



FIVE YEARS REPORT 2020-2025

Endeavors Heritage Conservation







Cover front
Ceiling detail of Unar House, Kot Diji.

Cover inside
A curated assembly of rescued Shikarpur woodwork.

Cover back
Aerial view of Sehwan Fort.



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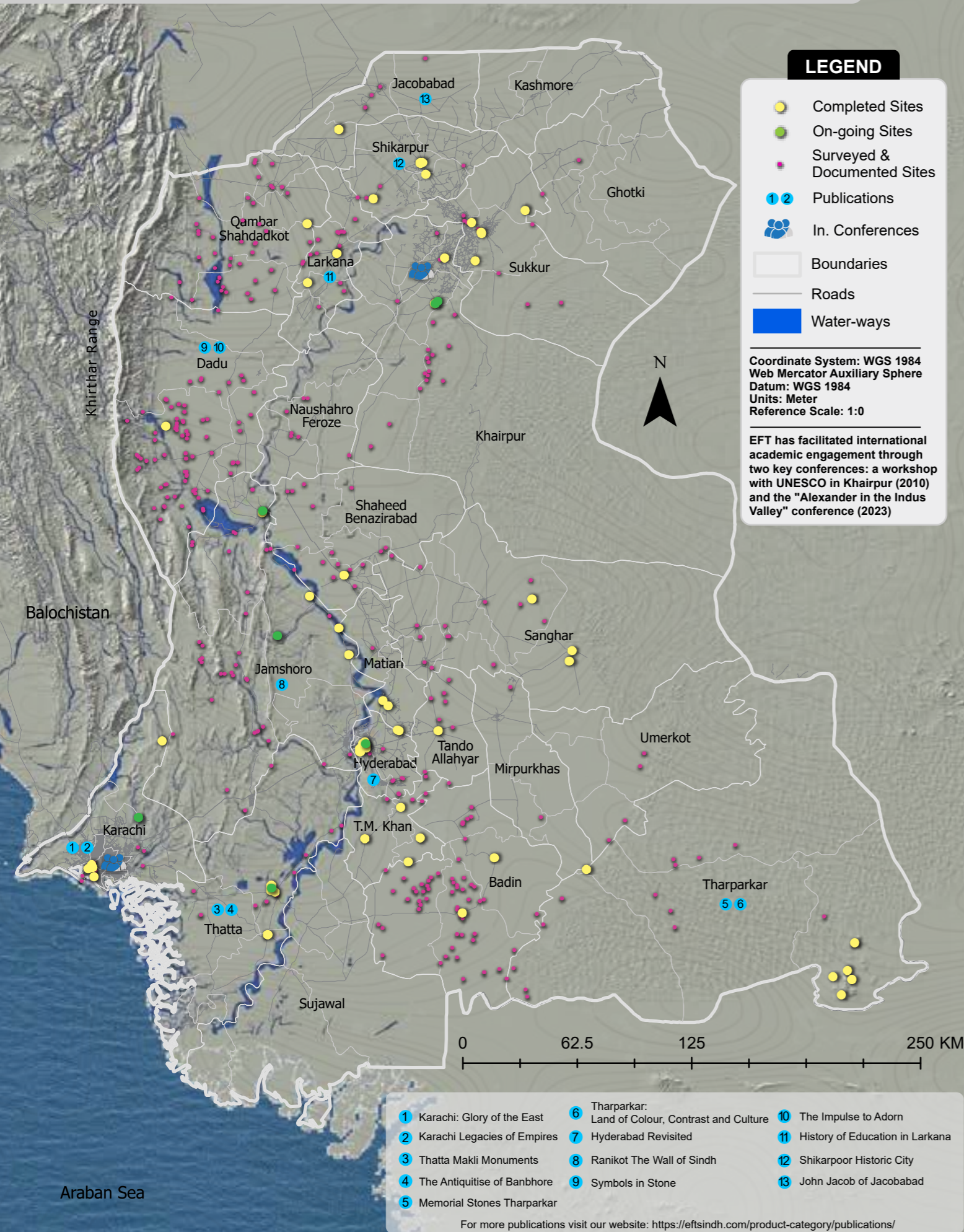
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Fresco panel detail, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur Graveyard, Sukkur



The elevated wooden jharoka, Foujdari Road, Resham Gali, Hyderabad

EFT's Engagement with Sindh's Heritage (2010–2025): Preservation, Documentation, Publications & Global Discourse



Completed Projects

Tando Muhammad Khan

- Dhandi Masjid, T.M. Khan | May, 2013 - 2017
- Kaath Banbhan, T.M. Khan | Nov, 2018 - Nov, 2018
- Fateh Bagh, T.M. Khan | Dec., 2019 - Oct., 2022
- Haveli Main Gate, T.M. Khan | Nov 2022 - May 2023

Thatta

- Pir Patho Tower, Thatta | June, 2013 - Sept, 2016
- Pir Patho Mosque, Thatta | June, 2013 - Sept, 2016
- Old Mud House Thatta, Thatta | 2013 - 2014
- Dewan Shurfa Khan, Makli, Thatta | Oct., 2020 - May, 2024
- Ali Sher Qani Thattvi, Thatta | Feb, 2020 - June, 2023
- Shaikh Hammad Jamali Madressah, Makli, Thatta | June, 2022 - Dec. 2024
- Old Jamia Mosque, Makli, Thatta | May, 2022 - Dec. 2024
- Ameer Yaar Muhd., Makli, Thatta | Aug, 2022 - Oct. 2023
- Sunyo Qubo, Makli, Thatta | Aug, 2022 - April, 2023

Tharparkar

- Naukot Fort, Tharparkar | Nov, 2011 - 2022
- Jain Temple Nagarparkar | May, 2013 - 2021
- Virahwah Temple, Nagarparkar | May, 2013 - 2021
- Bodesar Temple Nagarparkar (partial) | May, 2013 - 2021
- Sati & Hero Stones Nagarparkar | May, 2013 - 2021
- Old Shops of NagarParkar Bazaar | May, 2013 - 2021
- Old Clay House M. Ali Village, Tharparkar | Aug, 2017 - 2018

Hyderabad

- Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur Tomb Complex, Hyderabad | 2011 - Feb, 2016
- Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, Hyderabad | June, 2015 - Nov, 2021
- Badshahi Bungalow, Latifabad, Hyderabad | 2015 - 2016
- Old Residency of Talpur Family, Hyderabad | 2015 - 2016
- Basant Hall, Hyderabad | 2016 - 2019
- Metha Ram Hall (1894), Hyd | Jan, 2022 - June, 2022
- Samadhi of Parmanand Mevaram, Hyderabad | March, 2021 - March 2024
- Tomb of Moosa Khatian, Hyd | Oct 2021 - March 2024
- Bouble Chand Building, Hyd | Oct, 2022 - April, 2023
- Jamia Arabia High School, Hyd | Feb, 2023 - Oct, 2023
- Moosa Khatian Temple, Hyderabad | April 2022 - Jan 2023

Larkana

- Tomb of Darya Khan Abro, Larkana | July, 2015 - Jan, 2016
- Shah Baharo Tomb, Larkana | July, 2015 - January, 2019

Jamshoro

- Gobind Ram Darbar, Jamshoro | Aug, 2014 - April, 2015
- Pir Pota Subzwari, Jamshoro | May, 2017 - Dec, 2020
- Jam Chutto Graveyard, Jamshoro | Aug, 2017 - Dec, 2019
- Bubak Mosque, Jamshoro | May, 2024 - Feb., 2025
- Dolah Darya Khan Otaq, Jamshoro | Oct, 19, May, 2021

Shikarpur

- Khosa Mari Darbar, Shikarpur | May, 2017 - 2020
- Central Bank of India, Shikarpur | 2017 - 2020
- Community Well Plot # 6o6
- Arch way of Lakhi Gate
- Government Boys High School No. 1, Shikarpur
- Clock Tower Lakhi Gate | March, 2017 - Dec, 2019
- Old Building Govt. Primary School, Shikarpur | 2021 - 2022

Sujawal

- Dargah Iban Shah, Sujawal | Nov., 2021 - May 2021

Jacobabad

- Odho Haveli Complex, Jacobabad | 2013 - January, 2017
- Wadi Mari (Zanana Khana) Odho Haveli, Jacobabad | July, 2019 - 2021

Karachi

- Mohatta Palace Museum, Karachi | 2013 - 2022
- Stone Circle Kohistan Heels, Karachi | 2014 - 2014
- Karachi Press Club, Karachi | Feb, 2014 - Dec, 2018
- Sindh Police Museum, Karachi | April, 2018 - June, 2021
- S.M. Science Collage, Karachi | Dec, 2021 - March, 2024
- Talpur House, SMIU, Karachi | Dec, 2021 - March, 2024

Sukkur

- Tombs of Suhagan and Duhagan, Sukkur | 2017 - Nov, 2019
- Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur Tomb, Sukkur | Dec, 2019 - 2023
- Tomb of Shaikh Laloo, Sukkur | 2019 - April, 2020

Tando Allahyar

- Bastion Fort TandoAllahyar (Mud Fort), Tando Allahyar | Nov, 2019 - July, 2020

Matiari

- Dargah Sharif Pir Sarhandi, Matiari | 2012 - 2016
- Temple, Moosa Khatian, Matiari | April, 2022 - Jan, 2023
- Jamote House, Matiari | April 2022 - May 2023

Badin

- Sahib Mahal, Badin | August, 2016 - March, 2018
- Cultural Landhi, Badin | 2019 - 2019

Khairpur

- Madam Waro Bungalow, Khairpur | Jan, 2014 - 2022
- Unar House, Kot Digi, Khairpur | January, 2015 - 2022
- Shahi Imam Bargah, Kot Digi, Khairpur | Oct, 2017 - 2022
- Faiz Mahal, Khairpur | 2024 - 2025

Shaheed Benazirabad

- Pir Zakri, Sakrand | Aug, 2022 - June, 2023

Sanghar

- Adam Khan Mari, Sanghar | June, 2013 - Sept, 2019
- Mai Jaman Mosque, Sanghar | Dec 2021 - Nov, 2024

Qambar-Shahdadkot

- Misri Khan Chandio, Q-Shahdadkot | Nov, 2020 - Sep, 2024

Dadu

- Mir Allahyar Graveyard, Drigh Bala, Dadu | 2014 - 2014

Sanghar

- Mai Jaman Mosque, Sanghar | Dec, 2021 - Nov, 2024

On-going Projects

- Ranikot Fort, Jamshoro
- Sehwan Fort, Jamshoro
- Satcharni, Makli
- White Palace, Khairpur
- Shaahi Mahal, Khairpur
- Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex, Hyderabad



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Facing page: Framing the Future: Historic arches of Satiyan jo Astan look out over the timeless Indus.

Side: Restored tile panel at the Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex, Hyderabad.



From the sky, brick by brick: The revival of Sehwan Fort



Chairman's Message

It is with immense humility and a deep sense of responsibility that we present the 5-year report of the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh EFT (2019-2025). As we reflect on our journey since 2009, we are humbled by the collective efforts that have established EFT as a beacon of cultural preservation in Pakistan. This report not only highlights our achievements but also underscores the vision of the Sindh Government for the urgent need to safeguard Sindh's heritage against growing environmental and societal challenges. It also made us realise that nature needs to be respected.



A Legacy of Restoration and Resilience

Over the past few years, EFT has continued its unwavering commitment in preserving Sindh's tangible and intangible heritage. With 80 projects undertaken across the province, 74 were completed, and 9 are in progress. Iconic landmarks such as the Naukot Fort, Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex, Ranikot Fort (in the last phase), Sehwan Fort (ongoing) and Karachi Press Club have been restored, ensuring their survival for future generations.

However, the devastating 2022 monsoon floods reminded us that heritage preservation is a continuous battle. The damage to Ranikot Fort, lovingly restored by EFT in previous years, demanded immediate action. Our swift response in repairing the Mohan Gate, Sann Gate, and critical walls exemplified our resilience and long-term stewardship. Climate change is no longer a distant threat; it is here, and EFT is pioneering strategies to integrate disaster risk reduction into heritage conservation. Shortage of funds is one factor that may lead to EFT's stoppage of work. Yet the shortage of funds remains a pressing challenge that could undermine EFT's vital work.

Bridging Past and Future

EFT's mission extends beyond brick and mortar. Our international conference on Alexander in the Indus Valley, featuring luminaries like Dr. Robin Lane Fox, late Prof. Richard Stoneman brought global attention to Sindh's historical significance. Similarly, the "Disaster Management: Cultural Monuments and Heritage" conference emphasized the need for proactive measures to protect vulnerable sites.

Introduction

We have fully embraced digital innovation access our heritage. Our digital footprint now includes an interactive online map featuring over 1,200 heritage sites and a library of 36 publications. We have built a robust presence on Facebook, TikTok, Instagram, and X, anchored by two dynamic YouTube channels—one catering to Sindhi and Urdu audiences, and another dedicated to English-language documentaries. Through these platforms and the flagship Shah jo Ganj digital archive. We are striving to ensure that Sindh’s stories resonate with scholars, our youth, and the global diaspora.

Community: The Heart of Preservation

Heritage thrives when communities own it. Through regional centers in Hyderabad, workshops, and cultural festivals, EFT has created awareness amongst the locals to become custodians of their legacy. The vibrant revival of Sindhi folk music, cuisine, and crafts at events like those featuring Abida Parveen reaffirms that culture is a evolving force.

The Road Ahead

1. **Climate-Adaptive Conservation:** Strengthening monuments against floods and erosion.
2. **Policy Advocacy:** Collaborating with Government to enforce heritage protections.
3. **Youth Engagement:** Expanding digital and educational outreach to inspire future guardians.
4. **Global Partnerships:** Attracting international expertise and funding.

To our dedicated team and the people of Sindh - thank you. Through the visionary one-time grant provided by the Government of Sindh under this pioneering Public-Private Partnership, we are transforming not just ancient stones, but safeguarding the living soul of our civilization. Together, we are building more than restored monuments - we are fortifying Sindh’s cultural identity for generations to come. We look forward to support from the Sindh Government to carryout our activities and thank the Chief Minister of Sindh for the keep interested in preserving the heritage of Sindh.

Sincerely,



Jahangir Siddiqui

Chairman, Endowment Fund Trust

for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

A Vision for Sindh’s Cultural Heritage

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) was formally established by the Sindh Government in September 2009, emerging as a pioneering public-private partnership dedicated to safeguarding the invaluable cultural heritage of Sindh. Founded by the Government of Sindh with a substantial initial endowment of Rs. 1 billion, EFT operates as a non-commercial trust, ensuring that all resources and efforts are meticulously channeled towards the conservation and promotion of Sindh’s rich and diverse cultural assets. This commitment underscores a deep understanding that heritage preservation is not merely a governmental responsibility but a collective societal imperative and needs the support of the Government to assist in preservation matters, public awareness, support of the Government has been phenomenal and continued.

The organizational structure, characterized by public and private participation, offers a distinct advantage. Public sector involvement provides legitimacy, access to governmental policy frameworks, and potentially large-scale, stable funding or infrastructural support, aligning the mission with broader provincial cultural goals. Conversely, private participation injects agility, entrepreneurial drive, diverse and flexible funding streams, and potentially more efficient operational models. The non-commercial nature of the Trust further reinforces a clear focus on mission-driven outcomes rather than profit. This hybrid model contributes significantly to EFT’s operational effectiveness and its initial success in securing a substantial endowment. It implies a robust and adaptable governance structure capable of navigating and integrating resources and expertise from both governmental and private spheres, a critical factor for complex and enduring heritage initiatives.

EFT’s mission extends far beyond the physical restoration of monuments. The Trust embraces a holistic approach, actively engaging in the identification, meticulous recording, and in-depth probing of Sindh’s historical sites, and vibrant intangible cultural expressions. Its comprehensive mandate encompasses hands-on conservation and restoration work, the development and execution of public awareness campaigns, educational initiatives designed to foster a deeper appreciation for heritage, and the provision of crucial technical assistance and support to local communities involved in preservation efforts. This multi-faceted strategy reflects a sophisticated understanding that effective heritage stewardship demands a broad spectrum of interventions, from rigorous academic inquiry to robust grassroots engagement, ensuring that Sindh’s past remains a living, accessible part of its present and future. This approach, which emphasizes “spotting, recording, and probing” cultural heritage, signifies a proactive, research-driven methodology to identify and understand assets before they reach critical disrepair. Furthermore, the objective to provide technical assistance and support to local communities highlights a crucial element of long-term sustainability, fostering local capacity and a sense of ownership among the populace. This proactive and community-centric philosophy suggests that EFT is not merely undertaking isolated projects but is actively building a sustainable ecosystem for heritage preservation within Sindh, thereby securing the legacy of Sindh for the long term.

A Legacy in Stone: Comprehensive Preservation and Restoration Projects

The Endowment Fund Trust boasts an exemplary record in the preservation and restoration of tangible heritage across Sindh. Its extensive portfolio comprises 79 distinct projects spread across various districts, a testament to its province-wide reach and commitment. A remarkable 73 of these initiatives have been successfully brought to completion, with an additional 9 projects currently undergoing meticulous restoration. This impressive completion rate underscores EFT's operational effectiveness and unwavering dedication to its core mission.

EFT's restoration efforts span a diverse range of historical and cultural sites, each holding immense significance to Sindh's identity. Among the notable completed projects, are the intricate restorations of the tomb enclosures of Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex, Naukot Fort, and Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoru, meticulously preserving significant architectural marvels and historical landmarks. Demonstrating its commitment to urban heritage and living cultural institutions, EFT successfully restored the Karachi Press Club, a pivotal center for intellectual and social discourse. The Trust is also actively engaged in the ongoing restoration of critical historical fortifications, including Sehwan Fort, widely regarded as one of the oldest forts in the subcontinent. These projects aim to stabilize and revitalize structures that have witnessed centuries of history. Furthermore, EFT's dedication extends to preserving structures vital to community life and education, exemplified by the ongoing restoration of the Jamia Arabia High School Building in Hyderabad. Established by a Hindu philanthropist in 1914, this project highlights EFT's holistic view of heritage, recognizing its social and educational dimensions.

The evolving nature of preservation challenges and EFT's adaptability are particularly highlighted by the case of Ranikot Fort, often hailed as the 'Great Wall of Sindh'. While EFT had previously completed its restoration, the fort suffered significant damage from the devastating 2022 monsoon floods. In response, EFT immediately undertook critical repairs and reconstruction of key sections, including the Mohan Gate, the North-East Wall, Miri Kot, and the Sann Gate. This cyclical damage and re-restoration reveal that heritage preservation is not a one-time intervention but an ongoing, dynamic process, underscoring the unpredictable and often recurrent nature of threats, particularly from climate change. EFT's immediate response demonstrates remarkable resilience and unwavering long-term commitment to its projects. This scenario reveals that EFT's "completed projects" are not necessarily "finished" but require continuous monitoring, maintenance, and readiness for re-intervention, especially in the context of escalating climate risks. This implies a long-term stewardship model, recognizing that heritage assets in vulnerable regions demand perpetual care and adaptive strategies, positioning EFT as a leader in climate-resilient heritage management.

Resilience in the Face of Adversity: Disaster Management and Heritage Protection

Sindh, a province deeply rooted in prehistoric culture and civilization, is increasingly susceptible to the devastating impacts of frequent natural disasters, with floods proving particularly catastrophic. The 2022 monsoon floods, for instance, were unprecedented in their scale, affecting an estimated 33 million people across Pakistan, with a staggering 38% of those impacts concentrated in Sindh alone. These recurring events wreak havoc not only on human lives and modern infrastructure but also pose an existential threat to the fragile historical monuments and

archaeological sites that constitute Sindh's irreplaceable cultural heritage.

Recognizing this urgent and growing vulnerability, EFT has demonstrated remarkable agility and foresight in integrating disaster management into its heritage protection mandate. A prime example of EFT's hands-on approach to disaster management is its swift and extensive restoration work at Ranikot Fort. Following severe damage inflicted by the 2022 monsoon rains, EFT undertook critical repairs and reconstruction of key sections, Ranikot and Kot Dijji palaces.

EFT's direct intervention in restoring flood-damaged sites and its proactive initiative to convene a conference on "Disaster Management: Cultural Monuments and Heritage" demonstrate that it is actively stepping into this critical gap. EFT provides essential, specialized expertise and resources for heritage, ensuring these irreplaceable assets are not permanently lost or overlooked in the aftermath of widespread disaster.

Beyond direct restoration, EFT plays a pivotal role in fostering intellectual discourse and strategic planning. Its Research Cell organized a significant two-day conference titled "Disaster Management: Cultural Monuments and Heritage." This crucial event brought together leading experts and stakeholders to discuss the urgent issues arising from heavy rainfall and flash floods, aiming to develop comprehensive strategies for safeguarding historical sites against future calamities. This suggests a



Whispers of Time: The faded grandeur of Shikarpur's architectural past

recognition that merely repairing damage after it occurs is insufficient for long-term sustainability. The increasing frequency and intensity of floods directly cause damage to heritage sites, establishing a clear causal link between climate change and EFT's operational priorities. This implies that EFT's work is increasingly intertwined with the global challenge of climate change, contributing not only to cultural preservation but also to building resilience within the cultural sector, potentially serving as a model for other regions facing similar environmental threats.

Connecting Past and Present: Scholarly Engagement and the Alexander Conference

In February (22-24), EFT convened a landmark international conference in Karachi under the instructions of the Chief Minister of Sindh, Syed Murad Ali Shah and the Government of Sindh, specifically focused on exploring the historical presence of Alexander the Great in Western Punjab and Sindh. This prestigious event successfully brought together a distinguished roster of leading historians and scholars from diverse academic backgrounds, including Greece, Britain, and Pakistan, fostering a rich cross-cultural dialogue.

A highlight of the conference was the participation of Dr. Robin Lane Fox, the renowned British historian and author of the seminal 1973 book "Alexander the Great." His scholarly contributions provided crucial historical context, particularly his descriptions of the region around ancient Patala as a fertile and resource-rich area where "four months' supplies for the expedition had been duly gathered" by Alexander's forces. Dr. Lane Fox's presence underscored the academic rigor and international significance of the conference, lending immense credibility to the discussions. EFT positioned Sindh's heritage on a global stage, attracting international attention and potentially opening doors for future collaborative research, academic partnerships, and international funding opportunities.

The academic sessions delved into various facets of Alexander's campaigns, including his military strategy, his arduous journey down the Indus River, Admiral Nearchus's pivotal voyage along the Makran coast, and the enduring Hellenic legacy still evident in Gandharan sculpture. The discussions also included a lively and engaging debate among scholars regarding the archaeological evidence of Alexander's presence in Sindh, with participating historians affirming the substantial, albeit often secondary, evidence for his historical existence against skeptical inquiries from the audience. This intellectual exchange between Dr. Robin Lane Fox and Prof. Richard Stoneman was an impressive masterful account of their study of Alexander highlighted EFT's role in facilitating critical historical inquiry.

To provide a tangible connection to the academic discussions, conference participants extended their engagement with history through a visit to Sehwan Fort, a site historically associated with Alexander's presence. The conference experience was further enriched by a captivating performance by the legendary Sufi singer Abida Parveen at the Mohatta Palace Museum, seamlessly blending rigorous academic discourse with vibrant cultural celebration. While the conference maintained academic rigor, the deliberate inclusion of a site visit to Sehwan Fort (a tangible heritage site) and a cultural performance by Abida Parveen (an embodiment of intangible cultural heritage) indicates EFT's strategic approach to making historical research accessible, and engaging for a broader audience. This transforms academic discourse from the confines of lecture halls to tangible heritage sites and vibrant cultural experiences, fostering a deeper personal connection and understanding.

Expanding Horizons: Digital Initiatives and Publications

The Endowment Fund Trust has strategically invested in both traditional publishing and innovative digital platforms to broaden its reach and make Sindh's heritage accessible to a wider, global audience.

EFT is a prolific publisher, having released an impressive portfolio of over 32 books to date. These scholarly and accessible publications significantly contribute to the understanding and appreciation of Sindh's rich history, with works available in Sindhi, Urdu, and English to cater to diverse readership.

The Trust's publishing arm has produced several renowned works, including "Sadequain's The Holy Sinner," "The Tale of the Tile" by Abdul Hamid Akhund and Dr. Nasreen Askari, and Peerzada Salman's "Karachi: Legacies of Empire". English translation of Tohfat ul Kiram by Aqsa Ijaz Ph.D. Furthermore, EFT actively collaborates with other cultural institutions, as evidenced by its partnership with the Mohatta Palace Museum for the successful launch of renowned archaeologist Mohammad Rafique Mughal's book, "The Antiquities of Banbhore". These publications serve as vital resources for scholars, researchers, and the general public alike, deepening knowledge and fostering pride in Sindh's rich and complex heritage.

Recognizing the imperative of modern communication in the 21st century, EFT has strategically embraced digital platforms to expand its outreach and make heritage accessible to a broader, digitally-native audience. EFT operates a dedicated YouTube channel, which serves as a dynamic visual archive and educational platform. This channel features various series, insightful documentaries, and engaging programs. It provides a unique window into heritage sites, showcases cultural events, and includes interviews with experts and cultural figures, allowing for broader public engagement and fostering awareness in an interactive format. In line with its commitment to preserving and promoting intangible heritage, EFT has developed the Shah jo Ganj (Risalo) website, a dedicated digital resource providing access to the seminal poetic work of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai.



Experience the geometric beauty of the Shah Jahan Masjid's ceiling in this captivating spherical panorama



Prominent EFT Publications and Digital Initiatives

Type	Title/Name	Key Themes/Content	Authors/Purpose/URL
Book	Sadequain's The Holy Sinner	Art, biography of Sadequain	Renowned publication by EFT (Mohatta Palace Museum)
Book	The Tale of the Tile	History, cultural significance of tiles	Abdul Hamid Akhund and Dr. Nasreen Askari
Book	Karachi: Legacies of Empire	History of Karachi, colonial heritage	Dr. Peerzada Salman
Book	The Antiquities of Banbhore	Archaeological findings and history of Banbhore	Mohammad Rafique Mughal; launched in collaboration with Mohatta Palace Museum
Book	Tohfat ul Kiram	Sindh's history, rulers, Sufi saints, scholars, and Kalhora dynasty's legacy by Mir Ali Sher Qani	English translation by Aqsa Ijaz Ph.D.
Digital Platform	EFT YouTube Channel	Documentaries, cultural programs, interviews, heritage sites	Visual archive and educational platform
Digital Platform	Shah jo Ganj (Risalo) Website	Seminal poetic work of Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai	Preservation and accessibility of intangible literary heritage
Digital Archive	Audio Visual Library (including Awaz Khazano, EFT Sessions with Our Legends)	Music archive, sessions with cultural legends	Preservation of intangible heritage, particularly folk music

Anchoring the Mission: Regional Presence and Community Engagement

To effectively execute its expansive, province-wide mission, EFT has strategically established vital regional offices that serve as crucial hubs for documentation, research, and cultural activities. This decentralized approach is fundamental to embedding heritage preservation within local communities. Key among these regional offices are the Center for Documentation in Hyderabad and the Besant Hall Cultural Centre, also located in Hyderabad. While Karachi is the provincial capital, establishing key offices in Hyderabad demonstrates a deliberate and strategic decision to decentralize operations and engage more directly with the interior regions of Sindh.

EFT operates on the principle that heritage preservation thrives on active public participation and awareness. To this end, it actively patronizes Sindh's rich intangible heritage through a diverse array of engaging initiatives. EFT organizes and supports various festivals and cultural events that vibrantly celebrate Sindh's traditional folk music and bringing these living cultural traditions to life for the wider public.



Entrance to Sehwan. Drawings by Lieut. William Edwards, 1844.

EFT's dedication to intangible heritage—such as folk music, traditional cuisine, and oral traditions—alongside its work on tangible monuments demonstrates a comprehensive and sophisticated understanding of “heritage.”

Voices of Support: Public and Expert Recognition

A recurring and powerful sentiment, as highlighted in various newspaper references, is the urgent need for collective action to safeguard Sindh's heritage. The call, “We must come together to save Sindh's heritage,” voiced by Endowment Fund Trust members themselves, underscores the shared responsibility in preserving these invaluable sites.

Charting the Future of Sindh's Heritage

Since its inception in 2009, the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) has demonstrated an unwavering commitment to safeguarding both Sindh's tangible monuments and its vibrant intangible traditions.

As we navigate the intricate complexities of modern challenges, including the escalating impacts of climate change and rapid urban development, EFT's role remains more critical and vital than ever before. By continuously fostering public awareness, empowering local communities to become active custodians of their heritage, and consistently enriching the intellectual discourse around Sindh's profound history, the Trust is not merely preserving the past in isolation. Instead, it is actively charting a culturally vibrant, resilient, and deeply rooted future for generations to come.

Board of Trustees and Key Committees

The success of the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) is underpinned by the dedication and expertise of the individuals who serve on its governing bodies and key committees. Their guidance, strategic oversight, and commitment are invaluable in steering the Trust's efforts to preserve and promote the rich heritage of Sindh. We are deeply grateful for the time, knowledge, and resources contributed by these distinguished members. The following lists detail the composition of the Board of Trustees, Finance Committee, and Technical Committee.

Board of Trustees

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui | Chairman/Trustee |
| 2. Mr. Hameed Haroon | Managing Trustee |
| 3. Mr. Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui | Trustee |
| 4. Mr. Imtiaz Hussain Kazi | Trustee |
| 5. Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khoro | Trustee |
| 6. Mr. Shams ul Haq Memon | Trustee |
| 7. Mr. Shahab Ghani | Trustee |
| 8. Engr. Muhammad Shoaib Ismail | Trustee |
| 9. Mr. Fahim Zaman Khan | Trustee |
| 10. Mr. Shahab Usto | Trustee |
| 11. Secretary Finance, GOS | Trustee - Ex-officio |
| 12. Secretary Culture, GOS | Trustee - Ex-officio |
| 13. Secretary Auqaf, Religious Affairs, Zakat & Ushr, GOS | Trustee - Ex-officio |

Finance Committee

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1. Mr. Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Hameed Haroon | Managing Trustee |
| 3. Mr. Ghulam Sarwar Khoro | Member |
| 4. Mr. Shams ul Haq Memon | Member |
| 5. Mr. Fayaz Ahmed Jatoy (Sec. Finance, GOS) | Ex-Officio Member |

Technical Committee

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mr. Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Hameed Haroon | Managing Trustee |
| 3. Mr. Shams ul Haq Memon | Trustee |
| 4. Mr. Fahim Zaman Khan | Trustee |
| 5. Architect Shahab Ghani | Trustee |
| 6. Engr. Muhammad Shoaib Ismail | Trustee |

Steering the Vision: Board of Trustees and Upper Management



Jahangir Siddiqui
CHAIRMAN



Hameed Haroon
MANAGING TRUSTEE



Mazhar ul Haq Siddiqui
TRUSTEE



Imtiaz Hussain Kazi
TRUSTEE



Arch. Shahab Ghani
TRUSTEE



Ghulam Sarwar Khoro
TRUSTEE



Fahim Zaman Khan
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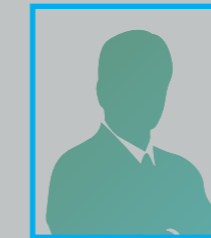
Shahab Usto
TRUSTEE



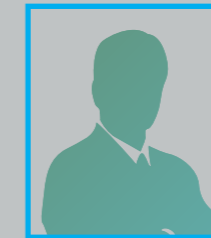
Shams ul Haq Memon
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TRUSTEE



Secretary, Finance Dept.
EX-OFFICIO/TRUSTEE



Secretary, Culture Dept.
EX-OFFICIO/TRUSTEE



Secretary, Auqaf Dept.
EX-OFFICIO/TRUSTEE



Abdul Hamid Akhund
SECRETARY



Nilofer Shaikh
CHAIRPERSON, CDC



Sobhia Shaikh
DIRECTOR, BHCC



Muhammad Ali Memon
PROJECT CONSULTANT



Hakim Din Tunio
CONSULTANT



Ferumal Rohra
CONSULTANT ENGINEER



Badar Abro
R&P COORDINATOR



Nisar Memon
DIRECTOR A/V CELL



Ishtiaq Ansari
REGIONAL COORDINATOR



Babar Akhund
DIRECTOR FINANCE



Five Years Performance

Establishment of EFT

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

Source of Financing of EFT Activities

To accomplish its objectives, the Government of Sindh graciously provided a one-time grant of an amount of Rs. 1000 million as seed money to set up the Trust in 2008. We acknowledge the support of the Chief Minister of Sindh and in particular the erstwhile Additional Chief Secretary, P&D Department, Nazar Hussain Mahar, without whose indulgence it may not have been possible. In a meeting held on 4th February 2010, the Board of Trustees decided that 90% of the amount may be invested in the Government's Special Saving Certificate (SSC) or Government T-Bills, whichever gave a better return, and a fraction be retained for the objectives of Trust. The interest accrued every six months would be utilized to set up an office and to cover the expenses and activities of the Trust.

In pursuance of the Board's decision, an amount of Rs. 975 million was invested in the PIB's in April 2010. In its 12th meeting, held on 19th June 2013, while discussing the annual budget for the year 2013-14, the Board then decided that every year Rs. 5 million would be transferred and deposited towards the seed money, so as to raise its original level to Rs. 1.000 billion; this target was achieved as of 2014.

The total reserves of the Trust (including seed money, interest income, and assets bought) up to June 2025 stood at Rs. 1.509 billion. Breakup of its assets is as under with the following breakup of its assets is as under (amounts in millions):

Pakistan investment bonds	1,033.15
Certificates of investment	219.70
T-bills	0.41
Current and non-current assets	256.15
Total	1,509.41

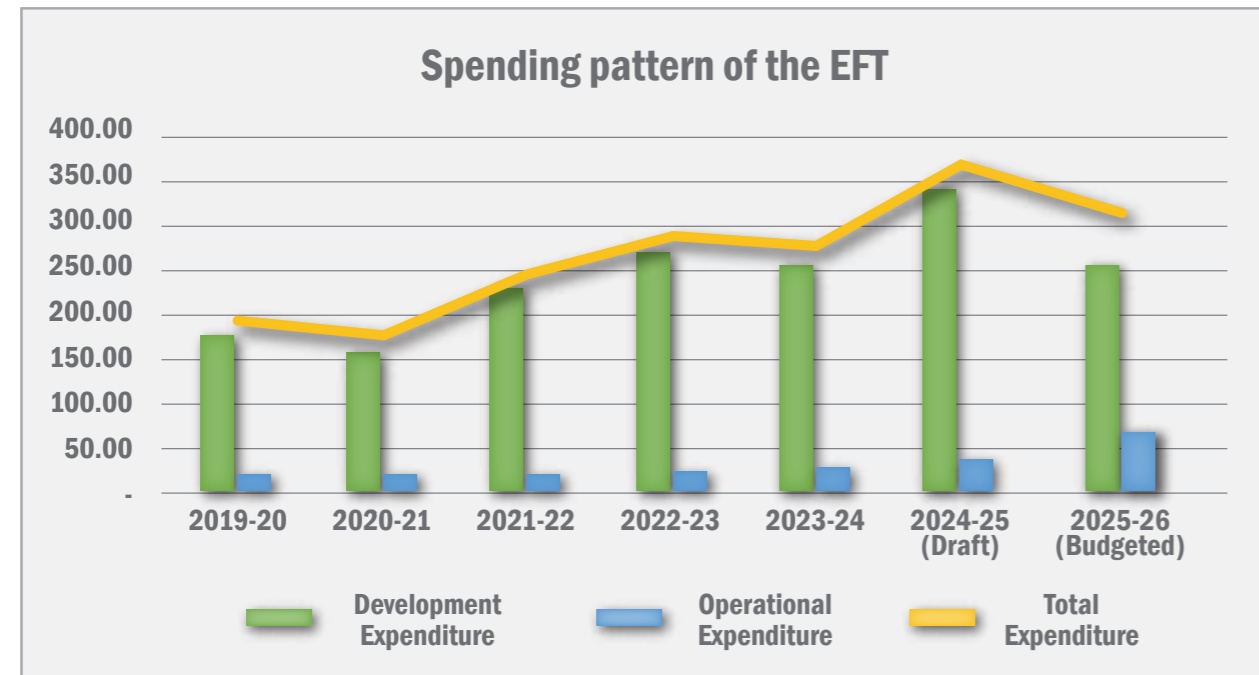
Facing page: Vibrant Kashi tilework in a Tudor arch pattern adorns an unknown tomb at Makli Necropolis, Thatta.

