



Al-Azhar Garden Housing

Karachi, Pakistan



Architect: Arcop Associates / Y Jilani, M Khan

Client: Pioneer Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd

Built Area: 164'733 m²

Cost: US\$ 21'278'040

The central idea of this low-income housing was to create a sense of belonging for a displaced community. The development is divided into distinct neighbourhoods - in contrast to the tattered urbanity of Karachi as a whole - and organised around plazas, gardens and courtyards, linked by ceremonial pathways. Shading devices, natural ventilation and a water recycling system all contribute to sustainability. The post-and-beam structures are infilled with both solid and hollow brick masonry and finished with earth-toned Colorcrete. The project cost around US\$ 10 per square foot, inclusive of land and infrastructure.



2007 On Site Review Report

3164.PAK

by *Mashary al-Naim*

Al-Azhar Garden Housing

Karachi, Pakistan



Architect

Arcop Associates / Yawar Jilani, Mahbood Khan

Client

Pioneer Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd

Design

1993 - 2000

Completed

2004

Al-Azhar Garden Housing

Karachi, Pakistan

I. Introduction

The main objective of Al-Azhar Garden is to raise its inhabitants' standard of living by providing a liveable community of low-cost housing units. In its physical appearance and spatial organisation, this community is conceived to create a sense of belonging since its residents are migrants who have been displaced for the last six decades. The development reproduces local vernacular features although it is divided into distinct neighbourhoods, in contrast with the recent urban morphology of Karachi. It enhances daily life by setting the housing around plazas, gardens and courtyards, linked by ceremonial pathways. The construction is low-technology – post-and-beam with brick infill – in order to reduce the initial cost of construction (to USD 10 per square foot, inclusive of land and infrastructure) as well as maintenance and running costs.

II. Contextual Information

A. Historical background

The community, who call themselves 'Momins', originated in the north Indian state of Gujarat in the sixteenth century. According to oral tradition, they were converted to the Ismaili Muslim faith by a missionary from Iran, Syed Imam Shah, near the village of Pirana (about 80 kilometres north of Ahmadabad). It is also said that Syed Imam Shah was the first to give the name Momin (Arabic for 'faithful') to this group.

In Gujarat the Momin community was scattered over 22 villages and was essentially agrarian. It depended on the land right up to the middle of the twentieth century, when many of the community members migrated to newly created Pakistan after the partition of India. Initially they chose Hyderabad (the second largest city of Sindh) as their home, but most soon moved on to Karachi.

III. Programme

A. History of inception of project

The name of the housing development was inspired by great Fatimid university of Al-Azhar, founded in Cairo in the tenth century. The idea of the project was conceived by the cooperative society and facilitated by the Pakistan Engineering Council (PEC) and the Aga Khan Housing Board for Pakistan (presently Aga Khan Planning and Building Services, Pakistan). The society organised a design competition in several stages, which resulted in the selection of the architect, Arcop Associates.

B. *General programme objectives*

Al-Azhar Garden is owned by the Pioneer Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd (PMCSL), which was established on 25 November 1991 with the support of five cooperative credit societies working in Karachi. Its purpose is to provide low-cost housing for community members on a non-commercial basis. The managing board is formed of members of the cooperative society, who all serve on a voluntary basis.

III. Description

A. *Project data*

Al-Azhar Garden Housing is a complete living system, in the sense that it has all the necessary facilities for modern life. These include:

Residential Units – A total of 1,090 residential units are divided into five different categories:

A+	2,256 square feet, 3 bedrooms, 2 living, 1 dining
A	1,573 square feet, 3 bedrooms, 1 living, 1 drawing room
B+	1,365 square feet, 2 bedrooms, 1 dining, 1 drawing room
B	1,183 square feet, 2 bedrooms, 1 dining, 1 drawing room
C	900 square feet, 3 bedrooms, 1 living

In addition, every flat has a veranda, a washing area and a 24-hour supply of water from the overhead tank, and there is a common courtyard in every building.

Academic Complex – Consisting of 36 rooms and halls, this complex provides learning facilities for young and old alike. It has multiple uses – as a religious education centre, a meeting place and training facility for scouts and girls guides, volunteer corps and other community-based organisations, and an adult language-learning centre, where semi-literate women can learn Urdu and English.

Medical Complex – Currently nearing completion, this full-fledged medical centre will provide a day-care surgery, consultant clinic, emergency services and a maternity home. At present a small health centre provides basic medical services including vaccination.

Department Store – A 10,000-square-foot hall will in future serve as a mini-supermarket. At present it is being used as a prayer hall (Jammat Khana).

Marriage/General Purpose Hall – Located on top of the department store, this semi-covered space can hold over 1,000 people. It contains kitchen facilities, bridal dressing rooms, wash rooms and serving areas.

Pioneer Office Complex – Offices and computing facilities for the Pioneer Multipurpose Cooperative Society are situated in the basement of the department store.

Convenience Stores – Four shops selling general provisions are centrally located in the two main squares (Patan Chowk and Sidhpur Chowk).

Pocket Parks and Gardens – Al-Azhar’s pocket parks and gardens provide much-needed greenery around the housing. Each of the 22 parks is named after one of the villages in Gujarat where the Momin community originally came from, helping to educate the younger generation about their historical roots.

Security System – This includes professional security staff, an intercom system and a nine-foot-high boundary wall around the development. Moreover, each building is accessed through two locked gates.

Parking – There are parking spaces for around 800 cars and an equal number of bikes. For guest car parking, the society provided additional spaces at the front of the development. In contrast to many other residential projects, it is not possible for a motor vehicle to enter a pedestrian path.

Transportation – Two buses provide a shuttle service at least ten times a day to and from the FB industrial zone. In addition, one of the buses is slightly adapted to carry coffins and mourners.

Emergency Services – An ambulance provides a 24-hour emergency service.

Library Reading and Corner Meeting Room – Two centrally located mini-halls are used as reading and meeting rooms.

Main Squares – The two main squares, situated by gates #1 and #2, provide an outdoor setting for socialising. In the morning senior citizens gather around the benches. In the evening, after prayers, many community members come to the square for a chit-chat. On festivals and special occasions like Novroz, Imamate Day and the Salgirah Mubarak, the community’s pipe-band gives melodious performances in the squares.

Mini-Telephone Exchange System – An internal telephone exchange connects the whole community. Telephone numbers and flat numbers are the same, making them easy to remember.

