

# **METHODOLOGICAL PLAN FOR ORGANIZING WORK**

## **Relocation of burial sites from the construction site of the**

### **New Tashkent International Airport**

#### **1. Introduction**

##### **1.1 Purpose of the document**

This methodological plan for the organization of work determines the procedure for carrying out work on the inventory of burials, exhumation of remains, transportation and reburial of remains located on the territory of the project for the construction of the New Tashkent International Airport.

The document was developed to ensure compliance with the requirements of the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, sanitary and epidemiological norms and international environmental and social standards..

##### **1.2 Basis for development**

The methodological plan for organizing work was developed on the basis of:

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan **PP - 353 from November 25, 2025**, paragraph 8 (B);
- Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan **“On burial and funeral services”** ;
- Sanitary rules and regulations for the maintenance of cemeteries .

In accordance with paragraph 8 (B) of PP - 353, the Tashkent regional khokimiyat is instructed to conduct an inventory of burial sites located on the project territory and ensure their transfer to other territories in compliance with sanitary rules and the established procedure for reburial..

This methodological plan is of a framework nature and defines a general approach to organizing work on the transfer of burial sites.

#### **2. Regulatory framework**

The works are carried out in accordance with the following regulations:

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan **“On burial and funeral services”**
2. SanPiN RUz No. 0298-11 “ Construction and maintenance of burial sites ”
3. Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers No. 101 from April 4, 2011;
4. Land Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan;
5. Environmental Legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

#### **3. General description of the project**

The project envisages the construction of a new international airport, New Tashkent, in the Tashkent region..

As part of the site preparation for construction, closed burial sites located within the future airport infrastructure were identified.

In accordance with the requirements of PP-353 of November 25, 2025, these burial sites are subject to transfer to other territories.

#### **4. Inventory of burials**

Based on the results of the survey by the khokimiyats, burials located on the project territory were identified .

During the survey, the following was completed:

- determination of the boundaries of the territories of former burials,
- visual inspection of the sites, photographic recording of the general condition of the territories, and
- an approximate estimate of the number of burials based on a survey of the territory and information from local residents.

Due to the fact that these burials are spontaneous and historical in nature, there is no archival or registration information about the burials.

In addition, over time, the surface of the sites was partially leveled, and grave structures are missing in some areas, making it impossible to identify and number individual graves.

#### **4.1. Orta Chirchik District**

The following burials were discovered on the territory of the **Yangiyol MFY**:

1. **The Korean burial site, 0.58 hectares** in area, has not been used since **1960**, contains approximately **45 burials**;
2. **The Korean burial site, 0.33 hectares** in area, has not been used since **1960**, contains approximately **25 burials**;
3. **The Muslim burial site**, covering an area of **1.23 hectares**, has not been used since **1978**, and contains approximately **100 burials**.

In total, in the territory located in **the Orta Chirchik district** there are three burial sites (two Korean, one Muslim), the total number of burials is approximately **170**.

#### **4.2. Kuyi Chirchik district**

on the territory of the MFY "**Surum**" :

1. **The children's burial site**, with an area of **1.05 hectares**, has not been used since **1984**, with approximately **40 burials**;

The number of burials is approximate and may be clarified during further work on the transfer of burials.

### **5. Principles of work**

The relocation of burial sites must be carried out based on the following principles: respect for religious traditions, adherence to the cultural characteristics of the population, transparency of procedures, compliance with sanitary standards, documentation of all procedures, and interaction with local communities.

## **STAGES OF WORK EXECUTION**

### **Stage 1. Preparatory work**

Preparatory work includes determining the boundaries of burial sites, geodetic survey, preparing work plans, and forming a working committee.

The composition of the commission is approved by the relevant khokimiyat, which may include representatives of the relevant state bodies:

- local government (district khokimyats),
- religious organizations and
- sanitary and epidemiological services.

### **Stage 2. Survey of burial sites**

At this stage, a field survey of burial sites located in the project implementation area is carried out.

The survey includes: clarification of the boundaries of burial sites, visual inspection of the territory, photographic recording of the general condition of the sites, collection and clarification of information on the location and approximate number of burials.

The survey results are used to prepare summary information on burial sites and to plan further work on relocating burial sites.

### **Stage 3. Social consultations**

If necessary, consultations are held with local communities and stakeholders: mahalla committees, relatives of the deceased, religious organizations, residents.

The main goals of the consultations are to inform the population, agree on the transfer procedure, and identify relatives.

#### **Stage 4. Determination of new burial sites**

New territories that meet sanitary requirements are identified for the relocation of burial sites.

Planned reburial sites on the territory of existing cemeteries:

- **Taraqiyot qabristoni**
- **Shardara qabristoni**
- **Sergeli Rus-Korean qabristoni**

#### **Stage 5. Exhumation**

Exhumation procedures are carried out in accordance with the national Sanitarian Rules and Norms (SanPiN Ruz) No. 0298-11 “Arrangement and maintenance of burial sites”

#### **Stage 6. Transportation**

Transportation of remains is carried out in compliance with sanitary requirements and current legislation.

#### **Stage 7. Reburial**

Reburial is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by law, taking into account religious traditions.

### **13. Documentation**

Based on the results of the work, the corresponding exhumation and reburial acts are drawn up, followed by registration of the new burial site.

### **14. Social risk management**

Main risks: social unrest, religious issues, sanitary risks.

Risk mitigation measures: conducting public consultations, participation of religious leaders, transparency of procedures.

### **15. Monitoring**

The reburial process will be monitored by local khokimiyats, Construction project office, and local environmental and sanitary authorities and representatives from the district department of internal affairs.

### **16. Reporting**

Based on the results of the work, the following are prepared:

- An exhumation report with updated data on the number of burials,
- A final report on the burial work carried out (indicating burial sites and possible identification of potential ones)

### **17. Appendices**

Attached to the document are: maps of burial sites and transfer plans.

Reburial map

