



Annual Report
2010-2015

THERE & BACK AGAIN

Evaluating our progress in conserving Sindh's heritage





Please note: From September 2015 the Endowment Fund Trust would be operating from its own premises.

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ستمبر 2015 سے مندرجہ ذیل ايڊريس پر
منتقل کي جاري ہے۔

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برائے مهرباني ستمبر 2015 سے خط
وڪتابت مندرجہ بالا پتہ پر کي جائے۔

نوٽ: اينڊومينٽ فنڊ ٽرسٽ جي هيڊ آفيس
سيپٽمبر 2015 کان هيٺ ڏنل ايڊريس تي
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مهرباني ڪري سيپٽمبر 2015 کان لک
پڙهه هن ايڊريس تي ڪئي وڃي.



Cover (Front back)

Frescoes adorning the interior of one of the
Talpur tombs at Drigh Bala graveyard

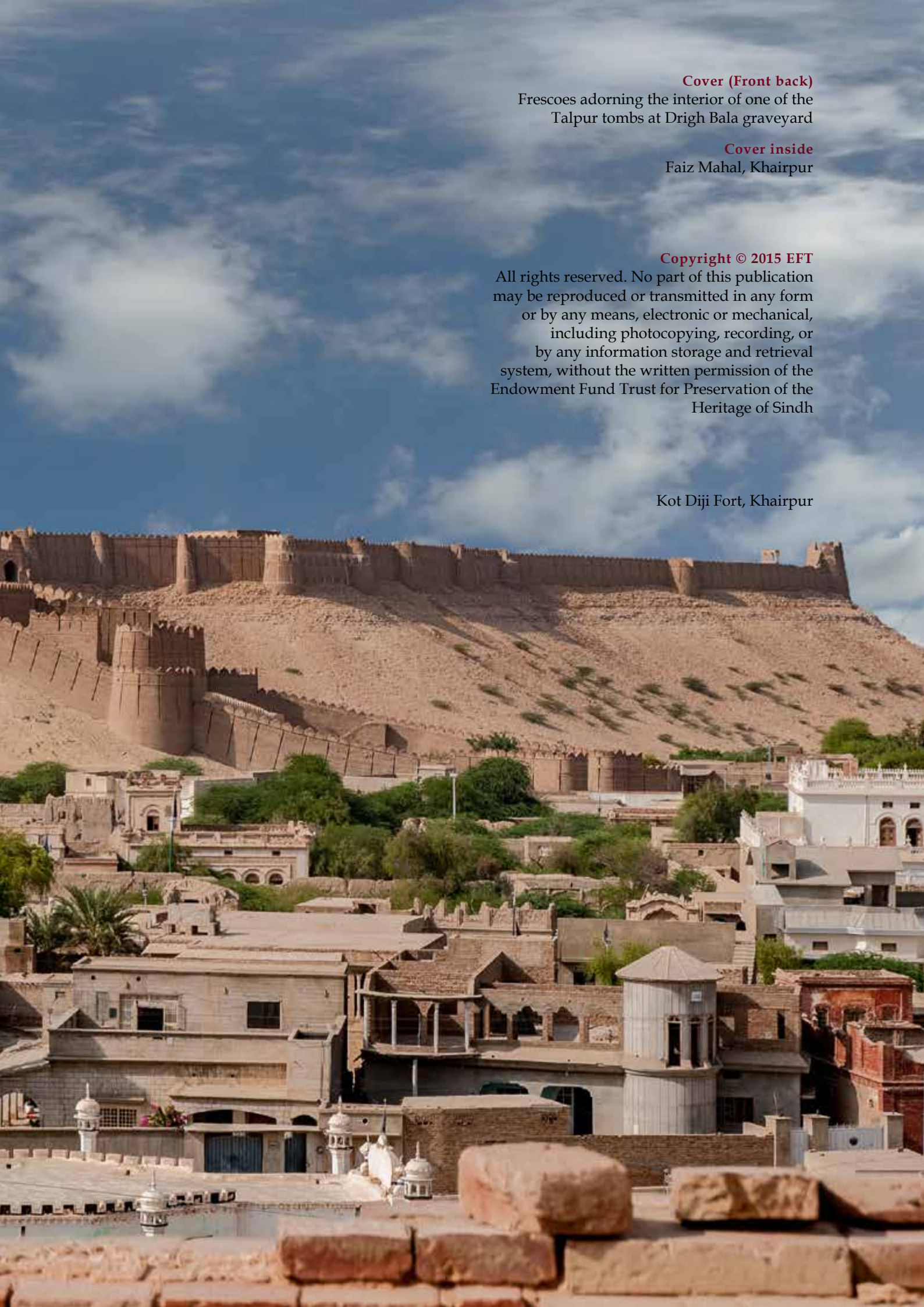
Cover inside

Faiz Mahal, Khairpur

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Heritage of Sindh





Kot Diji Fort, Khairpur





Ceiling *ajrak* design in main hall (courtesy by Arif Mahmood)

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 - 7. Tharparkar: Land of Colour, Contrast and Culture
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Chairman EFT's Note

APPRAISAL OF 5 YEARS PERFORMANCE

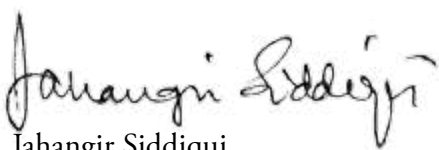
Understandably, the first eighteen months of EFT after its inception in 2008 were consumed with the teething problems of formulating a working mechanism for the organisation, which were ironed out by the Trust in four initial meetings. From the time the first EOI was considered in February 2010 until 2014, the board has considered 113 proposals, of which 104 have been approved. However, despite availability of funds, work on 13 conservation projects has been initiated of which only two projects stand completed. Progress on projects is very slow proceed for a number of reasons.

The conservation of historic buildings is a difficult and time-consuming job. It demands the use of the original traditional materials (i.e. stone for stone, brick for brick, mud for mud, lime for lime, *chirol* for *chirol*, teakwood for teakwood, and so on), along with their particular specifications and the skilled labor equipped with the traditional knowledge needed for authentic conservation. This skilled labor, while abundant in British India, soon fell prey to advancement in construction techniques that were not compatible with or sympathetic to traditional materials, which has led to a dearth of such materials and knowledge today. EFT has taken on the responsibility of reviving some of these dying traditional methods by employing them in the conservation process, and by training craftsmen in the use and benefits of authentic and sustainable restoration. One big hurdle faced by the EFT is the commissioning of technical personnel and works which we intend to overcome by training a team for the purpose.

Situations often arise in which certain proposals are withdrawn after the project has been signed with the EFT; a list of such projects has also been provided in this report. Some of these projects on which work has been suspended include the Mir palaces and *havelis* in Khairpur, and the Sirai Mujahid Hussain Jumani House in Kot Diji, but they are currently in the process of being reactivated as work has started at the White Palace at Kot Diji.

Earlier EFT had published a report covering the period 2008 to 2012, this report covers upto mid 2015. It is a public document and we invite views and advice to make it an effective body in order to put a check to our vanishing heritage.

My colleagues and I are aware of the colossal task that lies ahead of us, the entire province is littered with heritage assets that warrant attention nay immediate attention. Restoration and conservation is a slow process, knowledgeable and forthcoming experts are also difficult to find, rarely do we come across voluntary workers. Regrettably patience is elusive and self styled experts spare no stone unturned to complain at different levels, but we move on doing our bit. It is always invigorating and refreshing to find friends who are sympathetic to our cause. We wish everybody well.



Jahangir Siddiqui
Chairman,

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

| There and back again

CONSTRUCTING A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EFT

AND THE HERITAGE IT AIMS TO PRESERVE

Evaluating and re-evaluating the achievements of the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) is prospectively a daunting task, given the sheer volume of work that has been carried out by the organisation since its inception in 2008. With projects that range from the documentation of heritage sites, to their material restoration, to campaigns dedicated to raising awareness about the importance of historic preservation throughout the province, to maintaining a burgeoning canon of research publications, there is the obvious danger that EFT has stretched itself too thin. This monograph, however, evidences the organisation's commendable ability to rise to its myriad tasks with competence – and this five-year evaluation posits a framework for EFT's future, rather than a critique of the past.

In order to understand EFT's progress, it is necessary to identify the constraints and obstacles that define the parameters of the context within which it operates. The first of these obstacles is the lack of a historical consciousness, sensitivity or responsibility in the population of Pakistan; this self-aware historical consciousness required to make decisions about preserving heritage was inorganically introduced in the colonial period, when extensive investigations were carried out under the Archaeological Survey of India. What remains today is therefore a misplaced and muted desire to preserve the past, but an apathetic disconnect with the intellectual reasoning that underpins this impetus. This, in conjunction with the abject poverty and insecurity faced by a significant percentage of the population, has relegated heritage preservation and management to the bottom of a bulky pile of priorities that shows no signs of diminishing any time soon.

Few organisations in Pakistan have had the temerity to flow against this current of historical apathy in recent years, and fewer still have physical evidence of restoration work of note to their credit; with a substantial oeuvre of projects completed, ongoing and in the preparatory survey and documentation stage, EFT is one of these few select institutions dedicated to filling the gaping technical holes in Sindh's heritage information database. While it is customary in developed countries for there to be a designated authority responsible for maintaining a 'Historic Environment Record', which holds core baseline information about any scheduled ancient or heritage monument, no such body exists in Pakistan. EFT has therefore taken on the mammoth task of creating its own archive of baseline information (currently being spearheaded by its Centre for Documentation and Conservation in Jamshoro), whilst carrying the material restoration of scheduled and unscheduled monuments forward with very limited resources.

In addition to these inhibiting factors, the lack of support from the Government of Sindh has not made the process any smoother. Before EFT can commence any restoration work, the Culture Department is required to issue a No Objection Certificate (NOC) for protected heritage sites in Sindh, a process that, in the case of the Shah Baharo Tomb in Larkana, took up to a year. NOCs for Mir Haram and the Pucca Fort, Hyderabad have yet to be issued. The Diwan-i-Shurfa at Makli forward, has been initiated although belatedly by the Culture Department. Other pending departmental approvals also cause delays; the Auqaf Department has still not signed EFT's project agreement



Shahi Imam Bargah, Kot Diji

forwarded on 20th November 2013 for the preservation and restoration of the dargah of Mir Masoom Shah in Sukkur. The Irrigation Department of the Government of Sindh has not responded to EFT's request for restoration of the eroded portion of the rubble masonry retaining wall and the main gate of the island shrine of Khuwaja Khizar in the Indus river at Rohri with the financial assistance of the EFT. Restoration of the Shadi Shaheed Mazar and the Sahib Mahal in Tando Bago, Badin, for which funds have been released, has yet to begin. Overall, lack of cooperation and synchrony with EFT has caused setbacks to the organisation's timescales, budgeting and execution of work.

External factors and inhibitors notwithstanding, this monograph, and its predecessor *Brick by Brick: Conserving Sindh Heritage*, is a testament to the volume of work that the EFT has carried out since 2008. In the last seven years, it has matured into the forerunner of cultural heritage management in Sindh, which can be expected to shoulder the weighty responsibility of revaluating its work in a wider theoretical and academic context. The question we must ask ourselves now is, are we pushing ourselves to our ideological and practical limits, or is there room still for the scope of our objectives to grow further?

EFT's objectives delineate two components of heritage, the tangible that includes '*architectural works, sculptures, paintings, elements or structures of an architectural nature, inscriptions, dwellings and a combination of features, works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, which are of outstanding value from the point of view of Sindhi history, literature and/or science.*' The intangible component includes '*music, dance, narration, ethnological, movable and immovable assets of intrinsic, artistic and historical relevance to Sindh's cultural heritage*' (EFT 2012, x).

EFT has risen to its manifold tasks with poise over the years; within the tangible realm, it has preserved and restored architectural marvels from palaces and complex *havelis* in Khairpur to humbler dwellings and settlements in Thatta, to the



Tile panel, Bhitshah

innumerable forts, citadels, necropolises and tombs dotting the expanse of the province. In Hyderabad's Mir Karam Ali Talpur tombs, frescos have been painstakingly documented for their artistic testimony and traditional crafts and skills such as *kashigari* and carpentry are being preserved as part of the restoration process. Even the supposedly intangible has been cast in a tangible mould; the canon of Sindhi history is steadily being tempered by publications and reprints of medieval vernacular annals like the *Tarkh-i-Masumi* by Dr Umar bin Muhammad Daudpota and the *History of the Arghuns and the Tarkhans of Sindh* by Dr Mehmoodul Hassan Siddiqui. Eleven hours of Shah Abdul Latif's *Shah Jo Raag* have been immortalised in Abida Parveen's transcendental voice, along with over 800 hours of music, talks and lectures. It is therefore clear that a number of boxes constituting EFT's definition of heritage have been ticked, but we must press on.

As the world becomes more sensitive to relative conceptions of heritage that may vary geographically, religiously, or ethnically, the dust has settled on a universal and seemingly evasive definition of 'heritage preservation' as the preservation not merely of the tangible or intangible facets of a society, but of its values, and the values represented by these facets. Interdisciplinary efforts must therefore be made to identify *all* values and stakeholders that may be associated with a heritage space, not bound by a date, a community or a genre of use. As EFT's 'Watch List' grows in length and comprehensiveness, it *must* go back and re-evaluate these sites for a fuller picture of their significance, which can be done best by re-evaluating our documentation strategy.

Currently, extensive documentation is at the forefront of EFT's agenda, and, in 2013, the Centre for Documentation and Conservation (yet to be fully functional) was dedicated exclusively to the task of plotting, surveying and drawing up condition reports for the heritage sites in Sindh. The relatively standardised process involves mapping out the site using its geographical coordinates, manually drawing plan and elevation details and then producing AutoCAD reports with text and extensive photography supporting a condition survey. Another kind of documentation carried out at the EFT takes the shape of a two-volume monograph *Shikarpoor: Inventory and Mapping of Heritage Properties* (EFT 2013)



Bhamore antiques (Pottery jar)

prepared by Dr. Anila Naeem; as its title suggests, this is an inventory of all heritage structures that Naeem and her team identified in the historic centre of Shikarpur, which, despite being extensive, was wanting in detail. The strongest element of these inventory forms, however, was the 'value based grading' of the listed buildings, which ranked each property in the categories of architectural, locational and historical significance; this marked the beginning of EFT's evolution beyond the function of technical restoration and evaluation to the more holistic preservation of heritage values. The culmination of this shift was achieved in EFT's most recent publication *Karachi: Legacies of Empires*, in which Peerzada Salman and photographer Fahim Siddiqui capture the essence of Karachi's history in a series of witty articles that delineate the value and significance of the city's architectural gems.

A number of techniques have been put into place to ensure EFT's documentation strategy encompasses the documentation of values as well as heritage assets; firstly, the team is briefed about the importance of a Statement of Significance, which is put together through interviews and engagement with the local community as the manual documentation is being conducted. This exercise was first initiated during the survey of Kot Diji town, and resulted in a successful assessment of the intangible, spiritual, associational and historical values of the *havelis* and palaces of the Khairpur Mirs. A second, more extensive solution is being employed in the form of EFT's Graduate Programme in Heritage Documentation, which will train fresh graduates, as part of a 12-month contract, to work in the specific context of heritage management. This will serve the dual function of bolstering the number of our technical staff needed for the huge volume of documentation work, as well as producing professionals capable of leading such projects independently and conforming to EFT's standards.

This leads us to another pertinent question; is our progress being bottlenecked by technological constraints? At present, the immense task of documentation rests on the shoulders of a team of five or six, only two of which are trained technicians. This not only slows the process down but also limits the scope of work that can be carried out at a particular time. A possible solution popularly employed in the international community is 3D Laser Scanning, which produces measured and impeccably accurate point clouds of a structure, from which detailed elevation and layout plans can be derived in a matter of hours. This saves the organisation the cost of repeated site visits, manual labour, and minimises human error, while providing an 'as-is' snapshot of the structure's current condition – the kind of detail that is not recorded in manually produced/CAD drawings. 3D scanning lays a solid foundation for a detailed condition analysis, conservation and restoration work as well as for new construction around the site, which is why EFT is currently in the process of arranging a demonstration to understand the feasibility of acquiring this technology.

Moving beyond the realm of documentation and baseline recording, it is vital for any heritage organisation to ensure that its work is sustainable, and will carry forth to the future generations it is working for. One method of ensuring this sustainability is the active involvement of local communities in the restoration process, given that the heritage being preserved belongs primarily to the community that lives in, uses and is sustained by it. The EFT has certainly made participatory planning and heritage awareness campaigning a priority on its agenda; amongst many seminars and lectures, it organised Shikarpur's first Watch Day, which celebrated the city's inclusion on the World Monuments Fund Watch List 2014 with a technical seminar held in a local high school, and sought the participation of a number of locals who owned listed heritage as well as the school children who were taken on a 'Heritage Walk' through the town's historic centre. The aim of this event was to create a stake for the local community in its own heritage, so that the responsibility of preserving and revitalising this heritage is shared by EFT and the community, and may be maintained even in EFT's eventual absence. Recently

on 3rd July, EFT hosted an open discussion on Ghulam Shah Kalhoro's monument where people from all walks of life were invited to participate. This is a step forward in create community awareness. The proceedings are covered in this report.

Another way to ensure sustainability within the organisation and the discipline itself is training; educating and enabling staff as well as fresh graduates from various fields in the unique context of heritage preservation, the purpose of recording and the documentation of heritage values will distinguish the EFT as a heritage organisation. This distinguishing factor is vital for EFT's identity and accountability, and will ensure the sound justification of its work and the kind of projects it selects in future. Currently, EFT has facilitated the running of a six-month training course in conservation at the Shah Abdul Latif University in Khairpur, which teaches conservation as a subject in itself, whilst offering the archaeological heritage of Pakistan as a minor discipline. EFT has also proposed to initiate a Graduate Scheme in Heritage Documentation, in which hired graduates will then be assigned to EFT's various documentation projects on a rotational basis, and will be given extensive training in the handling of specialist equipment, project design and professional report writing. By the end of their 12-month contract, they will be certified by the EFT as heritage documentation specialists, and may be hired full-time based on their performance throughout the year.

One of the biggest setbacks to EFT's work is the attitude of the local community to the organisation's interest in restoring heritage buildings. The custodians of these heritage properties often have difficulty in understanding the nature and authenticity of EFT's intentions for the kind of work that has, on the surface, diminishing returns when compared to the investment of time and resources. EFT has attempted to redress this problem several times by engaging the local community through talks, heritage walks and public seminars, but the process of developing an understanding can only come to fruition over time. Meanwhile, EFT is continuing its efforts to restore these communities' confidence in the importance and function of their local heritage through adaptive reuse; an example of this can be seen in its promise to the people of Shikarpur to convert the historic city's old Revenue Office into a museum for the public.

In conclusion, we can see that this evaluation has identified a possible way forward; at its current pace and scope of work, the EFT is most certainly headed in the right direction – all that is needed at this stage is some academic introspection, and a solid framework for sustainable development, and hopefully better support and cooperation from the Government of Sindh, which we have received recently from the Department of Culture.

Heba Hashmi
Assistant Director
Endowment Fund Trust for
Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

| Five Years Performance

ESTABLISHMENT OF EFT

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT), established by Government of Sindh notification No. SO (C-IV) SCA & CD/4-41-2008 in August 2008, is an autonomous non-profit organization governed by a Board of Trustees with twelve trustees from the private sector and three from the Government of Sindh. It aims to encourage the protection and preservation of the tangible and intangible cultural heritage of the province.

Needless to say the government departments responsible for the country's cultural heritage have been taking care of protected monuments only and that too to some extent and with little success whereas the EFT works on both government and privately owned historical buildings/monuments.

SOURCE OF FINANCING OF EFT ACTIVITIES

To accomplish its objectives, the Government of Sindh graciously provided an amount of Rs. 1000 million as seed money to set up the Trust in 2008. In a meeting held on 4th February 2010, the Board of Trustees decided that 90% of the amount may be invested in the Government's Special Saving Certificate (SSC) or Government T-Bills, whichever gave a better return, and a fraction be retained for the objectives of Trust. The interest accrued every six months would be utilized to set up an office and to cover the expenses and activities of the Trust.

In pursuance of the Board's decision, an amount of Rs. 975 million was invested in the PIB's in April 2010. The invested amount along with profit returns stood at Rs. 1418.280 million up to 31st Dec 2015 with the following breakup:

- T-Bills Rs. 15.0 m
- PIB's Rs. 1514 m

In its 12th meeting held on 19th June 2013, while discussing the annual budget for the year 2013-14, the Board then decided that every year Rs. 5 million would be transferred and deposited towards the seed money, so as to raise its original level to Rs. 1000 million; this target has been achieved as of 2014. The financial position on 31/12/2014 was as follows.

- Seed money Rs. 1000 million
- Amount available for EFT activities/expenses Rs. 529 million

FINANCIAL UTILIZATION

Since its establishment in 2008, the Trust has utilized Rs. 186.285 million up to June 2014 on development and non-development activities with the following breakup:

S. No	Year	Development Projects (Rs. in million)	Non-Development Projects (Rs. in million)	Total (Rs. in million)
1	2008-2009	-	-	-
2	2009-2010	11.250	1.255	12.505
3	2010-2011	11.236	6.785	18.021
4	2011-2012	17.803	12.571	30.374
5	2012-2013	25.327	25.738	51.065
6	2013-2014	52.552	24.322	76.874
Total		118.168	70.671	188.839

PROCEDURE FOR SELECTION OF PROJECTS

As per procedure, the Trust invites new proposals from the public, through newspapers and the media, which request the EFT for technical and financial assistance for the restoration or conservation of historical monuments in the public/private sector. These proposals take the shape of an Expression of Interest (EOI), for which the EFT has developed a request form to standardize and simplify the process. These EOIs are examined by EFT's Technical Committee, which forwards the proposals with their recommendations to the Board of Trustees for its consideration and approval.

The Trust invited its first EOIs on 1st August 2009; 20 proposals were received and considered by the Board in its fourth meeting held on 4th February 2010, and seven projects were approved for funding by the EFT. The Board also referred some projects to the Technical Committee for their critical appraisal.

The Trust has so far approved 104 projects in various fields with the following breakup.

Sub Sector	Number of Projects	No of Projects Completed	No of Projects Dropped
Heritage conservation	39	2	6
Heritage survey and documentation	6	1	3
Conservation training	5	2	-
Heritage law	2	-	1
Symposia & seminar on conservation	4	3	-
Conservation laboratory/equipments	2	1	-
Refurbishment of existing museums	3	1	-
Preservation of music archives	3	1	-
Research and publication	34	6	2
Others	6	-	-
Total	104	17	12

EFT MEETINGS

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh has held numerous meetings, including three technical committee meetings, four finance committee meetings, five meetings for drafting the law for Preservation of Sindh's cultural heritage and nineteen Board meetings.

The following are current Trustees:

1. Jahangir Siddiqui	Chairman
2. Hameed Haroon	Managing Trustee
3. Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui	Trustee
4. Dr. Nafisa Shah	Trustee
5. Durriya Qazi	Trustee
6. Dr. Nilofer Shaikh	Trustee
7. Professor Dr. Ibrahim Shah Bukhari	Trustee
8. Faheem uz Zaman Khan	Trustee
9. Shamsul Haq Memon	Trustee
10. Shahab Usto	Trustee
11. Murlidhar Dawani	Trustee
12. Secretary, Finance Department	Ex-officio / Trustee
13. Secretary, Culture Department	Ex-officio / Trustee
14. Secretary, Auqaf Department	Ex-officio / Trustee
15. Abdul Hamid Akhund	Secretary

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Jahangir Siddiqui (Chairman)
- Hameed Haroon
- Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui
- Dr. Nafisa Shah
- Faheem uz Zaman Khan
- Secretary, Culture Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

FINANCE COMMITTEE

- Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui (Chairman)
- Hameed Haroon
- Professor Dr. Ibrahim Shah Bukhari
- Shamsul Haq Memon
- Secretary, Finance Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

- Hameed Haroon (Chairman)
- Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui
- Dr. Nafisa Shah
- Dr. Nilofer Shaikh
- Secretary, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

Objectives of the Trust

- To aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangible and intangible heritage that are endangered and to take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation as approved by the Trust. Tangible heritage referred to as physical cultural heritage includes architectural works, sculptures, paintings, elements or structures of an archaeological nature, inscriptions, dwellings and combination of features, works of man or the combined works of nature and of man, which are of outstanding value from the point of view of Sindhi's history, literature, and or science.
- Intangible heritage may include, music, dance, narrations, ethnological, movable and immovable assets of intrinsic, artistic and historical relevance to Sindh's cultural heritage.
- EFT appeals to all technical institutions and free lance experts to advice and join its efforts for preparing a Sindh Heritage watch list.
- To carryout and support feasibility studies for cultural artefacts and for attaining the objectives of the Trust.
- To create public awareness and fostering an atmosphere of public private cooperation between concerned agencies, government bodies, community and individuals divorced from political influence – motivating, planning and executing programmes addressing, restoration, conservation, preservation and recommend institutional support for maintenance and to contain reversing the threat to the artefact or site.
- A sustainability overall action plan, with training and technical assistance to increase the professional capacity of the custodians/owners of private property.
- This plan will be revisited every three years to review the performances vis-a-vis the funding etc. with internal monitoring.
- It will raise funds from foundations, corporations, investments, and individuals, seek assistance from International and National Agencies involved in the field of preserving Cultural Heritage for furthering the objectives of the Trust.
- It will also raise funds by calling for donations and organizing fund raisers, talks, media promoters, etc. to encourage and engage all sectors of society to support and supplement its efforts.
- The Trust is not a traditional grant agency, its scope is not solely designed to provide financial assistance.
- There will be a criteria laid down by the Trust to encourage eligibility for financial assistance, it will be simplified so that the sponsors could avail of the facility without being harassed with technical details. The Trust will itself volunteer technical assistance. However, activities relating to archaeological investigation, site reconstruction, construction of new facilities, organisational costs, conservation of privately owned residential or commercial property will not be eligible. General rules, regulations approved by the Trust will be adopted for the objectives of the Trust.

- The Trust will document, identify, list heritage sites, develop a preservation and conservation strategy, formulate heritage regulations and seek assistance of the Government, wherever necessary, for their implementation. It will liaise with other regulatory bodies seeking cooperation and close strategy policy for the success of its endeavours.
- To support the Department of Antiquities, the Department of Culture and other such bodies in their efforts that conform to the objectives of the Trust.
- To encourage capacity building programmes for the economic and social improvement of communities living in the vicinity of heritage sites, to acquire or to hold in lease or own any cultural property or part thereof which the Trust may deem necessary in the furtherance of its objectives.
- To undertake pilot conservation projects, to act as a pressure group by arousing public when any part of the cultural or natural heritage is threatened with immediate danger or destruction, arising out of private or public policy or in any other manner.
- To recommend to the Government of Sindh under its departments or through the parliament for adoption and enactment of rules necessary for achieving its objectives.
- To act as a culture bank for providing financial, technical and intellectual assistance towards the preservation of cultural and natural resources and heritage as also of innovative activities, to do all such lawful acts and things as are conducive or incidental to the attainment of the aforesaid objectives of the Trust.
- Terms of Reference of the Trust notified by the Government of Sindh is also adopted as part the Declaration of Trust.
- To establish and contribute to the maintenance of any institution which shall be or are engaged in all or any of the purposes or objects of the Trust.
- The Trustees at their absolute discretion, determined by a majority among them, have the authority to draw up bye laws of the said Trust in accordance with the law for the operation of the same and are saddled with all duties and liabilities and invested with rights and powers for the upkeep and management of the Endowment. They will establish a permanent office of the Trust.
- The Trustees will not benefit in any way from the Endowment or have any pecuniary interest in its activities. A Trustee will cease to be Trustee if such interest is developed by him/her.
- If a vacancy arises on the Trust's Board on account of any reason, the Chairman in consultation with the Trustees may nominate someone to fill the vacancy for the remaining period. The quorum for the meeting shall be five.

- The Trustees shall be entitled by deed supplemental hereto to modify, amend, alter, or add to the provisions of this Declaration in such manner and to such extent as they may consider expedient for any purpose provided that it is cleared by a simple majority of the total Trustees.
- The Trustees may engage experts or personnel required for the furtherance of its objectives.
- The Trust's Board will nominate an Executive Committee to be headed either by the Chairman or by a Managing Trustee. The Managing Trustee shall be elected by the Board for a period of four years in consultation with the Chairman and develop an appropriate management team.
- The Executive Committee shall fulfil all the functions as may be specified by the Trust's Board in fulfilling objectives of the Trust as outlined in this Declaration of Trust. The Executive Committee will have six members and will meet every three months.
- The Trustees will nominate a Technical Committee of experts, a Finance Committee and any other committee considered necessary for the execution of the objectives, with a tenure of four years for each committee. These committees will report to the Managing Trustee and to the Chairman.
- Annual performance reports will be placed before the Board of Trustees for their approval.

Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex

A SYMBOL OF GRACE AND POISE

In the late 18th century Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, the founder of the dynasty adopted a novel system of power sharing. Sindh was divided into three principal units: Hyderabad, Khairpur and Mirpurkhas. The Hyderabad branch adopted a system by which senior members of the family jointly ruled the region. Mir Fateh Ali Khan, along with his three brothers, Mir Ghulam Ali, Mir Karam Ali and Mir Murad Ali, became the *Chauyars* (four friends) and their government was known as *Chauyari*.

With the death of Mir Ghulam Ali, Mir Karam Ali ascended the throne in 1812 C.E. Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur was a poet and the *Diwan i Karam* is his well-known collection. He ruled for seventeen years and is the first Talpur ruler to be buried in Hyderabad in the precincts of the area referred to as the tombs of the Amirs of Sindh. The tomb is a square building crowned by a hemispherical dome with three tiered glazed finial resting on an inverted lotus base. At each corner, there is a kiosk, surmounted by a domelet with a miniature finial. Each side of the kiosk contains an arched paneling provided with glazed terracotta screens. The façade of the mausoleum has been constructed in such a way as to give an impression that the building has three storeys. This has been done by dividing each side of the façade into three ornamental storeys. Each containing recessed blind arches, one upon the other. This innovation has got its roots in *Taq i Kisra* (Iran) from where it was adopted in the *Alai Darwazah*, Delhi. The tomb is covered on exterior with glazed terracotta tiles in different shapes and patterns. The interior is decorated with frescoes and glazed tiles. With the passage of time and intemperate weather conditions, vandalism and neglect, the entire complex is in a dilapidated condition particularly its *kashi* tile work has suffered and the tomb has lost its grace and architectural poise.

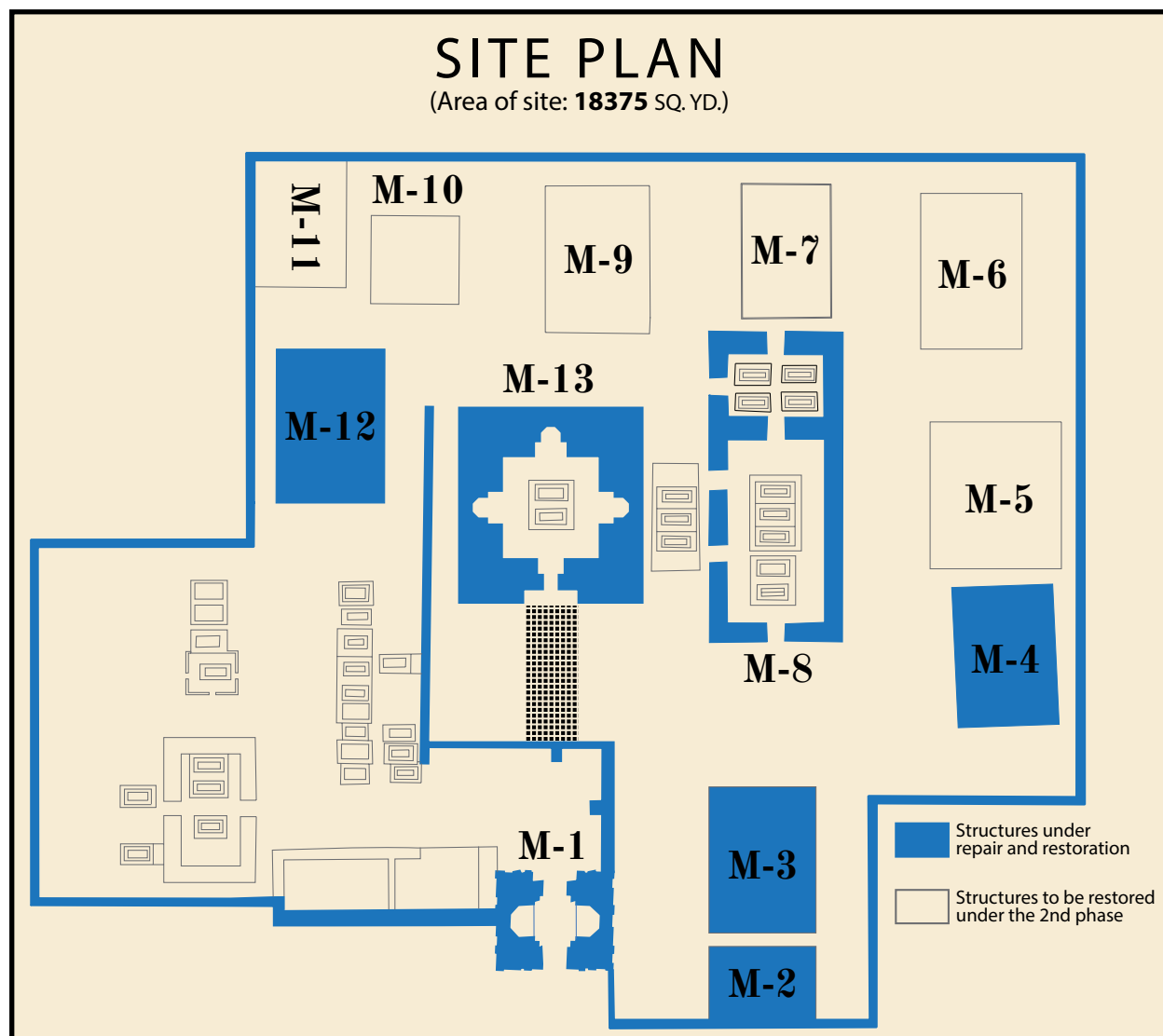
Responding to a request for restoration of the structure, the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh on May 24, 2010, initiated work on the restoration of the tomb. Along with the Badshahi Bungalow, restoration work on the Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur tomb is in full swing and near completion. Special care is being taken to retain the originality of the patterns and the durability of the tiles.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	18 th June 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 29.726 million
	(Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex and Badshahi Bungalow)

To monitor the progress and quality of work of Mir Monuments Hyderabad, the Chairman Finance and Technical Committee of EFT Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq Siddiqui visited the site on June 6, 2013. The Chairman of EFT Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui also visited the site on August 31, 2013 to supervise the status of implementation of works being carried out since October 2010.





