

BY GREEN TOURISM PAKISTAN - 2026



PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN



“It’s Beautiful – It’s Pakistan”





DISCLAIMER

“Prepared through extensive research and analysis, every effort has been made to ensure accuracy; however, any errors, omissions, corrections, diverse perspectives, and feedback are welcomed.”



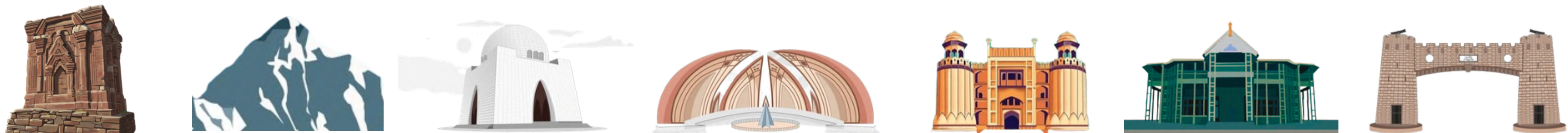
PURPOSE AND CONTEXT

Tourism products are the destinations, attractions, and services provided to visitors at a location. When consumed by international tourists, they act as an export, generating foreign exchange for the country.

Green Tourism Pakistan has prepared this document to provide a clear overview of the major tourism products available across the country and the regions where they can be best developed. Pakistan offers a wide range of opportunities, ranging from nature-based and cultural experiences to adventure, recreational, wellness, coastal, desert, and specialized niche products, and this document consolidates all of them in one structured reference.

To support informed decision-making, the document includes a Priority Matrix that ranks each tourism product and location using a research-based assessment developed through expert analysis. This approach helps highlight areas with strong potential, identifies destinations requiring targeted development, and distinguishes products suitable for niche markets.

Overall, the document serves as a practical guide for government stakeholders, investors, and development partners. It provides an organized understanding of Pakistan's tourism landscape and supports alignment of future planning, resource allocation, and policy interventions.



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ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR PRIORITY MATRIX OF TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT

Potential (A/B/C)	Efforts (1/2/3)
A (High): High potential owing to natural or cultural significance, supported by existing infrastructure or strong market demand.	1 (Minimum): Already accessible or requires minimal resources and effort.
B (Moderate): Moderate potential; requires targeted development or enhancement to unlock full value.	2 (Moderate): Requires moderate resources, effort, or infrastructure improvement.
C (Low): Limited potential; suitable for niche markets or constrained by significant challenges.	3 (Maximum): Demands substantial development, investment of resources, and sustained effort.

EXPLANATION OF THE ASSESSMENT CRITERIA APPLIED IN THE PRIORITY INDEX

A-1: High potential with **good access and existing support**.

A-2: High potential but **needs some resources, effort, or upgrades**.

A-3: High potential but **needs major development, investment, and effort**.

B-1: Moderate potential but **needs some targeted development while already being fairly accessible**.

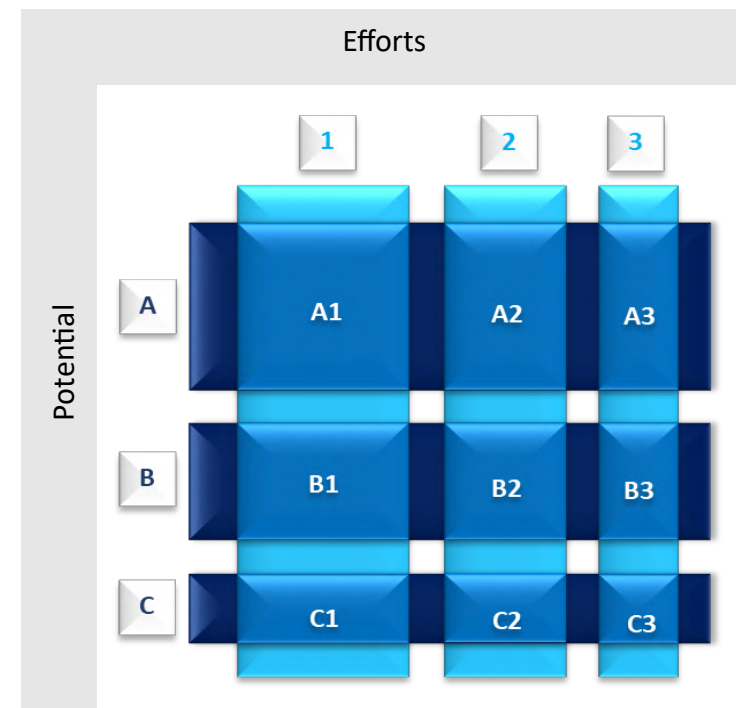
B-2: Moderate potential but **needs some targeted development and moderate resources or effort**.

B-3: Moderate potential but **needs major development, investment, and long-term effort**.

C1: Limited potential and **facing challenges**, but **fairly accessible with minimal effort**.

C-2: Limited potential but **needs moderate resources, effort, or upgrades**.

C-3: Limited potential, but **needs major development, resources, and long-term effort**.





PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

A. Adventure and Sports Tourism Products			
Sr	Tourism Category	Major Tourism Products	<u>Priority Index</u> <u>Potential (A/B/C)</u> - A (High): High potential owing to natural or cultural significance, supported by existing infrastructure or strong market demand. - B (Moderate): Moderate potential; requires targeted development or enhancement to unlock full value. - C (Low): Limited potential; suitable for niche markets or constrained by significant challenges. <u>Efforts (1/2/3)</u> 1 (Minimum): Already accessible or requires minimal resources and effort. 2 (Moderate): Requires moderate resources, effort, or infrastructure improvement. 3 (Maximum): Demands substantial development, investment of resources, and sustained effort.
1	Mountaineering	8000+ meters peaks: 5, 7000+ meters peaks: 108, 6000+ meters peaks: 4555 Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - K2 (8,611 m) - Nanga Parbat (8,126m) - Broad Peak (8,051 m) - Gasherbrum I (8,080 m) - Gasherbrum II (8,035 m) - Gasherbrum III (7,952 m) - Gasherbrum IV (7,925 m) - Masherbrum / K1 (7,821 m) - Khunyang Chhish (7,852 m) - Chogolisa (7,665 m) - Sia Kangri (7,442 m) - Kangri Sar (6,925 m) - Spantik / Golden Peak (7,027 m) - Ultrar Sar (7,388 m) - Baintha Brakk (The Ogre) (7,285 m) - Muztagh Tower (7,273 m) - Trango Towers (6,286 m)	A-1 (High Potential + low resources required): - K2 (8,611 m), - Nanga Parbat (8,126m), - Rakaposhi (7,788m) - Broad Peak (8,051 m), - Gasherbrum I (8,080 m), - Gasherbrum II (8,035 m) A-2: - Gasherbrum III (7,952 m), - Gasherbrum IV (7,925 m), - Masherbrum / K1 (7,821 m), - Tirich Mir (7,708 m), - Chogolisa (7,665 m) B-2: - Spantik / Golden Peak (7,027 m), - Trango Towers (6,286 m),

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		• Passu Cones (6,106 m) • Shimshal Whitehorn (6,303 m) • Minglik Sar (6,050 m) • Rakaposhi (7,788 m) • Haramosh Peak (7,397 m) • Diran Peak (7,266 m) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Tirich Mir (7,708 m) • Noshag (7,492 m) • Istor-o-Nal (7,403 m) • Saraghrar (7,349 m)	• Shimshal Whitehorn (6,303 m), • Passu Cones (6,106 m), • Minglik Sar (6,050 m) C-3: • Khunyang Chhish (7,852 m), • Noshag (7,492 m), • Istor-o-Nal (7,403 m), • Ultar Sar (7,388 m), • Haramosh Peak (7,397 m), • Saraghrar (7,349 m), • Baintha Brakk / The Ogre (7,285 m), • Muztagh Tower (7,273 m), • Diran Peak (7,266 m), • Sia Kangri (7,442 m), • Kangri Sar (6,925 m)
2	Rock Climbing	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) • Trango Towers • Baltoro Glacier • Passu Cones • Hunza Valley • Nanga Parbat Base Camp Rocks • Diamer • Karimabad Rocks • Khunjerab Pass Boulders • Khunjerab • Skardu Granite Rocks • Skardu • Fairy Meadows Rock Faces • Raikot • Rakaposhi Base Camp Rocks • Nagar Valley • Shipton's Arch • Karakoram Range Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Khajut Rocks • Swat Valley Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) • Margalla Hills • Shah Allah Ditta Caves	A-1: • Trango Towers, • Passu Cones, • Margalla Hills (ICT), • Khunjerab Pass Boulders A-2: • Skardu Granite Rocks, • Nagar Valley (GB) B-2: • Hingol National Park Cliffs, • Kund Malir Cliffs C-3: • Fairly unexplored rock formations in Astore Valley and remote Balochistan cliffs

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		Balochistan - Hingol National Park Cliffs, Hingol - Kund Malir Cliffs, Makran Coast	
3	Ice-Climbing	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Trango Towers - Baltoro Glacier - Passu Cones - Hunza Valley - Shimshal Valley - Nanga Parbat Base Camp Ice Walls - Diamer - Khunjerab Pass Ice Falls - Hispar Glacier - Nagar Valley - Shigar - Chitral Glacier - Skardu - Biafo Glacier Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Ratti Gali Ice Wall, Upper Dir - Mingora Ice Slopes, Swat Valley Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Ratti Gali Lake Frozen Walls, Neelum Valley	A-1: - Baltoro Glacier Ice Walls, - Hispar Glacier, - Hopper Glacier A-2: - Ratti Gali Ice Wall - Shimshal Valley Ice Climbing - Nanga Parbat Base Camp Ice Walls, C-3: - Little-known ice-climbing spots in Swat Valley, Biafo Glacier, and Shigar Valley
4	White Water Rafting & Extreme Kayaking	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Indus River, Skardu - Hunza River, Hunza Valley - Gilgit River, Gilgit City - Shyok River, Khaplu - Braldu River, Shigar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kunhar River, Kaghan Valley - Swat River, Swat Valley Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum River, Neelum Valley	A-1: - Indus River (Skardu), - Kunhar River (Kaghan), - Neelum River (AJK), - Hunza River A-2: - Swat River C-3: - Lesser-known potential rivers in Hingol National Park, Shyok River, and Gilgit River
5	Mountain Biking and Motor Biking	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Karakoram Highway - A thrilling ride through the world's highest paved international road.	A-1: - Karakoram Highway, - Hunza Valley,

