

CONSERVING SINDH HERITAGE

# Brick by Brick

Report  
August 2008 – June 2012



Endowment Fund Trust  
FOR PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH

<http://www.eftsindh.com>









Cover  
Southern Wall, Ranikot

Inside Cover  
General View, Ranikot Wall, Ranikot

Opp Page  
Tomb of Jam Nizamuddin, Makli, Thatta

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Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Shaikh House, Shikarpur



# Endowment Fund Trust

FOR PRESERVATION OF THE HERITAGE OF SINDH

Realising the importance of private sector participation in the preservation of the heritage of Sindh, the Government of Sindh constituted a Management Board for an Endowment Fund for Preservation of the Physical Heritage of Sindh with public private participation headed by Jahangir Siddiqui alongwith 14 eminent members including three ex-officio functionaries of the Government of Sindh. The Board was authorized to adopt its own Terms of Reference and system of operation. An amount of Rs. 1000 million was released in installments in the form of an Endowment Fund.

In the first meeting of the Management Board held on November 11, 2008, a sub committee was constituted to prepare its draft Terms of Reference. In its meeting held on April 3, 2009, it was unanimously adopted that the Board would be registered as an Endowment Trust on the pattern of the Mohatta Palace Museum Trust. On July 12, 2009 the Managing Board approved the Trust deed and authorized the Chairman Jahangir Siddiqui, Secretary Antiquities Kaleem Ullah Lashari and Trustee Abdul Hamid Akhund to have the Trust deed registered and to fulfill all legal and procedural formalities. Accordingly the Trust was registered on 17-9-2009. The Trust functions as an autonomous nonprofit organization as per its objectives.

During this process two honourable Trustees, Shaukat Tarin and Asad Umar resigned due to their preoccupations. The Board reluctantly accepted their resignations and the vacancies have been filled as per procedure.

The setting up of an Endowment Fund is a laudable step initiated by the Government of Sindh. With the 18th Amendment, its importance has increased many fold. We have observed that with the passage of time there is an awareness amongst people seeking assistance from the Trust for the preservation of Sindh's Cultural Heritage. The Board acknowledges the efforts of erstwhile Additional Chief Secretary Nazar Hussain Mahar and the magnanimous gesture of Syed Qaim Ali Shah, Chief Minister of Sindh in setting up the Fund.

We are indebted to Advocates M/s Bawaney and Partners for their honorary services for drafting the Trust Deed and having it registered. The Board wishes to place on record the services of Ernst and Young Auditors who

have very generously audited our accounts pro bono publico and continue to do so.

The first request calling for expression of interest was invited through the media on August 30, 2009. Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh to date has initiated over (29) projects relating to conservation, restoration of monuments, publications, seminars, workshops, music and laboratory equipment. Nearly 43 proposals are in the pipeline.

All relevant information in connection with the functioning and activities of the Trust have been incorporated in this report and we invite public comment in order to improve our efforts in reaching out to the public and for the preservation of the heritage of Sindh.

**Jahangir Siddiqui**

Chairman

Endowment Fund Trust  
for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh



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# 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.
- To commission a Sindh Heritage watch list, which will include documentation of cultural sites, landscapes, public art, artefacts, habitat, public and private eligible sites that qualify to be documented and preserved. The watch list will be renewed every three years.
- 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 fulfill 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.



# EFT Meetings

MANAGEMENT, FINANCE COMMITTEE, TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

SINCE ITS INCEPTION, 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 nine Board meetings.

The following are Trustees:

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

## Executive Committee

- Jahangir Siddiqui (Chairman)
- Hameed Haroon
- Dr. Nafisa Shah
- Yasmeen Lari
- Secretary, Finance Department
- Secretary, Antiquities Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

## Draft Law Committee

- Hameed Haroon (Chairman)
- Dr. Nafisa Shah
- Dr. Nilofer Shaikh
- Yasmeen Lari
- Secretary, Culture Department
- Secretary, Antiquities Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

## Finance Committee

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

## Technical Committee

- Hameed Haroon (Chairman)
- Dr. Nafisa Shah
- Yasmeen Lari
- Secretary, Antiquities Department
- Abdul Hamid Akhund (Secretary)

8th Meeting of the Board of Trustees



Sub Committee meeting on the History of Sindh



Visit of Dr. Kozue Kay Nagata, Country Director / Representative UNESCO, Pakistan







Talpur monuments depict perfection with Persian and Central Asian influences and a distinctive style that is referred to as Sindhian architecture.

# Faiz Mahal

## KHAIRPUR'S ARCHITECTURAL PRIDE

**T**ALPURS CAME TO SINDH AS SOLDIERS OF the Kalhoras. They took over from them due to internecine intrigues and ruled Sindh for a period of sixty years (1783-1843 CE) when they lost Sindh to the British. Kalhora and Talpur monuments depict perfection with Persian and Central Asian influences and a distinctive style that came to be referred to as Sindhian architecture. Blue and white tile embellishment, intricate brick, carved and chequered stone work on monuments of the eighteenth century and thereafter reflect local characteristics of the time. Many buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries call for proper restoration and maintenance.

Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur (1783-1801 CE) bestowed on Mir Sohrab Khan the authority to rule over Khairpur under the *chauryari* system. With the defeat of the Talpurs in the battle of Miani the British annexed Sindh. The Amir of Khairpur, Mir Rustom, abandoned his claim and his younger brother Mir Ali Murad Talpur was allowed to retain some *purganas* in the form of Khairpur State. This dynasty ruled Khairpur until 1955 when it was absorbed into the state of Pakistan. Mir Ali Murad II was the ruler of Khairpur at the time. Khairpur was administered as a welfare state, its structures and buildings stand out with their unique architecture.

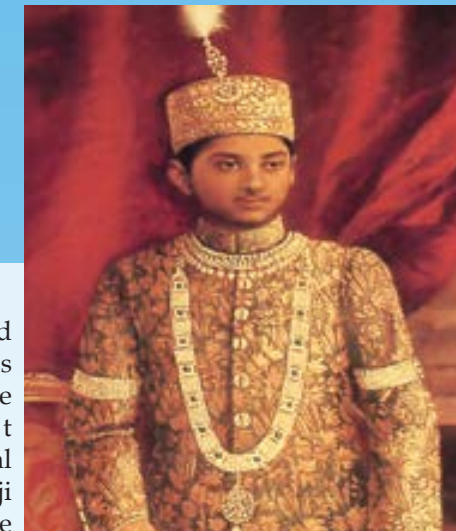
The 19th century rulers of Khairpur, the Talpurs, had a profound interest in arts and crafts. Khairpur's

*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 V shaped 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.

The houses in Kot Diji are equally 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.



Mir Ali Murad Khan Talpur II

On February 4, 2010 the EFT approved an allocation of Rs. 10.000 million for the project, Restoration of Khairpur Monuments. The following works have been carried out under the project by Messrs Consolidated Engineering Services (Pvt.) Ltd. Karachi:

- Survey and soil investigation of Faiz Mahal, Khairpur and the White Palace, Kot Diji. Designing of the underground drainage system to control the problem of rising damp;
- 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;
- Repairs to roof structures on the staircase of White Palace, Kot Diji;
- Preparatory activities for ascertaining ways and means for structural stabilization of Faiz Mahal and the White Palace;
- A proposal for reconstruction of the badly damaged enclosure wall of graveyard at *Qadir Bux ja Quba* (District Sukkur) along the pattern of Kot Diji Fort fortification.



# Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb

A SYMBOL OF GRACE AND POISE

**I**N THE LATE 18TH CENTURY Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, the founder of the dynasty adopted a novel system of power sharing. Four brothers exercised authority simultaneously reflecting affection and bondage between the Amirs of Sindh in accordance with Sindh's tradition of tolerance and 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. Special care is being taken to retain the originality of the patterns and the durability of the tiles.

Mir Karam Ali Talpur is the first Talpur ruler to be buried in Hyderabad in the precincts of the tombs of the Amirs of Sindh







Restored May 2012

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.



# Badshahi Bungalow

RESTORED GRANDEUR

SOME BUILDINGS HELP US UNDERSTAND history. Some compel us to go back in time and relive it. The Mir Bungalow, also known as the Badshahi Bungalow in Tando Noor Mohammad, Unit 4, Latifabad, Hyderabad, is one 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 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.

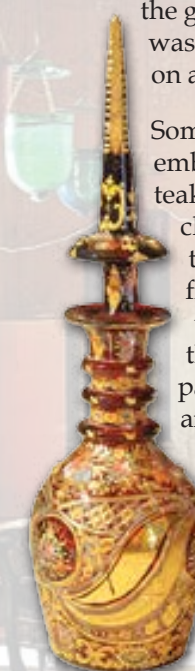
Unfortunately, decades of gross neglect, disuse and water seepage have seriously damaged the structure.

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 project is estimated to cost Rs. 4.0 million.



Mir Muhammad Hassan Ali Khan Talpur





# Mohatta Palace Museum

MAJESTIC BUILDING, MAGICAL CHARM

DESIGNED AS A FAMILY RESIDENCE BY Agha Ahmed Hussain for Shiv Rattan 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, louvered shutters and railings.

Shiv Rattan Mohatta moved to the other side of the divide and the palace came to house the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It has been adapted as a Museum of the Arts of Pakistan.

and it was formally purchased for the Mohatta Palace Museum Trust in 1995. Since its first restoration, the Museum warranted conservation due to rain water leakage from the roof, which penetrated into the underlayment of the tiles, to the rebar of the RCC roof slab and to the ceiling. The wood work have also rotted.

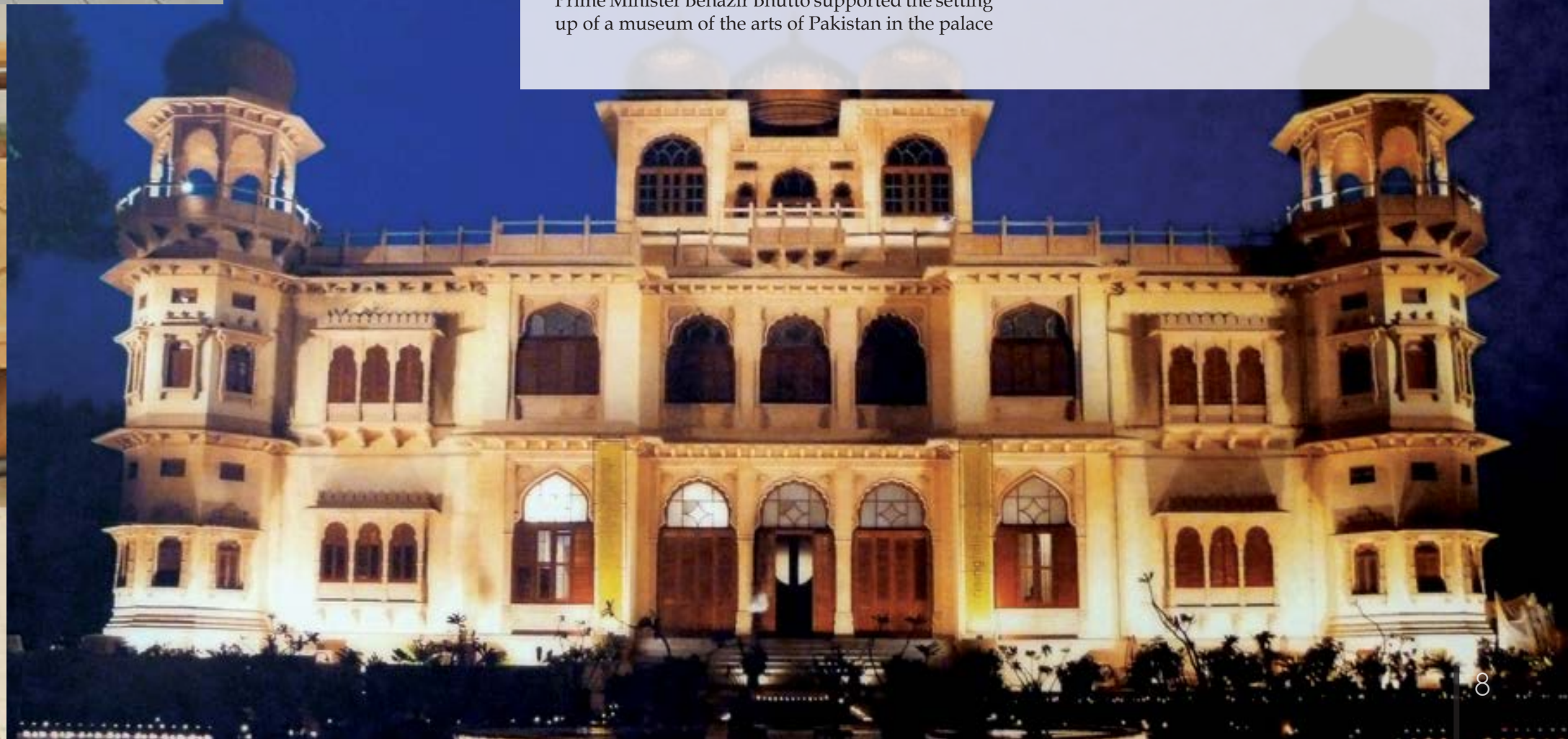
The Museum Trustees requested the EFT for financial assistance, which was approved for Rs. 10.000 million. A formal

After partition, Shiv Rattan 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.

agreement between the Mohatta Palace Museum and the EFT was signed in May 2010.