Cable TV System – The society runs its own cable television network which provides around 65 channels ranging from news to music, sports and youth-related interests.

B. *Evolution of design concepts*

In the spring of 1994 Noor Bhai, Nazar Bhai, Saeed Bhai and many others from this community met with the designers (Arcop Associates). It became clear from the meeting that these people were looking for a ‘place’ they could call home. Three generations had passed since their migration from the original 22 Gujarati villages; they felt the time had come to give their individual community a face and a place to prevent future generations from being scattered into an unknown urbanity – the sprawl of Karachi.

The architects began the process of developing the design by asking some basic questions:

- Why do these people need a new place to live? (What is wrong with the one they already have?)
- What is it that binds these people together?
- How do they live?

The answers to these questions led to some interesting insights and a better understanding of the community.

Having lived in Karimabad and Rahimabad since migrating to Pakistan in the 1950s, these people clearly yearned for a place with a distinct sense of identity. They seemed proud of their humble background, and felt that hard work, honesty and self-belief could help them make a change for the better in their living environment. Security concerns and the degradation of Karachi's civic amenities since the late 1980s made the move to a new place essential.

The designers realised that these people were bound together by a common cultural heritage and socio-economic base, as a result of shared history in Gujarat. Such cohesiveness is certainly rare in a metropolis like Karachi.

Religion plays a central role in the people's lives. The daily path to the Jammal Khana, followed by the get-together in a park, was an important influence on the development of the master plan.

A layered sequence of spaces leads from the public to the increasingly private, from the squares and gardens (chowks and baghs) to the clusters of housing (mohallas) and shared courtyards, to the individual open-to-sky terraced courts (sehans) leading into the private apartments.

Given the community's socio-economic background, the designer knew that a better home for them was one that depended less on technology and more on sustainable systems, such as Karachi's southwestern breeze, the use of filtered natural light and pedestrianised movement patterns.

The desire for individuality within the community led to a design in which each block has a distinct identity. The architects have used a varied palette of colours along with ornamental elements, such as a flower or a tree on the entry door, to accentuate the individual nature of each apartment.

The design was developed over a period of almost two years in close consultation with the community. Amongst other things, this dialogue led to a further reduction in density levels and the creation of eight new parks serving the various housing clusters. Another key decision was to keep construction systems simple so as to minimise costs and allow the community to control construction through small contractors rather than large general contractors.

C. *Materials*

A paramount consideration for the society was the quality of workmanship and materials. Building materials were purchased from well-known suppliers such as Siemens-Pakistan, ICI-Pakistan, Amberli Steel, Attock Cement, Pakistan Cables and Karam Ceramics. Bulk purchasing direct from the manufacturer resulted in substantial savings, making the costs very low compared to the market ratio.

IV. Construction Schedule and Costs

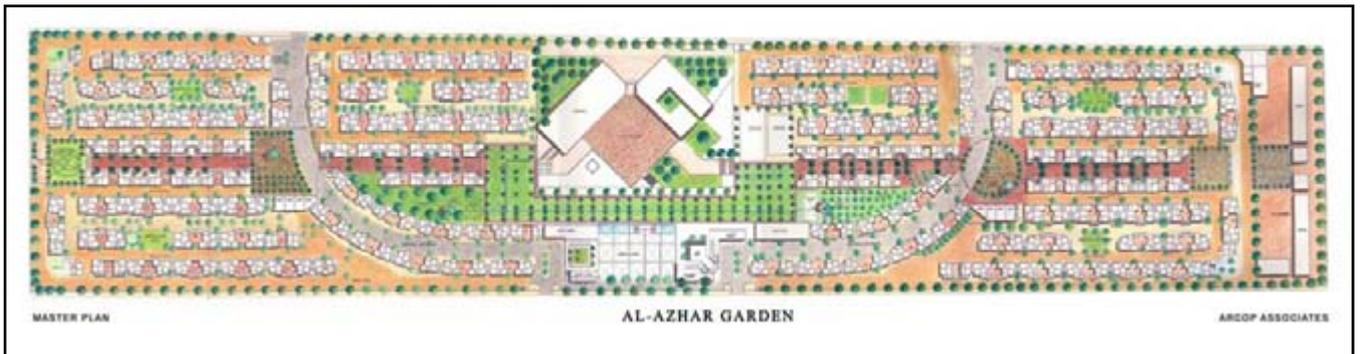
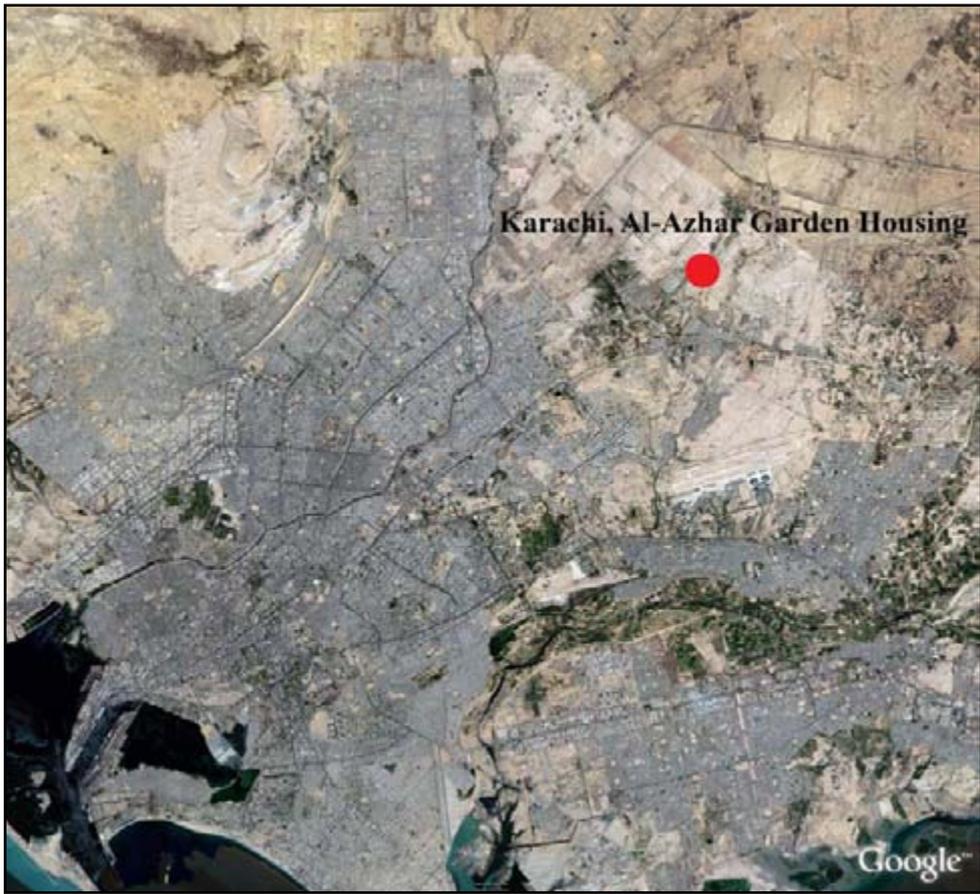
A. *History of the project*

