

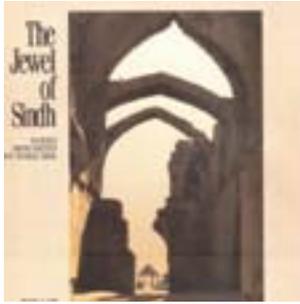
## GLOSSARY

	Prince Claus Fund (PCF) - CER		UNESCO Paris/ Islamabad		US Ambassador's Fund		Netherlands Govt. Fund
	Heritage Foundation of Pakistan (HF)		Safeeyah Moosa (S. Africa)		German Govt. Fund		

The above schematic shows the projects executed by Heritage Foundation of Pakistan in relation to World Heritage Makli necropolis. It is the endeavour of the Foundation to carry out systematic work at the site in order to see that various objectives of UNESCO World Heritage Centre are fulfilled. Makli has enormous significance not only as a necropolis, but due to the burial of a large number of Sufi Saints it is also a living spiritual site.

Due to neglect over the last several decades Makli's heritage assets have suffered enormously. However, the Foundation's own sustained effort along with highlighting stipulations of the World Heritage Centre has so far helped to keep the site off UNESCO's Endangered Heritage List. The Foundation intends to carry out further activities in order to stabilize as many of the structures at the necropolis as possible.

## “The Jewel of Sindh” by Suhail Z. Lari & Yasmeen Lari: Record Developed in 1988



The first undertaking was in 1988 when a survey of the Samma Period was undertaken. A book titled *The Jewel of Sindh: The Sammas on the Makli Hill* by Suhail Zaheer Lari and Yasmeen Lari based on the documentation and photography was published (1997). It was the first comprehensive record of the tomb of Jam Nizam al Din, the most celebrated native ruler of Sindh, who was much loved by his prople.

## Pictorial Catalogue Based on Damage Assessment Mission, 2011



The first pictorial catalogue of Makli was published in 2011, after carrying out a Damage Assessment Mission on behalf of Cultural Emergency Response, Prince Claus Fund. The catalogue identified over ----- historic monuments in varying state of damage and degradation. This document became the percusor of further work as it heightened concern of various people regarding the state of World Heritage Site.

## Condition Survey, Tomb of Jam Nizam al-Din with UNESCO, 2012



World Heritage Centre and ICOMOS Missions have underscored the need to provide protection to the famous tomb of Jam-Nizam al-Din. Accordingly, a detailed condition survey based on extensive graphic and phtographic recording was carried out. The study highlighted the condition of the monument and the urgent need for the stabilization of the ridge situated on the east. The structure was in a highly endangered state due to erosion of soil on the ridge.

## Catalogue of 477 Heritage Assets - Monuments & Grave Platforms, 2012



The need for registering all heritage assets had been highlighted by various missions who had been sent to evaluate the condition of the World Heritage Site. Accordingly, a team was organized with support from Endowment Fund Trust to undertake comprehensive recording of the sites. Due to a lack of a topograhical survey, Google maps were used to mark and identify various heritage assets. Their corodinales and plan footprints were meticulously recorded after checking in the field.

## Stabilizing Endangered 15th c. Tomb of Samma Noble I, 2012



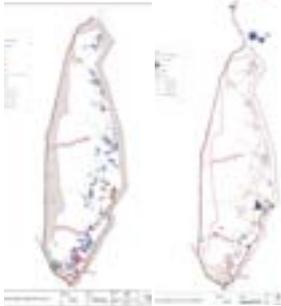
The stabilization of the ruin of the endangered tomb was undertaken in order to prevent its collapse. The methoology used was to treat it as a ruin and provide interventions only as much as was necessary to prevent the strucutre from further degradation. It was painstaking work, in view of the excessive erosion of the soft brick that had been used. The west-ern wall and several other walls and the top of the structure were particu-larly vulnearble, requiring great skill and care to stabilize the structure.