The tile work on the roof has been relaid and its water proofing 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.

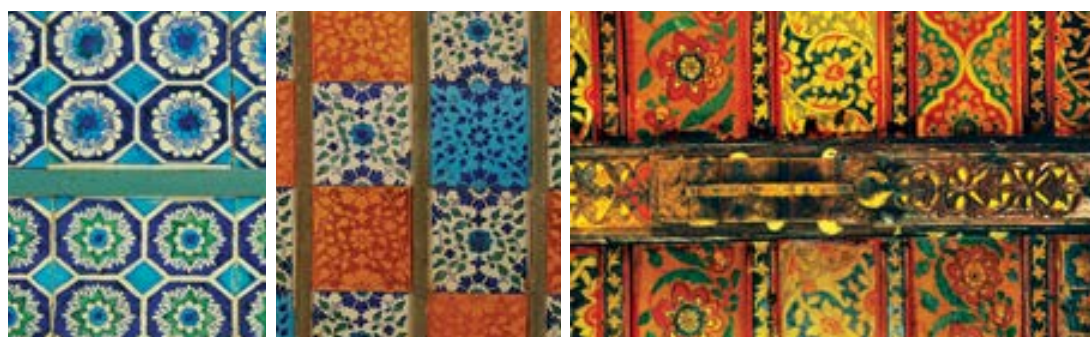
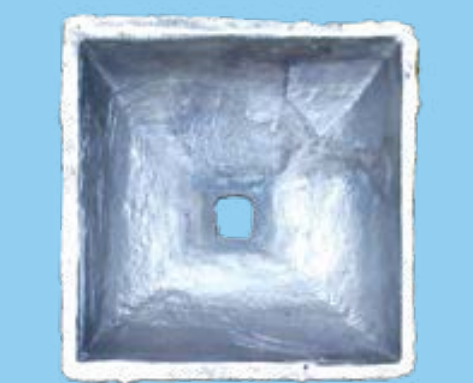
Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto supported the setting up of a museum of the arts of Pakistan in the palace







# Odho Haveli







# Odho Haveli

## BAKED BRICK ARCHITECTURAL WONDER

**B**UILT 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 a remarkable example of architecture. With his passing away in 1885 CE and the family residence abroad the beautiful haveli remained unoccupied. As a result, it became desolate and decrepit.

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

The haveli comprises six units: *Mehman Khano* (guest house), *Waddi Marri*, *Chaunrow*, *Nandhi Marri*, a

All the units are primarily made of baked bricks complemented by load bearing walls and light weight floors and roofs.

bricks have specially been commissioned from Sukkur and glazed tiles works from Nasarpur Ceramic Centre under the

mosque and a 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 roofs. The interior of the building is colorfully decorated with glazed tiles and frescoes.

supervision of master craftsmen.

When completed, the family has proposed public use of the property. The first phase of the project has been approved for Rs. 10.000 million.

The Odho Haveli is in a precarious condition as a large portion of its roof has caved in and the rear



15-11-2010



22-07-2012



# Thatta Mud Houses

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

Mud is the favourite building material because it keeps out heat and cold

Richard Burton

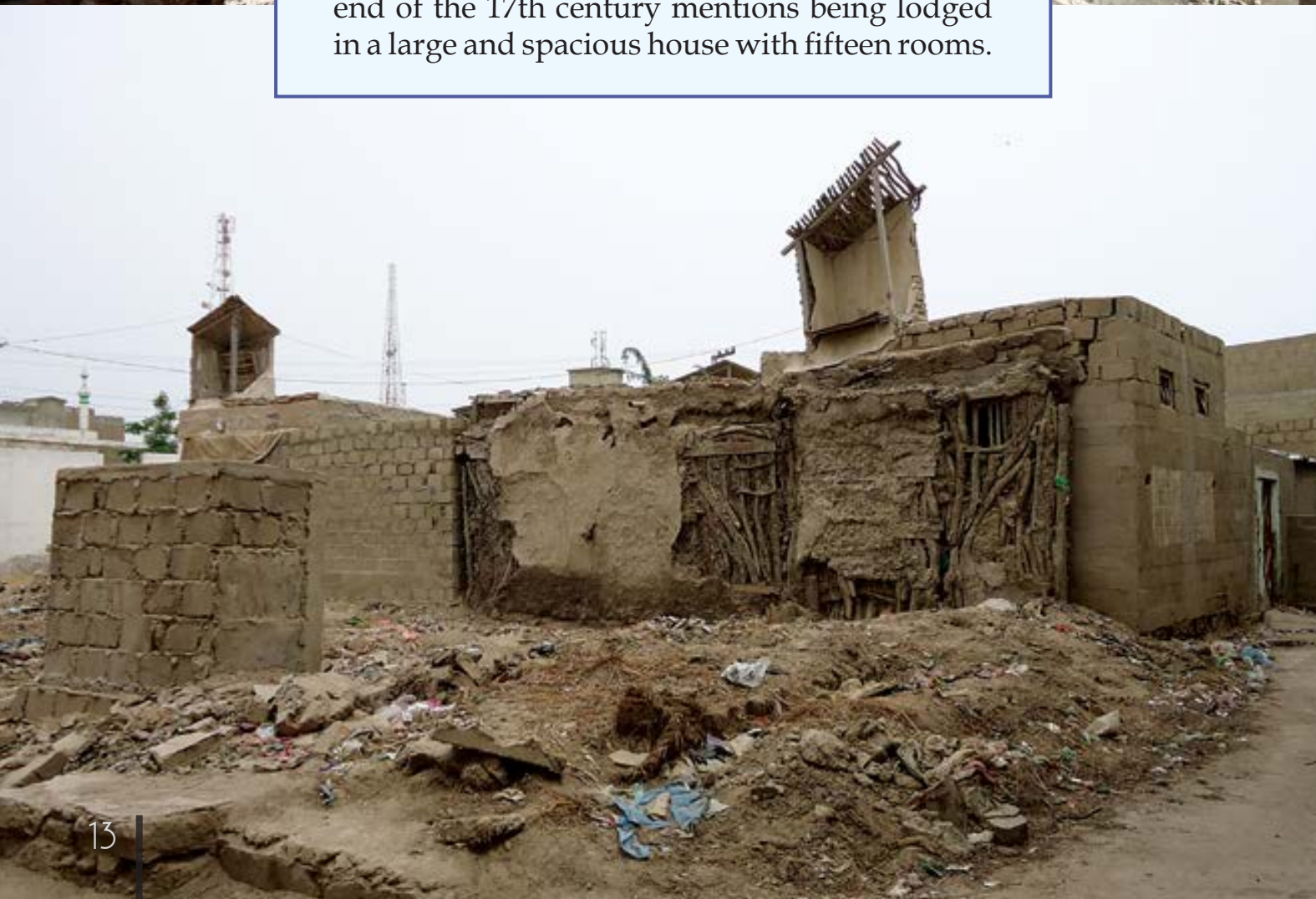
THE HISTORIC CITY OF THATTA ENJOYED A singular place as a port city with unique architecture of mud, wood and multi storey mansions made of indigenous material. In his chronicles, Alexander Hamilton who visited Thatta at the end of the 17th century mentions being lodged in a large and spacious house 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 *mungh* 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 storeyed 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.

Alexander Hamilton who visited Thatta at the end of the 17th century mentions being lodged in a large and spacious house with fifteen rooms.





# Dewan Shurfa Khan

A MAUSOLEUM BEST PRESERVED

The Makli cemetery according to an informal assessment houses nearly a million graves.

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.

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.

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 has been released to the Culture Department.





# Old Sirae Jumani House

ARCHETYPAL BRICK ARCHITECTURE



A 120 year old brick structure, its architectural features include decorative cut moulded brick work, terracotta and stucco work.

**K**HAIRPUR 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.

On September 1, 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 rain water 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.



# Naukot Fort

## FOREVER FORTIFIED



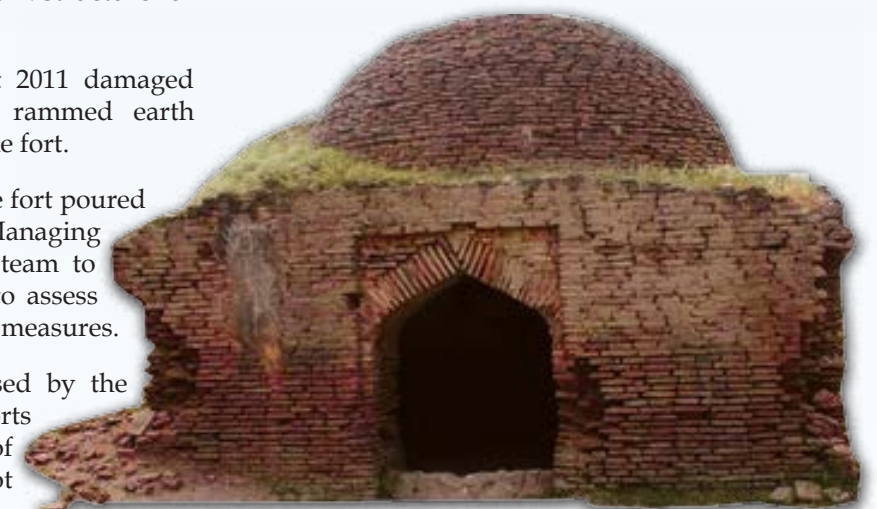
**T**HE MIR DYNASTY OF SINDH (1782-1843) IS reputed to have constructed many forts in Sindh. This fort on the periphery of the Thar desert, 3 km from Naukot town was built by Mir Karam Ali Khan in 1814. The fort was designed on the same plan as other forts of the Talpur era, with rammed earth as a major building component so that it could withstand artillery. Both in terms of history and architecture, Naukot fort has been an important landmark structure for the last two centuries.

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

As reports about the damage to the fort poured in, the EFT, on the advice of its Managing Trustee Hameed Haroon, sent a team to Naukot fort on August 16, 2011 to assess the damage and suggest corrective measures.

Apart from the measures proposed by the team it was suggested that efforts be made to create awareness of the cultural significance of Naukot

fort. The report also advised setting up of basic facilities for visitors (tourists, history lovers or architecture buffs). Work plans have been prepared and with the clearance and cooperation of the Culture Department of Sindh. Restoration work has commenced. An amount of Rs. 5,000 million stands approved for the work.



Both in terms of history and architecture, Naukot fort has been an important landmark structure for the last two centuries.





# Tomb of Bilawal Faqir Zardari

HOMAGE TO A SAINT, WARRIOR AND A STATESMAN

THE FINAL RESTING PLACE OF BILAWAL Faqir Zardari (1705-1764 CE) warrior, statesman and saint has been in a decrepit state for a long time. Ill planned restoration has added to the decay of the tomb. The 2011 torrential rains added to it delapidation causing severe damage to the tomb.

Prof. Dr. Muhammad Laiq Zardari, Director General  
Bilawal Institute of Historical Research, District

Shaheed Benazirabad approached the Endowment Fund Trust for assistance in assessing the damage and for the restoration of the monument. Following the report of the Project Director, the EFT agreed to provide funds for the restoration of the tomb. The estimated cost for the restoration is Rs. 0.750 million.

