVIA CAC





OQTAVIA-CAC LCC
Проект: Fergana Hospital
23.04.2026 08:02
40.36318, 71.73259 ($\pm 3\text{m}$)
Высота: 547м
Unnamed Road







OQTAVIA-CAC LCC
Проект: Fergana Hospital
22.04.2026 15:34
40.36556, 71.73005 (±3M)
Высота: 541м
Unnamed Road









Appendix G Surface and Groundwater Report

RESULTS OF SURFACE AND GROUNDWATER ANALYSIS



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”

Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

April 2026

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1. Brief Physical-Geographical and Landscape Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is approximately 8 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level.

The following features are located around the project area:

- Fergana Eco-City — 200 m from the northern boundary;
- Fergana International Airport — runway is 1km from the eastern boundary;
- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.

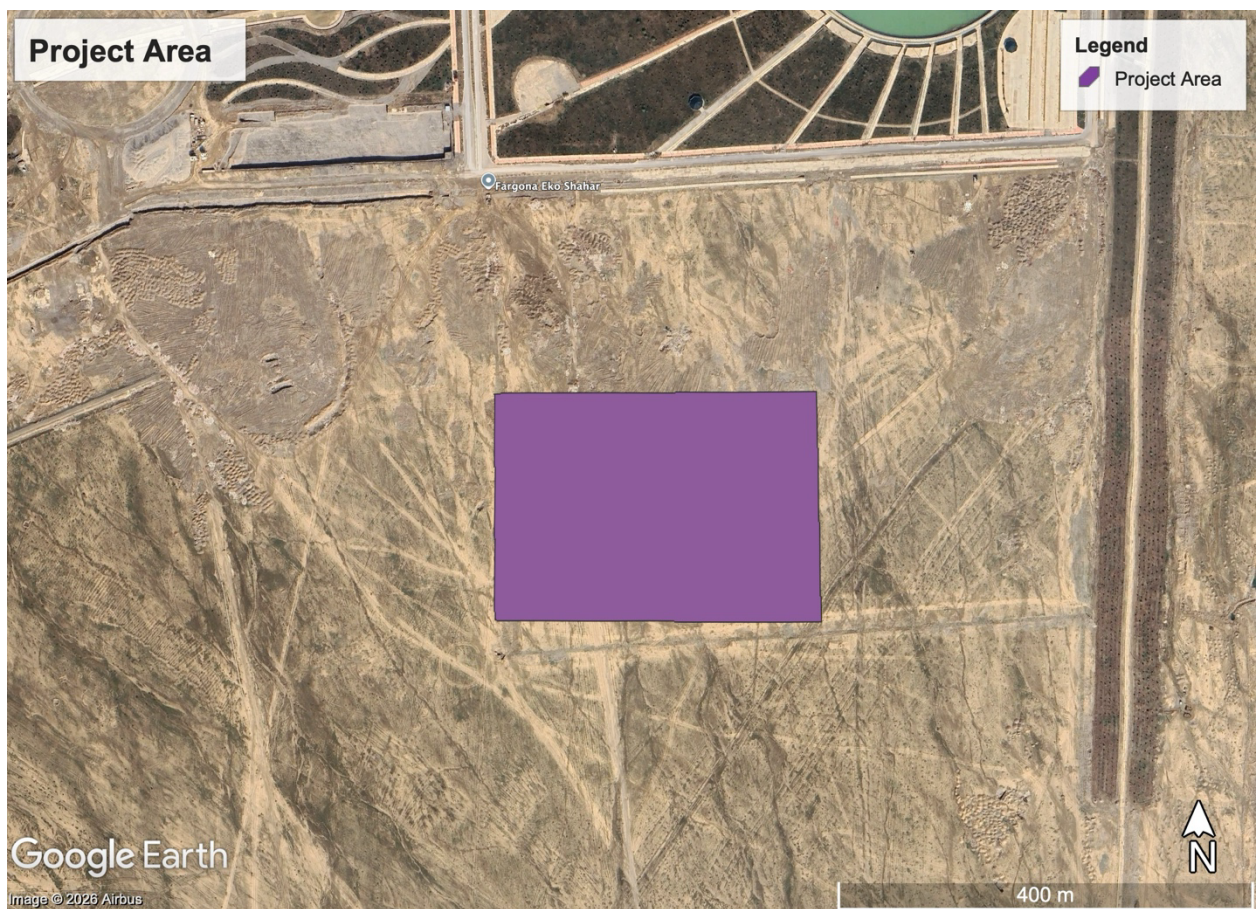


Figure 1: Project Site Location

According to preliminary information, this area previously belonged to the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan and housed a military training range. The rocky soil is unsuitable for agriculture. Natural vegetation has been preserved in small patches within the eastern, southeastern, southwestern, and central parts of the project area. At the same time, woody vegetation is completely absent. The vegetation is represented by semi-shrubs and herbaceous species.