A 31.5-acre plot was purchased in the mid-1990s in sector 35-B of KDA scheme 33, Karachi. After securing the necessary planning approval, construction work started on 13 December 1996. Within a very limited time (17,858 working days), 784 housing units were completed and handed over to their respective owners. In other words, each housing unit took on average 54 hours to complete. Occupancy was from 1 January 2004 and so far 500 families have moved in.

B. *Total costs*

The total cost of the project (excluding land) was USD 31,750,825 or USD 140 per square metre (based on project nomination form).

Mashary al-Naim
May 2007

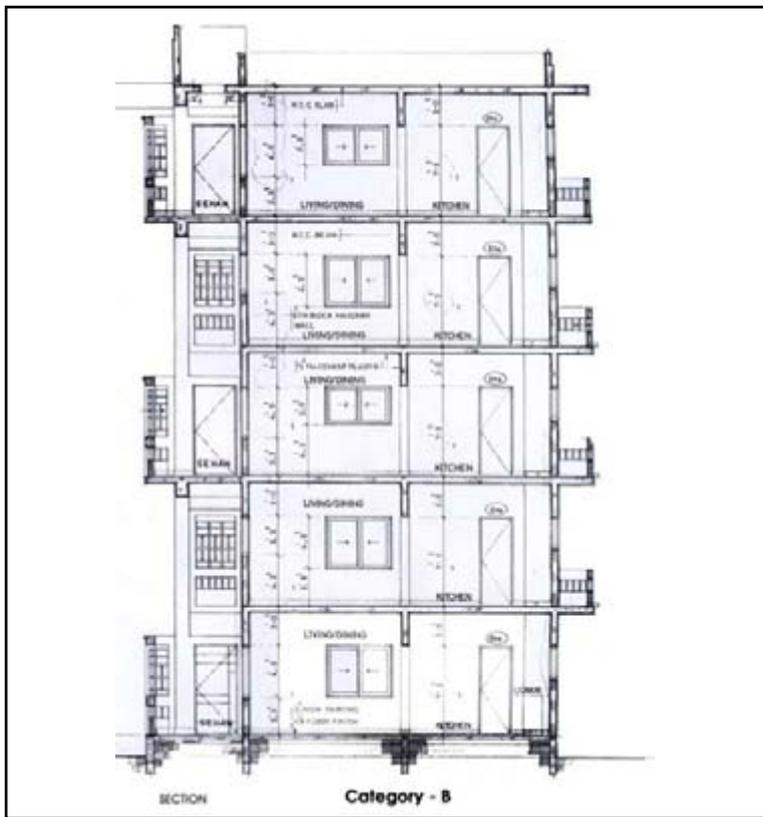
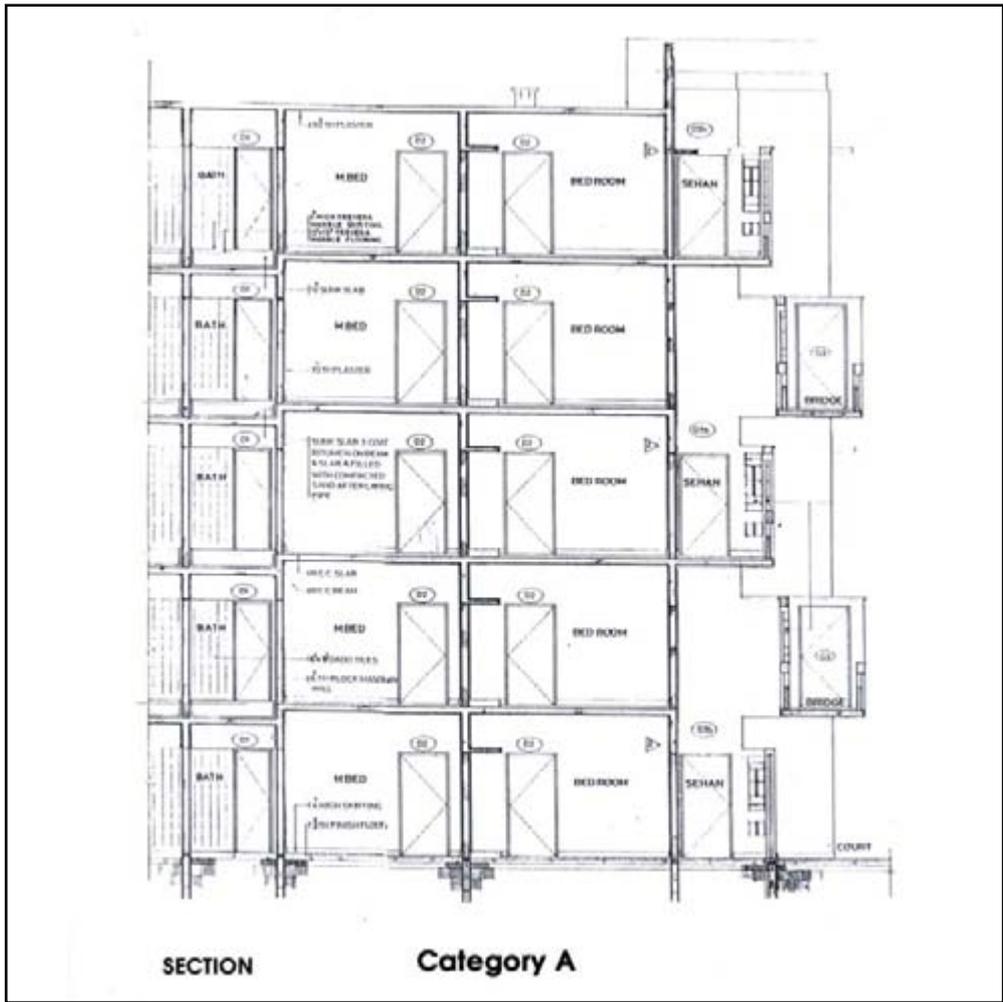




GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - A+



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B+





Main entrance to housing complex

Semi-circular promenade with shop front.