Financial Utilization

While the EFT has worked hard at increasing its funds, the cost of development projects accompanied with uncertainty in the financial markets with lower interest rates has adversely affected this activity of the Trust leading to reduction in some of its savings over the years.

The Trust in the period from 2019-20 to 2024-25 spent an amount of Rs. 1,560.95 million, and is expecting to spend another Rs. 317.87 million, from the interest earned on its invested amount. A break-up of the spending is presented as follows:

S. No.	Year	Development Expenditure (Rs. in million)	Operational Expenditure (Rs. in million)	Total (Rs. in million)
1	2019-20	175.03	20.60	195.63
2	2020-21	153.33	20.45	173.78
3	2021-22	227.88	22.47	250.35
4	2022-23	264.03	24.58	288.61
5	2023-24	256.48	26.74	283.22
6	2024-25 (Draft)	334.96	34.40	369.36
7	2025-26 (budgeted)	254.63	63.24	317.87



Procedure for Selection of Projects

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

The Trust has completed 74 projects with 6 projects in hand. Besides the Trust approved 10 projects which were later on dropped due to various reasons. Moreover, the Board, after consideration, did not accord approval for 14 schemes.



Rescued Heritage: The delicate floral and figurative woodwork of an antique Shikarpuri door.

Five Years Summary

(Rs. in millions)

	2024-25*	2023-24	2022-23	2021-22	2020-21	2019-20
Balance Sheet						
Non-current Assets	1,079.71	1,087.74	424.73	1,072.55	1,209.02	1,184.30
Current Assets	429.70	561.56	1,177.64	642.43	604.27	648.46
Total Assets	1,509.41	1,649.30	1,602.37	1,714.99	1,813.29	1,832.75
Endowment Fund	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Accumulated Surplus	501.69	643.88	596.02	707.87	805.12	813.29
Current Liabilities	7.72	5.42	6.35	7.12	8.16	19.46
Total Accumulated Surplus & Liabilities	1,509.41	1,649.30	1,602.37	1,714.99	1,813.29	1,832.75
Profit & Loss Statement						
Investment income	221.59	342.92	163.37	148.79	162.87	211.23
Profit on PLS savings account	3.65	9.35	5.86	1.90	1.13	1.80
Gain on sale of fixed assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donation income	1.65	2.20	6.72	1.74	0.77	4.22
Other income	0.28	0.28	0.80	0.67	0.84	-
Total Income	227.18	354.75	176.75	153.10	165.61	217.25
Cost of projects	308.37	240.55	249.17	214.88	140.86	165.33
Operational expenses	26.59	15.93	14.86	13.00	12.47	9.69
Administrative and general expenses	34.40	26.74	24.58	22.47	20.45	20.60
Total Expenditure	369.36	283.22	288.61	250.35	173.78	195.63
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation	(142.19)	71.53	(111.87)	(97.25)	(8.17)	21.62
Taxation - current	-	(23.67)	-	-	-	-
Surplus for the year	(142.19)	47.86	(111.87)	(97.25)	(8.17)	21.62
Key Ratios						
Liquidity Ratios:						
Days cash on hand	325	648	567	678	1,187	1,139
Months of spending	10	10	26	10	10	10
Operating Ratios:						
Savings indicator	-38%	25%	-39%	-39%	-5%	11%
Contributions & grants	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Spending Ratios:						
Program expense ratio	91%	91%	91%	91%	88%	89%
Management expense ratio	9%	9%	9%	9%	12%	11%

*Figures of 2024-25 are unaudited as audit is underway. It shall made available on our website when Final Accounts are issued.

Ongoing Projects

Sehwan Fort

SEHWAN

Work commences: **Sept., 2021**

Approval: **Rs. 125.000 million**

Status: **On-going**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Under the directives of Chief Minister Sindh Syed Murad Ali Shah, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has initiated crucial conservation and rescue archaeology work at the historic Sehwan Fort in Jamshoro District. This project underscores the Sindh government's commitment, under CM Syed Murad Ali Shah's leadership, to preserve this historically significant site, which reflects Sindh's rich history from the Mauryan and Indo-Greek periods (400-300 BCE) to the 16th century. CM Shah has emphasized the fort's immense archaeological value and the need to protect this heritage for future generations.

Conservation efforts are currently focused on the entrance portion, including the defense arrangements near the main gate and the large bastions. This involves preserving key defensive elements such as the fort's two gates, the demilune, barbican, stronghold, and the arched niches along the entrance which were historically used by soldiers for surveillance and protection. The preservation process encompasses meticulous masonry repair, structural reinforcement, and careful excavation, all conducted to maintain the site's historical integrity.

While 70% of the entrance conservation is complete at a cost of PKR 74.285 million, Chief Minister Syed Murad Ali Shah has stressed the importance of completing the remaining work, particularly the restoration of the fort's right-side wall near the Irrigation Rest House, which requires an additional PKR 40 million. CM Shah has also directed EFT to thoroughly document all findings and develop the site as a key historical attraction, in line with his vision to promote Sindh's cultural legacy.

With these ongoing preservation efforts, Sehwan Fort is poised to become a renewed cultural heritage site, attracting both local and international interest. Although full restoration of the entire fort may not be feasible, the current work secures its future as a preserved historical site and a lasting reminder of Sindh's rich cultural heritage, highlighting the importance of collective action in safeguarding it for posterity.



Ruins at Sehwan 1838, Lithograph Sir K.A. Jackson, Views of Affghaunistan, London, 1841



The historic Sehwan Fort before its restoration.
Following pages: Restored portions of Sehwan Fort.





Satcharni MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **Aug., 2024**

Approval: **Rs. 35.000 million**

Status: **On-going**

Execute by: **Head Office**

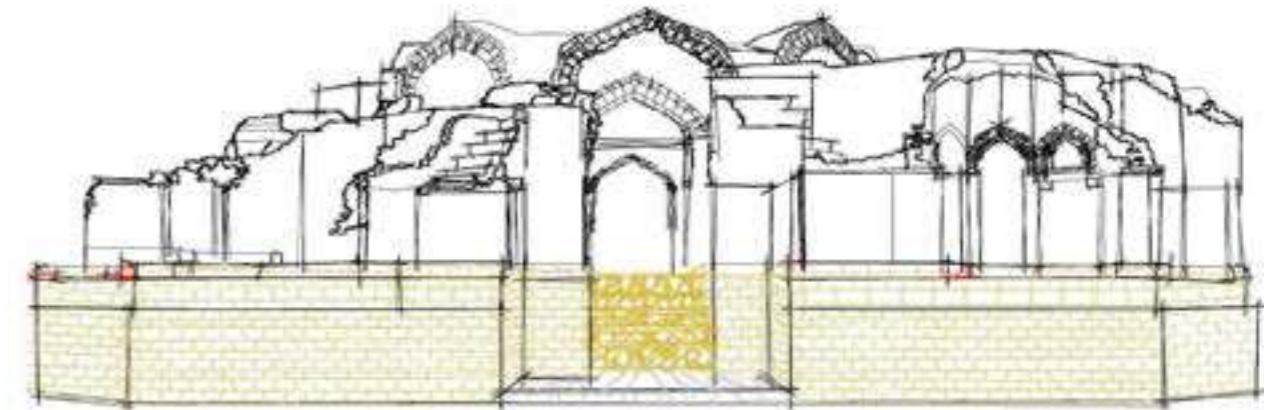
The Satcharni Monument, an architectural marvel at Makli Necropolis, stands as a testament to the artistic vision of Khusrau Khan Charkas (1592-1608 AD) during the Tarkhan rule in Sindh. Built around 1600 A.D., this brick structure showcases a unique fusion of Indo-Islamic architecture, with striking similarities to Humayun’s Tomb (1570 A.D.) and the Taj Mahal (1631 A.D.). Its square plan with chamfered corners creates an octagonal illusion, while the original five-domed design (now lost) once crowned the central chamber and four corner rooms.

Conservation Efforts (2025 Onwards)

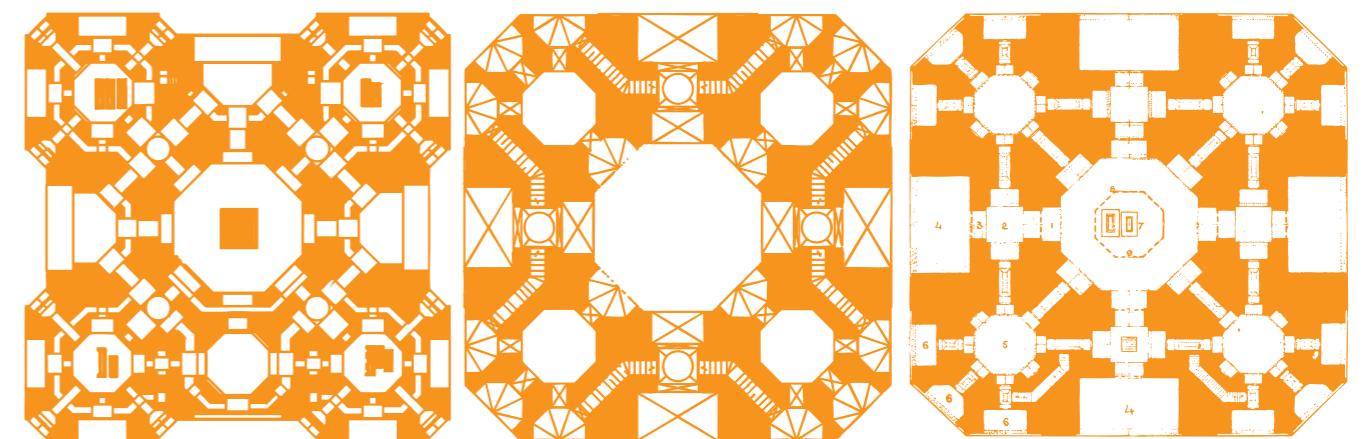
Under the supervision of the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT), the restoration of Satcharni focuses on:

- **Structural Reinforcement:** Repairing weathered masonry and rebuilding collapsed sections.
- **Dome Reconstruction:** Recreating the lost central and corner domes based on historical evidence.
- **Tilework Restoration:** Preserving surviving glazed tiles and replicating missing patterns where possible.
- **Staircase & Plinth Repair:** Addressing the misnomer of “seven staircases” (it has eight) while ensuring safe access.

This work is being supervised by Mr. Muhammad Ali Memon, Project Consultant and Ferumal Rohra, Consultant Engineer, EFT.



Similarity between Floor plans



Humayun Tomb
1570 A.D.

Satcharni Tomb
1600 A.D.

Taj Mahal
1631 A.D.



Ranikot Fort JAMSHORO

Work commences: **Aug, 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 4.500 million**

Status: **On-going**

Execute by: **Regional Office, Hyd**

The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) continues its dedicated efforts to preserve and restore Ranikot Fort, one of the world’s largest fortifications with a circumference of 32 km (8km man-made). Located in the Khirthar mountain range, this majestic structure often called the Great Wall of Sindh—features massive stone-and-lime mortar walls, strategic gateways (Sann, Amri, Mohan, and Shahper), and two inner fortresses, Miri Kot and Shergarh.

Key Conservation Efforts (2014 – Ongoing)

Mohan Gate Restoration

Severely damaged by the 2022 floods, the gate originally restored by EFT has been reconstructed, including its bastions and defensive abutments. The nearby perennial spring, *Paryun Jo Tar*, remains a vital historical feature.



North-East Wall Reconstruction

Landslides and heavy rains in 2022 caused extensive damage to this defensive wall, including slope failure and collapsed walkways. EFT has successfully repaired the damaged sections, reinforcing the structure against future erosion.

Miri Kot & Sann Gate Repairs

Five damaged sections of Miri Kot’s walls and bastions, along with portions of Sann Gate, have been meticulously restored, ensuring the structural integrity of these key areas.

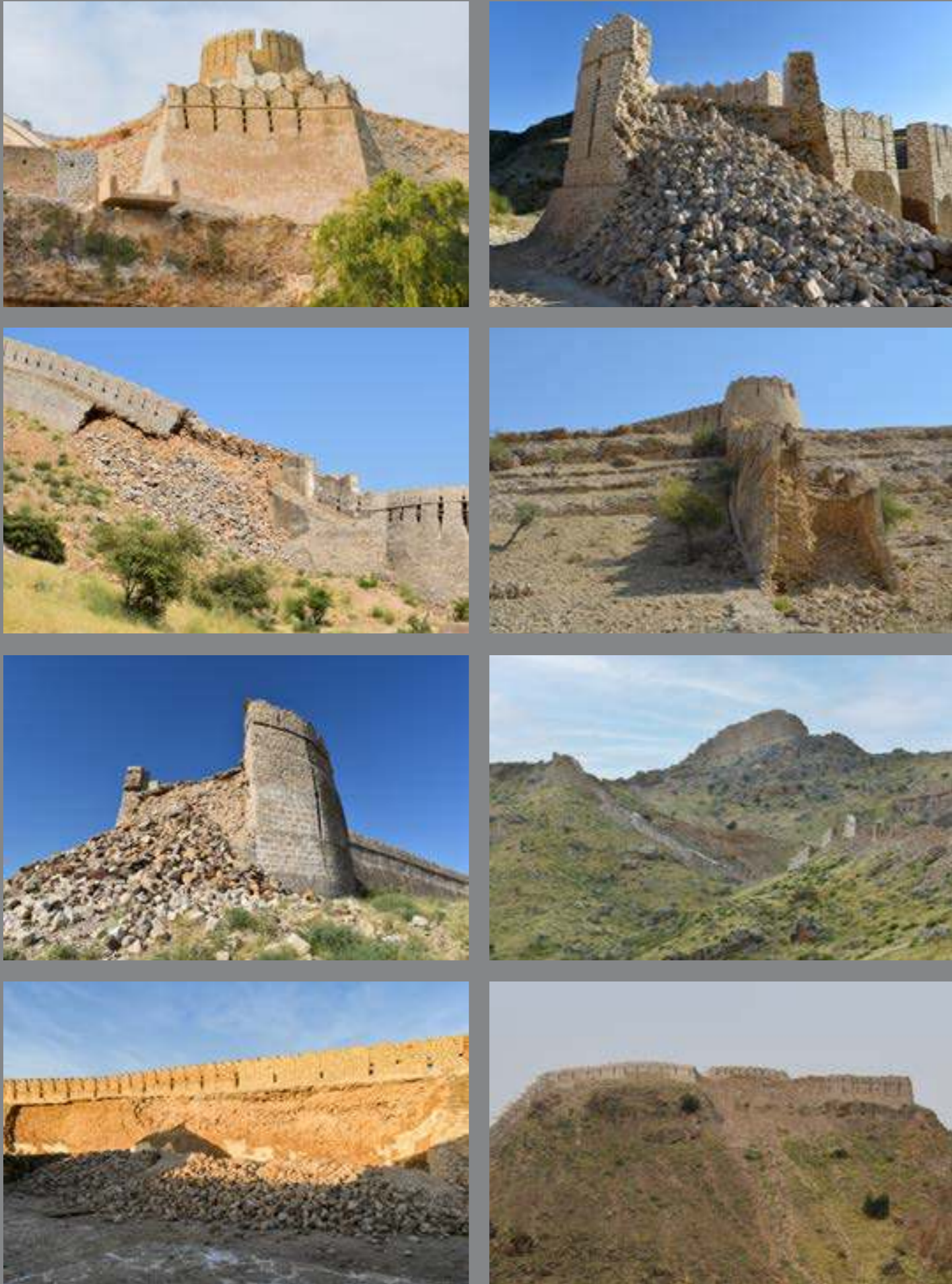
Challenges & Future Goals

Despite significant progress, ongoing threats from extreme weather necessitate continued vigilance and reinforcement. EFT remains committed to safeguarding this archaeological marvel while promoting sustainable tourism and historical research.

Work being carried out at under the supervision of Engr. Ishtiaq Ansari.

Aerial view North-East walls of Shahper, Ranikot

Condition before work



This series captures the state of various locations within Ranikot Fort prior to conservation work, highlighting the areas and elements slated for restoration and preservation.

Condition after restoration



This series showcases the same locations following careful restoration work. The images document the revival of architectural elements, illustrating the results of the conservation efforts undertaken at the fort.



Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur Tomb Complex (Phase-II)

HYDERABAD

Work commences: **Sep., 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 13.174 million**

Status: **On-going**

Execute by: **Regional Office Hyd**

The Talpur dynasty, established by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, ruled Sindh from 1783 to 1843 A.D. The dynasty divided the region into three principalities: Hyderabad, Khairpur, and Mirpur Khas, each governed by distinct family branches.

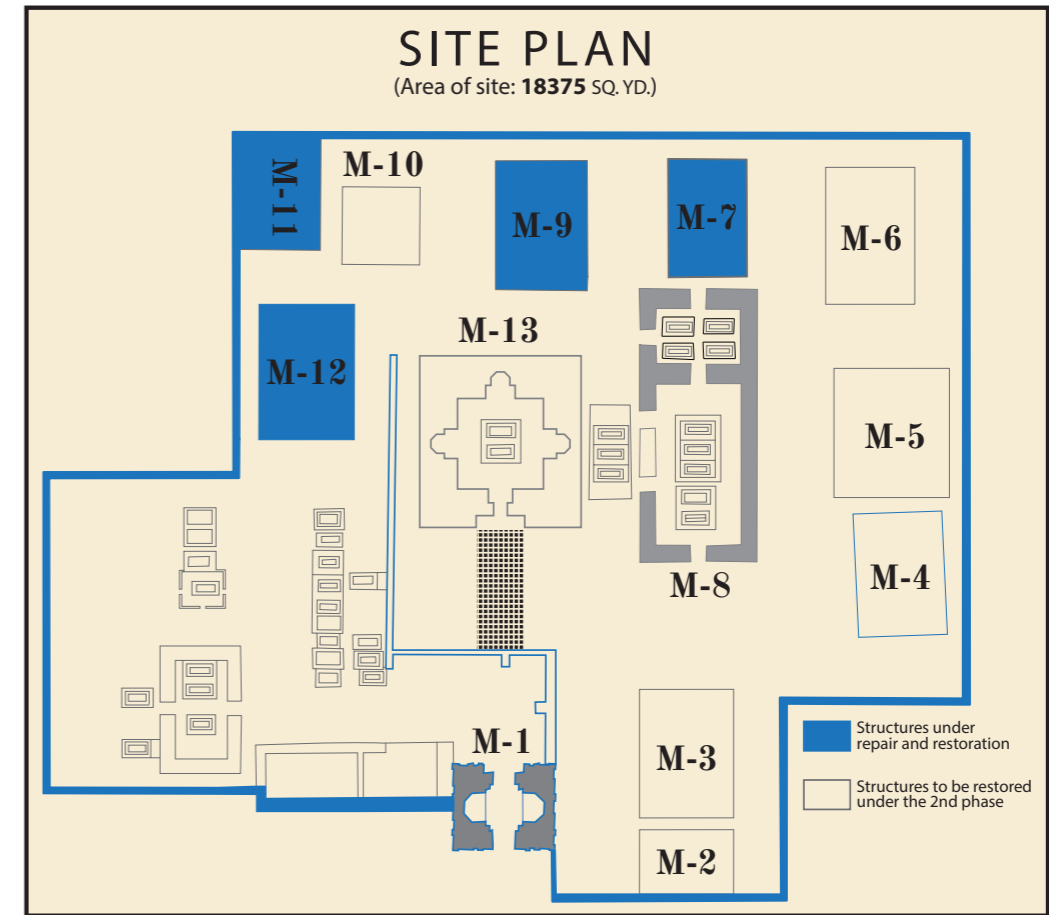
The tombs of the Hyderabad Talpurs are situated in Hirabad, Hyderabad, and are categorized into two groups. The Southern Group is currently held and managed by the Government of Sindh. The Northern Group, belonging to the lineage of Mir Hyder Ali Talpur and known as the Mir Karam Ali Khan Talpur Tomb Complex, stands as significant architectural evidence of Talpur rule. This complex comprises 13 structures, including a Gate House and a general graveyard area.

Conservation Efforts Conservation work at the Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex has been implemented in two distinct phases:

Phase I (2011 – Feb 2016): This phase successfully conserved nine structures: M-02 through M-06, M-08, M-09, M-13, and the Gate House (M-01).

Phase II (2022 – 2025): Currently ongoing, this phase addresses three remaining structures (M-07, M-11, and M-12). Additionally, it includes necessary repairs to Structure M-09, which was restored in Phase I but sustained damage during the 2022 monsoon rains. Consequently, Phase II encompasses work on four structures in total.

Note: Structure M-10 is not part of this conservation project.



Site plan of Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex



During and after restoration



Shahi Mahal (Shish Mahal) KOT DIJI, KHAIRPUR

Work commences: **Sep., 2021**

Approval: **Rs. 50.000 million**

Status: **On-going**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has undertaken the meticulous repair and restoration of Shahi Mahal (Shish Mahal), the historic 19th-century court of Mir Faiz Mohammad I, located near Kot Diji, Khairpur. Built in the 1890s, this architectural gem served as the royal court until the 1920s and is renowned for its exquisite frescoes, arched mirror-work ceilings, and ornate porticos.

The palace had faced significant structural challenges, including the collapse of its baked and unbaked brick stair tower, necessitating reinforcement of its load-bearing masonry walls. Efforts were also focused on preserving the deteriorating ceiling paintings and intricate mirror decorations, which were at risk from water damage due to leaking roofs. Restoration also involved bringing the original teakwood elements, parapet walls, and porticos back to their former grandeur.

However, the restoration process faced a significant setback in 2022 due to heavy monsoon rains. These rains caused severe damage to the structure, both internally and externally. The main hall frescoes were particularly affected, a portion of the entrance suffered a half-collapse, and the overall structure, including the floor and pillars, sustained considerable damage during the ongoing restoration efforts.

Despite these challenges, Shahi Mahal stands as a testament to the artistic and political legacy of the Khairpur Mirs. EFT's continued restoration aims to revive its historical splendor while ensuring its preservation for future generations as a vital cultural and heritage landmark in Kot Diji, Khairpur.



Aerial view of Shish Mahal, Kot Diji



Torrential rains have severely damaged the historic frescoes inside Shish Mahal's main hall at Kot Diji. Conservation efforts are now underway to rescue this fragile masterpiece



A view of one of the four grand verandas at the Shish Mahal, Kot Diji



Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Talpur (White Palace) KOT DIGI, KHAIRPUR

Work commences: **May, 2024**

Approval: **Rs. 18.000 million**

Status: **On-going**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The White Palace in Khairpur, a significant example of late 19th-century architecture completed in 1903 for the Khairpur royal family, uniquely blends Rajasthani and Kashmiri design, featuring notable artwork and craftsmanship. Decades of neglect led to severe structural damage, including a dangerous lean.

Since 2015, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has been undertaking conservation work. Initial efforts stabilized the structure with mud-brick buttressing and modern foundation reinforcement, repaired masonry cracks, and restored brickwork. Work on original woodwork, and flooring was also initiated. Despite progress, heavy rains in 2022 caused further damage, requiring renewed conservation efforts starting in 2024. The complex task of preserving the main hall's frescoes and ceiling paintings is currently underway.

The palace's design includes a central public court, mirrored upper floor with cooling galleries, a basement, and ornate exterior features. This ongoing project aims to preserve Sindh's royal heritage and revive traditional craftsmanship, showcasing the cultural fusion of the Talpur era in Khairpur.



Above (right): Treating rising damp in the main hall's pillars.

Facing page: A view of veranda.

Following pages: A bird's-eye view of two eras—the fascinating White Palace in the foreground, the ancient citadel of Kot Diji Fort.





Faiz Mahal KHAIRPUR

Work commences: Jan., 2023

Approval: Rs. 2.138 million

Status: Halted

Execute by: Head Office

The 19th-century Talpur rulers of Khairpur had a profound interest in arts and crafts, and the havelis of Khairpur, particularly the magnificent Faiz Mahal, which serve as a testament to its glorious past. Faiz Mahal, also known as Taj Mahal, the Jewel of Khairpur, or Lakhi Bungalow due to the significant sum of one lac rupees spent on its construction, continues to be maintained by the Mir of Khairpur. Its distinctive architectural features include brick patterned columns, a central balcony on the first floor aligned with the garden, square-based towers at its four corners, and a central projecting porch.

Initial conservation efforts for Faiz Mahal received Board approval of PKR 10 million on February 4th, 2010. In this phase, M/s Consolidated Engineering Services (Pvt.) Ltd. Karachi conducted a survey and soil investigation, designing an underground drainage system to control rising damp. Preparatory activities for structural stabilization were also carried out. Restoration works commenced in 2010, but faced technical issues, leading to a halt in the project.

In 2022, Faiz Mahal suffered significant damage from heavy rains, affecting the structure badly. Consequently, restoration efforts recommenced in January 2023, focusing on critical domains such as anti-termite treatment, replacement of spouts, chemical roof treatment, and works on the top floor and windows. However, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has currently halted this project, which has an approval of PKR 2.138 million and is executed by the Head Office, pending further approval from the Board for its continuation.





Shikarpur Heritage Woodwork

MOHATTA PALACE MUSEUM, KARACHI

Work commences: Jan., 2011

Approval: Rs. 35.370 million

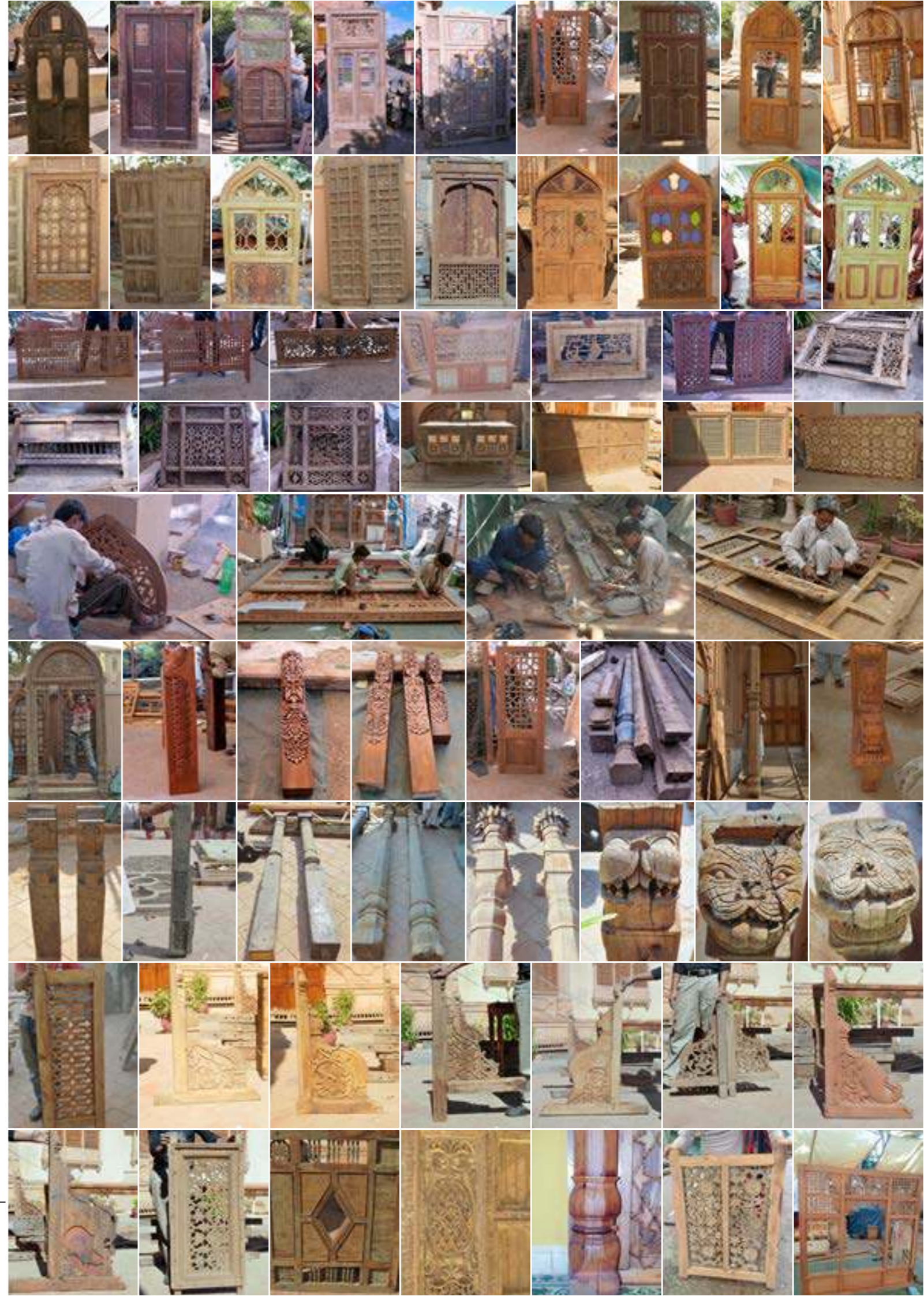
Status: On-going

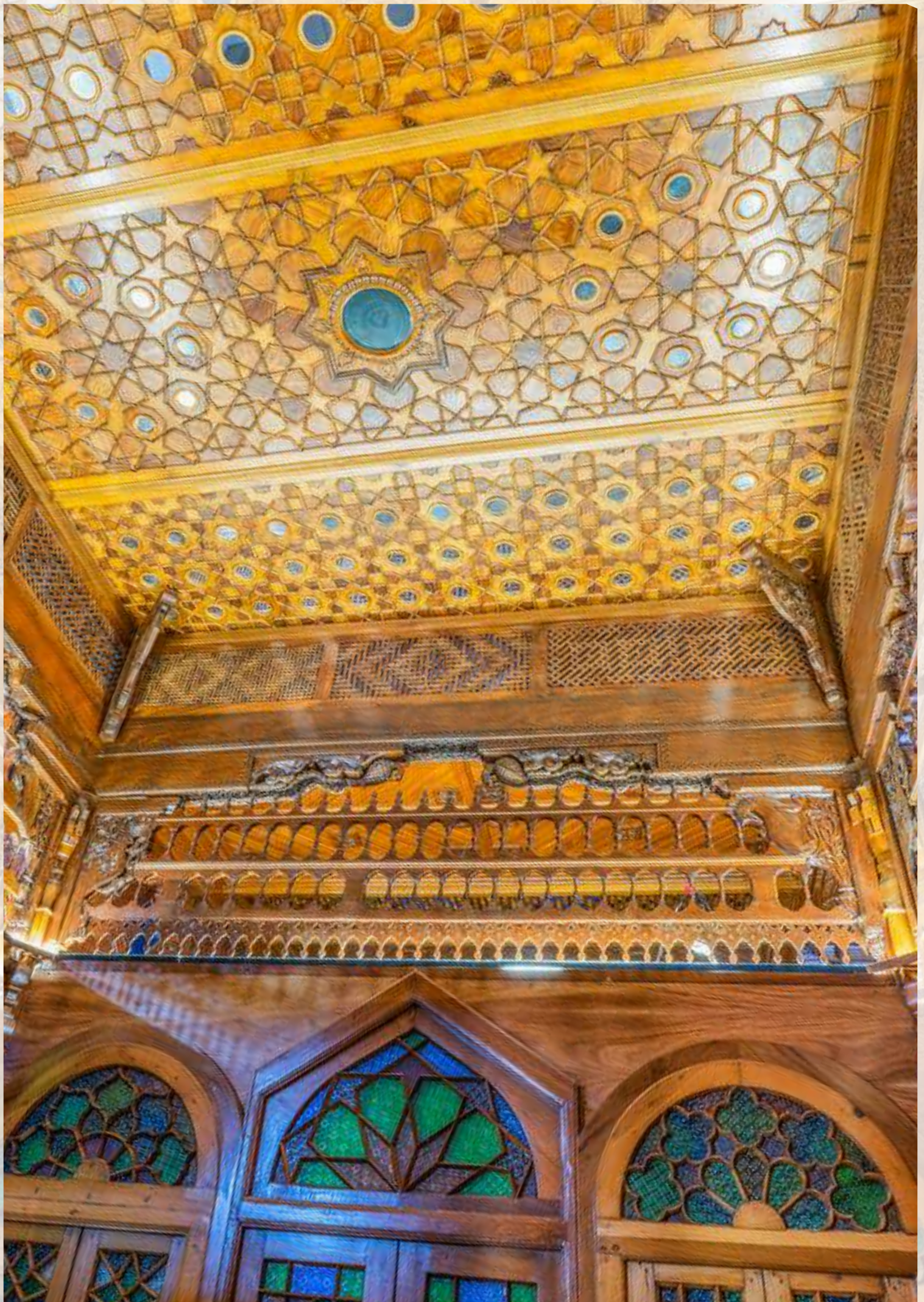
Execute by: Head Office

Shikarpur, a historic city in upper Sindh with a 400-year-old legacy, rose to prominence in the 18th century and flourished as a commercial hub until the mid-20th century. Its strategic location fostered international trading links, and its residents, largely engaged in trade and commerce, enjoyed a high standard of living. Architecture, both private and public, thrived, particularly between 1850 and 1947, during a period of significant commercial expansion. The city’s grandeur earned it the moniker “Paris of Sindh.” However, following independence in 1947, Shikarpur’s fortunes began to decline. Since the 1950s, the city has witnessed the demolition of numerous beautiful structures, driven by vested interests seeking quick profits through the sale of intricately crafted wooden pieces, ornate iron grills, and other antique artifacts. This demolition has accelerated in recent years, causing irreparable damage to Shikarpur’s heritage.

