

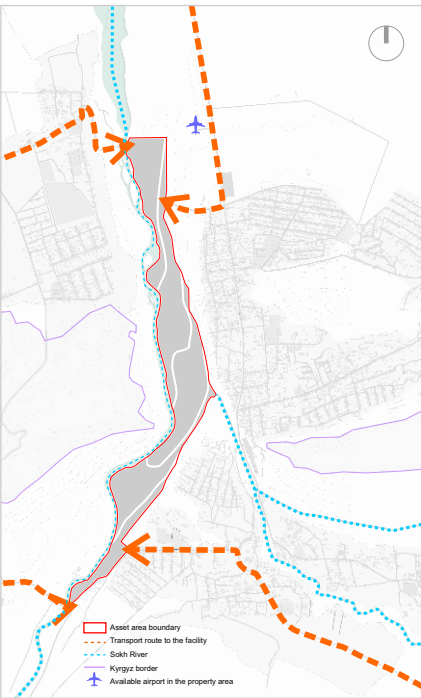
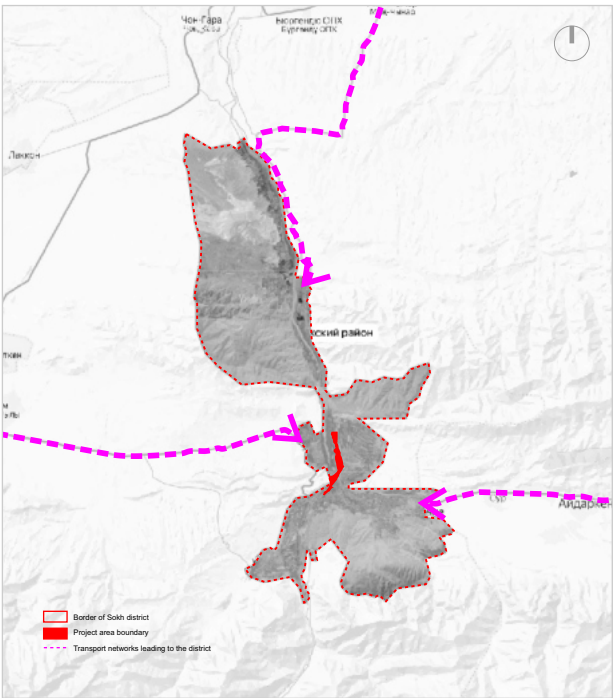
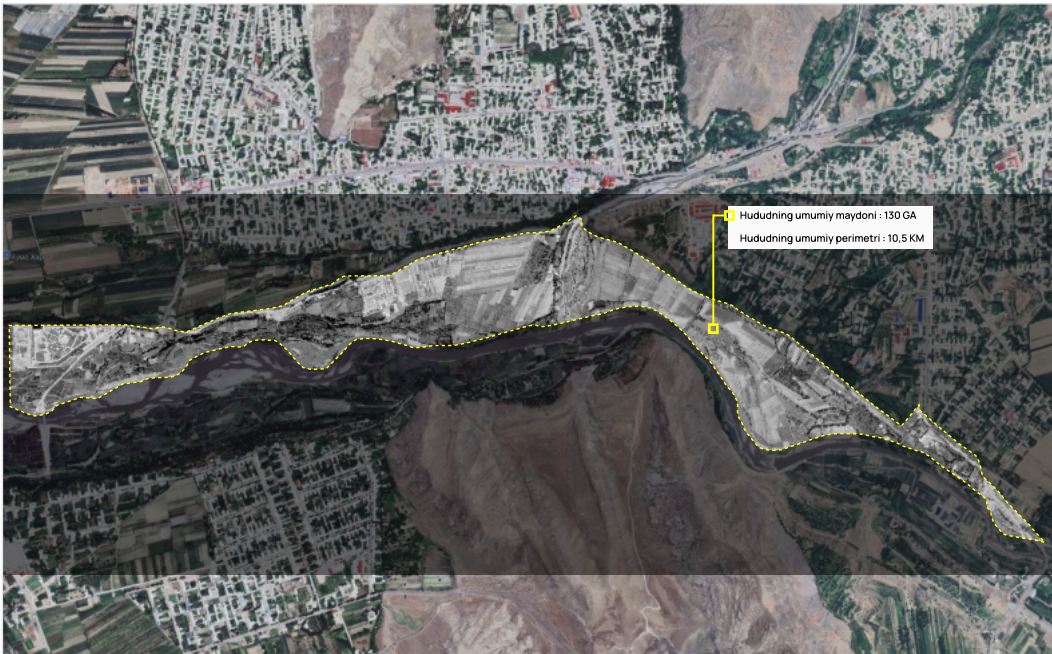
Category : Master plan
Project Country : Uzbekistan
Project City : Sokh Riverfront, Sokh District, Fergana Region
Completion Date : March 2026
Google Maps Link : <https://maps.app.goo.gl/qrHT36diQpbAqLsCA>
Project Area: 130 GA

