

1. World Heritage Property Data

1.1 - Name of World Heritage Property

Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro

1.2 - World Heritage Property Details

State(s) Party(ies)

- Pakistan

Type of Property

cultural

Identification Number

138


Year of inscription on the World Heritage List

1980

1.3 - Geographic Information Table

Name	Coordinates	Property (ha)	Buffer zone (ha)	Total (ha)	Inscription year
Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro	27.329 / 68.139	240	0	240	1980
Total (ha)		240	0	240	

1.4 - Map(s)

Title	Date	Link to source
Moenjodaro and its environs	31/12/1979	

1.5 - Governmental Institution Responsible for the Property

Comment

Department of Archaeology and Museums Government of Pakistan

1.6 - Property Manager / Coordinator, Local Institution / Agency

- Gulam Murtaza Khoso
Federal Department of Archaeology and Museums
Project Director

1.7 - Web Address of the Property (if existing)

1. 1001wonders.org : visit this site in [panophotographies - 360 x 180 degree images](#)
2. [International Campaign for Moenjodaro \(UNESCO Division of the Physical Heritage\)](#)
3. [Moenjodaro: Complete Guide to the Indus Civilization \(Moenjodaro.org\)](#)
4. [Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation](#)

1.8 - Other designations / Conventions under which the property is protected (if applicable)

2. Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

2.1 - Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Comment

Of massive proportions, Moenjodaro comprises two sectors: a citadel area where the Buddhist stupa is constructed with unbacked brick over the ruins of Moenjodaro in 2nd century

A.D that rises in the western sector and, to the east, the lower city ruins spread out along the banks of the Indus. The lower city includes the acropolis, set on high embankments with ramparts, is laid out according to strict rules, provide evidence of an early system of town planning The lower area contains ruins of several major structures - Great Bath, Great Granary, College Square and Pillared Hall - as well as a number of private homes. The extensive lower city is a complex of private and public houses, wells, shops and commercial buildings. These buildings are laid out along streets intersecting each other at right angles; in a highly orderly form of city planning that also incorporated important systems of sanitation and drainage.

2.2 - The criteria (2005 revised version) under which the property was inscribed

(ii)(iii)

2.3 - Attributes expressing the Outstanding Universal Value per criterion

Of massive proportions, Moenjodaro comprises two sectors: a citadel area where the Buddhist stupa is constructed with unbacked brick over the ruins of Moenjodaro in 2nd century A.D that rises in the western sector and, to the east, the lower city ruins spread out along the banks of the Indus. The lower city includes the acropolis, set on high embankments with ramparts, is laid out according to strict rules, provide evidence of an early system of town planning The lower area contains ruins of several major structures - Great Bath, Great Granary, College Square and Pillared Hall - as well as a number of private homes. The extensive lower city is a complex of private and public houses, wells, shops and commercial buildings. These buildings are laid out along streets intersecting each other at right angles; in a highly orderly form of city planning that also incorporated important systems of sanitation and drainage.

2.4 - If needed, please provide details of why the Statement of Outstanding Universal Value should be revised

2.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to Statement of Outstanding Universal Value

3. Factors Affecting the Property

3.14. Other factor(s)

3.14.1 - Other factor(s)

No comments

3.15. Factors Summary Table

3.15.1 - Factors summary table

	Name	Impact				Origin
3.1	Buildings and Development					
3.1.5 Interpretative and visitation facilities						
3.2	Transportation Infrastructure					
3.2.1 Ground transport infrastructure						
3.2.2 Air transport infrastructure						
3.3	Services Infrastructures					
3.3.1 Water infrastructure						
3.3.4 Localised utilities						
3.3.5 Major linear utilities						
3.5	Biological resource use/modification					
3.5.3 Land conversion						
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals						
3.5.5 Crop production						
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric					
3.7.1 Wind						
3.7.2 Relative humidity						
3.7.3 Temperature						
3.7.5 Dust						
3.7.6 Water (rain/water table)						
3.7.7 Pests						
3.8	Social/cultural uses of heritage					
3.8.6 Impacts of tourism / visitor / recreation						
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.2 Flooding						
3.10.6 Temperature change						
3.10.7 Other climate change impacts						
3.11	Sudden ecological or geological events					
3.11.2 Earthquake						
3.13	Management and institutional factors					
3.13.1 Low impact research / monitoring activities						
3.13.3 Management activities						
Legend	Current	Potential	Negative	Positive	Inside	Outside