There are no open water sources directly within the project site. There is an irrigation canal designed to supply water to the park area and fill the lake in the park, which is located 300 meters northeast from the proposed construction site.

There are also sealed geological boreholes/piezometers on the site, likely left over from geological surveys conducted at the site.

The area shows widespread signs of human impact. At present, active construction works are being carried out on the plots adjacent to the project area. Construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site; however, the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

A preliminary site investigation was conducted to identify any surface water bodies (e.g., rivers, canals, ponds) and groundwater sources (e.g., wells, boreholes) within and around the project area, and therefore determine the locations for sampling.

Preliminary site investigations concluded that there are no open water sources directly within the Project Site. Therefore, no samples of surface or groundwater were taken or analysed.

Outside the boundary of the Project site, there is an irrigation canal designed to supply water to the park area and fill the lake in the park, which is located 300 meters northeast from the proposed construction site. Additionally, there are artificial fountains and ponds part of the Fergana Eco City development north of the Project Site. There are also sealed geological boreholes/piezometers on the site, likely left over from geological surveys conducted at the site.



Appendix H Soil Quality Analysis

RESULTS OF SOIL QUALITY ANALYSIS



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”

Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

April 2026

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1. Brief Physical-Geographical and Landscape Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is approximately 8 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level.

The following features are located around the project area:

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- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.



Figure 1: Project Site Location

According to preliminary information, this area previously belonged to the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan and housed a military training range. The rocky soil is unsuitable for agriculture. Natural vegetation has been preserved in small patches within the eastern, southeastern, southwestern, and central parts of the project area. At the same time, woody vegetation is completely absent. The vegetation is represented by semi-shrubs and herbaceous species.

There are no open water sources directly within the project site. There is an irrigation canal designed to supply water to the park area and fill the lake in the park, which is located 300 meters northeast from the proposed construction site.

There are also sealed geological boreholes/piezometers on the site, likely left over from geological surveys conducted at the site.

The area shows widespread signs of human impact. At present, active construction works are being carried out on the plots adjacent to the project area. Construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site; however, the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

The following scope of work included in the terms of reference is presented in this report:

- **Soil Quality**

Four top-soil samples were collected from the project footprint, and analyzed at an accredited laboratory, the Agency of the Hydrometeorological Service under the National Committee on Ecology and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Parameters analysed included copper, zinc, lead, and cadmium in their acid-soluble forms, nitrate nitrogen, mobile phosphorous, petroleum products, and pH.

2. Methodology

Soil samples were taken on 23 April 2026 at four sample plots within the project area (Table 1 and Figure 4). All samples were collected using appropriate tools, stored in clean containers, and labeled (Figure 5).

Table 1. Soil Sampling Locations

Point №	Location	Notes
Soil Sample Point 1	40°21'51.19"N 71°43'55.45"E	Within the project area
Soil Sample Point 2	40°21'51.48"N 71°43'45.26"E	Within the project area
Soil Sample Point 3	40°21'54.11"N 71°43'50.66"E	Within the project area
Soil Sample Point 4	40°21'55.73"N 71°43'46.24"E	Within the project area