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		- Skardu to Deosai Plateau - Rugged terrain and breathtaking landscapes. - Hunza Valley - Serene valleys and challenging mountain trails. - Khunjerab Pass - The highest border crossing in the world. - Shimshal Valley - Known as the "Valley of Mountaineers," offering remote and challenging trails. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kaghan Valley to Naran - Scenic biking trails with varying difficulty levels. - Swat Valley - Winding roads through lush greenery and hills. - Chitral to Kalash Valleys - A cultural and scenic adventure. - Babusar Pass - High-altitude routes with stunning views. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley - Serene biking trails with scenic beauty. - Ratti Gali Lake Track - A challenging high-altitude route. Balochistan - Hingol National Park - Off-road trails with unique desert and mountain landscapes. - Makran Coastal Highway - A mix of coastal and rugged mountain biking. Punjab - Murree to Galiyat - Forested trails with moderate challenges. - Cholistan Desert - Off-road motor biking for desert adventure enthusiasts.	- Khunjerab Pass - Miadam to Kalam - Makran Coastal Highway, A-2: - Kaghan to Naran, - Babusar Pass, - Shimshal Valley B-2: - Hingol National Park C-3: - Remote trails in Galiyat (Punjab), - Cholistan Desert (Punjab), and - Balochistan desert regions
6	Winter Sports such as Skiing, Ice-skating, Snowboarding, Snowkiting, and Heli-Skiing	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Naltar Valley, Gilgit - One of the most ideal locations for skiing and snowboarding, featuring consistent snowfall and natural slopes. - Rattu, Astore - High-altitude conditions make it a prime spot for skiing and winter sports training. - Passu Cones, Hunza - Shigar Valley - Astore Valley - Hunza Valley Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Malam Jabba, Swat Valley - A top destination for skiing, snowboarding, and other winter sports, with a scenic alpine environment. - Kalam Valley - Offers potential for snowboarding and snowkiting. - Ayubia	A-1: - Naltar Valley (GB), - Malam Jabba (KP), - Rattu (Astore, GB) A-2: - Kalam (Swat), - Ayubia (KP), - Pir Chinasi (AJK) B-2: - Ziarat (Balochistan), C-3: - Passu Cones - Untapped winter sports sites in Shigar Valley, AJK, and Chitral

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		- Galiyat Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Pir Chinasi, Muzaffarabad - Suitable for skiing and snowboarding, with picturesque natural slopes. - Rawalakot Balochistan - Ziarat	
7	Paragliding	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Hunza Valley - Skardu - Karimabad - Passu Cones. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Khanpur Dam - Abbottabad - Nathia Gali - Swat Valley - Chitral Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Pir Chinasi Punjab - Soon Valley - Kallar Kahar Sindh - Gorakh Hill Islamabad - Margalla Hills	A-1: - Hunza Valley (GB), - Swat Valley (KP), - Khanpur Dam (KP), - Margalla Hills (ICT), - Pir Chinasi (AJK) A-2: - Gorakh Hill (Sindh), - Soon Valley (Punjab), - Chitral - Thandiani (KP) C-3: - Emerging spots in Balochistan (Hingol cliffs)
8	Hot Air Ballooning	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Hunza Valley - Skardu - Passu Cones - Deosai National Park Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Swat Valley - Kaghan Valley	A-1: - Sarfaranga Desert (Skardu) A-2: - Hunza Valley (GB), - Kaghan Valley (KP), - Cholistan Desert (Punjab), - Gorakh Hill (Sindh) B-2:

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		- Chitral Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Pir Chinasi - Neelum Valley Punjab - Cholistan Desert - Soon Valley - Kallar Kahar Sindh - Gorakh Hill - Thar Desert Islamabad - Margalla Hills. Balochistan - Ziarat - Hingol National Park	- Hingol National Park (Balochistan), - Neelum Valley (AJK) C-3: - Remote areas like the Ziarat Valley
9	Yak Safaris and Pony Trekking	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Deosai National Park - Skardu - Hunza Valley - Shigar Valley - Astore Valley. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kaghan Valley - Naran - Swat Valley - Chitral. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley - Sharda. Punjab - Murree - Patriata (for pony trekking only).	A-1: - Deosai National Park (GB), - Skardu, - Hunza Valley, - Kaghan Valley (KP) B-2: - Sharda (AJK), - Murree (Punjab) C-3: - Remote valleys in AJK, Kumrat Valley (KP), and Nagar Valley (GB)
10	Mountain Jeep Safaris	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Deosai National Park	A-1: Hunza to Khunjerab Pass,

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		- Skardu to Shigar Valley - Hunza Valley (Karimabad to Khunjerab Pass) - Fairy Meadows (Jeep ride to Tattu Village) - Astore Valley (Chilam to Minimarg) - Rama Meadows. - Sarfaranga Desert Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kaghan Valley (Naran to Babusar Pass) - Swat Valley (Kalam to Ushu Forest and Mahodand Lake) - Chitral to Kalash Valleys - Shandur Pass (Chitral to Gilgit route). Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley (Keran to Kel) - Leepa Valley. Punjab - Soon Valley (Khabeki Lake to Uchhali Lake) - Murree to Galiyat (Ayubia and Dunga Gali tracks). Balochistan - Hingol National Park (Buzi Pass and mud volcanoes).	- Fairy Meadows Jeep Track, - Sarfaranga Desert Safari A-2: - Kaghan Valley (Naran to Babusar Pass), - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) C-3: - Emerging jeep trails in Astore Valley, Shandur Pass (Chitral to GB), and Kalash Valleys
11	Camel and Desert Jeep Safaris	Sindh - Thar Desert (Mithi to Nagarparkar) - Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary Punjab - Cholistan Desert (Derawar Fort to Gadi Bhit) - Thal Desert (Muzaffargarh to Layyah) Balochistan - Hingol National Park - Kharan Desert	A-1: - Cholistan Desert (Punjab), - Thar Desert (Sindh) B-2: - Hingol National Park, - Kharan Desert (Balochistan) C-3: - Unexplored desert areas in Nara Desert (Sindh) and Thal Desert (Punjab)
12	Traditional Freestyle Mountain Polo	GB/KP - Shandur Pass (Shandur Polo Ground), Known as the "Roof of the World," Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Skardu, Gilgit, Khaplu, Hopper Valley, Nagar Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	A-1: - Shandur Pass (GB/KP), - Chitral, - Skardu - Gilgit - Hunza B-2:

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		Chitral, Laspur Valley.	- Laspur Valley - Hopper Valley/Nagar C-3: - Emerging locations in Ghizer Valley, Kashmir, and Astore
13	Modern Polo	Punjab - Lahore Polo Club (Established in 1886, one of the oldest polo clubs in the world) - Rawalpindi Polo Club. Sindh - Karachi Polo Club - Hyderabad Polo Ground Islamabad - Islamabad Polo Club Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Peshawar Polo Club. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Muzaffarabad Polo Ground.	A-1: - Lahore Polo Club, - Karachi Polo Club, - Rawalpindi Polo Club B-2: - Peshawar Polo Club, - Muzaffarabad Polo Ground C-3: - Potential polo grounds in Ziarat (Balochistan), Thal, and smaller towns
14	Trophy Hunting	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Astore Valley - Skardu - Hunza Valley - Khunjerab National Park - Deosai National Park. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Chitral Gol National Park - Tochi Valley - Kohistan. Balochistan - Hazarganji-Chiltan National Park - Kharan Desert - Taktap Wildlife Sanctuary Punjab - Salt Range (Chumbi Surla Wildlife Sanctuary) Sindh	A-1: - Deosai National Park, - Khunjerab National Park, - Chitral Gol National Park A-2: - Hingol National Park, - Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary C-3: - Underdeveloped hunting zones in the Kharan Desert and Ziarat

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		• Khirthar National Park • Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary	
15	Wild-boar Hunting	Punjab • Riverine areas along the Indus • Chenab • Ravi Rivers • Mianwali • Bhakkar Sindh • Agricultural fields in Thatta • Agricultural fields in Badin • Areas along the Indus River	A-1: • Riverine Areas (Punjab), • Indus Delta (Sindh) B-2: • Mianwali (Punjab), • Bhakkar (Punjab) C-3: • Lesser-utilized fields in Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan
16	Game Shooting (Birds and Small Game)	Punjab • Cholistan Desert • Thal Desert • Salt Range • Head Marala (near Sialkot) • Uchhali Wetlands • Soon Valley (Khushab) Sindh • Indus Delta • Keenjhar Lake • Haleji Lake • Nara Desert Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Swat Valley • Dir • Chitral Balochistan • Hingol National Park • Ziarat	A-1: • Soon Valley (Khushab) A-2: • Cholistan Desert (Punjab), • Indus Delta (Sindh), • Hingol National Park (Balochistan) B-2: • Swat Valley, • Uchhali Wetlands C-3: • Unexplored wetlands in Sindh and remote Punjab salt ranges
17	Water sports such as Scuba-diving, Sea Kayaking, Yachting, Sailing, and Surfing	Sindh • Karachi Coastline • Clifton Beach • Sandspit	A-1: • Churna Island (Sindh), • Astola Island (Balochistan),