**BILAWAL FAQEER ZARDARI**  
BILAWAL FAQEER ZARDARI BALUCH, A WARRIOR, STATES MAN, A DIPLOMAT AND A SAINT OF KALHORA PERIOD WAS BORN IN 1705 A.D (1117 HJRAH). HE FAUGHT NUMEROUS BATTLES AGAINST FORCES FOR MIAN NOOR MUHAMMAD.  
DURING NADIR SHAH'S ATTACK ON SINDH, HE WAS TAKEN AS HOSTAGE AND REMAINED IN CUSTODY OF NADIR SHAH FOR THREE YEARS IN IRAN ALONG WITH THE PRINCES MURAD, YAB KHAN AND GHULAM SHAH, THE TWO SONS OF MIAN NOOR MUHAMMAD.  
BILAWAL FAQEER DIED IN 1764 A.D (1178 HJRAH) AND WAS ENSHRINED BESIDE THE VILLAGE OF MEER KHAN ZARDARI, WHERE A MEUSOLEUM WAS BUILT BY MIAN GHULAM SHAH IN 1768 A.D (1182 HJRAH) IN RECOGNITION TO HIS MERTIORIOUS SERVICES RENDERED FOR KALHORA CAUSE "MIANWAL MOVEMENT". THIS PLACE BECAME A CENTRE OF PILGRIMAGE OF HIS FOLLOWERS, WHERE AN ANNUAL URS IS CELEBRATED ON FIRST AND SECOND ZILHAJJ.  
BY  
SINDH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

بلاول فقير زرداري بلوچ - سندھ ۾ ڪلهوڙا دور حڪومت جو هڪ جنگجو، منتظم  
معارف ٿڪيل، اهل دل بزرگ سال 1705ء (1111ھ) ۾ ڄائو. هن ڪيترن ئي لڙاين  
۾ ميان نور محمد جي پاسي مڃڻ خلاف ڪاميابي سان جهيڙيو. سندھ  
۾ نادر شاه جي ڪاهه دوران، ميان نور محمد جي ٻن شهنشاهن محمد  
ميردياب خان ۽ ميان غلام شاه سان گڏ ٽي سال بطور پريمالي تي ايران  
۾ گذاريو.  
بلاول فقير سنه 1764ء (1178ھ) ۾ وفات ڪئي. کيس ڳوٺ  
مير خان زرداري جي ڀر ۾ دفنايو ويو. سنه 1768ء (1182ھ) ۾ ڪلهوڙا  
خاندان ۽ ميان نور محمد جي لاءِ ڪيل خدمتن عيوض، سندھ جي حاڪم ميان  
غلام محمد شاه ڪلهوڙي مٿس مقبرو تعمير ڪرايو. اڄ تائين هي صند  
زائرين لاءِ مڃتا جو مرڪز رهيو آهي. هتي هر سال ذوالحجاء مهيني جي  
پهرين ۽ ٻين تاريخن عرس ملهايو ويندو آهي.  
(سندھي تاريخي رڪن سوسائٽي)

Ill planned restoration has  
added to the decay of the tomb.





# Restoration of Raja Lekhi Tomb

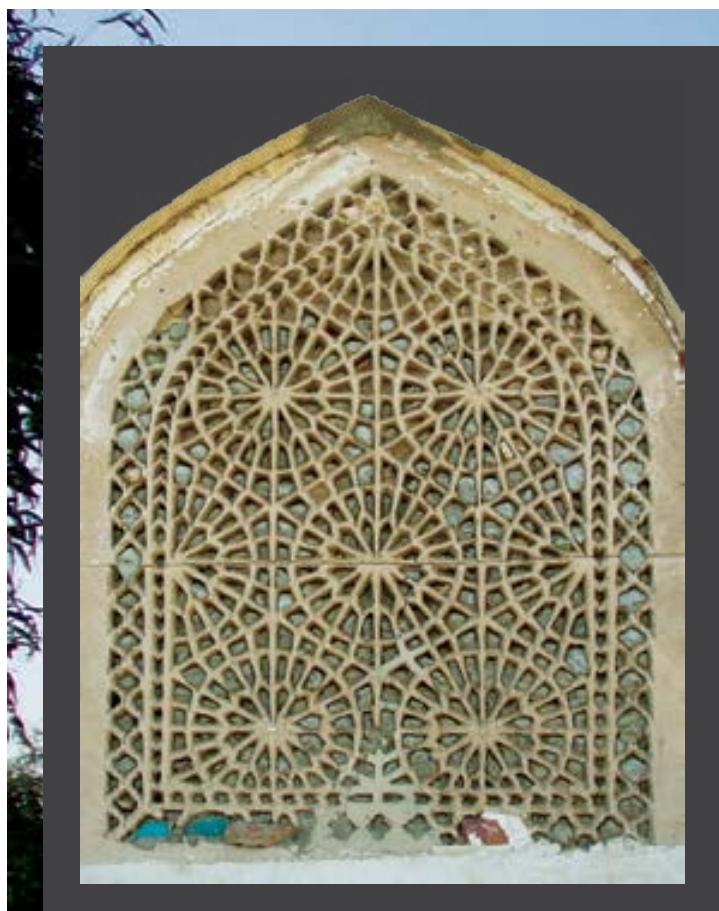
ENCLOSURE WALL OF MIAN NOOR MOHAMMAD KALHORA TOMB COMPLEX

**T**HE HEAVY DOWNPOUR THAT LASHED THE province of Sindh in August / September, 2011 damaged many historic sites. The site of the Mian Noor Mohammad Kalhora Tomb Complex in District Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah) was also affected. The tomb of Rajo Lekhi, located within the complex, lost its vaulted roof, and its enclosure wall collapsed from the southern side. The mosque and other tombs have also suffered damage.

Rajo Lekhi was a great warrior and minister of Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro.

On the request of the Director General, Bilawal Institute of Historical Research, District Shaheed Benazirabad, the Endowment Fund Trust evaluated the damage and approved funds for reclamation and restoration of the complex.

An amount of Rs. 4.0 million has been earmarked for restoration works.





# Kot Diji Granaries

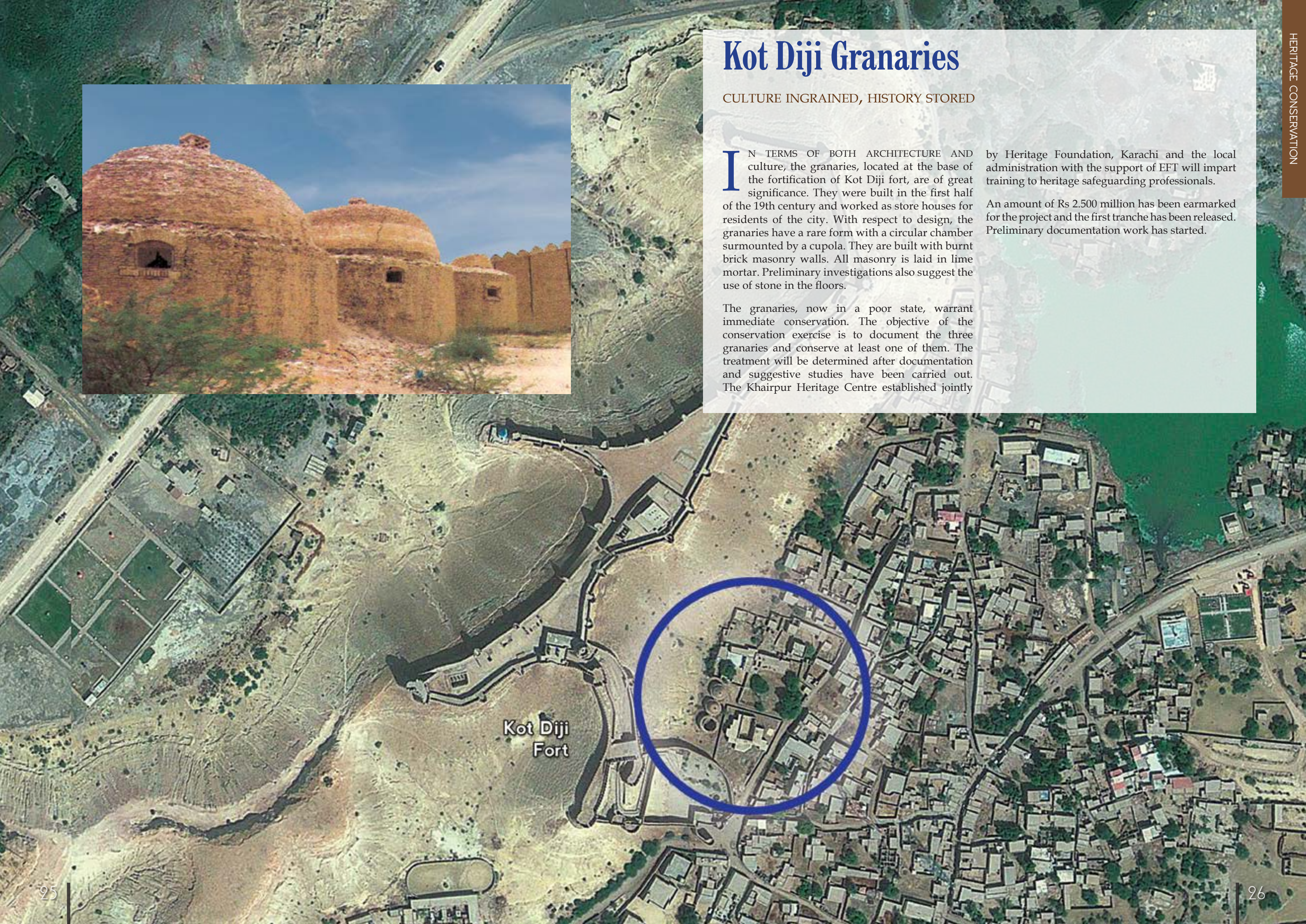
## CULTURE INGRAINED, HISTORY STORED

**I**N TERMS OF BOTH ARCHITECTURE AND culture, the granaries, located at the base of the fortification of Kot Diji fort, are of great significance. They were built in the first half of the 19th century and worked as store houses for residents of the city. With respect to design, the granaries have a rare form with a circular chamber surmounted by a cupola. They are built with burnt brick masonry walls. All masonry is laid in lime mortar. Preliminary investigations also suggest the use of stone in the floors.

The granaries, now in a poor state, warrant immediate conservation. The objective of the conservation exercise is to document the three granaries and conserve at least one of them. The treatment will be determined after documentation and suggestive studies have been carried out. The Khairpur Heritage Centre established jointly

by Heritage Foundation, Karachi and the local administration with the support of EFT will impart training to heritage safeguarding professionals.

An amount of Rs 2.500 million has been earmarked for the project and the first tranche has been released. Preliminary documentation work has started.



Kot Diji  
Fort





# Stonehenge

## NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC STONE CIRCLES

ONE KILOMETER 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 cultivated 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.

Stones have been placed in their original positions with minimum intervention.





## Survey of Heritage Sites, Dadu

THE EFT IN ITS 4TH MEETING HELD ON October 16, 2010 approved financial assistance to the tune 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 the archaeological sites and historic monuments.

Responding to public demand, the 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 Dadu District. This is an ongoing project likely to be completed by June, 2013.