3.16. Assessment of current negative factors

3.16.1 - Assessment of current negative factors

	Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.3	Services Infrastructures				
3.3.4 Localised utilities	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	static
3.3.5 Major linear utilities	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.5	Biological resource use/modification				
3.5.3 Land conversion	restricted	one off or rare	minor	high capacity	decreasing
3.5.4 Livestock farming / grazing of domesticated animals	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric				
3.7.1 Wind	localised	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.7.2 Relative humidity	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	high capacity	static

		Spatial scale	Temporal scale	Impact	Management response	Trend
3.7.3	Temperature	localised	intermittent or sporadic	significant	high capacity	increasing
3.7.5	Dust	localised	intermittent or sporadic	minor	high capacity	static
3.7.7	Pests	localised	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	decreasing
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events					
3.10.2	Flooding	restricted	one off or rare	insignificant	high capacity	increasing
3.10.6	Temperature change	localised	frequent	significant	medium capacity	increasing
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts	restricted	one off or rare	significant	low capacity	increasing

3.17. Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to factors affecting the property

3.17.1 - Comments

There is a local management plan available to deal with the factors affecting world heritage site with holistic approach. However, some of them need special expertise and involving financial implication.

4. Protection, Management and Monitoring of the Property

4.1. Boundaries and Buffer Zones

4.1.1 - Buffer zone status

There is no buffer zone, but there is a need for one

4.1.2 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.1.3 - Are the buffer zone(s) of the World Heritage property adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.4 - Are the boundaries of the World Heritage property known?

The boundaries of the World Heritage property are **not known** by the management authority or local residents / communities/landowners.

4.1.5 - Are the buffer zones of the World Heritage property known?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of its inscription on the World Heritage List

4.1.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to boundaries and buffer zones of the World Heritage property

After dry core drilling program the boundary of the site will be determine.

4.2. Protective Measures

4.2.1 - Protective designation (legal, regulatory, contractual, planning, institutional and / or traditional)

4.2.2 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

An adequate legal framework for the maintenance of the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of

Authenticity and / or Integrity of the World Heritage property exists but there are **some deficiencies in implementation**

4.2.3 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The property had **no buffer zone** at the time of inscription on the World Heritage List

4.2.4 - Is the legal framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) adequate in the area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone for maintaining the Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Integrity and / or Authenticity of the property?

The legal framework for the area surrounding the World Heritage property and the buffer zone provides **an adequate or better basis** for effective management and protection of the property, contributing to the maintenance of its Outstanding Universal Value including conditions of Authenticity and / or Integrity

4.2.5 - Can the legislative framework (i.e. legislation and / or regulation) be enforced?

There is **acceptable** capacity / resources to enforce legislation and / or regulation in the World Heritage property but some deficiencies remain

4.2.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to protective measures

There are many national laws are available to support the protective measures taking place for the site..

4.3. Management System / Management Plan

4.3.1 - Management System

The property's Management Plan describes the system of administration of the site.

4.3.2 - Management Documents

Comment

In order to tackle the potential weaknesses as mentioned in the statements of authenticity and integrity there is a site office supported by scientific laboratory to deal with the issues of Conservation and other problems in a scientific way with traditional methods. The problems of salt actions, thermal stress etc are dealt with holistic approach by application of mud slurry, mud capping, re-pointing and other consolidation works such as under pinning in order to retain authenticity and integrity of the site. Besides above threats there is likely a danger of flood which was some how mitigated by constructing mud embankments and spurs but there is likely an endanger of breach of dam at upstream which might cause of damage and not to be less than a catastrophe if so occur. For this purpose the department is undertaking regular monitoring and planning to strengthen by secure funding from the Government, NGO and other donor countries.