Project 04

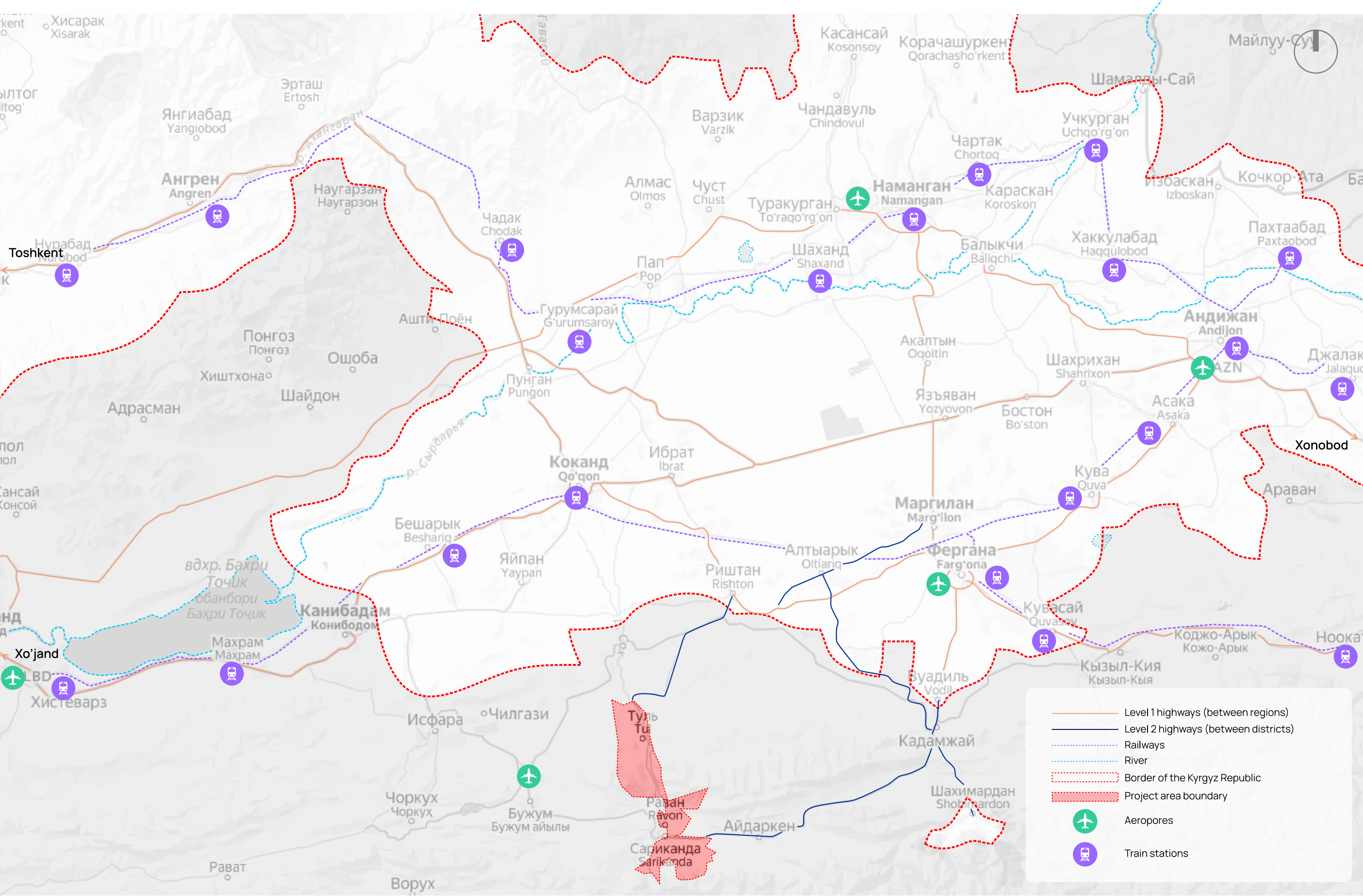
“Birlik”

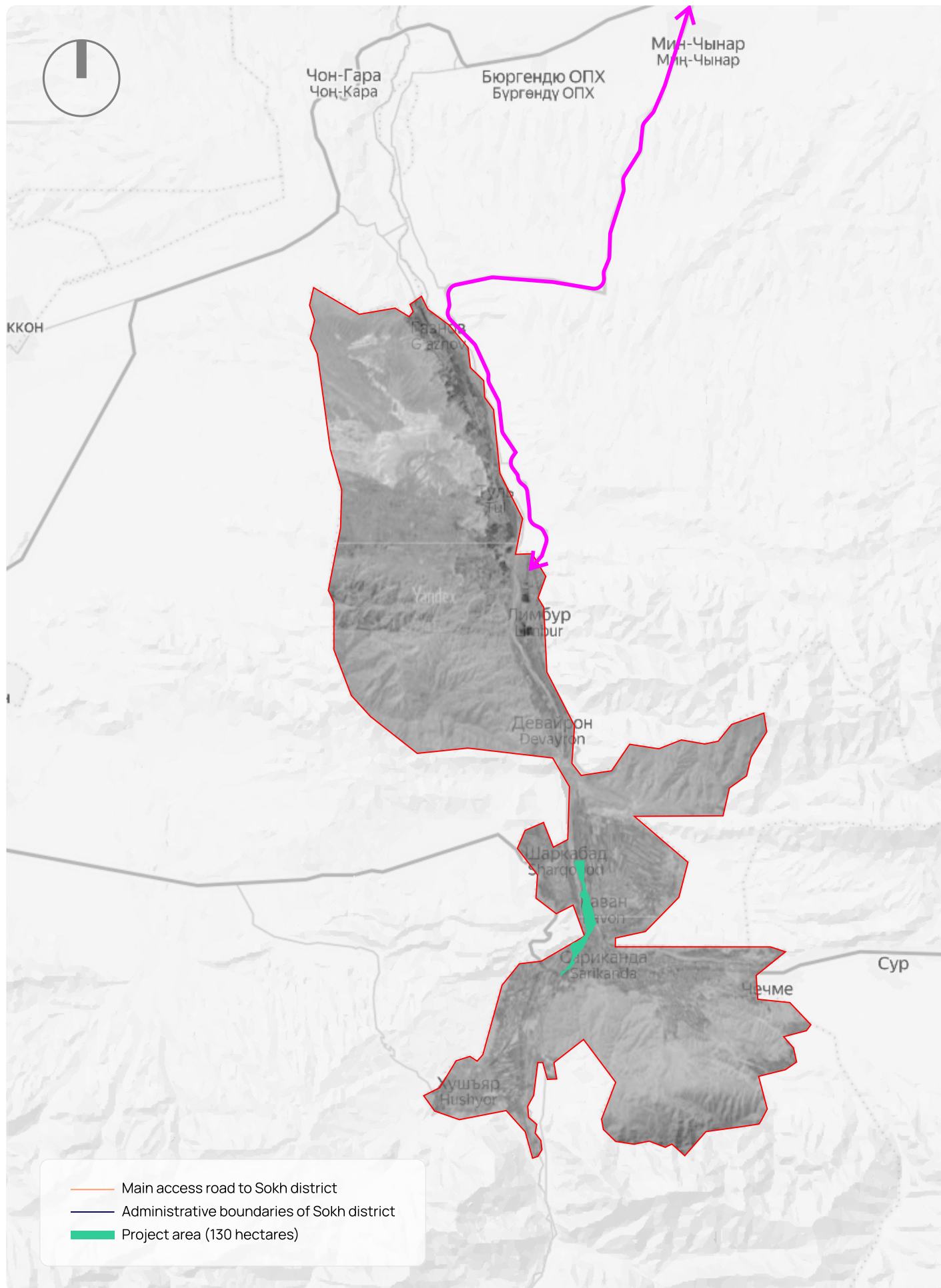
Master plan

Location of the area



Transport relations (Intra-republican flights)