CONSERVATION PROGRESS

The Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb has been restored with the permission and encouragement of Mir Haider Ali. The tomb was in a dilapidated condition; all glazed kashi tiles were cracked and flaking, and many panels were missing all or a large number of tiles. The tomb had been crudely plastered, most of which had cracked or come off the exterior entirely. The roof had deep cracks in some places and was leaking, which was contributing to a number of conservation issues in the structure below. All these issues have been addressed and rectified in the restoration process carried out by EFT. Wherever possible (a few panels) old tiles have been relocated.

The adjacent tomb of Mir Naseer Khan was also severely dilapidated; most of its kashi tiles were missing and the plaster was cracking. EFT re-plastered the tomb, re-laid the leaking roof and filled in the cracks in the structure. It also re-fixed some of the existing tiles; new tiles were made very carefully by indigenous craftsmen, who used Henry Cousens' Portfolio of Illustrations of Sindhi Tiles as a reference, and reproduced them in the same colour and design as the original – maintaining their aesthetic authenticity.

A total of 3-4 tombs in the complex, including the *tajjar* vaults that housed the female members of the Talpur family, have been completely restored by EFT to date.



Restored façade of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur





Flat roof tomb enclosing the graves of Mir Muhammad Naseer Khan and other Talpurs



Left: Derah of Mir Noor Muhammad Khan Talpur's family
Right: Main Gate



Tomb of Mir Ghulam Hussain Khan Talpur - the only stone structure in the complex



Restored carved *shisham* wood entrance door with arched fanlight filled with lattice work



The main gate



Painting inside the mausoleum

TIMELINE

Dec 2011

April 2012

August 2013



Feb 2014

November 2014

May 2015



| Badshahi Bungalow, Latifabad, Hyderabad

The Mir Bungalow, also known as the Badshahi Bungalow in Tando Noor Mohammad, Unit 4, Latifabad, Hyderabad, is a structure that makes us acknowledge the simplicity, grace and grandeur of structures that are a part of Sindhian heritage and architecture.

After the annexation of Sindh, eleven members of the ruling dynasty were kept prisoners in Poona and Calcutta. On his return from the Calcutta prison in 1863, Prince Mir Hassan Ali Khan Talpur, son of Mir Naseer Khan Talpur, the last ruler of Hyderabad designed and commissioned this imposing bungalow for his residence. It consists of a spacious three storey terraced structure and a single storey annexe with a walkway connecting it to the level of the ground floor roof. The building's design was primarily based, as is usually the case, on architectural balance and symmetry.

Some of its striking characteristics are embellished interiors complemented by teak doors, fanlights glazed with coloured clear glass, royal chandeliers, mounted trophies, ceiling mounted candle light fixtures of different designs and carved teak furniture. The marked feature of the exterior is its colonnades, perforated parapet and teakwood screens (trellis) and louvres.

The EFT extended its support to the custodians of the building to conserve and restore its lost glory. In October, 2010, restoration began with emergency repairs and execution of structural stabilization work. The roof has been fixed and lime plaster carried out on the building's interior and exterior, using traditional materials and techniques. The restoration of lime wash, paint finishes and brick floor of the lower storey of the main building are currently in progress. The areas that still need to be addressed include the repair and re-polishing of all woodwork on the interior and exterior, replacement of the damaged brick floor and general maintenance works. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 4 million.





Old Residence of Talpur Family, Mirs Bungalow

UNIT NO.4, LATIFABAD HYDERABAD

Adjacent to the Badshahi Bungalow, is another old residence of the Talpur family.

CONDITION

The building had collapsed during the monsoons of August 2013, and is currently being threatened by a number of problems that are a hazard to its stability.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	1 st November 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 1.5 million

Mir Haider Ali Talpur had approached the EFT for technical and financial assistance for the repair and restoration of the site. While funding has been approved, the work has yet to commence.



Naukot Fort

FOREVER FORTIFIED

The Mir dynasty of Sindh (1782-1843) is reputed to have constructed many forts in Sindh. This fort on the periphery of the Thar Desert, 3 km from Naukot town was built by Mir Karam Ali Khan in 1814. The fort was designed on the same plan as other forts of the Talpur era, with rammed earth as a major building component to withstand artillery attack. Both in terms of history and architecture, Naukot fort has been an important landmark structure for the last two centuries.

CONDITION

Heavy monsoon rains in August 2011 damaged the fort. Rainwater eroded the rammed earth threatening the very foundations of the fort.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	19 th September 2011
Financial assistance:	Rs. 15 million

Preservation work commenced on Aug 4, 2012, and since then the 5' thick inner brick masonry skin of fortification, which had collapsed at three places during the 2011 heavy monsoon rains, has been fully restored using traditional materials and techniques.

The fortification top, which had developed 2' - 5' deep ditches due to erosion of mud core by rainwater infiltration, has been waterproofed and restored with slop moulded bricks in gypsum and mud mortar as per original. Built-in vaulted spaces have been pointed and buried structures have been excavated and repaired. The two gates that had been blocked with brick masonry during the colonial period have also been restored to their original form. Phase I completed in November 2014.

Phase-II of the project approved by the BOT in its meeting held on March 6, 2015 at Rs. 10.0m will involve the restoration of the missing character of the fort, such as merlons and elephant-proof gates of the fortification. 164 out of 600 merlons have been restored, more funds are needed for the gates.

Adaptive reuse of barracks, dungeon and setting up of Thar Museum in the built-in cells is suggested, and visitor facilities such as a snack bar, lounge and souvenir shops and celebration of traditional festivals and events which would enrich local economy are also needed at the fort.

The restored wall appears
bright due to fresh lime







Granery: used for storage purposes







A silhouette of the Dhandi Mosque

Dhandi Masjid

DISTRICT TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN

Dhandi Masjid is located on the Dhandi-Jalalani link road off the Tando Muhammad Khan-Mirpur Bathoro road near Dhandi village, in District Tando Muhammad Khan. The mosque derives its name from the nearby Dhandi mound. It is reported to have been constructed during the Mughal period.

The mosque has a rectangular prayer hall and a *hujra* arranged perpendicular to the *qibla*. The prayer hall is divided into three chambers by arches. The nave has a square plan of 10'-4", and is crowned by a dome resting on an octagonal drum. The aisles have square plans of 9'-3" each, and carry small double domes. The weight of the prayer hall, including the nave and aisles, is supported by six arches. However, unlike the traditional mosque design of those times, the aisles cannot be accessed from the open yard. The mosque is most notable for its structural and applied decorations. Structural decorations include the ornate merlons around the octagonal drums of the domes and the buttresses supporting the octagonal drums of double domes of the aisles. Applied decoration includes stuccowork on interior of aisles and the *mehrab*.

CONDITION

This outstanding mosque of the Mughal period stood abandoned due to its precarious condition, caused by long neglect and ground and rainwater seepage.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	29 th March 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 2 million

The project was started in May, 2013. The conservation work done so far at the site includes:

- Eradication of wild growth and roots from within the monument and its surrounding area measuring 10000 s. ft.
- Removal of debris from inside and outside the masjid to expose its original plan and to reach the undisturbed masonry for the work of underpinning of the undermined masonry of the structure from inside and outside, to the height of about 10 feet.
- Underpinning of the undermined masonry to a height of more than 10 feet with new burnt brick tiles of size 9" x 9" x 1½" in lime on face and mud mortar in core, similar to the original and maintaining proper bond between new and old work. Availability of bricks has delayed completion.
- Three domes and their drums have been plastered with a base coat of gypsum and a rough coat of lime mixed with *bhoosa* and further finished with *kashi* tile work.

The project under the guidance of Project Director Engr Mohan Lal is expected to be completed during the next financial year.



Partially restored view



Karachi Press Club

KARACHI

The Karachi Press Club, located at 267 Sarwar Shaheed Road, Karachi, is among the finest late-nineteenth-century stone buildings of the city. Established and maintained as an institution promoting freedom of speech, the building is a nexus for activism in Karachi, and is visited by hundreds on a daily basis.

CONDITION

Heavy traffic, combined with the elemental hazards of rising damp, polluted air and termites, have resulted in the deterioration of the building. While the eroding sandstone threatens the stability of the structure, poor conservation and repair work has suffocated the porous stone, leading to the growth of algae and microorganisms. The rotten frames of the teakwood doors, windows and screens have weakened the woodwork of the building.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 6th December 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 2.5 million

The Culture Department of the Government of Sindh started work on its restoration sometime back, but could not do more than scaffolding around the building and supply of some Gizri stone. Faced with this situation, Mr. Imdad Soomro, Member Executive Council, Karachi Press Club, Karachi approached the EFT to help with the restoration of the building to its original form.

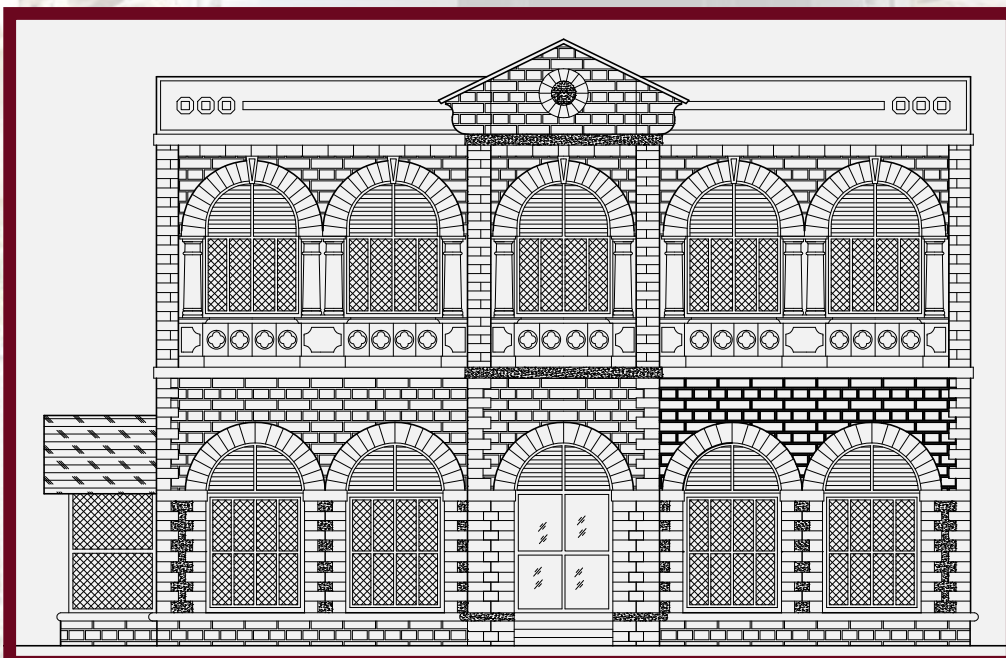
A technical survey of the building has been completed, and an extensive condition report prepared by the EFT. Restoration work, that involves replacing weathered stones and fortifying the masonry with lime plaster, is underway. A statement of significance has been prepared for the Press Club, which, along with the condition report, will serve as a precursor to an integrated Management Plan – the first of its kind in EFT.



On-going



Restoration
works in
progress



| Odho Haveli

BAKED BRICK ARCHITECTURAL WONDER

Built at the beginning of the 20th century by Sardar Lal Mohammad Khan Odho, the Odho haveli in village Tajo Dero, Taluka Garhi Khairo, District Jacobabad is of unique architectural significance.

It *haveli* comprises of six units: *Mehman Khano* (guest house), *Waddi Marri*, *Chaunrow*, *Nandhi Marri*, a mosque and water supplying facility. There are three main structures of the *haveli*, two of which are placed along the main axis of the original entrance (now closed) and one located eastwards. All the units are primarily made of baked bricks complemented by load bearing walls and light weight floors and roof. The interior of the building is colourfully decorated with glazed tiles and frescoes.

CONDITION

The Odho Haveli is in a precarious condition as a large portion of its roof has caved in and the rear wall has weakened considerably. The damage to the lower part of the masonry is no different. Rising damp is one of the major causes of the building's deterioration. It warrants immediate conservation. The EFT approved the request for financial and technical support for the restoration of the structure. Work has started and efforts are being made to restore this *haveli* to its original grandeur. Moulded bricks have specially been commissioned from Sukkur and glazed tiles works from Nasarpur Ceramic Centre under the supervision of master craftsmen.

When completed, the family has proposed public use of the property.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	1 st November 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 18.286 million

Beginning in December 2011, conservation work to date has focused on *Otaq* and *Chaunro*, which includes the pinning, pointing and physical damp-proofing of walls, controlled dismantling and resetting of dislodged cut brick work, in-kind replacement of partially collapsed roofs and the re-plastering of the interior walls. The remaining conservation work should be completed by June 2016.



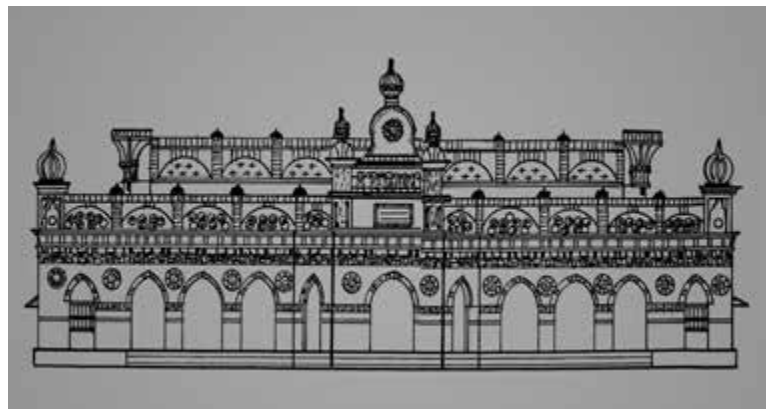
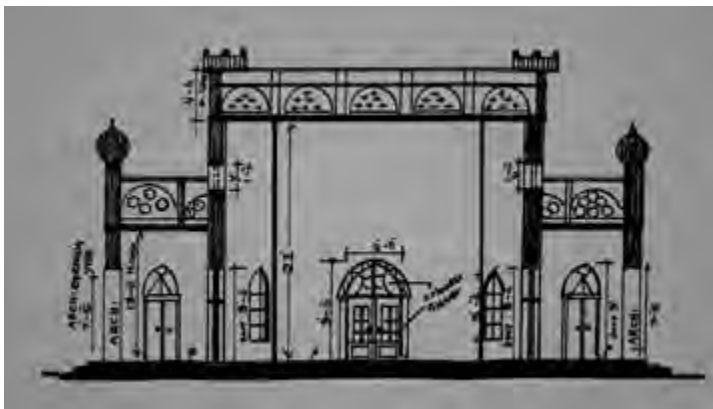
The leisure room restored



Main Haveli restored



Wooden roof works to be restored



Ranikot Fort

DISTRICT JAMSHORO

Known fondly as the 'Great Wall of Sindh' and supposedly one of the largest fortress wall in the world, Ranikot is located 30km southwest of the Sann railway station in District Jamshoro, 90 km from Hyderabad. The circumference of the fort is 30 km, of which about 9 km is a man-made wall. It is believed that the fort was extensively restored during the Talpur reign in 1819.

CONDITION

Despite the fact that the fort is protected under the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994, it has suffered badly from neglect both under Federal and Provincial departmental supervision.

The stone fortification of Mirikot has weathered as a result of heavy rainfall, which has caused cracks in the masonry, and the collapse of the roofs of 9 barracks and the rest house. While the Shergarh gate is badly damaged, the Shahper gate has collapsed completely. The wall has been eroded and has collapsed at many places. Extensively damaged, this heritage site warrants national and international attention.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	26 th March 2013 and FC 19 th June 2015
Financial assistance:	Rs. 13.712 million

Emergency conservation work began in January 2014, and included:



SHAHPER GATE

- Complete restoration of the eastern and western sides of the Shahper gate.
- Restoration of 130 feet of fortification of the western inner wall.
- Restoration of 90 feet of fortification of the western outer wall.
- Restoration of the steps on the western fortification wall.
- Restoration of the steps on the eastern fortification wall.



MIRIKOT

- The eroded top was removed to observe the depth of the cracks, which were not more than 6-8 inches. Lime grouting was then used on the exposed eroded top to fill these cracks. Then a 3-inch lime concrete coating is applied to make it waterproof. Currently a 3-inch lime plastering is under way to make it further watertight and thus safer.
- Restoration of the roofs of three British period flat rooms
- Toilet facilities and drainage of the EFT site office at Mirikot is in progress.



Front view of Miri fort





Aerial view of Sann gate, Ranikot



Mir Allah Yar Graveyard

DRIGHBALA

The Mir Allah Yar graveyard is situated at Drighbala in the Kachho area, about 30 km Northwest of Johi. Lying in the eastern shadow of the Kirthar Range and the left bank of Gaaj Nain, the cemetery is spread over an area of 10 acres and is known as Mir Allah Yar Quba. Its twelve mausoleums are architectural marvels, and their interiors are beautifully decorated with fresco paintings.

CONDITION

Rainwater is the primary cause of damage at the Mir Allah Yar Quba, which has both seeped into the structures and heavily eroded the cemetery, carving up the topography and ruining a number of graves.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	1 st Nov 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 3.2 million

Preventative conservation work attempting to block the seepage of rainwater into the cemetery started in March 2014, when the eroded and damaged rainwater channels were backfilled with earth, and a drain/slope was also constructed to redirect water away from the site (as suggested by the Technical Committee in its meeting held on 25th April 2014).

The repair/restoration work on the tombs will commence shortly.





Darya Khan Abro Tomb

DISTRICT LARKANA

Darya Khan Abro Tomb is situated in Taluka Baqrani, District Larkana. Darya Khan was the commander of the Samma army, who led battles against the Arghuns of Kandahar, and was killed in battle with the Kalhoras. Built with burnt bricks and mud mortar, his tomb has a 28 feet square plan and is about 40 feet high.

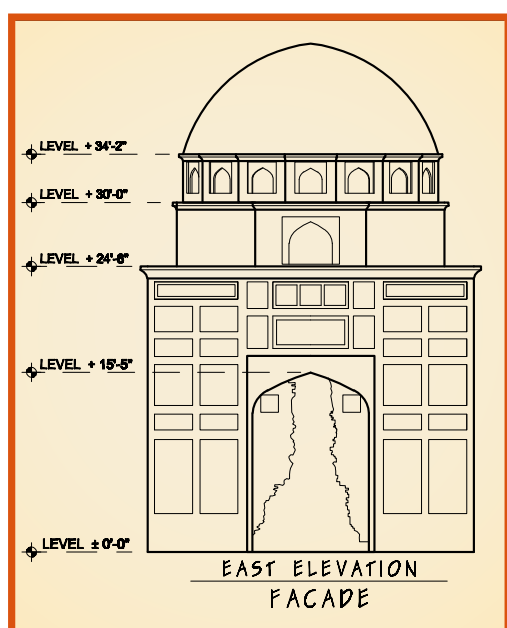
CONDITION

The tomb is not protected under the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994, and its condition is poor. Groundwater seepage is primarily responsible for the ongoing deterioration of the monument; its foundation is eroded up to 6 feet, mud coating and plaster from inner and outer side of the wall is completely worn out. Cracks have appeared in the arches of the tomb and the dome has collapsed.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 29th March 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 2 million

Work on the project has started; so far, the underpinning of the northern outer wall of the tomb has been completed, and the underpinning of the southern and western outer walls is in progress.



Mohatta Palace Museum

PHASE II

The two-storey Mohatta Palace is one of Karachi's most impressive monuments; built in 1927, the building is an ashlar masonry construction with lintels, beams, floor/roof slabs, domes and stairs of RCC. The pink stone used in the building construction was brought from Jodhpur, now in India.

CONDITION

The southern central Jodhpur stone canopy of the Museum building has gone out of plane towards the south. The leaning canopy is subjected to continuous stress and poses a hazard to visitors. Furthermore, the unbalanced transfer of weight of the leaning canopy also threatens the stability of the ashlar masonry wall below.

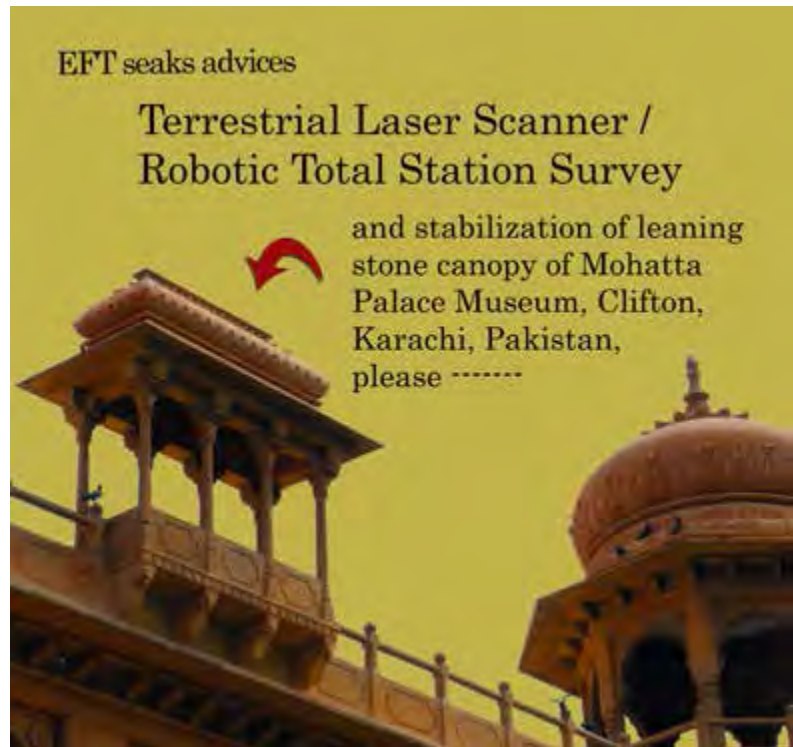
CONSERVATION

Board approval: 1st Nov 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 10 million

The EFT has approved funds for restoration of the wood works, sand blasting, measuring, monitoring and control of the outward inclination of the canopy. The manpower and equipment required for conducting a high-precision survey includes a terrestrial laser scanner survey, a robotic total station survey of the leaning canopy and data analysis and processing, all of which are not available in the country; the problem is therefore not likely to be solved without foreign expertise and assistance.



The restoration and rehabilitation consultants of Karachi and the Aga Khan Foundation have visited the site, and, based on visual inspection, recommended tying back the leaning canopy to either the RCC roof slab or the stable ashlar masonry wall of the *barsati* of the building with steel rope, and/or disassembling and re-erecting the canopy. The last option of disassembly would afford an opportunity to examine the condition of the underlying structure, and support and repair it as necessary. However, as both the proposed treatments are not free from adverse side effects, the caretakers of the Mohatta Palace Museum seek assistance for the canopy to be measured and monitored through terrestrial laser scanner and robotic total station surveys, and its stability assessed precisely.



Dargah Sharif Pir Sarhandi Tombs

DISTRICT MATIARI

The tomb of *Qutub-ul-Aqtaab* Hazrat Pir Agha Abdul Rahim Jan Mujaddidi Sarhandi is located at about 25 km from Hyderabad, in district Matiari. It was constructed about 125 years ago.

Built in the tradition of Multani architecture, the tomb is constructed with clay bricks. It is vertically divided into three portions: the base, the middle (octagonal prism) with eight turrets and four windows, and a circular dome with four lighting shafts. The entrance of the tomb is from the east and it has two additional doors in the north and south. The eastern entrance has a main door with a bucket arch, where it has two small doors with rowlock arches. The doors on the north and south sides have traditional Tudor arches. The base has a 0.73 m wide quarter turn navel staircase for accessing the mid of the tomb, and a 0.42 m wide straight staircase to access the dome.

The interior of the tomb is richly decorated; three faces of the octagonal mid and its eight turrets are completely adorned with *kashi* tiles, whereas the remaining face of the mid and the dome have a *kashi* border. The apexes of the arches are decorated with glasswork, and the borders of graves are made of pure marble. Frescoes depicting the accessories used by Hazrat Pir Agha Abdul Rahim Jan Mujaddidi Sarhandi, like a *mussallah*, stick, pot of water, comb are also visible above the doors.

CONDITION

The tomb has suffered structural damages during the unprecedented rainfall in August-September 2011, which called for immediate repairs, structural stabilization and the elimination of the persistent problem of rising damp.

CONSERVATION

Board Approval: 29th March 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 4 million



Faiz Mahal

KHAIRPUR'S ARCHITECTURAL PRIDE

The 19th century rulers of Khairpur, the Talpurs, had a profound interest in arts and crafts. Khairpur's *havelies* remind us of its glorious yesteryear. The magnificent Faiz Mahal and Kot Diji monuments are a living example which the Mir of Khairpur continues to maintain.

The distinctive features of Faiz Mahal are its brick patterned columns, a central balcony on the first floor placed on the axis of the garden, the square based towers at the four corners, and a central projecting porch. Over the years, Faiz Mahal has also been known as Taj Mahal, the Jewel of Khairpur and Lakhi Bungalow because one lac rupees, a mammoth amount at that time, were spent on its construction.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 4th February 2010
Financial assistance: Rs. 10 million

The work that has been carried out under the project by Messrs Consolidated Engineering Services (Pvt.) Ltd. Karachi includes survey and soil investigation of Faiz Mahal, Khairpur and the designing of the underground drainage system to control the problem of rising damp. It also includes an underground drainage system at the periphery of Faiz Mahal as per designs and drawings prepared by the consultant on the basis of soil investigation and geotechnical studies. Preparatory activities for ascertaining ways and means for structural stabilization of Faiz Mahal were also carried out.





Faiz Mahal in its grandeur



Old Sirae Jumani House

ARCHETYPAL BRICK ARCHITECTURE

Khairpur State remained a welfare state with a rich cultural and historic past (1783-1955). Kot Diji was once its capital. Among the many beautiful buildings in the town is an elegant mansion called Sirae Mujahid Hussain Jumani. It is a 120 year old structure whose architectural features include decorative cut moulded, purpose moulded brickwork, terracotta and stucco work. Its design and decorative elements clearly qualify it to be a heritage building.

CONDITION

On 1st September 2011 a heavy downpour damaged the mansion and caused it to partially collapse. Trustee Dr. Nafisa Shah visited Kot Diji and drew the attention of the EFT for reconstruction of the collapsed parts of the building and protection against rainwater on an urgent basis.

The EFT acceded to the request and allocated the required funds and technical advice. The reconstruction work is being executed under the supervision of the Project Director and the owner of the mansion.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	19 th September 2011
Financial assistance:	Rs. 1.2 million



Residential Haveli of Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur

KOT DIJI, DISTRICT KHAIRPUR

Construction of the *haveli* began in the late 1890s and was completed in 1903. It belongs to one of the descendants of Talpur family' Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur. The architectural design of the structure is Rajasthani in character and has the interior decoration of Kashmiri camel skin artwork. Apart from frescoes and stuccowork on the porticos and verandahs, the interiors are also rich with *kashigari* borders as well as Arabic calligraphy. Structure represents a look of a ward of common people meeting place (*O'atak*) with a big central hall and adjacent with are four rooms, might be used as guest rooms, it has a quarter of area covered as basement, might use as storage areas and a first floor replicating the ground floor with only two rooms, along with visual galleries & terraces, to avail the cool breeze in hot summer climate.

CONDITION

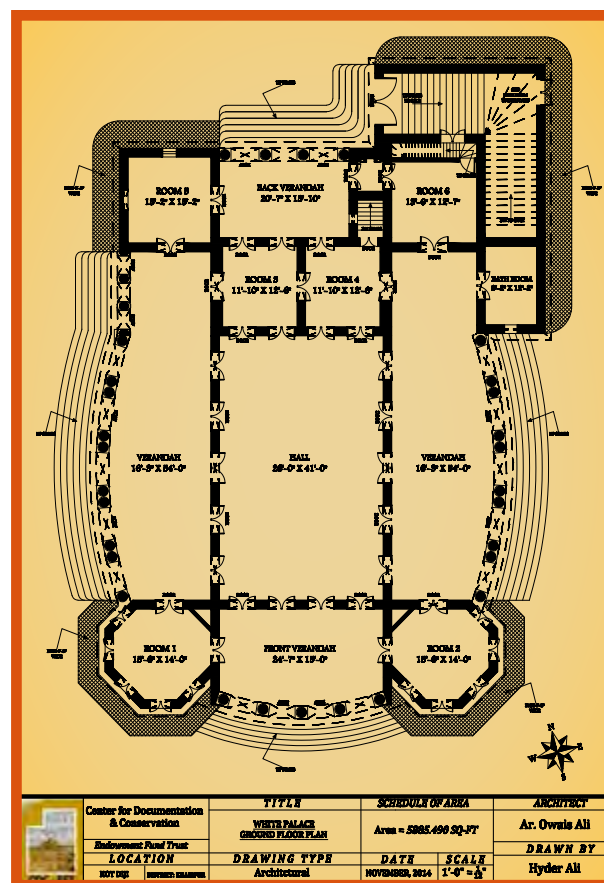
The structure at present is in a deplorable condition; the age of the building, lack of maintenance and monitoring, unchecked vegetation growth, improper drainage and weathering are amongst the key causes of its deterioration.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 1st November 2013
 Financial assistance: Rs. 10 million
 (To be enhanced)

The houses in Kot Diji are fascinating and represent a period when moulded brick and wooden structures dominated the architecture of Sindh. EFT requested Mir Mehdi Raza Talpur to support the Trust in its efforts to assist the conservation and restoration of buildings in Khairpur and Kot Diji. The work that has been carried out under the project by Messrs Consolidated Engineering Services (Pvt.) Ltd. Karachi includes survey and soil investigation of White Palace, repairs to roof structures on the staircase of White Palace. Work has commenced.

After documenting and brick by brick numbering of the projected ribbed masonry of corner fan tracery and other architectural elements, the upper storey fractured and outward leaning perforated parapet wall and its corner fan traceries



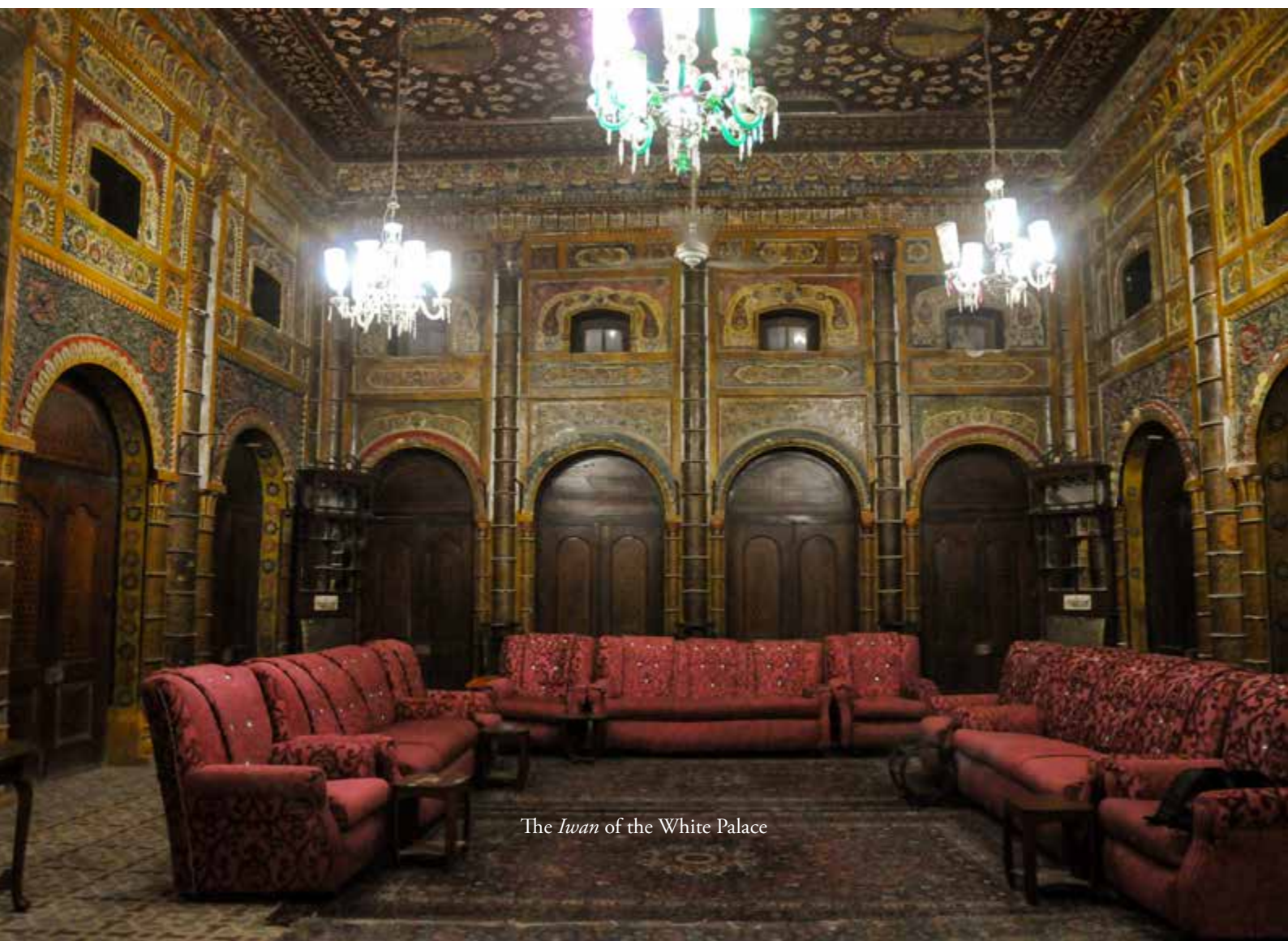


and other architectural elements were disassembled very carefully for their restoration similar to original. The disassembled cut and dressed brick units were freed of the surrounding gypsum mortar and stacked in seriatim over the upper storey roof. During disassembling process of the corner fan tracery work of upper storey parapet wall, the projecting cut and dressed brick units were found secured with the inner masonry through half lap splice joints, further strengthened with 3 Nos. iron sheets (1/8" thick) laid at three levels.