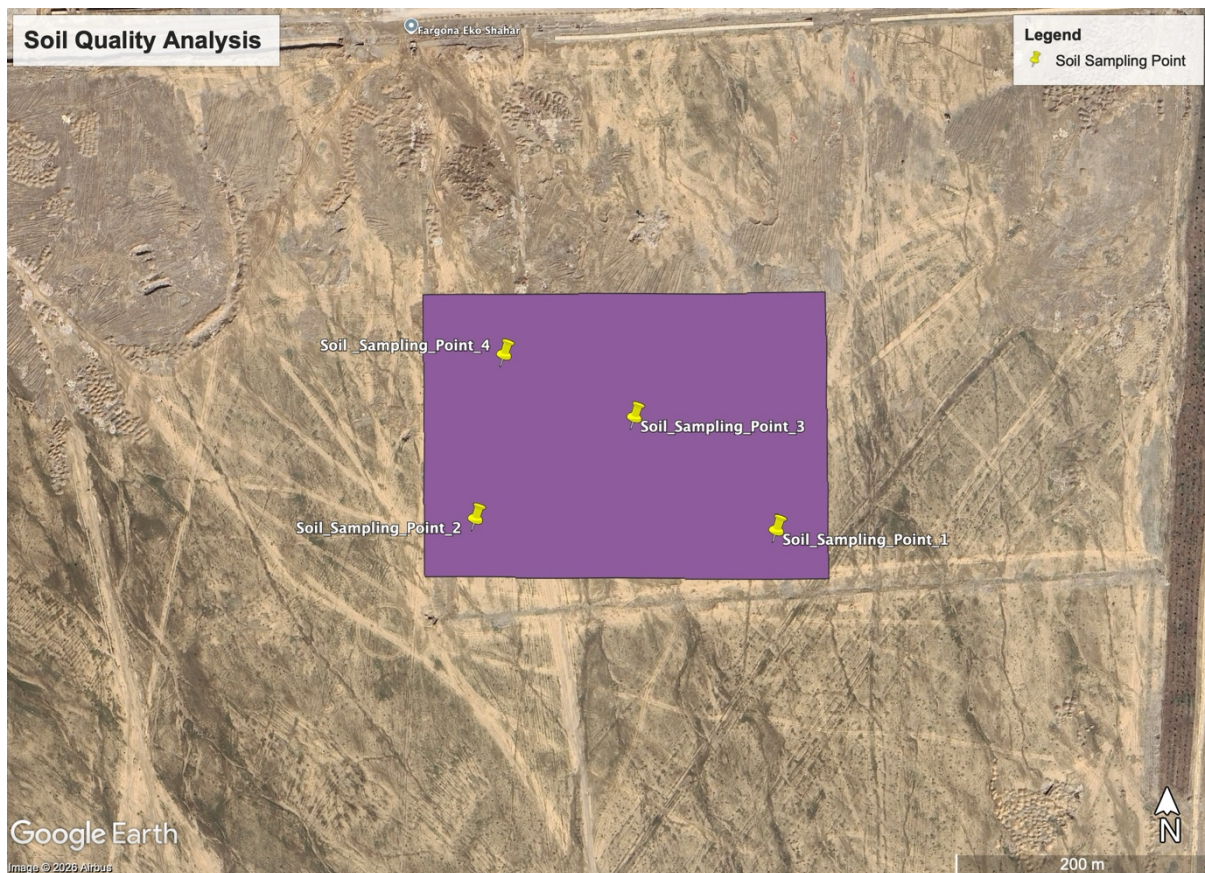


Figure 4: Soil Sampling Locations



Soil Sampling Point 1



Soil Sampling Point 2



Soil Sampling Point 3



Soil Sampling Point 4

Figure 5: Soil Sampling

The collected soil samples were transported under controlled conditions to an accredited laboratory, the Agency of the Hydrometeorological Service under the National Committee on Ecology and Climate Change of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The samples were analyzed for the following components:

- heavy metals (copper, zinc, lead, cadmium);
- nitrate nitrogen;
- mobile phosphorous;
- petroleum products; and
- pH.

3. Results

The results of the soil analysis is provided in Table 2.

Table 2. Soil Quality Analysis Results

Defined Component	Content of Component in Samples			
	Soil-1	Soil-2	Soil-3	Soil-4
Copper, acid-soluble form, mg/kg	42.86	28.31	39.22	42.81
Zinc, acid-soluble form, mg/kg	154.5	106.7	142.3	141.4
Lead, acid-soluble form, mg/kg	77.41	81.49	75.34	79.98
Cadmium, acid-soluble form, mg/kg	2.696	2.773	2.636	2.333
Nitrate Nitrogen, mg/kg	11.29	6.67	13.86	1.54
Mobile Phosphorous, mg/kg	132.3	177.6	136.0	120.9
Petroleum Products, mg/kg	35.00	53.34	46.67	64.99
pH, units	7.95	8.40	8.20	8.40

A consultation was held with Olga Mirshina, the leading specialist at the Sanitary-epidemiological welfare and public health committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan under the Ministry of Health, who explained that Uzbekistan has a national soil standard (SanPiN № 0191-05), "Sanitary maximum permissible concentrations (MPC), that is applicable only to land used for agricultural purposes (growing crops used for food). The standards are used to ensure food safety. However, since the Project site will be used for construction and operation of hospital, there are no national standards to compare the Project soil results to, thus no additional measures are required.