AGRICULTURE AND FOOD INDUSTRY:

Sokh is one of the most productive places in the Fergana Valley, leading in the cultivation of apples, apricots, and grapes (25–35 tons/ha per year). A source of export and food supplies for Uzbekistan.



TOURISM:

Places such as mountainous nature, the Sokh River, and the Selungur cave are ideal for ecotourism. Currently, the airport and new roads attract 5–10 thousand tourists annually, contributing to economic growth and job creation.



Energy and water resources:

The Sokh River (124 km, flow 42 m³/s) serves as the basis for irrigation and small hydroelectric power plants. It contributes to water distribution in the Fergana Valley, but regulation is difficult due to border issues.



LOGISTICS:

Border proximity (with Kyrgyzstan) provides trade routes, but an exclave status increases transportation costs. It will increase the trade of the Fergana Valley through the development of new roads and an airport.



Historical and cultural significance:

Thousand-year history (Paleolithic monuments, ethnic diversity – Tajik population). For Uzbekistan, it is a source of preservation of cultural heritage and geopolitical stability in the Fergana Valley.

ECO-TOURISM AND RECREATION POTENTIALS OF THE REGION

Attractions

Selungur Cave:

Near Aidarken (Batken region), on the western edge of the Fergana Valley. Depth 120 m, width 34 m, height 25 m. Paleolithic monument (126 thousand-1 million years old, stone tools, animal bones, Homo erectus remains).

Tourism opportunities: archaeological excursions, cave walks, historical and cultural educational programs. A special experience for tourists can be created by organizing lighting and safety corridors in the cave area.

Natural springs:

There are natural springs such as Chashma in the foothills, particularly around Sarikanda and Ravan. Fresh and mineral water sources create good opportunities for recreation, organizing picnics, and health tourism.

Mountain views:

The foothills (upper zone ~35–40 ha) and relief areas (within 10.5 km perimeter) are the main natural features of the area. These places are convenient for organizing trekking routes, viewing mountain landscapes, and placing rest areas, swings, and staircases.

Due to its location near the Alay and Turkestan ranges, the region is characterized by high-altitude mountain landscapes. These places are convenient for nature observation, photography, stargazing, and holding various outdoor cultural events.

Rich natural environment:

The area has a temperate climate. In winter, the average temperature is around -7.2°C, and in summer, it rises to +28.9°C. Natural vegetation, forests, and landscape forms characteristic of the foothills are found in this area.

Sokh River:

The Sokh River, with a length of 124 km, is transboundary and flows through the territory of Kyrgyzstan and is one of the important water sources of the Fergana Valley.

There are tugai forests and fresh water sources in the area. The average annual flow of the Sokh River is around 42 m³/s, which enriches the natural landscape of the region.

There are opportunities for recreation, rafting, fishing, and organizing picnics on the riverbank. Within the framework of the project, it is planned to create a pedestrian path with a length of 4.8 km and a recreational zone of about 32 hectares in the area of the riverbank.



Belbog's concept

The belt holds a deep symbolic meaning in Turkic culture. In the wedding ceremony, it symbolized the beginning of a new life, patience and inner strength in mourning, and labor and responsibility in everyday life. The belt is interpreted as a symbol of readiness for action, concentration of intention, and finding the center. In the concept of this project, the belt is considered as the main idea. The central axis and corridors of the territory are interpreted as a symbolic line connecting functional zones, uniting different histories and cultures into a single space. Here, the belt is not an ornament, but a symbol of structure, direction, and unity. Therefore, the project acts as a symbolic link between historical memory and modern architecture, transforming the territory from a mere place into a meaningful and harmonious space.

THREE PEOPLES – THREE SLAYS, ONE CENTER

In this region, the belt is interpreted not as a separator of three cultures, but as a common ancient code connecting them to a single center. Each nation perceived the belt through its own life, ritual, and sense of space. Therefore, the architecture of the region is formed on the basis of a three-layered semantic system.



Area main design code introduction

Design code lead introduction (Suzana Concept)

Suzana is considered a symbol of the common historical memory of Central Asian peoples, the labor of a woman's hand, patience, and abundance. In Uzbek, Kyrgyz, and Tajik culture, the suzani is viewed not only as a decorative item but also as an important cultural heritage representing a philosophy of life, knowledge and experience passed down from generation to generation, and a deep connection between man and space. Suzana patterns embody the people's worldview, harmony with nature, and spiritual values.

In this project, the suzani is interpreted not as separate patterns of three peoples, but as three different interpretations growing from a single root. Through this approach, the patterns express that different cultures have common historical roots, the closeness and harmony between them. Each element in the Suzana patterns has its own meaning. While circle shapes symbolize the cycle of life, continuity, and unity, plant-like elements symbolize earth, water, and abundance. The repeated rhythmic elements in the patterns represent the idea of time, memory, and continuity.

In the project concept, suzani motifs are transformed into the overall design code of the space. They are used as rhythms and modules in plan and landscape composition, reflected through the logic of repeated patterns in corridors, squares, and facades. Also, in the choice of color and material, the principles of naturalness and balance are formed based on the spirit of suzani. The space created through such an approach does not divide nations, but rather unites them into a common cultural fabric. Here, the suzani appears not as a simple decorative element, but as the main idea, structural thought, and cultural code of the entire space.