The disassembled upper perforated parapet wall and its corner fan traceries have been restored with old original cut and dressed bricks in gypsum mortar using techniques similar to the ones used by the builders of the palace. However, as the original iron sheets were found damaged, new iron sheets 3/16" thick coated with red-oxide paint have been used in the restoration of corner fan traceries of the upper parapet wall. Further as the disassembled brick units have been laid in their original position, the corner fan traceries and perforated parapet walls so re-erected look physically and visually compatible with the original.

The remaining conservation work is in progress at the site.





The *Iwan* of the White Palace

| Mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro

Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro was one of the most powerful rulers of the Kalhora Dynasty in Sindh, whose dynamic rule began in 1757 when the Kalhora chiefs appointed him ruler of Sindh in place of his brother, Mian Muradyab Kalhoro. Ghulam Shah ruled Sindh at a time when the province was a part of Ahmed Shah Durrani's Afghan empire; the first year of his rule was marked with internal skirmishes for succession and political manoeuvres. Finally, in 1762, his position on the throne of Sindh was confirmed by royal decree, and he was given the title of 'Shah Wardi Khan' by the Afghan King.

Mian Ghulam Shah's rule was characterised by strategic military victories that expanded the realm of Sindh. Between 1762 and 1765, Shah led three decisive campaigns against the Maratha Rao of Kutch that earned him the title of 'Shamsuddaolah' (sword of the state). He was also entrusted to pacify various rebellions in the Derahs of the north, which resulted in him being rewarded with a portion of Dera Ghazi Khan, and the subordination of its governor.

Two principal architectural structures are attributed to Ghulam Shah; the first is the mausoleum of Shah Abdul Latif, Sufi poet and patron saint of Sindh, which he constructed after his first victory against the Rao of Kutch in 1762. The second is the establishment of the city of Hyderabad, which he built on the ancient foundations of Nerunkot and set it up as the new capital of the Kalhora Dynasty. This is marked by the construction of the massive Pacco Qillo (strong fort) in 1768, which went on to become one of the largest military garrisons in the region. He was able to bring stability in Sindh after the rule of Main Noor Muhammad Kalhoro; he reorganized the country and defeated the Marathas and their permanent vassal the Rao of Kutch in the Thar Desert and returned victoriously.

Legend has it that his mother (Mai Gullan) who paid homage to Shah Abdul Latif by filling his water pitchers cleaning his house and occasional joining the Shah jo Raag Faqirs and sing the Raag was blessed by Shah Abdul Latif, from her would blossom a rose who would grace the throne of Sindh.

CONDITION

The mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro (1757-1772 AD) the oldest building of Hyderabad, is in a ruinous state caused by neglect, encroachments and vandalism. Its heavy dome fell in late 18th century causing great damage to the white marble cenotaph within and its beautiful railing.



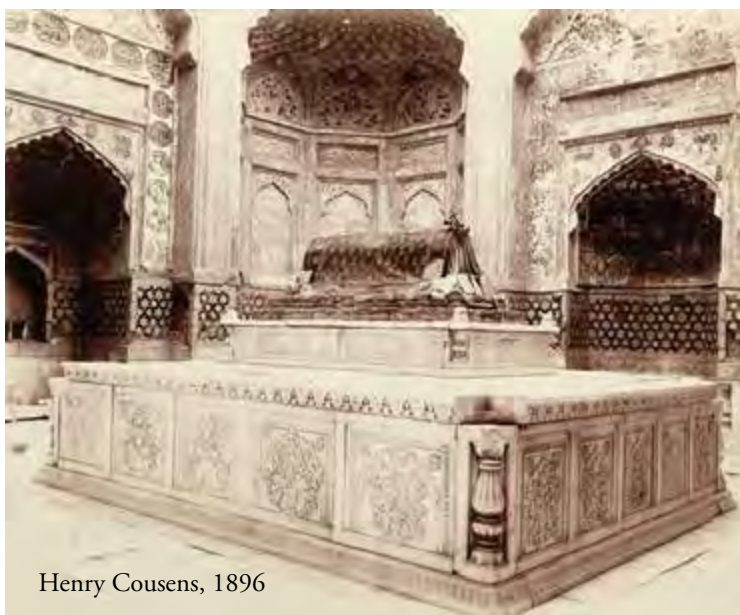


The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh has approved a conservation plan that calls for consolidating the mausoleum's areas threatened by encroachments with unrecoverable loss, waterproofing of the structure, restoring mausoleum's missing dome, exterior and interior *kashi* tile work, flaking interior stucco and frescoes works and damaged marble tombstone and its key attributes besides conservation of the fortification wall. The muqarnas, calligraphy and marble carving.

To determine the strategy of the restoration work an Open House discussion was conducted by EFT on July 3, 2015 on site. This event was attended among others by eminent architects, conservators, restoration & culture friendly activists, academic, archaeologists, archaeology friendly media personnel, students of architecture, archaeology and engineering to join us. Emphasis was land on documentation, conservation, training and involvement of students and architects who would like to be associated with the Project. EFT appreciates the collobration of the Department of Culture, Government of Sindh.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 12th June 2015
Financial assistance: Rs. 30.0 million



Henry Cousens, 1896



Cenotaph today



REPORT QUOTED FROM DAWN NEWSPAPER:

HYDERABAD: The restoration work of the mausoleum of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro (1757-1772 AD), a famous ruler of the Kalhoro dynasty, which had fallen into decay due to official neglect and vandalism in the shape of encroachments finally got under way under the aegis of the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh.

The project costs Rs29.816 million and is scheduled to complete in June 2017.

The EFT, a non-profit organisation working for the preservation of heritage, organised on Friday evening a consultation meeting and an exposure visit of the site for the trustees of the EFT to have quality technical input from different experts on how to go about conservation of this monument and others like it across Sindh.

Besides trustees, some members of the audience also gave their suggestions for the preservation. The participants visited the mausoleum and took a keen interest in the golden inlay that was discovered during work in the interior arches of Kalhoro's tomb.

Abdul Hamid Akhund, secretary of EFT, said the tomb's roof caved in, as documented by Henry Cousens, a couple of years before 1896 and then in the colonial period, tiers and girders were used in place of dome.

"The archaeology department that used to be run by the federal government changed the facade of the mausoleum and plastered it the way it liked. The facade is 36ft high with 11ft of its top but the top has now been reduced to 5ft," he said.

Elaborating, he said, the archaeology department replaced kashi tile work with plaster wherever the kashi tile was removed or fell for want of conservation.

Mr Akhund, who conducted proceedings of the programme, kept sharing information on EFT and the ruination of Sindh's rich heritage whenever he came to the rostrum to invite a speaker or someone from the audience to share their observations.

He informed the audience that the EFT had recently completed work on the tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur, a ruler of the Talpur dynasty, in Hirabad, Hyderabad. "This [Kalhoro's] is a unique mausoleum from my point of view. We discovered golden inlay in painting's pattern and calligraphy in one of the arches," he said.

Dr Nafisa Shah, MNA and a trustee, deplored that heritage was faced with vandalism. "We need to expedite our movement for its preservation and conservation. Actually, we must rediscover culture of Sindh. I feel we have lost it somewhere," she said.

"In fact we are collectively responsible for it. We have laws for the preservation of heritage but to no avail. If we need reforms in them then it should be done. Besides, we need to have a market for budding archaeologists and conservationists who want to pursue it as their career," he said.

She appreciated EFT's work going on in Khairpur and even in Jacobabad but stressed repeatedly the need for a drive for the preservation of heritage. "The outside world is not interested in our politics or law and order. It is this [heritage] that we can present to them. Therefore, we need to take this movement forward to protect it from cultural vandalism, real estate interests and commercial mindset," said Dr Shah.

Jehangir Siddiqui, who runs a bank and is part of the EFT, said in a lighter vein that people tended to point out defects more than they came up with doable suggestions.

He recalled that when the trust was established it was decided to first have a catalogue of heritage sites. “Then we came to know we have 1,300 sites. It was then decided to prioritise the work. We have a resource of Rs1.4 billion and now we have to produce a five-year performance report as to what the EFT has so far done,” he remarked.

Marvi Mazhar, a heritage consultant, was quick to point out that students interested in the subject should be engaged and be given stipends. “We must have assistance of craftsmen and artisans,” she said, adding that the EFT should finalise a programme and she would offer her full cooperation to which Mr Akhund reminded her that any such a programme must be developed by her and the EFT would assist her fully. Durya Kazi of Karachi University’s arts and design department was disappointed to see stark difference in new and old buildings’ architecture. The builders and developers needed to focus on this architecture in their construction to keep future generation abreast of their past architecture and design, she said.

Prof Lal Jaskani of Sindh University said that Ghulam Shah Kalhoru was Shah Jehan of Sindh because of his love for marble and building magnificent edifices. “He was a visionary who was interested in raising majestic buildings,” he said.

The director of the Goethe Institut who was visibly impressed by the Islamic architecture said in his brief comments that his organisation was ready to offer support and work with the EFT on this project.

Dr Qasid Mallah said that he and his students were willing to work for the project which was all about conservation and said he believed in non-destructive technology while preserving a monument.

“We can come up with our proposals in a week’s time. Its digital and physical documentation should be done not only brick by brick but by each centimeter,” he said.

Former vice chancellor of Sindh University and EFT’s chairman of technical and finance committee Mazharul Haq Siddiqui described Ghulam Shah Kalhoru as benefactor of Sindhi culture.

“This treasure of antiquity encourages us to work for it for further betterment and preservation. The project is the beginning of a big work. In fact this journey is unending,” he said. Owner of a media house Ghulam Nabi Morai, Saeed Mangi of Sindhology, Shabnam Baloch, Mohammad Sajid Abbasi, a student, and others also shared their thoughts.

Dawn, July 4th, 2015

هاڻي تقريب جي پڄاڻيءَ تي اندر مقبري ۾ داخل ٿيڻ جو سلسلو جو شروع ٿيو ته پريان کان ڪنهن آواز ڏنو... بٽڻ آن ڪيو... روشني... روشني!! تڏهن مظهر الحق صديقي صاحب جو اونداهيءَ مان آواز اُڀريو... هر ڪو پنهنجي روحاني روشنيءَ سان اندر داخل ٿئي... روحاني روشنيءَ سان... تڏهن اندر داخل ٿيڻ سان ئي مون کي ته ائين لڳو جڻ اوچي چبوتر تي، تعمير ٿيل تربت منجهان... حيدرآباد سنڌ جو هي اڏيندڙ... فقير منش بادشاهه غلام شاهه... آيلن جي آڌر ڀاءُ لاءِ قبر مان اُٿي کڙو ٿي بيهي رهيو آهي ۽ نه فقط اُٿي بيٺو آهي، پر ٻانهون ڊگهي ڀري هڪ هڪ سان هٿ ملائيندي فارسيءَ ۾ پنهنجو تعارف ڏيندي هي به چئي رهيو آهي: “مي غلام شاهه لطيف... يعني غلام شاهه ڪلهوڙو... من به هيشم خوش آمديد، مي گويم... ولي دير آيد درست آيد... بابا درست آيد.

نصير مرزا، ڪاوش 6 جولائي 2015

Dewan Shurfa Khan

A MAUSOLEUM BEST PRESERVED

The Makli cemetery according to an informal assessment houses nearly a million graves, amongst which are mausolea of rulers of the Samma, Arghun and Tarkhan dynasties. Many of these structures made of brick and stone have decorations in glazed tiles, with geometric, floral and calligraphic tracery on stone. The mausoleum of Dewan Shurfa Khan built in 1638 is perhaps the best preserved mausoleum with corner towers, a domed roof and decoration characteristically seen in late 17th century tombs.

CONDITION

The vagaries of time, saline winds, rainwater ingress and a long period of neglect like in other monuments at Makli, have caused the site to decay. It calls for immediate steps for water tightening of the structure; repairing/replacement of the damaged/missing glazed terracotta tile work, restoration of the brick tile and stone flooring; filling of the eastern, western and northern arch openings of the main tomb, restoration of a missing finial and replacement of damaged wooden doors and gates; together with repairing of the damaged lime plaster. The restoration project is crucial.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 16th January 2012
Financial assistance: Rs. 7.014 million

The Culture Department, Government of Sindh being the custodian of this protected monument has undertaken the task of restoration of the tomb in collaboration with EFT.

An amount of Rs. 7.014 million has been allocated for the monument's restoration and the first tranche of the approved grant amounting to Rs. 2.104 million were placed in the account of Secretary, Culture Department on 16th January, 2012. No work has been initiated since 2012.



Madam Waro Bungalow

KOT DIJI, DISTRICT KHAIRPUR

The Madam Waro Bungalow was built by Mir Faiz Muhammad for the British governess of his son Allah Bachayo. In 1960, the Government of Pakistan adapted the building for reuse as the Kot Diji branch of the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), which was in use for about 37 years. In 1997, the NBP branch shifted to Kot Banglow, and the Madam Waro Bungalow was abandoned.

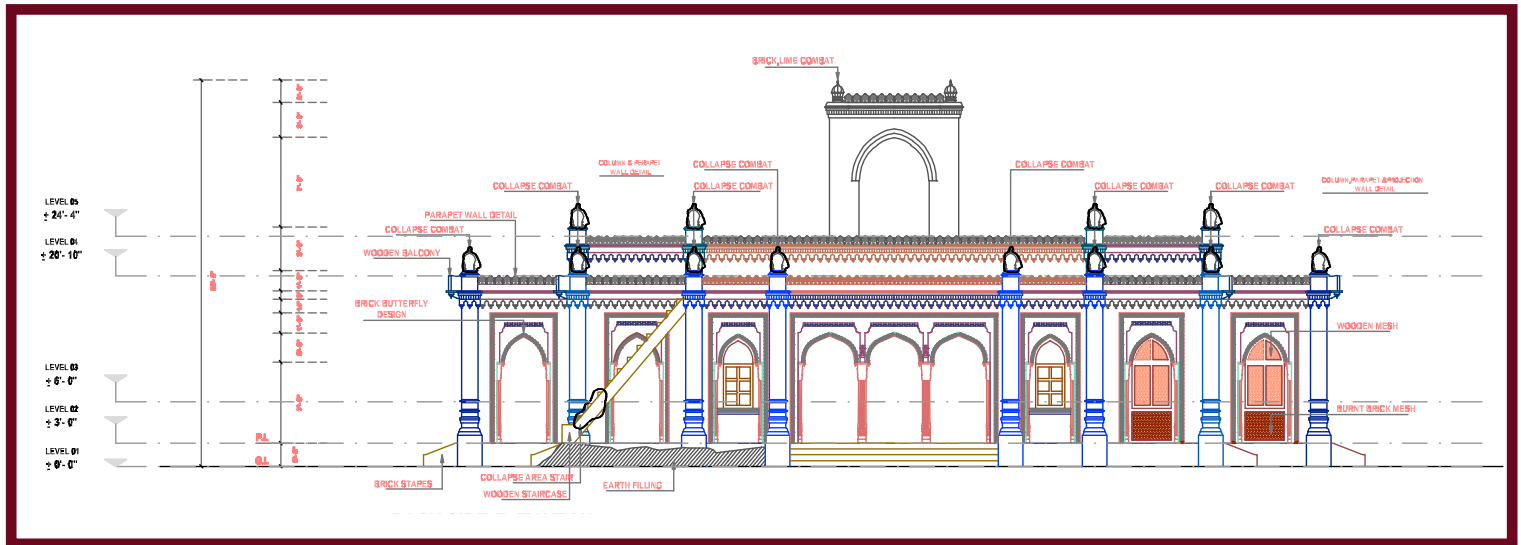
CONDITION

The bungalow is a particular case in which adaptive reuse has caused more harm to the original building than good; haphazard and unchecked refurbishment carried out by the NBP with unsympathetic materials like cement have damaged the interior structure, and a severe lack of maintenance has caused several walls to collapse. Externally, the brickwork is eroding and the woodwork is depleting, leaving the structure extremely unstable. The consultant engaged by EFT has prepared a condition report and the drawings of the site. We await the go ahead from Prince Mir Mehdi Raza!

BOARD APPROVAL

Board Approval:	1 st Nov 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 2 million





Dilapidated condition: Madam Waro Bungalow

Unar House

KOT DIJI, DISTRICT KHAIRPUR

Construction of the Unar House began in the late 1890s and was completed in 1903. It belonged to Talpur Mir's wife, who was from the Unar clan of Khairpur. It was later occupied by her descendants, became the property of the Unar family and known as the "Unar Bangalow" of Kot Diji, Khairpur. The architectural design of the structure is Rajasthani in character, and resembles the adjacent *haveli* of Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur.

The interior walls and ceilings of the house are adorned with frescoes done in lime plaster. The structure has a big central hall and living rooms, which may have been used as guest/bed rooms. With airy roof terraces to avail the cool breeze in soaring temperature, it was mostly likely used as a summer house.

CONDITION

The structure at present is in a deplorable condition; the age of the building, lack of maintenance and monitoring, unchecked vegetation growth, improper drainage and weathering are amongst the key causes of its deterioration. Work is about to start.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	10 th June 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 1 million







Interior of the Unar house with fresco paintings

Dargah of Shadi Shaheed

DISTRICT KHAIRPUR

The *dargah* was supposedly constructed by Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur in the year 1817.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 1st Nov 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 0.25 million

On the request of Fakir Zakir Hussain Rind, the PD, EFT visited the site on 8th October 2013; according to his report, the uneven subsidence of foundation threatens the stability of the *dargah*. Urgent restoration work needed includes the

- i. Underpinning of the foundation,
- ii. restoration of spalled/unevenly sunk *kashi* tile floor,
- iii. re-plastering of damaged grave platforms,
- iv. cleaning of mirror work and frescoes and
- v. in-kind replacement of badly decayed/rotten *deodar* wood carved entrance door of the *dargah*.

30% funds have been released in the joint bank account, and the assignee has yet to start work.



Historic Masjid, Pir Hamid Shah Graveyard

VILLAGE PIR ALI BUX SHAH, DISTRICT BADIN

The historic mosque, located in Pir Hamid Shah graveyard, village Pir Ali Bux Shah near Goni Branch, about 12 km from Badin on Tando Bhago-Badin road, is noteworthy of its elegant architecture and construction which is similar to that of Dhandi Masjid of District Tando Muhammad Khan.

CONDITION

Unfortunately, this magnificent mosque is now in a ruinous state owing to rising damp, wild growth and persistent neglect. It has lost much of its structure which threatens the stability of its surviving portion. Despite these problems, the stucco decorations of the surviving central chamber of the mosque are still intact and offer an extraordinary opportunity to restore the similar elements at Dhandi Masjid, which is currently under repair with EFT funding.

CONSERVATION

Board Approval: 1st Nov 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 3 million

Funds have been earmarked but work has yet to begin.



Mir Haram and Main Gate of Pucca Fort

HYDERABAD

Mir Haram, a large room with a square plan of 20'-6", is a part of the Mir's Palace inside the Pucca Fort, Hyderabad that was built by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur in the 1780s. The Mir's Palace, with the exception of Mir Haram and few halls, was destroyed by the British during their occupation of the fort in 1857. Mir Haram is renowned for its ceiling and wall paintings; the narrative mural paintings in four niches or recesses depict the Persian warriors Rustam and Sohrab besides *jinn* and other mythological characters, including rulers of the time. This feature makes them unique, as no such characters are painted anywhere else in Sindh.

CONDITION

Today, Mir Haram is in a near ruinous state. The podium upon which the Mir Haram rests has fractured and bulged, and rainwater seepage has weakened and eroded its core.

Besides structural cracks in the brick walls, the vandalism of the teakwood shutters of three out of four doors and four windows has left the interior exposed to the elements, hastening the deterioration of the ceiling and wall paintings. As a result, large sections of the wall frescoes are peeling away, and discolouration from dirt and calcium carbonate deposits reduces their legibility.

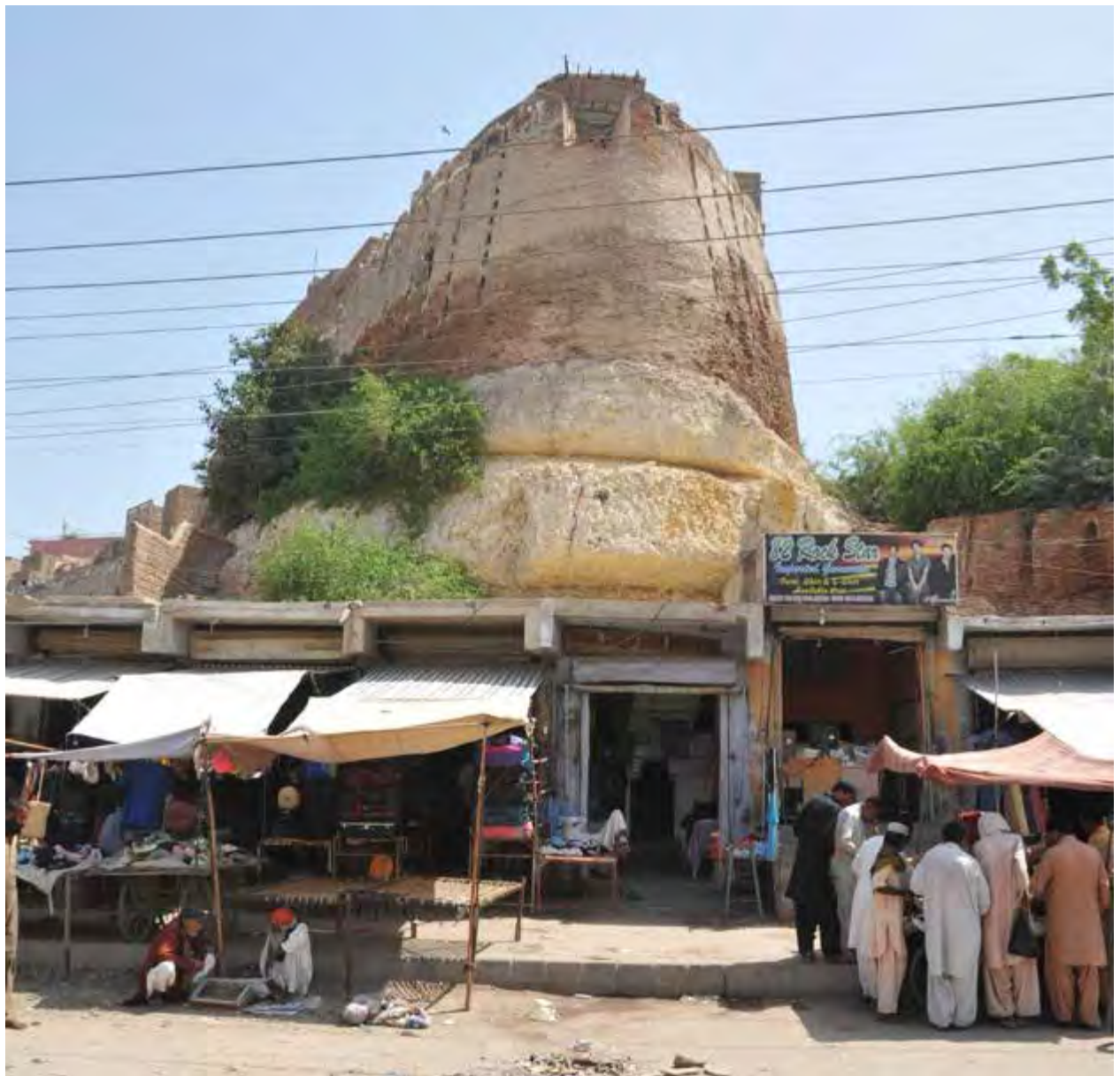
The Main Gate of the Pucca Fort, Hyderabad has survived but has deteriorated and lost many of its original features.

CONSERVATION

Board Approval: 25th April 2014
Financial assistance: Rs. 5 million

The wooden gate, which had partly rotted over time and collapsed, has been shifted and installed on the south east of podium of Mir Haram to save it from further deterioration. The NOC from the Government of Sindh remains pending. The Culture Department has now decided to carry out the restoration before full-scale restoration work can begin. A section of the Fort has been encroached and the wall demolished. EFT & Culture Department will restore this wall jointly.





View from the Top of the Round Tower

From Drawings by Lieut. William Edwards

*Illustrations of the Scenery and Architecture of Scinde and
the adjacent Frontier, dedicated to Major General Sir
Charles J. Napier, Governor of Scinde and Bellochistan*

First issued by the Government of India, 1846





Shrine of Hazrat Khawaja Khizr

ROHRI SHARIF, DISTRICT SUKKUR

Founded in 341 AH/952 CE, the *dargah* of Hazrat Khawaja Khizr (A.S.) is one the oldest shrines of the Subcontinent, and revered by followers from a number of faiths.

CONDITION

During the flood of 1956, the edifice of the shrine was completely swept away; the rubble masonry retaining wall of the enclosure, which was originally constructed to raise the island and protect the fill against the erosion of the river and of which over 90% has collapsed, at some places completely and others partially. Subsequently, floods between 1973 and 2013 have deserted the *dargah*. Since the flood of 2013 has severely damaged the surrounding protection the island faces the threat of complete destruction.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 25th April 2014
Financial assistance: Rs. 5 million

As the conservation of the shrine required the specialist services of the Irrigation Department for appropriate planning, estimation and execution, it was decided by the Board, after the initial documentation and survey of the island, that all rehabilitation work would be carried out with the Department's active participation, advice and support. The topographical map of the island prepared by the consultant was also forwarded to the Executive Engineer of the Sukkur Barrage to proceed with the rehabilitation work. Work will be financed by EFT.



| Sahib Mahal

TANDO BAGO, DISTRICT BADIN

The Sahibaan Mahal was built by Mir Khuda Bux Talpur, one of the members of the royal Mir family, in his wife's name. Built in early 1940s, the *mahal* had three stories, five entrances and six minarets, two on each floor. Each story has a room with a terrace and colourful stained-glass windows. The *mahal* also has two terraces each on three sides of the building, and there is a round shaped swimming pool at the front of the building.

CONDITION

The Mahal has suffered greatly from heavy rainfall and persistent neglect.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	19 th June 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 10 million

The complete documentation of the site has been carried out, and restoration work has commenced.



Syed Pir Hassan Ali Shah Gilani Tomb Complex

DISTRICT TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN

Located in village Pir Hassan Ali Shah, Taluka Bulri Shah Karim, District Tando Muhammad Khan, the Syed Pir Hassan Ali Shah Gilani tomb complex is a religious, spiritual, educational and cultural centre, and is visited daily by a number of his disciples. It consists of the tomb of Syed Pir Hassan Ali Shah, the tomb of ladies and the mosque, set within a walled enclosure (100'-0" x 64'-4") that is accessible through a gateway in the east.

The tomb follows roughly the same architectural pattern and decoration as that of the tomb of Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur in Hirabad, Hyderabad.

The structure is built using slop moulded burnt brick tiles (size 9" x 9" x 1½"), with mud mortar in the core and lime mortar on the surface, and adorned with decorative glazed terracotta tiles of varying floral and geometrical patterns in gypsum mortar, and frescoes on lime plaster. The stuccowork on the interior ceilings is in lime mortar. The floor of the complex is paved with plain glazed terracotta tiles in lime mortar.

CONDITION

The tomb is in a precarious and unsightly condition. Its wall has decayed on the interior and exterior to a height of 16'-3" threatening its stability, and large sections of interior and exterior plaster, glazed terracotta and frescoes have deteriorated/collapsed. Salt crystallisation obscures the beauty of the interior glazed terracotta decorations and threatens their survival. The encaustic cement tile floor laid over the original plane glazed terracotta tile paving in the 1970s has buckled and deteriorated badly. In addition, one of the four corner kiosks is missing.

The mosque is in a near ruinous state owing to salt crystallisation, structure failure, ground and rainwater seepage, vegetation damage, inappropriate conservation work and abandonment.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	29 th March 2013
Financial assistance:	Rs. 7.5 million

Tomb of Adam Khan Mari

AT KHIPRO, DISTRICT SANGHAR

Raees Adam Khan Mari Baloch was the founder of Tando Adam city, situated 5 km from Khipro in District Sanghar. His tomb was built in 1766 CE and has roughly the same architectural features and decoration as those of the Talpur tombs in Hyderabad.

CONDITION

The tomb is presently in an advanced state of decay owing to rising damp and other elemental hazards, and may collapse at any time, much like six other tombs in the area that were completely erased as a result of consistent neglect.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 29th March 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 2.5 million

The repair work carried out thus far includes plinth protection, *pacca* brickwork, plasterwork, woodwork, grill work, the construction of an RCC boundary wall and earthwork.



| Sonda Graveyard

DISTRICT THATTA

The Sonda graveyard lies on the National Highway, about 35 km northeast of Thatta. Topographically, it lies on the southwestern slope of a hillock between the Indus and the Keenjhar Lake. The circumference of the graveyard is about 1.75 km, which encloses innumerable carved graves adorned with very rich and unique depictions of women's jewelry and mountain horseman in various postures. Another defining feature of these graves is the carved identification marks that illustrate the profession of the deceased; for example, special musical instruments like the *tamboor* are carved onto the graves of musicians.

CONDITION

About 90% of the stone-carved graves have collapsed or been damaged owing to the lack of a drainage system; most of the graveyard remains submerged during rainfall.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	13 th August 2012
Financial assistance:	Rs. 10 million



Jufel Hurst High School Building

GARDEN EAST KARACHI

The Jufel Hurst High School in Jamshed town, Karachi, was established in 1931 by Ms. S. D'Abreo, who reportedly belonged to the family of the famous Cincinnatus Fabius D'Abreo – founder of Cincinnatus Town (Garden East). She took it upon herself, as a cause stemming from her “sheer interest in education”, to set up the school “with no motive of profit or livelihood”. The school, comprising of four buildings, is built primarily with walls of stone masonry.

CONDITION

Owing to neglect, the school buildings are now in a dilapidated condition. The Karachi Building Control Authority (KBCA) has already declared the school buildings unsafe. The people of the area have been demanding for their immediate repairs and restoration. The matter was highlighted by the daily DAWN newspaper on September 4, 2012.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 29th March 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 1 million

Responding to the public demand, EFT conducted a preliminary survey of the school in September 2012; Ms. Yasmeen Lari also inspected the buildings, and recommended that the school be protected under the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act, 1994.

On 29th March 2013, the Board approved the project proposal subject to fulfilment of technical/procedural requirements and authorized Managing Trustee to take Ms. Lari's recommendations forward. As the school is in the custody of the Education Department, Trustee Mr. Fahim Zaman Khan and Secretary EFT met the Minister for Education to seek permission to start conservation work. The Chief Secretary Sindh was also approached in this regard. On 3rd December 2013, EFT also requested the Minister to let EFT know as to whether the project is to be implemented by Education Department, or would EFT be allowed to carry-out the restoration of the site. But no response was given by the Education Department. The project was included in ADP 2013-14 and is in Sindh ADP 2014-15 under Education sector (S. No. 389) and Culture Department (S.No 159).



Shah Baharo Tomb

DISTRICT LARKANA

Shah Baharo was a brave and indefatigable warrior in the eighteenth century who fought eighty-four battles during the Kalhora rule and restored peace to Larkana, when the Sindhi ruler Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora appointed him administrator of the area. In recognition of his services for the state, Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora built his tomb in 1773.

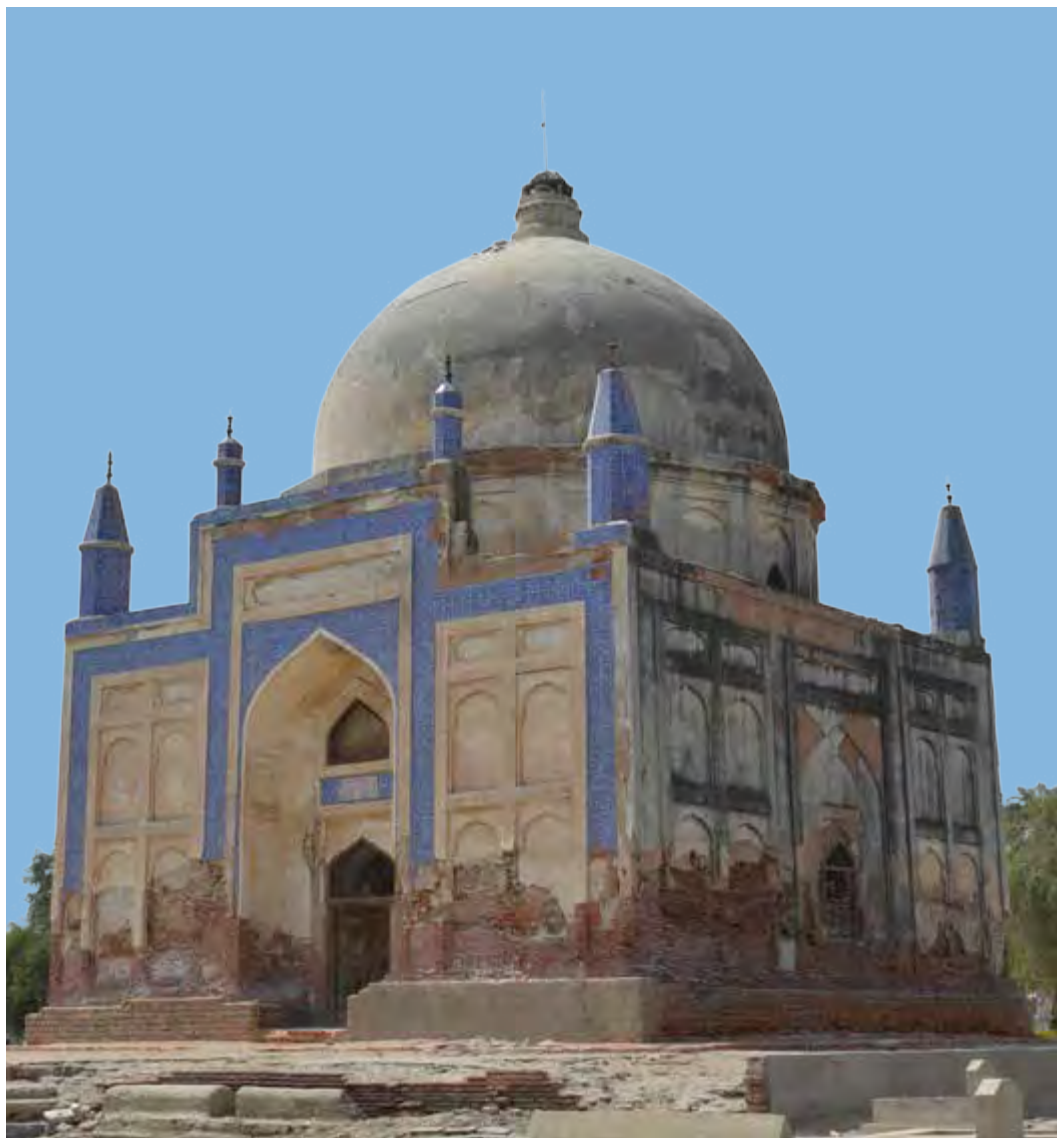
CONDITION

The historic tomb is in a deplorable condition; cracks have developed in the main structure of the tomb, including the platform, as a result of heavy rainfall. Damp and groundwater have risen to an astonishing 18 feet into the structure, severely damaging about half of the *kashi*-tiled façade. The frescoes on the interior walls have also deteriorated.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 19th June 2013 and FC 19th June 2015
Financial assistance: Rs. 3.134 million

Although the tomb was a protected monument encroachment around the monument and damage to the structure is a cause of alarm. Demand from the civil society of Larkana, published in DAWN on 8th March 2013, for repairs and restoration of the tomb motivated EFT to approach the Culture Department with a request to share responsibility of researching, documenting and restoring the tomb, which has since been granted. Work will commence by August 2015.