Appendix I Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE REPORT



“Fergana Eco City Regional Hospital, Uzbekistan”

Construction of a Hospital in the City of Fergana

April 2026

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1. Brief Physical-Geographical and Landscape Description

The project area is located in the Fergana District of the Fergana Region, approximately 2 km from the southwestern boundary of the city of Fergana. The total area of the project site is approximately 8 hectares (Figure 1). The elevation of the site ranges from 544 meters (in the west) to 547 meters (in the south) above sea level. The following features are located around the project area:

- Fergana Eco-City — 200 m from the northern boundary;
- Fergana International Airport — runway is 1 km from the eastern boundary;
- Agricultural lands — 2 km from the western boundary; and
- Vacant lands (possibly previously used as pastures) — to the south.



Figure 1: Project Site Location

According to preliminary information, this area previously belonged to the Armed Forces of Uzbekistan and housed a military training range. There are also sealed geological boreholes/piezometers on the site, likely left over from geological surveys conducted at the site.

The area shows widespread signs of human impact. At present, active construction works are being carried out on the plots adjacent to the project area. Construction activities have not yet commenced within the project site; however, the area is actively used for the movement of heavy machinery, as well as for the storage of construction materials and excavated soil from the neighboring developments (Figure 2).



Figure 2: Construction Near the Project Site

Additionally, construction work for the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex by Burch Development has begun north of the proposed project site. These works include excavating soil for the foundation of 16-story residential buildings and storing the excavated soil (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Construction of the “Sakura Garden Mall & Residence” residential complex, Burch Development

The following scope of work included in the terms of reference is presented in this report:

- **Archaeology & Cultural Heritage (Tangible & Intangible)**

The survey identified nearby archaeological and cultural heritage elements. This was based on the outcomes of desk-based review, site visits and consultations with relevant government bodies (The Cultural Heritage Agency of The Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana Region Cultural Heritage Department) and other relevant stakeholders.

An archaeological walkover survey (ground reconnaissance) to identify and record any existing visible above ground archaeological or heritage sites was conducted. Photographic record, GPS coordinates and maps showing the locations of identified sites or elements (if any) was included in the report.

2. Methodology

An archaeological walkover survey was conducted within and nearby the project site on April 22 and 23, 2026. Any existing above-ground archaeological or heritage site was to be recorded, mapped, and photographed if found.

Additionally, a desk-based review was conducted using verified online sources and Google Earth Pro 7.3.7., and relevant government bodies and stakeholders were contacted regarding any nearby tangible and intangible archaeological and cultural heritage sites near the project area and within Fergana Province. The Cultural Heritage Agency of The Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana Region Cultural Heritage Department shared the list and respective coordinates of cultural heritage sites located adjacent to the project area and within a radius of 5km (Appendix 1).

3. Results

No above-ground archaeological or cultural-heritage sites were identified during the archaeological walkover survey. The list of tangible archaeological and cultural heritage sites provided by the Cultural Heritage Agency of The Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana Region Cultural Heritage Department is provided in Appendix 1. This list states 23 sites located adjacent to and within a 5km radius of the Project Site. Of the 23 identified sites, the nearest is Martyr's Memorial Complex (40°22'3"N 71°46'31"E), located 3.43km from the eastern project boundary (Figure 4).