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		- Hawksbay - Paradise Point (Sea Kayaking, Sailing, Surfing) - Churna Island: Off the Karachi coast, ideal for Scuba Diving and Snorkeling due to its clear waters and marine life. - Keenjhar Lake: Suitable for Sailing and Kayaking Balochistan - Ormara: Emerging destination for Surfing, Sea Kayaking, and Sailing along the pristine coastline. - Gwadar: Deep-sea Yachting, Sailing, and Surfing potential near the hammerhead coastline. - Astola Island: Popular for Scuba Diving and Sea Kayaking, offering coral reefs and marine biodiversity. - Hingol River Mouth: Sea Kayaking and adventure paddling.	- Clifton Beach (Karachi) A-2: - Hingol River Mouth, - Gwadar Coast, - Gadani Beach, - Somiani Balochistan C-3: - Remote areas like Ormara and the Makran coastal regions
18	Caving	Balochistan - Murghaghull Gharra: One of the largest caves in Pakistan, offering adventure and exploration opportunities - Gondrani (Shehr-e-Roghan): Known as the "City of Caves," this ancient archaeological site features hundreds of man-made caves with mysterious historical origins. - Juniper Cave (Ziarat): Unique limestone formations in a serene juniper forest. - Pir Ghaib Cave: Mystical cave near a scenic waterfall. - Chiltan Cave: Rugged terrain with unexplored chambers for adventure seekers. - Hingol National Park Caves: Natural marvels in Pakistan's largest national park. Islamabad - Shah Allah Ditta Caves: Historical Buddhist-era caves with scenic surroundings. Gilgit-Baltistan - Skardu Caves: Undiscovered gems with cultural and historical significance. Sindh - Karoonjhar Hills Caves (Tharparkar): Mystical caves in a desert landscape, rich in folklore.	A-2: - Murghaghull Gharra (Balochistan), - Gondrani (Shehr-e-Roghan), - Shah Allah Ditta Caves (ICT) B-2: - Ziarat (Juniper Caves), - Hingol Caves, - Less-known caves in Karoonjhar Hills (Sindh) and Kohistan regions
19	Trout Fishing, Angling, and Crab Fishing, etc.	Sindh - Keenjhar Lake: Renowned for angling, Ramsar site. - Manchar Lake: Largest shallow lake, ideal for traditional fishing. - Coastal Mangroves: Thriving spot for crab fishing.	A-1: - Kunhar River (KP), - Nalter River (GB), - Neelum River (AJK),

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		- Haleji Lake: Rich in biodiversity, promising for sustainable fishing. Punjab - Head Marala: Freshwater carp fishing in scenic Chenab River. - Rawal Lake: Popular angling spot in Islamabad. KP - Kunhar River: Famous for trout fishing in Kaghan Valley. - Swat River: Top destination for trout fishing. Balochistan - Gwadar Coast: Rich in crabs, ideal for crab fishing. - Ormara Beach: Great for deep-sea and crab fishing. Gilgit-Baltistan - Nalter River: Premier trout fishing in alpine landscapes. - Kachura Lakes: Golden trout in stunning surroundings. - Shigar River: Serene trout fishing destination. AJK - Neelum River: Renowned for trout fishing. - Jhelum River: Diverse fishing opportunities.	- Keenjhar Lake (Sindh) A-2: - Gwadar Coast, - Manchar Lake C-3: - Lesser-explored fishing zones in the Skardu rivers and the Thar wetlands
20	Skydiving	GB - Skardu (Sarfaraanga Desert) & Naltar Valley - Fairy Meadows - Deosai National Park KPK - Malam Jabba - Shandur Pass Balochistan - Hingol National Park - Gwadar (Hammerhead Cliff, also known as Koh-e-batil) Sindh - Gorakh Hill AJK - Pir Chinasi Punjab - Kallar Kahar	A-1: - Hunza A-2: - Skardu (GB), - Pir Chinasi (AJK) - Malam Jabba (KP), - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) B-2: - Kallar Kahar (Punjab), - Margalla Hills (ICT) C-3: - Gorakh Hill

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		ICT Margalla Hills	
21	Kite Flying Festivals – Especially Basant	Punjab - Lahore - Multan - Bahawalpur - Gujranwala - Rawalpindi - Faisalabad Sindh - Hyderabad - Karachi - Sukkur KPK - Peshawar - Abbottabad - Swabi Balochistan - Quetta - Ziarat GB - Skardu - Hunza - Gilgit ICT - Islamabad	A-1: - Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi - Karachi, - Peshawar A-2: - Quetta, - Islamabad, - Skardu C-3: - Emerging demand for smaller festivals in rural Sindh and KP towns
22	Sandboarding – At sand dunes	Punjab - Thal Desert Sindh - Thar Desert - Naukot Balochistan - Kharan Desert - Hingol National Park	A-1: - Thar Desert (Sindh), - Sarfaranga Desert (GB), - Thal Desert (Punjab) B-2: - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) C-3: - Dunes of Muzaffargarh (Punjab) and Kharan Desert

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		GB - Skardu (Katpana Desert) KPK - Dera Ismail Khan (near Indus River sand dunes)	
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Green Tourism Pakistan

Green Tourism Pakistan

PART B

Nature-Based Eco Tourism Products

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B. Nature-Based Eco Tourism Products			
Sr	Tourism Category	Major Tourism Products	Priority Index Potential (A/B/C): - A (High): High potential owing to natural or cultural significance, supported by existing infrastructure or strong market demand. - B (Moderate): Moderate potential; requires targeted development or enhancement to unlock full value. - C (Low): Limited potential; suitable for niche markets or constrained by significant challenges. Efforts (1/2/3): 1 (Minimum): Already accessible or requires minimal resources and effort. 2 (Moderate): Requires moderate resources, effort, or infrastructure improvement. 3 (Maximum): Demands substantial development, investment of resources, and sustained effort.
1	Indus Blind Dolphin watching, Boat Safari	Sindh - Indus River, Sukkur: Near the Sukkur Barrage, this is the most famous location for spotting Indus Blind Dolphins due to the river's calm waters and protected status. - Indus River, Rohri: Adjacent to Sukkur, Rohri offers similar conditions for dolphin sightings. - Indus River, Guddu Barrage: The stretch near Guddu Barrage is a key habitat for Indus Blind Dolphins. - Indus River, Kotri Barrage: This downstream region has dolphin populations, although they are less dense compared to upstream locations. Punjab - Indus River, Taunsa Barrage: A significant habitat for Indus Blind Dolphins, protected under the Taunsa Barrage Wildlife Sanctuary. - Indus River, Chashma Barrage: Known for dolphin sightings, this area is a critical conservation zone.	A-2: - Indus River, Sukkur Barrage (Sindh), - Taunsa Barrage (Punjab) B-2: - Indus River, Rohri (Sindh); - Indus River, Guddu Barrage (Sindh) C-2: - Indus River, Kotri Barrage (Sindh); - Indus River, Chashma Barrage (Punjab)
2	Wildlife Watching Tours in National Parks	Sindh - Kirthar National Park Wildlife: Sindh ibex, urial, chinkara gazelle, striped hyena, foxes, and a variety of bird species. Best Time to Visit: November to March. Activities: Jeep safaris, guided wildlife tours, and camping. - Haleji Lake Wildlife Sanctuary Wildlife: Migratory birds, marsh crocodiles, and freshwater turtles.	A-1: - Khunjerab National Park (Gilgit-Baltistan) - Deosai National Park (GB) A-2: - Kirthar National Park (Sindh), - Ayubia National Park (KPK), B-2:

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		Best Time to Visit: Winter (October to March). Activities: Birdwatching tours, photography, and eco-tourism experiences. Punjab - Cholistan Desert National Park (Lal Suhanra) Wildlife: Blackbuck, desert foxes, chinkara deer, and a variety of reptiles and birds. Best Time to Visit: October to February. Activities: Desert safaris, birdwatching, and camel rides. - Changa Manga Forest and Wildlife Park Wildlife: Wild boars, jackals, and numerous bird species. Best Time to Visit: Year-round. Activities: Walking trails, birdwatching, and picnics. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) - Ayubia National Park Wildlife: Leopards, black bears, red foxes, porcupines, and a range of birds. Best Time to Visit: May to October. Activities: Hiking trails, guided walks, and eco-tourism. - Saiful Malook National Park Wildlife: Himalayan brown bears, snow leopards, and ibex. Best Time to Visit: June to September. Activities: Scenic treks, photography, and wildlife observation. Balochistan - Hingol National Park Wildlife: Sindh ibex, chinkara gazelle, marsh crocodiles, and migratory birds. Best Time to Visit: October to March. Activities: Jeep safaris, camping, and photography. Gilgit-Baltistan - Khunjerab National Park Wildlife: Snow leopards, Himalayan ibex, Marco Polo sheep, and golden eagles. Best Time to Visit: May to October. Activities: Wildlife spotting, photography, and trekking. - Central Karakoram National Park Wildlife: Himalayan brown bears, snow leopards, and a variety of alpine birds. Best Time to Visit: May to October. Activities: Mountaineering, trekking, and eco-tourism. - Deosai National Park (GB) Wildlife: Himalayan brown bears, marmots, foxes, ibex, snow leopards (rare), migratory birds. Best Time to Visit: July–September Activities: Scenic drives, camping, wildlife spotting, photography, trekking.	- Haleji Lake Wildlife Sanctuary (Sindh); - Saiful Malook National Park (KPK); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) B-3: - Cholistan Desert National Park (Punjab); - Central Karakoram National Park (Gilgit-Baltistan); - Machhiara National Park (AJK) C-3: - Changa Manga Forest and Wildlife Park (Punjab); - Pir Chinasi Wildlife Sanctuary (AJK)
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		Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK): - Pir Chinasi Wildlife Sanctuary Wildlife: Himalayan monal pheasant, musk deer, and black bears. Best Time to Visit: April to October. Activities: Guided birdwatching and trekking. - Machhiara National Park Wildlife: Himalayan black bears, leopards, and pheasants. Best Time to Visit: May to October. Activities: Wildlife spotting and nature walks.	
3	Marine Turtles, Dolphin watching, and Mangrove Forests Boat Trips	Sindh - Hawkes Bay Beach: Nesting site for green and olive ridley turtles. - Sandspit Beach: Known for turtles and nearby mangrove forests. - Indus Delta: Boat trips through mangrove forests, also great for dolphin spotting. Balochistan - Ormara Turtle Beach: Important nesting site for turtles. - Astola Island: Offers unique marine biodiversity and dophin sightings	A-1: - Astola Island (Balochistan) A-2: - Hawkes Bay Beach (Sindh); - Sandspit Beach (Sindh) B-2: - Indus Delta (Sindh), - Ormara Turtle Beach (Balochistan)
4	Bird Watching at Wetlands, Lakes, and Rivers	Sindh - Keenjhar Lake (Kalri Lake): Located in Thatta, this Ramsar site is a major habitat for migratory birds, including flamingos, pelicans, and herons. - Haleji Lake: Known as a birdwatcher's paradise, Haleji Lake attracts a variety of migratory waterfowl, including storks and egrets. - Indus River, Kotri Barrage: A prime site for observing riverine and wetland bird species like ducks, cormorants, and ibis. - Indus Delta: A key area for shorebirds and waders, including sandpipers and gulls, especially during migratory seasons. Punjab - Chashma Barrage Wetlands: A designated Ramsar site, this area supports a diverse bird population, including migratory species such as Siberian cranes and bar-headed geese. - Taunsa Barrage Wetlands: Another Ramsar site, hosting migratory birds like pintails, teal, and pochards. - Uchhali Complex (Uchhali, Khabeki, and Jahlar Lakes): Located in the Salt Range, these lakes attract migratory birds, including flamingos and cranes. Islamabad - Rawal Lake, A popular spot for birdwatching, featuring kingfishers, parakeets, and migratory waterfowl.	A-2: - Keenjhar Lake (Kalri Lake, Sindh); - Chashma Barrage Wetlands (Punjab); - Uchhali Complex (Salt Range, Punjab); - Rawal Lake (Islamabad) B-2: - Haleji Lake (Sindh); - Indus Delta (Sindh); - Taunsa Barrage Wetlands (Punjab); - Hingol National Park Wetlands (Balochistan); - Tanda Dam (KP) C-2: - Khushdil Khan Lake (Balochistan); - Mangla Dam and Reservoir (AJK); - Satpara Lake (GB); - Attabad Lake (GB); - Deral Lake (KP);