Dargah of Mir Masoom Shah Bakhri

DISTRICT SUKKUR

The red-brick minaret of Masoom Shah is situated in the centre of Sukkur city. It was built by Masoom Shah, the governor of Mughal Emperor Akbar in the 18th century. There is a myth that the stones used on the stairs were soaked in real ghee for 84 days which is why they are soft and cool to walk on. A total of 84 narrow steps lead right to the top of the minar from where you can get a view of the entire city; this may be slightly harder for people suffering from claustrophobia as the stairs are narrow with few windows letting sunlight in.

CONDITION

The PD, EFT has visited Dargah of Mir Masoom Shah, Sukkur on October 8, 2013 and, according to his report, the place is in a fairly good state of preservation. However, some repairs are needed to address the issues causing deterioration of the balcony of the domed structure, the domed roof of the stone canopy and the *kashi* tile work of the graves due to lack of protection and maintenance. The conservation work identified by the PD, EFT would cost about Rs. 5 million.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 1st Nov 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 0.5 million

EFT is currently awaiting NOCs from the Auqaf Department and the Government of Sindh.



Sakar, Shikarpur District, Sindh, Mir Masum's minar, a photo by Henry Cousens, 1896



Muhammad Bin Qasim Tower

PIR PATHO, DISTRICT THATTA

Located near the shrine of Shah Hussain Aplani Pir Patho Debali (a contemporary of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar) in District Thatta, the Muhammad Bin Qasim Tower rises about 80 feet above sea level, and is similar to the Mir Masoom Shah Minaro - a 17th century structure in Sukkur. While the legend is that the tower marks the spot where Muhammad Bin Qasim ported in Sindh, scholars are of the opinion that it could either have been a military lookout or an anchorage marker in Thatta's maritime heydays.

CONDITION

Today, the tower is in a critical state of deterioration; a major section has already collapsed, and chances of collapse are high for the rest of the monument if emergency measures are not taken to stabilize and protect it from the elements.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 19th June 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 1 million

The conservation work has begun at the site in the second week of July, 2015 and will take four months to complete. The EFT is grateful to the Pakistan Air Force for providing sweet water for the ongoing conservation work.



The collapsed portion of the tower in process of restoration



300-year-old Tombs of Pir Pota Subzwari

SEHWAN SHARIF

This graveyard is commonly known as Mir Kalan Graveyard, and the stylistic features of the tombs situate it in the early Talpur period. The graveyard covers an area of about 182162 sq. ft. (4.18 acres), and belongs to Sabzwari Syed. At present, only six to seven tombs survive in various stages of disrepair.

Syed Mir Kalan met Laal Qalander Shahbaz in Karbala, and on the call of Qalander Shahbaz, he migrated to Sehwan. Kalan was the descendant of Hazrat Musa Kazim and the son of Baba Ibrahim, and his son was named Syed Mohammad. Syed Mohammad's children were Syed Mir Masoom Bakhari, Syed Mir Khusroo, Syed Bhoora Sher Badal, Syed Nehal Shah Noori, Syed Began Shah, Syed Anwar Ali Shah, Syed Jaffar Ali Shah, Syed Fateh Ali Shah, Syed Gunban Shah and Syed Varyal Shah, Khabrooti Syed; the Sabzwari Syeds are their descendants, and the Sabzwari graveyard is the resting place of a number of notable members of their family. The graveyard also houses the tomb of Bhoora Sher Badal, the caretaker (Sajjada Nasheen) of the Qalander Shahbaz dargah. The grave of Mir Kalan is on a mound; a simple grave located on the north-west of the Sabzwari tombs, but still within the premises.



CONDITION

The tomb is constructed on a square plan measuring 35.4 x 35.4 feet, with the walls being 5 feet thick. It is made with baked bricks and plastered with *chiroli* (gypsum) and traditional lime plaster. The exterior and interior walls of the tomb are decorated with kashi tiles, however, most of these tiles have fallen off. The floor of the tomb is made of bricks with lime concrete. The dome is constructed on an octagonal drum. The interior niches are designed for lighting purposes. The tomb has four doors; the main door is in the east, which remains open, while the rest are closed. The following repairs need to be carried out as part of the restoration process:

- The dome plaster is damaged and needs repairing.
- Several cracks can be found in the structure, especially on the crown of the arch.
- Overall exterior and interior kashi tiles have deteriorated by 80% and need redoing, re-fixing and restoration.
- The back and right side doors have been bricked up with masonry.
- The bases of the walls constructed of bricks and *chiroli* have eroded.
- Interior needs to be plastered.
- Turrets have been demolished.
- Finials have been demolished.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	22 nd Nov 2014
Financial assistance:	Rs. 25 million

The documentation of the site has been carried out and the work will commence shortly.



| Tombs of Suhagan and Duhagan

ARORE, ROHRI

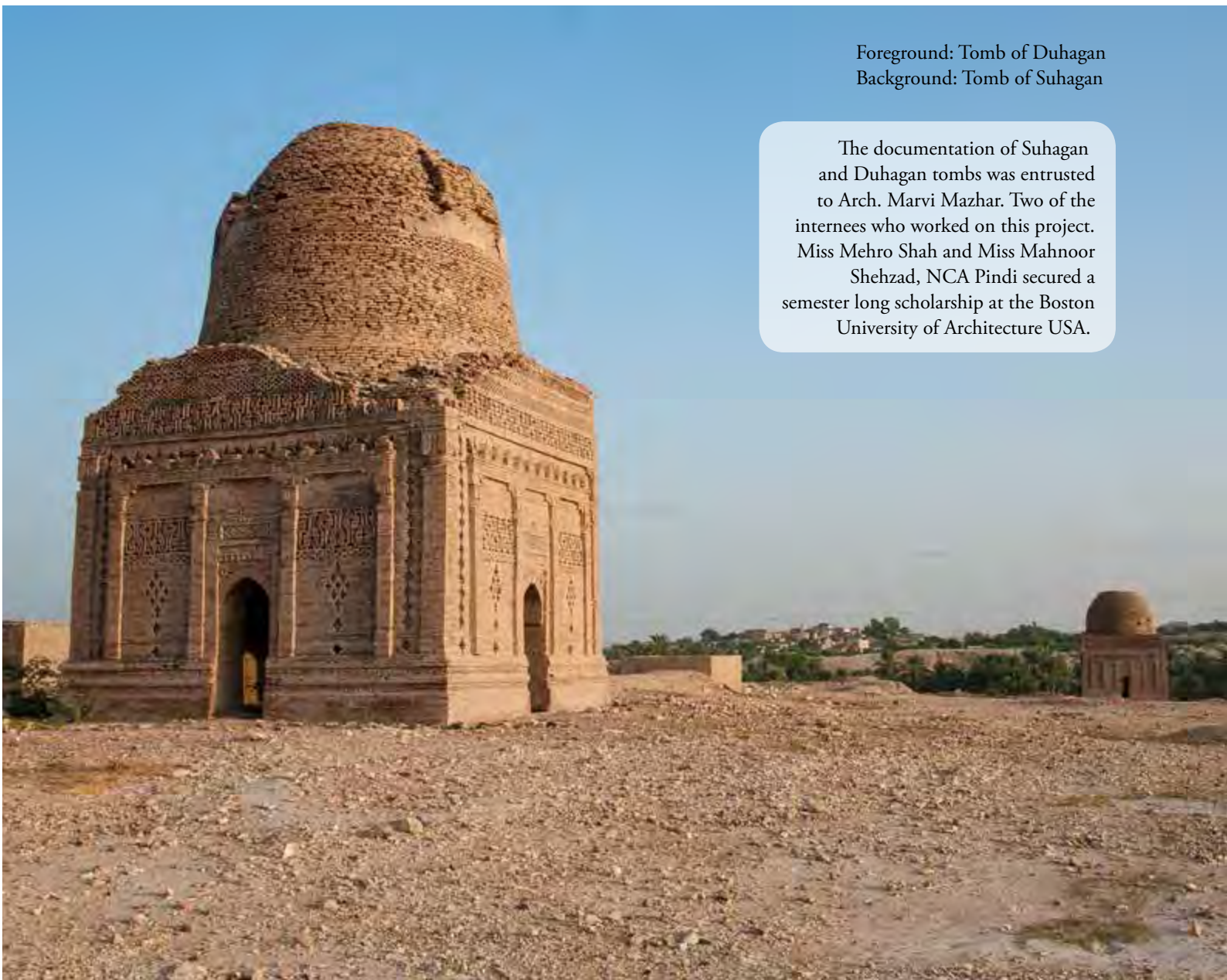
The brick tombs of Suhagan and Duhagan, located on the north-east of the ruins of Arore in Taluka Rohri, District Sukkur, are classics of Muslim art, before the Mughal period. The Suhagan tomb chamber measures 18'-5" square from inside and 24'-5" square from outside while the Duhagan tomb measures 21'-6" square from inside and 26'-8" square from outside. Both the tombs are crowned with high domes and have arched openings in each face. These tombs are famous for the cut and dressed brick work in various geometrical patterns adorning their façades up to roof level in the *Nikodari* style of tombs found in Balochistan.

CONDITION

Time and neglect have caused the deterioration of the tombs. Quarrying of stone from the site by the nearby stone crushers also poses a threat to the survival of the tombs, apart from making the access to the site very difficult.

Foreground: Tomb of Duhagan
Background: Tomb of Suhagan

The documentation of Suhagan and Duhagan tombs was entrusted to Arch. Marvi Mazhar. Two of the internees who worked on this project. Miss Mehro Shah and Miss Mahnoor Shehzad, NCA Pindi secured a semester long scholarship at the Boston University of Architecture USA.



CONSERVATION

Board approval: 22nd Nov 2014
 Financial assistance: Rs. 4 million

The documentation of the site has been carried out by M/s Marvi Mazhar & Associates and EFT is in the process of starting work. EFT has come across an other identical monument near Pano Akil. It is an advanced state of decay. It covers the remains of a saint called Shaikh Lalu.



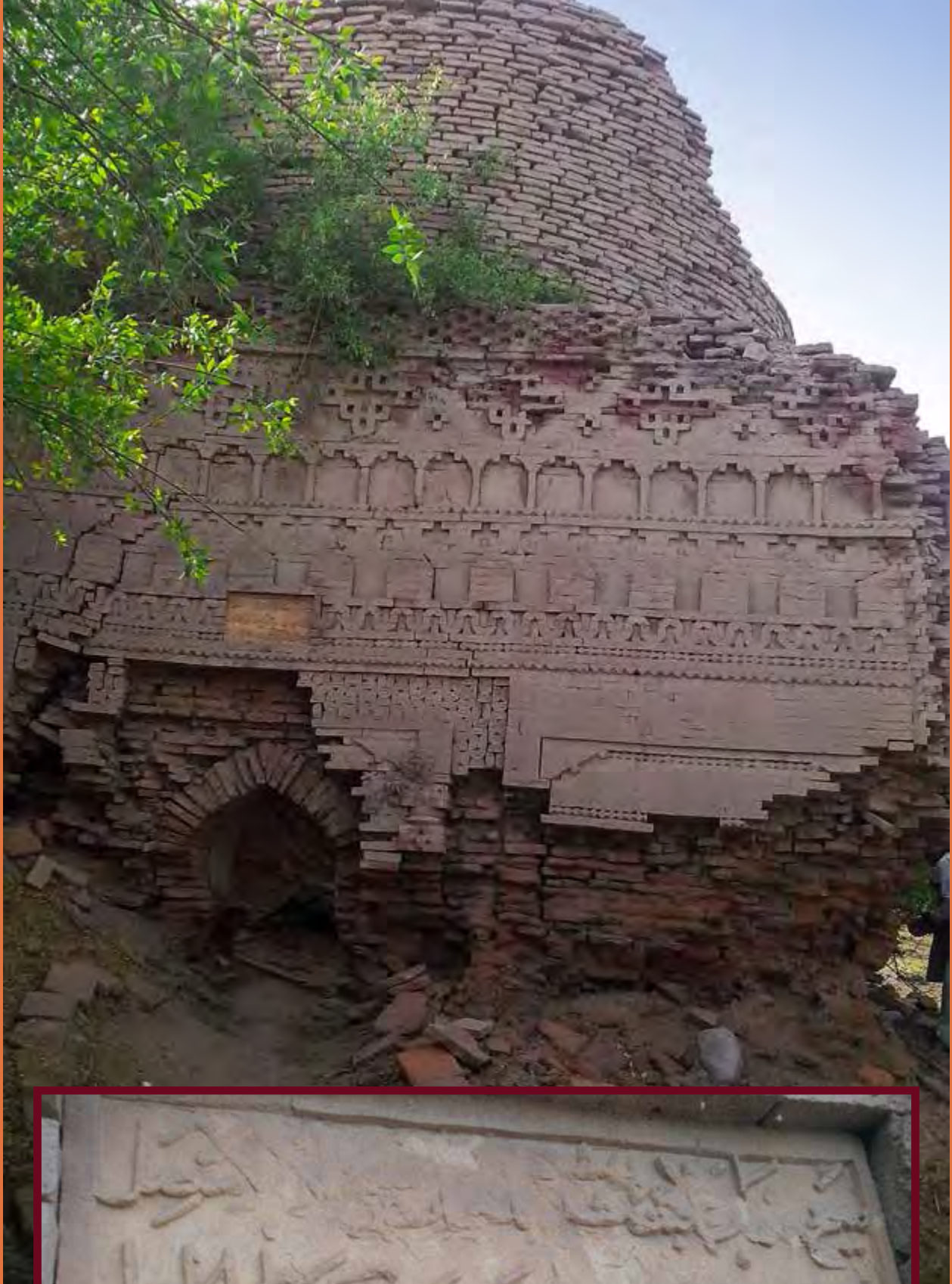
North west elevation Duhagan



South west elevation Suhagan



Tomb of Duhagan



Tomb of Shaikh Lalu, Taluka Pano Aqil in a ruinous condition - 967 AH

| Wadi Darbar (Nagan Waro Mandir)

PANJHATI, KHAIRPUR

Darbar Baba Gurfat Sahib (Wadi Darbar Sahib/Nangan Waro Mandir/Temple of Nudes), located in Mohalla Godhu Chhop, Khairpur Mirs, is among the beautiful early-twentieth-century buildings of Khairpur. It is reminiscent of typical Sikh architecture, which flowered during the Sikh rule over Punjab. The two storey gatehouse of Darbar Sahib is decorated with ornamental mural and ceiling paintings. The carved wooden door of the gatehouse depicts imagery of ten Sikh Gurus.

The Darbar Sahib remained under the care of Tirath Singh Ajwani (Audit and Finance Officer, former Khairpur State) and his successor Ramesh Ajwani. However, with the migration of Ramesh Ajwani to USA in the 1970s, it came under the control of Hindu Panchayat, Khairpur.



CONDITION

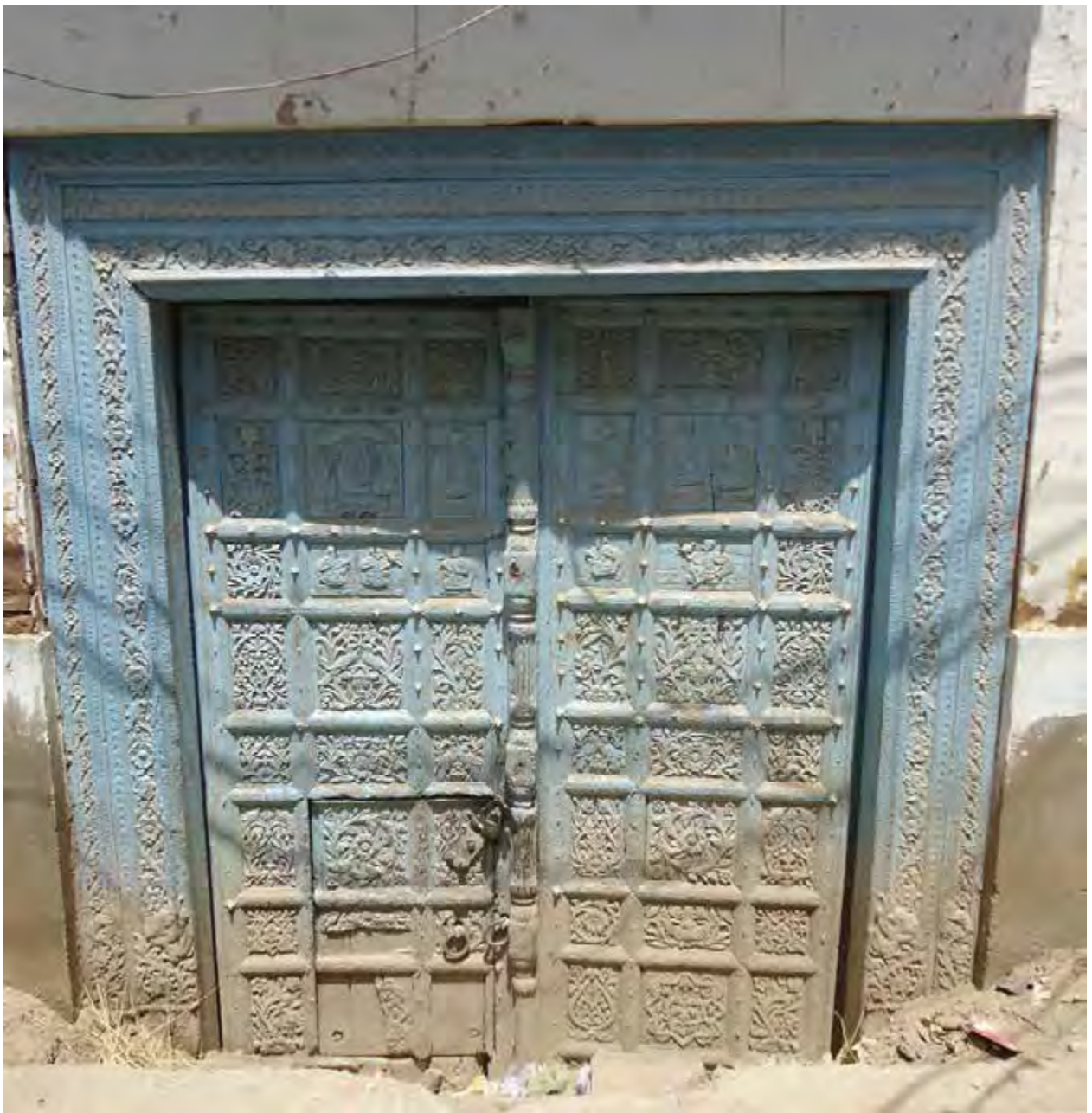
The Hindu Panchayat has not maintain the *darbar*, as a result, it has become structurally unstable. Moreover, the two Hindu families who started living within the premises during the course of its possession by Hindu Panchayat also added to the damage.

CONSERVATION

Board approval:	22 nd Nov 2014
Financial assistance:	Rs. 1.5 million

Upon learning of the demolition and conservation of Darbar Baba Gurpat Sahib into a Gurdwara, Mr. Ramesh Ajwani (the former caretaker of Darbar Sahib and now a US National) approached the Oversees Wing Islamabad, the Chief Secretary, Sindh and the Deputy Commissioner, Khairpur Mirs to intervene and uphold the sanctity of the Darbar Sahib.

It has now been agreed by the groups to have a structure which should serve as a temple and the new Gurdwara as well. They also agreed to leave the surviving gatehouse of Darbar Sahib as it is, provided it is repaired and restored to its original form by the EFT.



Monuments of Tharparkar District

HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL

The Jain temples at Gori, Virahvah, Bodhesar, Sati Dhara, Gadro and Nagar Parkar mark the spread and prosperity of Jainism in Sindh.

CONDITION

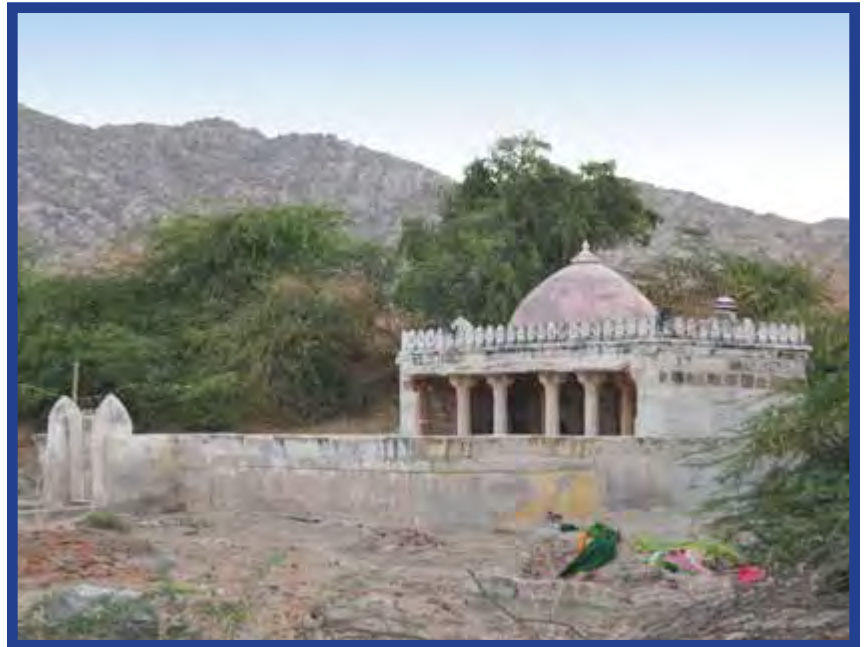
These temples are in a deplorable state of disrepair, the main causes of which are natural disasters like the earthquake of 2001, ruinous annual monsoons and persistent neglect.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 29th March 2013
Financial assistance: Rs. 10 million

The Board also approved the preservation of memorial stones known as *Sati* and *Hero* (Nagarparkar). Preserving these temples will have an indelible impact on the history of Tharparkar.

EFT invited public support and advice through an advertisement in the newspaper and on social media. Interest has been expressed by Jain trust in India.



Jain Temple Bhodesar

REQUIRES PUBLIC SUPPORT AND ADVICE

The Jain Temples of Gori, Virahvah, Bhodesar and Nagarparkar, dating back from 13th to 14th CE, are in a critical state of deterioration. Due to long neglect they may disappear.

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) has prepared a long-term preservation and restoration plan for these rapidly deteriorating masterpieces of art and architecture and seeks expert advice/assistance for successful and timely implementation of its plan. EFT will welcome advice from commissions of architecture.

The Jain temples and Bhodesar Masjid are 'Protected Monuments' under the charge of Culture Department, Government of Sindh. However, the Wing Commander, Pakistan Rangers, Nagarparkar, who has been taking care of maintenance needs of Bhodesar Masjid, is supportive to have it restored to its original form urgently and would be carried out with his cooperation.

EFT INVITES PUBLIC SUPPORT AND ADVICE.

For further information, please contact:
Project Director
ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST
FOR PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH
F-66/II, Block 5, Clifton, Karachi. eft.karachi@hotmail.com
Ph: 021-35833715-6 - Fax: +92-21-35836757

Virawah temple, Nagar Parkar
Following page: Jain mural paintings, Gori temple







Gobindh Ram Darbar

DISTRICT JAMSHORO

The Gobindh Ram Darbar is located in Taluka Manjhand, District Jamshoro, about 60km away from Hyderabad. The site is in the *kacha* area inside the flood-protected *bund* of the Indus, covering an approximate area of 39504 square meters (0.9762 acres).

CONDITION

Only one red baked brick structure of Gobindh Ram Darbar remains; all other structures and vaulted rooms around the Darbar have been demolished. The structure of the Darbar follows a square plan with an entrance from the east. The Darbar is divided in four portions; a square mid, octagonal drum and dome. It has four turrets, one at each corner, but at present only one survives. The Darbar has frescoes in its interior; however, they are badly weathered and therefore not clearly visible.

CONSERVATION

Board approval: 20th June 2014
Financial assistance: Rs. 0.5 million

Conservation work commenced in the month of August 2014, and completed in April 2015.



Commencement of restoration works



| Thatta Mud Houses

THE HAZY DAZY DAYS OF SUMMER AND THE MUD HOUSES OF THATTA

The historic city of Thatta enjoyed a singular place as a port city with unique architecture of mud, wood and multi storey mansions made of indigenous material. In his chronicles, Alexander Hamilton who visited Thatta at the end of the 17th century mentions being lodged in a large and spacious house with fifteen rooms.

The social, commercial and environmental conditions of the time promoted the use of houses with natural ventilation through large wooden shaded balconies and wind catchers referred to as *mung* or *badgir*. As mud provided better insulation and cooling, the walls were made of wood cloaked in mud plaster and horizontal wooden beam roofs.

Urbanization and rapid civic expansion have encouraged the demolition of many of the old structures and the last of the three storied mansions razed to the ground. Some of these mud constructions, however, can still be found. Barring two or three, all others are in a dilapidated condition. On the pointation of the Trustees, EFT carried out a survey and contacted the owners through the good offices of the local administration and residents. A cluster of houses has been identified and funds allocated for their conservation. In the first phase one house has been selected and work has commenced. Sadly the owners of one double storied beautiful wood, mud house, probably the best of its kind (Yousufzai's) declined to have the building restored as they prefer to have it demolished.

One mud house has been restored.



Mohatta Palace Museum

MAJESTIC BUILDING, MAGICAL CHARM

Designed as a family residence by Agha Ahmed Hussain for Shivrattan Mohatta, a businessman from Marwar in 1927, the Mohatta Palace Museum is Karachi's finest architectural landmark. Made of yellow Gizri and pink Jodhpur stone, the building is a fine example of the Anglo-Mughal style of construction with a combination of domes, spandrels, balustrades, louvred shutters and railings.

After partition, Shivrattan Mohatta moved to the other side of the divide and the palace came to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. When the Foreign Office shifted to Islamabad, the palace was given to Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah, who lived here from 1964 until her death in 1967. *Qasr e Fatima* as it came to be known was then occupied by her sister. The Palace become a subject of a protracted legal dispute after her passing away and was sealed for a long time which added to its deterioration.

CONDITION

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto supported the setting up of a museum of the arts of Pakistan in the palace and it was formally purchased for the Mohatta Palace Museum Trust in 1995. Since its first restoration, the Museum warranted conservation.

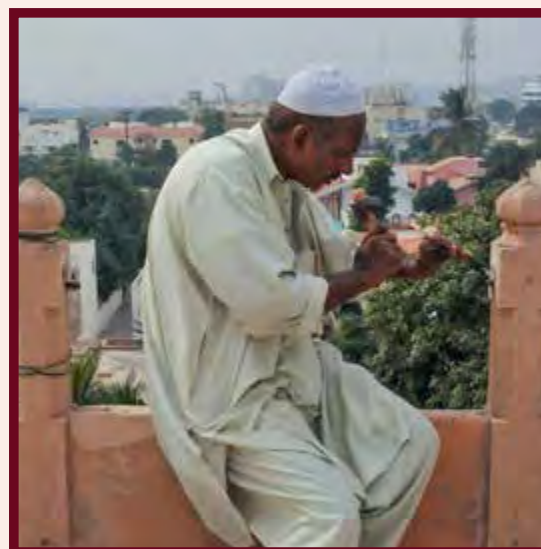


CONSERVATION

Board approval: 10th May 2010
 Financial assistance: Rs. 10 million

The Museum Trustees requested the EFT for financial assistance, which was approved for Rs. 10 million. A formal agreement between the Mohatta Palace Museum and the EFT was signed in May 2010.

The tile work on the roof has been re-laid and its waterproofing completed. Restoration work is in progress on the marble work, the balustrades and the wood work. Damage to the internal walls of the building will be addressed in the second phase.



The following repair and restoration work has been carried out:

1. Proper waterproofing and replacement of the buckled encaustic tile floor of the roof.
2. Repair and restoration of the dislodged/fractured red sandstone paneled parapet wall and railing of the roof.
3. Replacement of two badly-damaged RCC stairs of the *barsati* along with replacement of their white marble work and careful down-taking and resetting of their dislodged/fractured red sandstone balusters and handrails.
4. Identification of the leaning Jodhpur stone canopy on the roof, which poses a health and safety hazard and threatens the stability of the ashlar masonry wall below. The Aga Khan Foundation have visited the site and submitted their report.



Stonehenge

NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC STONE CIRCLES

One kilometre south of Thoohar Kanro village in Deh Taraari, 35 km north east of Gadaap town, Karachi, lies a pre historic stone circle. The site appears to be of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods (2500 BCE to 3000 BCE). Such stone circles are also found in Europe, Africa and India. In Sindh they are found in Maher, Mol and Thano Bula Khan areas. Different types of stone circles have been discovered which include sacred, double row and similar to Stonehenge with circular setting of large standing stones set within earthworks.

Zulfiqar Ali Kalhor, an eminent anthropologist recently reported that the site was in need of restoration. During survey of the area, a team of experts found the stones scattered all over. Some of them had been damaged (due to erosion) and some dislocated by the locals who cultivate the land on a regular basis. After a consensus, the stones were placed in their original positions with minimum intervention and no cementing or binding material was applied.





Future Projects

KALANKOT, DISTRICT THATTA

Kalān-kot (fort) (کلان کوٹ), also called Tughlaqabad تغلق آباد and Tughralabad (تغزل آباد) is a fort that witnessed the glory of rulers of Thatta for more than three centuries. Historians believe that the fort remained a capital citadel for as long as 300 to 350 years that includes the Soomra, Sammā, Arghūn, Tarkhān and Mughal periods and existed during the Kalhora period.

The fort wall (15 to 20 ft. high and 9000 ft. in length) is in a dilapidated condition. The fort was a massive and beautiful complex with gardens, ponds and residential quarters. Out of the remains only six ponds survive. The grand mosque had a large dome similar to Dabgir mosque of Thatta. The EFT will seek assistance for the restoration of this important site.

Mosque and great pond at Kalankot



TEMPLE AT MANESHA DEVI, DISTRICT THATTA

The temple is architecturally a unique monument of its kind in Sindh. It is located in the north-east low lying area at the foot of Makli hill from the Makli Eidgah. It is visible from the Thatta-Karachi road, hardly at a distance of one furlong to the south.

The walls of the temple were 13 ft high and the *Shikara* was 9 ft high and as such the total interior height of the temple (from floor to the ceiling) was about 22 ft and its exterior was about 28 ft high.

The temple is in ruins of state due to neglect and lack of maintenance.



TOMB OF PIR NASIRUDDIN SHAH, DISTRICT LARKANA

Pir Nasiruddin Shah belonged to a Syed family, and migrated to the Dodai village, which was controlled by the Sanghi tribe in the British era (1843-1947). He was a Sufi saint and simple in nature, hence villagers beseeched him to settle permanently in the village – an offer he accepted. Chandi Ram was one of the closest Hindu devotees of Pir Nasiruddin Shah; after the death of the saint, Chandi Ram served his son Abdul Rasool Shah. Chandi Ram constructed the tomb of Nasiruddin Shah, and brought the artisans for construction from Nasarpur. North of the tomb of Pir Nasiruddin Shah is a *haveli*, which supposedly belonged to Mehar Shah, the son of Jaffar Shah.

- Facade of the tomb is whitewashed and *kashi* tiles are in good condition and have been re-fixed.
- Interior is whitewashed, except for a few areas with fresco paintings.
- Exterior of the tomb is plastered with cement up to 7' from ground level. (Local caretakers)
- Cornice of octagonal drum is restored with cement.
- *Kashi* tiles in lower part of facade are missing and some have defaced.
- Beautifully carved timber front door is painted brown.
- Panels in walls of the main recessed arch are sealed due to broken *kashi* tiles.
- The lantern of the dome is in bad condition and needs serious attention.
- A few turrets on the octagonal drum are missing and the remaining are in deplorable condition.
- The floor of the interior is cemented.