UZBEK SUZANA



TAJIK SUZANA



KYRGYZ SUZANA

Development strategy



The development strategy for the 130-hectare project area in the Sokh district (mountainous terrain, riverside belt, and exclave status) is aimed at addressing the region's challenges (transport isolation, tourist seasonality, natural landscape constraints, and elongated shape). The strategy ensures harmony with nature and increases environmental and economic sustainability.

- Maximum conservation of nature:

Preservation of 55% of the territory's greenery (714,440 m²) and protection of tugai forests and mountain landscapes.

Problem solution: Installing flood risk and anti-erosion drainage systems, transforming natural landscape constraints into an advantage through tree planting projects - ultimately strengthening ecological tourism

.- Development of sustainable tourism:

Add winter wellness (SPA, indoor pool) and indoor events (cinemas) to reduce tourism seasonality.

Problem solution: development of eco-transport and airport (3-5 flights per week) against transport isolation; ensuring the potential of 1 million visitors per year.

-Cultural integration:

Inclusion of ethnic diversity (Tajik population) and historical heritage (Selungur cave, Paleolithic monuments) in the project - in ethnic market and craft zones.

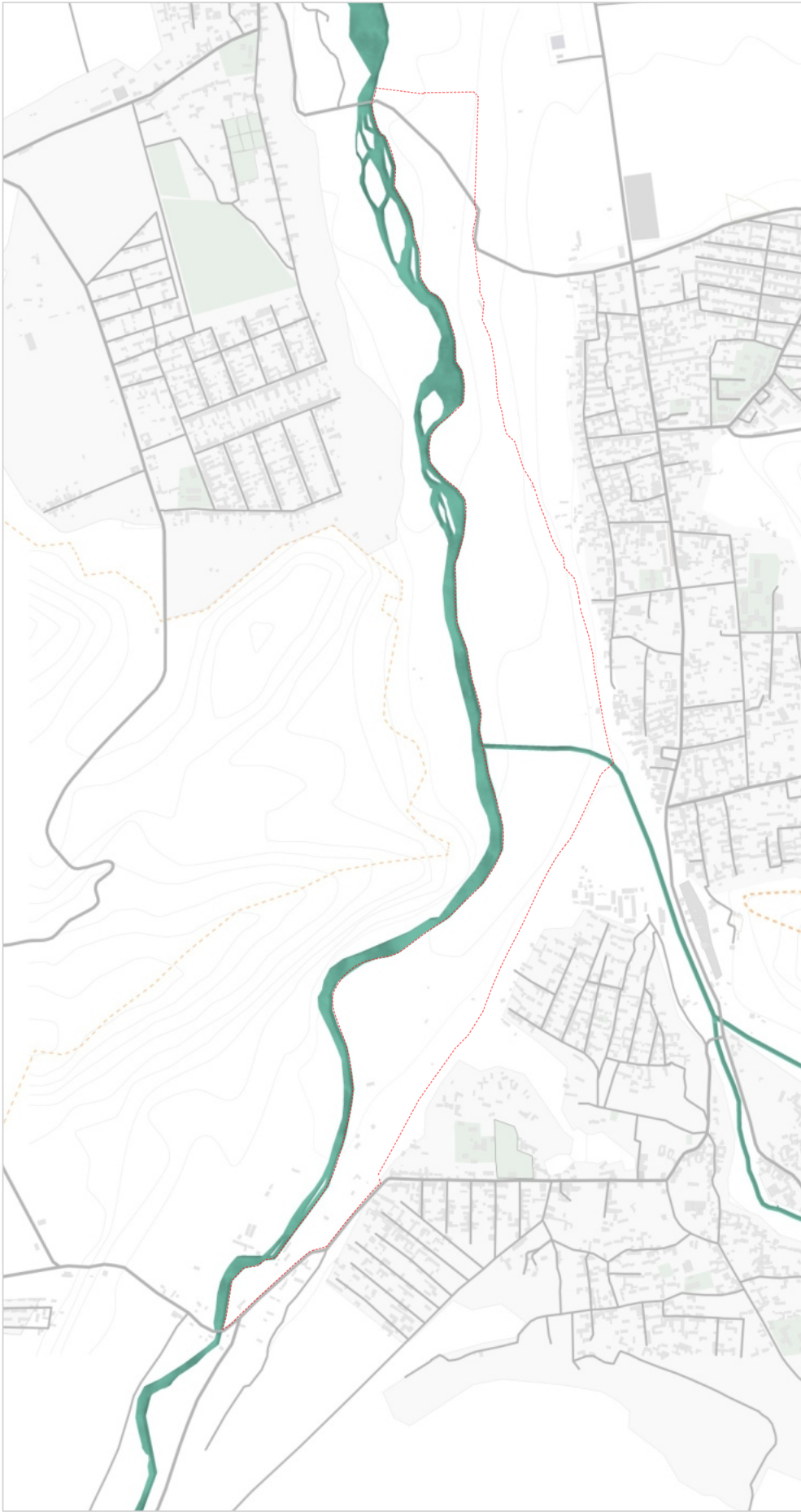
Problem solution: Dividing the stretched form of the territory (perimeter 10.5 km) into 4 zones and uniting them through cultural packages; increasing the distribution of economic benefits by involving local residents (guides, service providers).

- Environmental and sustainable development:

Through solar energy (50-70% coverage), water filtration, and waste processing systems.

Problem solution: sustainable construction against natural constraints (natural materials, capacity limit of 10,000 per day); infrastructure renewal through the government strategy ("Uzbekistan-2030") and grants (World Bank, UNESCO), transforming the area into an ecological resort in harmony with nature.

Sokh river



Sokh River

It is a major transboundary river in the Fergana Valley, flowing through the territories of Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. The river originates from the glaciers of the Alay and Turkestan mountain ranges, enters the Fergana Valley, and is one of the important sources of the irrigation system.

Key indicators

- Length: 124 km
- Basin area: $\approx 3,150\text{--}3,500\text{ km}^2$
- Starting altitude: $\approx 5,550\text{ m}$
- Average water discharge: $\approx 42\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Annual water volume: $\approx 1.3\text{ km}^3$
- Number of glaciers: 276
- Largest tributary: Kojaskan
- The river is fed by melting snow and glaciers, which is why its flow changes drastically seasonally.