Apartment blocks and tower leading at central promenade.

Central promenade.





Building elevation showing stair tower.

Building facade.





Green spaces in front of apartments.

Benches lining promenade.





Entrance of an apartment building within the complex.



Balconies flanked by stair towers.



Stair tower viewed from the street.

Entrance to apartment.





Interior balconies.

View of internal courtyard.





Apartment vestibule.

Duplex living area.





Office space on the second level of the duplex.

Living room.





Foliage decoration.



Tree relief in the central courtyard.

Al-Azhar Garden Housing

Sector 35-B, Scheme 33

Karachi, Pakistan

Architects Arcop Associates / Y Jilani, M Khan
Karachi, Pakistan

Clients Pioneer Multipurpose Cooperative Society Ltd
Karachi, Pakistan

Commission 1993

Design 1993 - 2000

Construction 1998 - 2004

Occupancy 2004

Site 127'477 m²

Ground Floor 38'931 m²

Total Floor 164'733 m²

Costs US\$ 21'278'040

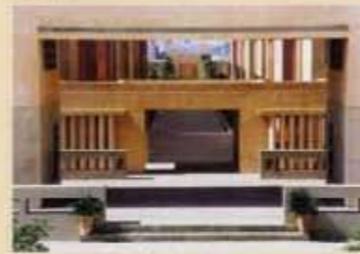
Programme The central idea of this low-income housing was to create a sense of belonging for a displaced community. The development is divided into distinct neighbourhoods - in contrast to the tattered urbanity of Karachi as a whole - and organised around plazas, gardens and courtyards, linked by ceremonial pathways. Shading devices, natural ventilation and a water recycling system all contribute to sustainability. The post-and-beam structures are infilled with both solid and hollow brick masonry and finished with earth-toned Colorcrete. The project cost around US\$ 10 per square foot, inclusive of land and infrastructure.



GARDNER WATERING PLANTS



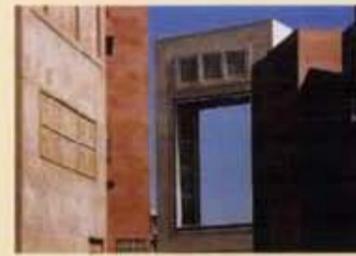
QUIET STREET ACROSS THE SQUARE ON A HOT DAY



VIEW CENTRAL CHOWK



THE MAIN ENTRANCE AT AL-AZHAR GARDEN



THE TOWER AT CENTRAL PROMENADE



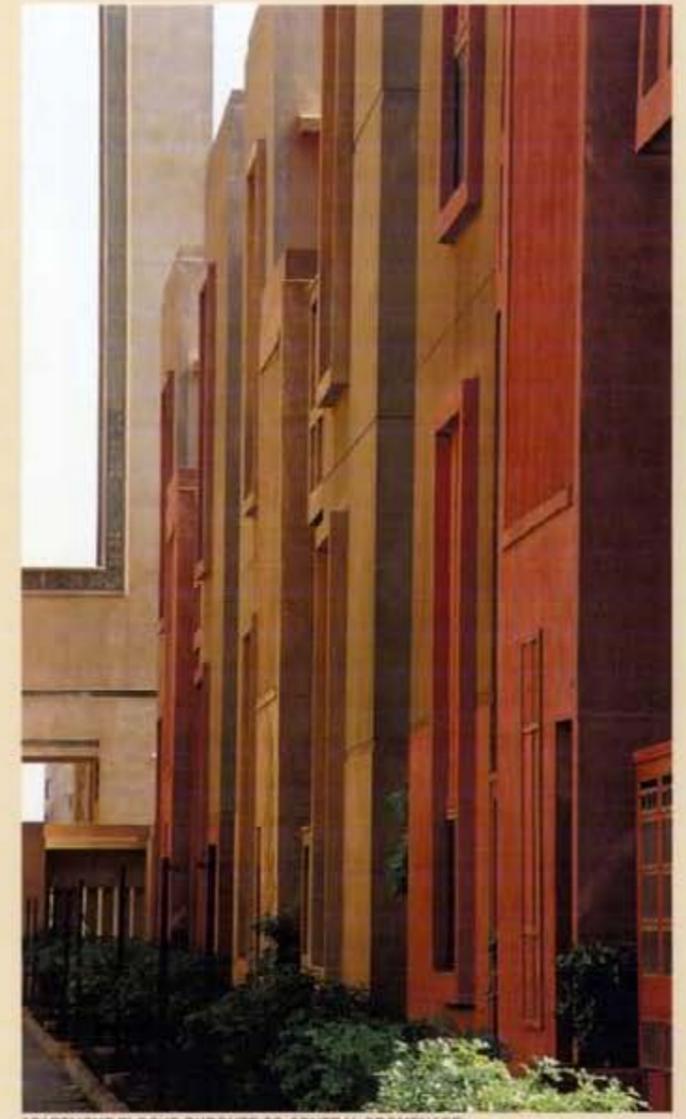
VIEW OF SQUARE CHOWK FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE



STAIR TOWERS



FROM THE ROAD OUTSIDE LOOKING IN



APARTMENT BLOCKS ENROUTE TO CENTRAL PROMENADE



MASTER PLAN

AL - AZHAR GARDEN

arcop



VIEW OF CENTRAL PROMENADE



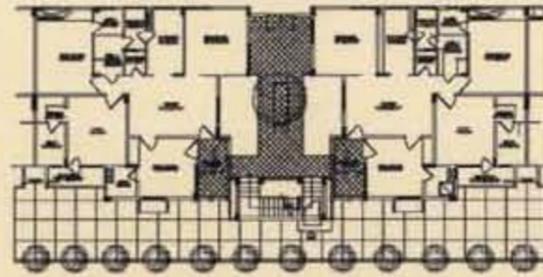
A GATHERING AT CENTRAL COURTYARD AFTER JAMAAT