AND

1. Restoration of 100 years old Government High School 2 (Hall and its wood work), Shikarpur
2. Restoration of Aurangzeb Mosque, Rohri
3. Restoration of Dargah Hashim Shah Hashmi, District Matiari
4. Restoration of Historical Jamia Masjid, Arore, Rohri



Government High School # 2



Dargah Hashim Shah Hashmi



Historical Jamia Masjid, Arore

Survey of Archaeological Sites and Historical Monuments of Sindh

The EFT, in its 4th meeting held on October 16, 2010 approved financial assistance of Rs. 1.5 million for a flood and rain damage survey of heritage sites of Sindh through the Heritage Cell, Department of Architecture and Town Planning, NED University of Engineering & Technology, Karachi.

Whilst arrangements were being made for the survey, heavy rains in August/September, 2011 devastated the entire province including its archaeological sites and historic monuments.

Responding to public demand, EFT took immediate action and constituted a team for the survey of archaeological sites and monuments. The team initiated work from District Jamshoro followed by District Dadu. This is an ongoing project likely to be completed by June, 2016.

The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 3.0 million.



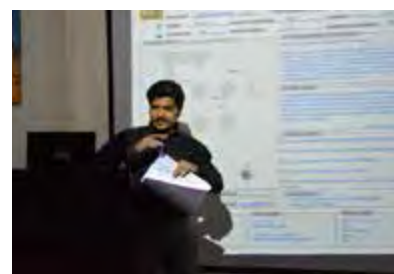
Documentation Centre at Jamshoro

In order to document the heritage of Sindh and to cater to the demand for restoration, the Board of Trustees approved, in its meeting held on 1st November 2013, the establishment of the Centre for Documentation and Conservation in Jamshoro with the following objectives:

- Documentation and mapping of cultural heritage sites in Sindh
- Research for the development of better methods of conservation
- Technical studies of art and archaeological materials
- Technical assistance to museums, archaeological departments and other institutions
- Training
- Publications
- International liaison

To minimize costs, the Board of Trustees also decided to accommodate and absorb the staff of EFT's Regional Office to the Centre for Documentation and Conservation.

The Centre has completed the documentation of 17 sites in the districts of Jamshoro, Dadu, Larkana, Sukkur, Khairpur and Nawabshah. A comprehensive list of all sites covered is as follows:



COMPLETE DOCUMENTATION

• Dhul Darya Khan's Otaq	:	District Jamshoro
• Lakhy Shah Sadar Temples	:	District Jamshoro
• Tomb of Pir Nasiruddin Shah	:	District Larkana
• Sant Gobind Ram Darbar	:	District Jamshoro
• Shah Baharo Tomb	:	District Larkana
• Sabzwari/Mir Kalan Graveyard	:	District Jamshoro
• Shahdad Khan Khoso Graveyard	:	District Dadu
• Darya Khan Abro tomb	:	District Larkana
• Bhir Site	:	District Sukkur
• Loal Mari site	:	District Sukkur
• Taloor-Ji-Bhit	:	District Khairpur
• Dhul Darya Khan's Otaq	:	District Jamshoro
• Sant Gobind Ram Darbar	:	District Jamshoro
• Poongar Bhambhro Site	:	District Sukkur
• Ghob Bhir site	:	District Khairpur
• Tajar of Mae Gulan	:	District Nawabshah
• Masjid of Bainpur	:	District Matiari

HISTORY WITH PICTURES

• Tomb of Sohagan and Dohagan	:	District Sukkur
• Tomb of Pir Nasiruddin Shah	:	District Larkana
• The Necropolis of the Burfat Tribe	:	District Jamshoro
• Shah Awais Karni	:	District Jamshoro
• 862 Mature Indus site/workshop	:	District Sukkur
• Shahdad Khan Khoso Graveyard	:	District Dadu
• Lakhy Shah Sadar Temples	:	District Jamshoro
• Luqman Temples/Massan Wara Mander	:	District Khairpur
• Qadir Bukhsh Graveyard	:	District Sukkur
• Torki Graveyard	:	District Tando Allahyar
• Kalkan Devi Cave Temple	:	District Sukkur
• Tomb of Ghulam Shah Kalhor	:	District Hyderabad
• Shive temple Jhampir	:	District Thatta

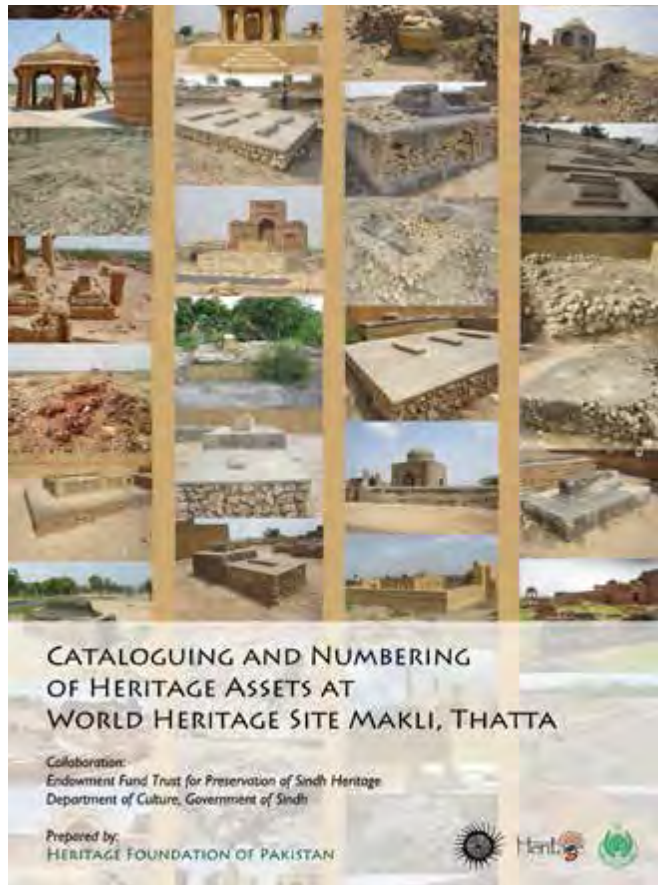


Cataloguing and Numbering of Heritage assets at World Heritage Site Makli

The heritage assets found at Makli Hill, collectively inscribed as the Thatta World Heritage Site, span over four centuries. Historian Mir Ali Sher Qani Thattavi claims in his *Maklinama* (1174/1760) that Makli has so many tombs of saints that it is not possible to count them. Makli is listed as a World Heritage Site and is therefore of global significance or ‘Outstanding Universal Value’.

The Heritage Foundation of Pakistan, with the financial assistance of Rs. 0.995 million from EFT, has developed a project which aims to provide a unique number to each heritage asset including all graves and platforms. This is the first step towards formulating a comprehensive management plan for the restoration and safeguarding of the site.

The Heritage Foundation carried out the assignment, identified and compiled information on 477 of the heritage assets found on the Makli necropolis. Part of the categorisation process included the geographical demarcation of grave clusters that belong to the Samma, Arghun, Tarkhan and Mughal periods, which was essential for designing conservation strategies in a systematic manner.



Future Projects

- Documentation of Dhak Bazar, (100 yards) Shikarpur
- Establishment of Heritage Centre at Shikarpur



Evaluating EFT's efforts at Ranikot

DECEMBER 13, 2014

On the 13th of December 2014, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) hosted an excursion for its trustees and a large group of students, enthusiasts, architects, and media personnel to the Ranikot Fort, fondly known as the 'Great Wall of Sindh'. Since January 2014, EFT has carried out a significant emergency restoration works on the fortification walls of the Shahper Gate and Mirikot. The excursion served as a valuable opportunity for our efforts to be evaluated by independent observers. EFT has always encouraged participatory planning and the involvement of the wider community in its conservation efforts. It invited comments and suggestions for any improvement after giving them a detailed, on-site tour of the work that was carried out over the course of the year.

These detailed tours carried out by EFT Trustees, Jahangir Siddiqui, Chairman, Mazhar-ul-Haq Siddiqui, Trustee, Dr. Nafisa Shah, Trustee, Dr. Nilofer Shaikh, Trustee, Faheem-uz-Zaman, Trustee, Kazi Mukhtiar, Head of Archaeology, University of Sindh, conservators and researchers Mohanlal, Badr Abro and Ishtiaq Ansari were greatly appreciated by the specialists who joined EFT on the visit; architects and conservators included Kamil Khan Mumtaz, Tariq Qaisar, Arif Bilgrami, Zain Mustafa and Marvi Mazhar. Researchers and academics included Dr. Kaleemullah Lashari.

It was heartening to see the active participation and enthusiasm of over 50 students from the NED University of Engineering and Technology and the Sindh University, Jamshoro, whose budding architects, engineers and archaeologists actively participated in the discussion.



Jahangir Siddiqui briefing the visitors



At the Shahpar gate



Shikarpur Watch Day 2014

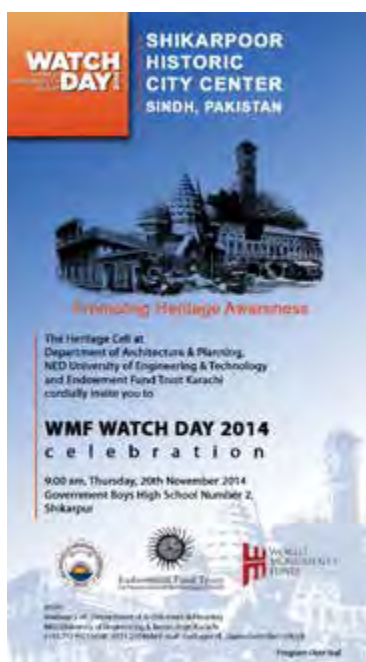
NOVEMBER 20, 2014

For the third time in the past six years, Shikarpur was featured on the World Monuments Fund's Watch List 2014, which required it to spread awareness about its importance in the local community by celebrating a 'Watch Day 2014' on 20th November 2014. The event was organised by EFT in conjunction with the Department of Architecture and Planning – NED University of Engineering and Technology (DAP-NED) in the form of a technical seminar at the Government High School No. 2, Shikarpur, followed by a planned walk through the town with local students and residents. Some of the key participants, including the Keynote Speaker Kamil Khan Mumtaz, were taken to specific sites around the city centre to observe more closely the elements of Shikarpur's architectural heritage.

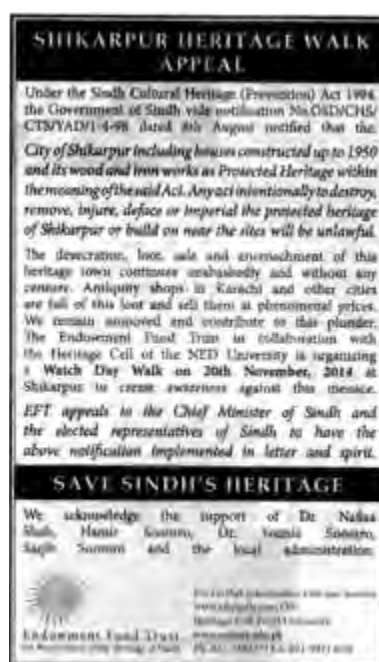
The primary aim of the event was to raise awareness amongst the local community about the heritage value of their historic commercial centre, and to garner their active support for any future conservation plans to be carried out in the city.

In September 2014, DAP-NED approached EFT to request for financial assistance in organising the events of the Watch Day 2014. EFT then took full responsibility of inviting the chief guest and speakers, and facilitating the travel, lodging and board of over 60 students, volunteers and faculty members in the historic city for two days, in preparation for the seminar.

EFT also facilitated the printing of invitations, information material, stationery and other paraphernalia, and arranged for media and adequate security to be present at the venue on the day. It also provided for the audio-visual recording of the entire programme.



Event's Invitation card



News clipping from daily Dawn and Jang - Nov 19, 2014



News clipping from daily Kawish - November 8, 2014



A view of the seminar



Awareness walk

Native Histories Revisited

SEPTEMBER 26, 2014

Three books on the art and history of Sindh — *Art and Architecture of Sindh* by Zulfiqar Ali Kalhor, *Tarikh-i-Masumi* edited by Dr Umar bin Muhammad Daudpota and *The History of the Arghuns and Tarkhans* by Dr Mehmoodul Hassan Siddiqui were formally launched by Pakistan's first minister for culture and legal luminary Dr Abdul Hafeez Pirzada at the Mohatta Palace Museum on 26th September 2014.



4th Annual ZAB Mediafest 2014

MARCH 27, 2014

Endowment Fund Trust supported the efforts of the students of Szabist to organise a Festival on March 27, 2014 at the Alliance Francaise. The theme of the event was Folk stories and traditions. EFT sponsored artists for the event.

The event was held successfully, artist Afshan Ahmed, Akhtar Chanal Zehri, Mai Dai, Jai Ram Jogi and other musicians participated.



Seminar on Sufism at Mohatta Palace Museum

SEPTEMBER 24, 2013

A seminar on Sufism in Sindh was held on September 24, 2013 at the Mohatta Palace Museum, Karachi, eminent research fellow at the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies Prof. Dr. Michal Boivin, delivered a lecture.

According to his research, the first Sufi in Sindh was Haji Turab (9th Century). Sufis did not belong to any of the four branches of *Tariqat*: *Suharwardia*, *Naqshbandia*, *Chistia* and *Qadria* before the 13th century. The first school *Surharwardia* was initiated in South Punjab in the 13th century. Bahauddin Zakriya played a fundamental role in spreading Sufism in the Indus Valley.

In the 16th century, *Qadria* and *Naqshbandia* were introduced, and the *Chistia* branch developed in 14th and 15th centuries.



Seminar commemorating services of Dr. N.A. Baloch at NMP, Karachi

APRIL 8, 2013

The Board of Trustees in its 11th meeting held on 29th March 2013, while acknowledging the remarkable literary services of the late Dr. N.A. Baloch, decided to arrange three seminars on the second anniversary of his death, 6th April 2013. Lectures were four organized at cities Mr. Mazhar-ul Siddiqui spoke at Islamabad, Dr. Rafique Mughal at SALU, Khairpur and Dr. Nazir Mughal at University of Sindh and Folklore at Sindhi Language Authority Hyderabad and eminent art scholar Faqir Aijazuddin spoke on Dr. N.A. Baloch and his achievement. A formal book launch of the book Shikarpoor by Dr Anila Naeem took place.



Faqir Syed Aijazuddin launching the Shikarpoor book

Discovery of Damrilah: Sister town of Daybul and Thatta

MARCH 14, 2012

Endowment Fund Trust arranged a seminar at Mohatta Palace Museum on March 14, 2012. French archaeologist Prof. Monique Kervran delivered her lecture on the discovery of Damrilah (the sister town of Daybul and Thatta).

According to the Prof Kervran, Damrilah was situated between Daybul and Thatta, south west of Bhanbore, east of Juna Shah Bander.



Revisiting Bhanbore:

AN EARLY ISLAMIC SETTLEMENT ON THE ARABIAN SEA

Endowment Fund Trust in collaboration with Sindh Culture Department organized a lecture on revisiting Bhanbore. Dr. Rafique Mughal delivered the lecture and opined that based on the evidence there was no Buddhist influence in the region at that time particularly in Bhanbore. He referred to Islamic period (711-750 CE) during early and late Abbasid rule, stating that the open courtyard mosque and glazed ceramics found in the area are similar to those made in Egypt, Iran and Syria.



Seminar on Critical Heritage

DECEMBER 11, 2011

In collaboration with the Herald Magazine, and the Mohatta Palace Museum, EFT organized a one day seminar on Critical Heritage on December 11, 2011. Architect Kamil Khan Mumtaz in his address highlighted the subject of Culture and viewed that it is our value system which defines who or where we are.

Conservationist Dr. Anila Naeem gave a presentation on the historic city of Shikarpur whereas Architect Sajjad Kauser made a presentation on Shalimar garden. Architect Yasmeen Lari spoke about Heritage Foundation.



Future Projects

- Organizing regular walks every 3 months for creating awareness all over Sindh.



Six months Training Course on Conservation of Tangible Heritage of Sindh at SALU

KHAIRPUR 2012

The Archaeology Department, Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur introduced a six month Certificate Course on Conservation of Cultural Heritage of Sindh. In pursuance of the aims and objectives of the EFT, the Board of Trustees in its 3rd meeting held on August 7, 2010 agreed to provide financial assistance for the project. The course covered both theoretical and practical aspects.

The course disseminated terminologies, methodologies for collecting data and understanding / deliberating reports on significant works.

Two types of disciplines were taught:

- Conservation as a major subject,
- Archaeology and heritage of Pakistan as a minor discipline.

The students also participated in field work for a hands-on exercise. Three monuments were chosen for the purpose: Shish Mahal of Kot Diji, Suhagan Tomb, Arore and Bin Qasim Mosque near Rohri. The course was a success, the second course has just ended.



Training Workshop on Conservation

OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

As a follow up to its earlier workshop on conservation, EFT in collaboration with the Culture Department, Government of Sindh organized a successful seven day training workshop on Conservation of Cultural Heritage at the National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi from January 7 to 13, 2012. Eminent archaeologist Dr. Rafique Mughal conducted the workshop.

The speakers included Dr. Esther Park (from Korea), Engr. Mohanlal Ochani and Arch. Javeria Shaikh. The participants were informed of the latest developments in the field of heritage conservation theories, principles, policies and practices adopted and used at national and international levels. The workshop organized field visits to the Heritage Sites at Makli Hills, Thatta, Kalhora and Talpur monuments at Hyderabad and archaeological site at Bhanbhore.

No fewer than 32 young engineers, architects, archaeologists, artists, art historians and members of the private sector took part in the workshop. Such workshops are an ongoing activity.



Shikara of Nagar Parkar City Jain Temple.
Icons of Tirthankaras and their symbols
like lion, elephant and *sassana devas* are
visible in all direction



Purchase of Artifacts and Antiquities

Purchase of cultural material is in accordance with objective ii) of the Declaration of the Trust. According to this clause, the Trust may take necessary steps to save intangible heritage which includes music, dance, narration, ethnological, moveable and immoveable assets of intrinsic, artistic and historical relevant to Sindh's Cultural Heritage.

The Board of the Trustees in its 4th meeting held on October 16, 2010 while approving the proposal for the refurbishment of the Sehwan Museum also approved Rs. 1 million for the purchase of artifacts and antiquities which might appear in the market for sale in the area.

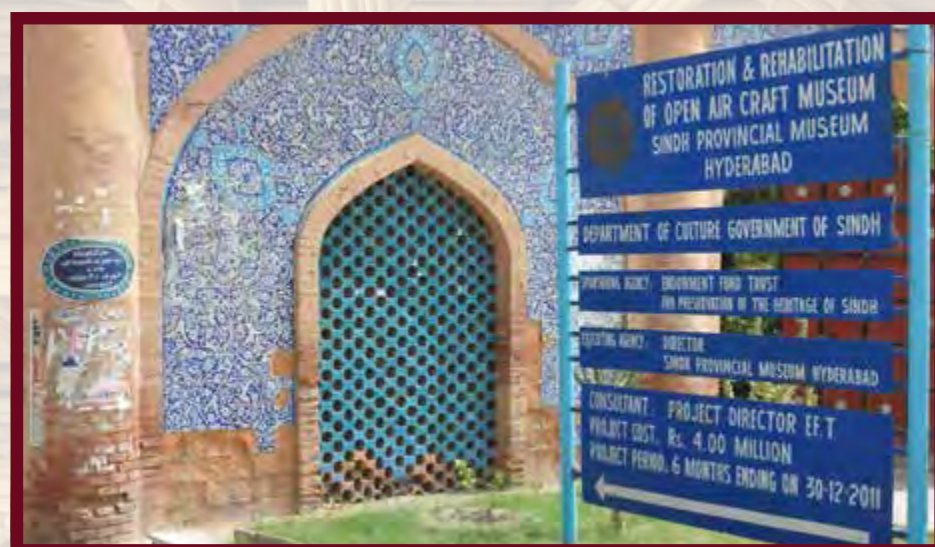
The Trust is proceeding accordingly to purchase rare artifacts.

Restoration and Rehabilitation of Open Air Museum

HYDERABAD

The first open air museum in Pakistan was established at the Sindh Provincial Museum, Hyderabad in 1970. Over the years it has come to serve as a repository of tangible cultural heritage depicting habitat in different areas of Sindh. Cultural artefacts like the Sindhian wheel, the bullock cart, agricultural implements and a live folk crafts section exhibiting rare objects in a recreated village are all part of the Museum. Over the years paucity of funds, poor maintenance and unchecked rising damp has resulted in the rotting and crumbling of structures. On the request of the Department of Culture, EFT provided funds amounting to Rs. 4.0 million for the rehabilitation of the Open Air Museum.

One of the prime functions of the open air museum is to exhibit artifacts that depict the cultural anthropology of the people. It entails a variety of objects, including the artistic and technical progress of those who lived in this region and are a part of our cultural legacy.



Future Projects

- Setting-up of Shikarpur Museum in Old Revenue Office/Jail Building, Shikarpur
- Purchase of Heritage Building for Heritage House (Museum) at Shikarpur
- Sindh Booty List (a document containing list of Mir's collection that was taken by the British)



Mahar House, Hathi Gate, Shikarpur

Production of an Audio CD for Preservation

OF MUSIC BY MAESTROS

In order to revive and preserve pristine Sindhi melodies, EFT has also embarked upon the reproduction of composite volumes of various collected pieces of the great masters of Sindhi music from the library of Abdul Hamid Akhund, to present a collection of the Golden Era of Sindhi Music.

The Board of Trustees in its 9th meeting held on May 24, 2012 approved the scheme for the release of music by old maestros in CD.



Digitalisation of Music Archives

A SOUND WAY OF RECORDING HISTORY

To supplement the preservation of Sindhi music through CDs, the EFT is working on a project for digitising music, talks and lectures under the supervision of ethnomusicologist Naseer Mirza. Over 1600 hours of material is expected to be digitised very soon. Efforts are also being made to produce recordings of old masters like Kanwar Bhagat Ram, Master Chander, Jeevani Bai, Manzoor Ali Khan, Mai Bhagi and Alan Faqir from the collection of Muhammad Qasim Maka.



| Abida Parveen reciting the Shah jo Raag

The tradition of music has been an integral part of human civilization. Sindh has played an important role in keeping alive the musical tradition of the Indus Valley. The Loras and the Langhas (Loriyaans or Loliyaans), professional minstrels have promoted this tradition not only in Sindh but far beyond. During the 5th century they accompanied Bahram Gurr, and found their way into Iran. The ethnic origin of these musicians is reported to be the Zutt i.e. the Sindhi Jatt as indeed Zaryab, the great master musician of his time in Spain in the 8th century is thought to be of Sindhian stock. A very important component of Sindhian music is Sur Music. A Sur or mode represents a distinct music style and assumes the importance of a classical musical mode. The early tradition of Sur music was epitomized by Shah Abdul Latif in his musical system *Shah jo Raag*. The great sufi poet had not only realized the essence of the early time honoured music tradition but also explored the rich reservoir of folk music and through it developed his specific music system. Many of these tunes are lost, but as we listen to the *Shah jo Raag*, we come across a distinct identity of music despite similarities with recognized melodies of the great tradition. The Manjh, Jaog, Jhangla, Kedaro, Bhairvain, Lorraro and Rano all differ in Sindhi compositions from the classical melodies.

The jewel in the crown is undoubtedly the rendering of the *Shah jo Raag* by the iconic diva of sufi music, Abida Parveen.

The combination of a master versifier and a great singer is a veritable attempt at paying tribute to the poet, a communication of thought provoking ideas to the world through a heartwarming voice. The verses selected by Abida Parveen have been translated into both Urdu and English so that they can reach a wider audience. The translations accompany the CDs of *Shah jo Raag*.

The Trustees of the EFT and CEO Dawn are indebted to this great artist for having recorded the *Shah jo Raag*. The Endowment Fund Trust is indebted to Abida Parveen for her role in promoting songs of love and harmony.





Future Projects

- Preservation and recording of Ancient Traditional Sindh Art of Saang and Sangeet Nata (SLA), Hyderabad.

A stone carved balcony, Silawat Para, Hyderabad



On-going Publications

COMPILATION, EDITING AND RE-PRINTING OF RARE BOOKS/REPORTS

The History Committee of EFT in its meeting held on June 28, 2012 recommended for reprinting of various rare books and reports. The Board of Trustees in its meeting held on 29-03-2013 approved the recommendation of the History Committee and accordingly the provision has been included in the budget.

EFT also published the book *History of the Arghuns and Tarkhans of Sindh (1507-1593)* and *Tarikh-i-Mausumi* written by Dr. Mahmudul Hasan Siddiqui and Shamsul Ulema Dr. Umar Bin Muhammad Daudpota.

Tarikh-e-Masumi, is one of the earliest documented histories of Sindh written nearly 450 years after the *Chachnama* (the first eye witness account of Arab conquest of Sindh). It is considered to be an authentic account of the history of Sindh during the Arghun, Tarkhan and the Mughal period.

Shah Shuja Beg Arghun defeated the Samma army in 1520 and plundered Thatta mercilessly, and by 1524 was in complete control of Sindh, thus bringing an end to the rule of the local dynasties. Written by an eminent statesman, warrior, adventurer and historian Mir Masum Shah Bakhari, the *Tarikh* relates to the political conditions of Sindh, intrigues, invasions and displacement of the Sindhis in 16th century Sindh. The Mughals finally transferred power to the local (indigenous) lord Mian Noor Mohammad Kalhoro in 1737.

Another important publication *Sindh under the Mughals* by M. Saleem Akhtar is in the process of page making.

Besides these, the books based on the collection of articles of Manick Pithawala and N.M. Billimoria are also being compiled for reprinting.

HISTORY OF TALPUR RULE

Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan, an eminent scholar and historian whilst working on the History of the Arab period had also compiled a manuscript on the History of Sindh: Talpur period which is being printed by the EFT. It relates to the advent of the Talpurs, their *Chauyari*, British relations with Sindh and finally the British conquest.

The book under print is part of the History series.

TAARIKH TAAZH NAWAA'E MA'ARK (تاریخ تازہ نواہ معارک)

This chapter of history written by Munshi Atta Muhammad of Shikarpur (d.1855 AD), originally in Farsi covers events of 19th century Sindh-Afghanistan and British rule in Sindh. It is an important firsthand record and primary source on the period. Munshi was secretarial correspondent to Shah Shuja of Afghanistan in 1819 and also worked with Talpur Ameers of Sindh. The book includes many Treaties, proverbs, verses and genealogical trees that highlight the period discussed in this period.

Dr. N.B.G Kazi was able to translate two thirds of the Persian manuscript. His untimely demise has delayed the printing of the translation. EFT condole the passing away of Sindh's outstanding scholar.

FORTS OF SINDH

Mr. Ishtiaq Ansari is writing a book on “Forts of Sindh” which includes, Arore Fort, Bakhar Fort, Bhanbor Fort, Dahlil Fort, Jakhi Bunder Fort, Kalan Kot Fort, Katcho Qilo, Kot Diji, Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro Fort, Naun Kot, Pacco Qilo, Rato Kot, Sehwan Fort, Sirni Kot, Umar Kot, Runne Kot, Brahmanabad Fort, Drig Bala Fort, Gulan Kot.

The author has submitted the book to EFT for page making and designing.

WALL OF SINDH: RANIKOT

Ranikot, located 30km southwest of Sann railway station, district Jamshoro is one of the largest forts in South Asia. It possesses a magnificent look and resemblance to great serpentine walls in world. RaniKot receives thousands of visitors per year although not much known about history but the claim of Talpurs who rebuilt the fort during 1815-1819 A.D.

Badar Abro, a researcher, has been working on the history and physical features of the fort since 1995. In 1989 along with a team surveyed Ranikot measuring each wall and tower. EFT is going to publish his work in which he has discussed the background of Ranikot and its possible owners through ages. He has also discussed ancient routes; history related to Ranikot that he considers Nerunkot of Chachnama.

The work is well supported with illustrations, maps, site plans and historical references. The book contains about 300 pages.

The author has submitted the book for page making.

HISTORY ON WALL / HIDDEN TREASURE OF KACHHO

The Board of Trustees in its 9th meeting held on November 9, 2012 approved a proposal for survey and documentation of fresco paintings in the historical monuments of Kaccho areas covering Jamshoro, Dadu and Qambar-Shahdadkot districts. A survey team headed by Mr. Aziz Kingrani, writer from Dadu district with following personnels of EFT carried out the detailed survey:

- Shayan Bhutto, Areaological Engineer
- Muhammad Ali Qadri, Photographer
- Abdur Rehman Shaikh, AD Projects
- Aziz Soomro, Photographer

A report on fresco painting was place before the Techncial Committee on August 13, 2012 and the committee decided to have a book based on the survey report for which Mr. Kingrani may be asked accordingly.

A book on "History on Wall/Hidden Treasure of Kachho" covering Jamshoro, Dadu and Qambar-Shahdad Kot Districts of Sindh is under preparation. It covers fresco paintings in the area on different mausoleums. The author will describe the relevancy of each fresco painting in the book for publishing by the Trust.

TRANSLATION OF NASAB NAMA SINDH FROM PERSIAN TO SINDHI

Mr. Azad Samajo of District Tharparkar is translating the Persian manuscript titled *Nasab Nama Sindh* written by an unknown author in the beginning of the 12th century of Hijra calendar (1090-1110 A.H), but has never been edited or translated into Sindhi. It is about the genealogy of the Samma Dynasty of Sindh. Eminent scholar, Dr. Ghulam Ali Allana has recommended translation of the Persian version into Sindhi.

The author is working on the publication.

THARPARKAR: LAND OF COLOUR, CONTRAST AND CULTURE

Mr. Noor Muhammad Janjhi has agreed to compile an encyclopedia book on ethno-cultural diversity of Tharparkar. The book will cover the historical background, architectural and historic buildings of Tharparkar and their cultural references ethno-cultural diversity, foundations of the culture of Tharparkar, Environment of Tharparkar, people and their shades of their culture, Hindu communities, Muslim communities, commonalities of the culture, festivals, arts and crafts, tribes and peculiarities, main characters of Thaparkari culture, how people have maintained their traditions and cultures. Threats and challenges, motifs, cultural symbols, rituals, folklore, legends, music and dance, sports and amusements, economic activities , geographical features, fauna and flora. The book will contain about 600 pages.

The writer will provide photographs, maps and bibliography.

SINDH PAPERS

The project envisages the compilation of essays, research papers and other miscellaneous articles written by various scholars/researchers in English at different times on Sindh's history, culture, geology, geography, archaeology, language, literature and great personalities. The title of the book will be "SINDH PAPERS". It will be in four volumes and completed by Mr. Jami Chandio within a period of three months.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN LARKANA DISTRICT DURING TALPUR AND BRITISH PERIODS

Dr. Ghulam Ali Sangi R/o village Dodai, Taluka and District Larkana has requested for printing of his book titled *History of Education in Larkana District during Talpur and British Periods*.

The book has been evaluated to be of significance and within the scope of the EFT. The book is under print.

MAKLI MONUMENTS THROUGH INSCRIPTIONS

Mr. Muhammad Shah Bukhari, Director, National Museum of Pakistan, Karachi, who had surveyed and documented inscriptions of tombstones of the World Heritage Site of Makli Hill Monuments, Thatta in the early 1990s is writing a book titled "Makli Monuments through Inscriptions" which will

cover the period from mid-16th century to mid-20th century and it will consist of over 300 pages excluding illustrations. The book will highlight the importance of inscriptions and their historical character besides giving full account of the inscriptions on tombstones in Arabic, Persian and other languages, if any, along with their translation into English. The book will also include colour photographs and GIS map of inscriptions of tombstones and monuments of the place. Keeping in view the importance of the book, the EFT has signed a MoU with Mr. Bukhari on April 19, 2013.

TALPUR TOMBS, HYDERABAD

Mr Zain Mustafa has submitted a proposal to write a book from the documented material submitted by him on Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb with additional material from other structures of tombs in Hyderabad. The book will consist of 250 pages with an outlay of Rs 0.45 million. The Board of Trustees in its meeting held on November 01, 2013 approved the proposal for the book.

ASIA EDITION: ALEXANDER'S CAMPAIGNS IN SIND AND BALUCHISTAN AND THE SIEGE OF THE BRAHMIN TOWN OF HARMATELIA BY P.H.L. EGGERMONT PUBLISHED BY LEUVEN UNIVERSITY PRESS 1975

A important source material on Sindh at the time of Alexander's visit. Taken as a whole, the work provides a stimulating and valuable introduction to unsolved problems of Indus geography, but it would be wrong to consider the solutions offered so definitive as in any way to constitute a discouragement to further research. It is the author's view that Nearchus sailed down the eastern, not the western Indus branch, so that 'Alexander's Harbour' stands not at Karachi (as Tomaschek maintained), but corresponds to the later Barbaricon of the sources, on the central Indus branch. He is fully aware of the difficulties presented by the texts, and acutely compares the conflicting traditions. He does not miss the importance of establishing key points, such as the location of Alexander's base at Patala. Indeed he propounds a very reasonable argument based on mileages for placing it 'near Nasarpur' (Nasirpur ?) north-east of Hyderabad.

RE-PRINTING 600 RARE BOOKS, PRESERVATION OF DR. N.A. BALOCH RARE MANUSCRIPTS ON SINDH, CATALOGUING AND COLLABORATION WITH THE INFORMATION AND ARCHIVES DEPARTMENT CLASSIFICATION OF OLD RECORD AVAILABLE AT SINDH ARCHIVES

The Sindh Achieves and EFT have signed a MoU to catalogue, restore and conserve the old books and manuscripts available at the Government archives department so that source material relating to the history of Sindh is available for researchers and scholars, said an EFT representative on Thursday on 6th June 2014. The components are as follows.

- Reprinting of 600 rare books.
- Cataloguing and classification of old record available at Sindh Archives.
- Preservation of Dr. N.A. Baloch of 962 nos. rare manuscripts on Sindh.

The joint meeting of Finance and Technical Committee in its meeting held on April 25, 2014 approved an amount of Rs. 25 million for the project. The project agreement with Information and Achieves Department was signed on 6th June 2014. Funds of Rs. 2.5 million have been released to the department.

SINDHI CINEMA

Dr Mahmood-ul-Hassan Mughal has written a comprehensive book on “Sindhi Cinema”. It covers detailed information about released 83 Sindh films and biographical sketches of more than 200 producers, directors, music directors, actors and actresses. The research works covers about 900 pages.