In response to this threat, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has taken proactive measures to preserve Shikarpur’s unique woodwork heritage. Since March 2022, EFT has been actively purchasing a wide array of antique architectural and decorative elements, including balconies, doors, wooden false ceilings, windows, cupboards, pillars, carved *jallis*, and wooden *jharokas*, allocating over PKR 35 million to this cause. These elements are crafted from various valuable woods such as teak, rosewood (*shesham*), and deodar. A dedicated team of skilled woodworkers is then employed to meticulously restore these items, repairing missing portions and undertaking detailed polishing work. The restored pieces are initially intended for exhibition at the Mohatta Palace Museum in Karachi, with long-term plans to eventually establish a dedicated museum to comprehensively showcase Shikarpur’s rich artistic legacy in woodworking.

Above: A landscape of pillars, windows, and doors await their careful restoration, scattered like pieces of a grand puzzle.
 Facing page: The soul of Shikarpur, piece by piece. A montage of its wooden artistry and the guardians of its craft.
 Following page: A restored Shikarpur wood ceiling finds a temporary home at Mohatta Palace.





Completed Projects



Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro

HYDERABAD

Work commences: **June 12, 2015**

Approval: **Rs. 55 million**

Status: **Completed (2019)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, located in Hyderabad, Sindh, stands as architectural evidence of the reign of Mian Ghulam Shah, a significant ruler of the Kalhora Dynasty of Sindh. Known for his building prowess, Mian Ghulam Shah founded new cities, forts, mosques, and tombs, and notably established Hyderabad as his capital in 1768. Following his death in 1772, his son, Sarfraz Khan Kalhoro, commissioned the construction of this massive square tomb in the same year, setting it upon an extensive platform within a mausoleum in Hyderabad.

The construction and subsequent restoration of the Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro Tomb, spanning from June 2015 to November 2021, involved a variety of traditional materials. These included wood, baked and mud bricks, clay, lime, jute, sand, gypsum, soapstone, colours for fresco paintings, kashi tiles, coarse aggregates, stone, wheat chaff, and white marble. The tomb structure itself, covering an area of 3,108.0625 square feet, is primarily composed of chiroli wood, lime, jute, and burnt bricks. It features marble interiors and graves, resting on a base constructed with stone masonry and chiroli mortar. The inner walls are decorated with secco paintings, and the tomb has two wooden doors and windows, as well as two graves. Kashi tiles adorn the front and outer walls, while the roof has been reconstructed using terracotta tiles, bricks, and a Tudor arch, preserving this historical monument in Hyderabad.



Above: An aerial view of the tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro within modern Hyderabad, showing its fortified presence.
 Above middle: A before-and-after sequence documenting the tomb's transition from structural decay to careful preservation.
 Facing Page: The cornerstone of the collection: a rare 1896 archival photograph by Henry Cousens, showing the tomb's original grandeur.
 Following Page: A conservator performs restoration on a fresco secco (dry fresco) painting inside the tomb of Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro.



Metharam Hall

HYDERABAD

Work commences: Jan., 2022

Approval: Rs. 2.528 million

Status: Completed June (2022)

Execute by: Regional Office (Hyd)

Metharam Hall, a significant Colonial Era community hall located near Civil Hospital in Hyderabad city, Sindh, Pakistan, was founded in 1894 and financed by Metharam himself. This historical structure played a crucial role in preparing Indian officers for government induction, contributing to the subsequent establishment of public schools, universities, and other educational institutions across British India.

The restoration of Metharam Hall was undertaken between January 2022 and June 2022. The building is constructed on a rocky terrain using baked bricks (12x6x3) and mud and lime mortar. Yellowish limestone was employed in the foundation up to the plinth level. Stone columns are strategically placed on the exterior of the building, serving both as load-bearing elements and for aesthetic enhancement.



Mud Fort's Lone Stronghold

TANDO ALLAHYAR

Work commences: **November, 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 0.649 million**

Status: **Completed July (2020)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

The mud fort at Tando Allahyar, also known as Mir Allahyar's fortress, was constructed in the mid-18th century AD by Mir Allahyar, son of Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, as a residential complex. The Talpur Mirs governed Sindh until 1843, ruling through the states of Khairpur, Mirpurkhas, and Hyderabad. Originally featuring four bastions, only one of these defensive structures remains standing in Tando Allahyar.

The Deputy Commissioner of Tando Allahyar and the Commissioner of Hyderabad reached out to the Endowment Fund Trust for its preservation. Following a site visit by a technical team, a detailed plan was formulated to safeguard this element of the District of Tando Allahyar's heritage and identity.

The conservation project for the Bastion of Mud Fort in Tando Allahyar was carried out between November 2019 and July 2020. The restoration work successfully addressed the collapsed sections of the bastion. The materials utilized in this conservation effort were traditional to mud fort construction.



Subzwari Graveyard

SEHWAN

Work commences: **May, 2017**

Approval: **Rs. 6.000 million**

Status: **Completed Dec. (2020)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

The Pir Potha Subzwari Graveyard, also known as the Mir Kalan Graveyard, is a significant architectural site in Sehwan, associated with the Subzwari Syed family. The graveyard contains numerous graves, with several showing signs of decay. Syed Mir Kalan, a descendant of Hazrat Musa Kazim, settled in Sehwan after an encounter with Laal Qalander Shahbaz in Karbala. His lineage continued through his son, Syed Mohammad, who had several descendants that are the ancestors of the Subzwari Syeds. The graveyard also houses the tombs of Bhoora Sher Badal and Mir Kalan himself.

The restoration of the Pir Potha Subzwari Graveyard was undertaken between May 2017 and December 2020. The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) focused its efforts in 2020 on the restoration of five specific tombs. The restoration work involved repairing collapsed sections, stabilizing the overall structures. This comprehensive effort aimed to preserve the historical and architectural integrity of this important burial site in Sehwan Sharif.



Above: An elevated view of the Subzwari graveyard in its ruined state. Following Page: The structure's transformation is documented in a before-and-after sequence.

Jam Chutto Graveyard

MANJHAND, JAMSHORO

Work commences: August, 2017

Approval: Rs. 0.867 million

Status: Completed (2019)

Execute by: Regional Office (Hyd)

The Jam Chutto Graveyard, dating from the Kalhora period (1701-1783 A.D.), is situated in Taluka Manjhand, District Jamshoro, on a small hill. Following the Samma dynasty, Mian Nasir Muhammad Kalhoro established independent rule in Sindh. A notable noble of this era, Jam Chutto, served under Mian Noor Muhammad and Mian Yar Muhammad Kalhoro. The graveyard originally featured two canopies and one brick tomb, with several older graves situated nearby. The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has undertaken restoration work.

The canopy structure within the Jam Chutto Graveyard, dated 1170 A.H., was found damaged, with its pillars and components buried under debris. Originally constructed over a double square platform, the canopy covers an area of 297.56 square feet on a second platform adorned with intricate carvings of multi-foil arches and rosette motifs. Additionally, four graves are situated on a rectangular platform measuring 11 feet 3 inches by 7 feet 6 inches. The restoration project, was carried out between August 2017 and December 2019.



Dooleh Daryah Khan Otaaq

JAMSHORO

Work commences: **Oct., 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 3.816 million**

Status: **Completed May (2021)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

The Otaaq, located in Gopang Station, Kasai, District Jamshoro, is a pre-colonial and post-Islamic structure believed to date back to the Samma Dynasty. Its original purpose remains debated, with possibilities including a temple, mosque, military post, or rest stop. Historians identify it as the Otaaq of Dooleh Daryah Khan, a renowned Sindhi tactician and regent. The building is characterized by its multiple domes and strategic placement on a raised plateau, offering significant visibility. The presence of remains of a walled fort suggests a potential function as a military outpost or signal station.

The restoration project for the Dooleh Daryah Khan Otaaq was carried out between October 2019 and May 2021. Key achievements include the preservation of the existing arches and the excavation and re-erection of the original columns. These columns were restored to their estimated original height, and damages to the central dome were meticulously repaired, ensuring the structural and historical integrity of this significant site in Manjhand, Jamshoro.



Shiva Temple (Shivala Marrhi)

MOOSA KHATIAN, HYDERABAD

Work commences: April, 2022

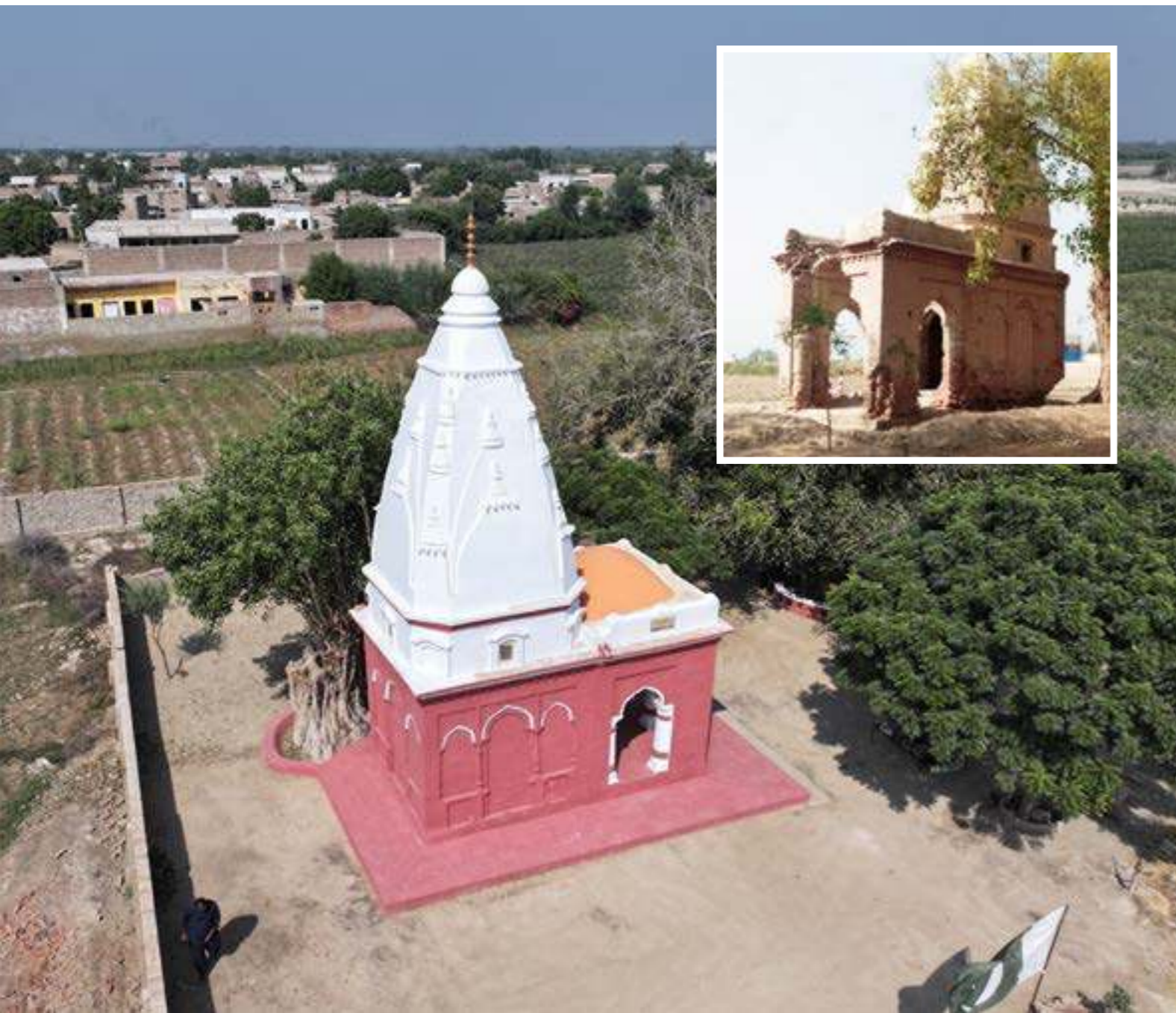
Approval: Rs. 0.995 million

Status: Completed Jan. (2023)

Execute by: Regional Office (Hyd)

Located in Village Moosa Khatian, District Hyderabad, this historic temple is situated amidst fields near the Moosa Khatian Public School and is believed to be a relic of the colonial era. The temple features a mandap, garbhagriya, and shikhara. An intriguing detail is the inscription 'NWR' on some of its brick frogs, potentially referencing the 'North Western Railway' project. Despite its long history and status as a living monument and one of the few ancient temples near Moosa Khatian, the temple had fallen into a dilapidated and abandoned state in Hyderabad.

The conservation project for the Temple (Shiva Marhi) was carried out between April 2022 and January 2023.



Bouhle Chand Building

HYDERABAD

Work commences: Oct, 2022

Approval: Rs. 1.531 million

Status: Completed April (2023)

Execute by: Regional Office (Hyd)

The Bouhle Chand Building, situated at House No. F/1170 on Court Road near Hyder Chowk in Hyderabad, is a historic edifice dating back to the British colonial era. Despite being nearly a century old, it stands as a notable example of colonial architecture, showcasing fine craftsmanship and intricate detailing.

The restoration of the Bouhle Chand Building was carried out between October 2022 and April 2023. The building exhibits a distinctive combination of brick and stone masonry, enhanced by an antique balcony crafted from beautifully carved Burma teak wood. It comprises two floors: the ground floor has been adapted for commercial purposes with shops, while the upper floor continues its function as a residential space.

The colonial-era landmark in Hyderabad.



Mir Mohammad Khan Talpur Shahi Gate

TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN

Work commences: **Nov., 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 1.000 million**

Status: **Completed May (2023)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

The main gate of the haveli, an inherited structure from the Talpur dynasty, is located in Tando Muhammad Khan. The haveli itself was built in 1793 by Mir Muhammad Ali Khan Talpur, the founder of Tando Muhammad Khan. The large Shahi Gate, also known as the Garho Gate, is a prominent feature of the property, which is enclosed by a boundary wall.

The gate structure exhibits architectural aesthetics influenced by the colonial era, showcasing superior craftsmanship and meticulous detailing. It is a load-bearing construction featuring an eclectic mix of brickwork and Kashi tiles that adorn the cornices. The Shahi Gate is further embellished with various floral patterns and bird shapes crafted in the brick. At the center of the rooftop, a small dome is flanked by two minarets, adding to its elegance. The restoration of this arched gate with an iwan, carried out between November 2022 and May 2023, the historical structure in Tando Muhammad Khan.



Dargah Pir Zakri

SAKRAND

Work commences: **August, 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 2.438 million**

Status: **Completed June (2023)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

The Dargah Pir Zakri, located in Sakrand, District Shaheed Benazirabad, is a serene lodge dedicated to Syed Muhammad Shah Jillani, a revered Sufi figure in Sindh. This lodge stands as a testament to the influence of the Zakri community within the Sufi tradition, showcasing a blend of architectural styles and ideologies that reflect the rich cultural values and lifestyle of the people of Sindh.

The tomb within the dargah is a unique architectural structure primarily constructed from mud and mud bricks with mud mortar. Its domes have withstood significant weathering over time. The tomb features a square layout and is distinguished by its sixteen domes four larger ones surrounded by twelve smaller ones and has been plastered for decorative purposes. While the original finials were made of Kashi tiles, they have been replaced with cement. The domes and roof have been reinforced with a concrete slab to enhance structural stability. The walls are constructed from a composite masonry of both burnt and sun-dried bricks. The restoration project for the Dargah Pir Zakri was undertaken between August 2022 and June 2023, likely addressing the preservation of these unique architectural features and the overall stability of the tomb, while also noting the previous use of modern materials like cement, sand, coarse aggregate, and iron reinforcement in earlier repairs. Materials used in the recent restoration included mud/gara, wood, baked and mud bricks, kashi tiles, lime, jute, mirror mosaic/glass cut work art, and soapstone.



Mir Allahyar Graveyard DRIGHBALA

Work commences: 2014

Approval: Rs. 2.925 million

Status: Completed (2022)

Execute by: Regional Office (Hyd)

The Mir Allah Yar Khan Graveyard, also known as Mir Allah Yar Jaa Quba, is a ten-acre cemetery of the Talpur period located in Drigh Bala, Taluka Johi, District Dadu, Sindh, Pakistan. This graveyard is associated with the Talpur Mirs of Baloch descent and contains 14 notable structures, including 11 tombs, a canopy, two vaulted roofs, and numerous individual graves. Among those entombed here are Mir Manik, Mir Chhuto Khan, Mir Allah Yar Khan, Mir Saindad, Mir Tharo, Mir Suleman Khan, and Khair Mohammad Jamali. The architectural evidence of the graveyard includes distinct tomb structures and vaulted roofs, characteristic of the Talpur period.

The conservation of the Drighbala Graveyard has been undertaken in phases. Phase-1, which spanned from 2014 to 2022, saw the successful restoration of 10 of the 14 monuments by the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT), the Phase-2 of the project is awaiting further decision.



Rais Misri Khan Chandio Graveyard

QAMBAR SHAHDADKOT

Work commences: Nov. 2020

Approval: Rs. 4.500 million

Status: Completed Sep. (2024)

Execute by: Regional Office (Hyd)

Rais Misri Khan Chandio Graveyard is a significant site located approximately 16 kilometers northeast of Qambar Town in Bhambho Khan village, within the Miro Khan Taluka of Qambar-Shahdadkot District, houses funerary monuments predominantly from the Kalhora and Talpur periods (18th-19th centuries). Accessible via the Qambar-Miro Khan road, this necropolis is recognized for its architectural styles and the presence of vibrant mural and secco paintings. The graveyard is among several important burial grounds of the Chandio tribe in the district. Many of its structures were in a state of decay, necessitating preservation efforts. The conservation work starts in November 2020 and September 2024, the restoration involved repairing and rebuilding domes, remasonry, plastering, and crack stitching to stabilize and preserve the original architecture.

Key tombs within the graveyard include:

Tomb-01 (Rais Misri Khan Chandio): This square tomb (21'-3" exterior) features a recessed Tudor archway on its eastern facade. Constructed with burnt bricks and mud/lime mortar, its dome has collapsed, and the interior contains destroyed graves and debris.

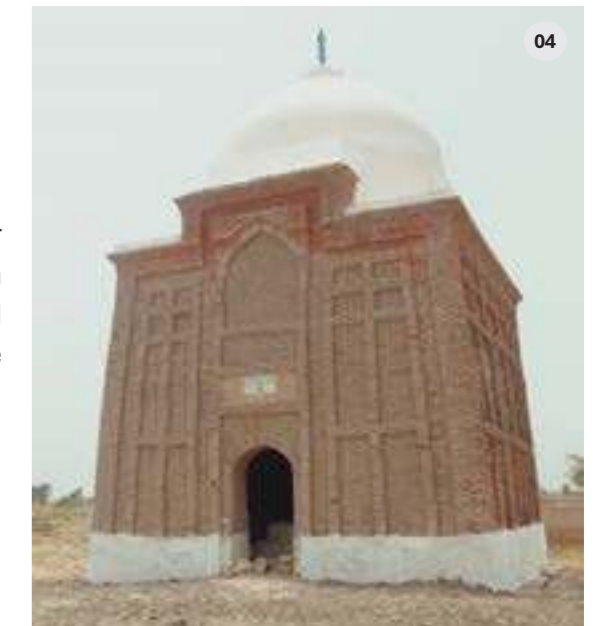


Tomb-02 (Bhambho Khan Chandio): A square tomb (21'-6" exterior) built with burnt bricks and traditional lime plaster. It has a provincial style dome resting on an octagonal drum adorned with multi-foil arches, a lantern, and floral decoration. The facade includes a recessed Roman arched entrance. The two graves inside are no longer existent.

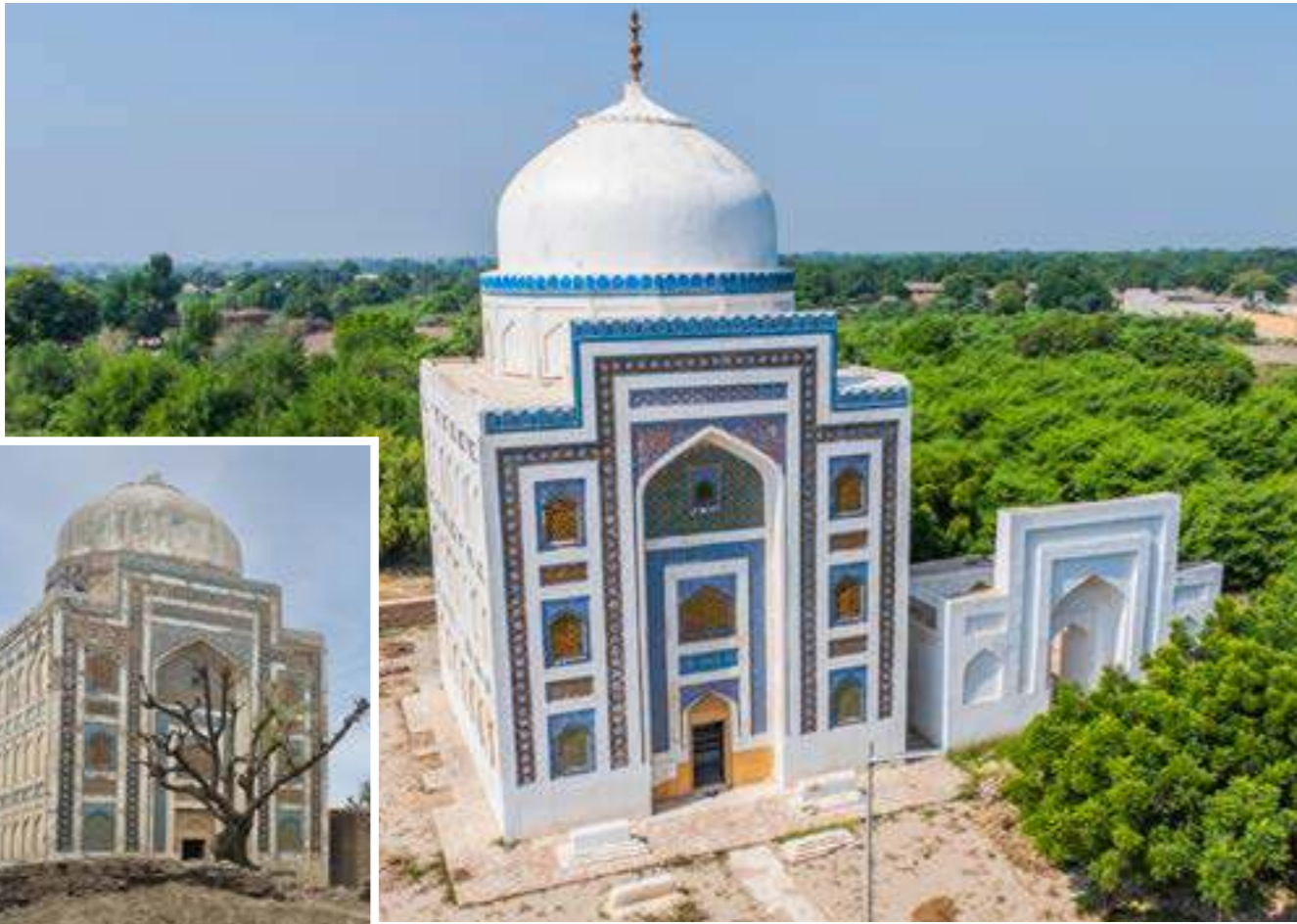


Tomb-03 (Ghazi Khan Chandio): Rectangular in shape (21'-8" x 21'-5" exterior), this tomb's exterior facade and cornice were once decorated with secco paintings, now largely faded. It features a recessed rectangular archway and a hemispherical dome on an octagonal drum with corner kiosks (mostly collapsed). The interior is extensively decorated with secco paintings depicting various scenes.

Tomb-04 (Lashkari Khan Chandio): A rectangular tomb (21'-0" x 21'-7" exterior) constructed with burnt bricks and mud/lime mortar. It has a recessed Tudor archway on the eastern side, but its dome has collapsed, and the interior grave is destroyed.



Tomb-05 (Lahano Khan Chandio): This rectangular tomb (16'-0" x 16'-6" exterior) with a base of 17'-8" x 18'-2" is plastered with traditional lime. It features a recessed rectangular archway and a domed octagonal drum decorated with a lotus flower motif and formerly had corner kiosks. The interior is fully decorated with secco paintings.



Mai Jaman Mosque SANGHAR

Work commences: **Dec. 2021**

Approval: **Rs. 8.100 million**

Status: **Completed Nov. (2024)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

Located in Sanghar, this mosque is an architectural testament to the Kalhora period. The region of Sanghar, once known for the beauty of Makhi Lake, has faced environmental challenges due to human activities, including the flooding of land by the Chotiari reservoir. Near Makhi Lake lies Chotiari, a small settlement with historical buildings and archaeological sites, among them six mosques constructed by Mai Jaman, a significant figure from the Kalhora Dynasty. These mosques had fallen into a state of disrepair due to abandonment.

The restoration of this particular Dome Mosque, one of the six built by Mai Jaman, was undertaken by the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) between December 2021 and November 2024. The comprehensive restoration process involved remasonry work, plastering, intricate Kashi tile work, the installation of a new floor, and the repair and reconstruction of the dome. Significant efforts were also made to stabilize and preserve the original architectural features through crack stitching and the replacement of any missing structural elements. The materials utilized in this restoration included wood, baked bricks, clay, lime, jute, hill and river sand, gypsum, soapstone, coarse aggregates, stone, and Kashi tiles, ensuring the preservation of this Kalhora-era mosque in Sanghar.



Moosa Khatian HYDERABAD

Work commences: **Oct. 2021**

Approval: **Rs. 2.700 million**

Status: **Completed March (2024)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

Located in Village Moosa Khatian, District Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan, the tomb of Muhammad Moosa Khan Khatian I honors his father, Muhammad Ismaeel Khan Khatian, a distinguished general of the Talpur Dynasty who participated in the Battle of Halani in 1783 A.D. This tomb serves as a graveyard for the Khatian tribe, containing 11 graves. The first interment was that of Muhammad Ismaeel Khan Khatian himself, a figure who, despite initially being part of the Kalhora army, defected due to his Baloch heritage, as the surname “Khatian” has Baloch origins.

The Mughal-influenced tomb structure features notable Kashi tile work and intricate interior embellishments. It encompasses 11 graves within a square floor plan of 1,322.375 square feet. The façade is characterized by a four-centered arch and incorporates stonework. The main structure reaches a height of 35 feet and includes a staircase providing access to the roof, as well as integrated ‘jali’ ventilators. The outer wall panels are coated with a thick layer of plaster, likely for insulation and protection. The restoration of this tomb was undertaken between October 2021 and March 2024, utilizing materials such as wood, baked bricks, clay, lime, jute, sand, gypsum, soapstone, coarse aggregates, stone, wheat chaff, Kashi tiles, and colours for fresco work to preserve this historical site in Hyderabad.

Jamia Arabia High School Building

TILAK INCLINE, HYDERABAD

Work commences: **Feb. 2023**

Approval: **Rs. 1.063 million**

Status: **Completed Oct. (2023)**

Execute by: **Regional Office (Hyd)**

Located near Tilak Incline in Hyderabad, the Jamia Arabia High School building was originally established as a school in 1914 by the Hindu philanthropist Saith Kundan Mal, with funding provided by the municipality. Situated at the base of Tilak Incline, the school building features two wooden staircases and an old library.

The first floor houses an extracurricular hall, and the interior walls display memorial stones commemorating individuals who contributed to its construction.

Currently, the building accommodates four schools, with two operating in each shift. Architecturally significant, the school showcases a unique combination of stone and pucca brick masonry.

The restoration of the Jamia Arabia High School Building was undertaken on the request of D.C. Hyderabad between February 2023 and October 2023. The conservation work likely focused on preserving the structural integrity and historical features of the building to ensure the continued use and preservation of this educational landmark in Hyderabad.



Mokhi Matara

GADAP

Work commences: **Oct. 2024**

Approval: **Rs. 0.500 million**

Status: **Completed May (2025)**

Executed by: **Head Office**

The site of Mokhi Matara is deeply connected to a significant Sindhi folk tales from the late Soomra and Early Samma period, whose characters are famously sung by Shah Abdul Latif Bhattai. The tale centers on Mokhi, daughter of a maidservant to Princess Mumal, who after Mumal's sati-death, established a wineshop near Gadap, a point on the historic trade route. Legend has it that eight Karachi dehs are named after her daughters. Shah Latif immortalized their story in Sur Yaman Kalyan.

Located near Gadap, about 30 km from the Super Highway, the site contains seven graves linked to the Mataras who visited Mokhi's wineshop. These graves are within a 12x12 foot dressed stone compound, about 3 feet high, with simple merlons. Although the graves were unfortunately disturbed in the late seventies, drawings of their original layout and names exist.

Recognizing the site's cultural value and the feasibility of restoration using available local resources, the project for the Restoration of Mokhi Matara Graveyard was approved with a cost of 0.500 million. Starting on 08-10-2024 with a planned completion in March 2025, the project has expended 0.425 million to date and is reported as complete except for the walking track and platform. Restoring such small but essential sites is seen as a valuable endeavour appreciated by culture lovers.



Rehabilitating Besant Hall Cultural Centre

HYDERABAD

Work commences: **Sep. 2024**

Approval: **Rs. 9.300 million**

Status: **Completed June (2025)**

Executed by: **Head Office**

After having restored the historical Besant Hall in Hyderabad for a cost of Rs. 16.5 million, the Trust has been successful in establishing the Besant Hall Cultural Centre. Today, the Besant Hall Cultural Centre stands as a significant cultural heritage site in Hyderabad. This historic building is continuously being revitalized by the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) to serve as a dynamic cultural centre, to host a variety of events and activities aimed at promoting the art, literature, and heritage of Sindh. It also hosts a children and a general library, named after the erstwhile Jahangir Siddiqui and Chief Minister Sindh, Syed Abdullah Shah.

To ensure the effective and expanded functioning of the Centre, a critical need was identified for a space to house valuable exhibitions and for additional office accommodation to support the Centre's growing operations. These necessary enhancements are underway for the first floor of the Centre. To address this pressing requirement, a scheme for the provision of this essential space was formally presented and subsequently approved by the Finance Committee during its 22nd meeting, held on June 14, 2024.

Following this approval, work on the project commenced in September 2024. This vital development, with a budgeted cost of Rs. 9.30 million, is progressing steadily and is anticipated to reach completion by the end of June 2025. The successful execution of this project will significantly enhance the infrastructure and capacity of the Besant Hall Cultural Centre, allowing it to more effectively serve as a hub for cultural and literary activities and better preserve and manage valuable heritage-related materials for the benefit of the community and researchers.

The Trust in its 51st Board meeting held on October 28, 2024, decided to have the Besant Hall Cultural Centre registered under the Sindh Trust Act 2020, as the Besant Hall Endowment Fund Trust Cultural Centre.



Dewan Shurfa Khan

MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **April, 2020**

Approval: **Rs. 7.014 million**

Status: **Completed May (2024)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Makli Necropolis, a UNESCO World Heritage site near Thatta, is home to countless tombs and structures that stand as a testament to centuries of history and architectural evolution in Sindh. Among these notable monuments is the tomb and adjoining mosque of Dewan Shurfa Khan. Dewan Shurfa Khan served as a minister during the Mughal period in the 17th century (he died in 1638 AD). His brick tomb is particularly renowned for being among the best-preserved and most colourfully tiled brick monuments on Makli Hill, showcasing distinct architectural features including a Persian-style dome and decorative tilework.

Recognizing the historical and architectural significance of this structure, the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) with the permission of the Antiquities Department undertook a comprehensive restoration project for the tomb and mosque of Dewan Shurfa Khan. This vital conservation work commenced in April 2020 and was successfully completed in May 2024. The meticulous restoration efforts aimed to safeguard this important part of the Makli Necropolis, ensuring that the intricate brickwork, tile decoration, and structural integrity are preserved for future generations and continue to contribute to the site's outstanding universal value.





Old Jamia Mosque MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **May, 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 5.500 million**

Status: **Completed Dec. (2024)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Old Jamia Mosque within the Makli Necropolis holds a significant place in the region's history as one of the earliest mosques constructed at this important site. This brick masonry structure dates back to the Samma period and its construction was commissioned by the Samma ruler, Jam Tamachi. The mosque was built to honor the revered Sufi saint, Shaikh Hamad Jamali, highlighting the close ties between the ruling powers and spiritual figures of the time.

The restoration project for the Old Jamia Mosque received board approval in May 2022, with a budget of PKR 5.500 million, and is being executed by the Head Office. While the provided status indicates an overall completion date of December 2024.

Mai Makli Grave

The grave of Mai Makli is situated adjacent to the Jamia Mosque and in close proximity to the Shaikh Hamad Jamali Madressah within the Makli Necropolis. Recent conservation efforts have focused on the restoration and preservation of this significant site, including the installation of a new stone floor surrounding the grave and the updating of the grave's stones. Mai Makli holds a prominent place in the local legends of Thatta and the Makli Necropolis. A well-known story recounts how her devout prayers are believed to have averted the conquest of Thatta by Sultan Feroz Shah Tughlaq of the Delhi Sultanate in AH Safar 769 (AD October 1367). This narrative underscores the high regard for pious individuals in the region's history, attributing the city's salvation to their spiritual intervention. The name "Makli" itself is often linked to Mai Makli, with one tradition suggesting that the necropolis was named in her honor, recognizing her piety and her spiritual connection to the area surrounding Thatta. This conservation work was executed by the Head Office, utilizing allocated funds from ancillary works associated with the Old Jamia Mosque project.



Above: The Quranic-inscribed headstone of Dewan Shurfa Khan, dated 1048 A.H./A.D. 1638, in the typical style of the Tarkhan era.
Below: The restored mihrab and glazed tilework of the tomb's western mosque, shown in a before-and-after comparison.



Aerial view of Old Jamia Mosque, Madressah Hamad Jamali, and Mai Makli, showcasing the recently laid flooring and ongoing restoration work

Shaikh Hammad Jamali Khanqah

MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **June, 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 5.000 million**

Status: **Completed Dec. (2024)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The monument of Shaikh Hammad Jamali Khanqah, situated within the Makli Necropolis, Thatta, holds a distinguished position as one of the necropolis's earliest constructions and carries substantial historical weight. This monument, crafted from sandstone, is named in honor of Shaikh Hamad Jamali, a prominent spiritual figure of his era, and embodies the rich cultural and architectural heritage of that time. Before restoration work commenced, approximately half of the Khanqah had collapsed, leaving the remainder in a perilous state of instability. Adding to the challenge, the elaborate inscriptions that once embellished the structure had largely deteriorated due to the passage of time and environmental factors. The restoration of Shaikh Hamad Jamali's tomb was approved by the Board in March 2022. The broader restoration project for the Khanqah received board approval in June 2022, with a budget allocation of PKR 5.000 million, and its execution was managed by the Head Office. The initial restoration phase focusing on the collapsed structure was completed in February 2025, while the overall project reached its completion milestone in December 2024.

Significant technical advancements have been made in the restoration process. These include the successful completion of the stone walls from the plinth level up to the roof, the installation of the second internal circular ring beam, the completion of the flooring work, and the necessary repairs to caps and lintels. At present, the final stages of the project involve ongoing additional work on the parapet wall and the intricate Jali work. This comprehensive restoration initiative is of paramount importance for the preservation of the historical and architectural legacy of the Shaikh Hammad Jamali Khanqah within the Makli Necropolis, ensuring its survival for the benefit of future generations.