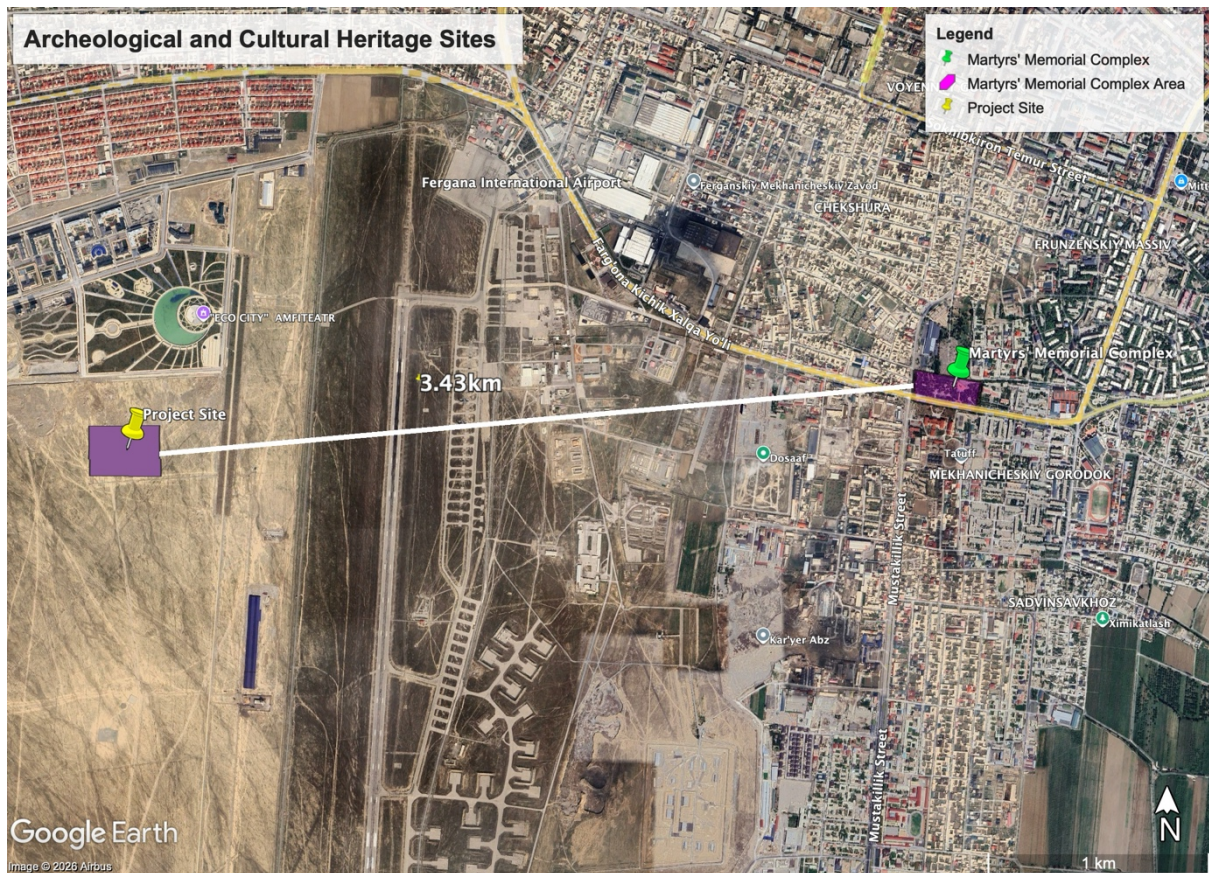


Figure 4: Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Sites within a 5km Radius of the Project

4. Conclusions

In conclusion, there are no known archaeological or cultural heritage sites within the project boundary, as verified by the archaeological site walkover survey, desk-review, or identified by the Cultural Heritage Agency of The Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana Region Cultural Heritage Department. Outside of the project boundaries and within a 5km radius, there are 23 known tangible archaeological and cultural heritage sites.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Information Received by the Cultural Heritage Agency of The Republic of Uzbekistan Fergana Region Cultural Heritage Department

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2026-yil 21-aprel

01-10/155- sonli

**“OQTAIVIA CAC” MChJ direktori
M.Xalmizrayevaga**

2026-yil 21-apreldagi OQ-24/26-sonli
xatingizga javob tariqasida

O'zbekiston Respublikasi Sog'liqni saqlash vazirligi Iqtisodiyot va moliya vazirligi ko'magida davlat-xususiy sherikchilik (DXSh) mehanizmi asosida Farg'ona viloyatida zamonaviy ko'p tarmoqli shifoxona tashkil etish va uni rivojlantirish bo'yicha investitsiya loyihasini amalga oshirish maqsadida Farg'ona viloyati, Farg'ona Eco City hududidan 8 gektar yer maydoni ajratilgan.

Yuqoridagilar inobatga olib loyiha amalga oshiriluvchi hududga tutash va 5 kilometr radiusda joylashgan madaniy meros obyektlarining kordinatasi va kmz fayllari ilovada taqdim etilmoqda.

Ilova__varoqda

Boshqarma boshlig'i v.v.b.