Daryo qor va muzliklar erishi hisobiga oziqlanadi, shuning uchun oqim mavsumiy jihatdan keskin o'zgaradi.

Hydrological regime

The water level in the Sokh River changes significantly throughout the year. In the spring-summer period, as a result of the melting of snow and glaciers, the amount of water increases sharply.

- Average flow: $42\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Flood flow: $60\text{--}100\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Extreme mudflow: $240\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$ gacha

The highest water level is observed from June to August. During the winter season, the flow reaches a minimum level. These seasonal shifts increase the risk of erosion and flooding along riverbanks.

Problem of erosion

The following problems are observed in the lower reaches of the Sokh River:

- severe coastal erosion
- coastal erosion during flooding
- damage to agricultural areas
- reduction of riverside tugai forests

During a mudflow, the water velocity increases, washing away the soil and coastal layers. This process leads to the destabilization of the riverbed.

Proposed solution

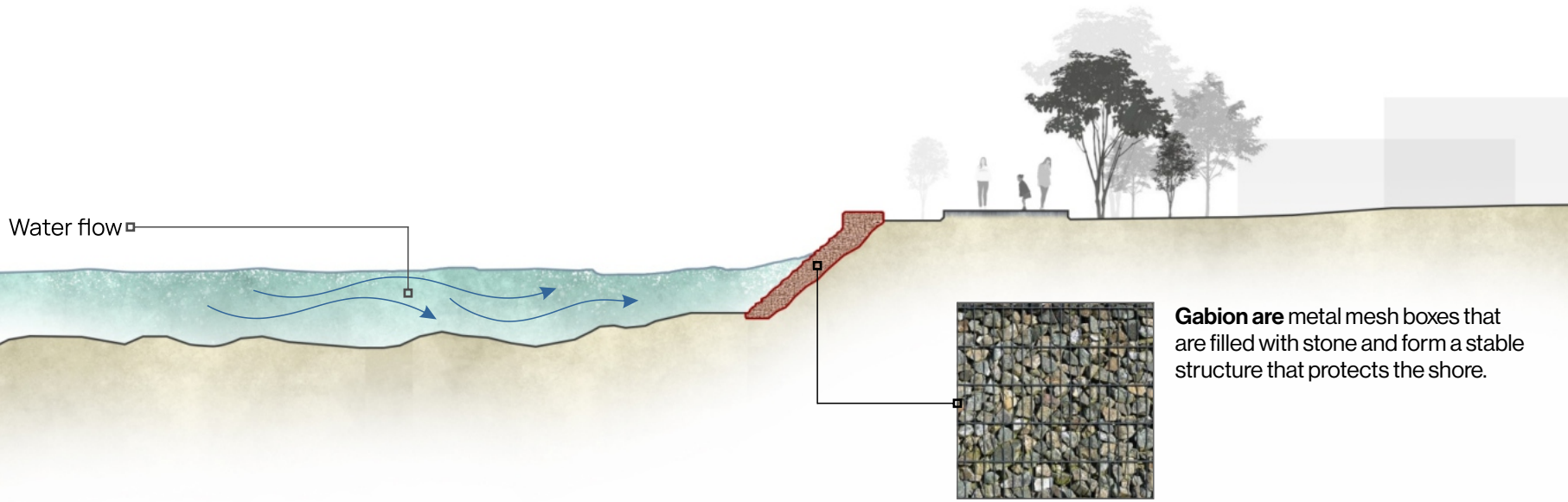
Gabion bank reinforcement system

Within the framework of the project, it is proposed to reinforce riverbanks using gabion structures.