ESTABLISHMENT OF DR NABI BUX KHAN BALOCH RESEARCH FOUNDATION (DNBKBRF)

Dr Nabi Bux Khan Baloch rendered outstanding services in the research compilation and promotion of history, applied art and culture of Sindh.

Appreciating his services the Board of Trustees in its meeting held on November 09, 2012 on the request of the family of late Dr Nabi Bux Khan Baloch, approved a financial grant of Rs. 10 million for the foundation.

The foundation will preserve, promote the heritage and thought and works of Late Dr Nabi Bux Khan Baloch. The foundation among others will also publish the books of the late Dr N. A Baloch.

SIRAJ INSTITUTE OF SINDH STUDIES

Established in the name of Sirajul Haque Memon a renowned author, linguist and literati of Sindh, the “Siraj Institute of Sindhian Studies” will conduct and promote research and studies in the field of Culture, Language, Literature, Journalism and Heritage of Sindh, as also on the works of Sirajul Haque Memon in the various fields of scholarship.

The main aims and objectives of Siraj Institute of Sindhian studies are:

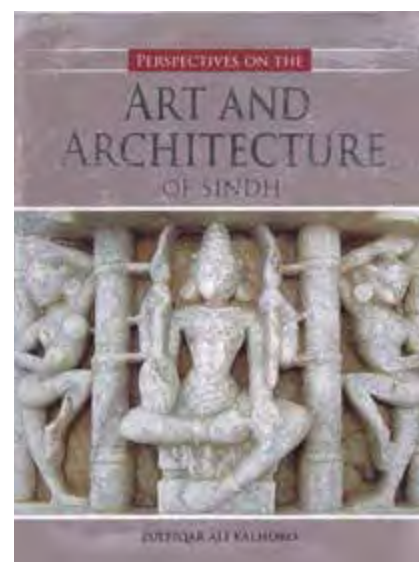
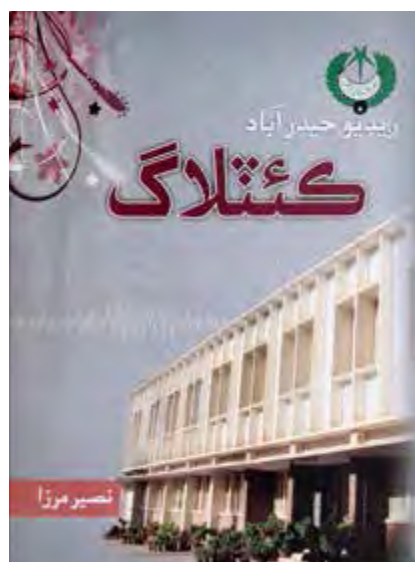
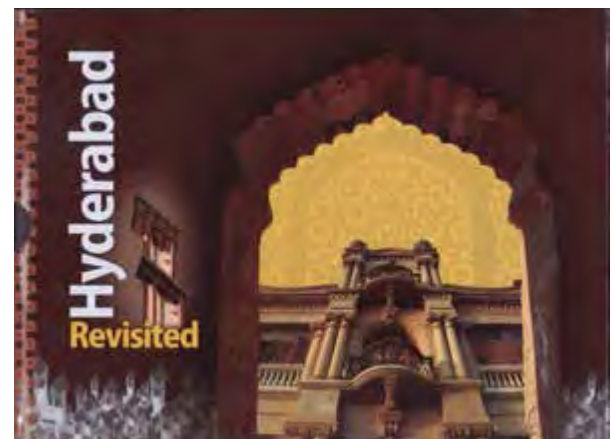
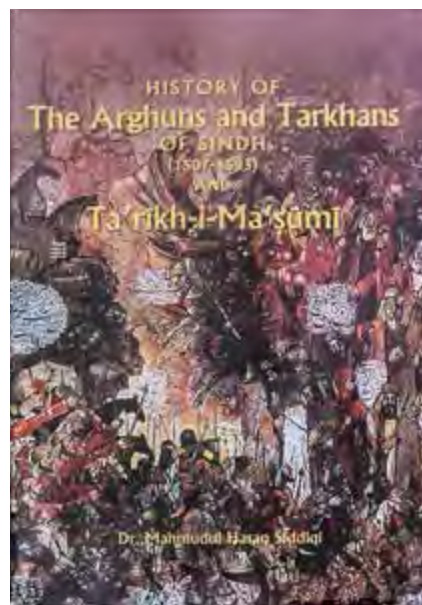
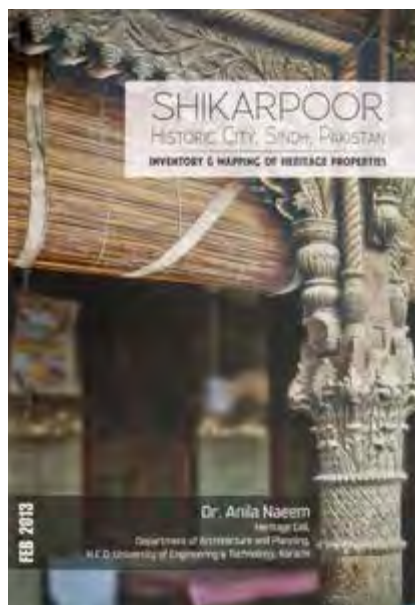
- To provide facilities for Studies and Research in the Fields of Culture, Language, Literature and Heritage of Sindh.
- To facilitate students, research scholars and writers who wish to conduct research on the Indus Script leading to its decipherment.
- To initiate research on the contribution of Mr Sirajul Haque in the fields of Culture, Literature, Language, Journalism etc.
- To collect relevant books, periodicals and other reference material to facilitate studies and research on the above mentioned subjects.
- To organize seminars, symposia, workshops and conferences and bring writers, scholars and teachers in various fields on a common platform to interact and share their views on the related subjects.
- To compile and public books and periodicals including research papers and proceedings of seminars etc. on the above mentioned subjects.



The family of late Siraj sought financial support from the Trust for its objectives. The Board of EFT in its 11th meeting held on March 29, 2013 considered the proposal and viewed that the proposal was within the ambit of the EFT particularly with reference to objectives mentioned at SNO6 (XX), the grant of Rs 10 million has been sanctioned.

Publications

1. Hyderabad Revisited: Documentation / Preservation of Historical / Architectural / Cultural / Archaeological places / Sites of District Hyderabad with the nomenclature
2. Re-printing of various publications - Sindh Language Authority, Hyderabad
3. Shikarpur - Historic City of Sindh (2 volumes)
4. History of the Arghuns and Tarkhans of Sindh and Ta'rikh-i-Ma'sumi
5. Perspective on the Art and Architecture of Sindh
6. Catalogue of Sindhi music recording; Radio Pakistan, Hyderabad
7. Sindh Talkies

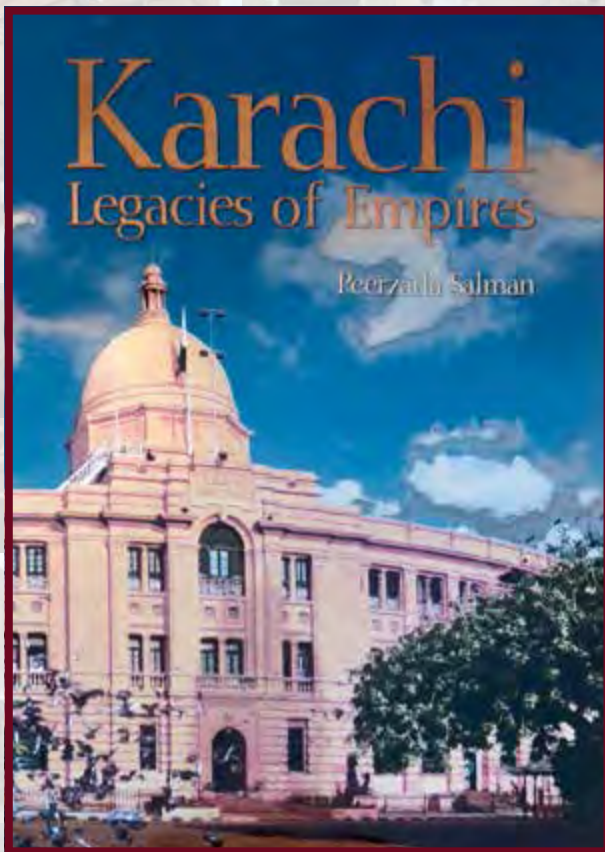


Karachi: Legacies of Empires

The vanishing beauty of Karachi and old colonial city developed by the British in early 18th century has been captured through articles by Peerzada Salman. These articles titled Stone Age have been appearing every week in Dawn Karachi since May 2009.

The articles discuss the architectural and cultural characteristics of structures in the city built before partition. Each article is accompanied by colourful pictures taken by Fahim Siddiqi.

The book was launched on April 15, 2015 at Governor House, Karachi.



| Purchase of Mr. Salah Uddin Qureshi's personal library

The personal library, a collection of a huge number of books (rare and old), rare maps, documents and reports 5786 books (English books 3430, Urdu books 1180, Sindhi books 1176), reports 626, journals 168 and maps 176 were acquired by the EFT on the recommendation of the Board of Trustees in its 11th meeting held on March 29, 2013 at a cost of Rs. 2.029 million. Mr Salauddin Qureshi, is a historian, an avid collector of books and a Sindhologist. He is author of many books. His recent book 'Sindh - a Time Capsule', is dedicated to the people of Sindh.



Future Projects

- An Illustrated History of Memorial Stones of Tharparkar.
- Symbols in Stone, Rock Art of Sindh: Zulfiqar Kalhoro.
- Sindh under the Mughals: Saleem Akhtar.
- Memoirs on Sind (Vol: 1): R.H. Thomas. } Reprint
- Memoirs on Sind (Vol: 2): R.H. Thomas. }
- N.M. Billimoria (Collection of 42 articles).
- Maneck Pithawala (Vol: 1) Historical Geography of Sindh.
- (Vol: 2) Physical Economic Geography of Sindh.
- (Vol: 3) Collection of articles on Sindh.
- (Vol: 4) Collection of articles on Karachi.
- Tareekh Kalhora translation by Shafqat Soomro.
- Jangnama translation by Saleem Noorhusain.
- *Chachnama*: translation by Mirza Kalichbeg and its Persian text.
- The Arab Invasion of India by R.C. Majumdar.
- Sind, A General Introduction by H.T. Lambrick.
- Sind, Before the Muslim Conquest by H.T. Lambrick.
- John Jacob of Jacobabad by H.T. Lambrick.
- General John Jacob: Alexander Inn Shand.
- The Arabs in Sindh by Jehangir Bedi.
- Tarikh-Nawa-e-Marikh Sindh - Translation into English by Dr. N.B.G. Kazi.
- Compendium Articles on Sindh, Sindh Quarterly: Historical Journal of Sindh.
- History of Sindh: Talpur Rule, Dr. Mumtaz Pathan.
- History of Education in Larkana District - During Talpur and British Periods.
- Alexander's Campaigns in Sind and Baluchistan and the Siege of the Brahmin Town of Harmatelia by P.H.L. Eggermont.

Projects dropped

HERITAGE CONSERVATION

- Restoration of Muhammad Zaman Shah Haveli (Rs. 2.5 million)
- Restoration of Raju Lakhee Tomb and enclosure wall of Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro (Rs. 4 million)
- Restoration of Bilawal Faqir Zardari Tomb (Rs. 0.750 million)
- Restoration of Koreja Bohi Quba District Shikarpur (Rs. 1 million)
- Conservation of Kot Diji granaries (Rs. 2.5 million)
- Survey and documentation of Government Boys Secondary School Building, Plot no SR-3/19 Serai Quarter Road, Karachi (Rs. 0.050 million)

HERITAGE SURVEY AND DOCUMENTATION

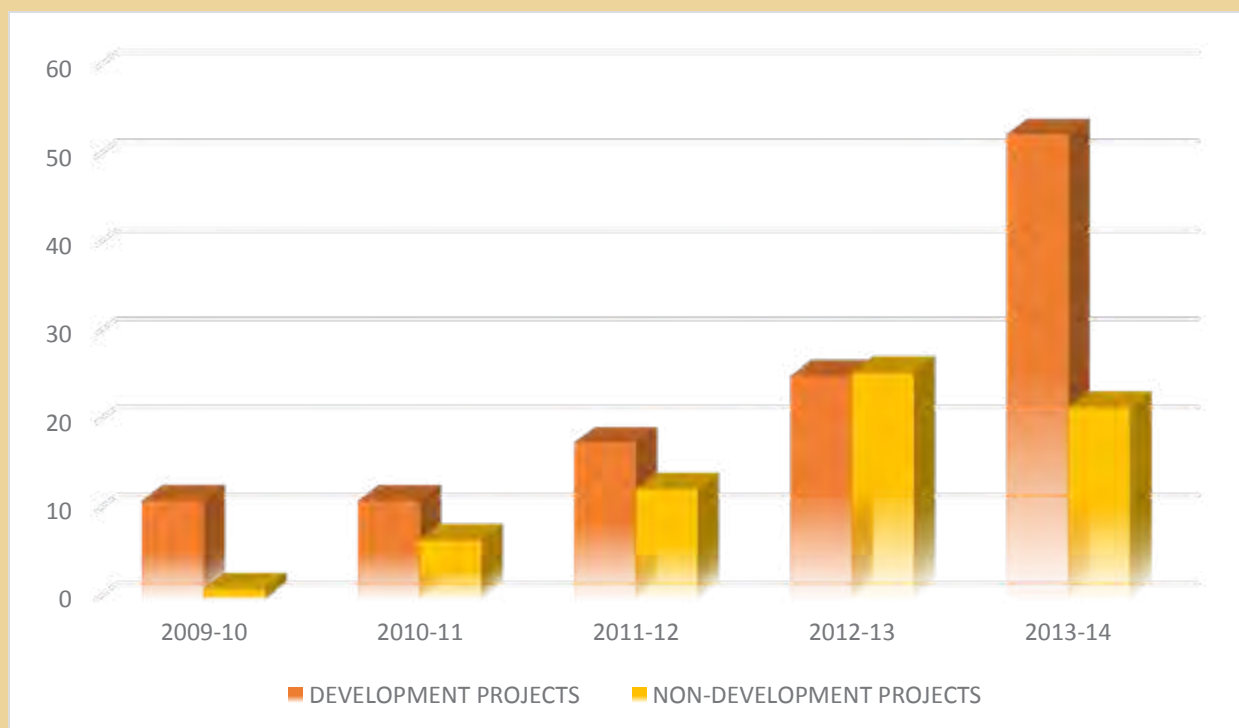
- Documentation of Kot Diji buildings (Rs. 0.050 million)
- Topographic and geographical survey of historic monuments at Makli, Thatta (Rs. 2 million)
- Setting up of documentation center (equipment and main power) Thatta (Rs. 1 million)

HERITAGE LAW

- Drafting of the comprehensive law for protection of cultural properties of Sindh (submitted to the Sindh Government)

Expenditure on Development and Non Development Projects

S.#	YEAR	DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Rs. in million)	NON-DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (Rs. in million)	TOTAL (Rs. in million)
1	2009-2010	11.250	1.255	12.505
2	2010-2011	11.236	6.785	18.021
3	2011-2012	17.803	12.571	30.374
4	2012-2013	25.327	25.738	51.065
5	2013-2014	52.552	24.322	76.874
	TOTAL	118.168	70.671	188.839



Government Notification



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION & COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

185
A. No. 185
Sub-Registrar-II
Clifton Town, Karachi

NOTIFICATION

NO.SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-41/2008: The Government of Sindh is pleased to constitute a "Management Board" regarding Endowment Fund for Preserving Physical Heritage of Sindh with the following composition & TORs:-

1. Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui	Chairman
2. Mr. Hameed Akhund	Member
3. Mr. Hameed Haroon	Member
4. Mr. Shoukat Tareen	Member
5. Ms. Nilofer Shaikh, Vice Chancellor Khairpur University	Member
6. Ms. Sassui Palejo	Member
7. Mr. Asad Umar, Chief Executive Officer, Engro.	Member
8. Yasmeen Lari, Architect	Member
9. Miss Nafisa Shah, MNA Khairpur	Member
10. Secretary Culture & Tourism Department	Member
11. Secretary Finance Department	Member
12. Secretary Antiquities Department	Member/Secretary
13. The Board may co-opt any member / members	Member
14. Mr. Mazhar Siddiqui	Member
15. Mr. Ibrahim Shah	Member

Terms of Reference

- To determine the investment policy, taking cognizance of the capital value required to generate the required level of income and monitor performance of the investments within that policy on a regular basis.
- To approve the investment plan of the endowment Fund.
- To consider expenditure proposal based on the recommendation of the department.
- To ensure that funds received are used in accordance with the proposed investment plan.
- To ensure that proper financial records are maintained to manage the Endowment Fund and to comply with statutes and regulations.
- To review and approve the Annual Accounts of the Endowment Fund.
- The Board may review on regular basis that Endowment Funds are utilized on following purpose:
 - Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh.
 - Registration of all the archaeological sites and artifacts in Sindh.
 - Scientific analysis of archaeological artifacts through qualified laboratories.
 - Promote Research and analysis of archaeological artifacts in Sindh.
 - Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage.
 - Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artifacts.
 - Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeologist.
 - Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh.
- Any other TOR may be framed by the Board.

FAZAL-UR-REHMAN
CHIEF SECRETARY SINDH
Cont'd P/2.....

(P/2)

185
A. No. 185
Sub-Registrar-II
Clifton Town, Karachi

NO.SO(C-IV)/SGA&CD/4-41/2008:

Karachi, dated the August 30, 2008.

A copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to:-

- > Sr. Member Board of Revenue (including Secretary LU/Members)
- > Additional Chief Secretary (Dev.), P&D Department, Govt. of Sindh.
- > Additional Chief Secretary, Finance Department.
- > Secretary to Governor Sindh.
- > Secretary to Chief Minister Sindh.
- > Administrative Secretaries (all), Govt. of Sindh, Karachi
- > Additional Secretary (Staff) to Chief Secretary Sindh.
- > P.S. to Secretary (GA/C), SGA&CD.
- > Master file.

30/8
(Abdul Wajid Khan)
SECTION OFFICER (C-IV)



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of balance sheet of Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2009, the related statement of income and expenditure and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements"), for the period then ended.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

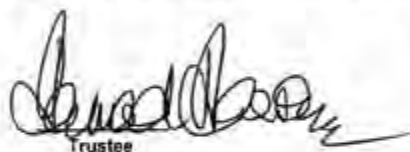
In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2009, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the period then ended in accordance with guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

**Chartered Accountants****Audit Engagement Partner: Arslan Khalid****Date: 05 February 2012****Karachi**

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2009

	Note	2009 Rupees
ASSETS		
Bank balance	6	1,004,071,470
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,004,071,470</u>
REPRESENTED BY:		
Endowment Fund	7	1,000,000,000
Accumulated Surplus		4,071,470
		<u>1,004,071,470</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee

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Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 30 AUGUST 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2009

For the period
from 30 August
2008 to 30
June 2009

Rupees

INCOME

Profit on PLS saving account:

4,071,470

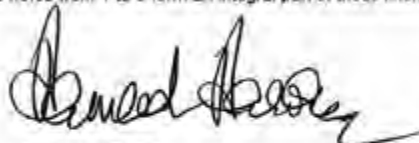
EXPENDITURE

-

Surplus for the year

4,071,470

The annexed notes from 1 to 8 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee

Am


Trustee

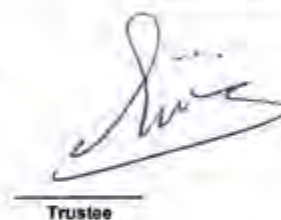
ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 30 AUGUST 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2009

	For the period from 30 August 2008 to 30 June 2009
	Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Surplus for the period	4,071,470
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Grant received from the Government of Sindh	1,000,000,000
Net cash from financing activities	1,000,000,000
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	<u>1,004,071,470</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 6 form an integral part of these financial statements.


 Trustee

EM


 Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD FROM 30 AUGUST 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2009

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Government of Sindh vide its notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008 constituted the Management Board of the 'Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh' (the Trust). The Trust was registered on 16th of September, 2009 and managed by the Management Board. These Funds were transferred from Management Board to the Trust on 25th March, 2010.

The objective of the Trust is mainly to aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangibles and intangible heritage that are endangered and take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation.

The Trust comprise of 15 members with 12 from private sector and 3 ex-officio members. The Trustees shall receive, hold, invest and mobilize the Endowment amounts that may be received from the Government of Sindh through its Antiquities Department from time to time.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Revenue recognition - Grants

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

4.2 Taxation

Income of the Trust is exempt from tax under section 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

4.3 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

5. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

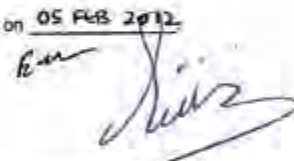
The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

For

PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

- | | Note | 2008
Rupees |
|--|------|----------------------|
| 6. BANK BALANCE | | |
| PLS Savings Account | 6.1 | <u>1,004,071,470</u> |
| 6.1 These carry rate of return of 12% per annum. | | |
| 7. ENDOWEMENT FUND | | |
| Received from the Government of Sindh | 7.1 | <u>1,000,000,000</u> |
| 7.1 The income of the Endowment Fund will be available for the programme's objectives and in accordance with the Government of Sindh's notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008, the Endowment Funds are to be utilized on the following purposes: | | |
| a. Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh. | | |
| b. Registration of all archaeological sites and artefacts in Sindh. | | |
| c. Scientific analysis of archaeological artefacts through qualified laboratories. | | |
| d. Promote research and analysis of archaeological artefacts in Sindh. | | |
| e. Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage. | | |
| f. Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artefacts. | | |
| g. Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeological. | | |
| h. Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh. | | |
| 8. GENERAL | | |
| 8.1 Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee. | | |
| 8.2 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 05 Feb 2012 | | |


Trustee


Trustee



**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010**

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder
Chartered Accountants
Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road
P.O. Box 15541, Karachi 75530, Pakistan
Tel: +9221 3565 0007
Fax: +9221 3568 1965
www.ey.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of balance sheet of Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2010, the related statement of income and expenditure and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements"), for the year then ended.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

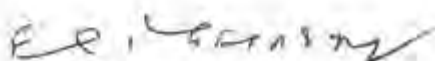
Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2010, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.



Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Arslan Khalid


Date: 05 February 2012

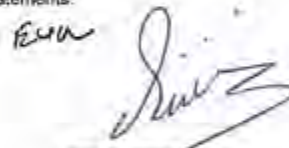
Karachi

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2010

	Note	2010 Rupees	2009 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	6	4,817,867	-
Investments	7	961,509,954	-
		<u>966,327,821</u>	-
CURRENT ASSETS			
Deposits, prepayments and other receivables	8	41,573,590	-
Bank balance	9	95,231,621	1,004,071,470
		<u>136,805,211</u>	<u>1,004,071,470</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,103,133,032</u>	<u>1,004,071,470</u>
REPRESENTED BY:			
Endowment Fund	10	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated Surplus		103,133,032	4,071,470
		<u>1,103,133,032</u>	<u>1,004,071,470</u>
COMMITMENTS	11	-	-

The annexed notes from 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee



Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	Notes	2010 Rupees	For the period from 30 August 2008 to 30 June 2009 Rupees
INCOME			
Investment income		26,444,506	-
Profit on PLS saving account		85,122,106	4,071,470
		111,566,612	4,071,470
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of Projects	12	(11,250,000)	-
Administrative and General Expenses		(1,255,050)	-
		(12,505,050)	-
Surplus for the year		99,061,562	4,071,470
Surplus at the beginning of the year / period		4,071,470	-
Surplus at the end of the year / period		103,133,032	4,071,470

The annexed notes from 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.

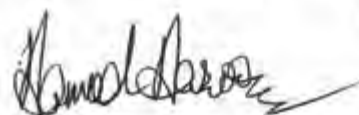

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Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

	2010 Rupees	For the period from 30 August 2008 to 30 June 2009 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year / period	99,061,562	-
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items:</i>		
Investment income	(26,444,506)	-
Depreciation	166,133	-
	<u>72,783,189</u>	-
Increase in current assets		
Prepaid rent	(1,500,000)	-
Security Deposit	(300,000)	-
Accrued interest on Pakistan Investment Bonds	(13,982,466)	-
	<u>(15,782,466)</u>	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>57,000,723</u>	-
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition of fixed assets	(4,984,000)	-
Investments made during the year	(960,856,572)	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(965,840,572)</u>	-
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Grant received from the Government of Sindh	-	1,000,000,000
Net cash from financing activities	-	<u>1,000,000,000</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(908,839,849)</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year / period	<u><u>91,160,151</u></u>	<u><u>1,000,000,000</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 13 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee

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Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2010

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Government of Sindh vide its notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008 constituted the Management Board of the 'Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh' (the Trust). The Trust was registered on 16th of September, 2009 and managed by the Management Board. These Funds were transferred from Management Board to the Trust on 25th March, 2010.

The objective of the Trust is mainly to aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangibles and intangible heritage that are endangered and take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation.

The Trust comprise of 15 members with 12 from private sector and 3 ex-officio members. The Trustees shall receive, hold, invest and mobilize the Endowment amounts that may be received from the Government of Sindh through its Antiquities Department from time to time.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Long term investments

Long term investments are recognised at cost.

4.2 Fixed assets

4.2.1 Tangible fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account using the straight-line method. A full month's depreciation is charged for assets purchased at any time in a financial year while no depreciation is charged in the month of an assets' disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets, if any, are included in income currently.

4.2.2 Impairment of assets

An assessment is made on periodic basis whether there is any objective evidence of impairment (or reversal of previous impairments), in tangible fixed assets and investments. In the event that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account equal to the difference and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

4.3 Revenue recognition - Grants

Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

4.4 Taxation

Income of the Trust is exempt from tax under section 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

4.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Trust has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

5. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

5. FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	Cost			Rate %	Accumulated Depreciation			Written Down Value as at 30 June 2010
	As at 01 July 2009	Additions during the year	As at 30 June 2010		As at 01 July 2009	Charge during the year	As at 30 June 2010	
	Rupees				Rupees			Rupees
Motor Vehicles	-	4,984,000	4,984,000	20	-	166,133	166,133	4,817,867
					Note	2010 Rupees	2009 Rupees	

7. INVESTMENTS - Held-to-maturity

7.1	Pakistan Investment Bonds	7.2	961,509,954	-
7.2	Original cost of investments carried at the Balance Sheet date amounts to Rs. 960.856 million (2009: Nil). These investments have face value of Rs 986 million having rate of return of 12% (2009: 12%) per annum with maturity in the year 2018.			

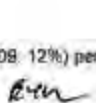
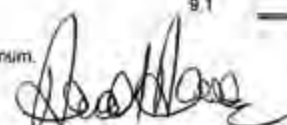

8. DEPOSITS, PREPAYMENTS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Security deposit	300,000	
Prepaid rent	1,500,000	
Accrued interest on Pakistan Investment Bonds	39,773,590	
	<u>41,573,590</u>	

9. BANK BALANCE

PLS Savings Account	9.1	95,231,621	1,004,071,470
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9.1 These carry rate of return of 12% (2009: 12%) per annum.

	Note	2010 Rupees	2009 Rupees
10. ENDOWEMENT FUND			
Received from the Government of Sindh	10.1	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>

10.1 The income of the Endowment Fund will be available for the programme's objectives and in accordance with the Government of Sindh's notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008, the Endowment Funds are to be utilized on the following purposes:

- Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh.
- Registration of all archaeological sites and artefacts in Sindh.
- Scientific analysis of archaeological artefacts through qualified laboratories.
- Promote research and analysis of archaeological artefacts in Sindh.
- Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage.
- Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artefacts.
- Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeological.
- Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh.

11. COMMITMENTS

The Trust is committed to provide assistance / financial grant to following executors in accordance with the terms of the project agreements:

Mohatta Palace Museum	7,000,000	-
Restoration of Khaipur Mir Monuments	7,000,000	-
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments	7,000,000	-
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)	5,250,000	-
	<u>26,250,000</u>	<u>-</u>

	2010 Rupees	For the period from 30 August 2008 to 30 June 2009 Rupees
12. COST OF PROJECTS		
Mohatta Palace Museum	3,000,000	-
Restoration of Khaipur Mir Monuments	3,000,000	-
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments	3,000,000	-
Sindhi Language Authority (Sound Studio)	2,250,000	-
	<u>11,250,000</u>	<u>-</u>

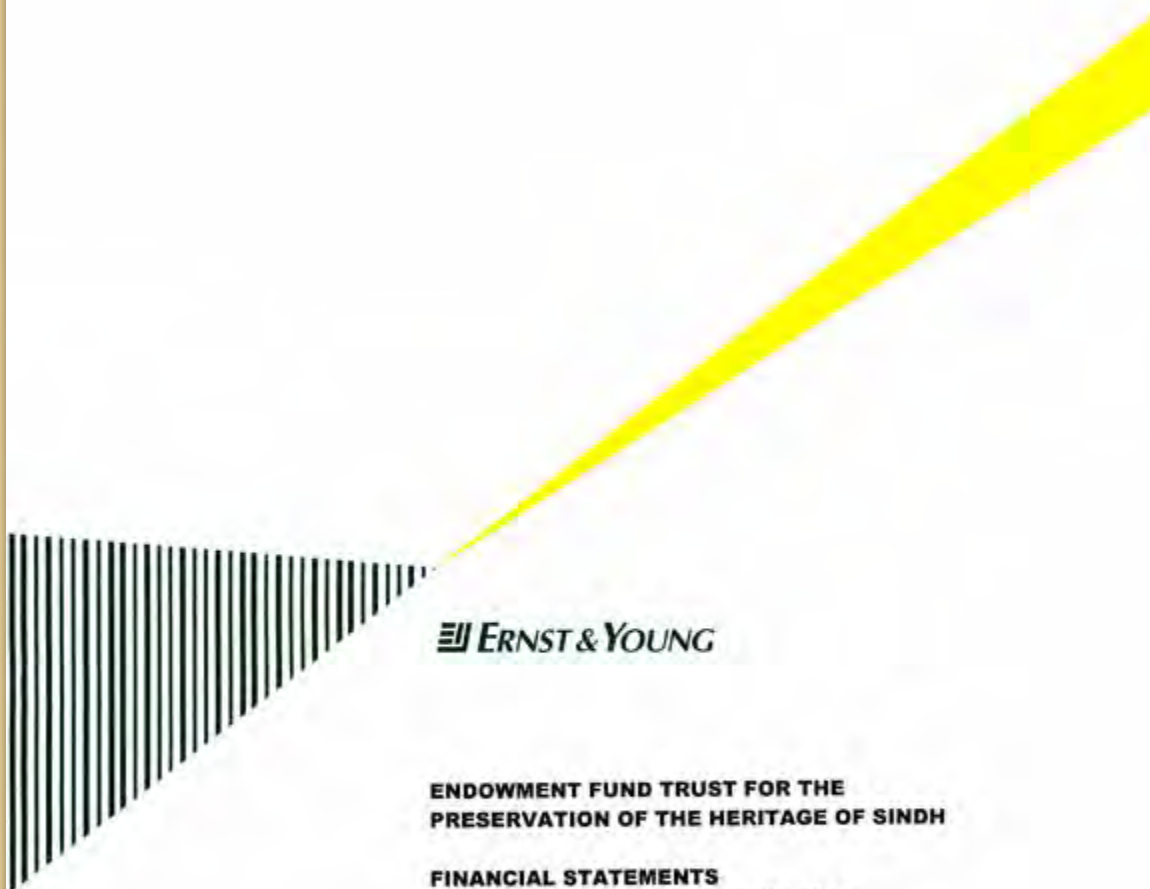
13. GENERAL

13.1 Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

13.2 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on 05 Feb 2012.


Trustee


Trustee



ERNST & YOUNG

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011**

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sifat Hyder
Chartered Accountants
Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road
P.O. Box 15541, Karachi 75530, Pakistan
Tel: +9221 3565 0007
Fax: +9221 3568 1965
www.ey.com



ERNST & YOUNG

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Fax: +9221 3568 1965
www.ey.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2011, the related statement of income and expenditure and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements"), for the year then ended.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2011, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Arslan Khalid

Date: 01 August 2012

Karachi

A member firm of Ernst & Young Global Limited

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	6	7,625,184	4,817,867
Long-term investment	7	<u>961,956,599</u>	<u>961,509,954</u>
		969,581,783	966,327,821
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investment	8	<u>213,538,375</u>	<u>-</u>
Accrued interest on investments		39,548,055	39,773,590
Deposits and prepayments	9	300,000	1,800,000
bank balance	10	<u>750,407</u>	<u>95,231,621</u>
		254,136,837	136,805,211
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,223,718,620</u>	<u>1,103,133,032</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Endowment Fund	11	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated Surplus		<u>222,908,510</u>	<u>103,133,032</u>
		1,222,908,510	1,103,133,032
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and other liabilities	12	810,110	-
		<u>810,110</u>	<u>-</u>
		1,223,718,620	1,103,133,032
COMMITMENTS	13	-	-

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.



 Trustee

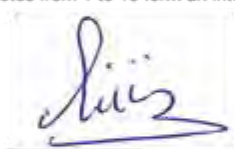
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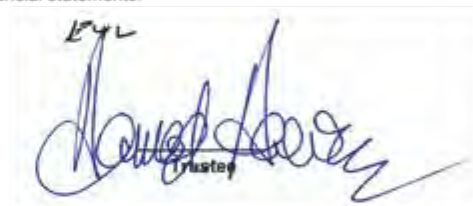

 Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
INCOME			
Investment income		135,876,460	26,444,506
Profit on PLS savings account		1,920,375	85,122,106
		137,796,835	111,566,612
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of Projects	14	(11,235,739)	(11,250,000)
Administrative and general expenses	15	(6,785,618)	(1,255,050)
		(18,021,357)	(12,505,050)
Surplus for the year		119,775,478	99,061,562
Surplus at the beginning of the year		103,133,032	4,071,470
Surplus at the end of the year		222,908,510	103,133,032

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	119,775,478	99,061,562
<i>Adjustments for non-cash items:</i>		
Amortization income	(446,645)	(653,382)
Depreciation	1,368,892	166,133
	<u>120,697,725</u>	<u>98,574,313</u>
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Deposits and prepayments	1,500,000	(1,800,000)
Accrued interest on investments	(5,327,280)	(39,773,590)
Decrease in current liabilities		
Creditors and other liabilities	810,110	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>117,680,555</u>	<u>57,000,723</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition of fixed assets	(4,176,209)	(4,984,000)
Investments made during the year	(579,361,895)	(960,856,572)
Investments matured during the year	371,376,335	-
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(212,161,769)</u>	<u>(965,840,572)</u>
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(94,481,214)</u>	<u>(908,839,849)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	95,231,621	1,004,071,470
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u><u>750,407</u></u>	<u><u>95,231,621</u></u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Trustee

RPM



Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Government of Sindh vide its notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008 constituted the Management Board of the 'Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh' (the Trust). The Trust was registered on 16 September 2009. The objective of the Trust is mainly to aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangibles and intangible heritage that are endangered and take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation.