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

Khuzdar

Jamshoro

Shaheed  
Benazirabad

Matlari

Yar Muhammad Kalhoro Mausoleum





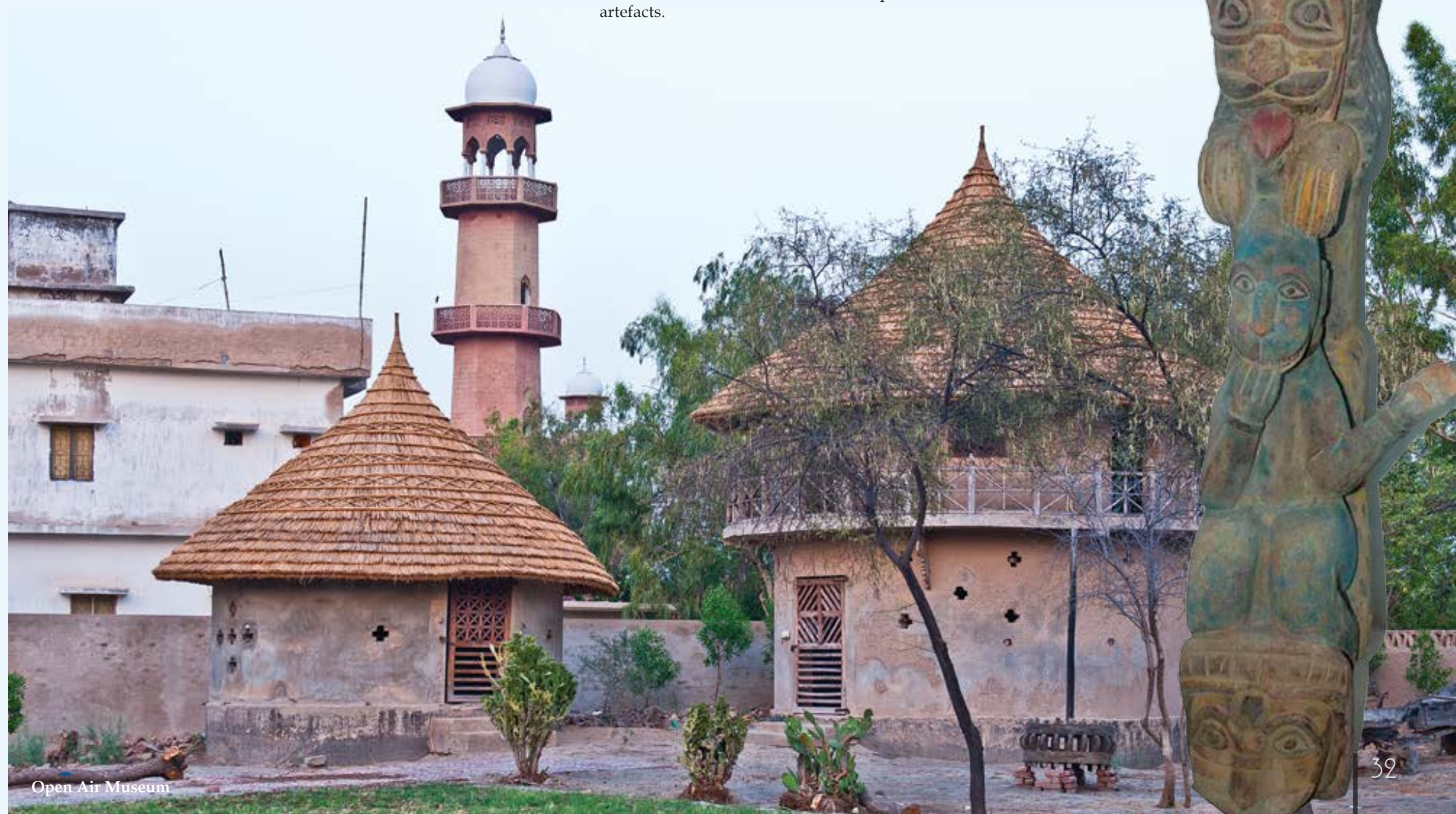
Sehwan Museum

# Open Air Museum, Hyderabad

AND FOLK CRAFTS MUSEUM, SEHWAN

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 approved the rehabilitation of the Open Air Museum at an initial cost of Rs. 4.0 million and the Sehwan Crafts Museum at Rs. 10.0 million with an amount of Rs. 1.0 million for the purchase of artefacts.

One of the prime functions of the open air museum is to exhibit artefacts 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. It's an aesthetically pleasing and intellectually challenging project.



Open Air Museum





# Mortar Analysis

## AND REPLICATION LABORATORY

SINCE MOST OF ARCHITECTURAL conservation involves repair of the damaged works of masonry, every such project requires the use of mortar. The use of compatible mortar has both structural and aesthetic significance, substandard or inappropriate mortar can be one of the reasons for the failure of a repair process.

A thorough understanding of the composition, behavior and properties of old mortar as well as its microstructure is of prime importance while undertaking restoration of historic masonry buildings.

The Endowment Fund Trust proposes to set up a Mortar Analysis and Replication Laboratory (HMARL) to facilitate restoration works.

The proposed laboratory (HMARL) will be

designed to develop mortar solutions; from the test method for examination and analysis of hardened masonry mortar to the formulation of a replication mortar mix based on data, and from installation of replicated mortar mix samples on test mockup panels. Compatible mortar production and chemical analysis of limestone, quick lime and hydrated lime will also be carried out at the lab. It will organize workshops providing valuable information to all those interested in the field of conversation.

The lab is estimated to cost Rs. 3.0 million.

## EQUIPMENT HISTORIC MORTAR ANALYSIS AND REPLICATION LABORATORY

### 1. MORTAR ANALYSIS AS PER ASTM C 1324-96 2. MORTAR MATCHING 3. MORTAR TESTING

#### MORTAR ANALYSIS AS PER ASTM C 1324-96

##### 1.1 Petrographic Examination

###### Apparatus and Supplies for Preparation of Specimen:

- Rock Cutting Saw, preferably with 350 mm or larger diamond blade, and automatic feed.
- Horizontal Grinding Wheel, preferably 400 mm in diameter.
- Polishing Wheel, preferably 200 to 300 mm in diameter.
- Abrasives-Silicon carbide grit No. 100 (122 mm), 220 (63 mm), 320 (31 mm), 600 (16 mm), and 800 (12 mm); alumina M-305 (5 mm).
- Geologist's Pick or Hammer.
- Microscope Slides, clear, noncorrosive, 25 by 45 mm in size.
- Canada Balsam, neutral, in xylene, or suitable low viscosity epoxies, or Lakeside 70.
- Xylene

- Mounting Medium, suitable for mounting rock slices for thin sections.
- Laboratory Oven.
- Plate - Glass Squares, about 300 mm on an edge for thin - section grinding.
- Sample Splitter with pans
- Micro Cover Glasses, noncorrosive, square, 12 to 18 mm, 25 mm, etc.
- Plattner Mortar.

###### Apparatus and Supplies for Examination of Specimens:

- Polarizing Microscope, with mechanical stage; low, medium, high power objectives and objective-centering devices; eyepieces of various powers; full and quarter-wave compensators; quartz wedge.

- Microscope Lamps (preferably including a sodium arc lamp).
- Stereoscopic Microscope, with objectives and oculars to give final magnifications from about 6x to about 150x.
- Magnet, preferably Alnico, or an electromagnet.
- Needleholders and Points.
- Dropping Bottle, 60 ml capacity.
- Petry Culture Dishes.
- Forceps, smooth, straight pointed.
- Lens Paper
- Immersion Media, n = 1.410 to n = 1.785 in steps of 0.005.
- Counter.
- Photomicrographic camera and accessories

##### 1.2 Wet Chemical Analysis

###### Apparatus:

- Crushers and Pulverizers, which may include chipmunk type jaw crushers, disc pulverizers, and rotating puck devices.
- Disc pulverizer
- Rotary mill (rotating puck).
- Sieve, 300 mm (No. 50).
- Ice bath or electric cooling apparatus.
- Hot plate.
- Buchner porcelain funnel.
- Filter paper.
- Beakers, 250-ml and 400-ml.

- Platinum crucibles.
- Porcelain crucibles.
- Calcinometer

###### Reagents and Materials

- Soluble Silica Sub Procedure:**
  - Hydrochloric acid, reagent grade, density 1.19 mg/m (1+4).
  - Sodium hydroxide, (10 g/L).

###### Calcium Oxide Sub Procedure:

- Use reagents as required in ASTM Test Methods C 114

###### Insoluble Residue Procedure:

- Hydrochloric acid, reagent grade, density 1.19 mg/m (1+4).

###### Water

- All references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water Type I through IV of ASTM Specification D 1193

#### MORTAR MATCHING

##### 2.1 Library on Sand

- Equipment for Sieve Analysis of Sand as per ASTM C136 - 06 "Standard Test Method for Sieve Analysis of Fine and Coarse Aggregates"
- Sand Glass containers

##### 2.2 Library on Limestone & Limes

###### Equipment for Chemical Analysis of Limestone, Quicklime and Hydrated Lime as per ASTM C 25 - 96:

- Balance (Conventional)
- Weights
- Glassware and Lab containers

- Desiccators
- Filter Paper
- Crucibles
- Muffle Furnace
- Reagents

##### 2.3 Lime Slaking and Aging

- Lime Slaking Tank (Steel)
- Lime Settling Tank (Wooden)
- Lime Aging Containers

##### 2.4 Mortar Mixing

- Roller Pan Mixer
- Gauge Boxes

##### 2.5 Installation of Replicated Mortar Mix

- Samples on test mock-up panels and/or at site,
- Twin Paddle Mega Mixer
- Plastering & Rendering Tools,

#### MORTAR TESTING

##### 3.1 Compressive Strength

- Machine for testing of compressive strength of mortar as per ASTM Standards.

##### 3.2 Flexural Bond Strength

- Bond Wrench Test Apparatus for testing of bond strength of mortar as per ASTM C 1072 97a "Standard Test Method for Measurement of Masonry Flexural Bond Strength"

##### 3.3 Durability Test

- Equipment for durability test of mortar.

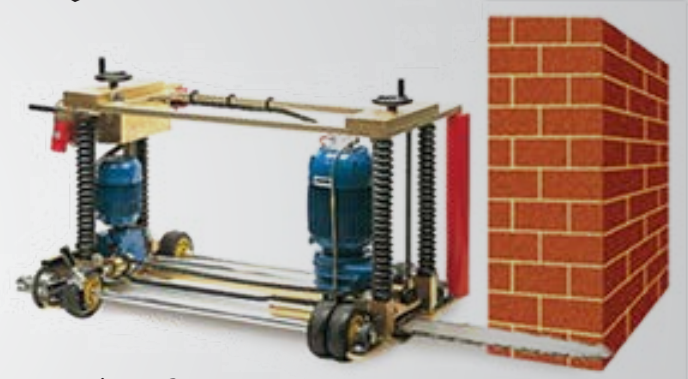
# Physical Damp Proofing Equipment

THE HERITAGE CONSERVATION PROJECTS approved for financial assistance by the Trust mainly involve damp proofing treatment. Owing to the non availability of the modern equipment, material restoration works have been inadequate. The custodians of the Odho Haveli Complex, a project approved for restoration by the EFT, proposed the purchase of equipment required for insertion of insulating sheets in walls to create a resistance barrier against the rising moisture.

The EFT approved the proposal and through transparent tendering, an Italian firm was selected for the supply of the equipment required for physical damp proofing of the above mentioned places which have reached the site.

This equipment will also be available for other EFT projects.

## EQUIPMENT



Electric Wall Saw T80 Machine

Cutting bench for insulating materials



## MATERIAL



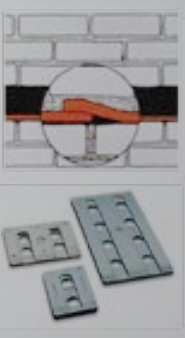
Airjet Mixer for Mortar



Wedge Driver



ISOL COMER Bi-Sanded (Thick) 2.3mm Insulating Sheet



Additive - Treated Anti - Shrinking Cement Mortar





# Sound Studio : SLA

## DOCUMENTING DIFFERENT DIALECTS AND SOUNDS OF SINDH

**I**N ORDER TO STUDY THE NUANCES OF THE SINDHI LANGUAGE, EFT HAS FINANCED THE ESTABLISHMENT of a Sound Studio in Hyderabad at the Sindhi Language Authority (SLA).

The main objectives of the studio are:

- Preserving dialects and sub dialects of the Sindhi language through digital recordings.
- Preserving cultural events, rituals, ceremonies and folklore that signify linguistic excellence.

The sound studio established under the EFT's grant of Rs. 7.500 million is now functional. Kachahrees (folk gatherings) have been recorded with sughars (bards), and interviews with eminent scholars.

1. June 22, 2011 – Recording of Rihaan (literary evening) with Shamsheer Hydri, a renowned writer, poet of Sindh.
2. February 10, 2012 – Recording of Mach kachahree with sughars of Dadu District.
3. April 9, 2012 – Recording of interview with Comrade Sobho Giyanchandani.
4. April 10, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars and singers of village Muhammad Khan Kalhoro, Taluka Dokri, District Larkana.
5. April 13, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars of Hyderabad and Jamshoro districts.
6. April 20, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars of Kohistan.
7. April 18-19, 2012 – Recording of interview with Muhammad Ibrahim Joyo, a renowned writer and scholar of Sindhi Language.
8. April 21, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars and folk artists of Kot Banglo, district Khairpur.
9. April 25, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars and folk artists of village Shadman Jarwar, district Tando Allahyar.
10. April 28, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars and folk artists of village Pir Buksh Jamali, district Tando Muhammad Khan.
11. April 29, 2012 – Recording of interview with Dr. Ghulam Ali Allana, scholar and philologist.
12. May 26, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars of Chelhaar, district Tharparkar.
13. May 27, 2012 – Recording of interview with poet Bilawal Odhi, Village Khawar Odha, Taluka Mithi, district Tharparkar.
14. June 02, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars and folk artists of village Mamoor Yousufani, Lateef Nagar, district Umerkot.
15. June 08, 2012 – Recording of kachahree with sughars and folk artist of Shikarpur and Kashmore districts.





# Shah jo Raag

ABIDA PARVEEN PAYS HOMAGE TO SHAH ABDUL LATIF

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.

In order to revive and preserve pristine 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.

# 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 by the end of 2013. 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 Mohammad Qasim Maka.







# Conserving Cultural Heritage of Sindh

## INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

EMINENT SCHOLARS, CONSERVATIONISTS and researchers read papers and gave presentations to highlight issues related to conserving the cultural heritage of Sindh.