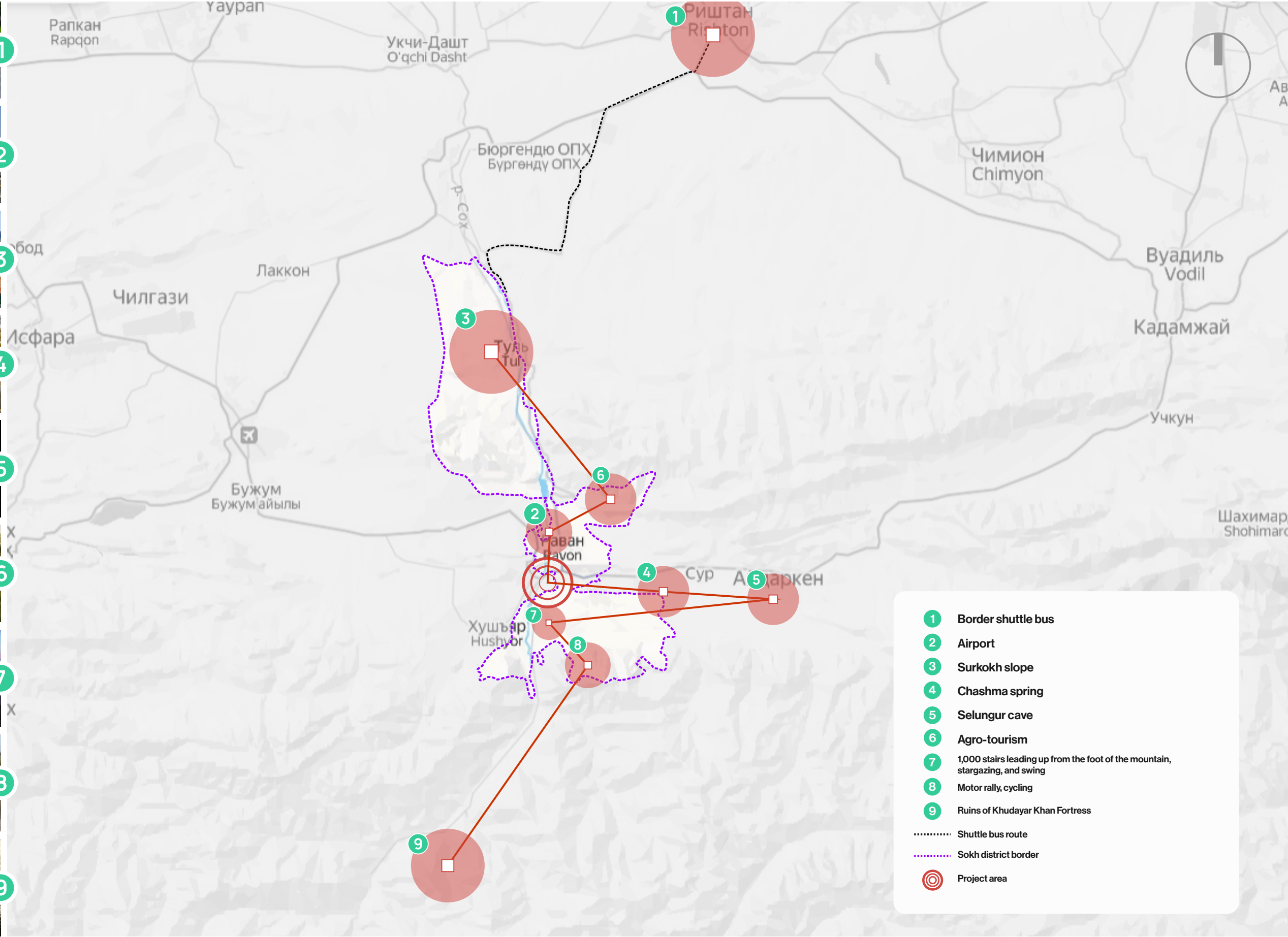
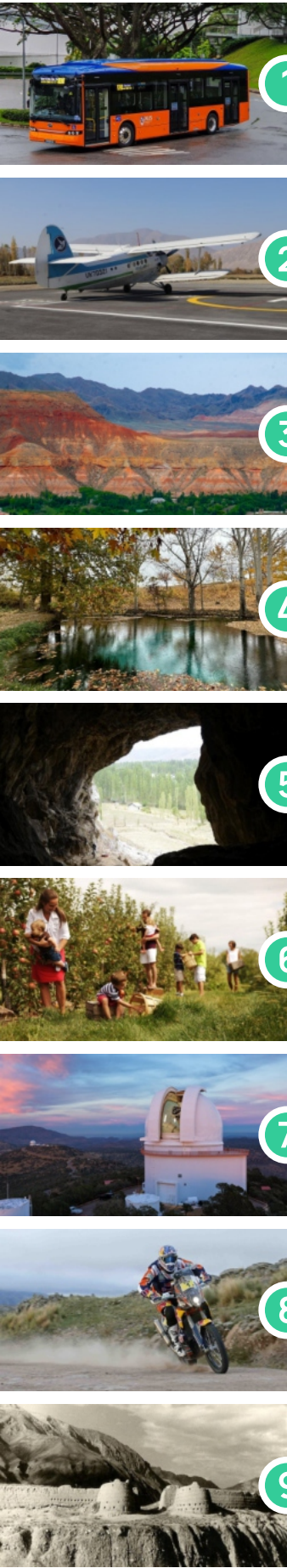
Benefits

- water-resistant
- effectively reduces erosion
- adapts to the natural landscape
- can be quickly assembled
- long-lasting

The gabion system stabilizes the riverbank, reduces soil erosion during flood periods, and helps preserve the ecological environment along the river.