The Trust comprise of 15 members with 12 from private sector and 3 ex-officio members. The Trustees shall receive, hold, invest and mobilize the Endowment amounts that may be received from the Government of Sindh through its Antiquities Department from time to time.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Investments

Long-term investments are carried at cost and short-term investments are carried at market value. Premium / discount on purchase of investments is amortized using effective interest rate method over the life of the instrument.

4.2 Fixed assets

4.2.1 Tangible fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account using the straight-line method. A full month's depreciation is charged for assets purchased at any time in a financial year while no depreciation is charged in the month of an assets' disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets, if any, are included in income currently.

4.2.2 Impairment of assets

An assessment is made on periodic basis whether there is any objective evidence of impairment (or reversal of previous impairments), in tangible fixed assets and investments. In the event that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account equal to the difference and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

4.3 Revenue recognition

- Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.
- Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using effective interest rate method.



4.4 Taxation

Income of the Trust is exempt from tax under section 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

4.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Trust has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

5. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

6. FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Written Down Value as at 30 June 2011 Rupees
	As at 01 July 2011 Rupees	Additions during the year	As at 30 June 2011 Rupees	As at 01 July 2011 Rupees	Charge during the year Rupees	As at 30 June 2011 Rupees	
Motor Vehicles	4,984,000	938,000	5,922,000	166,133	994,840	1,160,973	4,761,027
Computer Equipment	-	370,190	370,190	-	74,038	74,038	296,152
Office and multi-media equipment	-	2,868,019	2,868,019	-	300,014	300,014	2,568,005
	<u>4,984,000</u>	<u>4,176,209</u>	<u>9,160,209</u>	<u>166,133</u>	<u>1,368,892</u>	<u>1,535,025</u>	<u>7,625,184</u>

7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

Pakistan Investment Bonds	Note 7.1	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
		<u>961,956,599</u>	<u>961,509,954</u>

7.1 Particulars of investment

	Face Value Rupees	Interest Rate	Maturity
Pakistan Investment Bonds	986,000,000	12%	August 2018

8. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT

Market Treasury Bills	Note 8.1	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
		<u>213,538,375</u>	<u>-</u>

8.1 These Investments have face value of Rs.222 million maturing by November 2011.

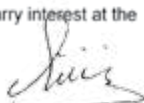
9. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Security Deposit	300,000	300,000
Prepaid Rent	-	1,500,000
	<u>300,000</u>	<u>1,800,000</u>

10. BANK BALANCE

PLS Savings Account	Note 10.1	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
		<u>750,407</u>	<u>95,231,621</u>

10.1 These carry interest at the rate of 7.5% (2010: 12%) per annum.





**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

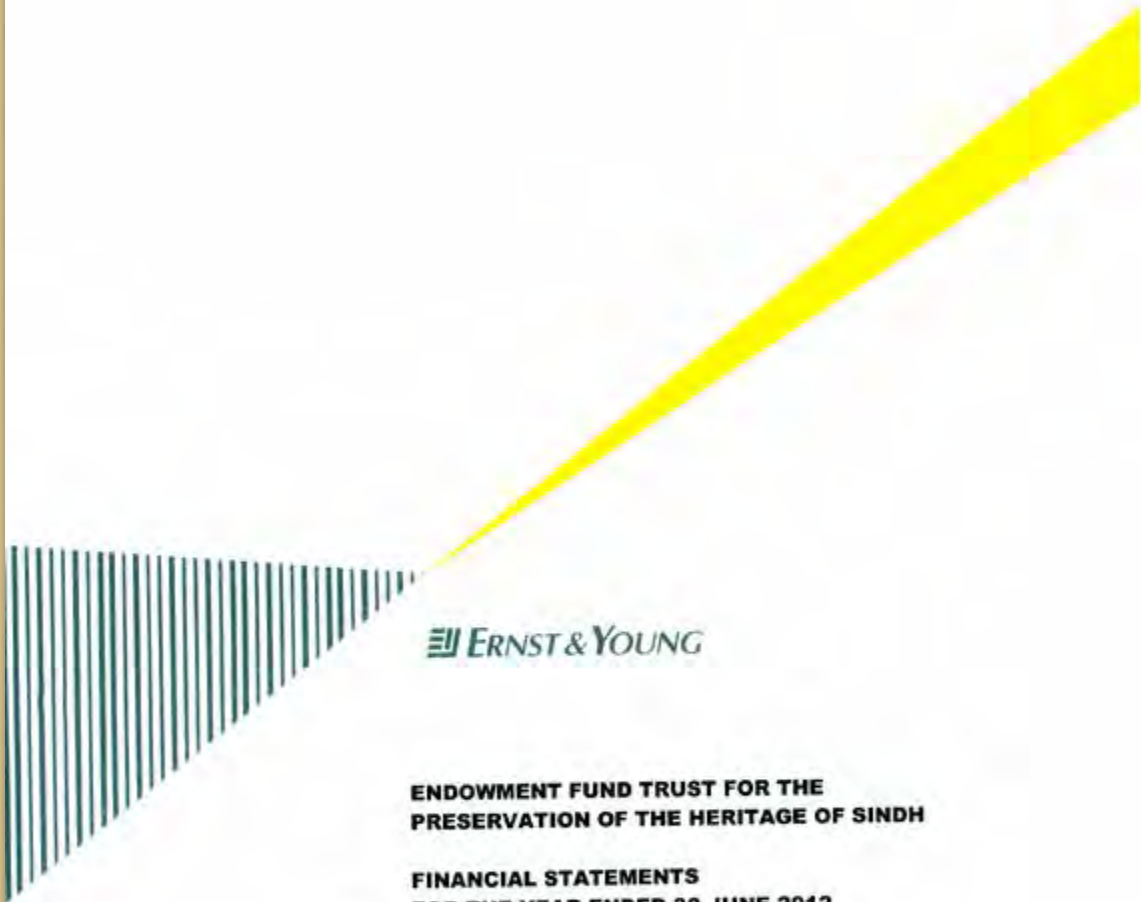
	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
11. ENDOWMENT FUND			
Received from the Government of Sindh	11.1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
11.1	The income of the Endowment Fund will be available for the programme's objectives and in accordance with the Government of Sindh's notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008, the Endowment Funds are to be utilized on the following purposes:		
i)	Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh.		
ii)	Registration of all archaeological sites and artifacts in Sindh.		
iii)	Scientific analysis of archaeological artifacts through qualified laboratories.		
iv)	Promote research and analysis of archaeological artifacts in Sindh.		
v)	Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage.		
vi)	Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artifacts.		
vii)	Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeological.		
viii)	Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh.		
12. CREDITORS AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Payable to suppliers		208,192	-
Salaries payable		495,061	-
Others		106,857	-
		<u>810,110</u>	<u>-</u>
13. COMMITMENTS			
The Trust is committed to provide assistance / financial grant to following executors in accordance with the terms of the project agreements:			
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		2,180,000	-
Mohatta Palace Museum		3,000,000	7,000,000
Restoration of Khaipur Mir Monuments		7,000,000	7,000,000
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		7,000,000	7,000,000
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)		2,250,000	5,250,000
		<u>21,430,000</u>	<u>26,250,000</u>
14. COST OF PROJECTS			
Mohatta Palace Museum		4,000,000	3,000,000
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		1,820,000	3,000,000
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)		3,000,000	2,250,000
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		-	3,000,000
Restoration of Khaipur Mir Monuments		-	3,000,000
Cost of surveys / site visits (travelling, accommodation and other related expenses)		2,415,739	-
		<u>11,235,739</u>	<u>11,250,000</u>
15. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES			
Salaries, allowances and other benefits		2,334,500	307,867
Rent and taxes		1,800,500	300,000
Utilities		309,207	-
Insurance		112,140	-
Depreciation		1,368,892	166,133
Travelling and conveyance		115,000	-
Honorarium		-	180,000
Brokerage charges to estate agent		-	115,850
Others		745,379	185,200
		<u>6,785,618</u>	<u>1,255,050</u>
16. GENERAL			
16.1	Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.		
16.2	These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on		


Trustee

01 AUG 2012




Trustee



ERNST & YOUNG

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012**

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidet Hyder
Chartered Accountants
Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road
P.O. Box 15541, Karachi 75530, Pakistan
Tel: +9221 3565 0000
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ERNST & YOUNG

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www.ey.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2012, the related statement of income and expenditure and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements"), for the year then ended.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2012, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Arslan Khalid

Date: 18 June 2013

Karachi

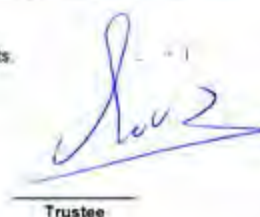
Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Siddiqui Chartered Accountants

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	6	6,631,285	7,625,184
Long-term investment	7	<u>976,228,559</u>	<u>961,958,599</u>
		982,859,844	969,583,783
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investment	8	<u>331,407,564</u>	<u>213,538,375</u>
Accrued interest on investments		<u>39,116,721</u>	<u>39,548,055</u>
Deposits and other receivable	9	<u>450,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
Bank balance	10	<u>4,891,397</u>	<u>750,407</u>
		375,865,682	254,136,837
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,358,725,526</u>	<u>1,223,718,620</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Endowment Fund	11	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>1,000,000,000</u>
Accumulated Surplus	12	<u>358,578,256</u>	<u>222,908,510</u>
		1,358,578,256	1,222,908,510
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and other liabilities	13	<u>147,270</u>	<u>810,110</u>
		<u>1,358,725,526</u>	<u>1,223,718,620</u>
COMMITMENTS	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


 Trustee


 Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
INCOME			
Investment income		165,045,157	135,876,460
Profit on PLS savings account		997,974	1,920,375
		166,043,131	137,796,835
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of Projects	15	(17,802,600)	(11,235,739)
Administrative and general expenses	16	(12,570,785)	(6,785,618)
		(30,373,385)	(18,021,357)
Surplus for the year		135,669,746	119,775,478

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	135,669,746	119,775,478
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization income	(14,271,960)	(448,545)
Interest income on Market Treasury Bills	(32,723,334)	
Depreciation	2,014,480	1,368,892
	<u>90,688,912</u>	<u>120,697,725</u>
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Deposits and prepayments	(150,000)	1,500,000
Accrued interest on investments	431,334	(5,327,280)
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities		
Creditors and other liabilities	(662,840)	810,110
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>90,307,406</u>	<u>117,680,555</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition of fixed assets	(1,020,561)	(4,176,209)
Investments made during the year	(864,645,855)	(579,381,895)
Investments matured during the year	779,500,000	371,376,335
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(86,166,416)</u>	<u>(212,181,769)</u>
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	<u>4,140,990</u>	<u>(94,481,214)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	750,407	95,231,621
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>4,891,397</u>	<u>750,407</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2012

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Government of Sindh vide its notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008 constituted the Management Board of the 'Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh' (the Trust). The Trust was registered on 16 September 2009. The objective of the Trust is mainly to aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangibles and intangible heritage that are endangered and take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation.

The Trust comprise of 15 members with 12 from private sector and 3 ex-officio members. The Trustees shall receive, hold, invest and mobilize the Endowment amounts that may be received from the Government of Sindh through its Antiquities Department from time to time.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Investments

Long-term investments are carried at cost and short-term investments are carried at market value. Premium / discount on purchase of investments is amortized using effective interest rate method over the life of the instrument.

4.2 Fixed assets

4.2.1 Tangible fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account using the straight-line method. A full month's depreciation is charged for assets purchased at any time in a financial year while no depreciation is charged in the month of an assets' disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically and adjusted if impact on depreciation is

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets, if any, are included in income currently.

4.2.2 Impairment of assets

An assessment is made on periodic basis whether there is any objective evidence of impairment (or reversal of previous impairments), in tangible fixed assets and investments. In the event that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account equal to the difference and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

4.3 Revenue recognition

- Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.
- Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using effective interest rate method.

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**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SIND**

4.4 Taxation

Income of the Trust is exempt from tax under section 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

4.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Trust has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

5. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

6. FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Written Down Value as at 30 June 2012 Rupees
	As at 01 July 2011 Rupees	Additions during the year	As at 30 June 2012 Rupees	As at 01 July 2011 Rupees	Charge during the year	As at 30 June 2012 Rupees	
Motor Vehicles	5,922,000	37,200	5,959,200	1,160,973	1,189,980	2,350,953	3,608,247
Computer Equipment	370,190	521,631	891,821	74,038	209,682	283,720	608,101
Office and multi-media equipment	2,868,019	461,730	3,329,749	300,014	614,798	914,812	2,414,937
	<u>9,160,209</u>	<u>1,020,561</u>	<u>10,180,770</u>	<u>1,535,025</u>	<u>2,014,460</u>	<u>3,549,485</u>	<u>6,631,285</u>
LONG-TERM INVESTMENT					Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
Pakistan Investment Bonds					7.1	<u>976,228,559</u>	<u>961,956,599</u>
7.1 Particulars of investment					Face Value Rupees	Interest Rate	Maturity
Pakistan Investment Bonds					986,000,000	12%	August 2018
					Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
8. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT							
Market Treasury Bills					8.1	<u>331,407,564</u>	<u>213,538,375</u>
8.1	These investments have face value of Rs.334.7 million maturing by September 2012.						
9. DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES							
Security Deposit						300,000	300,000
Rent receivable from Sindh Indigenous & Traditional Crafts Company						<u>150,000</u>	<u>-</u>
						<u>450,000</u>	<u>300,000</u>
10. BANK BALANCE							
PLS Savings Account					10.1	<u>4,891,397</u>	<u>750,407</u>
10.1	These carry interest at the rate of 7.5% (2011: 12%) per annum.						

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR TI
PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

	Note	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
11. ENDOWEMENT FUND			
Received from the Government of Sindh	11.1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
11.1 The income of the Endowment Fund will be available for the programme's objectives and in accordance with the Government of Sindh's notification No. SO(C-IV)/VSGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008, the Endowment Funds are to be utilized on the following purposes:			
i) Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh.			
ii) Registration of all archaeological sites and artifacts in Sindh.			
iii) Scientific analysis of archaeological artifacts through qualified laboratories.			
iv) Promote research and analysis of archaeological artifacts in Sindh.			
v) Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage.			
vi) Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artifacts.			
vii) Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeological.			
viii) Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh.			
12. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Balance at the beginning of the year		222,908,510	103,133,032
Surplus for the year		135,669,748	118,775,478
Balance at the end of the year		<u>358,578,258</u>	<u>222,908,510</u>
13. CREDITORS AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Payable to suppliers		50,991	208,192
Salaries payable		74,951	495,081
Others		21,328	106,857
		<u>147,270</u>	<u>810,110</u>
14. COMMITMENTS			
The Trust is committed to provide assistance / financial grant to following executors in accordance with the terms of the project agreements:			
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		2,180,000	2,180,000
Mohatta Palace Museum		3,000,000	3,000,000
Restoration of Khaipur Mir Monuments		7,000,000	7,000,000
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		7,000,000	7,000,000
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)		2,250,000	2,250,000
Preservation Restoration and Rehabilitation Odho Haveli Complex		9,918,000	-
Preservation Restoration and Development of Tomb Dewan Shurfa Khan Tomb		7,014,000	-
Inventory Publication of Shikarpur Heritage		2,304,000	-
Conservation of Kot Diji Fort Granaries		2,500,000	-
Preparation of District Wise Illustrated Guide Book on monument of Sindh		2,050,000	-
Purchase of artifacts and antiquities for Sehwan Museum Culture Material		1,000,000	-
Workshop on Conserving Cultural Heritage of Sindh		500,000	-
Preservation of Music Archives Shah Jo Raag		5,000,000	-
Preparation and Printing of a Book Karachi Nostalgia		2,300,000	-
Preservation of 4 Old Mud Houses of Thatta		1,000,000	-
Rescue and Restoration of 120 years Old Sirai Mujahid Jumani House Kot Diji		1,200,000	-
Restoration of Raja Lakhe Tomb abd Enclosure Wall of Mian Noor M. Kaihora		4,000,000	-
		<u>60,216,000</u>	<u>21,430,000</u>
15. COST OF PROJECTS			
Mohatta Palace Museum		-	4,000,000
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		1,580,000	1,820,000
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)		2,594,000	3,000,000
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		1,136,084	-
Preservation Restoration and Rehabilitation Odho Haveli Complex		5,935,869	-
Preservation Restoration and Development of Tomb Dewan Shurfa Khan Tomb		2,104,200	-
Inventory Publication of Shikarpur Heritage		1,101,480	-
Conservation of Kot Diji Fort Granaries		750,000	-
Preparation of District Wise Illustrated Guide Book on monument of Sindh		615,000	-
Purchase of artifacts and antiquities for Sehwan Museum Culture Material		435,200	-
Workshop on Conserving Cultural Heritage of Sindh		326,747	-
Preservation of Music Archives Shah Jo Raag		184,300	-
Preparation and Printing of a Book Karachi Nostalgia		180,000	-
Preservation of 4 Old Mud Houses of Thatta		175,000	-
Rescue and Restoration of 120 years Old Sirai Mujahid Jumani House Kot Diji		140,000	-
Restoration of Raja Lakhe Tomb abd Enclosure Wall of Mian Noor M. Kaihora		50,000	-
Project Transparency		40,000	-
Cost of surveys / site visits		454,740	2,415,739
		<u>17,802,600</u>	<u>11,235,739</u>

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**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

	2012 Rupees	2011 Rupees
16. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	7,174,099	2,334,500
Rent and taxes	900,000	1,800,500
Utilities	483,526	309,207
Insurance	112,140	112,140
Depreciation	2,014,460	1,368,892
Travelling and conveyance	393,666	115,000
Advertisement	320,850	-
Books, fee and subscription	233,571	-
Printing and Stationary	172,927	-
Repairs and maintenance	196,343	-
Fuel	168,186	-
Legal and professional charges	120,000	-
Others	281,017	745,379
	<u>12,570,785</u>	<u>6,785,618</u>

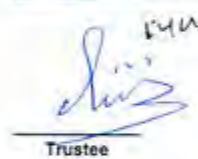
17. GENERAL

17.1 Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

17.2 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on

18 JUN 2013


Trustee


Trustee





INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2013, the related statement of income and expenditure and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements"), for the year then ended.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2013, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Arslan Khalid

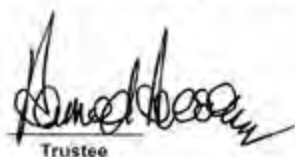
Date: 20 August 2014

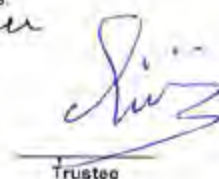
Karachi

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	6	8,552,172	8,631,285
Long-term investment	7	977,369,558	976,228,559
		<u>983,921,730</u>	<u>982,859,844</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investment	8	440,909,969	331,407,564
Accrued interest on investments		39,548,008	39,116,721
Deposits and other receivable	9	2,499,436	450,000
Bank balance	10	4,497,324	4,891,397
		<u>487,454,737</u>	<u>375,865,682</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,471,376,467</u>	<u>1,358,725,526</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Endowment Fund	11	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated Surplus	12	467,556,834	358,578,256
		<u>1,467,556,834</u>	<u>1,358,578,256</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and other liabilities	13	3,819,633	147,270
		<u>3,819,633</u>	<u>147,270</u>
COMMITMENTS	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

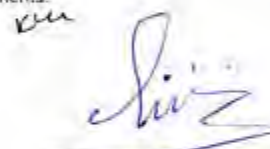


ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	Note	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
INCOME			
Investment income		158,179,417	165,045,157
Profit on PLS savings account		495,435	997,974
Gain on sale of fixed assets		738,800	-
Other income		630,650	-
		<u>160,044,302</u>	<u>166,043,131</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of Projects	15	(25,327,331)	(17,802,600)
Administrative and general expenses	16	(25,738,393)	(12,570,785)
		<u>(51,065,724)</u>	<u>(30,373,385)</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>108,978,578</u>	<u>135,669,746</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee



Trustee



ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	108,978,578	135,669,746
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Amortization income	(1,140,999)	(14,271,960)
Interest income on Market Treasury Bills	(38,448,328)	(32,723,334)
Depreciation	2,634,927	2,014,460
	<u>72,024,178</u>	<u>90,688,912</u>
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Deposits and prepayments	(2,049,436)	(150,000)
Accrued interest on investments	(431,287)	431,334
(Decrease) / increase in current liabilities		
Creditors and other liabilities	3,672,363	(662,640)
Net cash generated from operating activities	<u>73,215,818</u>	<u>90,307,406</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition of fixed assets	(2,555,814)	(1,020,561)
Investments made during the year	(1,630,204,077)	(864,645,855)
Investments matured during the year	1,559,150,000	779,500,000
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(73,609,891)</u>	<u>(86,166,416)</u>
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	<u>(394,073)</u>	<u>4,140,990</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,891,397	750,407
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	<u>4,497,324</u>	<u>4,891,397</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee




Trustee



ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2013

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Government of Sindh vide its notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008 constituted the Management Board of the 'Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh' (the Trust). The Trust was registered on 16 September 2009. The objective of the Trust is mainly to aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangibles and intangible heritage that are endangered and take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation.

The Trust comprise of 15 members with 12 from private sector and 3 ex-officio members. The Trustees shall receive, hold, invest and mobilize the Endowment amounts that may be received from the Government of Sindh through its Antiquities Department from time to time.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Investments

Long-term investments are carried at cost and short-term investments are carried at market value. Premium / discount on purchase of investments is amortized using effective interest rate method over the life of the instrument.

4.2 Fixed assets

4.2.1 Tangible fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account using the straight-line method. A full month's depreciation is charged for assets purchased at any time in a financial year while no depreciation is charged in the month of an assets' disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets, if any, are included in income currently.

4.2.2 Impairment of assets

An assessment is made on periodic basis whether there is any objective evidence of impairment (or reversal of previous impairments), in tangible fixed assets and investments. In the event that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account equal to the difference and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

4.3 Revenue recognition

- Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.
- Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using effective interest rate method.

[Signature]

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

4.4 Taxation

Income of the Trust is exempt from tax under section 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

4.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Trust has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

4.6 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

5. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

6. FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation			Written Down Value as at 30 June 2013 Rupees
	As at 01 July 2012	Additions / (Deletions) during the year	As at 30 June 2013	As at 01 July 2012	Charge / (Deletions) during the year	As at 30 June 2013	
Rupees			Rupees				
Motor Vehicles	5,959,200	1,317,505	7,276,705	2,350,953	1,590,103	3,941,056	3,335,649
Computer Equipment	891,821	548,851	1,440,672	283,720	330,007	613,727	826,945
Office and multi-media equipment	3,329,749	689,458	4,019,207	914,812	714,817	1,629,629	2,389,578
	10,180,770	2,555,814	12,736,584	3,549,485	2,634,927	6,184,412	6,552,172

Note Rupees Rupees

7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT

Pakistan Investment Bonds	7.1	<u>977,369,558</u>	<u>976,228,559</u>
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7.1 Particulars of investment

	Face Value	Interest Rate	Maturity
	Rupees		
Pakistan Investment Bonds	986,000,000	12%	August 2018
	Note	2013	2012
		Rupees	Rupees

8. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT

Market Treasury Bills	8.1	<u>440,909,969</u>	<u>331,407,564</u>
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8.1 These investments have face value of Rs 445.95 million maturing by November 2013.

9. DEPOSITS AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advance given for various projects	1,768,186	
Security Deposit	650,000	300,000
Rent receivable from Sindh Indigenous & Traditional Crafts Company	71,250	150,000
Advance to Staff	10,000	
	<u>2,499,436</u>	<u>450,000</u>

10. BANK BALANCE

Cash in hand	250,883	
PLS Savings Account	10.1	<u>4,246,441</u>
		<u>4,497,324</u>

10.1 These carry interest at the rate of 7.5% (2012: 12%) per annum.

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ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

	Note	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
11. ENDOWMENT FUND			
Received from the Government of Sindh	11.1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
11.1 The income of the Endowment Fund will be available for the programme's objectives and in accordance with the Government of Sindh's notification No. SO(C-IV)SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008, the Endowment Funds are to be utilized on the following purposes:			
(i) Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh			
(ii) Registration of all archaeological sites and artifacts in Sindh			
(iii) Scientific analysis of archaeological artifacts through qualified laboratories			
(iv) Promote research and analysis of archaeological artifacts in Sindh			
(v) Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage.			
(vi) Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artifacts			
(vii) Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeological			
(viii) Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh.			
12. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Balance at the beginning of the year		358,578,256	222,908,510
Surplus for the year		108,978,578	135,669,746
Balance at the end of the year		467,556,834	358,578,256
13. CREDITORS AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Payable to suppliers			
- for printing of annual reports		1,297,890	-
- for printing of project book		781,270	-
- others		59,991	50,991
		2,139,151	50,991
Salaries payable		1,380,065	74,951
Others		309,417	21,328
		3,819,633	147,270
14. COMMITMENTS			
The Trust is committed to provide assistance / financial grant to following executors in accordance with the terms of the project agreements:			
Mohatta Palace Museum		-	3,000,000
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		533,100	600,000
Sindhi Language Authority (Sound Studio)		8,500,000	(344,000)
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		2,637,106	5,863,938
Preservation Restoration and Rehabilitation Odho Haveli Complex		329,403	3,882,131
Preservation Restoration and Development of Tomb Dewan Shurfa Khan Tomb		4,909,800	4,909,800
Inventory Publication of Shikarpur Heritage		1,202,520	1,202,520
Conservation of Kot Diji Fort Granaries		1,750,000	1,750,000
Preparation of District Wise illustrated Guide Book on monument of Sindh		1,435,000	1,435,000
Purchase of artifacts and antiquities for Sehwan Museum Culture Material		2,000,000	564,800
Workshop on Conserving Cultural Heritage of Sindh		173,253	173,253
Preservation of Music Archives Shah Jo Raag		621,003	4,815,700
Preparation and Printing of a Book Karachi: Nostalgia		1,982,000	2,120,000
Preservation of 4 Old Mud Houses of Thatta		785,000	825,000
Rescue and Restoration of 120 years Old Sira: Mujahid Jumani House Kot Diji		1,060,000	1,060,000
Restoration of Raja Lakhe Tomb and Enclosure Wall of Mian Noor M. Kalhoro		3,950,000	3,950,000
Restoration of Khaipur Mir Monuments		7,000,000	7,000,000
Project Transparency		-	-
Naukot Fort District		6,000,000	-
Project Heritage Foundation Karachi		1,000,000	-
(Project) Dr. NA Baloch Commemoration Ceremony		1,000,000	-
Project Antique Woodwork of Sindh		2,500,000	-
Project Dhandi Masjid		2,000,000	-
Project Documentation/ Preservation of Historical and Architectural sites of Hyderabad		1,000,000	-
Project Study of Art & Architecture		1,000,000	-
Project Fresco Painting		750,000	-
Project 'Forts of Sindh' (a book)		1,500,000	-
Project Preservation of Music by Maestros		10,500,000	-
Project Nasab Nam-e-Sindh		600,000	-
Project Dargha Sharif Pir Sarhandi		4,000,000	-
Project Documentation of Heritage of Sindh		2,000,000	-
Cultural Policy (Draft)		500,000	-
Project The Chachnama		1,000,000	-
Project CDC Jamshoro		17,539,000	-
Project Library M. Salahuddin Qureshi		2,000,000	-
		92,757,185	42,908,140

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

	2013 Rupees	2012 Rupees
15. COST OF PROJECTS		
Mohatta Palace Museum	3,000,000	-
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh	66,900	1,580,000
Sindhi Language Authority (Sound Studio)	-	2,594,000
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments	3,226,830	1,136,084
Preservation Restoration and Rehabilitation Odho Haveli Complex	3,652,728	5,935,869
Preservation Restoration and Development of Tomb Dewan Shurfa Khari Tomb	-	2,104,200
Inventory Publication of Shikarpur Heritage	-	1,101,480
Conservation of Kot Diji Fort Grainaries	-	750,000
Preparation of District Wise Illustrated Guide Book on monument of Sindh	-	615,000
Purchase of artifacts and antiquities for Sehwan Museum Culture Material	1,151,000	435,200
Workshop on Conserving Cultural Heritage of Sindh	-	326,747
Preservation of Music Archives Shah Jo Raag	4,194,697	184,300
Preparation and Printing of a Book Karachi Nostalgia	138,000	130,000
Preservation of 4 Old Mud Houses of Thatta	40,000	175,000
Rescue and Restoration of 120 years Old Srai Mujahid Juman House Kot Diji	-	140,000
Restoration of Raja Lakhe Tomb and Enclosure Wall of Mian Noor M. Kalbho	-	50,000
Project Transparency	-	40,000
Naukot Fort District	2,447,848	-
Project Heritage Foundation Karachi	974,344	-
(Project) Dr. NA Baksh Commemoration Ceremony	832,734	-
Project Antique Woodwork of Sindh	810,000	-
Utility expenses (Projects)	779,693	-
Project Lok Mela Festival	526,400	-
Project Dhandi Masjid	200,000	-
Project Documentation/ Preservation of Historical and Architectural sites of Hyderabad	500,000	-
Project Study of Art & Architecture	447,488	-
Project Fresco Painting	369,375	-
Project 'Forts of Sindh' (a book)	200,000	-
Project Preservation of Music by Maestros	160,000	-
Project Nasab Nam-e-Sindh	100,000	-
Project Dargha Sharif Pir Sarhandi	50,000	-
Project Documentation of Heritage of Sindh	37,000	-
Cultural Policy (Draft)	20,000	-
Project The Chachnama	8,760	-
Cost of surveys / site visits	1,052,171	454,740
Project CDC Jamshoro	311,563	-
Project Library M.Salahuddin Qureshi	29,000	-
	<u>25,327,331</u>	<u>17,802,600</u>
16. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	15,537,925	7,174,099
Rent and taxes	3,140,000	900,000
Utilities	832,277	483,626
Insurance	109,422	112,140
Depreciation	2,834,927	2,014,460
Travelling and conveyance	129,061	393,666
Advertisement	299,250	320,850
Books, fee and subscription	1,141,588	233,571
Printing and Stationary	978,142	172,927
Repairs and maintenance	132,675	196,343
Fuel	341,957	168,186
Legal and professional charges	-	120,000
Others	461,259	281,017
	<u>25,738,393</u>	<u>12,570,785</u>
17. GENERAL		
17.1 Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.		
17.2 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on		

Trustee

Trustee



Building a better
working world

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE
PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH**

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014**

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sadat Hyder
Chartered Accountants
Progressive Plaza, Beaumont Road,
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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

We have audited the annexed balance sheet of Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2014, the related statement of income and expenditure and the statement of cash flows together with the notes forming part thereof (here-in-after referred to as the "financial statements"), for the year then ended.

Trustee's responsibility for the financial statements

Trustees of the Trust are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan. This responsibility includes: designing, implementing and maintaining internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; selecting and applying appropriate accounting policies; and making accounting estimates that are reasonable in the circumstances.

Auditors' responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards as applicable in Pakistan. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2014, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

Chartered Accountants

Audit Engagement Partner: Arsian Khalid

Date: 19 June 2015

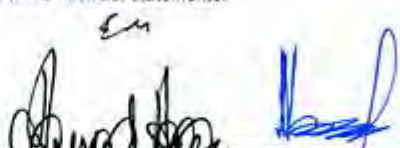
Karachi

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT 30 JUNE 2014

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	6	4,283,847	6,552,172
Long-term investment	7	1,318,749,949	977,369,558
		<u>1,323,033,796</u>	<u>983,921,730</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investment	8	183,665,125	440,909,969
Accrued interest on investments		55,659,349	39,548,008
Deposits and prepayments	9	3,514,000	650,000
Advances and other receivable	10	3,645,377	1,849,436
Bank balance	11	2,790,607	4,497,324
		<u>249,274,458</u>	<u>487,454,737</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,572,308,254</u>	<u>1,471,376,467</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Endowment Fund	12	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated Surplus	13	568,558,899	467,556,834
		<u>1,568,558,899</u>	<u>1,467,556,834</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Creditors and other liabilities	14	3,749,355	3,819,633
		<u>1,572,308,254</u>	<u>1,471,376,467</u>
COMMITMENTS	15		

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Trustee



Trustee


	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
INCOME			
Investment income		176,066,100	158,179,417
Profit on PLS savings account		670,971	495,435
Gain on sale of fixed assets		-	738,800
Other Income		1,138,966	630,650
		177,876,037	160,044,302
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	16	(52,551,857)	(25,327,331)
Administrative and general expenses	17	(24,322,115)	(25,738,393)
		(76,873,972)	(51,065,724)
Surplus for the year		101,002,065	108,978,578

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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 Trustee


 Trustee


 Trustee

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Surplus for the year	101,002,065	108,978,578
Adjustments for non-cash items:		
Interest income on Market Treasury Bills	(38,181,913)	(38,448,328)
Depreciation	2,554,051	2,634,927
Amortization Income	(1,285,941)	(1,140,999)
	64,088,262	72,024,178
(Increase) / decrease in current assets		
Deposits and prepayments	(1,795,941)	(2,049,436)
Accrued interest on investments	(16,111,341)	(431,287)
(Decrease) / Increase in current liabilities		
Creditors and other liabilities	(70,278)	3,672,363
Net cash generated from operating activities	46,110,702	73,215,818
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Addition of fixed assets	(285,726)	(2,555,814)
Investments made during the year	(1,252,172,281)	(1,630,204,077)
Investments matured during the year	1,204,640,588	1,559,150,000
Net cash used in investing activities	(47,817,419)	(73,609,891)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(1,706,717)	(394,073)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4,497,324	4,891,397
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	2,790,607	4,497,324

The annexed notes from 1 to 18 form an integral part of these financial statements.