The EFT in collaboration with UNESCO organized a two day international workshop (Dec 5-6, 2010) at the Shah Abdul Latif University, Khairpur.

Architect Kamil Khan Mumtaz gave the keynote address. He opined that while speakers were mulling over laws and legislations, they needed to proceed beyond conventional parameters. He stressed the inclusion of local communities in conservation efforts and devising a strategy with their active participation.

In the concluding session as a follow up to the 18th Amendment the participants passed a resolution, proposing that the archaeological monuments, sites, antiquities, museums and allied materials (exploration, excavation and conservation) be transferred to the provinces in toto.

The Chief Minister of Sindh Syed Qaim Ali Shah inaugurated the conference and lauded the efforts of EFT and its chairman. He appealed to the local

and foreign scholars participating in the workshop to assist the Government of Sindh to prepare a law for the protection of these monuments. In January, 2011 a formal meeting was chaired by the Chief Minister wherein he requested EFT to help draft the law for the Sindh Government.





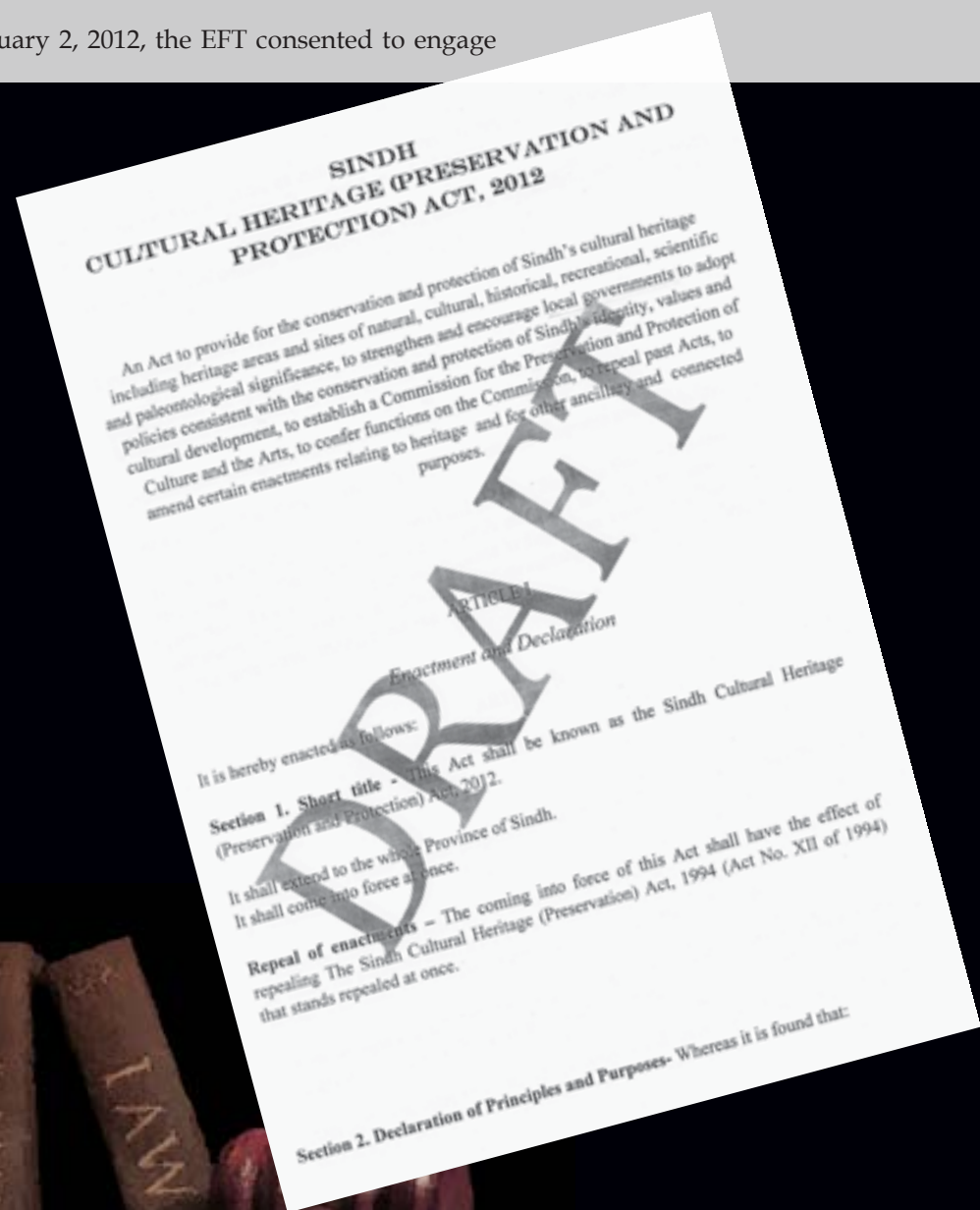
# Drafting of law for Protection

OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

**D**URING THE WORKSHOP ON CONSERVING the Cultural Heritage of Sindh: The Way Forward, organized by the EFT in collaboration with UNESCO at Shah Abdul Latif University Khairpur (Dec. 5-6, 2010), the Chief Minister of Sindh urged that the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act, 1994 be revisited and updated. He appealed to the private sector to assist the government in implementing its policies with regard to the conservation and protection of monuments.

On February 2, 2012, the EFT consented to engage

Makhdoom Ali Khan, for drafting the law. Several meetings have been held with Ms. Asma Hamid of Makhdoom Ali Khan firm and a detailed draft has been prepared. It is under study by the Trustees and after a final reading will be made public for debate prior to its being submitted to the Sindh Government.



# Certificate Course in Conservation

SHAH ABDUL LATIF UNIVERSITY, KHAIRPUR

**T**HE 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.

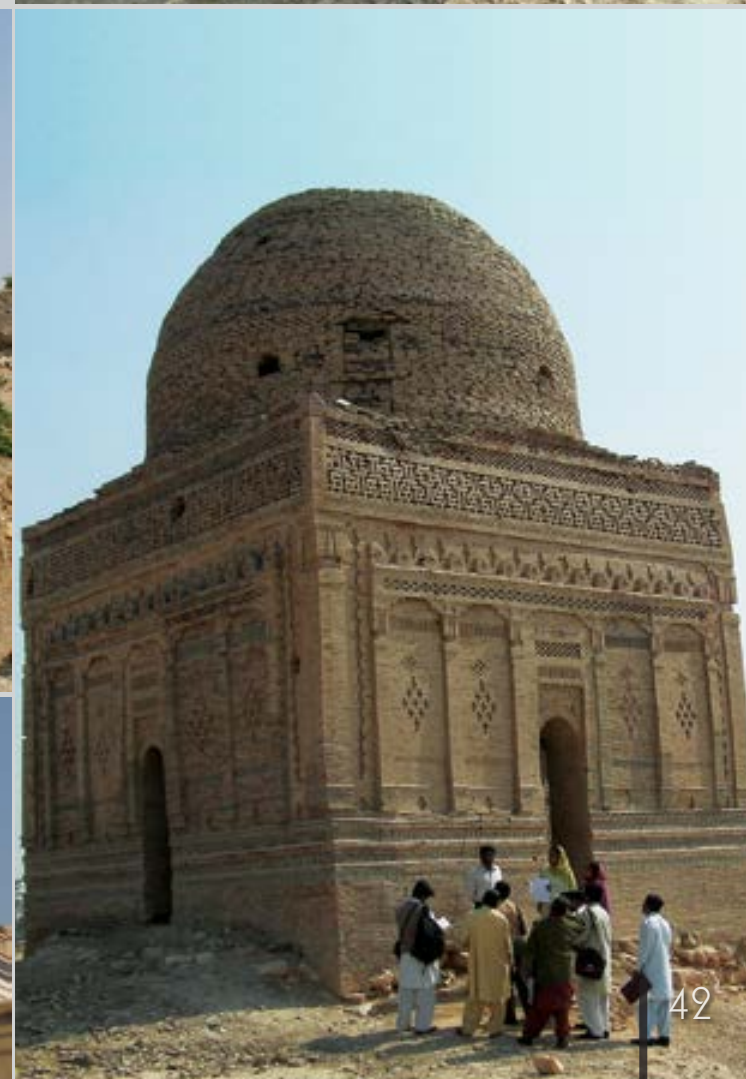
Two types of disciplines were taught:

- 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 and will be repeated.





# Seminar on Urban and Regional Planning

NED, UNIVERSITY OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

THE SIXTH SEMINAR ON URBAN AND Regional Planning was held on March 26, 2011 at the NED University of Engineering and Technology, Karachi by the Architecture and Planning Department of the university on the subject of, Exploring Historic Urban Landscapes: Retrospection, Transformation and Revival.

EFT was one of the sponsors for the event.

The keynote speech was delivered by Prof. Brian Goodey of the Joint Centre of Urban Design, Oxford

Brookes University, Oxford.

The Belgian ambassador to Pakistan, Hans Christian Kint, was the chief guest on the occasion. Vice Chancellor NED University of Engineering and Technology Engineer Abdul Kalam, presided over the event. Alfredo Conti, Vice President ICOMOS was one of the distinguished speakers.

NED has published the proceedings in a book form.



# Visit to historic sites in Sindh

FOLLOWING THEIR PARTICIPATION IN THE sixth seminar on Urban and Regional Planning held at the NED University, EFT arranged for the two eminent conservationists Prof. Brian Goodey and Alfredo Conti to visit the World Heritage sites of Mohen Jo Daro, Makli Hills and Ranikot Fort.

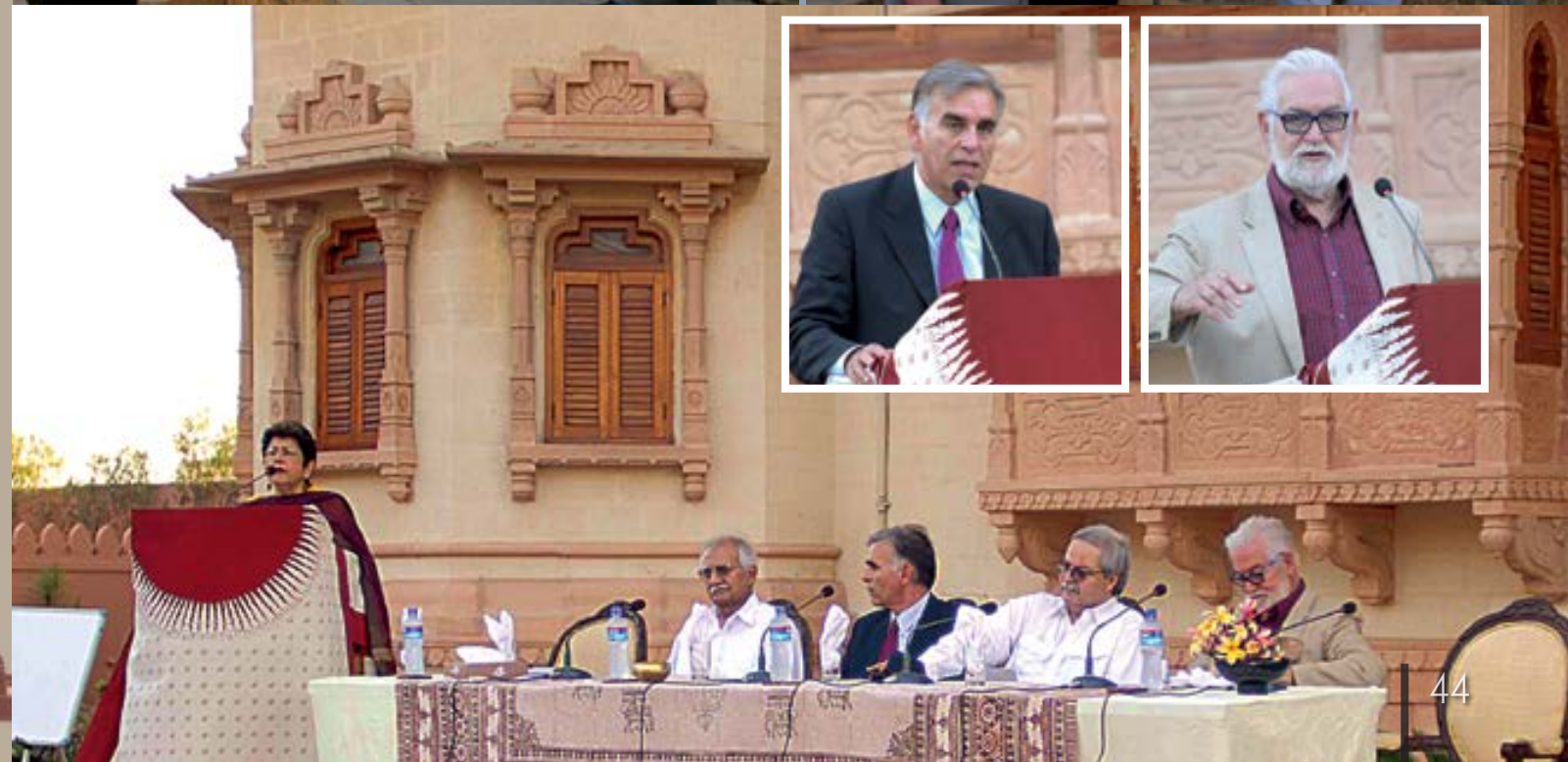
Prof. Goodey and Conti also delivered lectures sponsored by the EFT on issues related to conservation at the Mohatta Palace Museum, Clifton, Karachi on 27th March, 2011. In an

interactive session with the audience they discussed the issues vis à vis conservation and how effectively the sites could be conserved.