4.3.3 - How well do the various levels of administration (i.e. national / federal; regional /

provincial / state; local / municipal etc.) coordinate in the management of the World Heritage Property ?

There is coordination between the range of administrative bodies / levels involved in the management of the property but it could be improved

4.3.4 - Is the management system / plan adequate to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value ?

The management system/plan is only **partially adequate** to maintain the property's Outstanding Universal Value

4.3.5 - Is the management system being implemented?

The management system is being **fully** implemented and monitored

4.3.6 - Is there an annual work / action plan and is it being implemented?

An annual work / action plan exists but **few of the activities** are being implemented

4.3.7 - Please rate the cooperation / relationship with World Heritage property managers / coordinators / staff of the following

Local communities / residents	Good
Local / Municipal authorities	Fair
Indigenous peoples	Good
Landowners	Fair
Visitors	Good
Researchers	Good
Tourism industry	Good
Industry	Not applicable

4.3.8 - If present, do local communities resident in or near the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

Local communities have **some input** into discussions relating to management but no direct role in management

4.3.9 - If present, do indigenous peoples resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone have input in management decisions that maintain the Outstanding Universal Value?

No indigenous peoples are resident in or regularly using the World Heritage property and / or buffer zone

4.3.10 - Is there cooperation with industry (i.e. forestry, mining, agriculture, etc.) regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone?

There is **little or no contact** with industry regarding the management of the World Heritage property, buffer zone and / or area surrounding the World Heritage property and buffer zone

4.3.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

The site has now been devolved to Sindh Government under ammendment in the constitution of Pakistan 1973.

4.3.12 - Please report any significant changes in the legal status and / or contractual / traditional protective measures and management arrangements for the World Heritage property since inscription or the last Periodic report

4.4. Financial and Human Resources

4.4.1 - Costs related to conservation, based on the average of last five years (relative percentage of the funding sources)

Multilateral funding (GEF, World Bank, etc)	
International donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Governmental (National / Federal)	100%
Governmental (Regional / Provincial / State)	
Governmental (Local / Municipal)	
In country donations (NGO's, foundations, etc)	
Individual visitor charges (e.g. entry, parking, camping fees, etc.)	
Commercial operator payments (e.g. filming permit, concessions, etc.)	
Other grants	

4.4.2 - International Assistance received from the World Heritage Fund (USD)

105 34000.00 1982
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/intassistance/105/action=view> 141
 14000.00 1983
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/intassistance/141/action=view> 1343
 22000.00 2000
<http://whc.unesco.org/en/intassistance/1343/action=view>

4.4.3 - Is the current budget sufficient to manage the World Heritage property effectively?

The available budget is **sufficient** but further funding would enable more effective management to international best practice standard

4.4.4 - Are the existing sources of funding secure and likely to remain so?

The existing sources of funding **are secure** in the medium-term and planning is underway to secure funding in the long-term

4.4.5 - Does the World Heritage property provide economic benefits to local communities (e.g. income, employment)?

There is **some flow** of economic benefits to local communities

4.4.6 - Are available resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure sufficient to meet management needs?

There are **some** equipment and facilities but overall these are **inadequate**

4.4.7 - Are resources such as equipment, facilities and infrastructure adequately maintained?

There is **basic** maintenance of equipment and facilities

4.4.8 - Comments, conclusion, and / or recommendations related to finance and infrastructure

4.4.9 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Full-time	100%
Part-time	

4.4.10 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Permanent	60%
Seasonal	40%

4.4.11 - Distribution of employees involved in managing the World Heritage property (% of total)

Paid	100%
Volunteer	

4.4.12 - Are available human resources adequate to manage the World Heritage property?