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		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Tanda Dam, Kohat: A haven for waterbirds like herons, cormorants, and geese. - Daral Lake (Pheasantry), Kohistan: Known for pheasants and migratory waterfowl in a serene mountain setting. - Indus River, Tarbela Dam: Provides habitats for waterfowl, cormorants, and other migratory birds. Balochistan - Hingol National Park Wetlands: A crucial area for flamingos, herons, and other coastal and wetland birds. - Khushdil Khan Lake, Pishin: Attracts migratory birds, including ducks and cranes, during the winter season. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Mangla Dam and Reservoir: Offers habitats for waterfowl, storks, and migratory birds. - Ratti Gali Lake: Nestled in the mountains, this pristine lake is ideal for spotting Himalayan bird species Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Satpara Lake: Supports local birdlife, including migratory ducks and other high-altitude species. - Attabad Lake: Known for birds such as gulls, ducks, and other waterfowl.	Ratti Gali Lake (AJK)
5	Butterflies and Wildflowers watching Nature Trips	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Deosai National Park: Known for its summer bloom of wildflowers across the plateau and a variety of high-altitude butterflies like the Apollo and Painted Lady. - Hunza Valley: Features vibrant spring and summer wildflowers with a chance to spot rare butterfly species in meadows and along hiking trails. - Ratti Gali Lake: Surrounded by alpine meadows filled with wildflowers and frequented by colorful butterfly species in the summer months. - Skardu Valley: Offers diverse flora and butterfly species near Sheosar Lake, Katpana Desert, and Shigar. - Fairy Meadows – Iconic high-altitude take-offs with stunning views of Nanga Parbat Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kumrat Valley: A paradise for butterfly enthusiasts with lush meadows, wildflowers, and diverse forest-dwelling species.	A-2: - Deosai National Park (GB); - Kumrat Valley (KP); - Neelum Valley (AJK); - Soon Valley (Punjab) - Naran (KP) - Hunza Valley (GB); - Lalazar Meadows - Fairy Meadows (GB) B-2: - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Ayubia National Park (KP); - Ziarat Juniper Forest (Balochistan); - Margalla Hills National Park (Islamabad) C-2: - Thar Desert (Sindh);

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		• Swat Valley (Kalam and Malam Jabba): Known for its spring and summer blooms of flowers like tulips, daisies, and marigolds, attracting various butterfly species. • Ayubia National Park: Offers guided trails with opportunities to observe butterflies in natural settings surrounded by wildflowers. • Chitral Valley: Rich in wildflower meadows during spring and summer, it attracts high-altitude butterfly species. • Lalazar Meadows – Vast alpine meadows ideal for serene flights and panoramic views. • Naran – Popular hill station with river valleys and easy paragliding spots. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) • Neelum Valley: Vibrant wildflower fields with butterflies like swallowtails and fritillaries during spring and summer. • Ratti Gali Lake: A hotspot for alpine wildflowers and associated butterfly species, providing stunning backdrops for nature photography. • Pir Chinasi and Toli Peer: Known for their rolling hills covered in vibrant wildflowers, attracting butterflies in large numbers. Punjab • Soon Valley (Salt Range): Lush landscapes filled with seasonal wildflowers and butterflies, especially near Uchhali Lake and Khabeki Lake. • Changa Manga Forest: Offers opportunities for butterfly watching in controlled forest areas with blooming flowers. • Margalla Hills National Park (Islamabad): Features native wildflowers and diverse butterfly species along its many hiking trails. Sindh • Kirthar National Park: A mix of arid and semi-arid flora where butterflies can be observed feeding on desert wildflowers in the spring season. • Haleji Lake: Besides being a birdwatching hotspot, this area offers opportunities to spot butterflies around water plants and wildflowers. • Thar Desert (Mithi and Nagarparkar): Seasonal rains bring a burst of wildflowers to the desert landscape, attracting rare desert butterfly species. Balochistan • Ziarat Juniper Forest: Features blooming wildflowers in the juniper ecosystem during spring, attracting mountain butterflies. • Hingol National Park: A rugged landscape that transforms into a haven for wildflowers and butterflies in certain regions after rainfall. • Pishin Valley: Known for its wildflowers and the presence of various butterfly species during the spring months.	• Hingol National Park (Balochistan); • Changa Manga Forest (Punjab); • Pishin Valley (Balochistan); • Sheosar Lake and Shigar (GB); • Chitral Valley (KP) C-3: • Haleji Lake (Sindh); • Pir Chinasi and Toli Peer (AJK); • Kalam and Malam Jabba (KP)
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6	Nature Photography Walks and Treks in majestic valleys	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Hunza Valley: Renowned for its dramatic landscapes, including the majestic Rakaposhi, Ultar Sar, and Passu Cones, making it a paradise for nature photography. - Skardu Valley: Offers stunning views of Shangrila Resort, Sheosar Lake, Deosai Plains, and the mighty Karakoram range. - Fairy Meadows: Located near Nanga Parbat, it provides a picturesque setting with lush greenery, snow-capped peaks, and dense forests. - Khaplu Valley: Famous for its serene landscapes, apricot orchards, and the historic Khaplu Palace, perfect for cultural and nature photography. - Shigar Valley: Surrounded by towering peaks and ancient settlements, it offers spectacular compositions for photographers. - Khunjerab Pass: The highest paved international border crossing in the world offers stunning high-altitude photography with dramatic mountain landscapes. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Swat Valley: Known as the "Switzerland of the East," it offers breathtaking locations like Malam Jabba, Mahodand Lake, and the green meadows of Kalam and Ushu forests. - Kumrat Valley: A hidden gem with dense forests, flowing streams, and picturesque mountain backdrops, ideal for capturing untouched natural beauty. - Chitral Valley: Features stunning vistas of Tirich Mir, the highest peak of the Hindu Kush, and the vibrant culture of the Kalash people. - Galiyat Region (Nathia Gali, Ayubia, Mushkpuri): Dense pine forests, rolling hills, and panoramic views make it a hotspot for photography walks. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley: Offers lush green landscapes, clear rivers, and snow-covered mountains, with spots like Sharda, Kel, and Arang Kel being especially photogenic. - Rawalakot and Toli Peer Meadows: Known for their rolling hills, vibrant greenery, and misty horizons. - Ratti Gali Lake: A crystal-clear alpine lake surrounded by snow-capped peaks and wildflowers, perfect for landscape photography. Punjab - Soon Valley (Salt Range): Features Uchhali Lake, Khabeki Lake, and lush green hills, offering a mix of water and mountain photography. - Murree and Patriata: With rolling hills, pine forests, and cloud-covered paths, these areas provide ample opportunities for capturing misty landscapes. - Cholistan Desert (near Derawar Fort): Unique dunes, colorful local culture, and camel caravans make for dramatic photography.	A-2: - Rakaposhi, Ultar Sar, and Passu Cones (Hunza GB); - Shangrila Resort, Sheosar Lake, and the Deosai Plains (Skardu Valley GB); - Fairy Meadows (GB); - Malam Jabba and Mahodand Lake (Swat Valley KP); - Sharda and Arang Kel (Neelum Valley AJK) B-2: - Khaplu Valley (GB); - Shigar Valley (GB); - Khunjerab Pass (GB); - Kumrat Valley (KP); - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Galiyat Region (KP); - Soon Valley (Punjab) C-2: - Cholistan Desert (Punjab); - Gorakh Hill Station (Sindh); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan); - Ziarat Valley (Balochistan); - Chitral Valley (KP); - Murree and Patriata (Punjab) C-3: - Kirthar National Park (Sindh); - Pir Ghaib Waterfalls (Balochistan); - Rawalakot and Toli Peer Meadows (AJK)
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		Sindh - Gorakh Hill Station: Known as the "Murree of Sindh," this hill station provides panoramic views of the surrounding valleys and starry night photography opportunities. - Kirthar National Park: A rugged yet scenic location with rolling hills, plateaus, and wildlife, offering unique photography opportunities. Balochistan - Hingol National Park: A landscape of diverse terrains, including the iconic Princess of Hope, rugged cliffs, and mud volcanoes, ideal for adventurous photography. - Ziarat Valley: Famous for its juniper forests, serene landscapes, and historic landmarks like the Quaid-e-Azam Residency. - Pir Ghaib Waterfalls: A hidden gem surrounded by rocky hills, lush greenery, and cascading waterfalls.	
7	Youth and Adults' Nature, Ecology and Geology Study Camps	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Deosai National Park: Known as the "Land of Giants," it is an excellent location for nature study camps focused on high-altitude ecosystems, wildlife like Himalayan brown bears, and unique flora. - Hunza Valley: Offers opportunities to study local ecosystems, glacial landscapes, and sustainable living practices in harmony with nature. - Khunjerab National Park: Ideal for camps focusing on snow leopards, ibex, and other high-altitude wildlife species, as well as conservation strategies. - Shigar and Khaplu Valleys: These valleys are perfect for studying mountain biodiversity, cultural heritage, and agriculture in extreme environments. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kumrat Valley: Known for its pristine beauty, dense forests, and biodiversity, this valley offers opportunities to study ecosystems, streams, and endemic species. - Ayubia National Park (Galiyat Region): A popular spot for ecological camps with its rich biodiversity, hiking trails, and educational opportunities about forest conservation. - Chitral Gol National Park: Provides a rich platform to learn about wildlife, including Markhor (national animal), and the conservation challenges in a high-altitude environment. - Swat Valley (Mahodand Lake): An excellent spot for youth camps to study lake ecosystems, mountain flora, and fauna. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley: Perfect for youth camps to study river ecosystems, wildlife habitats, and sustainable living practices in mountainous areas. - Ratti Gali Lake: Ideal for exploring alpine ecosystems, wildflowers, and glacial geology.	A-2: - Deosai National Park (GB); - Hunza Valley (GB); - Kumrat Valley (KP); - Manoor Valley Kaghan (KP) - Neelum Valley (AJK); - Margalla Hills National Park (Islamabad) B-2: - Khunjerab National Park (GB); - Chitral Gol National Park (KP); - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Soon Valley (Punjab); - Keenjhar Lake (Sindh); - Ziarat Juniper Forest (Balochistan) C-2: - Shigar and Khaplu Valleys (GB); - Ayubia National Park (KP); - Swat Valley (KP); - Pir Chinasi and Toli Peer Meadows (AJK); - Changa Manga Forest (Punjab); - Haleji Lake (Sindh); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) C-3: - Indus River Ecology (Sindh, Punjab, KP); - Pishin Valley (Balochistan); - Head Balloki Wetlands and Taunsa Barrage (Punjab);