The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.



INAUGURAL SESSION (Main Auditorium)	
9.15	Registration
9.40	Arrival of Chief Guest
9.45	Tea break
10.00	Keynote Address (Emeritus Prof. Brian Goodey, JCUD, Oxford Brookes University, UK)
10.30	Address by the Chief Guest
10.40	Presiding Remarks (Vice Chancellor, NED University of Engineering & Technology)
10.50	Vote of Thanks
11.00	Tea break
11.30	Introductory Session (Alfredo Conti, Vice President, ICOMOS International)
13.00	Lunch Break
TECHNICAL SESSION-1 (Civil Auditorium)	
14.00	"The Future of the people and their Heritage in the Sustainable Development of the Urban World City" Mr. Masood A. Khan
14.20	"The Evolving Historic Townscapes: A Case of Multan, South" Dr. Asifa Naveed
14.40	"Discovering Tando Adam: The Last Poets of India" Mr. Akbar Khan & Riffay Akbar Siddiqui
15.00	"Viability of Conservation Area Designation" Mr. Ayeshka Akbar Shah
15.20	"Ancient Urban Structure, and its Situation in Contemporary City" Nayyirah Manzoori
15.40	"A Holistic Approach to Heritage Management in the Historic City of Isfahan, Iran" Miss Roshan
16.00	Panel Discussion
TECHNICAL SESSION-2 (Civil Auditorium)	
14.00	"Sustainable Cultural Heritage Management: A Showcase of UNESCO World Heritage Site in George Town, Penang, Malaysia" Dr. Abu Hasan Abu Bakir
14.20	"Sustainable Urbanism in the Gulf (AI Eilat)" Dr. Samir Bakh
14.40	"Integrating Conceptions of 'Modernity' and 'Tradition' in the Production of Historic Landscapes in South Asia" Mr. Samir Bakh
15.00	"Preserving historic areas: Lessons from the restoration of Sultana Village, Islamabad" Mr. Samir Bakh
15.20	"A Practice to Design in Historic Towns" Mr. Samir Bakh, Mr. H. Makhadmeh & Mr. S. Alavi
15.40	"Middle East meets West - The impact of Islamic cultural heritage on urban space in Berlin, Germany" Dr. Samir Bakh
16.00	Panel Discussion
16.40	Concluding Session (Main Auditorium)
17.30	Tea





# Revisiting Bhanbore:

AN EARLY ISLAMIC SETTLEMENT ON THE ARABIAN SEA

TO HAVE A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE historic city of Bhanbore, EFT in collaboration with the Sindh Culture Department organized a lecture on Revisiting Bhanbore: An Early Islamic Settlement on The Arabian Sea Coast by Dr. Mohammad Rafique Mughal.

Dr. Mughal spoke of the different excavation related efforts made at Bhanbore and opined that based on evidence (stratigraphy, coins, inscriptions and written sources) it could be said there was a succession of cultures in the region.

He spoke about the three main eras starting off with the Scytho-Parthian period (1st century BCE to 2nd century CE), highlighted by red polished pottery imitating Greek pottery. Dr. Mughal explained that the earlier influences were not of Hindu or Muslim civilisations but that there was a wider distribution system from Taxila to the West. The second important phase was that of the Brahmanic Hindu and Sasanians (4th and 7th century CE). This was

signified by painted and stamped ceramics. He was of the view there was no Buddhist influence in this region at the time, particularly in Bhanbore. He referred to the 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 like those made in Egypt, Iran and Syria.

Chinese stoneware and porcelain too were discovered in a wide geographical area. Luster glazed pottery, the kind of which was made in Iran, glassware, semi precious stones and ivories have also been found. He claimed that Bhanbore had a developed glass industry.

Dr. Mughal pointed out the need to further excavate the site.

# Seminar on Critical Heritage

IN COLLABORATION WITH HERALD MAGAZINE AND MOHATTA PALACE MUSEUM

THE ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh in collaboration with the Herald Magazine and the Mohatta Palace Museum organized a discussion, Critical Heritage: The Future of Pakistan's Past, at the Mohatta Palace Museum, Clifton, Karachi on December 11, 2011.

Architect Kamil Khan Mumtaz, the keynote speaker, in his address, dilating on the subject of culture, was of the view that it is our value system which defines who or where we are; where we are coming from and where we wanted to go. On identity and tradition, he deliberated on questions like 'Who and where am I? What is man? What is the cosmos?' that needed to be addressed. He pointed out that modernism had reduced the issue between matter and mind, and made the physical world a primary reality, whereas the metaphysical world existed in the mind, a reflection of material realities.

Kamil Khan Mumtaz maintained that history could not be objective or unbiased; narratives preceded history. According to him in modernist discourse, progress was a linear process and development equated with economic growth. This development paradigm was a man made construct, and that knowledge allowed man to dominate nature. He claimed heritage was everything from the past- a

pile of junk, treasure trove or even a symbol.

Conservationist Dr. Anila Naeem gave a presentation on the historic city of Shikarpur. According to her, *havelis* were the most important building type of the town. She said the major threat vis-à-vis heritage in Shikarpur was the rapid demolition of old buildings.

Architect Sajjad Kausar made a presentation on the Shalimar Gardens. He lamented that despite efforts made to restore the site, no attempt has been made to restore its symbolism.

Architect and Trustee EFT Yasmeen Lari spoke of the Heritage Foundation and her efforts in restoring and preserving sites in Pakistan. She cited the successful restoration of Sethi House in Peshawar and the Edward House in Karachi.

Herald published a special Heritage issue in January, 2012 highlighting issues.





# Training Workshop on Conservation

OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

**A**S 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, archeologists, artists, art historians and members of the private sector took part in the workshop. Such workshops are an ongoing activity.



# Discovery of the puzzling Damrilah;

SISTER TOWN OF DAYBUL AND THATTA

**D**URING HER VISIT TO PAKISTAN FRENCH archaeologist Prof. Monique Kervran who has carried out excavations under the French Archaeological mission on the delta of Sindh and Sehwan delivered a lecture at the Mohatta Palace Museum. She gave a presentation on the discovery of Damrilah (the sister town of Daybul and Thatta) on March 14, 2012.

At the outset Prof. Kervran informed the gathering that her presentation was a hypothesis and open to debate. She gave an early reference to the town of Damrilah and claimed it was situated between Daybul and Thatta, south west of Bhanbhore, east of Juna Shah Bandar. She mentioned Lahori Bandar as being in proximity to the historic site. The presence of a mosque near Jam Jaskar Goth further enhanced avenues of research on the subject. Several historians had mentioned that the mosque was built after Sultan Khwarzam Shah's arrival in Daybul in 1222 CE, when Bhanbhore had already been destroyed.

Other historians had a slightly different take on the subject as to its timeframe. Some had spelt the name of the town differently. With the help of visuals, Prof. Kervran elaborated her theory. She presented a map of the mosque\* and fortress at Jam Jaskar Goth with traces of the fortress and the mosque in the background (200m south east of the fortress).

She showed two fragments of inscriptions found at the site and stated that such inscriptions could also be found in the 12th and 13th century Afghanistan, Central Asia and East Iran. She compared them with three almost contemporaneous buildings in Pakistan – a mausoleum at Kabirwala (1230 CE), another at Muzaffargarh (second half of the 13th century) and a third at Chicht Afghanistan (end of the 12th century).

Prof. Kervran referred to Catalan Portolano (atlas Catalan) which was presented to the King Charles V of France, in 1375 CE where Damrilah was mentioned as Damonela. Put together by a family of Catalan Jews, this was the era when the reputation of Catalan cartographers was at its zenith. The atlas had an up to date information on Asia and its adjoining regions.

The presentation was followed by a brief question answer session.



\* Editors note: Damrilah has also been mentioned by other scholars. Cousens in Antiquities of Sindh has referred to the mosque as Thamb Vari masjid.



# Illustrated Guide Book on Sindh

**I**N ORDER TO COMPILE INFORMATION REGARDING the monuments, arts, crafts, literature and history of the towns of Sindh, the Endowment Fund Trust has commissioned the compilation and publication of an illustrated guide book on Sindh.

The guidebook will carry information regarding historic

sites and monuments of Sindh and will serve the purpose of creating awareness. It will also have statistical data and be useful for locals as well as tourists.

EFT has also agreed to support a coffee table book on Hyderabad, commissioned by the Commissioner of Hyderabad.

# Shikarpur - Historic City of Sindh

**T**HE CITY OF SHIKARPUR IN SINDH HAS always held a prominent place in the annals of history. It was during the Durrani Afghan period that Shikarpur assumed importance and became a land based financial and trading centre in the region. In the latter half of the 19th century, the British encouraged Shikarpur's Hindu merchant community to spread their trading all over the world. They would be out of their city most of the time but would spend at least three months at home with their families. They invested heavily in the development of Shikarpur and made large and beautiful houses. Sadly, not many of those buildings remain.

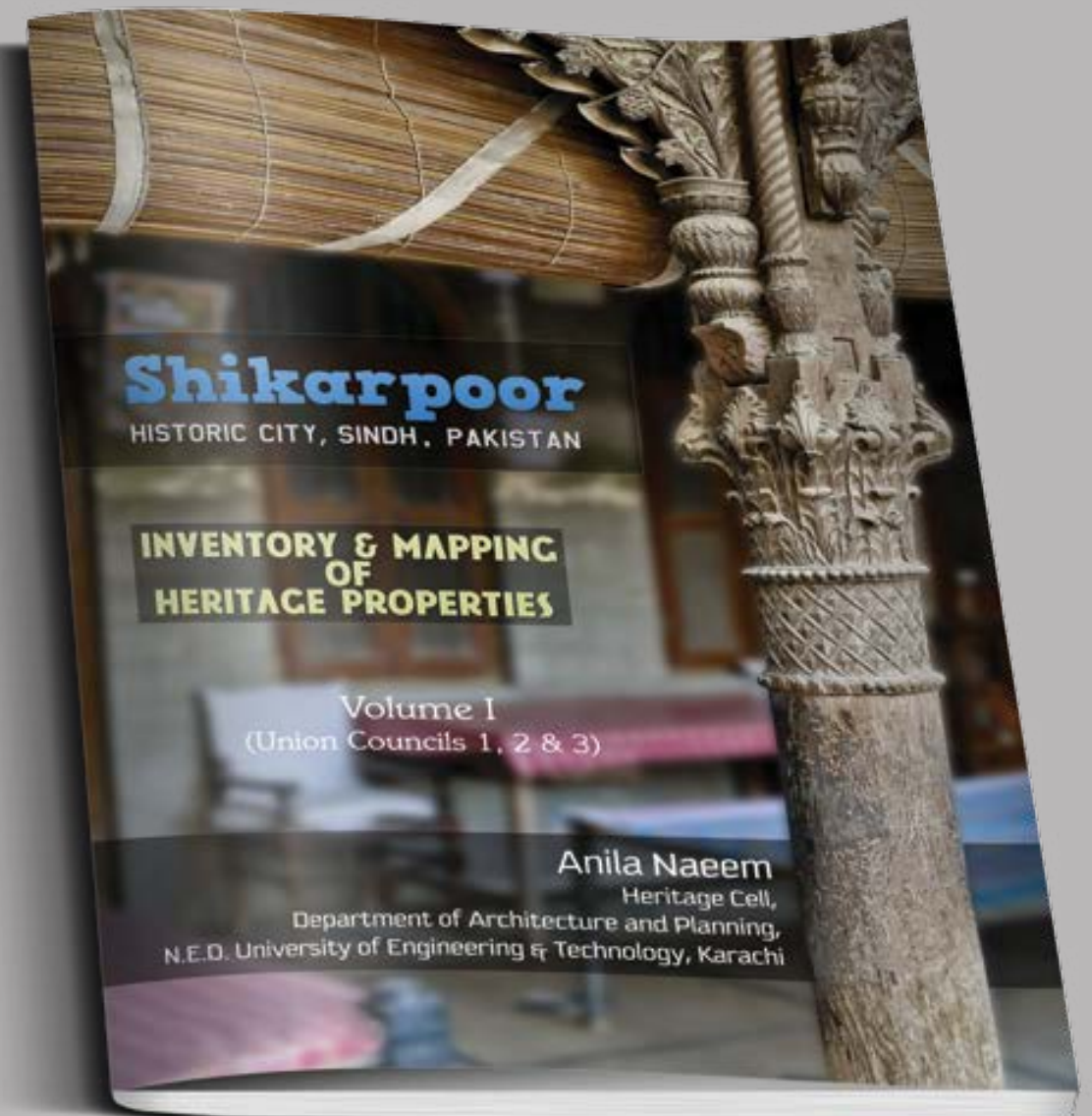
NED University Prof. Dr. Anila Naeem pursued a PhD. (from Oxford Brookes University, Oxford) on Shikarpur in 2006. The contribution in the form of a detailed inventory of historic places was the first

step towards achieving a bigger goal. And this is where the EFT came in and took a decision in 2011 to publish the document on Shikarpur.