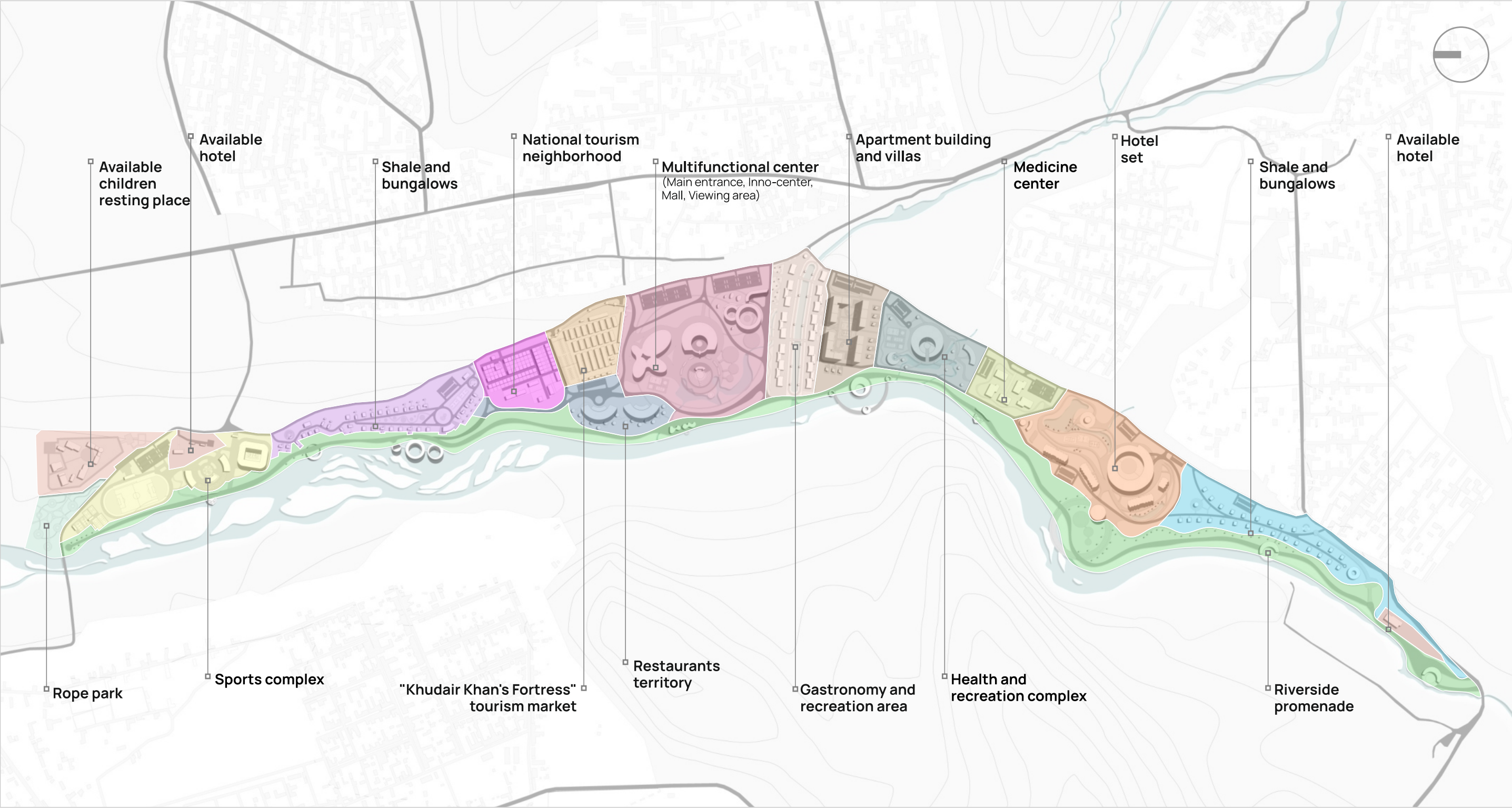
Integration of tourist directions



Sun and wind direction



Functional zonization of the territory



Master plane



Technical and economic indicators

Total area	100 %	130 Ha
Construction site	9,7 %	12,6 Ha
Parking lots	3 %	4 Ha
Water bodies	2 %	2,5 Ha
Riverside belt	24,8 %	32 Ha
Green spaces and paths	55 %	71,5 Ha
Available assets	5,5%	7,5 Ha