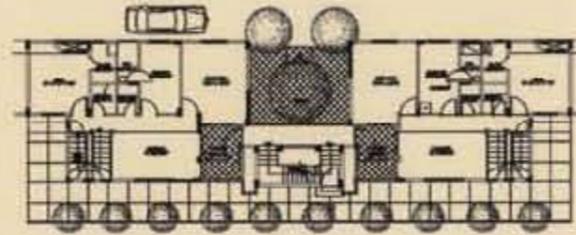
LOOKING DOWN AND THROUGH C-1 BLOCK STAIRCASE



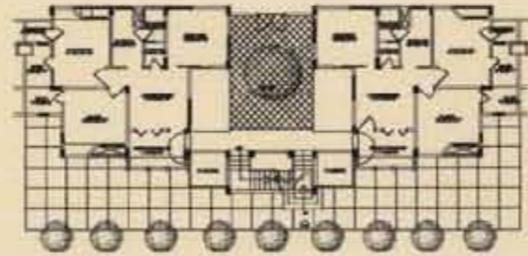
COURTYARD ENTRANCE TO A BLOCK



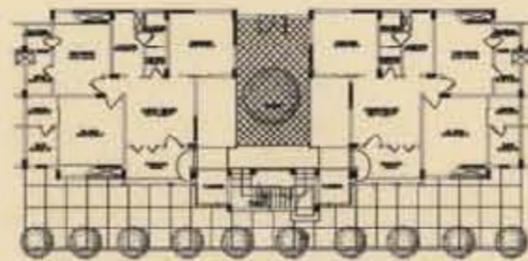
ground floor plan category - a



ground floor plan category - a+



ground floor plan category - b



ground floor plan category - b+



ENTRANCE TO A STAIR TOWER AND APARTMENT



NIGHT VIEW OF AN APARTMENT BLOCK



REAR VIEW OF C-1 BLOCK TOWER



CLOSE UP OF B+ APARTMENTS

The central idea in the development of this low-income housing was to achieve a sense of community for the residents who had lost their sense of home with the break up of the subcontinent.

Design theme used at individual dwelling design level and also at the community design scale were:

- a) Home as an individual expression of identity and self-pride.
- b) Privacy in the eastern context
- c) Expressions of Vernacular
- d) Sensitivity to people's social systems, religion and ways of living.
- e) Reliance on wind, shading devices, recycled water to create a sustainable design.

The Master Plan is held together by a layered sequence of spaces that take people from public to private areas such as *chowks* and *maidans* (squares and plazas) to eight different *Mohallas* (clusters). From the *mohallas* apartment blocks are accessed through individualized courts (which could be used for a number of activities). The apartments themselves are entered through *Sehans* (terraced courts). The *sehan* is an open to sky area with 7' high partition screen/wall for privacy. In some building types the living room is incorporated as the central space forming a core to all the other areas and in others this space becomes a double height area, providing an important element of relief and acting as vertical wind catching device. Recessed windows act as horizontal wind catchers. This allows for the wind to be directed indoors while providing sunshade. Backs of the housing units have been developed as parking areas and vegetable gardens.

In an effort to bring in an individualized expression each owner would be given at the time of booking personal choices for the entry door design, window style, sehan facade design, materials and patterns for sehan floor, design of safety grills and exterior paint colour from a range selected by the Architect.

The linear site in the South West direction had maximum frontage, unfortunately not in the wind direction. The green belt adjacent to the site held advantages of views and reducing the traffic flow.

An important movement sequence for the community is the daily ritualistic visit to the *Jammat Khana* (mosque), which along with a clinic, vocational school, and utility store form the central node and are connected to the *mohallas* by a central pedestrian spine. This public space not only evokes a strong sense of community but also brings together public amenities and form architecture of continuous spaces that surround the observer.



SECOND & FORTH FLOOR PLAN

CATEGORY - A



FIRST & THIRD FLOOR PLAN

CATEGORY - A



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

CATEGORY - A



SECOND & FORTH FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - A+



FIRST & THIRD FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - A+



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - A+



SECOND & FORTH FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B



FIRST & THIRD FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B



SECOND & FORTH FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B+



FIRST & THIRD FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B+



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - B+



SECOND & FORTH FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - C



FIRST & THIRD FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - C



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
CATEGORY - C



THE COURTYARD ENTRANCE TO A BLOCK



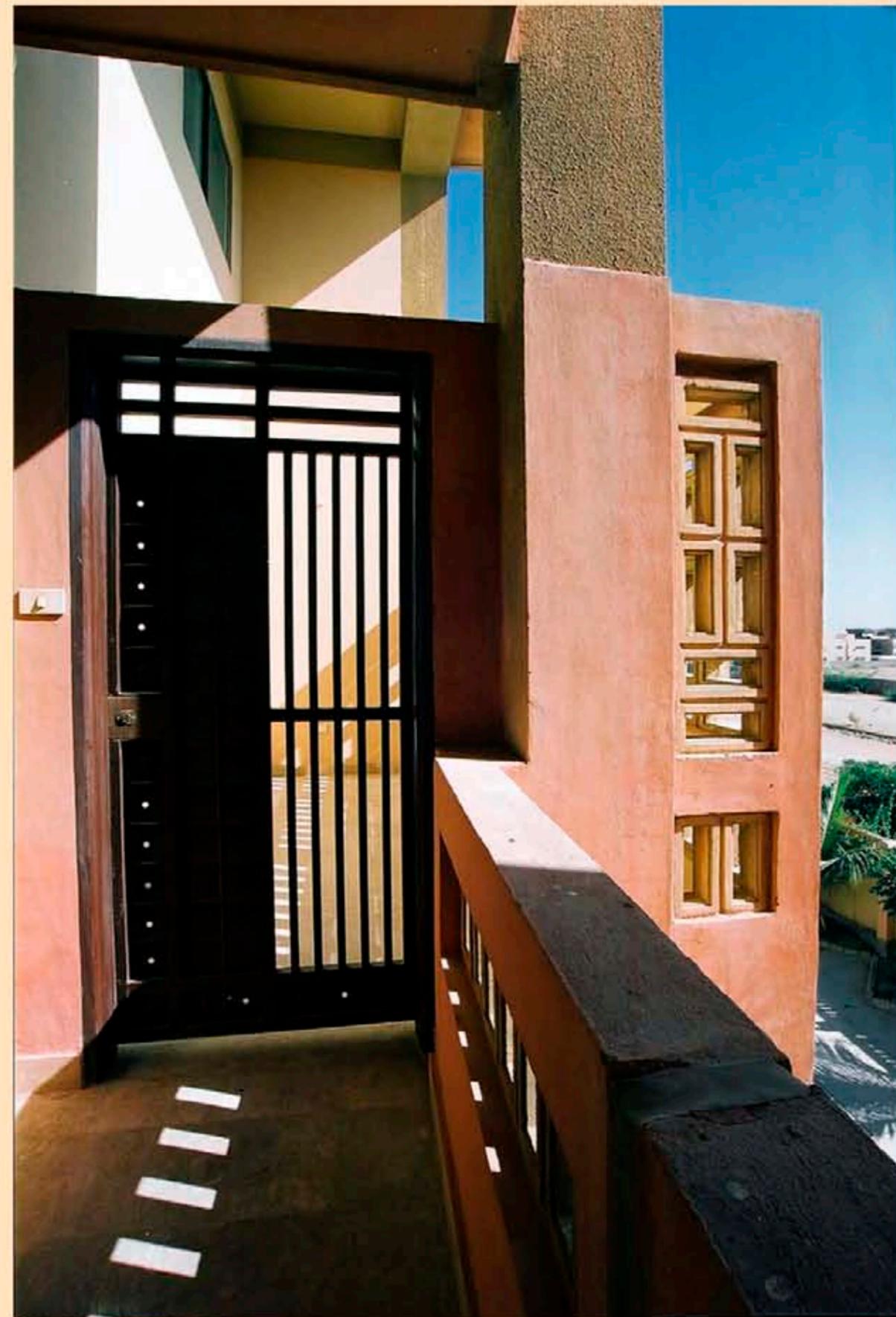
ENTRANCE TO A STAIR TOWER AND TO AN APARTMENT