Sunyo Qubo

MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **August, 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 2.000 million**

Status: **Completed April (2023)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The tomb of Juman Jatti within the Makli Necropolis dates back to the Arghun period in the early 18th century. However, the inscription indicates an earlier construction in 980 AH / 1572 AD during the Tarkhan Period, under the rule of Mirza Baqi Beg. This suggests a possible later modification or addition to an existing structure. The tomb is a square brick and stone construction, notable for its use of stone at the core of its foundation. It features three openings on the north, south, and east sides, along with a stairway accessible from the north. Inside the now-collapsed dome, six stone-carved graves are located. The structure is characterized by its red brickwork, a dado of dressed stone blocks, and arched doorways set within thick walls.

The restoration project for Juman Jatti received board approval in March 2022 with a budget of PKR 2.000 million, its the execution was managed by the Head Office. Recognizing the critical state of the monument, where the dome and drum had collapsed, immediate attention was required to stabilize the remaining structure. The restoration work was efficiently completed in April 2023, addressing the structural issues and aiming to preserve the existing fabric of this historical structure within the Makli Necropolis, Thatta.



Ameer Yaar Muhammad Tarkhan

MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **Aug, 2022**

Approval: **Rs. 4.500 million**

Status: **Completed Oct. (2023)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The tomb of Ameer Yaar Muhammad, located within the Makli Necropolis, dates back to the Tarkhan period in the early 17th century. This structure is constructed from brick and stone, with stone utilized at the core of its foundation, a common building technique of the era in the region near Thatta. Prior to restoration, the tomb had suffered significant structural damage, with the dome and drum having collapsed. This necessitated urgent intervention to stabilize the remaining parts of the monument, which holds historical and architectural significance within the necropolis.

The restoration project for the tomb of Ameer Yaar Muhammad received board approval in August 2022, with a budget of PKR 4.500 million, and was executed by the Head Office. The restoration work, aimed at addressing the collapsed dome and drum and ensuring the stability of the overall structure, was completed in October 2023, preserving this 17th-century Tarkhan period tomb.



Mir Ali Sher Thattvi – Qani

MAKLI NECROPOLIS

Work commences: **Feb., 2020**

Approval: **Rs. 4.500 million**

Status: **Completed Jan. (2023)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Mir Ali Sher Thattvi – Qani, a significant figure in the history of Sindh, is entombed within the Makli Necropolis, specifically within the Shahr Ilahi Sayed family graveyard. Notably, Mir Ali Sher Thattvi authored *Tohfah-ul-Kiram*, widely recognized as Sindh's most prominent historical account. For a period, his grave remained without any inscription or identifying dates, though his descendants were able to locate it. Recognizing his invaluable contributions to the historical understanding of history of Sindh, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) under the restoration of his grave. A key element of this restoration was the addition of a canopy, intended to distinguish his final resting place from the other graves within the family graveyard.

The restoration work, which included the construction and installation of the distinguishing canopy over the grave, was successfully completed in January 2023, ensuring that the final resting place of this important historian is appropriately marked and preserved.



Rehabilitated Mir Ali Sher Qani's mausoleum

Fateh Bagh

TANDO MUHAMMAD KHAN

Work commences: **Dec, 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 7.500 million**

Status: **Completed Oct. (2022)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Fateh Bagh in Tando Muhammad Khan is a site of historical significance, primarily recognized for its graveyard that serves as a royal cemetery linked to the Talpur dynasty, particularly the Khanani lineage. Dating back to the 18th century, the site contains tombs including that of Mir Muhammad Khan Talpur Shahwani, the founder of Tando Muhammad Khan town. This historical graveyard stands as a tangible link to the region's past under Talpur rule.

Recognizing the importance of preserving this historical site, the Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) undertook a restoration project at Fateh Bagh. The work commenced in December 2019 and was successfully completed in October 2022. The restoration efforts included the completion of crucial stone work, the outside courtyard wall and flooring, and the dome work on the structures within the graveyard. Additionally, associated road work, including culvert construction, was also completed to improve access and the surrounding environment of this historical site.



Old Banglow Restoration, Government Boys High School No. 1, SHIKARPUR

Work commences: **March, 2017**

Approval: **Rs. 2.175 million**

Status: **Completed Feb. (2020)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Government Boys High School No. 1, Shikarpur, stands as a significant historical institution, having been originally established as a Middle School in 1853 and subsequently upgraded to a High School in 1873. This long-standing presence underscores its vital role in the educational landscape of Shikarpur for over a century and a half. The preservation of its historic structures, such as the Old Banglow, is crucial not only for maintaining the architectural heritage of the region but also for providing a conducive learning environment for current and future generations.



Khosa Marri SHIKARPUR

Work commences: **Feb, 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 10.000 million**

Status: **Completed Dec. (2019)**

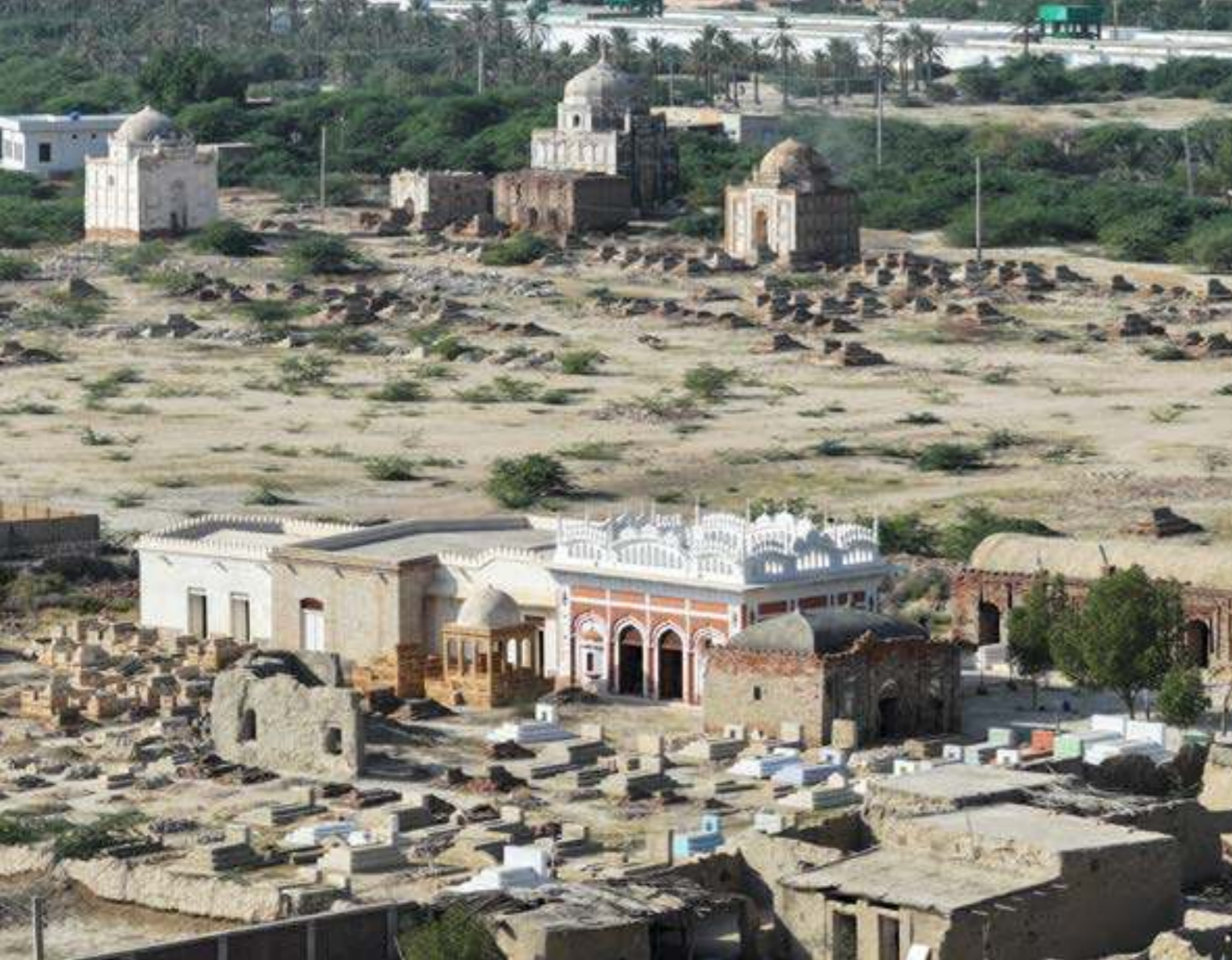
Execute by: **Head Office**

The principal seat of the Khoso tribe in Sindh is Qadirpur, a village near Jacobabad known for its rich tribal heritage. A key historical figure is Sardar Abdur Rahim Khan Khoso, a powerful leader during the British colonial era who reportedly built five otaqs or darbars across Sindh. The most notable, near Jamro village, is a red brick structure from the late 19th century known as the Court Bungalow. It features distinctive tile work from Sukkur, with masons reportedly brought from Amritsar. The complex originally included a hall, veranda, and large courtyard, though the premises have since diminished.

In 2017, Sardar Sakhi Khoso transferred the Court Bungalow and ten surrounding acres to EFT for adaptive reuse. A PKR 10 million conservation project restored the boundary wall, treated waterlogging and salinity, repaired woodwork, restored lime plaster, traditional flooring, coloured glass, and architectural details, preserving the front elevation.

Despite successful conservation, the plan to convert the site into a museum was abandoned due to the unavailability of pledged artifacts by Sarkar Sakhi Khoso, leading EFT to withdraw from the project having completed the restoration.





Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur Graveyard ROHRI, SUKKUR

Work commences: **Nov., 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 12.496 million**

Status: **Completed Oct. (2021)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Faqir Qadir Bukhsh Ja Quba, located 16 miles south of Rohri in Akhbarpur Jagir (District Sukkur), is one of the finest the 35-acre graveyard of the Talpur dynasty. The tombs within this necropolis were constructed in the 1820s by Mir Sohrab Talpur, the founder of the Khairpur state, who is also interred in the principal tomb. Mir Sohrab Talpur is historically significant for seizing his territory by defeating the last Kalhora ruler, Mian Abdul Nabi, in the Halani war of 1783. He ruled Khairpur for 27 years before passing the leadership to his son, Rustom Khan. The land for this graveyard was reportedly acquired by Mir Sohrab from Faqir Qadir Bukhsh Panhwar, and while it became the ancestral burial site of the Talpurs, it retained the Faqir's name.

Conservation work on four tombs within the Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur graveyard commenced in late 2019 and was completed in October 2021, with a total approved budget of PKR 12.496

million, executed by the Head Office. One tomb, constructed from mud bricks and mud mortar, had suffered near-complete collapse due to rainwater damage. The restoration of the other three tombs necessitated extensive support using brick columns. The roof of one tomb required complete removal and reinstallation, while the wooden girders of a second tomb underwent repair. Many of the graves feature intricate marble work in the form of pillars, jalis, and katheras. The complex fresco work present in one of the tombs was also addressed as part of the completed project in Rohri, Sukkur.







Madam Waro Bungalow KOT DIJI, KHAIRPUR

Work commences: **June, 2016**

Approval: **Rs. 16.470 million**

Status: **Completed Jan. (2024)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Madam Waro Bungalow in Kot Diji, Khairpur, was originally constructed by Mir Faiz Muhammad for the British governess of his son, Allah Bachayo. In a later adaptive reuse, the Government of Pakistan converted the building into the Kot Diji branch of the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) in 1960, a function it served for approximately 37 years. Following the NBP branch's relocation to Kot Banglow in 1997, the Madam Waro Bungalow was left abandoned and fell into disrepair in Kot Diji.

This bungalow represents a case where adaptive reuse had detrimental effects on the original structure. Unsustainable and poorly managed refurbishments undertaken by the NBP using incompatible materials like cement caused damage to the interior. Furthermore, lack of maintenance led to the collapse of several walls. Externally, the brickwork was eroding, and the woodwork was deteriorating, rendering the entire structure highly unstable. Following the engagement of a consultant who prepared a condition report and site drawings, and with coordination by Mir Shabbir on behalf of Prince Mir Mehdi Raza, a restoration project was initiated. Approved in June 2016 with a budget of PKR 16.470 million and executed by the Head Office, the project was completed in January 2024. Initial expenditures amounted to PKR 3.2 million, suggesting further investment was made to address the extensive damage and restore the bungalow in Kot Diji, Khairpur. It now houses Mir Murad Ali Embroidery Centre run by SITCO.



Unar House KOT DIJI, KHAIRPUR

Work commences: **Nov., 2013**

Approval: **Rs. 16.470 million**

Status: **Completed Jan. (2022)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Constructed between the late 1890s and 1903, the Unar House in Kot Diji, Khairpur, originally belonged to the wife of a Talpur Mir from the Unar clan. Subsequently known as the 'Unar Bangalow,' it remained in the possession of her descendants. The house exhibits a Rajasthani architectural style, similar to the nearby haveli of Mir Ali Ahmed Talpur. Its interior features lime plaster frescoes on the walls and ceilings, and the layout includes a large central hall and living rooms, potentially used as guest or bedrooms. The presence of airy roof terraces suggests its likely use as a summer house, designed to capture cooling breezes in the hot climate of Kot Diji.

By the time conservation efforts began, the Unar House had fallen into a state of disrepair due to its age, lack of upkeep, unchecked vegetation, poor drainage, and weathering. A conservation project, approved in November 2013 with a budget of PKR 16.470 million and executed by the Head Office, addressed the structural issues. The work completed in January 2024 included basic structural stabilization, specifically securing the sagging wooden ceiling with the installation of steel joists to enhance its strength and ensure the preservation of this Rajasthani-influenced building in Kot Diji, Khairpur.

Bubak Masjid SEHWAN

Work commences: **May, 2024**

Approval: **Rs. 3.000 million**

Status: **Completed Feb (2025)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Bubak Masjid in Sehwan is a centuries-old mosque, with its origins potentially predating the Mughal period, situated in the historically town of Bubak. Its unique architectural style sets it apart from common mosque designs, highlighting the need for careful restoration to preserve its distinct character in Sehwan.

The restoration project for the Bubak Masjid received board approval in May 2024 with a budget of PKR 3.000 million, and the execution was overseen by the Project Consultant Engr. Muhammad Ali Memon. Significant progress was made, with the repair of masonry up to the roof level and the completion of the open courtyard masonry. The wooden roofing work and the mud plastering on the inner side were also finished, along with the outside flooring. The construction of the *Wuzo Khana* (ablution area) and toilet (moirez) outside the main structure was in progress and completed in February 2025, marking the overall completion of the project in Sehwan.



Odho Haveli (Wadi Mari) JACOBABAD

Work commences: **March, 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 12.000 million**

Status: **Completed June (2022)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Located in village Tajo Dero, Taluka Garhi Khairo, District Jacobabad, Odho Haveli was built in the early 20th century by Sardar Lal Mohammad Khan Odho. The structure, rich in architectural detail, had fallen into serious disrepair due to roof collapse, weakened walls, and rising damp.

Phase 1 of conservation began in 2011 and focused on the Otaq and Chaunro. Restoration included damp-proofing, underpinning and pointing of walls, resetting dislodged brickwork, replacing partially collapsed roofs, re-plastering interiors, kashi tile work, terra cotta paving, and restoration of woodwork, flooring, and electrical systems. This phase was completed in July 2017.

Phase 2 commenced in mid-2019, targeting the Wadi Mari (Zanana Khana) or women's quarters. Work involved restoring foundations, repairing parapet walls, replacing damaged bricks and woodwork, plinth repairs, and upgrading electrical systems. However, the work was halted midway due to unforeseen issues. The project was executed by the Head Office with an approved cost of Rs. 12 million.





Shaikh Lalo PANO AQIL

Work commences: **May, 2019**

Approval: **Rs. 2.000 million**

Status: **Completed March (2020)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The tomb of Shaikh Lalo Pir, dated 1560 CE, stands in Khanoo Bharo village near Pano Aqil, Sukkur. Built on a 24'-3" square plan and topped with a hemispherical dome, it features arched entrances on all sides and geometric brickwork panels. Inside are two cenotaphs beneath a dome supported by squinch arches.

By the time of conservation, the dome and two walls had collapsed, with the remaining structure tilting at 60 degrees. The project, completed in March 2020, restored the fallen sections while preserving the tilt and contrast between old and new brickwork. A new teak door from nearby villages replaced the ruined entrance, respecting local tradition.



Inscription in Persian on tomb:
Trans. Reads: *Shaikh Lalo Dil Pak*
dated 976 A.D.



Shahi Imam Bargah KOT DIJI

Work commences: **Oct., 2020**

Approval: **Rs. 10.038 million**

Status: **Completed April (2022)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Shahi Imam Bargah in Kot Diji stands as a significant and religious site, deeply interwoven with the history of the region and the Talpur dynasty. Its construction under the patronage of Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur highlights the dynasty's commitment to the Shia faith. The Shahi Imam Bargah is situated within Kot Diji town, which held the status of a capital town at one point in its history.

The restoration project saw key improvements in the main hall and two interior rooms, with damaged walls being repaired through brick replacement and a complete replastering. The structural integrity of the parapet walls was enhanced by rebuilding them with pakki bricks. Roof treatment with CC taping was implemented, and the exterior walls were meticulously painted, contributing to the overall preservation and aesthetic of the structure.





Naukot Fort

Work commences: **Sep. 2011**

Approval: **Rs. 31.490 million**

Status: **Completed Oct. (2021)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

The Mir dynasty (1782-1843) is reputed to have constructed many forts in Sindh. This fort on the periphery of the Thar Desert, 2 miles from Naukot town was built by Mir Karam Ali Khan in 1814. The fort was designed on the same plan as other forts of the Talpur era, with rammed earth as a major building component to withstand artillery attack. Both in terms of history and architecture, Naukot fort has been an important landmark structure for the last two centuries.

Phase I of the conservation work at Naukot Fort took place between 2012-2014, and involved the restoration of the brick masonry skin of the fortification walls. The principle issue at Naukot was the ingress of rainwater from the roof, which had weakened over years of neglect. Heavy monsoon rains in August 2011 damaged the fort, with rainwater eroding the rammed earth and threatening the very foundations of the fort.

Phase-II of the project was approved by the Board in a meeting held on 6 March 2015 at Rs. 10 million, and was aimed at restoring the missing character of the fort. Conservation work involved restoring the collapsed wall, and waterproofing the roof using a mixture of lime concrete, unrefined sugar (gur) and Fenugreek powder (methi), which was finally covered with a layer of brick and lime mortar. Eroded masonry joints were re-pointed, the vaulted ceilings of the barracks were restored, along with other key missing features like the embattled walls (using traditional materials and techniques). The wooden roof of the Shahi Mahal had been severely compromised by termites, and collapsed. This was restored using steel in place of wood, to maintain structural

integrity. The wooden and metal elephant gates were restored, taking inspiration from those at Kot Diji, and made termite-proof using a mixture of Solignum, lentils and varnish.

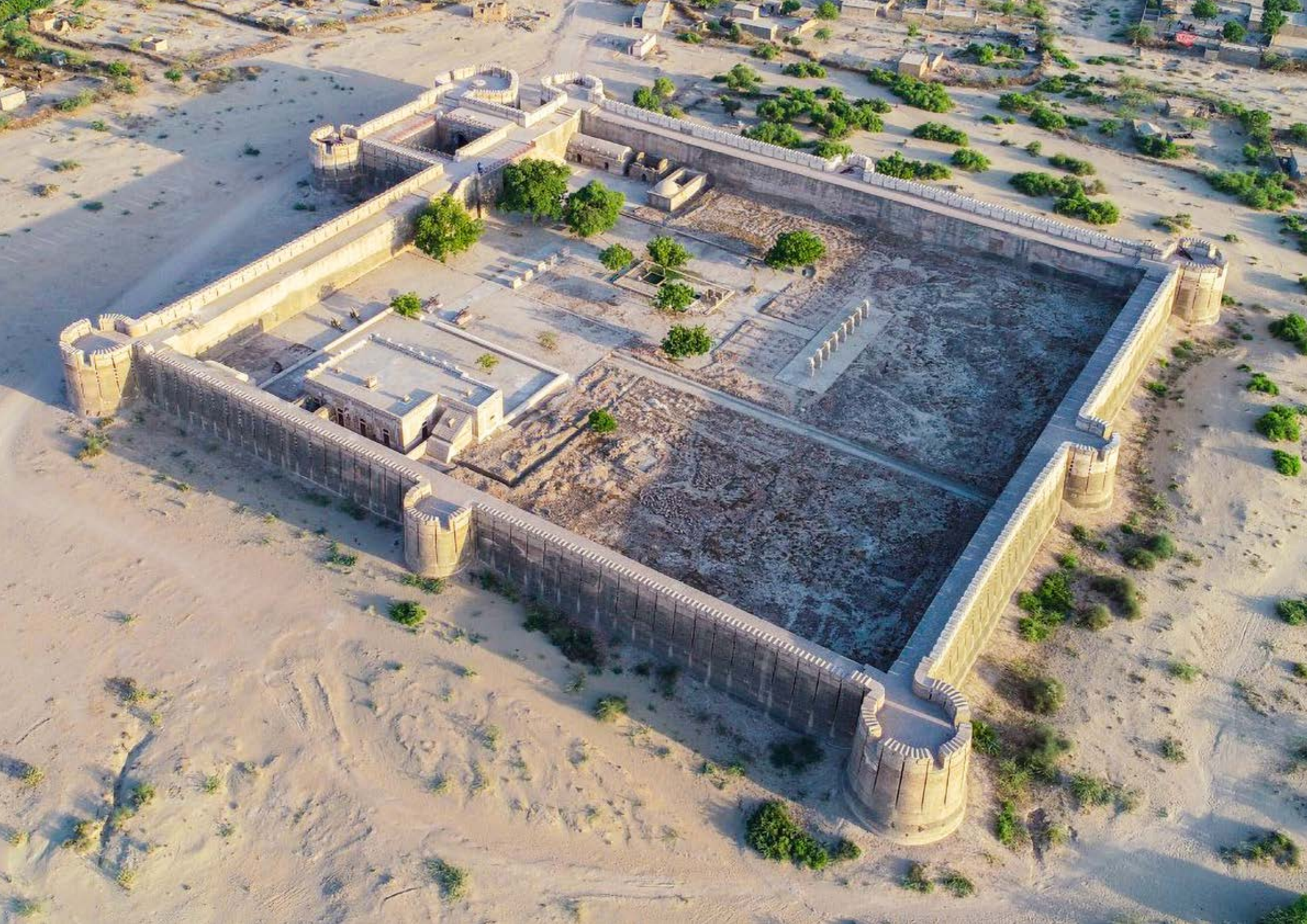
The key objective of Phase II was the development of adequate infrastructure for visitors. This included basic provisions like restroom facilities, interpretation panels and solar-powered illumination for the fort. 12 replica cannons were also installed at various points along the fort, cast from the original brass cannon found at Umerkot Fort, for illustration purposes. Two flagpoles were installed, and the bifurcated staircase was repaired.

The Project is completed in 2021 and handed over to Culture, Tourism Antiquities & Archives department Government of Sindh Karachi.



The Endowment Fund Trust acknowledges the invaluable contribution of Mohan Lal S. Ochani, Project Director, EFT. His unwavering commitment, expertise, and tireless efforts were pivotal in navigating the complexities of this multi-phase conservation project, which addressed significant structural issues and infrastructure. The accompanying photographs visually document Ochani's deep engagement with the restoration process, highlighting his personal dedication to bringing this historical landmark back to its former glory for the benefit of Sindh's cultural heritage.

Following pages: An aerial perspective of Naukot Fort, marking the end of its long journey of restoration.





S.M. Government Science College KARACHI

Work commences: **May 2021**

Approval: **Rs. 10.000 million**

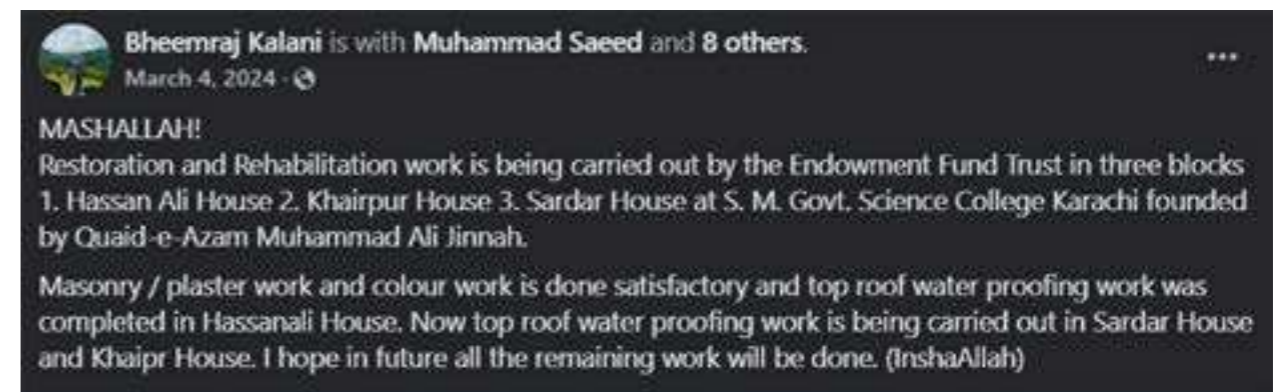
Status: **Completed May (2024)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Sindh Muslim Government Science College in Karachi, established in 1943, includes three early 20th-century buildings: Hassan Ali House (1909–10), Khairpur House (1909), and Sardar House (1919). These two-story stone masonry structures featured deep arcaded verandahs, typical of colonial-era educational architecture.

Over time, all three blocks were altered to accommodate more students. Additions included third stories (full for Hassan Ali and Khairpur, partial for Sardar) and interior changes, such as replacing wooden floors and roofs with RCC. In Hassan Ali House, the verandah was partially enclosed for classrooms.

Modern materials like RCC, cement plaster, and synthetic paints proved incompatible with the original stonework. Cement plaster, in particular, trapped moisture, causing widespread dampness and damaging the historic fabric. Despite these issues, a full renovation of all three buildings was completed and handed over in 2024.



Principal Bheemraj Kalani's facebook post on the restoration progress at S. M. Govt. Science College.



Sindh Madressatul Islam University KARACHI

Work commences: **Nov. 2021**

Approval: **Rs. 1.700 million**

Status: **Completed May (2024)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Sindh Madressatul Islam University is a chartered university, duly recognized by Higher Education Commission (HEC) Pakistan. It is one of the oldest institutions in South Asia and was established way back in 1885 as a school. Sindh Madressatul Islam University, is a unique institution in Pakistan because of its association with the founder of the country, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, who studied at this historic institution from 1887 to 1892. He loved his alma mater to the extent that he bequeathed one-third of his personal property to Sindh Madressatul Islam through his will. This SMI School was upgraded to the level of college in the year 1987 and was chartered as University in the year 2012 by the enactment of Sindh Assembly Act No. 6 of 2012.

Talpur House:

Talpur House is another old and the largest building on the premises of the institution, which was constructed in 1901, just 16 years after the establishment of Sindh Madrasah, it is a three-story building each floor housing with the separate academic and administrative departments.

The work started on 21st June, 2022, treatment of the leaking flat roof measurement is (276'-0" X 33'-6" = 9246 sq.ft) of Talpur House June 2022, Treatment of cracks and splits in the waterproof layer and the underlying screed of the flat roof with a sealant.

Introduction of expansion joints 3mm X 12mm at 1m gap lengthwise and widthwise in the concrete screed of the flat roof to absorb expansion due to thermal movement. The expansion joints will be filled with compressible material like bitumen. The chemical treatment completed after the roof sites cutting, first floor broken beams injecting the chemical treatment.

The project is completed with full satisfaction in 2024 and handed over to University Authority.

Tharparkar Monuments NAGARPARKAR

Work commences: **March. 2013**

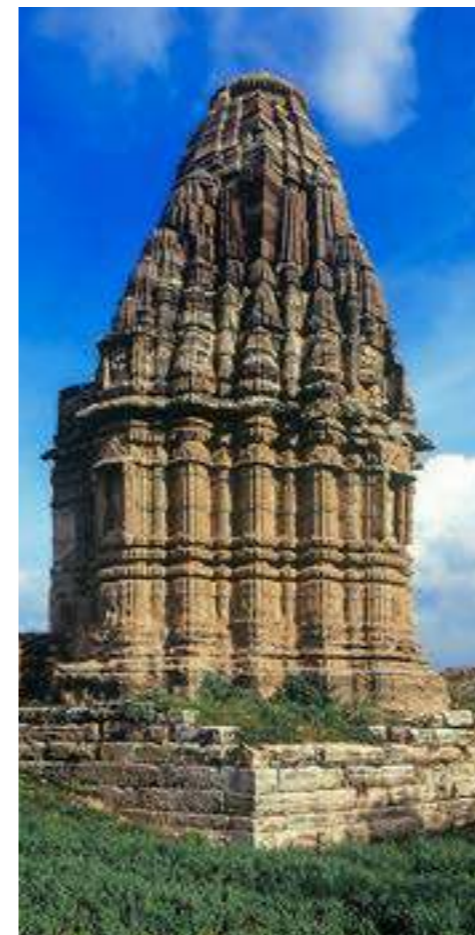
Approval: **Rs. 40.820 million**

Status: **Completed May (2021)**

Execute by: **Head Office**

Conservation work at key heritage sites in Nagarparkar began in March 2013 and was completed in May 2021, under a Rs. 40.820 million project executed by the Project Director, Engr. Mohanlal S. Ochani. The project focused on the Jain temples at Gori, Virahvah, Bodhesar, Sati Dhara, Gadro, and Nagarparkar, built between the 12th and 15th centuries, reflecting the region's Jain architectural heritage.

Major interventions included structural repairs, stabilization of damaged platforms and domes, restoration of decorative elements, and installation of drainage systems. Specific works were carried out at Bodhesar, Nagarparkar, and Virawah temples, as well as on 19 Hero and Sati stones and 14 naria-roofed shops in the main bazaar. These efforts addressed both conservation and adaptive reuse, helping to preserve the distinct cultural and historical character of Nagarparkar. The project was officially handed over to the Directorate General of Antiquities & Archaeology, Government of Sindh, in 2021. The Jain temples warrant technical restoration for which foreign expertise needs to be involved.





The Shahi Mahal encircled by monsoon rains, Kot Diji, 2022

2022 Rains

Impact of the Unprecedented 2022 Monsoon Rains on Sindh's Heritage Sites and the Path to Restoration

The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) presents an assessment of the devastating impact of the unprecedented monsoon rains of 2022, with a particular focus on the extended consequences felt through September, on the irreplaceable heritage sites and monuments across Sindh. As an organization deeply committed to the preservation of Sindh province's rich cultural legacy, the events of 2022 posed an extraordinary challenge, underscoring the increasing vulnerability of these historical treasures to extreme weather events without a plan or strategy to preserve and safeguard their sites.

The Unprecedented Monsoon of 2022 and its Lingering Effects

The monsoon season of 2022 was catastrophically wet for Sindh. Data from the Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) indicated that the province received 426% above-normal rainfall between July and September. While the heaviest downpours were concentrated in July (recording 784% above average) and August (500% above average), the saturated ground, compromised drainage systems, and continued rainfall spells in September exacerbated the damage. The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) confirmed ongoing flooding in numerous districts, including Jamshoro, Thatta, and others, well into late September, highlighting the prolonged period of threat to our heritage.



Collapsed bastion at Sann Gate, Ranikot

Widespread Damage to Sindh’s Irreplaceable Heritage

The cumulative effect of this prolonged and intense rainfall inflicted significant damage upon key heritage sites, many of which the Endowment Fund Trust has been actively working to preserve.

Ranikot Fort, Jamshoro District: Ranikot Fort, the “Great Wall of Sindh” and a site on UNESCO’s tentative World Heritage list, suffered immensely. The Endowment Fund Trust, which has dedicated the past five years to extensive preservation efforts at Ranikot, faced a significant setback. The incessant rains led to the collapse of portions of both ancient and recently restored



Rain damage at Sunn Gate, Ranikot



Bastion eroded at Meeri Fort, Ranikot



Rain damage at Shahper Gate and walls



Rain damage at Mohan Gate, Ranikot



Kot Diji Fort and Kot Diji Site

walls, particularly near the Sann, Merikot, Shergarh, and Mohan gates. The Mohan Gate area, a focus of EFT’s restoration, was severely damaged by flash floods. Landslides and issues with the fort’s internal drainage system, compounded by the vulnerability of foundations atop cliffs, contributed to the destruction.

Kot Diji Sites, Khairpur District: The historic complex at Kot Diji, including the White Palace, Shahi Mahal, Madam Waro Bungalow, and Shahi Imam Bargah, all sites under preservation focus, sustained considerable damage. Of grave concern to the Trust is the “irreparable” damage reported to the precious frescoes within both the White Palace and Shahi Mahal. The pre-existing vulnerabilities of these structures, such as age, deferred maintenance, vegetation growth, and drainage issues, were tragically compounded by the relentless rains.

Dadu District: The structural integrity of several sites in Dadu is now severely compromised. The dome of the Tomb of Yar Muhammad was damaged and faces a risk of collapse, with its rear kiosk having already caved in. Other monuments within this complex were also affected.