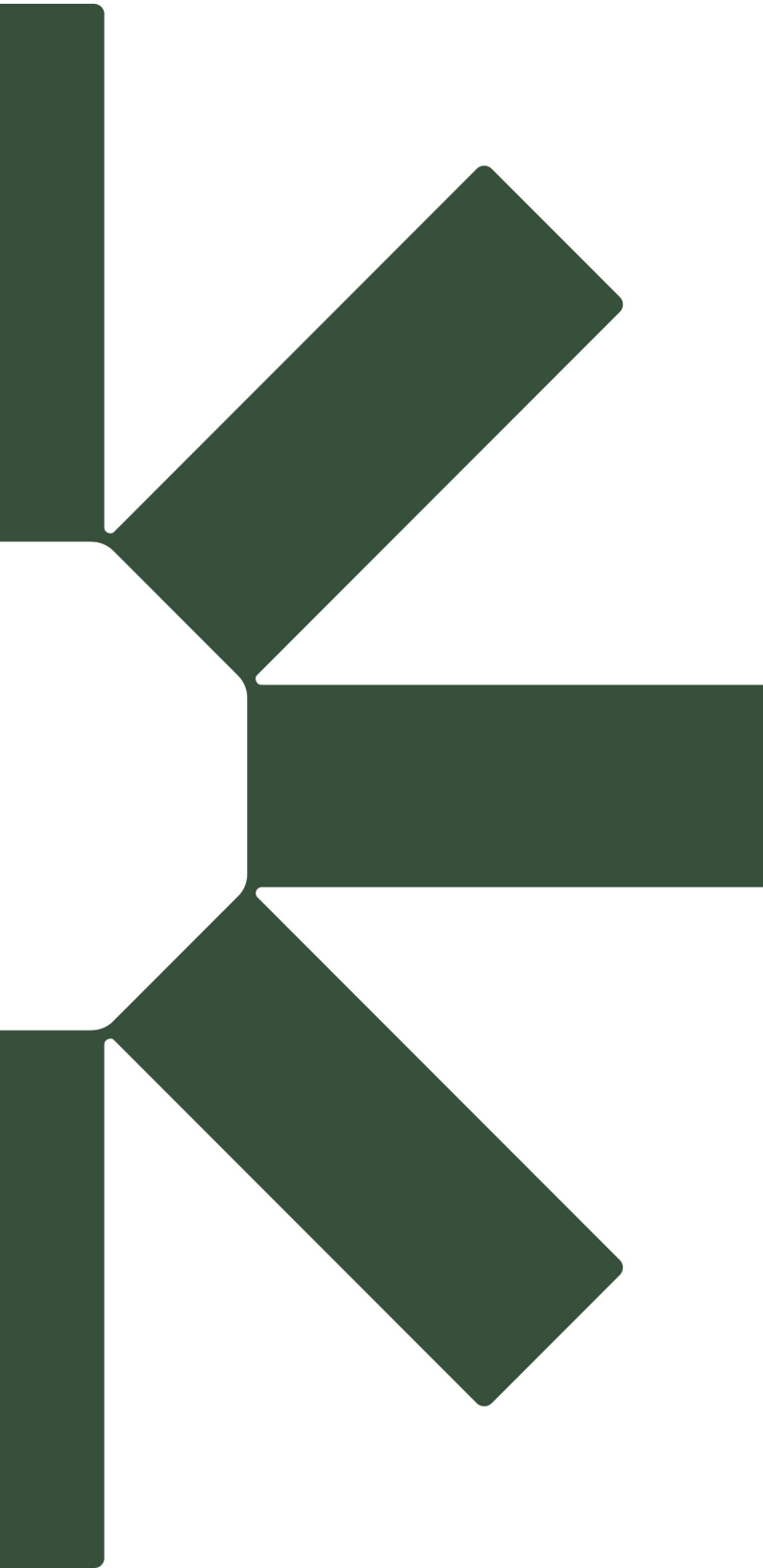
A.Nishonov

МОДДИЙ МАДАНИЙ МЕРОСНИНГ КЎЧМАС МУЛК ОБЪЕКТЛАРИ

T/p	Объектнинг тўлиқ номи	Объект даври	Объектнинг манзили	Объект координатаси
1. Фарғона шаҳри				
а) археология ёдгорликлари				
1.	Сурхтепа	VII-VIII асрлар	Сурхтепа МФЙ	N40°25'57,7700" E71°44'12,9600"
б) архитектура ёдгорликлари				
2.	XIX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси (Қурт уруғи заводи идораси)	XIX аср	Наврўз МФЙ, Бурҳониддин Марғилоний кўчаси, 69-“А” уй	40°23'10,75"N 71°46'20,86"E
3.	Черков биноси (Православ черкови)	XIX аср	Наврўз МФЙ, Саккокий кўчаси 8-уй	40°23'11,26"N 71°46'07,78"E
4.	Фарғона вилояти маданий мерос бошқармаси биноси (Кирхи биноси)	1905 йил	Ёшлар МФЙ, Шукрона кўчаси, 59-уй	40°23'28,38"N 71°46'31,76"E
5.	XIX аср меъморий обидаси биноси (Вилоят соғлиқни сақлаш бошқармаси)	XIX аср	Маърифат МФЙ, Юксалиш кўчаси, 104-уй	40°22'58,21"N 71°47'41,01"E
6.	XX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси (Вилоят маданият маркази)	1903 йил	Ёшлар МФЙ, Каштанзор кўчаси, 10-уй	40°23'17,72"N 71°47'02,98"E
7.	XIX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси (Вилоят драма театри биноси)	XIX аср	Ёшлар МФЙ, Аҳмад ал-Фарғоний кўчаси, 36-уй	40°23'24,96"N 71°46'32,86"E
8.	XIX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси (Вилоят офицерлар уйи)	1873 йил	Ёшлар МФЙ, Аҳмад ал-Фарғоний кўчаси, 48-уй	40°23'24,86"N 71°46'32,86"E
9.	XIX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси Фарғона Давлат университети биноси	XIX аср	Наврўз МФЙ, Мураббийлар кўчаси, 19-уй	40°23'14,73"N 71°46'37,25"E