Human resources are **inadequate** for management needs

4.4.13 - Considering the management needs of the World Heritage property, please rate the availability of professionals in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Good
Promotion	Fair
Community outreach	Good
Interpretation	Good
Education	Fair
Visitor management	Fair
Conservation	Fair
Administration	Fair
Risk preparedness	Fair
Tourism	Fair
Enforcement (custodians, police)	Good

4.4.14 - Please rate the availability of training opportunities for the management of the World Heritage property in the following disciplines

Research and monitoring	Medium
Promotion	Low
Community outreach	Medium
Interpretation	Medium
Education	Medium
Visitor management	Medium
Conservation	Medium
Administration	High
Risk preparedness	Medium
Tourism	Medium
Enforcement (custodians, police)	High

4.4.15 - Do the management and conservation programmes at the World Heritage property help develop local expertise?

A capacity development plan or programme is **in place and fully implemented**; all technical skills are being transferred to those managing the property locally, who are assuming leadership in management

4.4.16 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to human resources, expertise and training

4.5. Scientific Studies and Research Projects

4.5.1 - Is there adequate knowledge (scientific or traditional) about the values of the World Heritage property to support planning, management and decision-making to ensure that Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Knowledge about the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for most key areas **but there are gaps**

4.5.2 - Is there a planned programme of research at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme of research**, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.5.3 - Are results from research programmes disseminated?

Research results are **shared with local participants and some national agencies**

4.5.4 - Please provide details (i.e. authors, title, and web link) of papers published about the World Heritage property since the last Periodic Report

An article titled (Scientific data and research based conservation activities at Moenjodaro) has been published in the Monthly magazine namely Cultural Heritage in the edition No.06 issue No 04 by Ghulam Murtaza Khoso, Ali Hyder, Irshad Ali Rid and Rustam Ali Bhutto.

4.5.5 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to scientific studies and research projects

4.6. Education, Information and Awareness Building

4.6.1 - At how many locations is the World Heritage emblem displayed at the property?

In **many locations and easily visible** to visitors

4.6.2 - Please rate the awareness and understanding of the existence and justification for inscription of the World Heritage property amongst the following groups

Local communities / residents	Excellent
-------------------------------	-----------

Local / Municipal authorities within or adjacent to the property	Excellent
Local Indigenous peoples	Excellent
Local landowners	Average
Visitors	Excellent
Tourism industry	Excellent
Local businesses and industries	Average

4.6.3 - Is there a planned education and awareness programme linked to the values and management of the World Heritage property?

There is a **planned and effective** education and awareness programme that contributes to the protection of the World Heritage property

4.6.4 - What role, if any, has designation as a World Heritage property played with respect to education, information and awareness building activities?

World Heritage status has been an **important influence** on education, information and awareness building activities

4.6.5 - How well is the information on Outstanding Universal Value of the property presented and interpreted?

There is **excellent presentation and interpretation** of the Outstanding Universal Value of the property

4.6.6 - Please rate the adequacy for education, information and awareness building of the following visitor facilities and services at the World Heritage property

Visitor centre	Adequate
Site museum	Excellent
Information booths	Adequate
Guided tours	Poor
Trails / routes	Adequate
Information materials	Adequate
Transportation facilities	Adequate
Other	Adequate

4.6.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to education, information and awareness building

4.7. Visitor Management

4.7.1 - Please provide the trend in annual visitation for the last five years

Last year	Major Increase (100%+)
Two years ago	Minor Increase
Three years ago	Minor Increase
Four years ago	Static
Five years ago	Static

4.7.2 - What information sources are used to collect trend data on visitor statistics?

Entry tickets and registries

4.7.3 - Visitor management documents

4.7.4 - Is there an appropriate visitor use management plan (e.g. specific plan) for the World Heritage property which ensures that its Outstanding Universal Value is maintained?

Visitor use of the World Heritage property is **effectively managed** and does not impact its Outstanding Universal Value

4.7.5 - Does the tourism industry contribute to improving visitor experiences and maintaining the values of the World Heritage property?