Rain damaged compound of White Palace, Kot-Diji



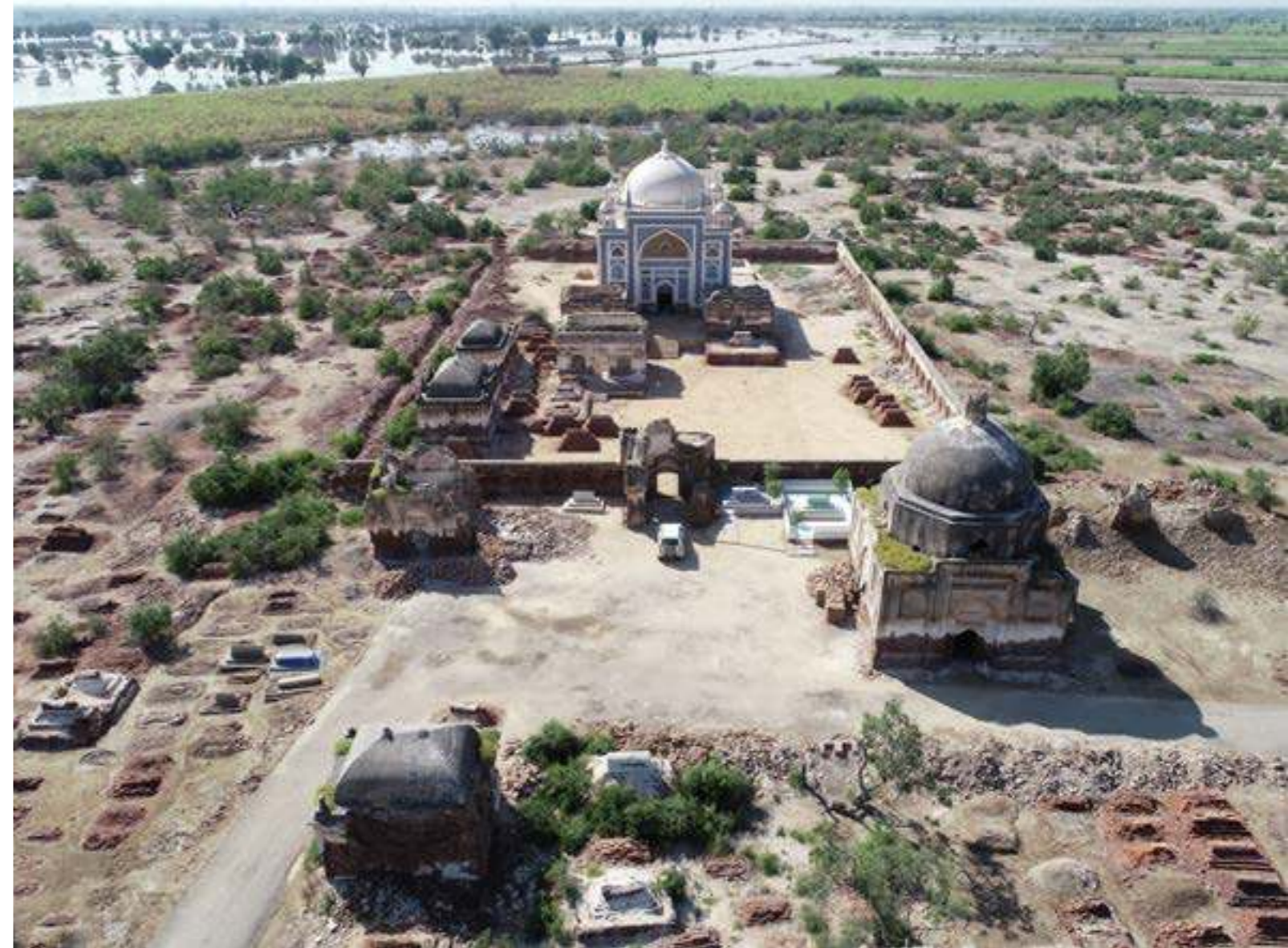
Tomb collapse in Aararo Makam, Dadu

Furthermore, the historic Jamia Masjid Khudabad began to crumble under the strain. It is under restoration and repairs by the Department of Culture.

Sanghar and Benazirabad Districts: In Sanghar, the ancient Brahmanabad site, including its Buddhist Stupa, was marooned by floodwaters, leading to significant deterioration. The Tomb of Mir Shahdad also suffered damage to its boundary wall. Similar reports emerged from Benazirabad district regarding damage to the bricks of a Buddhist Stupa.



Rain damages at Mian Noor Muhammad Kalhoro, Dadu



Rain damage at Mian Yaar Muhammad Kalhoro, Shaheed Benazirabad (Nawabshah)

Thatta District: The archaeological site of Bhanbhore witnessed the collapse of parts of its fortification wall and the development of critical cracks in its stone masonry. The Makli monuments, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, also endured severe structural damage due to the overwhelming rainfall.

Ghotki District: While Ghotki experienced extensive flooding and widespread damage to infrastructure and residential areas, the specific impact on named heritage sites within the district due to the September rains was not detailed in initial broad assessments available to us. Further investigation is warranted.

The Critical Imperative for Preservation: An EFT Commitment

Sindh's heritage sites are the bedrock of our cultural identity, offering tangible connections to millennia of civilization, artistry, and history. The Endowment Fund Trust firmly believes that their preservation is not only a duty to our past but also a vital investment for our future. These sites hold immense potential for sustainable economic growth through tourism, provide invaluable educational resources, and foster a sense of national and regional pride.

Recommendations for Urgent Remedial Measures and Long-Term Preservation Strategies: The EFT's Path Forward

The Endowment Fund Trust is committed to leading and collaborating on efforts to address this crisis. We advocate for, and are prepared to contribute to, the following critical measures:

Comprehensive Damage Assessment: Undertake detailed, technologically advanced damage assessments (utilizing remote sensing, 3D scanning, etc.) for all affected sites to inform precise restoration planning.

Prioritization of Sites: Establish a clear framework for prioritizing restoration, focusing on cultural significance, severity of damage, and risk of irreversible loss.

Emergency Stabilization: Implement immediate stabilization measures (shoring, buttressing, temporary weatherproofing) for critically damaged structures.

Expert-Led Restoration: Ensure restoration is conducted by experienced professionals (archaeologists, conservation architects, structural engineers, materials scientists) using appropriate, heritage-sensitive techniques.

Improved Drainage and Water Management: Develop and implement effective, sustainable drainage systems within and around heritage sites, drawing lessons from ancient systems like that of Mohen Jo Daro.

Climate Change Adaptation: Integrate climate change projections into all long-term preservation plans, developing strategies to mitigate risks from increased rainfall, heatwaves, and other climatic impacts.

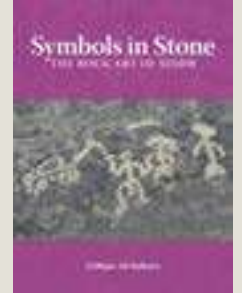
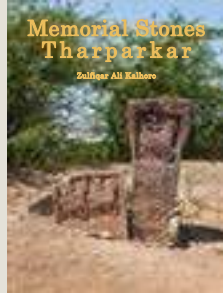
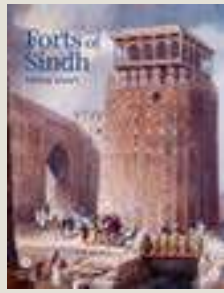
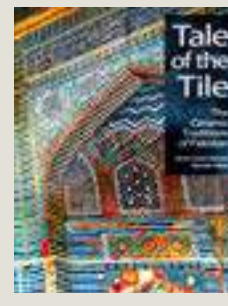
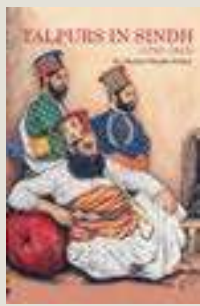
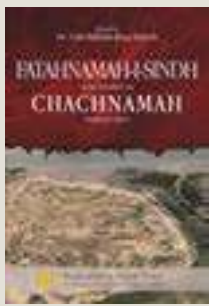
Community Engagement and Awareness: Actively involve local communities in preservation, fostering a sense of ownership and shared responsibility.

Strengthening Legal and Enforcement Frameworks: Advocate for robust legal protection for heritage sites and effective enforcement against encroachments and damaging activities. **Dedicated Disaster Management Cell for Heritage:** Building on the directive from the Chief Minister of Sindh for the EFT to organize a disaster management conference, we will champion the establishment of a permanent, autonomous disaster management cell for Sindh's heritage monuments, ensuring preparedness and rapid response capabilities.

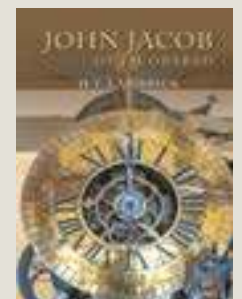
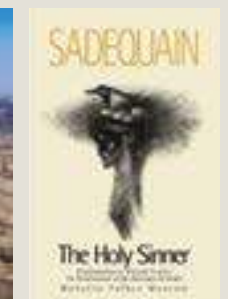
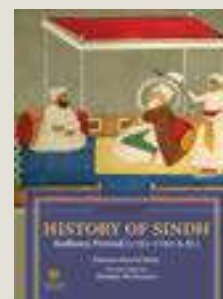
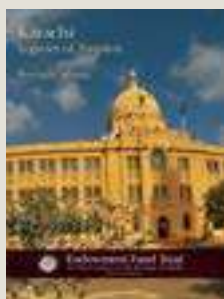
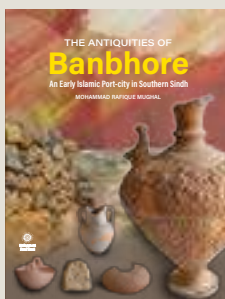
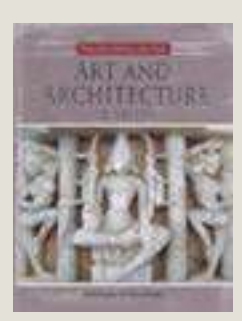
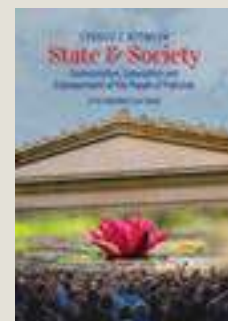
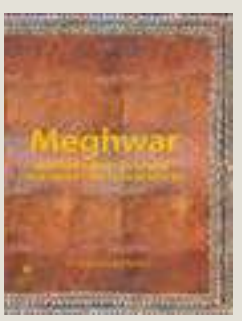
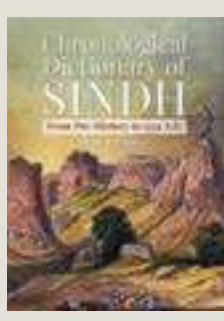
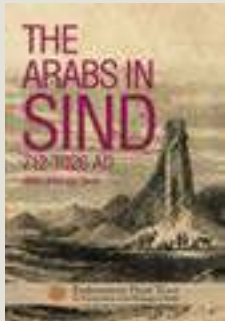
International Collaboration and Funding: Proactively seek collaboration with international bodies like UNESCO and other heritage organizations to secure expertise, technology, and financial resources for the monumental task ahead.

Conclusion

The monsoon rains of 2022, and their lingering effects into September, have dealt a severe blow to Sindh's cultural heritage. The Government of Sindh and Endowment Fund Trust is resolute in its commitment to spearhead and support the necessary efforts to repair, restore, and protect these invaluable assets. This is a critical responsibility we owe to past, present, and future generations, ensuring that the rich tapestry of Sindh's history continues to inspire and inform. We call upon all stakeholders, governmental bodies, private sector entities, and the international community to join us in this vital endeavor.



Publications



Research and Publication Cell

The History Cell was established in 2011 to collect and preserve historical documents, unwritten and unexplored aspects of the anthropology, heritage and history of Sindh. For this purpose, the Cell identified and assigned research work to various scholars and institutions, and also took on the task of reprinting several articles written by eminent scholars on the history and geography of Sindh before Partition.

The research cell has assisted the Sindh Archives Department in collecting and cataloguing archival documents and records on Sindh. Additionally, on request of the Chairman of the Sindhi Adabi Board (SAB), EFT signed an agreement with SAB Jamshoro to reprint old issues of Mehran Magazine (initial period 1946 to 1950) in three volumes, the first of which has been published. Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai encyclopedia Vol. III by

The following is a list of all publications that have been printed or are currently in the process of being edited:

Books in hand:

1. Indus Journey (*Sindhu Jo Safar*) by Badar Abro.
2. N.M Bilimoria Collection of Articles from Sindh Historical Journals.
3. Beglarnama (Persian to English Translation).
4. Nomadic Tribes of Sindh (Sindhi to English translation) by Khalid Kunbhar.
5. Chronological History of Sindh.
6. Tarikh Registan by Raichand Harijan translated by: Dr. Amjad Siraj Memon (translated).
7. Rehan Heeran Khaann by Dr. N.A. Baloch.
8. War ballads of Sindh by Dr. N.A. Baloch.
9. Maneck Pithawala (Vol: 1 Historical Geography of Sindh), (Vol: 2), (Physical Economic Geography of Sindh), (Vol: 3), Maneck Pithawala (Vol: 4).
10. Collection of Articles of C.L Mariwalla from Sindh Historical Society Journals.
11. Collection of Articles of B.D. Mirchandani from Sindh Historical Society Journals and Glimpses of Ancient Sindh.
12. Miscellanies articles from Sindh Historical Society Journals.

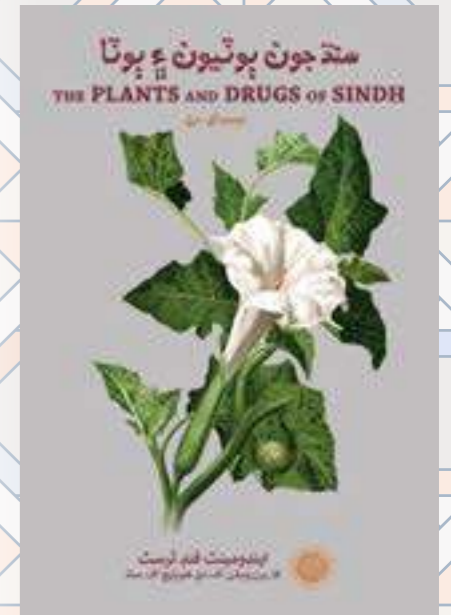
[Sidiki Mohammad Hanif, Zaarin Qulam, Sobhraj Nirmaldas, Achilles Meersamon, P.N. Khera, Dr. A. Nader, Sindi Ralli, S.M. Jaffar, Miss Sarla J. Narsin, Dr. S.K. Banerji, Liut. Col. H. Bullock, Dr. Umar Rolf Baron, Dr. Ramji Gunnoojee, Mr. G. Yazdani, C.J. Rae, Hugo Solomon, D.R. Manked, Professor S.H. Hodiwalla, Mohammad Yaseen, H.T. Sorely, Gope R. Gur-Bax, H.C. Malkani, Commander R.D. Merriman, T.S. Thadani, Rao Bahadur Dikshit].

Publications

01 The Plants and Drugs of Sindh - James A. Murray

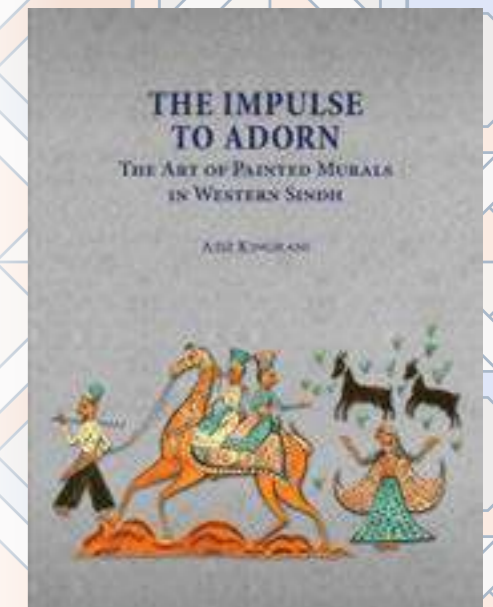
Initially written in (1881), it was translated into Sindhi by Mr Mehboob Ali Bhatti in 2020 and published by EFT under the title 'سنڌ جون ٻوٽيون ۽ ڊوگا'

This critical work on the Botany of Sindh was perhaps the first scientific study. The book is an excellent systematic and comprehensive presentation for commoners and local botany students. The book was also out of market and unknown to readers of the 21st century. The book helps identify the species' genus, order, family, phylum, class and kingdom. More than 158 plants from 1005 families are well-discussed here, along with their local, common and scientific names and colour illustrations to help the readers. Also, the traditional medicinal use of these herbs and plants is mentioned.



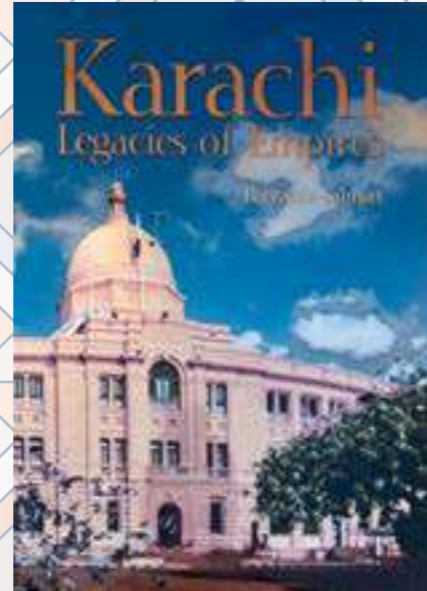
02 The Impulse To Adorn - Aziz Kingrani

EFT assigned Mr. Aziz Kingrani to record wall paintings and frescos in the tombs and mosques of districts Dadu and Larkana. The book was published in 2020 under the title: The Impulse to Adorn, The Art of Painted Murals in Western Sindh. The study brought hundreds of paintings and records of cultural activities and decoration on tombs with painted flowers and the characters of folk stories like Sassui Punhoon, Sohni Mehar, group hunters of the Talpur period, musicians, warriors, equestrians, demons, ferries, Radha and Krishna, Shiva Parvati and many other mythological characters on temple walls. The Author has interpreted the stories and characters found in the paintings. These frescos and wall paintings are an essential part of human culture. Since pre-historic times, painting and carving have been found in different places. In Sindh, these are confined to the rulers' tombs, residential places, and temples. This is a four-colour publication spread over 200 pages.



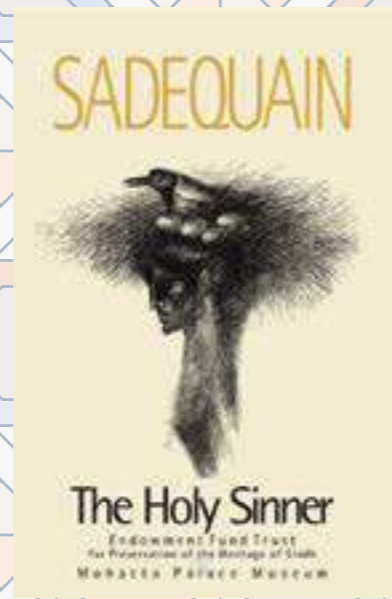
03 Karachi: Legacies of Empire (Best seller)
PEERZADA SALMAN (REPRINT)

The book was well received in 2020 as its 1st edition by the readers. Peerzada Salman is a prolific journalist and writer who wrote the book for EFT in 2014. It covers the colonial buildings of Karachi with their remarkable stone structure and history. The book is presented with beautiful photos and articles on the landmark buildings of Karachi.



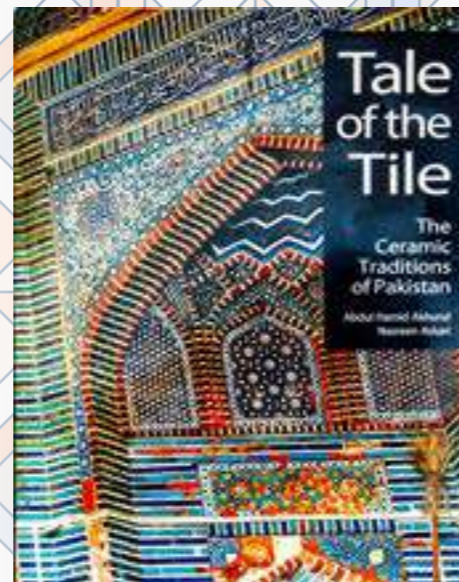
04 SADEQUAIN: The Holy Sinner (Best seller)
HAMEED HAROON AND SALIMA HASHMI

The book celebrates Pakistani artist's vitality, innovation and restless fervour. The first publication to faithfully document the bewildering variety and richness of Sadequain's creativity. This volume reproduces some 400 of his essential creations at the Mohatta Palace Museum exhibition in Feb. 2002-2003. These are supported by an anthology of critical commentaries by the artist's contemporaries and journalistic friends. The text charts the genesis of Sadequain's art from his humble beginning in his hometown, Amroha, through the stormy years of the Great Partition of the sub-continent. The development of abstract black Kufic symbols in cactus forms during the artist's Paris years resulted in a virtual explosion of figurative calligraphic forms in 1968, the watershed years of his career. Reprinted in 2020.



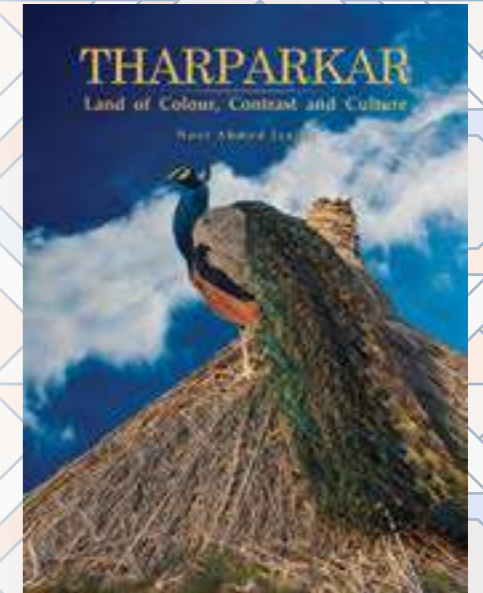
05 Tale of the Tile (Best seller)
ABDUL HAMID AKHUND AND NASREEN ASKAR

The art of glazing began in 600 BC in Egypt and travelled to Persia, where it developed at Kashan. With his inimitable quest for splendour, Timur patronised and inspired perfection in this form. The Tale of Tiles tells its journey to the Indus and Punjab plains, and it attempts to record the hitherto lesser-known aspects of this tradition in Pakistan by focusing on the significant ceramic centres and cultural affinities with Mongol, Othman, Safavid and Mughal influences. It traces a decorative tradition that evolved in the Indus Valley and promoted a renaissance in architectural adornment. It is no wonder that glazed wares are Kaashi in Sindh and Multan. This beautifully printed book in four colours was first published in 2011 and reprinted in 2020 by EFT.



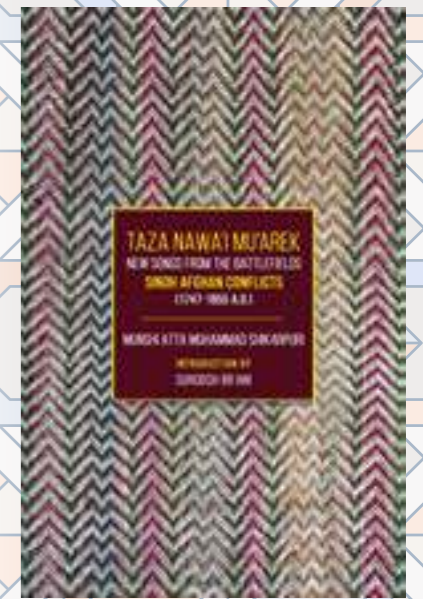
06 THARPARKAR: Land of Colour, Contrast and Culture
NOOR AHMED JANJHI

Thar is rich in all-in-one living Cultural Museums, people's history, coexisting religions, and struggle for life. The author calls it the land of colours, contrast and culture. The landscape of Tharparkar changes its colours from grey to lush green and golden throughout the seasons. The author is the son of the desert and the writer of many books on different aspects of Thar and Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, who sang the life and beauty of Thar with great love in his poetry. The author of Tharparkar has painted his canvas with geography, administration, towns, villages, tribes and castes, society and culture, languages, women's folk, communication sources, history, fauna, flora and mythology, making his work a good reference. It is spread over 250 pages with colour illustrations. It was printed in 2021.



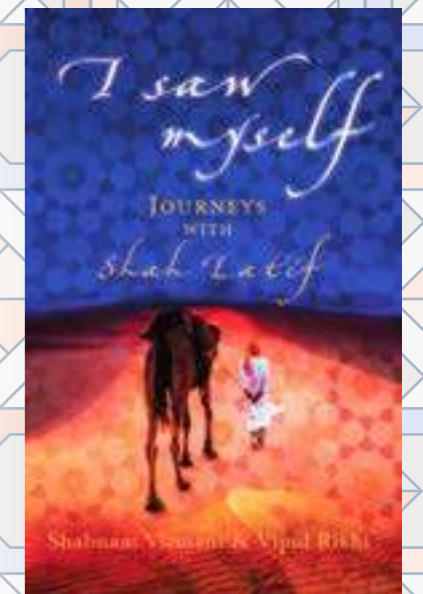
07 TAZA NAWA'I MU'AREK New Songs from The Battlefields Sindh Afghan Conflicts (1747-1855 AD)
MUNSHI ATTA MUHAMMAD SHIKĀRPURI

An essential history book that fills the gap of events between Sindh and Afghanistan during 1747-1855 AD, the days of Kalhoras and Talpurs in Sindh. Munshi Atta Muhammad Shikārpuri gives his firsthand account of political events and battles. The Persian manuscript was edited by Abdul Hai Afghani and published by the Sindhi Adabi Board in 1959, and the Sindhi translation by Niaz Humayuni was printed in 2005. EFT had the book translated by DR. Nabi Bakhsh Qazi reworked and collated by Suroosh Irfani. The book contains 316, including the index. It was printed in 2021.



08 I Saw Myself, Journey with Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai
SHABNAM VIRMANI AND VIPUL RIKHI

The mesmerising poetry of Shah Latif found a restless soul in the province of Gujrat (India). It obligated her to read more and more of his poetry, follow her journey of the quest and communicate his message to the world through singing and words in English. Shabnam Virmani, a Kabirpanthi scholar, has given a committed account of her understanding of Shah Abdul Latif that was



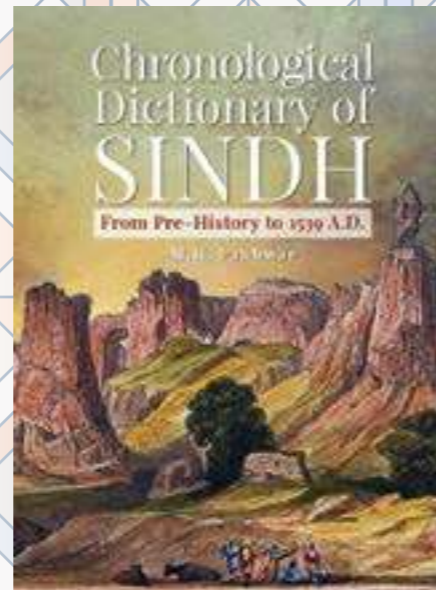
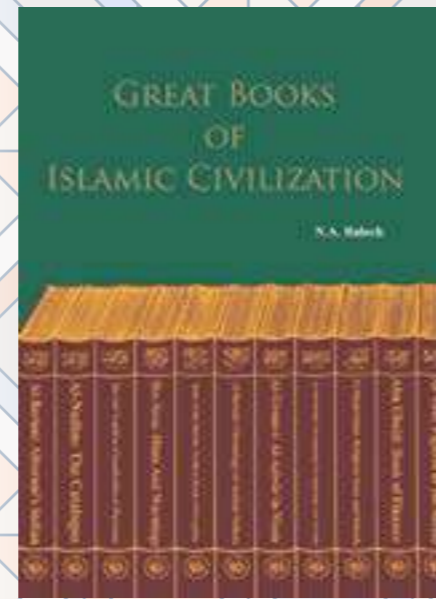
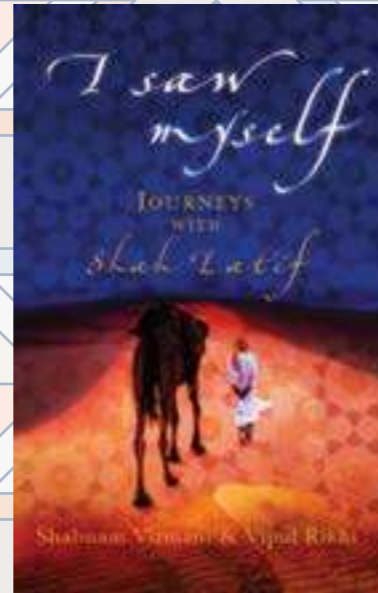
first printed by an international publisher, EFT, with the consent of the scholar and publisher got its rights for a Pakistan edition to spread the work. The book, containing 556 pages, was published in 2021.

Great Books of Islamic Civilization

DR N. A. BALOCH

09

This book by Dr Nabi Bakhsh Baloch is a significant contribution by the scholar. It was first published in 1989 by the Pakistan Hijra Council Islamabad. It went out of print soon after its publication. The author has introduced 81 remarkable books on Religion and Ethics, Education and Pursuit of knowledge, Codification and Scientific Evaluation, The Sufi Path, Comparative Religion, Philosophical thoughts, Political thoughts, Governance and Administration, Jurisprudence and Law, History, Biography, Cosmology, Geography, Natural Sciences and other subjects. Since this vital work was unavailable in the market, EFT, in collaboration with Dr Nabi Bakhsh Khan Baloch's Research Foundation, decided to reprint it as a mark of respect and acknowledgement of his scholarship. It covers 222 pages and was printed in 2021.



Chronological Dictionary of Sindh, from Pre-History to 1539 A.D.

M. H. PANHWAR

10

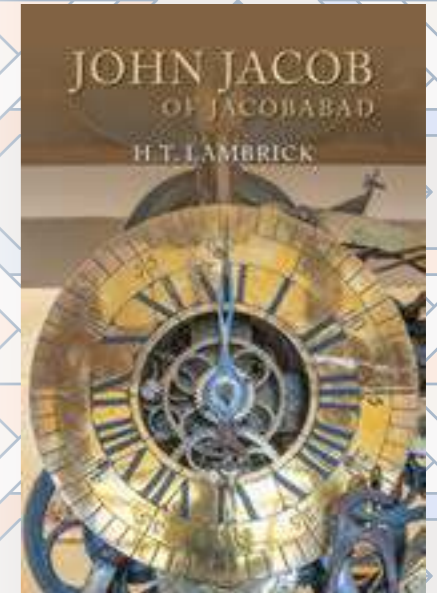
An enormous work by M.H. Panhwar, a great Sindhologist, writer of many remarkable books and more than 100 published articles, who received the Sitara-i-Imtiaz Award from the President of Pakistan in 1992. This book was first published by the Institute of Sindhology in 1983 when sophisticated printing processes were unavailable; this is a comprehensive chronological history of Sindh. EFT opted to print this valuable, out-of-print work. This 578-page, four-colour book helps scholars and history students with the events' illustrations, maps, and tables.

John Jacob of Jacobabad - H.T. Lambrick

This biography of General John Jacob, written by H.T Lambrick, includes the illustrations designed for it when first published in 1960. The author took most of the photographs in the book during 1934-1936. The original text is presented here without alteration.

11

Jhon Jacob took part in the battle of Miani, and it is said that he utilised the prize money for the Sindh Campaign in the building of the Jacob House. This is being mentioned to compare John Jacob and the wily Charles Napier. John Jacob was ruthless with the Baloch, but at the same time, he was well-disposed to local people. To develop the area, his communication and irrigation plans brought prosperity. Lambrick, in this book, aptly describes John Jacobs's binding farewell and riding with his officers along the road to Larkana. He states that as his eyes travelled back along the road, he had come with all the evidence of prosperity around. His inward eyes recalled the country as he had found it; he must have known in his heart that no field of action could he surpass what he had here achieved for humanity. Pages 448, printed in 2022.

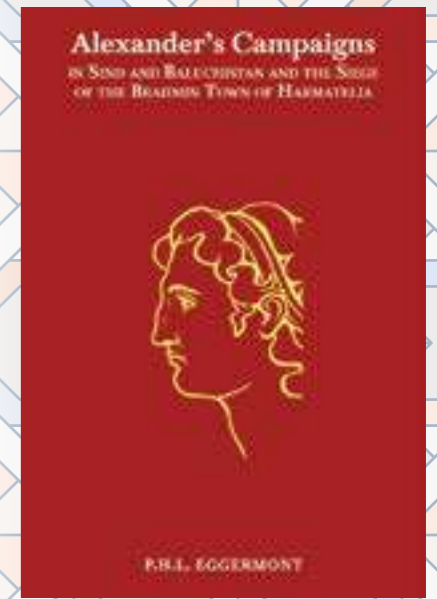


Alexander's Campaigns in Sindh and Baluchistan and the Siege of the Brahmin Town of Harmatelia.

P. H.L. EGGERMONT

12

This book was published by Leuven University Press in 1975 and has been out of the market for a long. This reprint includes a chapter from The Ancient Geography of India by Alexander Cunningham and The Extraordinary Ideas of Alexander the Great by C. A. Robinson, J.R., that will allow the readers to gain richer insight into the period's history. Pages 265, printed in 2022.

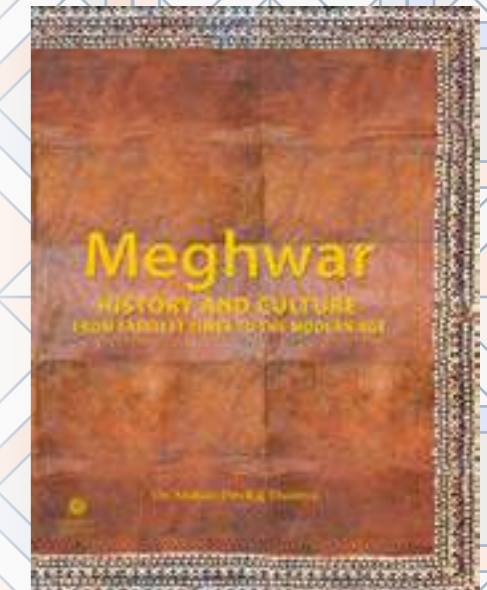


The Meghwar, History and Culture

DR. MOHAN DEVRAJ THONTYA

13

Dr Mohan's anthropological study on the Meghwar community is Pakistan's first work encompassing the community's socio-cultural life and economy. It narrates the cultural and religious legacy and distinct values of the desert-dwelling artists and artisans – the Meghwars- and their vibrancy and diversity. The author explores their idiosyncratic lifestyle by sketching various dimensions of their distinctive social and cultural beliefs and practices. The passionate author, himself a Meghwar and now a distinguished professor, knows the community's creative knack and skill. He has tried to encompass every shed of their life, crediting them with their motifs and needlework, which is still intact despite the push of modernity. The book has been printed with colour photographs to show the colourful lifestyle of the community. Pages 241, published in 2022.



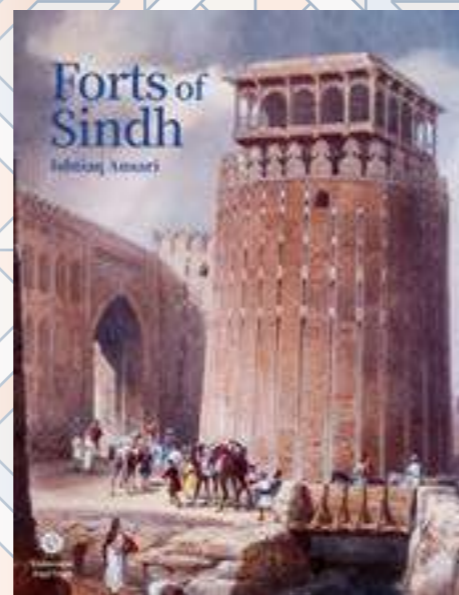
14 Karachi Glory of the East GUL HASAN KALMATI

The book is a historical record of Karachi's evolution throughout the centuries and eliminates the misconception that the city developed only after 1947. It is a commendable service to Karachi to write its accurate account, its splendour and grandeur that made it what it was. The contents of the book show the book's scope by penning forgotten pages of history, an administrative history, educational institutes, literature, culture and journalism, development through the British era, the history of the census, the War of Independence 1854 and the revolt, the legendary stories and festivals of Karachi, the communities and their religions, archaeological sites, the Dehs, environmental pollution, beginning of theatres, film and cinemas, social welfare organisations, the Islands of Karachi, historic buildings, immortal characters and many more aspects. Readers received this book well, and it has become an authentic reference book. It is spread over 385 pages with colour illustrations and was printed in 2022.