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		- Pir Chinasi and Toli Peer Meadows: Provide opportunities to study montane grasslands, wild herbs, and migratory bird patterns. Punjab - Soon Valley (Salt Range): A great location for studying salt range ecosystems, migratory bird species, and wetland habitats. - Changa Manga Forest: Offers a controlled environment to study afforestation, biodiversity, and wildlife in a man-made forest. - Headworks Balloki Wetlands and Taunsa Barrage: Ideal for studying riverine ecosystems, migratory birds, and wetland conservation. Sindh - Keenjhar Lake: A Ramsar site perfect for studying wetland ecosystems, migratory birds, and fish biodiversity. - Haleji Lake: A hub for youth nature camps focusing on wetland conservation and birdwatching. - Thar Desert: Offers unique learning opportunities about desert ecosystems, adaptive flora and fauna, and water conservation techniques. Balochistan - Hingol National Park: Ideal for studying desert and coastal ecosystems, mud volcanoes, and the habitat of species like the Sindh Ibex and chinkara gazelle. - Ziarat Juniper Forest: A perfect spot for understanding ancient juniper trees, biodiversity, and the importance of forest conservation in arid regions. - Pishin Valley (Bund Khushdil Khan Lake): A great location for camps focusing on migratory birds and water resource management in semi-arid climates. - Indus River Ecology (Sindh, Punjab, KP): Study camps can focus on river ecosystems, the habitat of the Indus Blind Dolphin, and conservation efforts along various stretches of the Indus River. Islamabad - Margalla Hills National Park provides an easily accessible location for camps focusing on urban biodiversity, conservation challenges, and outdoor education.	Thar Desert (Sindh)
8	Organic Agri-based Tourism. Tour organic villages and stay in homesteads	Punjab - Soon Valley (Salt Range): Known for organic farming practices, especially fruit orchards, wheat, and vegetable cultivation. Homesteads in the valley provide an authentic rural experience. - Chakwal Villages: Offers organic olive farming experiences and stays in traditional mud-brick homesteads surrounded by serene landscapes. - Harappa Region (Sahiwal): Organic dairy farms and cotton fields are prominent, with opportunities to stay in rustic farmhouses.	A-1: - Hunza Valley (GB); - Chitral A-2: - Soon Valley (Salt Range, Punjab); - Mirpurkhas Region (Sindh); - Ziarat Valley (Balochistan) - Chakwal Villages (Punjab); - Multan Countryside (Punjab);

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	• Multan Countryside: Famous for organic mango orchards and citrus farms, where visitors can stay in village homesteads and learn traditional farming methods. • Sargodha: Known for its vast kinnow (mandarin orange) orchards and organic citrus farming, offering opportunities to tour farms and stay in nearby village homesteads. • Mandi Bahauddin: Features organic wheat and sugarcane fields with charming rural homestays in villages, providing an authentic agricultural experience. Sindh • Mirpurkhas Region: Known for organic mango farming, particularly Sindhri mangoes, with opportunities to explore orchards and live in nearby villages. • Thatta Villages: Offers organic rice fields, traditional fishing practices, and rustic homestead stays near Keenjhar Lake. • Khairpur: Famous for organic date farms, particularly the Aseel variety, with rural homestay options and farm visits. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Swat Valley (Lower Swat): Organic fruit farms, including apples, apricots, and peaches, with options for staying in traditional wooden houses in the valley. • Chitral – Scenic valley with mountainous terrains, perfect for high-altitude paragliding and breathtaking views of the Hindu Kush. • Chitral Villages: Experience organic farming of buckwheat and vegetables, and stay in homesteads surrounded by high-altitude rural landscapes. • Abbottabad Countryside: Known for organic honey production and vegetable farming, with cozy homestead accommodations in the Galiyat region. Balochistan • Ziarat Valley: Famous for organic apple and cherry orchards, with opportunities to stay in homesteads surrounded by the scenic juniper forest. • Pishin Valley: Known for its organic pomegranate farming and fresh produce, offering stays in simple yet comfortable village homes. • Harnai District: Offers organic wheat and barley farming with insights into traditional farming methods in remote village settings. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) • Neelum Valley Villages: Organic farming of walnuts, maize, and local vegetables, with homestays offering stunning views of the valley. • Rawalakot (Poonch Region): Features terraced organic farming of corn and fruit, with stays in traditional wooden homes. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	• Mandi Bahauddin (Punjab); B-2: • Swat Valley (KP); • Khairpur (Sindh); • Pishin Valley (Balochistan) C-2: • Harappa Region (Sahiwal, Punjab); • Chitral Villages (KP); • Thatta Villages (Sindh); • Skardu Valley (GB) C-3: • Sargodha (Punjab); • Abbottabad Countryside (KP); • Neelum Valley Villages (AJK); • Nagar Valley (GB); • Rawalakot (AJK); • Harnai District (Balochistan)
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		- Hunza Valley (Karimabad and Altit): Known for organic apricots, cherries, and almonds, with opportunities to stay in traditional stone-and-wood homes. - Nagar Valley: Offers experiences of organic vegetable farming and wheat cultivation in high-altitude villages, with welcoming homesteads. - Skardu Valley: Organic potato farming and fruit orchards are highlights, with homestay options offering a serene mountain experience.	
9	Khewra - The world's second-largest salt mine	Punjab - Situated in Khewra, Jhelum District, Punjab, Pakistan, approximately 160 kilometers from Islamabad and 260 kilometers from Lahore. - Key Highlights: Historical Significance: Discovered by Alexander the Great's army in 320 BC, the mine has been a source of salt for centuries and remains one of the oldest working salt mines in the world. - Geological Marvel: Part of the Salt Range, the mine is composed of pure rock salt deposits formed over 800 million years ago. - Production: The mine produces approximately 387,747 tons of salt annually and contributes significantly to Pakistan's salt exports. - Tourism Attraction: Recognized as a major tourist destination, attracting thousands of visitors yearly. - Tourist Features: Salt Caverns and Tunnels: Visitors can explore a network of more than 40 kilometers of tunnels, out of the total 200 kilometers of mining area. - Salt Sculptures and Structures: Intricately carved salt structures include a replica Minar-e-Pakistan, and the Salt Mosque, etc, all illuminated with colorful lights. - Crystal Palace: A stunning chamber with naturally occurring transparent salt crystals. - Underground Brine Ponds: Beautifully reflective ponds within the mine. - Salt Bridge and Pul-Saraat: A narrow salt bridge just a few inches wide, standing above a deep gorge, showcases the mine's geological features. - Health Tourism: The mine includes a specialized Salt Therapy Clinic for respiratory diseases such as asthma and bronchitis.	A-1: - Khewra Salt Mine (Jhelum, Punjab) A-2: - Salt Therapy Clinic
10	Stargazing Tours	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Deosai National Park (Skardu): Known as the "Land of Giants," this high-altitude plateau is one of the best stargazing spots in Pakistan. The vast, open landscapes and lack of artificial light make it ideal for observing constellations and the Milky Way. - Fairy Meadows (Nanga Parbat Base Camp): Located at the base of Nanga Parbat, this picturesque location offers clear skies with stunning views of the stars above towering peaks. - Khunjerab Pass: As one of the highest paved border crossings in the world, the pass provides an unparalleled stargazing experience under crisp, clear skies. - Shigar Valley: Remote villages with minimal light pollution make this valley an excellent spot for star enthusiasts.	A-1: - Deosai National Park (GB); - Fairy Meadows (GB); A-2: - Hingol National Park (Balochistan); - Thar Desert (Sindh) B-2: - Khunjerab Pass (GB); - Passu Cones (GB); - Ziarat Valley (Balochistan);