There is **excellent co-operation** between those responsible for the World Heritage property and the tourism industry to present the Outstanding Universal Value and increase appreciation

4.7.6 - If fees (i.e. entry charges, permits) are collected, do they contribute to the management of the World Heritage property?

The fee is collected, but it makes **no contribution** to the management of the World Heritage property

4.7.7 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to visitor use of the World Heritage property

4.8. Monitoring

4.8.1 - Is there a monitoring programme at the property which is directed towards management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value?

There is a **comprehensive, integrated programme** of monitoring, which is relevant to management needs and / or improving understanding of Outstanding Universal Value

4.8.2 - Are key indicators for measuring the state of conservation used to monitor how the Outstanding Universal Value of the property is maintained?

Information on the values of the World Heritage property is **sufficient** for defining and monitoring key indicators for measuring its state of conservation

4.8.3 - Please rate the level of involvement in monitoring of the following groups

World Heritage managers / coordinators and staff	Excellent
Local / Municipal authorities	Average
Local communities	Excellent
Researchers	Excellent
NGOs	Poor
Industry	Non-existent
Local indigenous peoples	Non-existent

4.8.4 - Has the State Party implemented relevant recommendations arising from the World Heritage Committee?

Implementation is **underway**

4.8.5 - Please provide comments relevant to the implementation of recommendations from the World Heritage Committee

4.8.6 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to monitoring

4.9. Identification of Priority Management Needs

4.9.1 - Please select the top 6 managements needs for the property (if more than 6 are listed below)

Please refer to question 5.2

5. Summary and Conclusions

5.1. Summary - Factors affecting the Property

5.1.1 - Summary - Factors affecting the Property

	World Heritage criteria and attributes affected	Actions	Monitoring	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment	
3.7	Local conditions affecting physical fabric						
3.7.2	Relative humidity	The relative humidity causes dampness in the structures which develop stress and weakening of the structures.	When the temprature falls below 30 degree centigrade the available salts in the structures become increasing their rate of volume which makes the bricks spalling, cracking the bricks.this trend it is connected with relative humidity.	Water and soil investigation Laboratory (A Site Labortaory) has been setup by the Department of Archaeology for monitoring the rate of relative humidity and suggest actons.	A proper conservation programme has been developed by Department of Archaeology and a manual for conservation has been developed with the support of UNESCO to undertake specific conservation activity under given time frame.	Department of Archaeology & Museums, Department of Culture Government of Sindh	no comments
3.7.3	Temperature	The rise and fall of tempreature creates expansion and contraction,which causes damage.	Thermal stress,as stated in reletive humidity section and dry and cold process developes expansion and contraction in the fabric of structural remains.	Water and soil investigation Laboratory (A Site Labortaory) has been setup by the Department of Archaeology for monitoring the rate of Temperature and suggest actons.	A proper conservation programme has been developed by Department of Archaeology and a manual for conservation has been developed with the support of UNESCO to undertake specific conservation activity under given time frame.	Department of Archaeology & Museums, Department of Culture Government of Sindh	No comments
3.7.5	Dust	It creates damage in the long run to the fabric of structures.	This factor carries salt along with dust which causes attrition with the fabric of structural remains which proves harmful in later stages.	By Site Laboratory	A planting scheme has been under execution for stablizing the soil of the site which will control drifting of dust. Besides this the soil of excavated remains being stablized by sundried brick pavement.	Department of Archaeology & Museums, Department of Culture Government of Sindh	No comments
3.10	Climate change and severe weather events						
3.10.2	Flooding						
3.10.6	Temperature change	It becomes cause of severe cold or increase in temperature both factors affect the wold Heritage site.	Plantation scheme is under execution besides mud slurry work and clay packing for leaching out salts from the remains.	The weather data collected by feild laboratory already established by the Department in order to take conservation measure according to the needs of hour and dealt with traditional conservation measures.	Each specific activity is being executed under the start of change in temperature. For instance mud slurry work being started before onset of winter while Mud caping, pointing and other consolidation works before onset of summer season.	Department of Archaeology & Museums, Department of Culture Government of Sindh	No comments
3.10.7	Other climate change impacts						