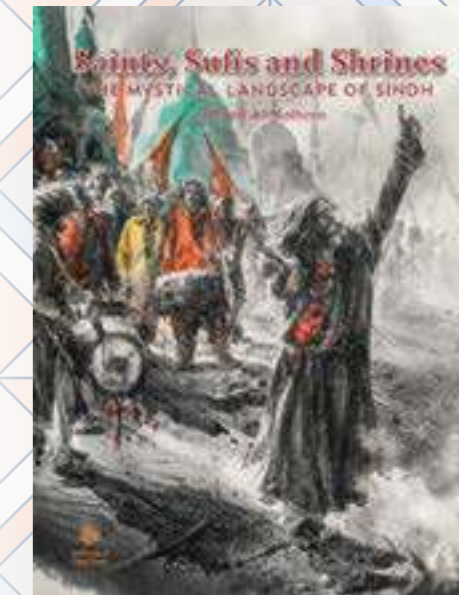
15 Forts of Sindh ISHTIAQ ANSARI

This book examines Sindh's most important surviving fortification systems' history, evolution, architecture, and construction materials. Covering 19 forts from ancient times through the Talpur dynasty, including Naunkot, Ranikot, Sehwan Fort, Hyderabad Fort, Bakhar Fort, Kotdiji, Umarkot, Dahlelkot, Jakhi Bandar, Ratokot, Bhanbhore, Brahmanabad. The author is an engineer and historian who works with EFT. He has written several books as an expeditionist and traveller visiting architecturally rich countries of Asia and Europe. The author has covered the complete historical background and events related to the forts, the architectural values, and the role of the forts in history. The measurements, site plans and colour illustrations enhance the academic value of the work. The book covers 250 pages and was published in 2022.



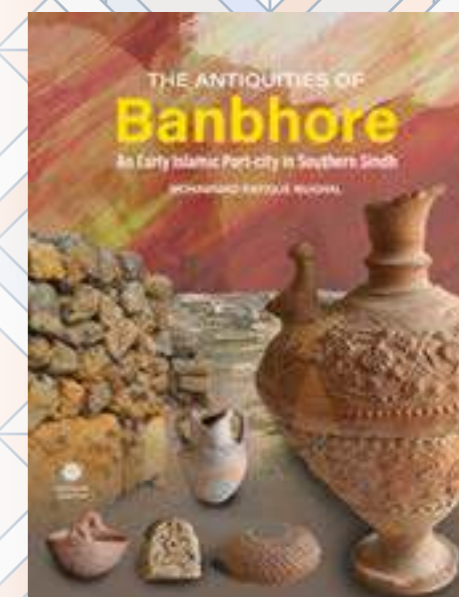
16 Saints, Sufis and Shrines: The Mystical Landscape of Sindh ZULFIQAR ALI KALHORO

This book, an introduction to the Sufi heritage of Sindh, aims to engage international scholars with its rich spiritual landscape. Printed in 2022 and spanning 244 pages, it briefly introduces various saints, Sufis, and shrines across different Sufi orders. The work explores a wide array of topics including the Cult of the Qalandar, heroic saints, mystics, patron saints, prominent shrines, poets of truth and ecstasy, figures like Mian Nasir and his followers, Mianwal Khosa Saints, holy relics, ashrams, renouncers, the Shah of Rohri, dual-identity saints, Ismaili and Hindu shrines, interfaith devotion, Mahadavi and Udasi Sikh mystics, desert saints, Nizamani and Sabzwari saints, devotees and their dargahs, the Shrine of Shah Godrio, Suhrawardi Saints, mystics of Matiari, Nanakpanthi Saints of Qambar, Qadri and other Sufi saints of Sukkur and Larkana, Sufis of the sixteenth century, Qazis and Sufis, scholars and mystics, wandering ascetics, deputies and disciples, the concept of turban and flag, mystic women, princess and pir figures, Walhari Naqshbandi Sufis, Sadh Belo, guardians of sacred heritage, Gurus in Shikarpur, Majzub King and Queen, Sufi shrines as spiritual clinics, the splendor of Aghamkot, and many other related subjects.



17 The Antiquities of Banbhore, An Early Islamic Port-city in Southern Sindh DR MUHAMMAD RAFIQUE MUGHAL

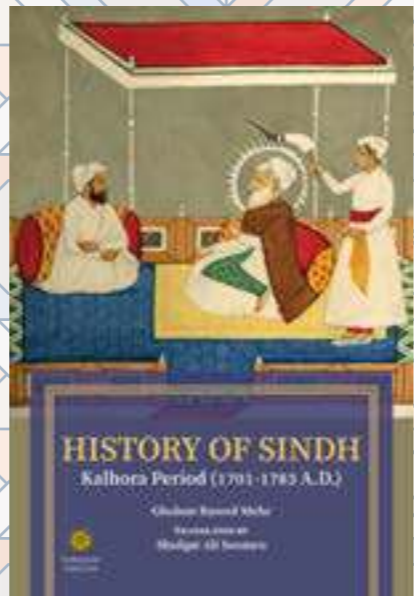
The Antiquities of Banbhore, an Early Islamic Port-city in Southern Sindh' by Dr. Rafique Mughal (*Tamgha-i-Imtiaz* -1992) and Professor Emeritus of Archaeology, Boston University, worked on the site of Banbhore from 1958-1967 by the Department of Archaeology, and is thought to be Debal conquered by Arabs in 711 CE. This groundbreaking work unveils the treasures of an ancient site buried in the Indus Delta for centuries and can be considered the first-ever comprehensive field report. Dr Mughal's meticulous research and unparalleled archaeological expertise bring forth a comprehensive study of the antiquities at Banbhore. In this extraordinary journey through the layers of history, he unveils the physical remnants of a bygone era. He reconstructs the stories and lives of the people who once inhabited this



remarkable city. His commitment to scholarly care and dedication to preserving cultural narratives shine through as he meticulously chronicles the excavation findings. Dr Mughal's narrative skillfully connects the dots between artefacts, structures, and historical accounts, creating a vivid tapestry that enriches our comprehension of the complexities of ancient civilisations. Pages. 456.

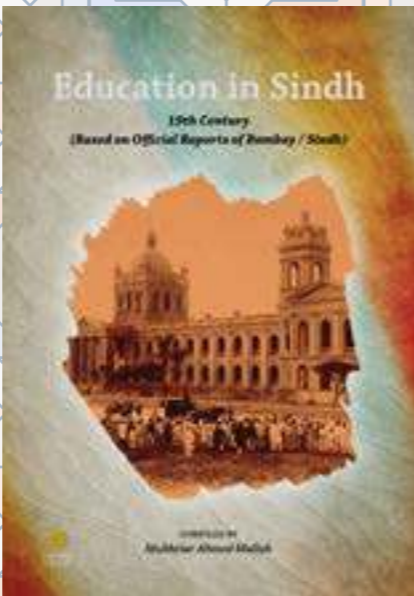
18 History of Sindh: Kalhora Period (1701-1783 A.D.)
GHULAM RASOOL MEHR ENGLISH
TRANSLATION BY SHAFQAT ALI SOOMRO

In the 1960s, the Sindhi Adabi Board embarked on a monumental project to publish a comprehensive nine-volume History of Sindh series. Well known scholars were commissioned for this task. The first volume, Sindh: A General Introduction by Dr. H.T. Lambrick, appearing in 1964. The subsequent volumes included Sindh Before the Muslim Conquest and The Arab Period by Dr. Mumtaz Hussain Pathan, while others remain unpublished. Among these, Maulana Ghulam Rasool Mehr's History of the Kalhoros, originally written in Urdu and has now been translated into English by the EFT, stands out for its depth on the Kalhora dynasty.



19 Education in Sindh 19th Century based on Official Reports of Bombay / Sindh)
COMPILED BY MUKHTIAR AHMED MALLAH

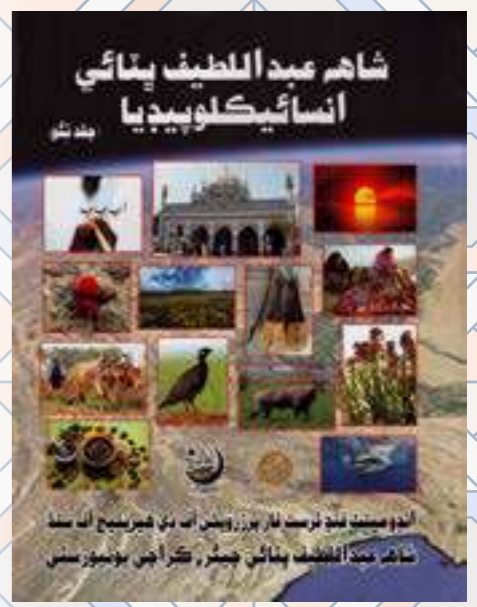
The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) is pleased to present a comprehensive historical account of education in Sindh during the transformative 19th century, a period marked by the fall of the Talpur dynasty and the rise of British East India Company rule. This book highlights the significant strides made in Sindhi language and literature during this time, documenting the challenges and achievements in establishing Sindhi as an official language and developing the Sindhi alphabet for educational purposes. It includes key reports on education policy during the Talpur era, as well as insights from educational inspectors of Sindh and Bombay. This work serves as a valuable resource for scholars, policymakers, and writers interested in the evolution of education in Sindh.



Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Encyclopedia Vol. III
BY SHAH ABDUL LATIF BHITAI CHAIR,
KARACHI UNIVERSITY

The Shah Abdul Latif Encyclopedia Vol: 3, published by EFT at the request of Prof. Dr. Khalid Mahmood Iraqi, Vice Chancellor of the University of Karachi, features research conducted by a distinguished team of scholars affiliated with the Shah Abdul Latif Bhitai Chair. Following discussions at the 7th Meeting of the Technical Committee on September 10, 2023, and subsequent approval for printing, a formal agreement was finalized in October 2023. The A4-sized volume, spanning 424 pages and printed on 113 gm matte paper, was officially published in January 2024.

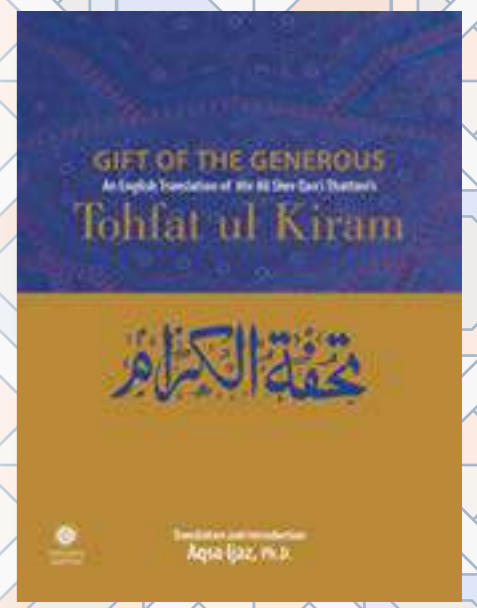
20



Tohfat ul Kiram
TRANSLATION AND INTRODUCTION BY IQSA IJAZ, PH.D.

The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) presents Aqsa Ijaz's landmark English translation of Mir Ali Sher Qan'i's Tohfat ul Kiram, titled Gift of the Generous, bringing to life a seminal 18th-century Persianate chronicle of Sindh's history, spirituality, and cultural imagination. Qan'i's masterpiece reveals how premodern historiography intertwined fact with moral storytelling, where rivers diverted from tyrants' lands and saints resurrected the dead. Ijaz's translation, enriched with scholarly annotations, not only deciphers Qan'i's encyclopedic vision for contemporary audiences but also interrogates the very nature of history-writing, positioning Tohfat ul Kiram alongside Indo-Persian epics like the Shahnameh as a narrative that shaped collective memory. Supported by EFT, this volume underscores Qan'i's legacy as a poet-historian whose work, born from Thatta's Naqshbandi scholarly milieu, redefined Sindh's Islamic identity through literary virtuosity—a testament to the trust's mission of revitalizing marginalized intellectual heritage.

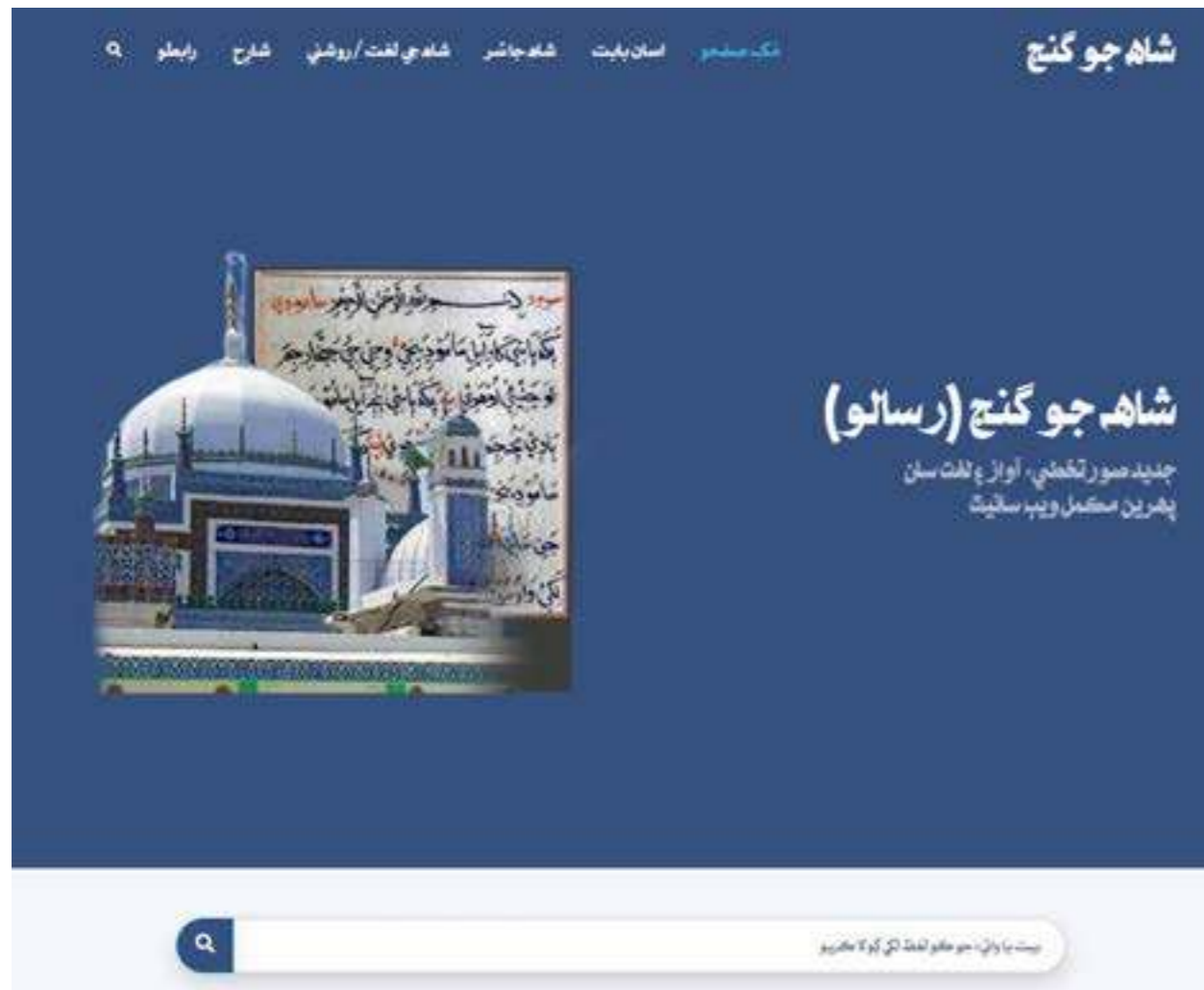
21



Ganj Shah Latif: Now Accessible to the World

Significant progress was made in preserving and promoting Sindhi literary heritage with the approval and commencement of the Ganj Shah Latif digitization project. Following the Board of Trustees' approval on August 26, 2021, with a budget allocation of Rs. 0.9 million, this crucial initiative has culminated in the launch of (رسالو) شاه جو گنج the first comprehensive website dedicated to Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai's work.

Accessible at <https://ganj.eftsindh.com/>, this modern platform features the text in a contemporary script, accompanied by audio where the verses are recited by Shabbir Kunbhar (male) and Maheen Hisbani (female), and a comprehensive glossary. This project encompasses 'Shah jo Ganj' and the esteemed compilations of 'Shah jo Risalo' by Dr. Nabi Khan Baloch and Banho Khan Shaikh, alongside the dedicated work of Abdul Hamid Akhund. Furthermore, the website includes outsourced text composition and the Dictionary of Shah Abdul Latif terminology (*roshni*). This endeavor underscores our commitment to leveraging modern technology to safeguard and disseminate the invaluable cultural *سڙپڻ* embodied in Shah jo Ganj, making it readily available to a global audience through this dedicated online resource.



Preserving Intellectual Heritage: Acquisitions of Significant Libraries

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) has made significant strides this year in enriching its collection of rare and valuable literary works through strategic acquisitions and generous donations. These efforts reinforce our commitment to preserving Sindh's intellectual legacy for future generations.

Major Donation: Received over 10,000 books from Mr. Mujahid Iqbal, now prominently displayed in a dedicated section at Besant Hall Cultural Centre, Hyderabad, named in honor of his late uncle late Niaz Rasool (1938 - 2018).

Notable Acquisitions:

Personal library of the late Abdul Hameed Sindhi (acquired for Rs. 1 million)

Entire collection of Jawed Ahmed Chandio (Jami Chandio) (purchased for Rs. 1.5 million)

Preservation & Access:

Each collection is undergoing professional cataloging, digitization, and conservation to ensure long-term preservation while maintaining accessibility for scholars, researchers, and the public. These libraries offer invaluable insights into Sindh's history, literature, and cultural traditions.

Future Commitments:

The EFT remains dedicated to expanding its archival and literary holdings through partnerships, donations, and acquisitions. We invite collectors, scholars, and philanthropists to collaborate with us in this vital mission to safeguard Sindh's intellectual heritage.



Besant Hall Cultural Centre Library, Hyderabad

Establishment Folk Music Studio

Sindh possesses a rich intangible cultural heritage deeply rooted in its music and poetry, encompassing forms like Kafis, Qalams, Baits, and Raags. The influence of Sindhi music is significant and widespread, nurtured by numerous talented musicians and singers. Among these luminaries was the late Allan Fakir, born in 1932 in Aamri, Taluka Manjhand, a prominent figure in the Sindhi folk music genre. His musical journey began with memorizing and performing the poetry of Shah Latif at a local shrine. His recognition expanded significantly through his appearances on Radio Pakistan, which brought Sindhi folk music to a national audience. His son, Fahim Allan Fakir, carries forward his father's artistic spirit and operates a studio located in Jamshoro. Fahim Allan is known for his traditional Sindhi attire and his celebrated Sindhi Jhomar. The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) established a fully equipped audio studio within the home of Fahim Allan Fakir in Jamshoro. This initiative, entirely funded by EFT and completed between December 2023 and July 2024, aimed to preserve and promote Sindhi music, ensuring the enduring legacy of Allan Fakir's artistic contributions for future generations. The rehabilitation of this residential building into a functional musical studio. Within newly constructed sound studio, equipped with professional equipment was installed, including professional microphones, an electronic keyboard, and a computer.





Events

Sep. 5, 2019 Democratizing Heritage: Culture in the Urban Context

Endowment Fund Trust - EFT in collaboration with the Mohatta Palace Museum and Habib University, organized a compelling panel discussion titled “Democratizing Heritage: Culture in the Urban Context” on September 5, 2019. Held at the Mohatta Palace Museum, the event featured insightful conversations with prominent speakers including Arif Hasan, Jameel Yusuf, Nur Sobers Khan, and Taimoor Khan Mumtaz, moderated by Saima Zaidi. The panel highlighted the evolving role of heritage in urban environments and underscored the need for inclusive and accessible cultural narratives. This event was a significant step toward engaging the public in meaningful dialogue on heritage preservation in Sindh.



Aug. 14, 2022 75th Independence Day

The 75th Independence Day was celebrated on 14th August 2022 at Besant Hall Cultural Centre in collaboration with Sindh Indigenous and Traditional Craft Company. The event brought together schools and educational institutes, providing a platform for young students to express their patriotism and for local artisans to showcase Sindh’s rich cultural heritage.



January 15, 2022 Chief Minister Stone placement - Sehwan

Chief Minister Syed Murad Ali Shah inaugurated the preservation work of Sehwan Fort, marking another significant milestone in the Sindh government's efforts to protect the province's rich archaeological heritage. During the ceremony, the CM highlighted the Endowment Fund Trust's (EFT) successful restoration of Naukot and Ranikot forts and expressed confidence in their ability to bring Sehwan Fort up to international preservation standards. Emphasizing the need for comprehensive research and collaboration, CM Shah announced plans to establish a 'Trans-Indus Research Institute' in Karachi and host an international conference on Alexander the Great's connection to Sehwan. He called upon archaeologists, historians, and cultural institutions to actively participate in these preservation efforts, ensuring Sindh's heritage is safeguarded for future generations. The CM particularly commended the EFT for its independent management of a 1.6 billion rupee fund dedicated to these conservation projects, showcasing the government's commitment to protecting Sindh's historical treasures through sustainable initiatives.



January 23, 2022 Book Launch: I Saw Myself

The Endowment Fund Trust - EFT in collaboration with the Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi, organized the book launch of its publication *I Saw Myself – Journeys with Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai* by Shabnam Virmani (who joined virtually). Held at Auditorium 1 of the Arts Council, the event commenced with a keynote address by Faqir Aijazuddin (joining online). The program featured captivating performances of Sassui's routes by Rakhman Gul Palari and Gul Hassan Kalmati, followed by an insightful dialogue between author Shabnam Virmani and Dr. Sahar Gul. Distinguished speakers Ayaz Latif Palejo, Noor-ul-Huda Shah, and Dr. Fahmida Hussain participated in the discussion with their perspectives on Bhittai's enduring legacy. The evening culminated in soulful Sufi music by Manjhi Faqir and Sanam Marvi, creating a fitting tribute.



July 17, 2022 279th Urs of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai

Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai is one such phenomenon of human emotion who embraced the language of his people and used local symbols to connect with them. That a man born in an era of limited expression could come to dominate the language, culture, traditions, and literature for three centuries reflects the enduring power of his legacy.

To honour Latif's contributions to literature, spirituality, mysticism, and cultural heritage, the day was marked with speeches and panel discussions and a soulful recital by Fahim Allan at the Besant Hall Cultural Centre, Hyderabad.



October 22, 2022 An evening with Mahtab Akbar Rashidi

Along with the books in the library, Besant Hall is also contributing to preserving human libraries by inviting Sindh's prominent personalities who have given their efforts in serving Sindh. Mahtab Akbar Rashidi, is one of the role models when counting the daughters of Sindh specially for the women. To discuss her journey and contribution to society, as a motivation and inspiration she was celebrated along with her close friends and big names in the history of TV, media, and arts.



Oct. 29, 2022 Disaster Management Cultural Monuments and Heritage Conference

Disaster Management Cultural Monuments and Heritage experience was held by Endowment Fund Trust in collaboration with the DAWN Relief at the Arts Council of Pakistan Karachi on Saturday the 29th October, 2022. The conference was convened in response to the heavy rains/floods that occurred in Sindh from 21st June to 30th September, 2022. Serious damage occurred to several heritage sites and monuments in many Districts including Hyderabad, Jamshoro, Dadu, Sanghar, Gothki, Sukkur and Thatta. Substantial damage happened to the Ranikot Fort, Mohen Jo Daro, White Palace, Madam Waro Bungalow and Shahi Mahal.

Eminent architect, author and pioneer Kamal Mumtaz Khan spoke on the occasion and said for the conservation of architectural heritage disasters are not incidental or purely natural. They also happen as a consequence of our decisions. Land grabbing has known to change maps. Changes on the ground take place in the name of development progress. Other prominent scholar archaeologists town planner Mr. Arif Hassan, Dr. Nilofer Shaikh, visual artist and art conservationist, Ms. Sana Durrani, Dr. Nadeem Umar Tarrar Executive Director Central for Culture and Development, Mr. Damon Monzavi from ICOM, Prince Mir Mehdi Raza Talpur, Mr. Amar Bazl Khan Director and Co-founder of Mari Time Archaeology, Dr. Asma Ibrahim Director of Museum and Art Gallery Department State Bank, Barrister Shahab Usto, DIG Hyderabad Pir Muhammad Shah and Chairman Jahangir Siddiqui, EFT also spoke.

Following recommendations were made:

- i. The establishment of Disaster Management Cell, calls for a collaborative effort by EFT and Government authorities to establish a Disaster Management Cell for heritage monuments as a permanent autonomous body comprising all the stakeholders. The cell must be well equipped with well qualified disaster management policies and take proactive measures to circumvent the aftershocks of disasters on cultural and heritage sites in the region for which the Government should provide patronage and appropriate funding.
- ii. Protection and stabilization of existing museums infrastructure and calls for the incorporation of first-aid rescue mechanisms for the endangered cultural heritage and precious artifacts.
- iii. Establishment of an immediate task force to mitigate and assess the post disaster impacts on the communities and heritage sites.
- iv. There should be a series of dialogues and consultative meetings of multiple stakeholders including various Government Departments to ensure compliance and develop protocols for Disaster risk management, there should be a conference of these stakeholders to discuss the discussion implemented.

The experts visited site Makli, Thatta one of the largest necropolises of the world in Thatta on Sunday 30th October, 2022.



Nov. 14, 2022 Universal Children Day

November is celebrated as Children's month varying upon the countries to select the dates. Besant Hall celebrated Children's Day on 14th November 2022 to promote togetherness, awareness among children worldwide, and improving children's welfare, adding to the confidence in the young generation, and bringing in them the realization and significance of their existence. Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui, Chairman EFT graced the event sharing his journey and struggle as a kid and his achievements and growing as one of the country's biggest business tycoon. Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui's numerous entrepreneurial initiatives, commencing from the inception. Afshan Ahmed, starting her career as a child artist, widely known for her "Mere bachpan k din" added to the joy of the day also participated and sung along the children. The program ended with the screening of the movie "The Donkey King". Bouncing castle, gifts, and art activities were also arranged for the children.



Nov. 17, 2022 The Qalandar, The City & The Making of Devotion

On November 17, 2022, Mohatta Palace Museum hosted an interdisciplinary talk on Sehwan Sharif's cultural heritage featuring scholars Dr. Michel Boivin and Dr. Rémy Delage. The event explored Lal Shahbaz Qalandar's devotional traditions through historical, anthropological, and geographical perspectives, drawing from French archaeological missions' findings since the 1990s. Chairman Jahangir Siddiqui inaugurated the session where researchers presented urban histories, ethnographic data, and ritual patterns, followed by an engaging Q&A. This academic dialogue highlighted Sehwan's significance as a living Sufi center while showcasing valuable photographic and material evidence of its evolution.



Nov. 26-29, 2022 Engaging with Academia: IBA Winter School

For the third consecutive year, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) collaborated with IBA Karachi's Social Sciences Winter School Workshop to promote the preservation of Sindh's cultural heritage. Through active staff participation and by arranging a site visit to the Makli Necropolis and Shah Jahan Mosque in Thatta, EFT showcased its ongoing restoration projects and efforts to safeguard historical sites. This engagement served as a vital platform to highlight the Trust's mission, share field expertise, and foster strategic partnerships with academic and international communities dedicated to heritage conservation.



Dec. 18, 2022 105th Birth Anniversary of Dr. Nabi Bakhsh Khan Baloch

The Endowment Fund Trust and Dr. Nabi Bakhsh Khan Baloch Research Foundation jointly organized a tribute event on December 18, 2022 at Besant Hall, Hyderabad to mark the 105th birth anniversary of the revered scholar. The ceremony commenced with the launch of two seminal works: a Concise history of Sindhi music and a research journal dedicated to Ghulam Muhammad Khanzai. This gathering reaffirmed Dr. Baloch's status as a towering intellectual figure who preserved Sindh's cultural memory through rigorous research and publications.



Feb. 02, 2023 Handing over ceremony: Mir Ali Sher Qani, Makli

On 2nd February 2023, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) organized a commemorative ceremony at Makli Necropolis to honor Mir Ali Sher Qani, the renowned 18th-century Sindhi historian and author of seminal works like Tohfat ul Kiram, where a newly constructed quadrangular memorial at his tomb was formally opened in the presence of Sindh's Minister of Education & Culture Syed Sardar Ali Shah, scholars, journalists and devotees, celebrating Qani's immense contributions also participate.



The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) and Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi, proudly hosted the English translation launch of Gul Hassan Kalmati's seminal work, Karachi: Glory of the East, on 3 February 2023. This collaboration celebrated Karachi's rich heritage through Kalmati's authoritative account, reinforcing EFT's mission to preserve and promote Sindh's cultural legacy through scholarly works and public engagement.



Dr. Robin Lane Fox's Impressions

What an honour to be speaking to you at the end of our wonderful Alexander Conference. Nearly a year ago, I received by email an invitation from a group whose name I did not know, the Endowment Fund Trust, asking me to come to Karachi to speak on Alexander all the way from Oxford. I said yes and then I thought it's the Internet. This is too good to be true.

So, I wasn't sure whether to come and they explained that it would be an important conference, but here is what they do not explain. We have had the most wonderful time. We all of us go to conferences all over the world. We have never had such a generous and entertaining and demanding and intellectually intelligent conference anywhere. We have never had such biscuits. We have never seen such friendship, and I would like to pick on perhaps 3 or 4 things.

You are all so musical. We heard Abida Parveen imagine singing for us in Karachi. What an experience! Even those who like myself are not Sufis will remember this for all our lives. We heard wonderful Sindhi singing last night in the Sehwan fort. We saw wild dancing of excitement in the Sufi shrines, we are changed by it. We came to discuss Alexander, the conqueror who entered Sindh and is still world's famous figure.

This might have been difficult. Alexander fought battles here he killed people. Some of them did way back probably in your families. But we learned to think what we know of Alexander. Did he leave anything important? And we learned that above all, he left a legend. I'd like to share two things from Alexander's legend.

Some time ago, in fact, longer than I wish to remember, I went out with the fishing boats in the Aegean Sea off the island of Mitilini. And the weather was very bad. I was nearly sick. And the fishermen stood in the front of the boat and shouted to the sea in Greek "the great Alexander is alive and is king" and amazingly, the storm stopped and I was not sick and the weather all was quiet. And I said to him "does that often happen?" And he said, "Always."

So, Alexander, maybe if you call on him the next time, we hope it will be less awful, he can stop the flooding of the river Indus. This would be wonderful. But there is something about the people we have met everywhere and tonight in Sindh that touches all of us who have spoken even more than the conference.

Once an Englishman divided people into those who have said "yes to life and those who say no to life." Whereas every single person we have met says "yes to life in Sindh" and it is so touching and exciting for us. We are all in it together. We have one life here and you are people of kindness, hospitality, joy, and thoughtfulness in a degree that really almost shames us English people who can be rather shy and think they are sometimes a little too good for other people. No way, you are too good for us.



I want to end after all that we have learned first by thanking the wonderful organization of our conference by the Endowment Fund Trust.

We have seen again and again all that Mr. Akhund and his team do for the good of Sindh. We have been amazed by his kindness, all the thought, all the guards, all the meals, and his wonderful ladies, Sobhia and, Amal who have organized something very difficult perfectly. We want to take them all away and have them in England but we are glad you have them instead. How well we have been received more than anywhere, I mean it; I have ever gone to speak. I'd like to tell a story from the romance of Alexander. It's a touching story.

We are told that Alexander's mother, before she died, told Alexander to give a banquet and invite everybody in Greece who had never known sadness in their lives and her son heard the words and his mother died. So he arranged a big banquet, not quite as big as the banquets we have been enjoying, and he sent the invitations out all through the Greek world on the day he waited, and he waited, and he waited, and nobody came. And then he realized everybody in the world has known sadness, and that was what his mother wanted him to understand. We have learned a different lesson. We have learned that all over the world, there are people who can give happiness. And especially, there are concentrations of people who say "yes to life, yes to knowledge, yes to the world", however difficult, however the economy is difficult, the weather is difficult, the floods are difficult. You triumph over it and you to us are a revelation. Thank you so much.



Feb. 22-24, 2023 International Conference: Alexander in the Indus Valley

The International Conference on Alexander in the Indus Valley, jointly organized by the Government of Sindh and the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT), brought together global scholars like Dr. Robin Lane Fox and Dr. Richard Stoneman to examine Alexander the Great's contested legacy in Sindh - from his campaign against the Malloi to his fateful retreat through Makran. Announced by Chief Minister Syed Murad Ali Shah's initiation in 2022, this landmark event spotlighted Sindh's pivotal role in ancient history while advancing the conservation of key sites like Sehwan Fort and Ranikot through EFT's cultural corridor initiative, transforming academic discourse into tangible heritage preservation for future generations. The Chief Minister inaugurated the conference.





Feb. 25, 2023 Kalaash Dance Ensemble

Introducing this form of art for the first time in Hyderabad's history, promoting cultural diversity, Kailash group from Chitral performed their cultural dance and music. It was organized by the Besant Hall Cultural Centre in collaboration with the Pakistan National Council of Arts. Foreign scholars, after returning from the International Conference on Alexander in Indus Valley visited Besant Hall and attended the program.



March 09, 2023 International Women's Day

March is widely celebrated for women to reflect on progress made, to call for change and to celebrate acts of courage and determination by ordinary women, who have played an extraordinary role in the society and communities. Promoting gender equality, empowering women, raising awareness of women's role and to curtail gender discrimination.



March 21, 2023 Relics and Artifacts of Indus Valley

Displayed art and artefacts from Sehwan, Bhanbhore and Mansurah findings of EFT, reviving the history and raising awareness and significance of heritage of Sindh among people. The two rare paintings of Surah Rehman by SADEQUAIN were also displayed for the first time in Hyderabad. People from many areas of Sindh visited the exhibition and appreciated the effort.



Nov. 03, 2023 Evening on Himayat Ali Shayar

On 3rd November 2023, Besant Hall Cultural Centre and Arts Council Hyderabad jointly hosted a seminar focusing on the literary contributions of Urdu poet Himayat Ali Shayar. Renowned writers, scholars and speakers shed light on his poetic thought. Besides, excerpts were recited from Himayat Ali Shayar's autobiography, "Aaena Dar Aaena", giving the audience a glimpse into the poet's life. Professor Tanveer Siddiqui shared the beauty of Himayat's poetry, adding a melodic and poetic flavour to the program.



Aug. 14, 2023 76th Independence Day Celebration

Besant Hall Cultural Centre marked Pakistan's 76th Independence Day on August 14, 2023, with a flag-hoisting ceremony led by Commissioner Bilal Ahmed Memon. The event featured enthusiastic patriotic performances by Hyderabad students, successfully empowering local schools while strengthening community bonds and promoting national unity.



Nov. 09, 2023 6th Death Anniversary - Muhammad Ibrahim Joyo

Besant Hall Cultural Centre and Sindhi Adabi Sangat hosted an evening on 9th November, 2023 to pay tribute to the Muhammad Ibrahim Joyo on his 6th death anniversary. The event aimed to honour Joyo's rich legacy, portraying him as a giant writer in Sindhi literature and culture.