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		- Passu Cones (Hunza): The iconic Passu Cathedral Peaks provide a dramatic foreground for astrophotography. Balochistan - Hingol National Park: A remote coastal area with rugged landscapes and no nearby urban lights, offering some of the darkest skies in Pakistan. - Ziarat Valley: Known for its juniper forests, this valley provides clear skies perfect for observing stars and meteor showers. - Astola Island: Also known as the "Island of the Seven Hills," this remote island off the Balochistan coast offers breathtaking views of the night sky, completely free from light pollution. Sindh - Thar Desert (Mithi and Nagarparkar), the vast open expanse of the desert provides an ideal setting for stargazing, with clear skies and little to no artificial light. - Kirthar National Park: Located in a remote area, this park offers excellent stargazing opportunities combined with the rugged beauty of the Sindh landscape. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kumrat Valley: A secluded valley with pristine natural beauty and dark skies perfect for stargazing tours. - Malam Jabba: Known for its snow-capped peaks and remote location, Malam Jabba offers exceptional views of the starry night. - Chitral Gol National Park: A remote location in the Hindu Kush range where stargazing enthusiasts can enjoy clear skies with minimal interference. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Ratti Gali Lake: An alpine lake surrounded by mountains, providing a stunning backdrop for stargazing in one of the darkest areas of AJK. - Pir Chinasi (Muzaffarabad): A mountaintop destination with panoramic views of the valley below and a clear, dark sky for stargazing. Punjab - Soon Valley (Salt Range): Known for its remote landscapes, the valley offers dark-sky locations, particularly near Uchhali and Khabeki Lakes. - Cholistan Desert (Derawar Fort): The vast, isolated desert and historic fort make for a dramatic stargazing experience, free from light pollution. - Khewra Salt Mine (Surrounding Areas): The areas around the Salt Range are great for stargazing due to minimal urban development.	- Ratti Gali Lake (AJK; Cholistan Desert (Punjab) C-2: - Shigar Valley (GB); - Astola Island (Balochistan); - Kirthar National Park (Sindh); - Soon Valley (Punjab); - Kumrat Valley (KP) C-3: - Malam Jabba (KP); - Chitral Gol National Park (KP); - Pir Chinasi (AJK); - Khewra Salt Mine (Surrounding Areas, Punjab)
11	Glamping Experiences	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Fairy Meadows (Nanga Parbat Base Camp): Luxury tents with views of Nanga Parbat. Amenities include cozy bedding, private seating areas, and bonfire	A-1: - Fairy Meadows (GB); - Deosai National Park (GB);

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	facilities. Perfect for couples, families, or solo travelers seeking adventure and comfort. - Deosai National Park (Skardu): Glamping near Sheosar Lake, surrounded by rolling meadows, wildflowers, and starry night skies. Comfortable camps provide insulated tents, local meals, and guided nature walks. - Passu Cones (Hunza): Glamping under the shadow of the iconic Passu Cones with modern facilities like en-suite bathrooms and heated interiors. A great spot for nature photography and exploring Hunza's cultural heritage. - Attabad Lake (Hunza): Lakefront luxury camping with spectacular views of turquoise waters. Options include floating tents or cozy campsites offering activities like kayaking and bonfires. - Shigar Valley: Glamping near Shigar Fort combines historical charm with luxury accommodations amidst breathtaking landscapes. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kumrat Valley: Glamping amidst dense forests, rivers, and waterfalls, offering insulated tents, hot meals, and local hospitality. - Swat Valley (Kalam & Mahodand Lake): Riverside glamping near Mahodand Lake with premium facilities like hot showers, comfortable bedding, and guided hiking tours. - Malam Jabba: Mountain-top glamping with panoramic views of the Swat Valley, offering heated tents and skiing options in winter. - Galiyat (Nathia Gali & Mushkpuri): Luxury tents in pine forests with amenities like gourmet meals, fire pits, and easy access to hiking trails. - Sharan Forest Glamping – Immersive Forest stay with stylish tents, surrounded by lush greenery and tranquil natural beauty. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Ratti Gali Lake: Lakeside glamping with insulated tents and stunning alpine views. Perfect for trekking enthusiasts who want a touch of luxury. - Neelum Valley (Arang Kel): Elevated glamping experiences in lush green meadows with snow-capped mountains in the backdrop. Private camps with traditional Kashmiri cuisine and comfortable interiors. Punjab - Soon Valley (Salt Range): Glamping near Uchhali Lake or Khabeki Lake with opportunities for birdwatching and nature photography. Premium setups include luxury bedding, local farm-to-table meals, and serene lakeside views. - Cholistan Desert (Derawar Fort): Desert glamping in the vicinity of Derawar Fort with luxurious Bedouin-style tents, starry skies, and cultural performances. - Khewra Salt Range: Glamping amidst the Salt Range's unique landscapes, with guided cave tours and traditional meals. Sindh	A-2: - Attabad Lake (GB); - Kumrat Valley (KP); - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Cholistan Desert (Punjab) - Galiyat (KP) - Sharan Forest Glamping B-2: - Passu Cones (GB); - Shigar Valley (GB); - Swat Valley (KP); - Malam Jabba (KP); - Neelum Valley (AJK); - Soon Valley (Punjab); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) C-2: - Thar Desert (Sindh); - Keenjhar Lake (Sindh); - Haleji Lake (Sindh); - Ziarat Valley (Balochistan); - Astola Island (Balochistan); - Indus Riverbank Glamping (Sindh & Punjab) C-3: - Khewra Salt Range (Punjab); - Nagarparkar (Thar Desert, Sindh)
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		- Thar Desert (Nagarparkar): Luxury camps in the desert featuring air-conditioned tents, local music, and camel safaris. Offers a blend of Rajasthani culture and natural beauty. - Keenjhar Lake: Lakefront glamping near Thatta, providing serene views, water activities, and cozy stays with modern amenities. - Haleji Lake: Birdwatching glamping experience with eco-friendly tents and direct access to wetland exploration. Balochistan - Hingol National Park: Glamping amidst rugged landscapes, with luxury tents near Princess of Hope or Kund Malir Beach. Activities include guided wildlife tours and scenic nature walks. - Astola Island: Unique glamping experience on Pakistan's only offshore island with eco-friendly camps, seafood delicacies, and breathtaking views of the Arabian Sea. - Ziarat Valley: Glamping surrounded by ancient juniper forests, with cozy camps offering heating, traditional meals, and scenic mountain views. Multi-Province - Indus Riverbank Glamping (Sindh & Punjab): Riverside glamping setups with options for dolphin safaris, bonfires, and local cuisine.	
12	Botanical Tourism	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Deosai National Park (Skardu): Known for its alpine meadows with wildflowers and medicinal plants adapted to high altitudes. Seasonal blooms from May to September create a stunning display. - Hunza Valley: Famous for terraced fruit orchards (apricots, cherries, and almonds) and indigenous plant species. Nearby rivers and streams host aquatic plants like water moss and algae. - Ratti Gali Lake: Surrounded by wildflowers, this alpine lake also has submerged aquatic vegetation along its shores, adding to the biodiversity. - Attabad Lake (Underwater Plant Exploration): Formed after a massive landslide, this turquoise lake harbors submerged aquatic plants and algae that sustain its ecosystem. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley: Abundant in wildflowers, cedar, and walnut trees. Streams and rivers have aquatic plants like mosses and water lilies. - Mangla Dam Reservoir (Underwater): The reservoir's ecosystem includes aquatic plants like hydrilla and other submerged vegetation, crucial for fish habitats. - Ratti Gali Lake: This pristine alpine lake is surrounded by lush wildflowers and hosts submerged aquatic plants in its crystal-clear waters. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	A-1: - Deosai National Park (GB); A-2: - Neelum Valley (AJK); - Kumrat Valley (KP); - Indus Delta (Sindh & Balochistan); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) B-2: - Hunza Valley (GB); - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Tarbela Dam Reservoir (KP); - Changa Manga Forest (Punjab); - Keenjhar Lake (Sindh) C-2: - Rawal Lake (Punjab); - Haleji Lake (Sindh); - Astola Island (Balochistan); - Soon Valley (Punjab); - Ziarat Juniper Forest (Balochistan)