5.2. Summary - Management Needs

5.2.2 - Summary - Management Needs

4.3 Management System / Management Plan						
	Actions	Timeframe	Lead agency (and others involved)	More info / comment		
4.3.6	Few of the work plan activities implemented	The action plan devised for the protection and preservation of site has been implimented while remaining work like promotion of tourism has to be implimented after undertaking visitor's survey.	In end of 2011,the other activities will be taken in hand.	Department of Archaeology and Museums	to be completed by end of this year	

5.3. Conclusions on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.3.1 - Current state of Authenticity

The authenticity of the World Heritage property has been **preserved**

5.3.2 - Current state of Integrity

The integrity of the World Heritage property is **intact**

5.3.3 - Current state of the World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value

The World Heritage property's Outstanding Universal Value has been **maintained**.

5.3.4 - Current state of the property's other values

Other important cultural and / or natural values and the state of conservation of the World Heritage property are **predominantly intact**

5.4. Additional comments on the State of Conservation of the Property

5.4.1 - Comments

6. World Heritage Status and Conclusions on Periodic Reporting Exercise

6.1 - Please rate the impacts of World Heritage status of the property in relation to the following areas

Conservation	Very positive
Research and monitoring	Very positive
Management effectiveness	Very positive
Quality of life for local communities and indigenous peoples	Not applicable
Recognition	Very positive
Education	Very positive
Infrastructure development	No impact
Funding for the property	Positive
International cooperation	Positive
Political support for conservation	Very positive
Legal / Policy framework	Positive
Lobbying	Positive
Institutional coordination	Very positive
Security	Positive
Other (please specify)	Not applicable

6.2 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to World Heritage status

No comments

6.3 - Entities involved in the preparation of this Section of the Periodic Report

Governmental institution responsible for the property
Site Manager/Coordinator/World Heritage property staff
Staff from other World Heritage properties

6.4 - Was the Periodic Reporting questionnaire easy to use and clearly understandable?

yes

6.5 - Please provide suggestions for improvement of the Periodic Reporting questionnaire

No comments

6.6 - Please rate the level of support for completing the Periodic Report questionnaire from the following entities

UNESCO	Good
State Party Representative	Very good
Advisory Body	Good

6.7 - How accessible was the information required to complete the Periodic Report?

All required information was accessible

6.8 - The Periodic Reporting process has improved the understanding of the following

The World Heritage Convention
The concept of Outstanding Universal Value
The property's Outstanding Universal Value
The concept of Integrity and / or Authenticity
The property's Integrity and / or Authenticity
Managing the property to maintain the Outstanding Universal Value
Monitoring and reporting
Management effectiveness

6.9 - Please rate the follow-up to conclusions and recommendations from previous Periodic Reporting exercise by the following entities

UNESCO	Excellent
State Party	Excellent
Site Managers	Excellent
Advisory Bodies	Excellent

6.10 - Summary of actions that will require formal consideration by the World Heritage Committee

• Statement of Outstanding Universal Value / Statement of Significance

Reason for update: Of massive proportions, Moenjodaro comprises two sectors: a citadel area where the Buddhist stupa is constructed with unbacked brick over the ruins of Moenjodaro in 2nd century A.D that rises in the western sector and, to the east, the lower city ruins spread out along the banks of the Indus. The lower city includes the acropolis, set on high embankments with ramparts, is laid out according to strict rules, provide evidence of an early system of town planning The lower area contains ruins of several major structures - Great Bath, Great Granary, College Square and Pillared Hall - as well as a number of private homes. The extensive lower city is a complex of private and public houses, wells, shops and commercial buildings. These buildings are laid out along streets intersecting each other at right angles; in a highly orderly form of city planning that also incorporated important systems of sanitation and drainage.

6.11 - Comments, conclusions and / or recommendations related to the Assessment of the Periodic Reporting exercise

No comments