Nov. 20, 2023 Children's Literature Festival

The Besant Hall Cultural Centre hosted 'Children's Literature Festival' on 20th November, commemorating International Children's Day. A platform provided for underprivileged children who often lack opportunities to showcase their enthusiasm for art and literature. Renowned writer, artist, and educationist Rumana Husain took centre stage in a program titled "Meri Kahani Meri Zubani," sharing her literary journey in a captivating storytelling session. Interacting with the children, she delved into childhood stories, adding an interactive and engaging dimension to the event.



Nov. 24, 2023 Book Launch: Tharparkar and The Meghwar

The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT), in collaboration with SZABIST Karachi, hosted the book launch ceremony of Tharparkar: Land of Colour, Contrast and Culture by Noor Ahmed Janjhi and Meghwar: History & Culture - From Earliest Time to the Modern Age by Dr. MohanDev Raj Thontiya on Friday, November 24, 2023, the event was presided over by Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui, Chairman of EFT, with distinguished speakers including Mr. Arif Hassan and Dr. Suleman Shaikh, along with the authors.



Nov. 29, 2023 Evening on Mumtaz Mirza

On November 29, 2023, the Besant Hall Cultural Centre paid tribute to the cultural visionary Mumtaz Mirza in an event presided over by Mr. Sajjad Mumtaz Mirza. Speakers highlighted Mirza's versatile career, which included roles as a scriptwriter, TV program producer, Chairman of the Sindhi Language Authority, and Director-General in Sindh's Culture department. The evening concluded with a musical performance by Fahim Allan Faqir.



Dec. 16, 2023 106th Birth Anniversary of Dr Nabi Bux Khan Baloch

On 16th December, 2023, the Besant Hall Cultural Centre and Dr. NA Baloch Research Foundation mutually commemorated the 106th birth anniversary of Dr. Nabi Bux Baloch.



Jan. 12, 2024 Eik Shaam Ahmed Faraz Ky Naam

Speakers paid tribute to Ahmed Faraz on his 92nd Birth Anniversary at Besant Hall. Rizwan Siddiqui, poetess Dr. Ambareen Haseeb Amber and Dr. Fatima Hussain shed light on the personality, life and poetic contribution of Ahmed Faraz.



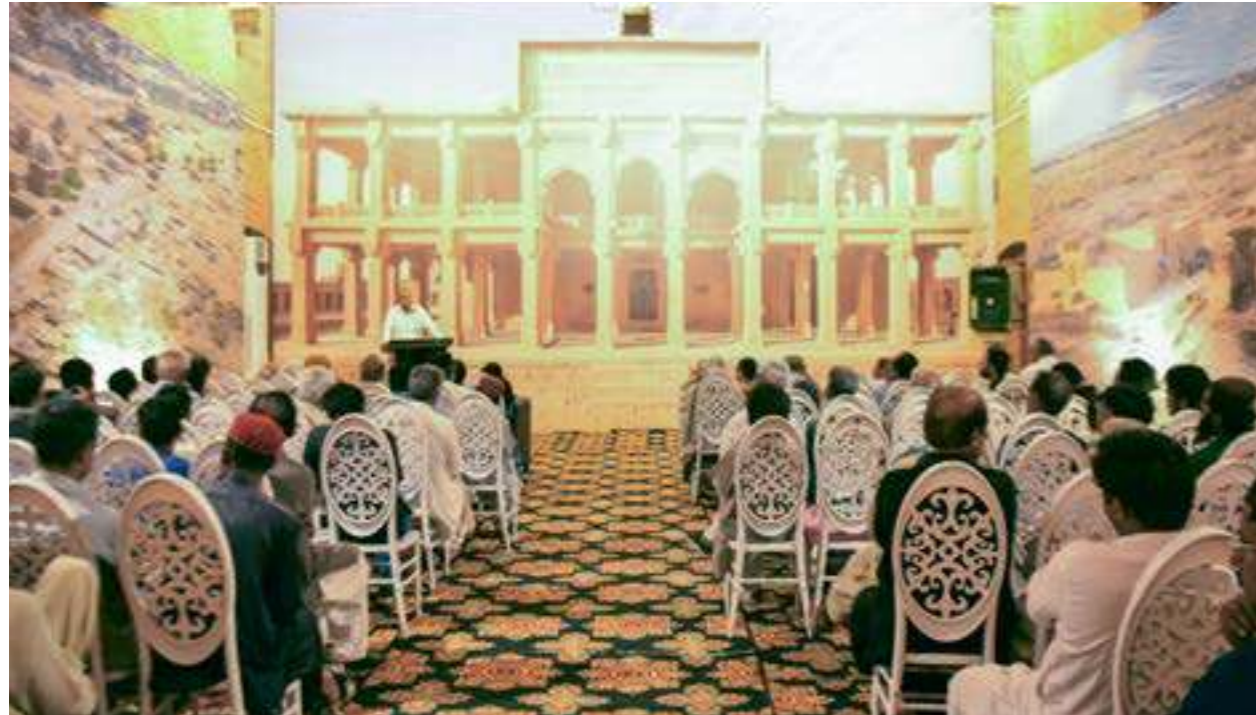
March 02, 2024 Grandeur of Makli

Secretary of the Sindh Information Department, Nadeem-ur-Rehman Memon appreciated the management of Basant Hall Hyderabad for promoting rich culture of Sindh. Whilst the inauguration of photographic exhibition of Makli, he admired the endeavours of EFT for such an exhibition. As a historical masterpiece, the exhibition aimed to enlighten visitors through the pictorial grandeur and profound historical significance of Makli.



April 01, 2024 Pir Hisam-u-Din Rashidi

On April 1, 2024, the Besant Hall Cultural Centre commemorated the 43rd death anniversary of the eminent historian Pir Hissam-u-Din Rashdi. The event was presided over by Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Lakho, with speakers highlighting his literary and editorial contributions.



April 26, 2024 An Evening with Sanam Marvi

Sanam Marvi mesmerised audiences with her melodious voice during a concert organised by Besant Hall Cultural Centre on 26th April 2024. Sanam Marvi expressed gratitude to the management. She started her music career in Hyderabad as being native citizen of the city she recalled the memories of her father and visits to the Radio Pakistan.



May 15-22, 2024 A Conversation Across Cultures

The Archives Conservation Laboratories (ACL), in collaboration with the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT), presented the exhibition “Unravelling Intercultural Dialogues” at the PNCA, Islamabad (May 15-22, 2024). The exhibit showcased conserved letters, photographs, and manuscripts exchanged between the esteemed Pakistani historian Pir Hissamuddin Rashdi and renowned German scholar Dr. Annemarie Schimmel. It was inaugurated by Mehtab Akbar Rashdi and Mehmet Turan, Educational Counsellor of Turkey.



June 02, 2024 Sufism in Sindh: Intellectual Discourse & Sacred Music

The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) and the Arts Council of Pakistan, Karachi, organized an enlightening talk on Sufism by renowned scholar Kamil Khan Mumtaz on June 2, 2024. Held at the Arts Council, the event featured a distinguished panel discussion presided over by Mr. Hameed Haroon, including figures like Noor ul Huda Shah and Dr. Syed Jafar Ahmed. The evening concluded with soulful musical performances by Fahim Allan and Manjhi Faqeer, offering a deep immersion into Sufi traditions and their cultural significance in Sindh.



July 04, 2024 Tribute to Allan Faqir

Besant Hall Cultural Centre organised a programme on the 24th death anniversary of folk artist Allan Faqir on 4th July 2024. Speakers including Farah Allan Faqir, Niaz Panhwar, Naseer Mirza, Mazhar Niaz Hussain, and Ahsan Qasim Makkah expressed their views and highlighted Allan Faqir as he was a true lover of Shah Abdul Latif and his universal message.



Aug. 14, 2024 Independence Day Celebrations (14th August)

The Besant Hall Cultural Centre and Sindh Indigenous & Traditional Crafts Company (SITCO) jointly celebrated 77th Independence Day. The event was held on Wednesday, 14th August 2024, at Besant Hall Cultural Centre. The celebration was graced by Mr. Bilal Ahmed Memon, Commissioner of Hyderabad Division. The event featured a variety of activities, including: Flag Hoisting, Jumping castle for children, craft stalls and art exhibition.



August 24-25, 2024 Jashn-e-Latif

Besant Hall Cultural Centre and Sindh Indigenous and Traditional Crafts Company (SITCO) jointly celebrated 281st Urs of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai on 24 and 25 August featured a series of lectures, discussions and evocative performances, providing a multifaceted exploration of diversity in Shah Latif's poetry and his relevance in modern society.



Oct. 19, 2024 Evening with Amar Jalil

The Besant Hall Cultural Centre hosted an evening celebrating Pakistan's renowned intellectual, Amar Jalil, and his profound contributions to literature, satire, and socio-political critique. Speakers, including Shabnam Gul and Naseer Mirza, highlighted his lasting influence and deep engagement with Sindh's cultural and political fabric. The event also featured the launch of Mukhtiar Mallah's book, "Education in Sindh: 19th Century...", which Jalil praised as an extraordinary contribution. The evening concluded with a Q&A session, reaffirming Jalil's legacy as a fearless and timeless literary voice.



Oct. 27, 2024 Musical Evening with Amber Mehak

Besant Hall Cultural Centre Hyderabad hosted a soulful performance by Hyderabad native Amber Mehak, celebrating Sindh's rich music heritage. Following her family's legacy of folk singing, Mehak moved audiences with renditions of classics like "Kohiyari Jey Kaahy" and "Man Malangyani Ahyan." The event served as a vibrant affirmation of Hyderabad's cultural spirit, successfully reconnecting youth with Sindhi culture through themes of love, devotion, and identity.



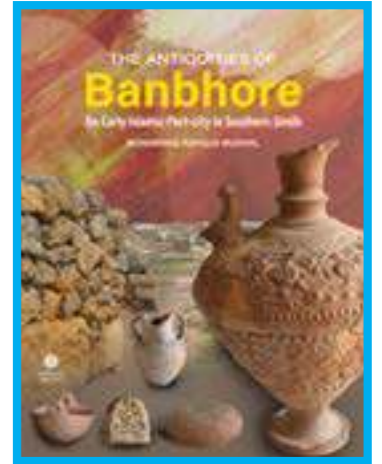
Nov. 30, 2024 Thar Festival

The two-day Thar Festival, a joint effort by Besant Hall and SITCO, celebrated Thar's rich cultural heritage. A panel discussion covered topics ranging from Thari culture's deep roots in peace and tolerance (Noor Ahmed Janjhi) and traditional footprint trackers (peri), to fading tattooing traditions (Khalid Kunbhar). Shah Latif's poetry promoting justice was also recited by Atta Chaniho. The festival concluded with a vibrant musical evening featuring Thari folk music, Rajasthani and rasoora dances, and a mesmerizing boreendo performance.



Dec. 20, 2024 Book Launch: The Antiquities of Banbhore

Ambassador Amna Baloch, Foreign Secretary of Pakistan, honoured the Endowment Fund Trust to be the chief guest for the launch of Dr. Mohammad Rafique Mughal's seminal work *The Antiquities of Banbhore* on December 20, 2024 at Mohatta Palace Museum. In her address, Ambassador Baloch emphasized the diplomatic importance of cultural heritage preservation, and that Dr. Mughal's meticulous documentation of Banbhore's archaeological legacy provides invaluable insights into Pakistan's ancient civilization ties with the broader region. She praised EFT's role in advancing scholarly research that strengthens Pakistan's cultural diplomacy.



Jan. 03, 2025 Musical Evening with Taj Mastani

Besant Hall Cultural Centre Hyderabad hosted an evening with folk singer Taj Mastani, celebrating Sindh's rich musical heritage.



Jan. 18, 2025 Evening on Abdul Hameed Sindhi

Besant Hall Cultural Centre Hyderabad paid homage to renowned writer and academician Abdul Hameed Sindhi, honouring his lifelong contributions to Sindhi literature and education. The event concluded with heartfelt memories from his brother, Shams-ul-Haq Memon, and a vote of thanks by Sobhia Ali.



Jan. 25, 2025 Evening on Zeenat Channa

Besant Hall Cultural Centre paid tribute to Zeenat Abdullah Channa, a pioneering writer and publisher. Her magazine Marui empowered Sindhi women in the 1950s. Speakers praised her literary influence, role in education, and efforts to bring women into media, especially Radio Pakistan. Her daughter, Nusrat Baloch, shared memories of growing up in a progressive household and pledged to devote her future to Sindh.



Feb. 23, 2025 Ek Sham Abida Parveen kay Sath

On February 23, 2025, the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) proudly presented 'An Evening with Abida Parveen' the legendary Sufi artist's first-ever performance in Hyderabad. Drawing a mesmerized audience to experience Parveen's soulful renditions of Sufi poetry. The program celebrated Sindh's rich musical heritage while fulfilling EFT's mission of promoting cultural preservation through immersive artistic experiences.



March 26, 2025 Tribute to Ghulam Muhammad Lakho

A memorial reference at Besant Hall honored the late historian Dr. Ghulam Mohammad Lakho for his transformative impact on documenting Sindh's heritage. Scholars including Dr. Zaffar Junejo, Dr. Muhammad Ali Manjhi, and Dr. Idrees Soomro praised Lakho's rigorous Rankean methodology and his extensive research into the Kalhora and Sama periods, which cemented his legacy alongside icons like Dr. N.A. Baloch.



February 04, 2026 Visit of Ms. Ritu Banga | Recent Flash

We were delighted to welcome Ms. Ritu Banga, wife of the Mr. Ajay Banga, President of the World Bank Group at the Mohatta Palace Museum for a thoughtfully curated experience celebrating Sindh's rich artistic and cultural heritage. The visit commenced with a guided tour led by Managing Trustee Mr. Hameed Haroon and Chairman Mr. Jahangir Siddiqui, followed by live craft demonstrations of Ajrak, Lungi, and Kashi making organized by EFT & SITCO. The visit concluded on a soulful recital of a captivating musical performance by Salamat and Rajab Sohrab, the renowned Song Fakirs.



Promoting Literature



Hyderabad Literature Festival (HLF)

The Hyderabad Literature Festival is a key cultural event for the historic city of Hyderabad, bringing together literary figures and enthusiasts to celebrate art, literature, and local heritage. EFT's support for HLF underscores its commitment to fostering cultural activities in major urban centers of Sindh. EFT provided financial assistance for the following editions:

- **7th HLF:** Financial Assistance: Rs. 0.3 million (Board Approval 30-12-2021)
- **8th HLF:** Financial Assistance: Rs. 1.5 million (Board Approval 30-12-2022)



Academic Collaborations

Academic Collaborations

The Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (EFT) is proud to collaborate with key institutions dedicated to the preservation and promotion of Sindh's rich intellectual and literary heritage. Through financial support and partnership, EFT enables the vital work undertaken by the Dr. Nabi Bakhsh Khan Baloch Research Foundation and the Siraj Institute of Sindh Studies. These institutions play a crucial role in safeguarding the legacies of eminent scholars, disseminating knowledge, and fostering academic discourse on Sindh's history, culture, and literature for current and future generations.

NA Baloch Foundation

The Dr. Nabi Bakhsh Khan Baloch Research Foundation, initiated by the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) and established in 2014 with EFT's grant supports, works preserving, promoting, and disseminating the invaluable literary and academic contributions of Dr. N.A. Baloch. Despite challenges, the Foundation has made steady progress through reprinting out-of-print works, organizing national seminars, and planning new initiatives.

The Foundation has successfully reprinted 25 of Dr. Baloch's books, a monumental effort safeguarding their availability. This includes bringing back rare and significant works into circulation after many years. Additionally, between 2019 and 2024, the Foundation also printed 11 books, further adding to the accessibility of Dr. Baloch's work.

In collaboration with EFT, the Foundation organized Dr. Baloch's Birth Centenary in 2017 and subsequent National Seminars (2021-2024) in Hyderabad, serving as platforms for academic discussion on his work. Dr. Baloch's family diligently organizing annual commemorative seminars on his birth anniversary to honor his legacy and launch the Foundation's annual publications. Formal appreciation is extended to EFT for their critical support in enabling these initiatives and ensuring the preservation of Dr. Baloch's work.

Siraj Institute of Sindh Studies

Established in 2014 by scholar Sirajul Haque Memon's family, SISS preserves and promotes Sindh's cultural heritage with support from the EFT. The institute honors Memon's legacy while advancing Sindhi studies through research, publications, and cultural programs.

Through its publications, SISS makes Memon's scholarly and literary works accessible to wider audiences. The institute also fosters dialogue through academic events and its signature Latif Festival, which highlights Sindh's rich Sufi heritage.

By connecting tradition with contemporary scholarship, SISS ensures the continuity of Sindhi language, literature and cultural identity for future generations. The institute serves as an important platform for both preserving the past and inspiring new perspectives on Sindh's intellectual traditions.

Regional Offices



Besant Hall Cultural Centre, Hyderabad

Besant Hall is a 122-year-old building, named after a British scholar Annie Besant. Initially, it had been used as a socio-political, and cultural platform. Besant Hall became an ideal place for educational, cultural, social, and political activities especially when Annie Besant herself started the Home Rule Movement. The building was initially looked after by the members of Theosophical Society but with the passing time the caretakers changed its function and used it as a marriage hall, for birthday parties, and other commercial purposes which eventually caused it to desolate decay. The society has not met for years and is defunct with no elected heads.

In 2019, Endowment Fund Trust took it over with an agreement, made between EFT, district government and Theosophical Society which stated that Besant Hall will be handed over to EFT for 10 years to be mutually extended. EFT restored the building with the intention to run it with a purpose that can serve the community. The work of the building has been carried out keeping in view Besant's original beauty and alternate material is used only where inevitable.

The premises is now a library, both the children's and scholars' library, cultural hall, community center, sports complex in the making and a writer's café. The multifarious function of the hall also includes an open platform for artists all over Hyderabad and Sindh for collaboration, music and art classes and exhibitions. We also invite educational institutes to register and become part of the Besant family. A venue for writers, scholars, and litterateurs to join hands and support its activities and embark on a journey to the grandeurs of knowledge.

We look forward to the people joining and helping the building grow as a success. We propose to initiate the revival of Hyderabad's cultural and academic history, which over the years has been

lost. Hyderabad and this center were the place of love, harmony and understanding. We seek the cooperation and help of the citizens of Hyderabad to make Besant Hall a social and cultural community center and together we can make it a great place to build a harmonious society.

Objectives

The objectives of Besant Hall Cultural Centre have been designed keeping in view the objectives of the Trust.

- Promoting cultural awareness and appreciation is one of our primary objectives by providing space for cultural events, and exhibitions.
- Encouraging community engagement, bringing together people from diverse backgrounds, and allowing them a platform for cultural exchange, dialogue, and social interaction.
- Preserving cultural heritage through showcasing traditional art, crafts, music, and other cultural practices.
- It is also a space for artists, musicians, writers, and other creative professionals to flaunt their work, collaborate and innovate.
- To support in the preservation of Sindh's artistic, tangible, and intangible heritage that have been forsaken including the architectural works, sculptures, paintings, inscription, as for the part of intangible music, dance, narrations, ethnological, movable, and immovable assets of that worth preservation from the artistic and historical relevance to Sindh's cultural heritage, that can be counted in the heritage includes marvels from the point of view of Sindhi's history, literature, and or science.
- To nurture the education system by offering workshops, lectures, seminars, symposiums, and other programs to promote cultural learning, understanding and awareness of Sindh's heritage,
- To encourage capacity building programs for the economic, social, and educational improvement of communities living in the vicinity of the hall
- Overall, our objectives of a cultural center are to promote cultural diversity, foster community engagement and enrich the lives of individuals and communities through cultural expression, art, and education.

Libraries

Within the historic walls of Besant Hall, two remarkable libraries stand as beacons of knowledge and cultural revival. The main library serves as a vast reservoir of learning, offering rich collections in history, philosophy, literature, religion, art, anthropology, and more. It is a space for scholars, and researchers where ideas are explored and lifelong learning is nurtured. This is not merely a collection of books, but a living archive of Sindh's intellectual and cultural soul.

Alongside it, the Jahangir Siddiqui Children's Library offers a vibrant, imaginative space designed for young readers aged 6 to 11. Here, fiction and non-fiction books mingle with educational puzzles, interactive tools, and cozy reading corners. A special collection of rare books donated by Vice Chancellor Hamdard University, Sadia Rasheed, including works by Hakim Saeed, founder of Hamdard University, connects children with historical insights in ways that feel both magical and meaningful. With tablets, video games, and creative spaces, the library encourages curiosity and cultivates an enthusiasm for learning from an early age.



Syed Abdullah Shah Library inauguration, Besant Hall, Hyderabad



Recently, the academic landscape of Besant Hall has been further enriched by the inauguration of Syed Abdullah Shah Library, named after the former Chief Minister of Sindh. With 8,000 donated books, this new addition expands access to knowledge and strengthens the center’s role as a hub for education, cultural preservation, and community engagement. **It also has a Niaz Rasool corner having over 7000 books donated by his nephew Mujahid Iqbal.**

Together, these libraries reflect a powerful vision where learning is accessible, culture is celebrated, and every age finds a place to grow. They represent not just a commitment to education, but to the preservation of heritage and the awakening of minds across generations.

Events & Workshops

- 14th August 2022 Inauguration of Besant Hall Celebrating 75th Independence.
- 17th September 2022 279th Urs of Shah Latif Bhittai
- 22nd October 2022 An Evening with Mahtab Akbar Rashdi
- 14th November 2022 Children’s Day
- 16th December 2022 105th Birthday of Dr. N.A Balouch
- 27th - 29th January 2023 Three Days Book Fair
- 25th February 2023 Kalaash Dance Ensemble
- 9th March 2023 International Women’s Day
- 20th March to 1st May 2023 Exhibition of Historic Sites of Sindh Sehwan, Bhanbhore and Mansurah

- 14th August 2023 76th Independence Day Celebration.
- 15th August 2023 One Day Workshop on “Report and Proposal Writing” and “Planning Process In Public Sector”.

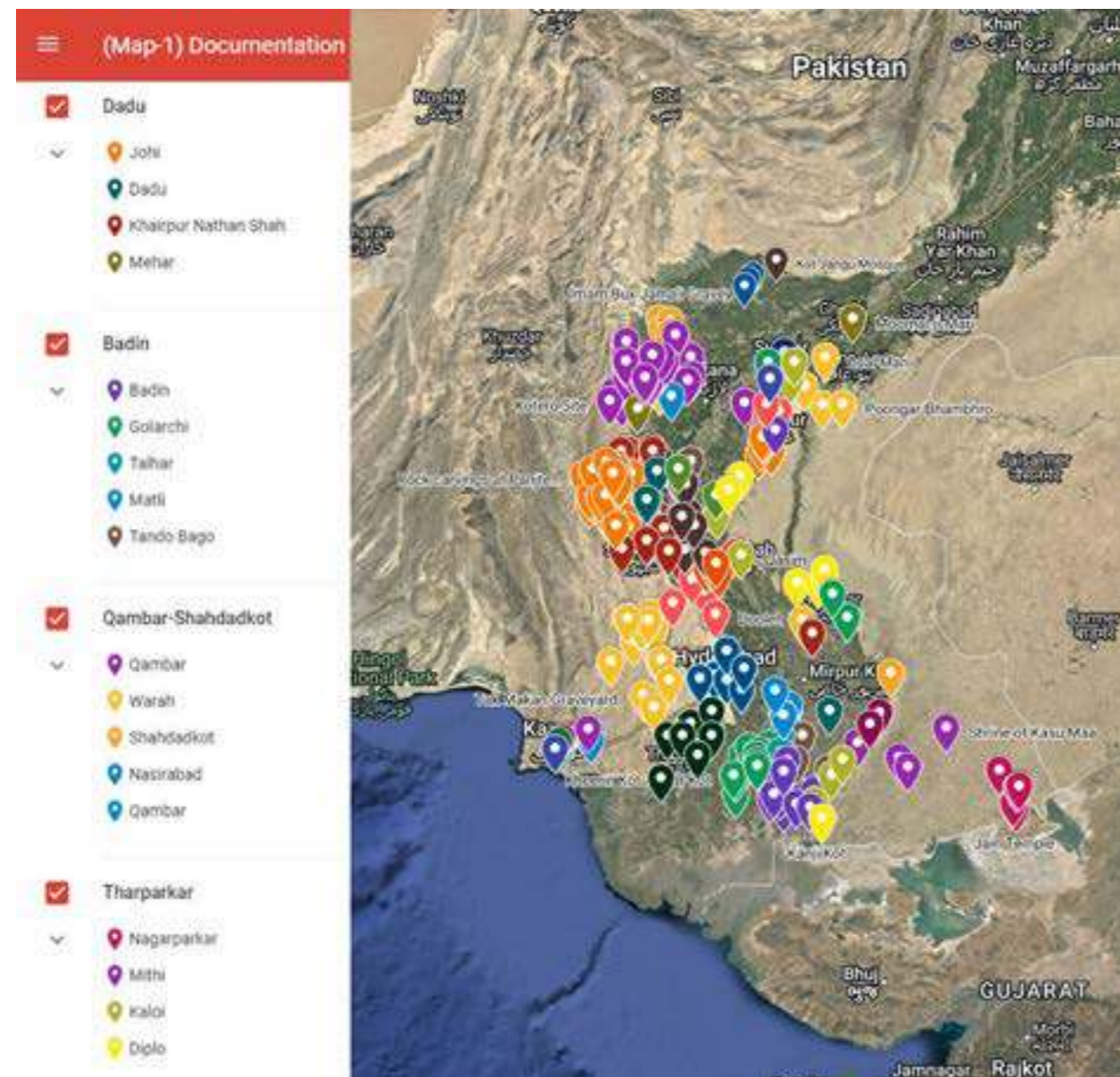
- 3rd November, 2023 Evening on Himayat Ali
- 9th November, 2023 Muhammad Ibrahim Joyo’s 6th Death Anniversary
- 20th November 2023 Children’s Literature Festival at Besant Hall Cultural Centre
- 29th November, 2023, Evening on Mumtaz Mirza
- 16th December, 2023 106th Birth Anniversary of Dr Nabi Bux Khan Baloch
- 12th January 2024 Eik Shaam Ahmed Faraz Ky Naam
- 26th April 2024 An Evening with Sanam Marvi
- 2nd March 2024 Grandeur of Makli
- 1st April 2024 Pir Hisam-u-Din Rashidi
- 4th July 2024 Tribute to Allan Faqir
- 14th August, 2024 14th August, Independence Day
- 24 & 25 August, 2024 Jashn-e-Latif
- 19th October 2024 Evening with Amar Jalil
- 27th October 2024 Musical Evening with Amber Mehak
- 30th November 2024 Thar Festival
- 3rd January 2025 Musical Evening with Taj Mastani
- 18th January 2025 Evening on Abdul Hameed Sindhi
- 25th January 2025 Evening on Zeenat Channa
- 23rd February 2025 An Evening with Abida Parveen
- 23rd February 2025 Abdullah Shah Library Inauguration
- 26th March 2025 Ghulam Muhammad Lakho Tribute

CDC Jamshoro (2019-2025): Documenting Sindh's Cultural Heritage

From 2019 to 2025, the Centre for Documentation and Conservation of the Heritage of Sindh (CDC) in Jamshoro, operating under the guidance of Dr. Nilofer Shaikh as a regional office of the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT), has systematically documented and mapped Sindh's cultural heritage across all 30 districts. The Centre implemented a comprehensive three-tier documentation approach:

Inventory Preparation: Cataloging 326 heritage sites (both protected and unprotected) with essential details including names, historical periods, locations, current status, and photographs.

Digital Mapping: Creating an accessible digital database with site mapping on platforms like Google servers for use by scholars, institutions, and government departments.



Detailed Documentation: Compiling architectural drawings, condition assessments, and cultural material to support academic research and conservation efforts.

The Cultural Data Center (CDC) serves as the primary repository for this wealth of information, making archaeological materials, architectural documentation, and condition assessments available to researchers, students, and conservation professionals.

District-wise Documentation:

Hyderabad: 25 sites	Jamshoro: 20 sites	Shaheed Benazirabad: 17 sites
Dadu: 35 sites	Sanghar: 24 sites	Naushahro Feroze: 7 sites
Khairpur: 25 sites	Tharparkar: 21 sites	Umerkot: 4 sites
Qambar-Shahdadkot: 29 sites	Mirpurkhas: 15 sites	Jacobabad: 4 sites
Larkana: 14 sites	T.M. Khan: 22 sites	Karachi: Malir (3), West (2), East (2), Kemari (3), South (25)
Badin: 27 sites	Tando Allahyar: 11 sites	
Shikarpur: 11 sites	Thatta: 16 sites	
Sukkur: 16 sites	Matiari: 4 sites	

This systematic documentation provides invaluable resources for academic research, heritage management, and conservation initiatives, ensuring the preservation of Sindh's diverse cultural legacy for future generations. Despite initial challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic (2019-2020), the Centre successfully resumed and maintained its documentation pace from 2021 onward, achieving remarkable coverage across the province.

Beyond this core documentation mission, the CDC Jamshoro actively engaged in a range of complementary activities to promote heritage awareness and build capacity within the field:

- Response to the 2022 Floods:** A critical task undertaken was the detailed flood damage assessment following the devastating rains and floods in September 2022. A CDC team revisited 25 sites in five highly affected districts (Dadu, Larkana, Khairpur, Benazirabad, and Jamshoro), including the World Heritage Site of Mohenjo Daro, to evaluate the extent of the damage. This assessment highlighted the severe impact on built heritage and archaeological sites and underscored the urgent need for disaster risk management planning.



Aerial view of Shesh Mahal, Kot Diji after heavy rains in 2022—showing waterlogged



Kot Diji Fort and its waterlogged ruins after heavy rains—a stark glimpse of climate change’s impact on Sindh’s heritage

- **Contribution to Disaster Management Strategy:** The CDC team actively participated in the international conference “Disaster Management: Cultural Monuments and Heritage,” organized by EFT in October 2022. This conference aimed to develop mitigation strategies, raise public awareness regarding climate change impacts on heritage, and led to the significant decision to establish a Disaster Risk Management Authority/Cell specifically for heritage sites.
- **Targeted Documentation & Support:** The Centre carried out rescue documentation at Sehwan Fort during EFT’s restoration work on its entrance fortification wall.
- **Capacity Building and Outreach:** CDC organized and participated in numerous training programs, workshops, lectures, and exhibitions. These included providing internships for university students (e.g., Sindh University’s Institute of Art and Design), participating in major conservation workshops (like the UNESCO/Culture Department collaboration at Makli Hills), and engaging in academic workshops (e.g., “Geometry in Design” at NED University). The Centre also hosted international experts for workshops on advanced techniques like GIS and Photogrammetry, collaborated with international universities (like Pompeu Fabra, Spain), and sent staff for specialized training at institutions like MAHI Karachi. Furthermore, CDC actively participated in Social Sciences Winter Schools focusing on themes like urban change, heritage management through geotechnologies, and environmental change, held at IBA Karachi.
- **Public Awareness & Exhibitions:** The Centre organized exhibitions showcasing cultural material from key archaeological sites such as Sehwan, Mansura/Brahmanabad, Bhambore, and others. These exhibitions, held at venues like Besant Hall and during conferences, provided valuable opportunities for national and international scholars, students, and the public to engage directly with Sindh’s ancient past.
- **Knowledge Sharing:** CDC also conducted workshops focused on practical skills such as proposal/report writing and project planning, as well as interactive sessions specifically designed for students and professionals on visual damage assessment, documentation, mapping, and preservation techniques for built heritage, often incorporating field visits and practical assignments.



2nd Interactive Workshop on Documentation, Mapping & Preservation of Tangible Cultural Heritage (2024)



Hands-on heritage workshop at Mir Karam Ali Talpur Tomb Complex – blending expert knowledge with youth



Group photo at the ‘Visual Damage Assessment of Built Heritage & Mitigation Strategies’ conference.