_____  _____
Trustee

_____  _____
Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2014

1. LEGAL STATUS AND NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

The Government of Sindh vide its notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008 constituted the Management Board of the 'Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh' (the Trust). The Trust was registered on 16 September 2009. The objective of the Trust is mainly to aid in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangibles and intangible heritage that are endangered and take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation.

The Trust comprise of 15 members with 12 from private sector and 3 ex-officio members. The Trustees shall receive, hold, invest and mobilize the Endowment amounts that may be received from the Government of Sindh through its Antiquities Department from time to time.

2. STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the guideline for Accounting and Financial Reporting by Non-Government Organizations / Non-Profit Organizations as issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan.

3. BASIS OF MEASUREMENT

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

4. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

4.1 Investments

Long-term investments are carried at cost and short-term investments are carried at market value. Premium / discount on purchase of investments is amortized using effective interest rate method over the life of the instrument.

4.2 Fixed assets

4.2.1 Tangible fixed assets

These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account using the straight-line method. A full month's depreciation is charged for assets purchased at any time in a financial year while no depreciation is charged in the month of an assets' disposal.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed periodically and adjusted if impact on depreciation is significant.

Gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets, if any, are included in income currently.

4.2.2 Impairment of assets

An assessment is made on periodic basis whether there is any objective evidence of impairment (or reversal of previous impairments), in tangible fixed assets and investments. In the event that an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised in the income and expenditure account equal to the difference and the carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount.

4.3 Revenue recognition

- Grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.
- Interest income is recognized on accrual basis using effective interest rate method.

4.4 Taxation

Income of the Trust is exempt from tax under section 49 of the Income Tax Ordinance, 2001.

4.5 Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the Trust has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

4.8 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash in hand and bank deposits.

5. ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the result of which form the basis of making judgments about carrying values of assets and liabilities. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

6. FIXED ASSETS

Particulars	June 2014							
	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Written
	As at	Additions	Deletions	As at	As at	Charge	Deletions	Down Value
	01 July 2013	during the year	during the year	30 June 2014	01 July 2013	during the year	during the year	as at 30 June 2014
	Rupees				Rupees			Rupees
Motor Vehicles	6,335,905	-	-	6,335,905	3,000,256	1,267,181	-	4,267,437
Computer Equipment	1,440,672	206,626	-	1,647,298	613,727	468,527	-	1,082,254
Office and multi-media equipment	4,019,207	79,100	-	4,098,307	1,629,629	818,343	-	2,447,972
	<u>11,795,784</u>	<u>285,726</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12,081,510</u>	<u>5,243,612</u>	<u>2,554,051</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4,283,847</u>

Particulars	June 2013							
	Cost			Accumulated Depreciation				Written
	As at	Additions	Deletions	As at	As at	Charge	Deletions	Down Value
	01 July 2012	during the year	during the year	30 June 2013	01 July 2012	during the year	during the year	as at 30 June 2013
	Rupees				Rupees			Rupees
Motor Vehicles	5,989,200	2,728,705	2,352,000	6,335,905	2,350,953	1,590,103	940,800	3,335,649
Computer Equipment	891,821	548,851	-	1,440,672	283,720	330,007	-	613,727
Office and multi-media equipment	3,329,749	689,458	-	4,019,207	914,812	714,817	-	1,629,629
	<u>10,180,770</u>	<u>3,967,014</u>	<u>2,352,000</u>	<u>11,795,784</u>	<u>3,549,485</u>	<u>2,634,927</u>	<u>940,800</u>	<u>6,552,172</u>

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT			
Pakistan Investment Bonds	7.1	<u>1,318,749,949</u>	<u>977,369,558</u>

7.1 Particulars of investment

	Face Value Rupees	Interest Rate	Maturity
Pakistan Investment Bonds	986,000,000	12.00%	August 2016
	50,000,000	11.50%	August 2016
	285,000,000	11.25%	July 2016
	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees

8. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT

Market Treasury Bills	8.1	<u>183,685,125</u>	<u>440,909,960</u>
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8.1 These investments have face value of Rs. 184.9 million maturing by August 2014.

9. DEPOSITS AND PREPAYMENTS

Rent prepayment		3,014,000	150,000
Security deposit		<u>500,000</u>	<u>500,000</u>
		<u>3,514,000</u>	<u>650,000</u>

10. ADVANCES AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

Advance given for various projects	10.1	1,886,390	1,766,186
Advance to staff		1,687,737	10,000
Rent receivable from Sindh Indigenous & Traditional Crafts Company		<u>71,250</u>	<u>71,250</u>
		<u>3,645,377</u>	<u>1,847,436</u>

10.1 This represents advance given to Le Tropical, Project Dhandi and Nouket Fort Project amounting to Rs. 1.102 million, Rs. 0.3 million and Rs. 0.484 million respectively.

11. BANK BALANCE

Cash in hand		106,221	250,883
PLS Savings Account	11.1	<u>2,684,386</u>	<u>4,246,441</u>
		<u>2,790,607</u>	<u>4,497,324</u>

11.1 These carry interest at the rate of 7.5% (2013: 7.5%) per annum.

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
12. ENDOWEMENT FUND			
Received from the Government of Sindh	12.1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
12.1 The income of the Endowment Fund will be available for the programmer's objectives and in accordance with the Government of Sindh's notification No. SO(C-IV)/SGA & CD/ 4-41/2008 dated 30 August 2008, the Endowment Funds are to be utilized on the following purposes:			
i) Promote awareness and further study of archaeological sites in Sindh.			
ii) Registration of all archaeological sites and artifacts in Sindh.			
iii) Scientific analysis of archaeological artifacts through qualified laboratories.			
iv) Promote research and analysis of archaeological artifacts in Sindh.			
v) Work for preservation / conservation, protect, stabilize, repair, restore and maintain the significant archaeological sites and physical heritage.			
vi) Provide suitable protection storage facilities for archaeological artifacts.			
vii) Hire local students to work on archaeological sites under the supervision of qualified archaeological.			
viii) Develop exhibits, displays and events relating to archaeological and physical heritage in Sindh.			
13. ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Balance at the beginning of the year:		467,556,834	358,578,256
Surplus for the year		101,002,065	108,978,578
Balance at the end of the year		568,558,899	467,556,834
14. CREDITORS AND OTHER LIABILITIES			
Payable to suppliers		2,176,057	2,130,151
Salaries payable		1,215,512	1,380,065
Others		357,786	309,417
		3,749,355	3,819,633
15. COMMITMENTS			
The Trust is committed to provide assistance / financial grant to following executors in accordance with the terms of the project agreements:			
Project Preservation of Music by Maestors		10,340,000	10,500,000
Preservation & Restoration of Sehwan Museum		9,893,890	-
Restoration of Khairpur Mir Monuments		7,000,000	7,000,000
Project Mohatta Palace Museum		7,000,000	-
Preservation Restoration and Rehabilitation Odho Haveli Complex		6,721,892	329,403
Project Ranikot		5,988,550	-
Preservation Restoration and Development of Tomb Dewan Shurfa Khan Tomb		5,000,000	7,014,000
Preservation & Restoration of Mir Haram		4,490,000	-
Project CDC Jamshoro		3,768,602	17,539,000
Project Dargha Sharif Pir Sarhandi		2,796,670	4,000,000
Preparation and Printing of a Book Karachi Nostalgia		2,876,880	3,200,000
Project Compilation, Edit & Publication of Cultural Books		2,519,503	-
Preservation & Restoration of Shah Bahar		2,000,000	-
Preservation & Restoration of Darigh Bala		2,200,000	-
Project Documentation of Heritage of Sindh		2,000,000	2,000,000
Preservation & Restoration of the late 19th Century Karachi Press Club		1,750,000	-
Project Ali Material with Radio Pakistan		1,050,000	-
Conservation of Kot Diji Fort Granaries		1,750,000	1,750,000
Project Antique Woodwork of Sindh		1,680,000	2,500,000
Naukot Fort District		1,542,503	5,000,000
Preparation of District Wise illustrated Guide Book on monument of Sindh		1,435,000	1,435,000
Project Dhandi Masjid		1,387,051	2,000,000
Project 'Forts of Sindh' (a book)		1,200,000	1,500,000
Rescue and Restoration of 120 years Old Sirai Mujahid Jumani House Kot Diji		1,060,000	1,060,000
Project The Chachnama		991,240	1,000,000
Project History on Sindh by Mumtaz Pathan		850,000	-
Purchase of artifacts and antiquities for Sehwan Museum Culture Material		778,700	2,000,000
Preservation of 4 Old Mud Houses of Thatta		682,500	785,000
Project Nasab Nam-e-Sindh		500,000	600,000
Preservation & Restoration of Shaib Malal		595,100	-
Project Study of Art & Architecture		552,512	1,000,000
Cultural Policy (Draft)		480,000	500,000
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		412,200	533,100
Preservation & Restoration of White Palace		344,000	-
Project Makli Monuments		187,500	-
Project Mandam Waro Bungalow		175,000	-
carried forward		93,899,293	73,245,503

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

	Note	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
brought forward		93,899,293	73,245,503
Project Dargah Shahd Site		175,000	-
Workshop on Conserving Cultural Heritage of Sindh		173,253	173,253
Project Topographic Survey Khawaja Khizar		138,550	-
(Project) Dr. NA Baloch Commemoration Ceremony		149,476	1,000,000
Project Tarik Taza-e- Nawa-e- Mareekh		130,549	-
Project Fresco Painting		42,125	750,000
Project Shikarpur Heritage		27,395	1,202,520
Project Heritage Foundation Karachi		25,656	1,000,000
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		-	2,637,106
Project Documentation/ Preservation of Historical and Architectural sites of Hyderabad		-	1,000,000
Project Library M.Salahuddin Qureshi		-	2,000,000
Preservation of Music Archives Shah Jo Raag		-	621,003
		94,761,297	83,629,385
16. COST OF PROJECTS			
Project CDC Jamshoro		13,458,835	311,563
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments		9,957,489	3,226,830
Preservation of Music Archives Shah Jo Raag		7,131,076	4,194,697
Preservation Restoration and Rehabilitation Odho Haveli Complex		4,543,380	3,652,728
Project Ranikot		2,011,450	-
Project Library M.Salahuddin Qureshi		2,000,000	29,000
Project Shikarpur Heritage		1,175,125	-
Project Dargah Sharif Pir Sarhandi		1,203,330	50,000
Utility expenses (Projects)		1,112,841	779,693
Purchase of artifacts and antiquities for Sehwan Museum Culture Material		1,069,500	1,151,800
Naukot Fort District		1,009,649	2,447,848
Preservation & Restoration of Darigh Bala		1,000,000	-
Project Fresco Painting		338,500	369,375
Project 'Forts of Sindh' (a book)		100,000	200,000
Preservation & Restoration of the late 19th Century Karachi Press Club		750,000	-
Preservation & Restoration of White Palace		656,000	-
Preservation & Restoration of Mir Haram		510,000	-
Preservation & Restoration of Shah Bahar		500,000	-
Project Documentation/ Preservation of Historical and Architectural sites of Hyderabad		500,000	500,000
Project All Material with Radio Pakistan		450,000	-
Project Dhandi Masjid		412,949	200,000
Preservation & Restoration of Shaib Malai		404,900	-
Project Compilation, Edit & Publication of Cultural Books		380,497	-
Preservation & Restoration of Sehwan Museum		306,110	-
Project Symposium Seminar		200,265	-
Project Translation of Jang Nama		200,000	-
Preparation and Printing of a Book Karachi Nostalgia		185,120	138,000
Project Tarik Taza-e- Nawa-e- Mareekh		169,451	-
Project History on Sindh by Mumtaz Pathan		150,000	-
Project Mandam Waro Bungalow		141,800	-
Project Topographic Survey Khawaja Khizar		136,450	-
Project Training of Craftsmen		85,000	-
Project Dargah Shahd Site		75,000	-
Project Makli Monuments		62,500	-
Preservation of 4 Old Mud Houses of Thatta		62,500	40,000
Sindh Provincial Museum Hyderabad Sindh		54,000	66,900
Cost of surveys / site visits		20,350	1,052,171
(Project) Dr. NA Baloch Commemoration Ceremony		17,790	832,734
Project Antique Woodwork of Sindh		10,000	810,000
Project Preservation of Music by Maestors		-	160,000
Project Nasab Nam-e-Sindh		-	100,000
Project Documentation of Heritage of Sindh		-	37,000
Cultural Policy		-	20,000
Project The Chachnama		-	8,760
Mohatta Palace Museum		-	3,000,000
Project Heritage Foundation Karachi		-	974,344
Project Lok Mela Festival		-	526,400
Project Study of Art & Architecture		-	447,488
		52,551,857	25,327,331

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH**

	2014 Rupees	2013 Rupees
17. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES		
Salaries, allowances and other benefits	16,044,404	15,537,925
Rent and taxes	2,299,000	3,140,000
Utilities	835,621	832,277
Insurance	109,424	109,422
Depreciation	2,554,051	2,634,927
Travelling and conveyance	315,755	129,061
Advertisement	441,610	299,260
Books, fee and subscription	336,163	1,141,588
Printing and stationary	233,287	978,142
Repairs and maintenance	218,201	132,575
Fuel	510,030	341,957
Others	424,569	461,259
	<u>24,322,115</u>	<u>25,738,393</u>

18. GENERAL

18.1 Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.

18.2 These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on _____



Trustee



Trustee

AND THIRD PARTY MONITORING

Every year EFT publish EOIs in different newspapers.



ENDOWMENT FUND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH

INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

The Trust acknowledges the support of the Chief Minister Sindh and Planning & Development Department, Government of Sindh.



The Government of Sindh has established a Trust for the management of an Endowment Fund for the Preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangible and intangible heritage that are endangered and to take necessary steps for its restoration by the Trust.

Cultural heritage eligible for funding includes: Architectural works, sculpture, visual arts, i.e. painting, miniatures etc. structures of an archaeological nature, dwellings, works of human-kind, music, documents, books, ethnological movable and immovable assets of outstanding, rare, intrinsic and historical relevance to the cultural heritage of Sindh.

The mission of the Trust is to sensitize the public and instill a sense of social responsibility towards preserving Sindh's heritage, to protect, document, restore and conserve the natural, built and living heritage.

The Trust requests expressions of interest and proposals for funding for small and large scale partnership for preservation projects covering all and any aspect that qualifies as under:

1. Endowments to the heritage of Sindh

2. Accession to the public

3. Endowed legal actions

The fund applies to the preservation, restoration, conservation, documentation, safe keep and the public accessibility of heritage properties in Sindh:

- Archaeological sites
- Religious or artistic structures relevant to Sindh's cultural heritage.
- Historical structures.
- Ethnological collections, subject to assurances that they will not be used for any purposes other than the purpose of sustainability.
- Books, documents, manuscripts and relics.
- Artifacts of outstanding cultural and historical significance.
- Miniatures, paintings, photographs and music of distinctive and exceptional value.
- Publication of monographs relevant to its objectives.
- Any other object that can be identified with the cultural and historical heritage of Sindh subject to the approval of the Technical Committee.

Proposals to the prescribed application form must reach the:

Chairman, Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh,
F-46/B, Block 5, Clifton, Karachi
Ph: 92-21-35833716-8
Fax: 92-21-35832648
web: www.efsfund.org

The blank application form are available on:

Online Form: www.efsfund.org/application-form.php

Download Form: www.efsfund.org/application-form.pdf

APPLICANTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO APPLY FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST ONLY TO ENSURE THAT THE HERITAGE ARTIFACT IS PRESERVED. ALL APPLICATIONS WILL BE TREATED WITH STRICT CONFIDENTIALITY.

LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

Expression of Interest - EOI dated: July 31, 2012

EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

1 Applications for EFT funding for preservation of the Cultural Heritage

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT), established by the Govt. of Sindh in August, 2003 with a capital cost of Rs. 1000 million, is an autonomous non-profit organization. The mission of the Trust is to sensitize the public and instill a sense of social responsibility towards preserving Sindh's heritage, to protect, document, restore and conserve the natural, built and living heritage.

The EFT provides technical and financial assistance for Preservation and Restoration of the Cultural Heritage of Sindh.

The EFT has so far sponsored over 30 projects. In the above areas, some major projects relating to conservation of cultural properties are given below:

S. No.	Name of Project	Financial Value
A	Privately owned cultural properties	
1	Hyderabad Mir Monuments	10,000
2	Monuments at Khairpur & Kot Diji	10,000
3	Mahatta Palace Museum	10,000
4	19 th century Odilo Haveli Complex, Jacobabad	10,000
5	04 Old Mud Houses, Thatta	1,000
6	120 years old Seal Janani House	1,200
7	Shah Jo Raag by Abida Parveen	
B	Government owned cultural properties	
1	Rain damaged Ruckost Fort	5,000
2	Tomb of Dewan Sherif Khan, Madi	7,644
3	Tomb of Bilawal Faqeer Zardari, Benarsabad	6,750
4	Mian Noor Muhammad Kalthora Tomb complex, Benarsabad	4,200
5	Kot Diji Fort, Gharanah, Khairpur	1,100

2 Application for pre-qualification for Third Party Monitoring of EFT funded conservation projects.

Cultural heritage eligible for funding includes:

- Archaeological sites,
- Religious or artistic structures relevant to Sindh's Cultural Heritage,
- Historical structures,
- Ecological collections, subject to assurance that they will not be used for any purpose other than sustainability,
- Books, documents, manuscripts and books,
- Artifacts of outstanding cultural and historical significance,
- Miniatures, paintings, photographs and music of distinctive and exceptional value,
- Publication of monographs relevant to its objectives,
- Any other object that can be identified with the cultural and historical heritage of Sindh subject to the approval of the Technical Committee.

The Trust invites expressions of interest for:

1 Proposal on prescribed application form for funding of small and large scale partnership for preservation of heritage projects covering all and any aspect that qualifies as under:

- Significant to the heritage of Sindh,
- Accessible to the public,
- A defined legal status.

Application form: www.eftsindh.com/applicationform.doc

2 Applications from consulting firms/organizations/public and private sector, universities/institutions/individuals having expertise in architectural conservation of cultural property for third party monitoring of EFT funded conservation projects.

Further details: www.eftsindh.com/thirdpartymonitoring.php

All applications will be treated with strict confidentiality.

Proposals on the prescribed application form must reach by the stipulated date to:

The Chairman,
Endowment Fund Trust,
F-66/II, Block 5, Citron, Karachi
T: 92-21-3583 375-6, Fax: 92-21-3583-2649
www.eftsindh.com



LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS JULY 31, 2012

ثقافتی ورثہ بچائے لاء درخواستوں گھر اچن شیون

1 ثقافتی ورثہ کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

2 پارٹی ممبرین گاہک، دانشمندی، یا پری تاریخ نگار کے گھر میں۔

ہریت قابل ثقافتی مارک مائی سامعہ لا، اہل اہی، قلیو، اور مارا مالگ۔

- سندھ کی ثقافت سان لا کیپبل مذہبی یا قسسی طور شاعرانہ کارائون
- تاریخی کارائون
- ماری ٹیون ان شرط سان لا اہل قسسی راکر راکر کانسرا
- ثقافتی پتی مقصد لا سامعہ لا قلیو
- عقائد، ڈیویویشنل، مسرا، و مدیرہ شیون۔
- ادبیات، ثقافتی، تاریخی، عیسیت، ڈیویو شیون
- خاص شیون، اور فیسٹ اور منسٹر، پینڈنگ راکر گراف
- موسیقی
- سندھ کی ثقافتی و تاریخی، ساجیڈ، رنگار طاب و شیون براہ معنی
- لکھناتھل، سٹڈی، یا مڈیو، یا سندھ سٹڈی

1 ہریت قابل مقارن شیون ثقافتی ورثہ کی تحفظ لاء

اندی یا وائی پٹمانی ائی ثقافتی مدد لا پلور فراہمات فراہم

ای نیچرل اچن شیون

• راجستھان اچن شیون

• گوارجی راجستھان، گوارجی

Application form: www.eftsinth.com/application-form.doc

2 درخواستوں کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

پری تاریخ نگار کے گھر میں۔

ثقافتی ورثہ کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

پارٹی ممبرین گاہک، دانشمندی، یا پری تاریخ نگار کے گھر میں۔

ہریت قابل ثقافتی مارک مائی سامعہ لا، اہل اہی، قلیو، اور مارا مالگ۔

- سندھ کی ثقافت سان لا کیپبل مذہبی یا قسسی طور شاعرانہ کارائون
- تاریخی کارائون
- ماری ٹیون ان شرط سان لا اہل قسسی راکر راکر کانسرا
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- موسیقی
- سندھ کی ثقافتی و تاریخی، ساجیڈ، رنگار طاب و شیون براہ معنی
- لکھناتھل، سٹڈی، یا مڈیو، یا سندھ سٹڈی

Further details: www.eftsinth.com

پیشہ درخواستوں کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

Proposals on the prescribed application form must reach by the stipulated date to:

The Chairman,
Endowment Fund Trust,
F-66/11, Block 3, Clifton, Karachi
Ph: 92-21-3583-3715-6
Fax: 92-21-3583-3649
web: www.eftsinth.com

سندھ کی ثقافتی ورثہ کی بچاؤ لاء۔

محفوظیت سندھ کو محفوظ کارائون اور مسرا

لا ٹریسٹ (EFT) ایس پتی سندھ عرب

روپے کی مالی مدد سان اگست 2008 و

قائم قلیو

ہریت قابل ثقافتی مارک مائی سامعہ لا، اہل اہی، قلیو، اور مارا مالگ۔

سندھ کی ثقافت سان لا کیپبل مذہبی یا قسسی طور شاعرانہ کارائون

تاریخی کارائون

ماری ٹیون ان شرط سان لا اہل قسسی راکر راکر کانسرا

ثقافتی پتی مقصد لا سامعہ لا قلیو

عقائد، ڈیویویشنل، مسرا، و مدیرہ شیون۔

ادبیات، ثقافتی، تاریخی، عیسیت، ڈیویو شیون

خاص شیون، اور فیسٹ اور منسٹر، پینڈنگ راکر گراف

موسیقی

سندھ کی ثقافتی و تاریخی، ساجیڈ، رنگار طاب و شیون براہ معنی

لکھناتھل، سٹڈی، یا مڈیو، یا سندھ سٹڈی

1 ہریت قابل مقارن شیون ثقافتی ورثہ کی تحفظ لاء

اندی یا وائی پٹمانی ائی ثقافتی مدد لا پلور فراہمات فراہم

ای نیچرل اچن شیون

• راجستھان اچن شیون

• گوارجی راجستھان، گوارجی

Application form: www.eftsinth.com/application-form.doc

2 درخواستوں کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

پری تاریخ نگار کے گھر میں۔

ثقافتی ورثہ کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

پارٹی ممبرین گاہک، دانشمندی، یا پری تاریخ نگار کے گھر میں۔

ہریت قابل ثقافتی مارک مائی سامعہ لا، اہل اہی، قلیو، اور مارا مالگ۔

- سندھ کی ثقافت سان لا کیپبل مذہبی یا قسسی طور شاعرانہ کارائون
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- ماری ٹیون ان شرط سان لا اہل قسسی راکر راکر کانسرا
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- لکھناتھل، سٹڈی، یا مڈیو، یا سندھ سٹڈی

Further details: www.eftsinth.com

پیشہ درخواستوں کی تحفظ کے لیے ایف ٹی سی (EFT) ادارہ مالی مدد فراہم کرنا چاہتا ہے۔

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Endowment Fund Trust,
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Ph: 92-21-3583-3715-6
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web: www.eftsinth.com



تور نومبر 2012 / پروپوزل جمع کرانے کی آخری تاریخ: July 31, 2012

Recent activities, advertisements, seminars, events, jobs and updates are available on our website:
<http://www.eftsindh.com>.

Expression of Interest (EOI)
 11 April 2012
 Expression of Interest: Blank Application Form

EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST

News & Events

11th / June / 2012
 Pre-Qualification for Third Party Monitoring
[read more »](#)

14th / March / 2012
 Discovery of the puzzling Darelshah by Professor Monique Kuran
[read more »](#)

2nd / Jan. / 2012
 Training Workshop on "Conservation of Cultural Heritage"
[read more »](#)

25th / Oct. / 2011
 Abdul Hamid Afridi - MOHENJO DARO - WHETHER WAY FORWARD
[read more »](#)

20th / July / 2011
 Lecture invitation from Culture Department Government of Sindh and Endowment Fund Trust
[read more »](#)

About Us

It is an acknowledged fact that civilizations were flourishing on rivers with a permanent flow of water. The valley of Indus, both at its lower and upper ends, began to see the small sediments, result of

Pre-Qualification for Third Party Monitoring

1. The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) has been among other things providing financial assistance for conservation of both Government owned / Privately owned historic buildings of Sindh since February, 2010.

2. The intention of this invitation is to shortlist suitable consulting firms / organizations / public and private sector universities / institutions from whom proposals for Third Party Monitoring and Evaluation of the EFT funded heritage conservation projects, to ensure transparency, quality and effective and judicious utilization of precious funds being provided by the Trust as grant in aid to the private firms owners, autonomous bodies and Government Departments.

[Continue Reading »](#)

EFT Facebook page

Recent activities, advertisements, seminars, events, jobs and updates are also available on our facebook page: <http://www.facebook.com/eftsindh>.

facebook Search for people, places and things

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh Home

Admin Panel Edit Page Build Audience Help Show

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

7 likes · 1 talking about this

Non-Profit Organization
Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh - EFT Facebook Official Page

About Photo Likes

Status Photo / Video Event, Milestone +

What's on your mind?

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh updated their cover photo.
3 minutes ago · 1/1

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Like · Comment · Share

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh
June 28 · 1/1

Civil Engineer, Foreman and Watchman required. Advertisement.

WANTED

SITE STAFF FOR PRESERVATION OF NAUKOT FORT, DISTRICT THARPARKAR

Civil Engineer (01)
B.E. (Civil) or DAE (Civil). Candidate should possess 3 years working experience in management, execution and

Likes

Mohatta Palace Museum
Education

Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh
June 28 · 1/1

Tender Notice

QUOTATION NOTICE

Sealed quotations on letter heads are invited from the reputed manufacturers/dealers/suppliers for supply of the following traditional building materials for Preservation and Restoration of Naukot Fort, District Tharparkar:

S. #	Name of Material	Quantity	Time period 30 Days (from the date of issue of supply order)
1.	Slop moulded sundried brick tiles 9 1/2" X6 1/2" X1 1/2"	191,600 No.	
2.	Slop moulded burnt brick tiles 9 1/2" X6 1/2" X1 1/2"	5000 No.	
3.	Sweet earth for mud mortar	7536 C.ft.	
4.	Un-slaked lime	922 Md.	
5.	Local sand	4593 C.ft.	
6.	Canal water	100 Tanker Loads	

2. Contractors/Suppliers offering their quotations shall have to deposit/provide earnest money @ 2 % of the quoted amount in shape of Pay Order in favour of Director (F&A).

| Application Form

Link for download the blank form and some filled forms for help:
<http://eftsindh.com/thirdpartymonitoring.php>

APPLICATION FOR ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FUNDING

Submitted to the Chairman, Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh
Website: www.eftsindh.com, Email: contact@eftsindh.com, eft.karachi@hotmail.com, Mailing
Address: Bungalow No. C-107, Block 2, Clifton, Karachi,
Ph: +92-21-35833715-6, Fax: +92-21-35832649

Name of Applicant : _____

Name of Co-Applclicant, if applicable : _____

Contact Name : _____

Mailing Address : _____

Daytime Phone : _____

Email : _____

Name of Proposal : _____

Address of Proposal : _____

Category (circle all that apply): Privately Owned Historic Building Preservation / Government Owned Historic Building Preservation / Preservation of Historic Building-owned privately and maintained by government / Conservation of Groups of Historic Buildings (Rural) / Conservation of Groups of Historic Buildings (Urban) / Survey, Study, Research & Documentation of Tangible Cultural Property / Archaeological Excavation / Preservation of Pictures, Sculptures, Applied Arts, Calligraphic Works, Classical Books, Ancient Documents and other Tangible Cultural Products / Reorganization of Museums on modern lines

Funding Requested:

Total Cost of Proposed Project:

Project Description: Attach answers to the following questions. Applications will be returned as incomplete if all requested information is not provided. Include supporting materials as necessary.

1. Goal: What are the goals of the proposed project?
2. Community Need: Why is this project needed? Does it address needs identified in existing City plans?
3. Community Support: What is the nature and level of support for this project? Include letters of support and any petitions.
4. Timeline: What is the schedule for project implementations, including a timeline for all critical milestones?
5. Credentials: How will the experience of the applicant contribute to the success of this project?
6. Success Factors: How will the success of this project will be measured? Be as specific as possible.
7. Budget: What is the total budget for the project and how will EFT funds be spent? All items of expenditure must be clearly identified. Distinguish between hard and soft costs and contingencies (NOTE: EFT funds may NOT be used for maintenance.)
8. Other Funding: What additional funding sources are available, committed, or under consideration? Include commitment letters, if available, and describe any other attempts to secure funding for this project.
9. Maintenance: If ongoing maintenance is required for your project, how will it be funded?

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: Provide the following additional information, as applicable.

10. Documentation that you have control over the site, such as Purchase and Sale Agreement, option, or deed.
11. If the proposal is on Government owned cultural property, either the applicant or the co-applicant must be the Department in control of the cultural property.

APPLICATION FOR ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FUNDING

1. Project Goals

A. Historic Importance of Property

B. Material Construction

C. Extent of Deterioration

D. Main Causes of Decay & Deterioration

E. Treatment Required for Elimination of the Main Causes of Decay & Deterioration

F. Scope of Restoration Work (to be documented)

G. Consultant

2. Community Need

A. Why this project is needed

B. Addressing needs identified in existing city plans

3. Community Support

4. Timeline

5. Credentials

6. Success Factors

7. Budget

8. Other Funding

9. Maintenance

10. Documentation

11. Appropriate Professional Standards

12. Additional Community Benefits

Signature of Applicant

Date

Board of Trustees



Edited and published by
Abdul Hamid Akhund
for the Endowment Fund Trust

Technical data
Mohanlal S. Ochani, PD

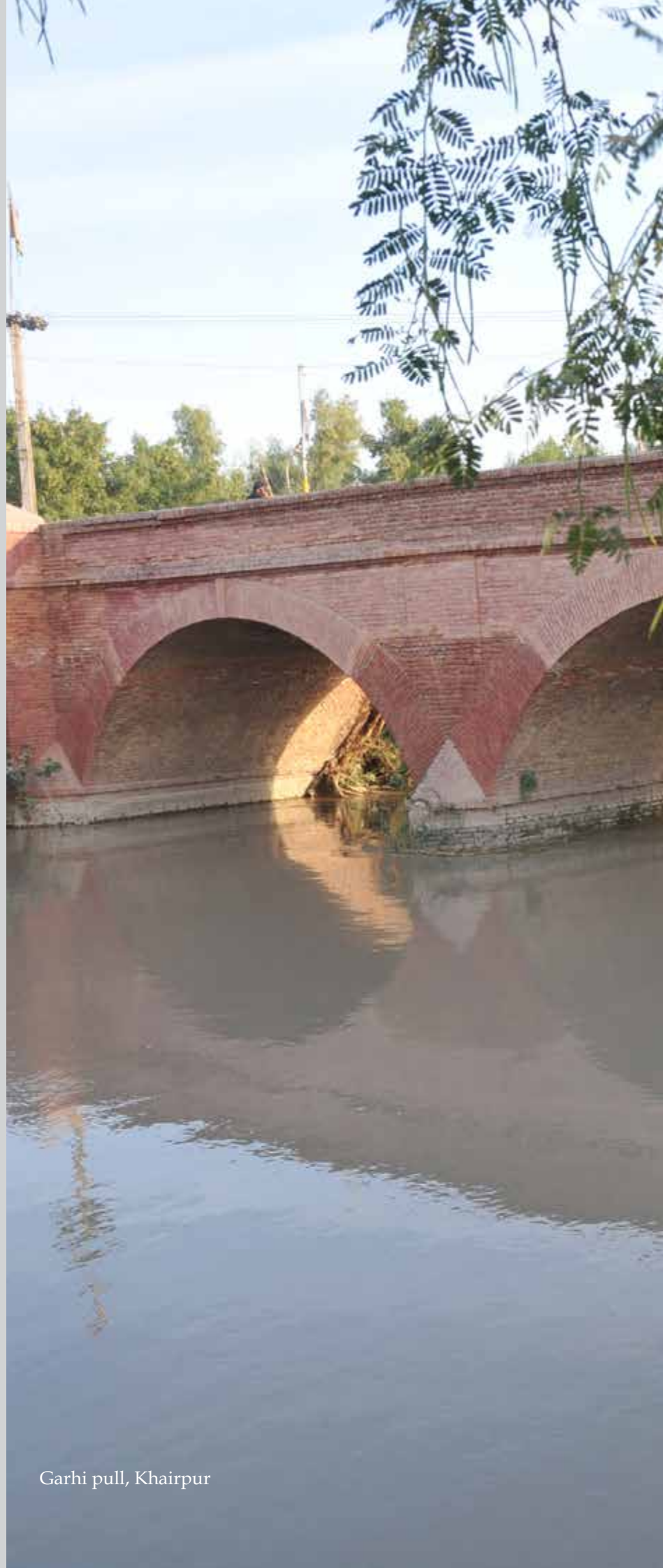
Text
Hakim Din Tunio
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Layout and Design
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Printers
Topical Printers, Lahore



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FB: <http://facebook.com/eftsindh>



Garhi pull, Khairpur



EFT acknowledges the support of
Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder
for carrying out its audit pro bono



Endowment Fund Trust

FOR PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH

Bungalow No. C-107, Block 2, Clifton, Karachi
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