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		• Kumrat Valley: Features dense forests and riparian vegetation along streams and rivers, ideal for studying aquatic plants like mosses. • Ayubia National Park: Pine and oak forests dominate, complemented by wildflowers and undergrowth species in the park's moist ecosystem. • Tarbela Dam Reservoir (Underwater): Hosts aquatic plants and algae that support the reservoir's ecosystem, ideal for underwater botanical studies. Punjab • Soon Valley (Salt Range): Known for unique desert and wetland flora, including wildflowers and aquatic plants around Uchhali and Khabeki Lakes. • Changa Manga Forest: One of the world's largest man-made forests, with diverse tree species, understory plants, and nearby wetland vegetation. • Kallar Kahar Lake (Underwater): Hosts aquatic plants and reeds, providing a habitat for local wildlife and birds. • Rawal Lake (Underwater): A reservoir near Islamabad featuring submerged aquatic vegetation and reeds along its shores. Sindh • Keenjhar Lake: A Ramsar site with wetland vegetation, reeds, and submerged aquatic plants that support migratory birds and fish species. • Haleji Lake: Hosts a variety of aquatic plants and reeds, crucial for the wetland ecosystem. • Indus Delta (Mangrove Forests): Features one of the largest mangrove forests in the world, including species like <i>Avicennia marina</i>. These mangroves are critical for coastal ecosystems, protecting against erosion and supporting marine biodiversity. Balochistan • Astola Island (Underwater Flora): Submerged vegetation like seagrasses and algae support marine biodiversity, including fish and sea turtles. Seasonal blooms of desert plants on the island complement its underwater ecosystem. • Hingol National Park (Underwater): Coastal waters host submerged aquatic plants and mangroves, critical for marine life sustainability. • Ziarat Juniper Forest: A land-based marvel, home to one of the oldest juniper tree forests in the world. Underwater Botanical Tourism Locations • Astola Island: Pakistan's first Marine Protected Area, featuring seagrasses, algae, and underwater plants crucial for marine life. • Indus Delta (Sindh & Balochistan): Features extensive mangrove forests and submerged aquatic vegetation, vital for sustaining coastal biodiversity. • Keenjhar and Haleji Lakes: Both lakes are rich in wetland and underwater vegetation, providing habitats for migratory birds and fish.	C-3: • Attabad Lake (GB); • Mangla Dam Reservoir (AJK); • Kallar Kahar Lake (Punjab); • Gwadar (Balochistan)
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		Gwadar (Balochistan): Coastal waters with submerged vegetation, coral reefs, and seagrasses.	
13	Waterfall Exploration	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Manthokha Waterfall (Kharmang Valley): A towering waterfall cascading from a great height, surrounded by lush greenery and mountains. Ideal for picnics and photography. - Khamosh Waterfall (Skardu): A serene and lesser-known waterfall located on the outskirts of Skardu. Its peaceful surroundings make it a hidden gem. - Satpara Waterfalls (Near Satpara Lake): Small but scenic falls located near the famous Satpara Lake in Skardu. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Umbrella Waterfall (Abbottabad): A newly discovered waterfall in the Sajikot area, known for its unique umbrella-shaped rock formations. - Sajikot Waterfall (Abbottabad): A multi-tiered waterfall with turquoise water pools, popular among adventure seekers. - Jarogo Waterfall (Swat Valley): One of the tallest waterfalls in Pakistan, located in Matta Tehsil of Swat. Surrounded by dense forests and rugged terrains. - Gandigar Waterfall (Dir Upper): A lesser-known waterfall near Dir, with a stunning natural setting and pristine waters. - Shingrai Waterfall (Swat): Located near Mingora, this is a smaller yet mesmerizing waterfall surrounded by lush greenery. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Ramkot Waterfall (Near Ramkot Fort): A picturesque waterfall close to the historic Ramkot Fort, combining natural beauty with heritage exploration. - Cham Waterfall (Muzaffarabad): A beautiful waterfall surrounded by thick forests, easily accessible from Muzaffarabad. - Pir Ghaib Waterfall (Bagh): Nestled in a remote area, this waterfall offers serene surroundings and crystal-clear water. Punjab - Neela Sandh Waterfall (Rawalpindi): A popular tourist spot with clear blue waters and rocky surroundings, located near Muree Road. - Chinji Waterfall (Salt Range): Found in the Chinji National Park, this seasonal waterfall is surrounded by unique rock formations and wildlife. - Khandowa Waterfall (Kallar Kahar): Located in the Salt Range near Kallar Kahar, surrounded by historical and natural attractions. Sindh - Pir Ghaib Waterfall (Khuzdar District): Though technically in Balochistan, it's easily accessible from Sindh. Offers a rare combination of desert terrain and flowing water.	A-2: - Manthokha Waterfall (GB); - Sajikot Waterfall (KP); - Jarogo Waterfall (KP); - Pir Ghaib Waterfall (Bolan, Balochistan); - Chotok Waterfall (Khuzdar, Balochistan) B-2: - Umbrella Waterfall (KP); - Cham Waterfall (AJK); - Neela Sandh Waterfall (Punjab); - Chotok Waterfall (Moola, Balochistan); C-2: - Khamosh Waterfall (GB); - Ramkot Waterfall (AJK); - Chinji Waterfall (Punjab); - Khandowa Waterfall (Punjab); - Hanna-Urak Waterfalls (Balochistan) C-3: - Satpara Waterfalls (GB); - Gandigar Waterfall (KP); - Shingrai Waterfall (KP); - Pir Ghaib Waterfall (Bagh, AJK); - Hub Dam Spillway (Sindh)

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		- Hub Dam Spillway (Karachi-Hub Border): A seasonal waterfall created when Hub Dam overflows, popular among locals for weekend visits. Balochistan - Pir Ghaib Waterfall (Bolan): One of the most famous waterfalls in Pakistan, surrounded by rugged terrain and date palm trees. - Hanna-Urak Waterfalls (Quetta): Located near Hanna Lake, this small but charming waterfall is a popular local attraction. - Chotok Waterfall (Khuzdar): A magnificent waterfall in a remote part of Balochistan, surrounded by lush greenery and rocky cliffs. - Moola Chotok Waterfall (Khuzdar): A hidden gem, with cascading water in a serene canyon-like setting. - Tharparkar Region (Sindh-Balochistan Border): Seasonal waterfalls appear after monsoon rains in the Karoonjhar Hills, offering a rare sight in this desert region.	
14	Natural Hot Springs Tourism	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Tatta Pani (Shangrila Valley, Skardu): Located near the Indus River, these hot springs are believed to have therapeutic properties. The picturesque surroundings make it a perfect spot for both relaxation and exploration. - Khaplu Hot Springs (Khaplu Valley): Known for their medicinal benefits, these springs attract locals and tourists alike. Ideal for visitors seeking a calm and healing retreat in a scenic mountainous setting. - Mashabrum Hot Springs (Ghanche District): A less-explored spring offering a secluded spot for wellness tourism. - Tatta Pani (Chillas) – A natural hot spring along the Karakoram Highway, known for its warm therapeutic waters and scenic mountain surroundings. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Tatta Pani (Kotli District): One of the most famous hot springs in Pakistan, located along the Poonch River. The spring is popular for its sulfur-rich waters, believed to treat skin diseases and joint pain. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Garam Chashma (Chitral Valley): Known for its sulfur-rich hot springs, which are considered therapeutic for skin ailments and rheumatism. The scenic drive to the site through the Chitral Valley adds to the experience. Balochistan - Pir Chattal Hot Springs (Duki District): Known for their warm, mineral-rich waters, these springs are popular for their healing properties. The springs are surrounded by rugged landscapes, making them an adventurous destination. Sindh	A-1: - Tatta Pani (Shangrila Valley, Skardu); - Khaplu Hot Springs (Khaplu Valley); A-2: - Tatta Pani (Kotli District), - Garam Chashma (Chitral Valley), - Manghopir Hot Springs (Karachi) - Tatta Pani (Chillas) B-3: - Mashabrum Hot Springs (Ghanche District); - Pir Chattal Hot Springs (Duki District)

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		Manghopir Hot Springs (Karachi): Located near Karachi, these sulfur-rich hot springs are associated with the Manghopir Shrine. They are popular for both religious and therapeutic tourism.	
15	Astronomy Tourism	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Deosai National Park: One of the darkest skies in the world at over 4,000 meters altitude, perfect for observing the Milky Way and meteor showers. - Fairy Meadows: Located near Nanga Parbat, offering breathtaking mountain views and exceptionally clear night skies. - Khunjerab Pass: High-altitude border crossing with crystal-clear skies, ideal for stargazing and astrophotography. Sindh - Thar Desert: Vast, open expanses with minimal light pollution, perfect for stargazing and celestial photography. - Kirthar National Park: Remote and quiet, offering excellent conditions for night-sky observation. Balochistan - Hingol National Park: Remote coastal area with pristine night skies and dramatic desert landscapes for astrophotography. - Astola Island: Pakistan's first Marine Protected Area, offering unspoiled skies ideal for celestial observations. Punjab - Cholistan Desert: Near Derawar Fort, providing a serene and dark environment for observing stars and meteor showers. - Soon Valley (Salt Range): Dark skies near Uchhali and Khabeki Lakes, surrounded by natural beauty. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Ratti Gali Lake: An alpine lake surrounded by high peaks, providing a serene and dark environment for celestial observations. - Pir Chinasi: A mountaintop destination with panoramic views and clear skies, perfect for astronomy enthusiasts. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Kumrat Valley: Remote forests and mountains with dark skies ideal for observing stars and meteor showers. - Chitral Gol National Park: High-altitude observation points with minimal light pollution, making it perfect for stargazing.	A-1: - Deosai National Park (GB) - Fairy Meadows (GB); - Khunjerab Pass (GB); A-2: - Thar Desert (Sindh); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan); - Cholistan Desert (Punjab) B-2: - Astola Island (Balochistan); - Soon Valley (Punjab); - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Kumrat Valley (KP); - Chitral Gol National Park (KP) C-2: - Kirthar National Park (Sindh); - Pir Chinasi (AJK)



PART C

Culture, Religious, Heritage, and Archaeology-Based Tourism Products

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C. Culture, Religious, Heritage, and Archaeology-Based Tourism Products			
Sr	Tourism Category	Major Tourism Products	Priority Index Potential (A/B/C): A (High): High potential owing to natural or cultural significance, supported by existing infrastructure or strong market demand. B (Moderate): Moderate potential; requires targeted development or enhancement to unlock full value. C (Low): Limited potential; suitable for niche markets or constrained by significant challenges. Efforts (1/2/3): 1 (Minimum): Already accessible or requires minimal resources and effort. 2 (Moderate): Requires moderate resources, effort, or infrastructure improvement. 3 (Maximum): Demands substantial development, investment of resources, and sustained effort.
1	Gandhara Heritage sightseeing tours	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan): A UNESCO World Heritage Site, this Buddhist monastery complex is one of the most well-preserved remnants of the Gandhara civilization. Highlights include stupas, meditation cells, and courtyards. - Sahr-i-Bahlol (Mardan): Adjacent to Takht-i-Bahi, this ancient fortified town is also a UNESCO-listed site, with Buddhist stupas and relics. - Swat Valley (Butkara Stupa): Swat Valley, often called the "Cradle of Buddhism," is home to the Butkara Stupa, a sacred Buddhist site adorned with carvings and relics. - Peshawar Museum (Peshawar): Houses the world's largest collection of Gandhara art, including Buddha statues, friezes, and ancient coins. - Bhamala Stupa (Haripur): A distinctive T-shaped stupa with a reclining Buddha statue, believed to be one of the oldest representations of the Buddha. - Jaulian Monastery: A Significant center of Buddhist learning. Punjab - Taxila: A UNESCO World Heritage Site with multiple archaeological complexes such as Sirkap, Mohra Muradu, and Dharmarajika Stupa. The Taxila Museum features Gandhara artifacts and sculptures. - Katas Raj Temples (Chakwal): Though primarily a Hindu pilgrimage site, Katas Raj includes Buddhist relics and demonstrates the region's multi-religious past. - Sirsukh (Taxila): An ancient city built by the Kushans, showcasing a mix of Greek and Gandharan architecture. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	A-1: - Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan, KP); - Taxila (Rawalpindi District, Punjab); - Butkara Stupa (Swat KP) A-2: - Peshawar Museum (KP); - Bhamala Stupa (Haripur, KP); - Manthal Buddha Rock (GB); - Sacred Rock of Hunza (GB) B-2: - Sahr-i-Bahlol (Mardan, KP); - Katas Raj Temples (Chakwal, Punjab); - Baltit Fort (GB); - Baghsar Fort (AJK) C-2: - Sirsukh (Taxila, Punjab); - Kotli and Mirpur Districts (AJK); - Ancient Trails (Neelum Valley, AJK)