Cultural artifacts from Sehwan, Mansura & Bhambore showcased at Alexander’s Conference



2nd Winter School 2023 at IBA Karachi: ‘Environmental Change, Societies at Risk & Social Vulnerabilities in South Asia’



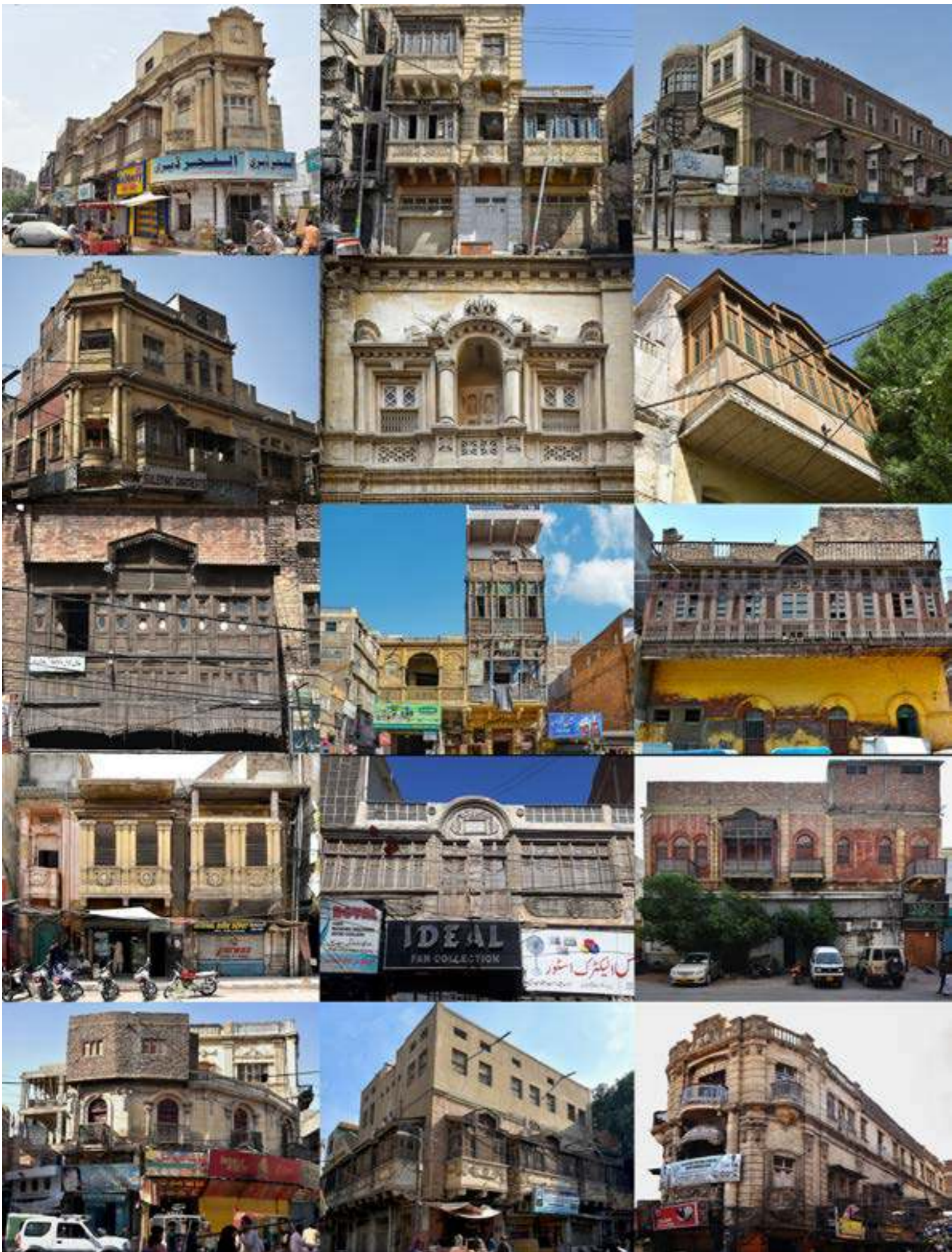
Pompeu Fabra University experts lecture on GIS at CDC-EFT



Taimoor Khan Mumtaz’s 9th ‘Geometry in Design’ workshop, 2022



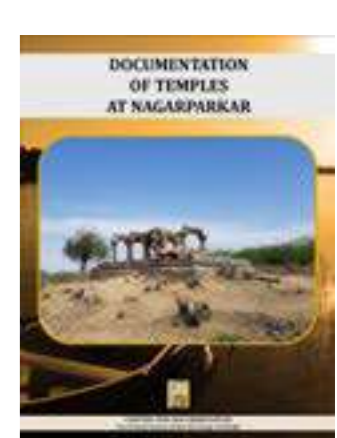
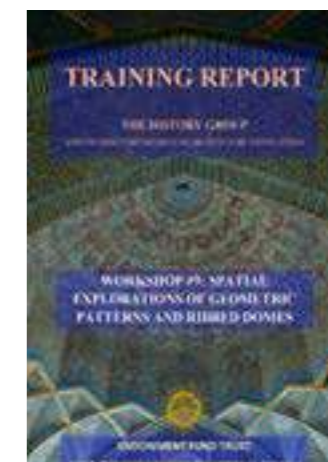
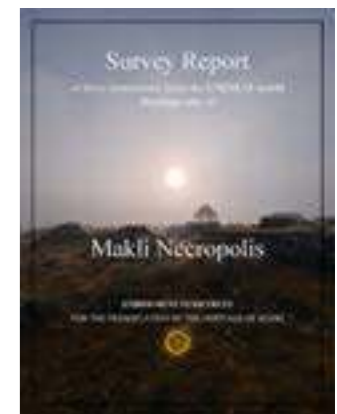
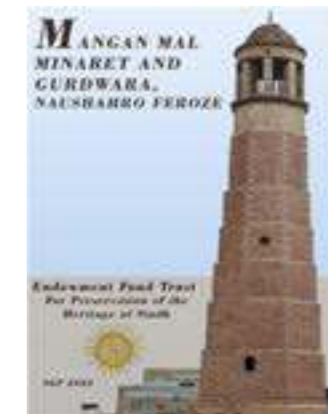
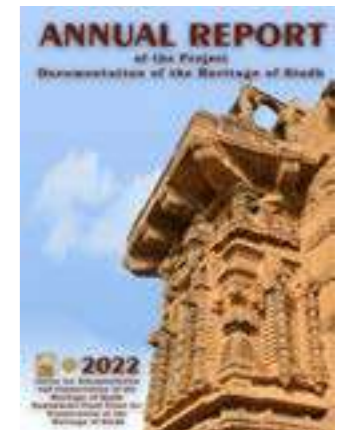
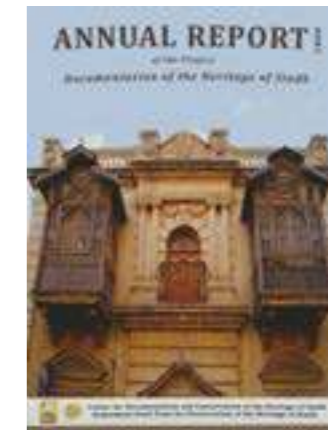
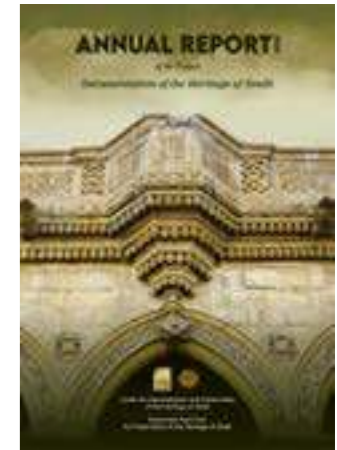
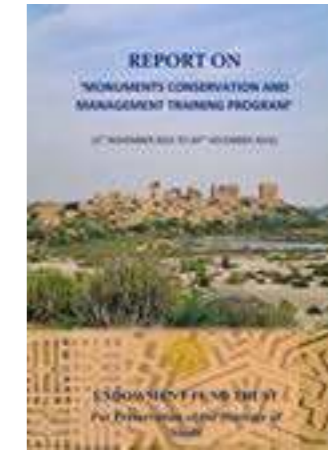
Monuments Conservation & Management Training Program at Makli, (2021)



Iconic Balconies of Hyderabad's Colonial Era: A Fading Legacy

- The Centre for Documentation of Sindh's Heritage (CDC) has undertaken a comprehensive photographic survey of approximately 80 colonial-era buildings with distinctive balconies across Hyderabad, following directives from the Endowment Fund Trust (EFT). This initiative aims to preserve the architectural memory of these structures, many of which face threats from neglect, encroachment, or demolition.
- These buildings primarily residential, some abandoned stand as silent witnesses to Hyderabad's golden age of architecture. Their ornate wooden and stone balconies, intricate wind catchers, and vibrant stained-glass windows were once the pride of neighborhoods like Hirabad, Tilak Charhi, Resham Gali, and the Fort area. Built by the city's affluent Hindu community during the colonial period, these structures embodied Hyderabad's cultural sophistication and aesthetic sensibility.
- Today, most of these architectural treasures lie in ruins. The iconic facades and wind catchers that once defined Hyderabad's skyline are disappearing rapidly. Without urgent conservation efforts, future generations may never experience the historic charm and craftsmanship that made these buildings exceptional. This documentation serves as both a record of what remains and a call to action to preserve Hyderabad's vanishing heritage in its authentic form.

Throughout this productive five-year period, the Centre for Documentation and Conservation of the Heritage of Sindh (CDC) consistently documented its activities and progress, submitting regular reports to the Endowment Fund Trust in Karachi, thereby contributing significantly to the understanding and safeguarding of Sindh's invaluable heritage assets.



A/V Records & Preservation Unit



The Endowment Fund Trust (EFT) has undertaken systematic efforts to establish a comprehensive collection of Sindhi audio and video materials. This includes music, dramas, mushairas, speeches, discussions, talks, seminars, and various events sourced from institutional archives and individual contributions. A key objective is the digitization, storage, and preservation of these recordings for posterity.

To build this valuable archive, the EFT team conducts personal visits to various institutions and engages with individuals who voluntarily contribute their collections. To date, the EFT houses significant collections generously shared by Abdul Hamid Akhund, Naseer Mirza, Nisar Memon, and others, forming the “Awaz Khazano” (Treasure of Voices).

The unit possesses a substantial audio material collection exceeding 1600 hours. This diverse archive includes:

Music: Kafi kalam (composed, folk, and classical), religious recordings (Manqabat, Soz, Salam, Noha, Marsia, Maulood Sharif, Hamd, Naat), tribute songs, Shah jo raag (and its Urdu/Sindhi recitations), and various folk and classical performances from artists like Abida Parveen, Allan Faqir, Manzoor Ali Khan, Mohammad Yousuf, Mai Hanjoo, and Zarina Baloach.

Literary & Spoken Word: Mushairas, book launches (e.g., *Hik Khat ba Koor* by Ali Nawaz Wafai), and approximately 4000 digitalized Baits in male and female voices.



Drama & Comedy: Over a hundred radio dramas and comedy skits.

Documentaries: On people, places, and obituaries (e.g., Naseem Kharal, Maulana Deen Muhammad Wafai).

Speeches & Interviews: Historical speeches and interviews with notable figures such as Janab Z.A. Bokhari, Prof. Abdul Ali Qalbani, Mr. Ali Ahmed Brohi, and Mr. Amar Jaleel.

The collected audio material is converted into video format using video insertions to facilitate uploading and wider accessibility on YouTube. The cataloging process involves digitalizing a significant portion of the 1600 hours of audio material, with a hard copy also being maintained.

A special ongoing project, “Our Legends,” conceived by Abdul Hamid Akhund, focuses on in-depth interviews with prominent individuals who have made significant contributions to the region. This initiative aims to create an invaluable archival record for researchers, the general public, and future generations. Recorded interviews include:

- Prof. Dr. Ali Muhammad Ansari (Orthopedic surgeon)
- Mr. Mazhar-ul-Haq Siddiqui (Bureaucrat & Ex Vice Chancellor)
- Mr. Ghulam Hyder Siddiqui (Film Director, TV producer, Playwright)
- Mr. Mazhar Jameel (Critic, Biographer, Translator, Poet, Advocate)
- Mr. Ata Mohammad Chanhio (Museum owner, Folk culturist, Collector)
- Mr. Shameem Alam (Film journalist, Ex-Executive Director Pakistan Arts Council)
- Dr. Sohail Maqbool (Radiologist, Teacher, Ghalib expert)
- Abida Parveen (Renowned singer)
- Mr. Uxi Mufti (Pioneer of Lok Virsa, Folklorist)
- Mr. Usman Isani (Bureaucrat)
- Mr. Fazlullah Qureshi
- Mr. Nazimuddin Nazim (Documentary & TV producer, writer)
- Mr. Najmul Hasnain (Radio drama & commercial writer, playwright)

To enhance its capabilities, the A/V Records & Preservation Unit is upgrading its video recording equipment from HD to 4K cameras, incorporating live streaming and real-time editing functionalities. This upgrade addresses previous challenges with low-light performance and color consistency due to varied camera models. The new setup, featuring the YoloBox Ultra for live production, will enable live broadcasting of events. Additionally, the unit has procured interview lighting kits, such as Amaran 200XS lights with soft-boxes, for on-site use and external storage like a WD My Book 8TB HDD for backup. The establishment of an in-house studio is also still in preparation.

Through these comprehensive efforts and technological enhancements, the A/V Records & Preservation Unit is diligently working to safeguard and promote Sindh’s rich intangible cultural heritage for generations to come.

Audit Reports

Complete audit reports are available on our website: <https://eftsindh.com>

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	46,554,530	46,827,977
Long-term investments	7	1,033,153,020	1,040,908,657
		1,079,707,550	1,087,736,634
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and deposits	8	11,524,599	14,171,312
Accounts Receivable	9	1,939,055	2,706,226
Accrued interest		41,050,316	75,918,826
Current maturity of long term investments	7	-	-
Short-term investments	10	220,108,023	394,131,664
Advance withholding tax		120,269,624	59,414,512
Cash and bank balances	11	34,812,229	15,220,163
		429,703,846	561,562,703
TOTAL ASSETS		1,509,411,396	1,649,299,337
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Endowment Fund	12	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated surplus		501,693,537	643,879,773
		1,501,693,537	1,643,879,773
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	7,717,859	5,419,565
		7,717,859	5,419,565
COMMITMENTS	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

* Figures of 2024-25 are unaudited as audit is underway. It shall made available on our website when Final Accounts are issued.

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Note	2025 Rupees	2024
INCOME			
Interest on investments		221,590,495	342,924,038
Profit on bank accounts		3,651,357	9,349,031
Donations		1,650,938	2,201,634
Other income		283,200	280,250
		227,175,990	354,754,953
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	15	(308,367,238)	(240,553,794)
Operational expenses	16	(26,591,559)	(15,930,387)
Administrative expenses	17	(34,403,429)	(26,738,368)
		(369,362,226)	(283,222,549)
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation		(142,186,236)	71,532,404
Taxation - current	5.5	-	(23,670,843)
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		(142,186,236)	47,861,561

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

2

* Figures of 2024-25 are unaudited as audit is underway. It shall made available on our website when Final Accounts are issued.

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2025

	Endowment Fund	Accumulated surplus Rupees	Total
Balance as at 30 June 2023	1,000,000,000	596,018,212	1,596,018,212
Surplus during the year	-	47,861,561	47,861,561
Balance as at 30 June 2024	1,000,000,000	643,879,773	1,643,879,773
Surplus during the year	-	(142,186,236)	(142,186,236)
Balance as at 30 June 2025	1,000,000,000	501,693,537	1,501,693,537

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

3

* Figures of 2024-25 are unaudited as audit is underway. It shall made available on our website when Final Accounts are issued.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (the Trust), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2024, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2024 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Khurram Jameel.



Chartered Accountants
 Place: Karachi
 Date: 21 November 2025
 UDIN: AR2024100939pvgCRKSL

2023-24

2023-24

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	46,827,976	57,238,376
Long-term investments	7	1,040,908,857	367,492,784
		<u>1,087,736,833</u>	<u>424,731,160</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and deposits	8	14,171,312	7,026,185
Due from a related party	9	2,706,226	11,758,840
Accrued interest		75,918,826	33,049,552
Current maturity of long term investments		-	646,000,000
Short-term investments	10	394,131,664	340,740,554
Advance withholding tax		59,414,513	59,414,512
Cash and bank balances	11	15,220,163	79,650,172
		<u>561,562,704</u>	<u>1,177,637,817</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,649,299,537</u>	<u>1,602,368,976</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Endowment Fund	12	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated surplus		643,879,773	596,018,212
		<u>1,643,879,773</u>	<u>1,596,018,212</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	13	5,419,564	6,350,764
		<u>5,419,564</u>	<u>6,350,764</u>
COMMITMENTS	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shams-ud-Din
Trustee

Imdad Hussain
Trustee

1

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024

	Note	2024 Rupees	2023 Rupees
INCOME			
Interest on investments		342,924,038	163,366,670
Profit on bank accounts		9,349,031	5,856,041
Donations		2,201,634	6,721,666
Other income		286,250	800,000
		<u>354,754,953</u>	<u>176,746,377</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	15	(240,553,794)	(249,171,411)
Operational expenses	16	(15,930,387)	(14,662,410)
Administrative expenses	17	(26,738,368)	(24,578,904)
		<u>(283,222,549)</u>	<u>(268,612,726)</u>
Surplus / (deficit) before taxation		<u>71,532,404</u>	<u>(111,866,349)</u>
Taxation - current	5.5	(23,670,843)	-
Surplus / (deficit) for the year		<u>47,861,561</u>	<u>(111,866,349)</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shams-ud-Din
Trustee

Imdad Hussain
Trustee

2

2023-24

2022-23

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2024**

	Endowment Fund	Accumulated surplus	Total
	Rupees		
Balance as at 30 June 2022	1,000,000,000	707,884,561	1,707,884,561
Deficit during the year	-	(111,866,349)	(111,866,349)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	1,000,000,000	596,018,212	1,596,018,212
Surplus during the year	-	47,861,561	47,861,561
Balance as at 30 June 2024	1,000,000,000	643,879,773	1,643,879,773

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Shameer K. Anjum
Trustee

David Khan
Trustee



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Karachi, Pakistan.

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (the Trust), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2023, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2023 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements:

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Khurram Jameel.


Chartered Accountants
Place, Karachi
Date: 16 May 2025
UDIN: AR202310093TBrFb0Py4

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2023**

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	8	57,238,376	60,494,608
Long-term investments	7	367,479,531	1,012,058,962
		424,717,906	1,072,554,570
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and deposits		7,026,185	2,877,280
Due from a related party	8	11,756,840	6,923,777
Accrued interest		33,049,552	35,898,673
Current maturity of long term investments	7	646,000,000	121,313,279
Short-term investments	9	340,740,554	131,331,876
Advance withholding tax		58,414,512	40,889,220
Cash and bank balances	10	79,650,172	303,411,479
		1,177,637,817	642,433,584
TOTAL ASSETS		1,602,355,723	1,714,988,153
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Endowment Fund	11	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated surplus		585,924,980	707,871,328
		1,585,924,980	1,707,871,328
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	6,430,743	7,116,826
		6,430,743	7,116,826
COMMITMENTS	13		

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


Trustee


Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Note	2023 Rupees	2022 Rupees
INCOME			
Interest on investments		163,368,670	145,704,249
Profit on bank accounts		5,856,041	1,898,390
Donations		6,721,666	1,737,392
Other income		800,000	667,503
		<u>176,746,377</u>	<u>153,997,534</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	14	(249,171,411)	(214,882,253)
Operational expenses	15	(14,882,410)	(12,996,335)
Administrative expenses	16	(24,658,904)	(22,470,255)
		<u>(288,692,726)</u>	<u>(250,348,844)</u>
Deficit for the year		<u>(111,946,348)</u>	<u>(97,251,310)</u>

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


Trustee


Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2023

	Endowment Fund	Accumulated surplus	Total
	Rupees		
Balance as at 30 June 2021	1,000,000,000	805,122,638	1,805,122,638
Deficit during the year	-	(97,251,310)	(97,251,310)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>707,871,328</u>	<u>1,707,871,328</u>
Deficit during the year	-	(111,946,348)	(111,946,348)
Balance as at 30 June 2023	<u>1,000,000,000</u>	<u>595,924,980</u>	<u>1,595,924,980</u>

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


Trustee


Trustee

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Trustees of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (**the Trust**), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2022, the statement of income and expenditure account, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2022 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal control as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust's to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Khurram Jameel.



Chartered Accountants
Place: Karachi
Date: 07 May 2024
UDIN: AR202210093zrBhqUYOQ

2021-22

2021-22

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	60,494,608	72,499,772
Long-term investments	7	1,012,059,962	1,136,519,211
		<u>1,072,554,569</u>	<u>1,209,018,983</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Advances and deposits		2,877,280	3,887,712
Due from a related party	8	6,923,777	8,622,837
Accrued interest		35,888,673	38,044,950
Current maturity of long term investments	7	121,313,279	-
Short-term investments	9	131,331,876	503,488,890
Advance withholding tax		40,689,220	38,807,230
Cash and bank balances	10	303,411,479	13,416,127
		<u>642,433,584</u>	<u>604,267,746</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,714,988,153</u>	<u>1,813,286,728</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Endowment Fund	11	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated surplus		707,871,328	805,122,638
		<u>1,707,871,328</u>	<u>1,805,122,638</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	12	7,116,826	8,164,090
		<u>7,116,826</u>	<u>8,164,090</u>
COMMITMENTS	13		

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


Trustee


Trustee

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022

	Note	2022 Rupees	2021
INCOME			
Interest on investments		148,794,249	162,888,656
Profit on bank accounts		1,898,390	1,133,167
Donations		1,737,392	773,361
Other income		667,503	835,260
		<u>153,097,534</u>	<u>165,610,444</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	14	(214,882,253)	(140,857,085)
Operational expenses	15	(12,996,335)	(12,468,912)
Administrative expenses	16	(22,470,255)	(20,454,685)
		<u>(250,348,844)</u>	<u>(173,780,682)</u>
Deficit for the year		<u>(97,251,310)</u>	<u>(8,170,238)</u>

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


Trustee


Trustee

2021-22

2020-21

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2022**

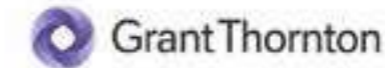
	Endowment Fund	Accumulated surplus Rupees	Total
Balance as at 30 June 2020	1,000,000,000	813,292,875	1,813,292,875
Deficit during the year	-	(8,170,238)	(8,170,238)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	1,000,000,000	805,122,638	1,805,122,638
Deficit during the year	-	(97,251,310)	(97,251,310)
Balance as at 30 June 2022	1,000,000,000	707,871,328	1,707,871,328

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

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Trustee


Trustee



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the annexed financial statements of Endowment Fund Trust for Preservation of the Heritage of Sindh (the Trust), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2021, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in funds and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2021 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with approved accounting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with international Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code) and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with the accounting and reporting standards as applicable in and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Trustees are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern, and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Exchange's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board of Trustees regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.



Other Matter

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 30 June 2020 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements dated 05 July 2021 respectively.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is **Khurram Jameel**.

Chartered Accountants
Karachi
Date: 14 July 2023

2020-21

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property and equipment	6	72,499,772	78,182,811
Long-term investments	7	1,136,519,211	1,103,823,238
Long-term advances	8	-	1,190,791
		<u>1,209,018,983</u>	<u>1,184,296,840</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investments	9	503,433,890	549,266,998
Accrued interest		38,044,950	46,716,553
Advances	10	3,887,712	1,410,251
Due from a related party	11	8,622,837	13,745,957
Advance withholding tax		36,807,230	25,337,209
Cash and bank balances	12	13,416,127	11,978,797
		<u>604,267,746</u>	<u>648,455,759</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,813,286,728</u>	<u>1,832,752,599</u>
FUNDS AND LIABILITIES			
FUNDS			
Endowment Fund	13	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated Surplus		805,122,638	813,292,875
		<u>1,805,122,638</u>	<u>1,813,292,875</u>
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Trade and other payables	14	8,164,090	19,459,724
		<u>8,164,090</u>	<u>19,459,724</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES		<u>8,164,090</u>	<u>19,459,724</u>
CONTINGENCIES AND COMMITMENTS			
	15		

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

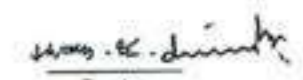
2020-21

ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021

	Note	2021 Rupees	2020 Rupees
INCOME			
Interest on investments		162,868,656	211,228,062
Profit on bank accounts		1,133,167	1,795,636
Donation		773,361	4,221,784
Other income		835,260	-
		<u>165,610,444</u>	<u>217,245,481</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	16	(140,857,085)	(165,333,495)
Operational expenses	17	(12,468,912)	(9,692,650)
Administrative expenses	18	(20,454,685)	(20,602,102)
		<u>(173,780,682)</u>	<u>(195,628,247)</u>
(Deficit) / Surplus for the year		<u>(8,170,238)</u>	<u>21,617,234</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee

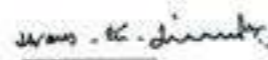

Trustee

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2021**

	Endowment Fund	Accumulated Surplus Rupees	Total
Balance as at 30 June 2019	1,000,000,000	791,675,641	1,791,675,641
Surplus during the year	-	21,617,234	21,617,234
Balance as at 30 June 2020	1,000,000,000	813,292,875	1,813,292,875
Deficit during the year	-	(8,170,238)	(8,170,238)
Balance as at 30 June 2021	1,000,000,000	805,122,638	1,805,122,638

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee



**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION
OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2020**

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE TRUSTEES

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of the Endowment Fund Trust for the Preservation of Heritage of Sindh (the Trust) as at 30 June 2020, which comprise the statement of financial position, the statement of income and expenditure, the statement of changes in accumulated fund and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at 30 June 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) as applicable in Pakistan. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the International Ethics Standard Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (the Code), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

The Trustees are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with the approved accounting and reporting standards as applicable in Pakistan, and for such internal controls as the Trustees determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Trustees are responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs as applicable in Pakistan, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Chartered Accountants

Engagement Partner: Shaikh Ahmed Salman

Date: 05 July 2021

Place: Karachi

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT JUNE 30, 2020**

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Operating fixed assets	6	78,182,811	61,888,531
Long-term investments	7	1,103,923,238	955,674,514
Long-term advances	8	1,190,791	1,592,352
		<u>1,184,296,840</u>	<u>1,019,155,397</u>
CURRENT ASSETS			
Short-term investments	9	649,268,998	709,784,623
Accrued interest		46,716,563	40,112,705
Prepayment, deposits and advances	10	1,410,251	5,468,388
Cash and bank balances	11	11,878,797	9,514,756
Accounts receivable		13,746,957	-
Advance withholding tax		25,337,203	13,445,870
		<u>648,465,759</u>	<u>778,326,342</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,832,762,599</u>	<u>1,797,481,739</u>
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS AND LIABILITIES			
ACCUMULATED SURPLUS			
Endowment Fund	12	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Accumulated surplus		813,292,875	791,675,641
		<u>1,813,292,875</u>	<u>1,791,675,641</u>
CURRENT LIABILITY			
Creditors and other liabilities	13	19,459,724	5,806,098
		<u>19,459,724</u>	<u>5,806,098</u>
COMMITMENTS	14		

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	Note	2020 Rupees	2019 Rupees
INCOME			
Investment income (including unrealised loss and amortisation)		211,228,062	162,719,869
Profit on deposit / saving accounts		1,795,635	759,042
Donation income		4,221,784	3,779,969
		<u>217,245,481</u>	<u>167,258,900</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Cost of projects	15	(185,333,495)	(126,058,359)
Operational expenses	16	(9,692,650)	(8,216,275)
Administrative expenses	17	(20,602,102)	(17,310,820)
		<u>(195,628,247)</u>	<u>(151,585,455)</u>
Surplus for the year		<u>21,617,234</u>	<u>15,673,445</u>

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.


Trustee


Trustee

**ENDOWMENT FUND TRUST FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HERITAGE OF SINDH
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN ACCUMULATED FUND
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2020**

	2020			2019		
	Endowment Fund	Accumulated Surplus	Total	Endowment Fund	Accumulated Surplus	Total
	Rupees					
Opening balance	1,000,000,000	791,675,641	1,791,675,641	1,000,000,000	776,002,196	1,776,002,196
Surplus during the year	-	21,617,234	21,617,234	-	15,673,445	15,673,445
Closing balance	1,000,000,000	813,292,875	1,813,292,875	1,000,000,000	791,675,641	1,791,675,641

The annexed notes from 1 to 19 form an integral part of these financial statements.

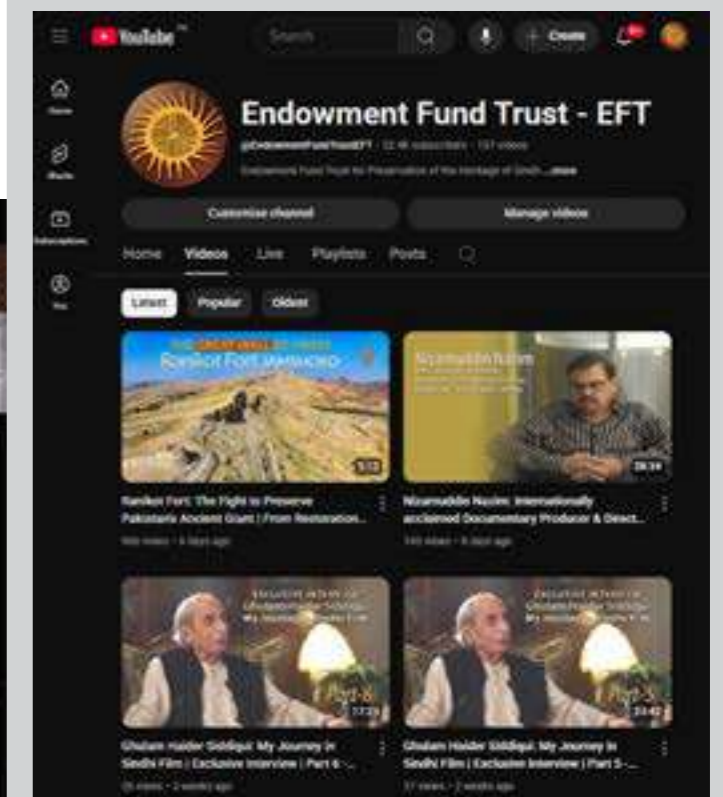
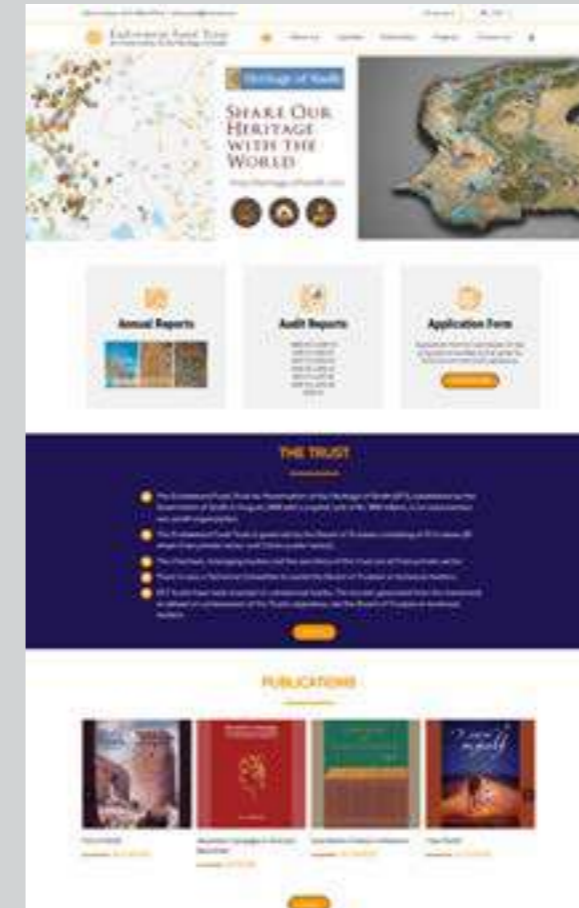
Amjad Ali Khan
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Shamir M. Sheikh
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RACH

Virmani in Kutch, we discovered poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai mingling with Kabir Das... Love for Latif transcends borders... A book titled 'Virmani in Kutch'...

DAWN February 23, 2023 Thursday... Murad seeks expert opinion about restoration of Sehwan Fort... Commission on 'Alexander in the Indus Valley' opens at IBA...

THE EXPRESS Thursday FEBRUARY 23, 2023... RIBUNE The New York Times... Murad discusses Alexander's Indus Valley foray...

Sufism, reality and human understanding

Sufism is not about renouncing material world but to live in it by loving others, says writer Noorul Huda Shah... Karamat, poet and columnist Noorul Huda Shah said Sufism is a deep and timeless way of life...



PARTICIPANTS in the panel discussion listen to Noorul Huda Shah (center), on Sunday — Shah Asif / White Star

Dr Rafique Mughal's 'The Antiquities of Banbhore' launched

Foreign Secretary Arma Baloch says author's work enriches understanding of historical and cultural legacy of Sindh... Karamat, the launch of Dr Mubhammad Rafique Mughal's coffee-table book...



FOREIGN Secretary Arma Baloch launches the book — Fahim Tahir / White Star

Chronicles of imperialism

A new translation provides insights for history lovers and academics into 18th and 19th century wars in Sindh, Hind and Afghanistan... The United States announced the start of its first ever 'Afghanistan year'...

Reviewed by Dr Rabeha Junejo... The United States announced the start of its first ever 'Afghanistan year' in September and its program was expected to conclude this year by September 18...

Moot discusses Alexander's Indus Valley foray

CM inaugurates three-day conference on Greek conqueror's time in Indus Valley... The moot discussed Alexander's Indus Valley foray, his military campaigns, and the impact on the region...

EFT gets CM's permission to preserve Sehwan Fort

By Our Staff Reporter... The Fort was set aside for digging in 1950 and during these years, excavated and preserved its remains... The EFT has been granted permission to preserve the fort...

Heavy rainfall damaged walls of Ranikot Fort: Murad

By Our Staff Reporter... Ranikot Fort, one of the world's largest archaeological sites, has suffered significant damage due to heavy rainfall... The walls of the fort have collapsed in several places...

Floods have damaged 'Great Wall of Sindh'

Portions of Ranikot Fort washed away by torrents... The Great Wall of Sindh, a massive ancient structure, has suffered significant damage due to heavy flooding... Large sections of the wall have been washed away...



RECENT HEAVY RAINFALL has washed away portions of the Great Wall of Sindh, a massive ancient structure, in the Ranikot Fort area.

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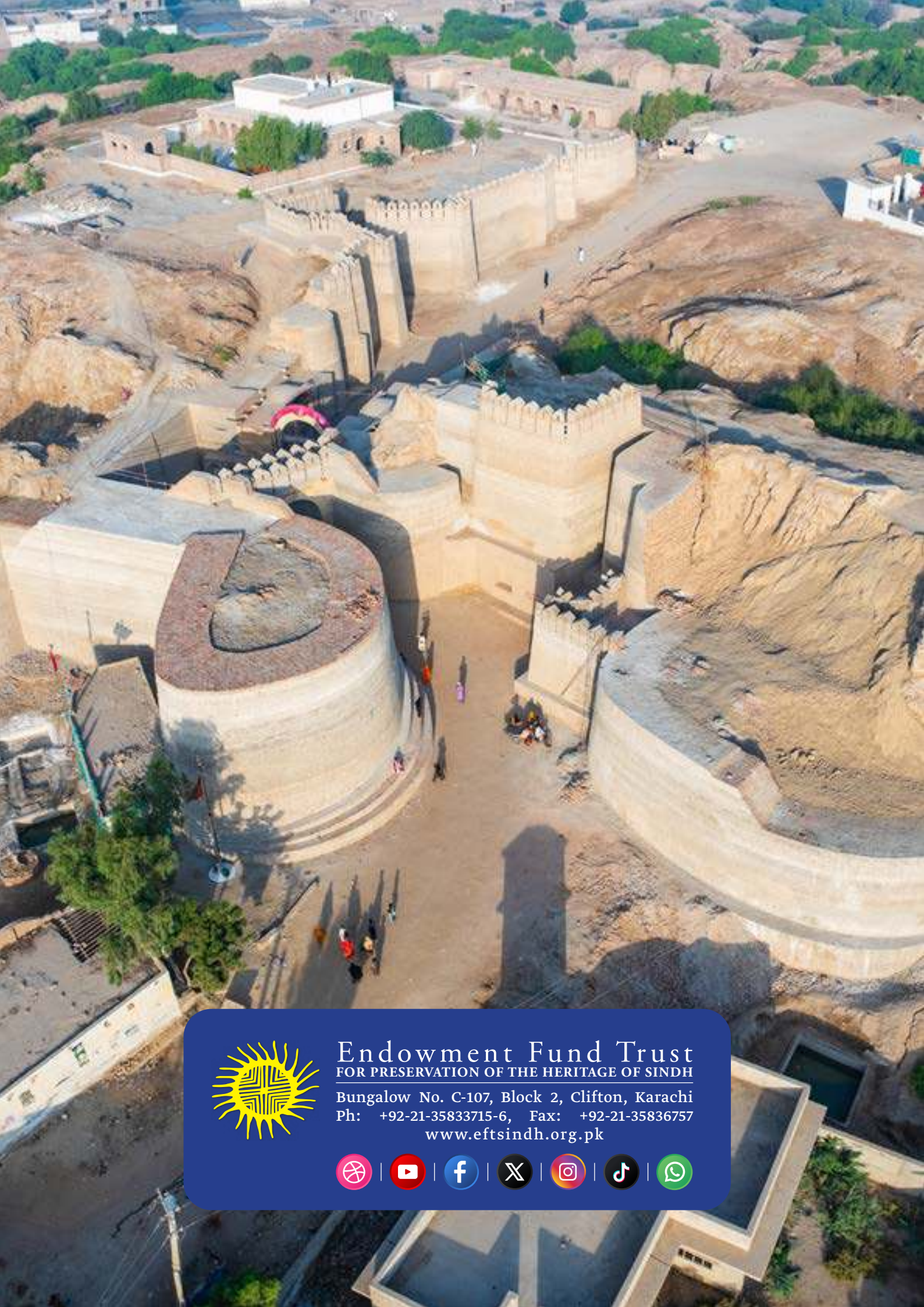
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The delicate work of EFT on Shesh Mahal in Kot-Diji faces a setback as the 2022 rains brought further destruction, tragically collapsing half of the entrance.



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