AL - AZHAR GARDEN

arcop



APARTMENT BLOCKS ENROUTE TO CENTRAL PROMENADE



DOOR LEADING TO AN APARTMENT

AL - AZHAR GARDEN

arcop



CLOSE UP OF B+ APARTMENTS



PEOPLE LEAVING THE JAMAAT KHANA



GATHERING BY THE CIRCULAR BUILDING NEXT TO THE JAMAAT KHANA

AL - AZHAR GARDEN

arcop



Aga Khan Award for Architecture

ARCHITECT'S RECORD

2007 AWARD CYCLE

I. IDENTIFICATION

Project Title AL AZHAR GARDEN
 Street Address SECTOR 35-B, SCHEME-33
 City KARACHI Country PAKISTAN

II. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

A. Architect/Planner

Name YAWAR JILANI AND MAHBOOB KHAN (ARCOP ASSOCIATES)
 Mailing Address 6C, 4TH COMMERCIAL ST, PHASE IV, P.D.O.H.A.
 City KARACHI Postal Code 75500
 Country PAKISTAN Telephone (+9221) 5895196/97, 5894895
 Facsimile +9221-5894894 E-mail arcop@arcopassociates.com
 Principal Designer YAWAR JILANI AND MAHBOOB KHAN (ARCOP ASSOCIATES)

B. Client

Name PIONEER MULTI PURPOSE COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
 Mailing Address I-1, RAHIM-ABAD, FEDERAL B AREA
 City KARACHI Postal Code _____
 Country PAKISTAN Telephone _____
 Facsimile _____ E-mail _____

C. Project Affiliates / Consultants

Please list those involved in the project and indicate their roles and areas of responsibility (e.g. engineers, contractors, economists, master craftsmen, other architects, clients, etc.) Please cite addresses and telephone numbers separately.

Name	Role
<u>ARCOP ASSOCIATES</u>	<u>DESIGN CONSULTANTS</u>
<u>AGA KHAN PLANNING AND BUILDING SERVICES PAKISTAN</u>	<u>TECHNICAL ADVISOR</u>
<u>ARCOP ASSOCIATES AND THE GARDEN CO.</u>	<u>LANDSCAPE DESIGNERS</u>
<u>A. SAADAT & CO</u>	<u>PLUMBING CONSULTANTS</u>
<u>M. AYUB & ASSOCIATES</u>	<u>ELECTRICAL CONSULTANTS</u>
<u>MIENHARDT (PVT.) LTD. PAKISTAN</u>	<u>STRUCTURAL CONSULTANTS</u>
<u>MATRIX</u>	<u>INFRASTRUCTURE</u>

III. TIMETABLE

(please specify year and month)

A. Commission	<u>FEBRUARY 1993</u>	
B. Design	Commencement <u>JUNE 1993</u>	Completion <u>AUGUST 2000</u>
C. Construction	Commencement <u>JANUARY 1998</u>	Completion <u>APRIL 2004(PH I), DEC 2006</u>
D. Occupancy	<u>APRIL 2004</u>	

Remarks, if any:

IV. AREAS AND SURFACES

(please indicate in square metres)

A. Total Site Area	<u>127476.5 SQ METERS</u>
B. Ground Floor Area	<u>38931.01 SQ METRES</u>
C. Total Combined Floor Area including basement(s), ground floor(s) and all upper floors)	<u>164732.8 SQ METRES</u>

Remarks, if any:

V. ECONOMICS

(please specify the amounts in local currencies and provide the equivalents in US dollars. Specify the dates and the rates of exchange in US dollars at the time.)

	Amount in Local Currency	Amount in US dollars	Exchange Rate	Date
A. Total Initial Budget	<u>Rs. 1,016,026,410</u>	<u>\$31,750,825</u>	<u>Rs. 32.00</u>	<u>1995</u>
B. Cost of Land	<u>Rs. 68,607,000</u>			
C. Analysis of Actual Costs				
1. Infrastructure	<u>Rs. 70,926,800</u>	<u>\$1,418,536</u>	<u>Rs. 50</u>	<u>2004</u>
2. Labour	<u>Rs. 288,288,375</u>	<u>\$ 5,765,768</u>	<u>Rs. 50</u>	<u>2004</u>
3. Materials	<u>Rs. 672,672,875</u>	<u>\$13,453,458</u>	<u>Rs. 50</u>	<u>2004</u>
4. Landscaping	<u>Rs. 17,731,700</u>	<u>\$ 354,634</u>	<u>Rs. 50</u>	<u>2004</u>
5. Professional Fees	<u>Rs. 8,500,000</u>	<u>\$ 265,625</u>	<u>Rs. 32</u>	<u>1995</u>
6. Other	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
D. Total Actual Costs (without land)	<u>Rs. 1,063,902,000</u>	<u>\$ 21,278,040</u>	<u>Rs. 50</u>	<u>2004</u>
E. Actual Cost (per sq. meter)	<u>Rs. 7000</u>	<u>\$ 140</u>	<u>Rs. 50</u>	<u>2004</u>