With illustrations for each entry, this two volume book on Shikarpur is under print. EFT has allocated Rs. 2.304 million for the book.

building bukhari bula bulhe bull bulla bundar bungalow  
burial burials burirro buthee buthi bux buy camber camel campus canal canopy cant carpentry  
cart carvering carvings cattle cave caveman cement center central centre  
chakar chamber chandani chandio chanesar chanheen charkho chattan cheechro  
cheklo chhakro chili china chippun chitee chitori chodol chorlo chotyari church cinema circuit city  
civil clay clifton climate clock clos clothing club coal collector college  
colony complex contents cotton council country court crafts crocodiles cultivater  
cultural customs clutch daabgar dadu dahlail daidhee dak dakhani dalel dalh dam dao daor dar

**Hyderabad**





# Karachi Retrospective

## A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY OF KARACHI

**T**HE 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 Daily Dawn Karachi since May 2009.

The column discusses 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 EFT has commissioned the writer to compile the articles into a book form which is being printed. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 2.300 million.



# Reprinting of Books

## PROMOTION OF SINDH LANGUAGE

**T**HE EFT HAS SUPPORTED THE SINDHI Language Authority, Hyderabad in the reprinting of valuable books on the Sindhi language. These books are exceedingly important in order to understand the nuances, and grammatical structure of the Sindhi language.

The following books have been reprinted at a cost of Rs. 0.344 million:

1. The Linguistic Survey of India by G.A. Grierson (Part I Volume VIII, 1915).
2. Grammar of the Sindhi Language by Dr. Ernest Trumpp (June 1872).
3. A Grammar of the Sindhi Language by Captain George Stack (March, 1847).
4. A Dictionary English-Sindhi by Capt George Stack (May, 1849).





# History of Talpur rule

**D**R. 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.



# Sindh History: Sindh Timeline

COMPILATION AND PUBLICATION OF A SERIES

**A**LTHOUGH HISTORIANS HAVE DISCUSSED the history of Sindh in great detail and have gathered records pertaining to significant events, there exist grey areas which need to be identified, researched and documented. A fresh approach to the writing of the history of Sindh needs to be made taking into account source material scattered in libraries and archives within Pakistan and abroad. History of Sindh has come a long way since the writing of the voyage over the Indus by Nearchus and the *Chachnama*.

A great number of books on the history of Sindh are available but it is believed that most of them fall short of an accurate study of different periods of the history of Sindh. This was noticed by the EFT and it decided to initiate work on the history of the region in an encyclopedic and chronological order.

On February 5, 2012, in its 8th meeting the Board of Trustees approved the project. It was decided that a reference library would also be developed

housing all available reference material on Sindh. For the commission of the history series, a sub-committee constituted by the Board of Trustees, and headed by Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui, held its first meeting on February 29, 2012. Prominent scholars Dr. Hamida Khuhro, Dr. Khurram Qadir, Dr. Ghulam Mohammad Lakho, Zulfiqar Ali Kalhoro, Hameed Haroon, Ishtiaq Ansari, Badar Abro and Gul Hasan Kalmati participated in the meeting. The EFT decided that the History of Sindh project will be on the pattern of the Cambridge History series. Apart from reprinting old sources, scholars will be commissioned to contribute to this project.

On a request from Managing Trustee Hameed Haroon, eminent scholar Ayesha Jalal has consented to be a consultant for the series.





# Studies in Art & Architecture of Sindh

Zulfiqar Ali Kalhoro

## Future Projects

THE BOARD OF ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST IN its meeting held on May 24th 2012, has approved the following projects for preservation, restoration and conservation, subject to clearance from the custodians:

1. Protection and Preservation of Viravah Temple, District Tharparkar.
2. Preservation and Restoration of Pir Patho Tower and Mosque, District Thatta.
3. Preservation and Restoration of Kalankot, District Thatta.
4. Preservation and Restoration of Temple at Manesha Devi, Thatta.
5. Preservation and Restoration of Sonda Graveyard, District Thatta.
6. Preservation of Ranikot Fort, District Jamshoro.
7. Restoration of Sarhandi monuments, Matiari.
8. Restoration of Hashim Shah Hashmi Dargah, Matiari.
9. Preservation and Restoration of Pir Hassan Ali Shah Gilani Tomb Complex, District Tando Muhammad Khan.
10. Preservation and Restoration of Dhandi Masjid, District Tando Muhammad Khan.
11. Safeguarding Kot Diji Fort.

Besides following books are to be printed / reprinted:

12. History of Sindh: 8 volumes (Consultant Dr. Ayesha Jalal).
13. Pre Historic Sindh and Indus valley, (Two volumes).
14. Reprinting of Chachnama, Fatah Nama and *Tareekh e Masumi*.
15. *Tareekh e Nawa e Maarukh*. (English Translation).
16. Reprinting of History of Arghun and Tarkhans by Dr. M.H. Siddiqui.
17. John Jacob of Jacobabad.

18. Documentation and Cataloguing of Cultural Heritage sites of Sindh.
19. CD collection of music by old maestros.
20. Forts of Sindh by Ishtiaq Ansari.
21. Ranikot by Badar Abro.
22. Sindh Papers by Jami Chandio (Compilation of articles).
23. Studies in Art and Architecture of Sindh by Zulfiqar Ali Kalhoro

Meanwhile the Trust has approved requests from the public for the preservation and restoration of historical places and the projects are being processed.





## MONITORING &amp; EVALUATION CELL

3rd Floor, Sindh Secretariat No. 2,  
(Tughlaq House), Karachi-74200.  
Ph. No. 9211921, Fax No. 9211922  
www.sindhpn.gov.pk

## ENDOWMENT FUND FOR PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

It is an acknowledged fact that civilizations have flourished on rivers with a permanent flow of water. The valley of Indus both at its lower and upper parts brings to us the most interesting oasis of fascinating civilizations of ancient and medieval settlements that have influenced the architectural excellence of Pakistan, particular that of Sindh, the now crumbling structures constitute an important facet of our heritage. While the bulk of Sindh's archaeological heritage remains sub-surface, whatever has been unearthed at the various sites are subjected to desecration. The antiquities of Sindh can be divided into three categories, the pre-historic remains, remains belonging to the pre-Muslim period of Sindh and the very important tradition that depicts our Islamic heritage, the tombs and shrines of Sindh rendered immortal by our history and craft traditions.

The cultural threads that weave together the art traditions of Sindh led to the creation of Pakistan and binds us together. These traditions be the calligraphy, manuscripts, miniatures, ceramics, metal work, tracings, court artifacts, family heirlooms like that of the former rulers of Sindh, music-folk and religious, the Shah-jo-Raag are all our treasures that need to be preserved.

Unfortunately we have gone by default due to our callousness and failure to make our people aware of their identity and pride in their cultural ancestry and to create in them a sense of custodianship. No longer do we come across patronage of arts and fostering of collection of outstanding works of arts on the basis of heritage affiliation. We need to inspire, create and develop an environment, shaping attitudes and norms, supporting and catalyzing efforts aimed at rehabilitating and revitalising our cultural, historical and architectural heritage by instituting public-private agencies that undertake programmes, projects and investments in a variety of fields. This approach is expected to produce measureable results which will have a direct impact on social opportunities and the quality of life with diverse economic potential for the most acute need to overcome poverty.

The extraordinary heritage of Sindh is being damaged, eroded and destroyed due to insensitive policies, lack of awareness and hostile attitude and above all due to the absence of a body custodian of these relics and inadequate funds for the scouting, safeguarding and conservation of these sites. The Government of Sindh for the first time has embarked upon a coordinated policy focused to conserve and enrich the cultural heritage of Sindh. The Department of Culture has been given funds for setting up a body for the established of a Ceramic institute and for taking steps for the restoration of the historic Dabgir mosque at Thatta. A Department of Antiquities has been setup with adequate funds to embark upon a short term and long term programme for the conservation of archaeological heritage of Sindh. It is expected that the state of neglect at majority of our monuments will be checked.

To supplement these efforts and to initiate programmes through Public- Private participation for the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangible and intangible heritage that are endangered and to take necessary steps for its restoration and conservation, the Government of Sindh has constituted a trust to be known as Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Physical Heritage of Sindh consisting of 12 directors from the private sector and three ex-officio government members. The Board is headed by Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui with Ms Nafisa Shah, Mrs. Yasmin Lari, Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq Siddique and Mr. Hameed

Haroon along with other eminent contributors in the field of culture. The mission of the Trustees is to sensitise the public and instill a sense of social responsibility towards preserving our common heritage, to protect, document, restore and conserve the natural, built and living heritage by undertaking necessary actions and measures, to developing skills through programmes. Its programmes will shield architectural works, paintings, visual arts and crafts, archaeological structures, works of man, music, dance, narrations, ethnological movable and immoveable assets of artistic and historical relevance to Sindh's Cultural Heritage. To carry out its policies and programmes Government has released an endowment of Rs. 1000 Million as seed money. This is first ever and the largest allocation of its kind in the history of Pakistan.

This is a gesture to create confidence in the policies of the government to the fostering of 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 artifact or site.

The Trustees will invite expression of interest from agencies, custodians of family collections and dynastic heritage and objects of arts for providing financial, technical and intellectual assistance towards the preservation of heritage as also of innovative activities. There will be a laid down criteria to encourage eligibility for financial assistance, it will be simplified to enable and encourage the sponsors to avail of the facility. The Trust will volunteer technical assistance.

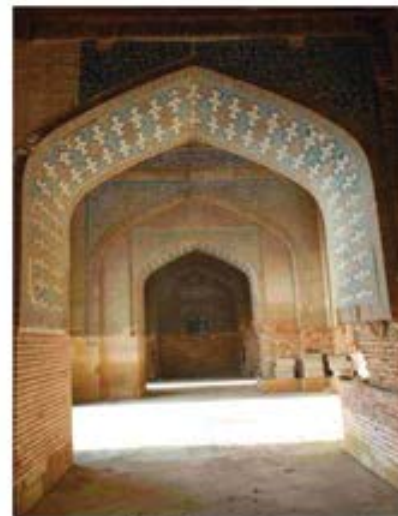


View of Ranikot Fort, Dadu



Shah jo Raag, Recital





Dabgir Mosque, Thatta

View of Entrance Gate  
Hyderabad Fort-Edwards Sketch

However, activities relating to archaeological investigation, site reconstruction, construction of new facilities, organizational 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 is expected to be a cultural bank that will encourage an appreciation of preservation of values that are fundamental to the promotion and pride of Sindh's cultural heritage that transcends the decorative realm and embody a profound and timeless tradition and the understanding of the arts and architecture of Sindh. Accordingly Endowment Fund for the Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh has issued an Expression Of Interest (EOI) for funding for small and large scale partnership for the preservation of projects covering all and any aspect which qualifies viz as significance of the heritage of Sindh, accessible to the public and a defined legal status. It is expected that more development partners shall join the Fund for the preservation of the heritage of Sindh.

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

**INVITATION FOR EXPRESSION OF INTEREST**

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 interest.

**LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS AUGUST 30, 2009.**

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, sculptures, visual arts, i.e. painting, miniature etc. structures of an archaeological nature, dwellings, walls of historical, social, documents, books, ethnological movable and immovable objects of outstanding, rare, unique and historical relevance to the cultural heritage of Sindh. The mission of the Trust is to preserve the public and not a source of revenue exclusively meant for 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 interest.