Symbols

- Project boundary
- State border

Ledger

1. Rope Park

2. Sports grounds

3. Sports Complex Center

4. Sports complex

5. Shale and bungalow

6. Riverside entertainment facilities

7. National Tourism Mahalla

8. Khudoyorkhon qal'asi tourist market

9. Restaurants

10. INNO Cultural and Youth Center

11. Mall

12. Central viewing area

13. Tourism Center and Museum
14. Transport hub

15. Gastronomic and recreational zone

16. Multi-story residential building (7-8-9q)

17. Villas

18. Health and Recreation Complex

19. Medical Center

20. Hotel premises

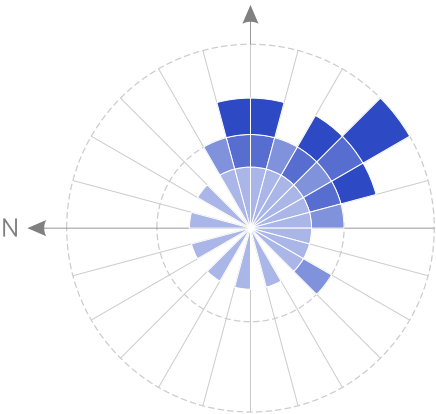
21. Hotel service area

22. Restaurant and scenic area

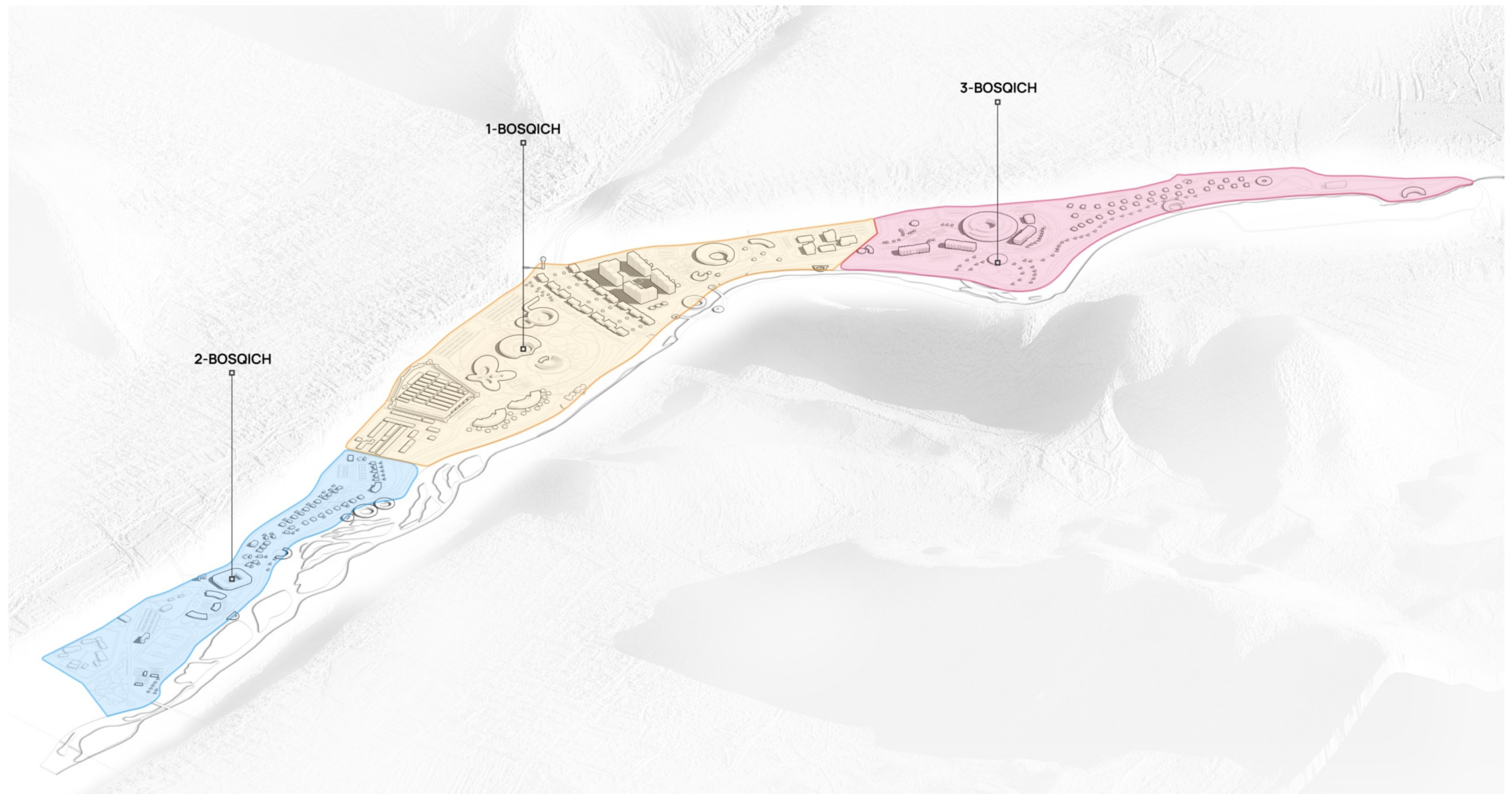
23. Relief chalets

24. Existing children's health camp

25. Existing hotel



Phased territorial development strategy



STAGE 1 — Central tourism area

In the first stage of the project, the main part of the tourist center will be formed. This area will feature the main entrance plaza, a shopping center, an innovation center, and an observation/event area. Additionally, the "Khudayar Khan Fortress Tourism Market", a national tourism mahalla (neighborhood), restaurants, a yurt area, as well as a gastronomy and leisure destination will be established. Multi-story residential buildings, villas, a medical center, and a wellness complex will be built for guests. The central section of the riverside promenade will also be developed during this stage.

STAGE 2 — Active recreation area

In the second stage, the area will be developed in the direction of active recreation and sports tourism. A rope park, a sports complex, as well as chalets and bungalows in harmony with nature will be built here. Additionally, the corresponding section of the riverside promenade will be established along the area.

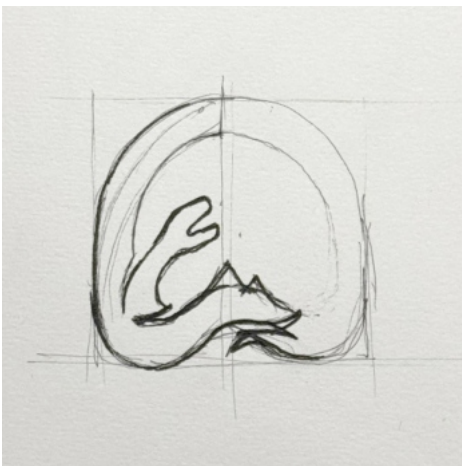
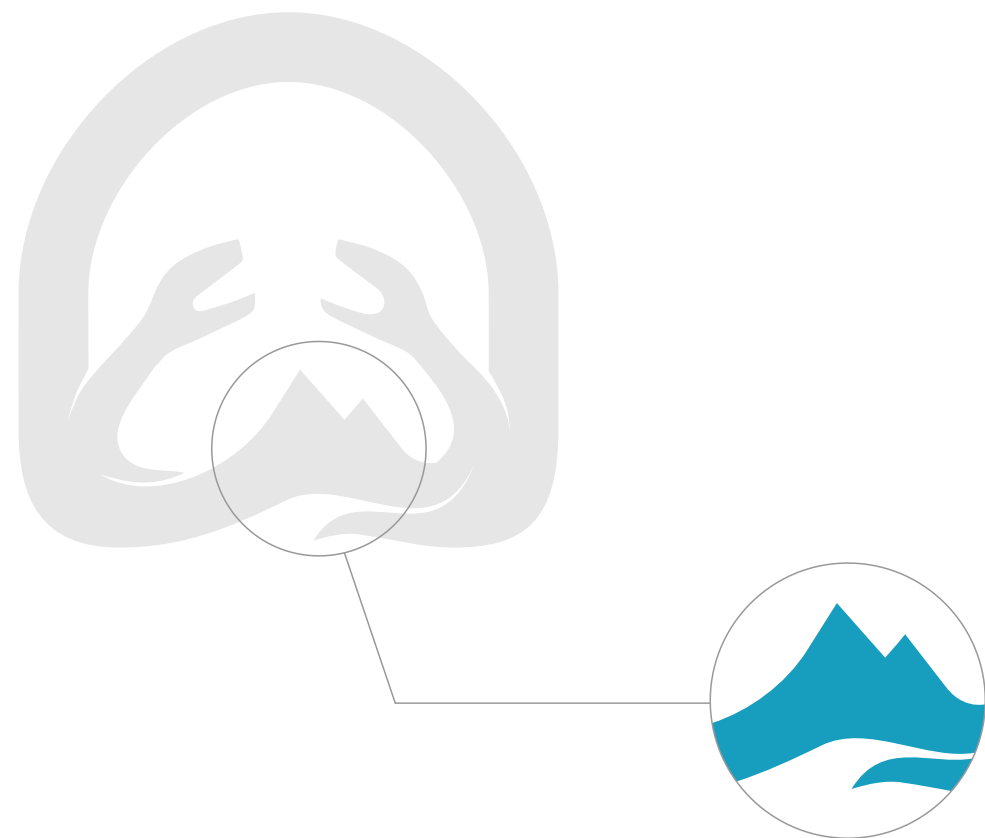
STAGE 3 — Hotel and recreational zone

In the third stage, the infrastructure of the tourist center will be expanded. A hotel complex, additional chalets, and bungalows will be built in this area, creating a peaceful relaxation environment for guests. Additionally, the section of the riverside promenade corresponding to this area will also be established.

Public and recreation zones



Branding



"This part of the logo represents the unique nature and source of life of Sokh." The mountains on it symbolize the beautiful and majestic natural landscapes of the Sokh Valley, while the flowing river symbolizes the Sokh River and the continuous flow of life in the region. At the same time, this flow symbolizes the happy life of the three peoples living in Sokh in peace, unity, and harmony.

Minimum size

Our logo icon maintains its original shape and readability at every size, even at a minimum of 50px. This demonstrates its versatile and flexible design, ensuring it is understandable and memorable across all platforms as a brand identifier.

700 px



500 px



400 px



300 px



200 px



100 px



Branding

Vertical version (Basic)



Horizontal version



Branding



Views



Views