Remarks, if any, on costs:

VI. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The central idea in the development of this low-income housing was to achieve a sense of community for the residents who had lost their sense of home with the break up of the subcontinent

Design theme used at individual dwelling design level and also at the community design scale were:

- a) Home as an individual expression of identity and self-pride
- b) Privacy in the eastern context
- c) Expressions of Vernacular
- d) Sensitivity to people's social systems, and ways of living
- e) Reliance on wind, shading devices, recycled water to create a sustainable design

VII. MATERIALS, STRUCTURE, AND CONSTRUCTION

- POST AND BEAM STRUCTURE WITH INFILL OF BOTH SOLID AND HOLLOW BLOCK MASONRY
- COLOUR CRETE EXTERNAL FINISH IN EARTHY TONES USING MARBLE POWDER AND SAND WITH COLOUR PIGMENTS
- PRECAST CONCRETE JALI SCREENS
- CERAMIC TILES WITH FLORAL PATTERNS INSPIRED BY THE PATTERNS USED IN HOUSES OF GUJRAT
- CEMENTED TILES USED ON EXTERNAL WALL WITH CARVINGS OF CUSTOMIZED LEAF PATTERN
- MARBLE FLOORING IN HOUSES AND CONCRETE PAVERS, TILES AND BRICK TILES IN EXTERNAL AREAS
- ALUMINIUM WINDOWS WITH MS GRILLS
- TERRAZZO TILES IN WHITE/ GREY CEMENT
- DEODAR WOOD FRAME WITH SOLID/SEMI SOLID CORE SHUTTERS ALONG WITH MS DOOR FRAMES WITH FLUSH DOOR SHUTTERS
- PVC CONDUITS AND PVC CABLES FOR ELECTRICAL WORKS AND GI PIPES FOR PLUMBING WORKS

VIII. PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

Karachi's urban explosion has left its urbanity in tatters; community living and neighborhoods are non-existing, low-income housing beyond slum development, means nothing more than a numerical number with exposed and leaking sewerage lines, littered plastic bags and unknown neighbors

The Al Azhar Garden's development shows a way forward in communal living; where a people's history, respect for sequential gradation of spaces, and individually all come together into a unified whole

Here one experiences plazas (chawks), gardens (Baghs) distinct neighborhoods (mahallahs), ceremonial pathways, courtyards (sehans), religious, community and educational buildings all falling into a natural order which conform to this community's way of living

This order came together because the Moina community believed in itself and felt that while a way of life which they had abandoned by migrating from 26 villages in Gujarat, India, to Pakistan in 1947 might be a vague memory, but the principles and essence of this life style could be recreated; in an urban community

Through an elected team of representatives they strongly participated with our design team in achieving a design which conformed to their needs and dreams

Overall to us the ability to deliver this project at approximately \$10 per sq. ft. including cost of land, infrastructure and construction was a major achievement

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Name (please print) YAWAR ABBAS JILANI

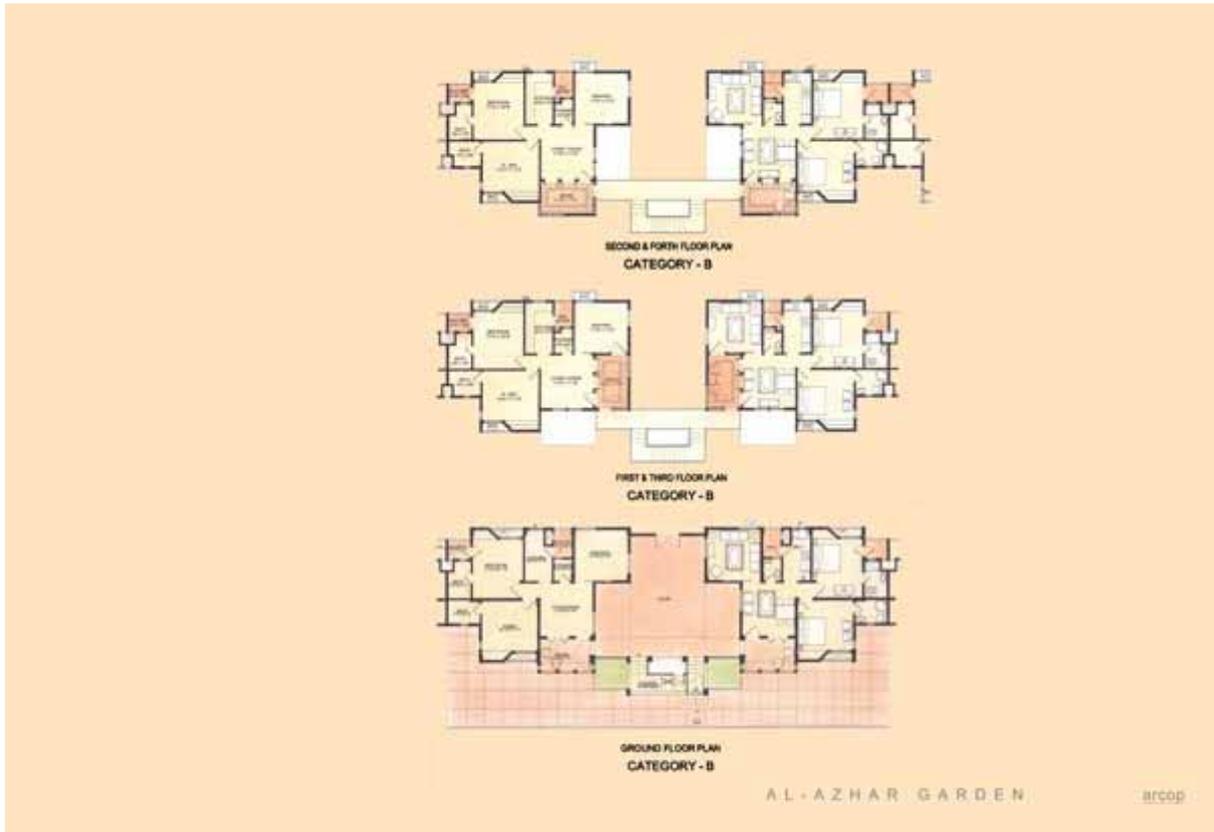
Signature YAWAR ABBAS JILANI Date 27TH OCTOBER 2006