**1. Eligible to the Heritage of Sindh**

**2. Accessible to the public**

**3. Defined legal status**

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

**i. Archaeological sites**

**ii. Religious or artistic structures relevant to Sindh's cultural heritage.**

**iii. Historical structures.**

**iv. Ethnological collections, subject to assurance that they will not be used for any purposes other than the purpose of sustainability.**

**v. Books, documents, manuscripts and relics.**

**vi. Artifacts of outstanding cultural and historical significance.**

**vii. Structures, paintings, photographs and mounds of historical and exceptional value.**

**viii. Publication of monographs relevant to its objectives.**

**ix. Any other object that can be identified with the cultural and historical heritage of Sindh subject to the approval of the Technical Committee.**

**1. Location and significance.**

**2. Brief description and present condition photographically.**

**3. Ownership and the accessibility of the site or artifact.**

**4. Nature of the problem and the attention required along with the desired level of support.**

**5. Sustainability and degree of public access.**

Even if the problem and the preservation priorities are not defined, the Trust will evaluate the expression as per its criteria and merit of the proposal and will contact the applicants.

**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.**

Planning & Development Department  
Government of Sindh  
www.sindh.pnd.gov.pk

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Endowment Fund for Preservation of Heritage of Sindh



GOVERNMENT OF SINDH  
SERVICES, GENERAL ADMINISTRATION &  
COORDINATION DEPARTMENT

No. 185  
Sub-Register-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. Mr. Sassui Palejo	Member
7. Mr. Asad Umer, 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)

No. 185  
Sub-Register-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.

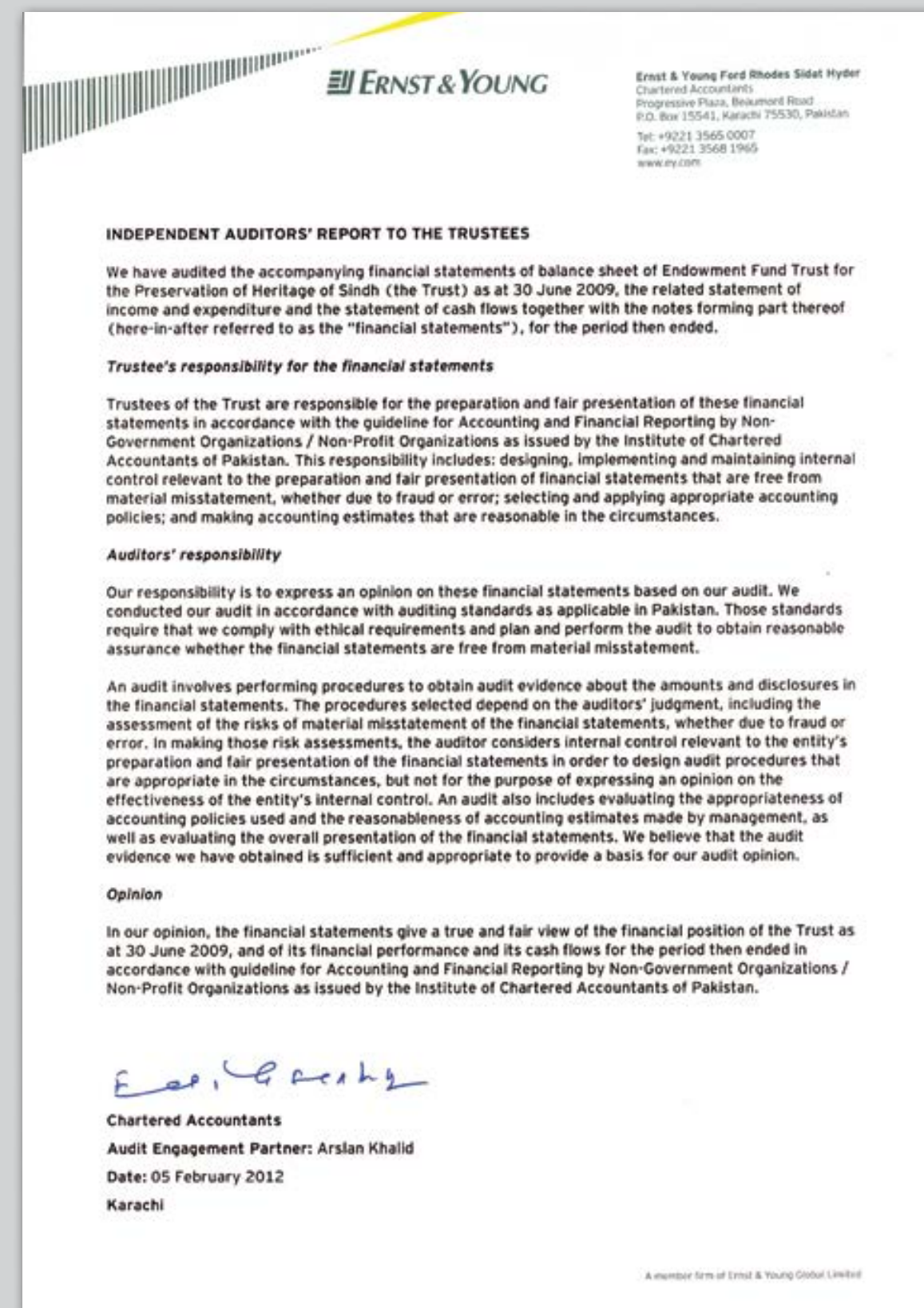
30/8  
(Abdul Wajid Khan)  
SECTION OFFICER (C-IV)

Government Notification



# EFT - Audit Report

(2008-09, 2009-10 AND 2010-11)





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

	Note	2009 Rupees
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Bank balance	6	1,004,071,470
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u>1,004,071,470</u>
<b>REPRESENTED BY:</b>		
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

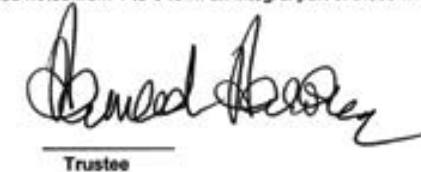
Eyn

  
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
<b>INCOME</b>	
Profit on PLS saving account	4,071,470
<b>EXPENDITURE</b>	-
<b>Surplus for the year</b>	<u>4,071,470</u>

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

  
Trustee

Eyn

  
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
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Surplus for the period	4,071,470
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	
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	1,004,071,470

The annexed notes from 1 to 8 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 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.





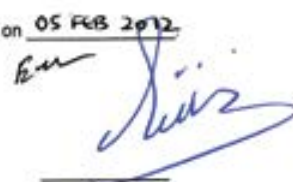




# PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH

	Note	2009 Rupees
<b>6. BANK BALANCE</b>		
PLS Savings Account	6.1	<u>1,004,071,470</u>
6.1 These carry rate of return of 12% per annum.		
<b>7. ENDOWEMENT FUND</b>		
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.		
<b>8. GENERAL</b>		
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



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

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

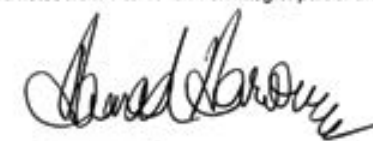
  
Trustee

*Eva*  
  
Trustee

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

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

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

  
Trustee


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

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**  
**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**

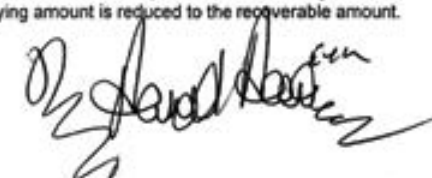
These are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Depreciation is charged to income and expenditure account using the straight-line method. A full month's depreciation is charged for assets purchased at any time in a financial year while no depreciation is charged in the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

**6. 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	
	41,573,590	-

**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. ENDOWMENT FUND**

Received from the Government of Sindh	10.1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
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- 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 Khairpur Mir Monuments	7,000,000	-
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments	7,000,000	-
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)	5,250,000	-
	26,250,000	-

For the period from 30 August 2008 to 30 June

2010 Rupees 2009 Rupees

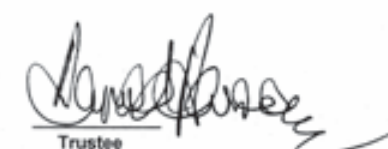
**12. COST OF PROJECTS**

Mohatta Palace Museum	3,000,000	-
Restoration of Khairpur Mir Monuments	3,000,000	-
Restoration of Hyderabad Mir Monuments	3,000,000	-
Sindh Language Authority (Sound Studio)	2,250,000	-
	11,250,000	-

**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**

Ernst & Young Ford Rhodes Sidat Hyder  
Chartered Accountants  
Progressive Plaza, Besmont 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 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.

*E. S. Khan*

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

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

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

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
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
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>
<b>(Increase) / decrease in current assets</b>		
Deposits and prepayments	1,500,000	(1,800,000)
Accrued interest on investments	(5,327,280)	(39,773,590)
<b>Decrease in current liabilities</b>		
Creditors and other liabilities	810,110	-
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<u>117,680,555</u>	<u>57,000,723</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
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	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<u>(212,161,769)</u>	<u>(965,840,572)</u>
<b>Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<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
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<u>750,407</u>	<u>95,231,621</u>

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**  
**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.




**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 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
	As at 01 July 2011	Additions during the year	As at 30 June 2011	As at 01 July 2011	Charge during the year	As at 30 June 2011	
	Rupees			Rupees			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
	4,984,000	4,176,209	9,160,209	166,133	1,368,892	1,535,025	7,625,184

	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
<b>7. LONG-TERM INVESTMENT</b>			
Pakistan Investment Bonds	7.1	961,956,599	961,509,954

7.1 Particulars of investment	Face Value Rupees	Interest Rate	Maturity
Pakistan Investment Bonds	966,000,000	12%	August 2018

	Note	2011 Rupees	2010 Rupees
<b>8. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENT</b>			
Market Treasury Bills	8.1	213,538,375	-

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
	300,000	1,800,000

**10. BANK BALANCE**

PLS Savings Account	10.1	750,407	95,231,621
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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
<b>11. ENDOWMENT FUND</b>			
Received from the Government of Sindh	11.1	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
<b>11.1</b>	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.		
<b>12. CREDITORS AND OTHER LIABILITIES</b>			
Payable to suppliers		208,192	-
Salaries payable		495,061	-
Others		106,857	-
		<u>810,110</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>13. COMMITMENTS</b>			
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>
<b>14. COST OF PROJECTS</b>			
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>
<b>15. ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL EXPENSES</b>			
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>
<b>16. GENERAL</b>			
<b>16.1</b>	Amounts have been rounded off to the nearest rupee.		
<b>16.2</b>	These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Trustees on		

*[Signature]*  
Trustee

6

01 AUG 2012  
*[Signature]*  
Trustee

**ERNST & YOUNG**

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

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING FROM  
30 AUGUST 2008 TO 30 JUNE 2009**

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

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

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# Expression of Interest - EOI

## AND THIRD PARTY MONITORING

## EFT Website

HTTP://WWW.EFTSINDH.COM

## EFT Facebook Page

HTTP://WWW.FACEBOOK.COM/EFTSINDH

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## Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

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# EXPRESSION OF INTEREST

**1** Applications for EFT funding for preservation of the Cultural Heritage

**E**ndowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT), established by the Govt. of Sindh in August, 2008 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 Grant
<b>A</b>	<b>Privately owned cultural properties:</b>	
1	Hyderabad Mir Monuments	10,000
2	Monuments at Khairpur & KotDij	10,000
3	Mohatta Palace Museum	10,000
4	15 <sup>th</sup> century Odho Havell Complex, Jacobabad.	10,000
5	04 Old Mud Houses, Thatta.	1,000
6	120 years old Srir Jumarai House	1,200
7	Shah Jo Raag by Abida Parveen	
<b>B</b>	<b>Government owned cultural properties</b>	
1	Rain damaged Naukot fort	5,000
2	Tomb of Dewan Shurfa Khan, Makli	7,014
3	Tomb of Bilawal Fazeer Zardari, Benazirabad	0.750
4	Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhora Tomb complex, Karachiabad	4,000
5	Kot Dij Fort Granaries, Khairpur	2,500

**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.
- Ethnological collections, subject to assurances that they will not be used for any purpose other than 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.

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:

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

Application forms: [www.eftsindh.com/applicationform.doc](http://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](http://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, Clifton, Karachi  
 Pfr: 92-21-3583-3715-6, Fax: 92-21-3583-2649  
[webc: www.eftsindh.com](http://webc.www.eftsindh.com)

**LAST DATE FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS IS JULY 31, 2012**

**Expression of Interest - EOI dated: July 31, 2012**

[illegible]



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