### **Stabilizing Endangered 16th c. Ashabi Mosque, 2013**



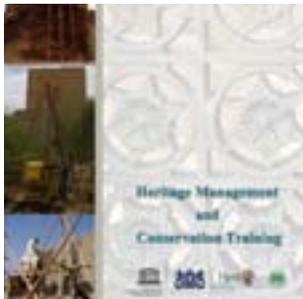
The stabilization of the endangered mosque was carried out with support of Ms. Safeeyah Moosa (South Africa). The mosque was part of some other structures and was close to collapse. The mosque was stabilized at low cost using L-EPI (Lari Emergency Preventive Intervention) methodology as first aid which relies on the use of mud brick, lime and bamboo to provide stabilization. The convention of least intervention and reversibility are followed, where original features are carefully maintained.

### **First Map of Makli Defining Core and Buffer Zones, 2013**



The first map of World Heritage Makli necropolis was prepared that was based on the comprehensive cataloguing of heritage assets of Makli. The map extent was finalized in consultation with Director Archaeology, Government of Sindh and UNESCO Consultant Dr. Michael Jansen. The map was used by the Directorate of Archaeology in order to present the latest data to the World Heritage Centre, expressing the interest of the government in maintaining world heritage sites.

### **Curriculum Development for Heritage Management Course at Makli, 2013**



A 3-month heritage management curriculum was developed in collaboration with UNESCO and support provided by the Royal Embassy of the Netherlands. The course envisaged training at Makli in order that various monuments could be taken up for study and conservation. The document also envisaged setting up of a Heritage Management Regional Centre at Makli which would encourage trainees from Pakistan and in the region to attend the course.

### **L-EPI First Aid to 16th c. Baoli (Stepped Well), 2014-2015**



The 16th c. stepped well had been lying abandoned and misused for the last several decades. Because there was no knowledge regarding its structure and its depth, most conservators had been afraid to venture into it. After a great deal of effort debris and large objects that had been thrown into it for many years were removed from 92 feet depth and the original water course revived. The work has been carried out with support from Ms. Safeeyah Moosa (South Africa).

### **16th c. Tombs of Sultan Ibrahim and Amir Sultan Mohammad, 2014-2016**



The imposing brick tomb of Sultan Ibrahim and the stone enclosure tomb of Amir Sultan are being conserved with support from US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation. The work requires careful handling due to the fragile state of masonry and glazed tile (kashi) work, much of which has been lost due to neglect and pilferage. While conservation of the masonry is progressing, kashi work will be undertaken once the UNESCO Project for Revitalization of Ancient Tiles finalizes its recommendations.

## 16th c. Tarkhan Tomb of Jan Baba, 2014-2016



The stone tomb of Jan Baba, originally an enclosure, that later seems to have acquired entrance and grave canopies along with separation of a zenana enclosure. The graves canopy has suffered due to the settlement in the middle chamber and loss of two valuable domes. The effort is to maintain the original stone work as well as preventing the collapse of the middle dome fabricated with neatly arranged carved stone tiles. The project is supported by the German Government.

## Revitalization of Ancient Glazed Tiles Supported by UNESCO, 2015-2016



This unique project is likely to lead to rejuvenation of kashi artisanship in the area, as well as developing correct procedures for making up the loss of glazed tiles or kashi work in historic monuments. The project has several components including research, directory of artisans and kashi workshops in Sindh, identifying master artisans who could participate in the work in future. An international experts' workshop to develop protocol for kashi conservation is also on the cards.

## E-Databank for 1162 Heritage Sites of Sindh, 2015



All heritage monuments at Makli are part of the electronic databank for heritage sites in Sindh which has been developed in collaboration with the University of Aachen, supported by the German Government. A five-volume hard copy of the entire 1162 notified heritage sites of Sindh were handed over to Ms. Sharmila Faruqi, Culture Minister Sindh by Dr. Tilo Klinner, Consul General, Consulate General of Germany at a special ceremony organized by Heritage Foundation of Pakistan in July 2015.

## Curriculum Developed for Level I of 2-week Course, 2015



As a first step towards establishing a field school at WH Makli for training, a 2-week Level-1 course has been developed to begin the course from December 2015 onwards with support from Ambassadors' Fund for Cultural Preservation. The field school that is being envisaged will organize research in different aspects of WH Makli, provide three levels of courses as well as stabilization through L-EPI first aid to 2 endangered structures decorated with kashi, in partnership with Prince Claus Fund.