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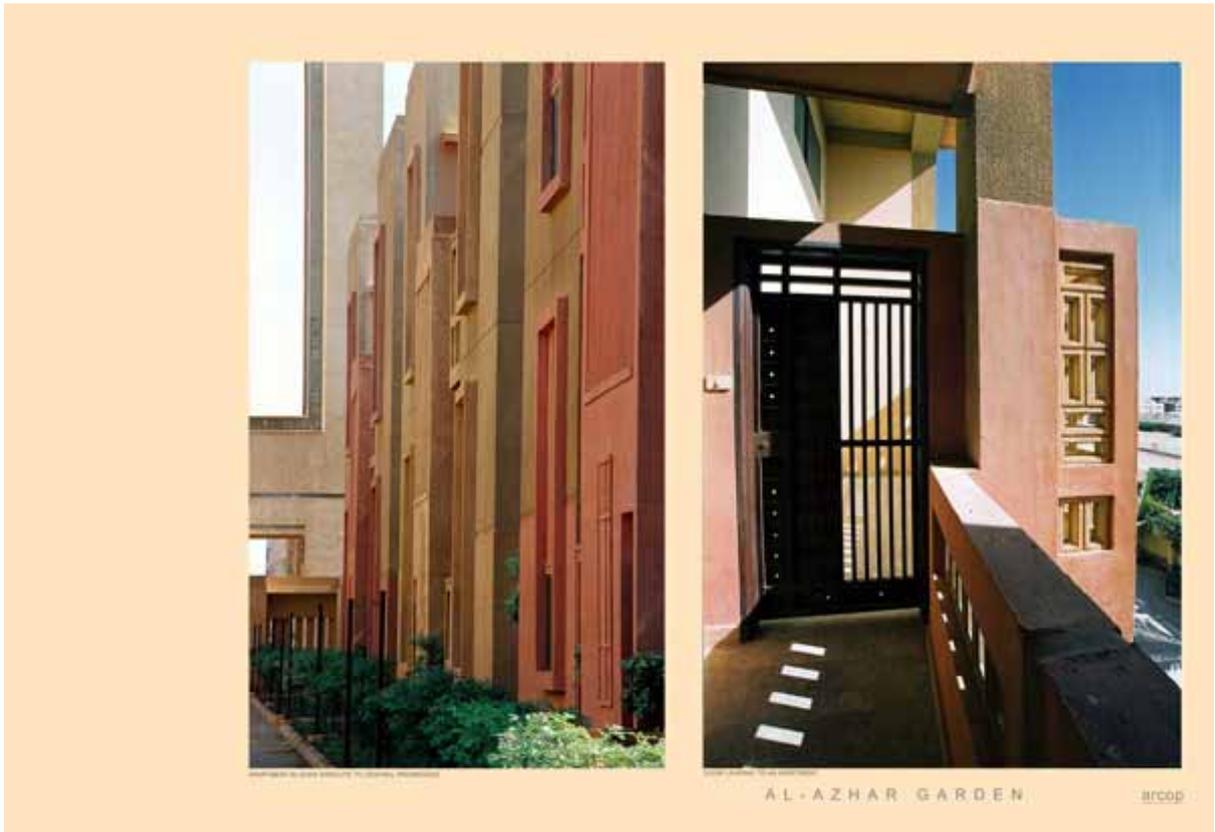




AL-AZHAR GARDEN arcop



AL-AZHAR GARDEN arcop



MG_2063 copy



_MG_2116 copy



CNV000025 copy



CNV000065 copy



CNV000068LL copy



MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION FORM

Provide a full list of all material being submitted

No	Description	Remarks
1	COMPLETED AND SIGNED ARCHITECT'S RECORD (4 PAGES)	
2	TWO MAIN A-3 PRESENTATION PANELS	
3	COMPLETE IMAGE IDENTIFICATION FORM	
4	8 EXTRA PRESENTATION PANELS	
5	1 CD CONTAINING SOFTCOPY OF THE SUBMITTED MATERIAL	
6	CURRICULUM VITAE (1 COPY)	
7	BOOKLET CONTAINING MATERIALS ON ALL THREE PROJECTS NOMINATED (1 COPY)	
8		
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IMAGE IDENTIFICATION FORM

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No	Description	Photographer	Date
1	VIEW OF CENTRAL PROMENADE	IRFAN NAQI	2004
2	A GATHERING AT CENTRAL COURTYARD AFTER JAMAAT	KOHI MARI	2006
3	LOOKING DOWN AND THROUGH C-1 BLOCK STAIRCASE	IRFAN NAQI	2004
4	COURTYARD ENTRANCE TO A BLOCK	IRFAN NAQI	2004
5	ENTRANCE TO A STAIR TOWER AND APARTMENT	KOHI MARI	2006
6	NIGHT VIEW OF AN APARTMENT BLOCK	KOHI MARI	2006
7	REAR VIEW OF C-1 BLOCK TOWER	IRFAN NAQI	2004
8	CLOSE UP OF B+ APARTMENTS	IRFAN NAQI	2004
9	GARDNER WATERING PLANTS	IRFAN NAQI	2004
10	QUIET STREET ACROSS THE SQUARE ON A HOT DAY	IRFAN NAQI	2004
11	A VIEW OF THE SIDE ENTRANCE FROM CENTRAL CHOWK	IRFAN NAQI	2004
12	THE MAIN ENTRANCE AT AL AZHAR GARDEN	IRFAN NAQI	2004
13	THE TOWER AT CENTRAL PROMENADE	IRFAN NAQI	2004
14	VIEW OF SQUARE CHOWK FROM THE MAIN ENTRANCE	IRFAN NAQI	2004
15	STAIR TOWERS	KOHI MARI	2006
16	FROM THE ROAD OUTSIDE LOOKING IN	IRFAN NAQI	2004
17	APARTMENT BLOCKS ENROUTE TO CENTAL PROMENADE	IRFAN NAQI	2004
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