10.	XIX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси (Вилоят стандартлаштириш биноси)	XIX аср	Наврўз МФЙ, Бурҳониддин Марғилоний кўчаси, 119-уй	40°23'29,49"N 71°45'41,13"E
11.	Мустақиллик дарвозаси	XX аср	Буюк ипак йўли МФЙ	40°23'29,49"N 71°45'41,13"E

12.	XIX аср меъморий ёдгорлиги биноси Котелников уйи*	1906 йил	Б.Марғилоний кўчаси, 6-уй	40°22'58,21"N 71°47'41,01"E
в) монументал санъат ёдгорликлари				
13.	Аҳмад ал-Фарғоний ёдгорлик мажмуаси	1998 йил	Ёшлар МФЙ, Аҳмад ал-Фарғоний оромгоҳи ёнида	40°23'23"N 71°47'0"E
14.	Шаҳидлар хотираси мажмуаси	2001 йил	Ифтихор МФЙ, Аэропорт кўчаси	40°22'3"N 71°46'31"E
15.	Алишер Навоий ёдгорлик мажмуаси	1993 йил	Фарғона МФЙ, Алишер Навоий кўчаси	40°22'49"N 71°47'30"E
16.	Иккинчи жаҳон уруши қатнашчиларига бағишланган ёдгорлик	1982 йил	Буюк ипак йўли МФЙ, Аҳмад ал -Фарғоний кўчаси	N40°25'02,3644" E71°43'28,3561"
17.	Ҳакимлар ёдгорлиги	1982 йил	Юлдуз МФЙ, Вилоят шифохонаси худудида	40°25'48"N 71°44'49"E
г) диққатга сазовор жойлар				
18.	Амир Ҳизр Валий Подшоҳпирим зиёратгоҳи	XIX аср	Фарғона шаҳри Ёрмозор МФЙ	N40°24'46,9440" E71°45'15,6694"
2. Фарғона тумани				
а) археология ёдгорликлари				
19.	Сари қамиштепа	I-VI асрлар	Оқтепа МФЙ	N40°20'16,6145" E71°49'29,8947"
20.	Оқтепа	I-VI-VII асрлар	Оқтепа МФЙ	N40°19'53,21 E71°49'30,14
21.	Саткак 1	Аниқланмаган	Саткак МФЙ	N40°24'29,2840" E71°42'01,9279"
22.	Саткак 2	Аниқланмаган	Саткак МФЙ	N40°24'25,3057" E71°42'02,7253"
г) диққатга сазовор жойлар				
23.	Саткак азизлар зиёратгоҳи	XX аср	Саткак МФЙ	N40°24'26,03 E71°42'04,56

*Newly identified cultural heritage object.



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