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		- Manthal Buddha Rock (Skardu): A large granite rock carved with an image of Buddha, dating back to the 8th century, representing the region's Buddhist past. - Sacred Rock of Hunza (Hunza): Features petroglyphs, inscriptions, and carvings from the Gandhara period, indicating the region's historical connection to Buddhism. - Baltit Fort (Karimabad): While primarily a Tibetan-style structure, the fort's history is linked to Buddhist influences in the region. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Baghsar Fort (Near Bhimber): Overlooks the historic trade routes of the Gandhara era and provides a glimpse into the region's strategic importance during the Buddhist period. - Ancient Trails (Neelum Valley): Neelum Valley hosts remnants of ancient routes used by monks and traders during the Gandhara period. - Kotli and Mirpur Districts: Known for scattered archaeological finds, including inscriptions and relics of Buddhist origin.	
2	Indus Valley Civilisation & Mehrgarh	Sindh - Mohenjo-Daro (Larkana): A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Mohenjo-Daro is the most well-preserved city of the Indus Valley Civilization. Highlights include the Great Bath, granary, assembly halls, and advanced drainage systems. The on-site museum houses artifacts like terracotta figurines, seals, and tools. - Chanhudaro (Nawabshah District): A smaller yet significant urban settlement known for bead-making, shell industries, and intricate seals. Unique as it appears to lack fortifications, indicating specialization in crafts and trade. - Amri (Dadu District): A precursor to the Indus Valley Civilization, Amri highlights early urban planning and pottery styles. - Jhukar Jo Daro (Near Mohenjo-Daro): A late Indus settlement that showcases the continuity and decline of the civilization. Punjab - Harappa (Sahiwal): A key Indus Valley site known for its well-planned streets, granaries, and craft industries. Artifacts include seals, toys, pottery, and evidence of writing systems. Harappa Museum houses a significant collection of Indus Valley relics. - Ganweriwala (Cholistan Desert): A large yet unexcavated site in the Indus Valley Civilization, similar in scale to Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. Offers potential for future exploration of urban planning and cultural practices. Balochistan - Mehrgarh (Kachi Plain, near Sibi): One of the world's earliest agricultural and settlement sites, predating the Indus Valley Civilization. Evidence of early farming, domestication of animals, bead-making, and pottery. Artifacts include tools, ornaments, and one of the earliest examples of dentistry.	A-1: - Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh); - Harappa (Punjab); - Mehrgarh (Balochistan) A-2: - Chanhudaro (Sindh); - Ganweriwala (Punjab); - Nausharo (Balochistan) B-2: - Amri (Sindh); - Jhukar Jo Daro (Sindh); - Pirak (Balochistan)

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		- Nausharo (Near Mehrgarh): A satellite settlement of Mehrgarh, showing transition to the mature Indus Valley period. Known for its pottery and housing patterns. - Pirak (Jafarabad District): A post-Harappan site highlighting the transition between the Indus Valley Civilization and later cultural phases. Evidence of wheat, barley, and rice cultivation.	
3	UNESCO Sites	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Takht-i-Bahi and Sahr-i-Bahlol (Mardan): Takht-i-Bahi: A well-preserved Buddhist monastery complex from the Gandhara civilization, dating back to the 1st century CE. - Sahr-i-Bahlol: Adjacent to Takht-i-Bahi, this fortified ancient city reflects urban planning from the Gandhara period. Significance: A key site for understanding Buddhist monastic life and Gandharan art and architecture. Punjab - Taxila: A major center of the Gandhara civilization, featuring archaeological sites such as Dharmarajika Stupa, Sirkap, and Jaulian Monastery. Significance: A crossroads of culture, learning, and religion, blending Buddhist, Greek, and Hindu influences. - Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens (Lahore): Lahore Fort: A Mughal-era architectural masterpiece with richly decorated palaces, mosques, and halls. Shalimar Gardens: A Persian-inspired garden designed by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. Significance: Reflects the grandeur and artistic achievements of the Mughal Empire. - Rohtas Fort (Jhelum): A massive 16th-century fortress built by Sher Shah Suri to defend against Mughal advances. Significance: Exemplifies military architecture with influences from Turkish and South Asian styles. Sindh - Mohenjo-Daro (Larkana): A prime city of the Indus Valley Civilization, known for its advanced urban planning, drainage systems, and Great Bath. Significance: One of the earliest examples of urban development in human history. - Makli Necropolis (Thatta): One of the largest funerary sites in the world, featuring tombs and monuments from the 14th to 18th centuries. Significance: Reflects the art, architecture, and cultural diversity of Sindh over centuries.	A-1: - Takht-i-Bahi and Sahr-i-Bahlol (KP); - Taxila (Punjab); - Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh); - Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens (Punjab) A-2: - Rohtas Fort (Punjab); - Makli Necropolis (Sindh)
4	The Silk Route	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Hunza Valley: Famous for its ancient forts like Baltit Fort and Altit Fort, showcasing centuries-old traditions and architecture. Known for its hospitable	A-1: - Hunza Valley (GB); - Khunjerab Pass (GB); - Passu Cones (GB);

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		people, the Hunza culture emphasizes organic farming, local handicrafts, and vibrant festivals like the Ginani Festival (harvest celebration). • Passu Cones: Iconic cathedral-like peaks near the village of Passu, offering stunning landscapes and insights into the traditional Wakhi culture. • Khunjerab Pass: The highest paved border crossing in the world (4,693 meters), symbolizing the historical significance of the Silk Route as a trade gateway. • Karimabad (Hunza): A cultural hub with terraced fields, apricot orchards, and vibrant bazaars offering local handicrafts and dry fruits. • Sacred Rock of Hunza: A prehistoric site with petroglyphs depicting ancient trade caravans, religious symbols, and cultural motifs. • Chipursan – Remote mountainous valley offering pristine landscapes, rugged peaks, and authentic cultural experiences. • Gilgit: The regional capital, home to the Kargah Buddha, an ancient rock carving linked to the Silk Route's Buddhist heritage. • Attabad Lake: A turquoise gem formed by a landslide in 2010, offering a serene backdrop and water-based activities. • Unique Culture in GB: Wakhi and Burusho Communities, known for their distinct languages (Wakhi and Burushaski), musical traditions, and folklore. Celebrate festivals like Navroz (Persian New Year) and traditional dances with drums and sitar. • Cuisine: Specialties include Chapshuro (meat-filled pastry), Diram Pitti (sweet wheat cake), and apricot-based products. • Buddhist Heritage: Relics and petroglyphs reflecting the region's role as a Buddhist center on the ancient Silk Route. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Abbottabad: A key town on the KKH, known for its colonial heritage and gateway to scenic locations like Nathia Gali and Ayubia National Park. • Mansehra: Home to the Mansehra Rock Edicts, inscriptions by Emperor Ashoka that reflect the spread of Buddhism along the Silk Route. • Chilas: Features numerous rock carvings and inscriptions along the banks of the Indus River, showcasing the region's historical connection to the Silk Route. • Swat Valley: Once a major Buddhist center on the Silk Route, featuring relics like the Butkara Stupa and the Swat Museum. • Besham: A small-town offering insights into local cultures and serving as a rest stop on the KKH.	• Gilgit (GB); • Swat Valley (KP) A-2: • Karimabad (GB); • Sacred Rock of Hunza (GB); • Chilas (KP); • Mansehra (KP) B-2: • Attabad Lake (GB; Abbottabad (KP); • Besham (KP) C-2: • Wakhi and Burusho Communities (GB); • Buddhist Heritage (GB) • Chipursan
5	Muslim Architecture and the Mughal Treasure	Punjab • Badshahi Mosque (Lahore): Built by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb in 1673, it is one of the largest and most magnificent mosques in the world. Features red sandstone, white marble, and intricate calligraphy. • Lahore Fort (Shahi Qila): A UNESCO World Heritage Site, the fort contains Sheesh Mahal (Palace of Mirrors), Alamgiri Gate, and the Naulakha Pavilion. Showcases Mughal military architecture combined with artistic elements.	A-1: • Badshahi Mosque (Lahore, Punjab); • Lahore Fort (Punjab); • Shalimar Gardens (Punjab); • Shah Jahan Mosque (Thatta, Sindh) • Wazir Khan Mosque (Punjab); • Bala Hissar Fort (KP); Sethi Houses (KP)

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		- Shalimar Gardens (Lahore): Built by Shah Jahan in 1641, these Persian-inspired gardens are a masterpiece of symmetry and hydraulic engineering. - Tomb of Jahangir (Shahdara, Lahore): The final resting place of Emperor Jahangir, surrounded by lush gardens and showcasing pietra dura work and Persian motifs. - Tomb of Nur Jahan (Shahdara, Lahore): The mausoleum of Jahangir's wife, known for its understated elegance and fine calligraphy. - Rohtas Fort (Jhelum): A UNESCO-listed fortress built by Sher Shah Suri, known for its robust military design and architectural details. - Wazir Khan Mosque (Lahore): Famous for its vibrant frescoes, tile mosaics, and intricate calligraphy, this mosque is a jewel of Mughal art. - Chiniot Mosque (Wazir Khan Style): Features exquisite woodwork and frescoes, reflecting the artistic influences of the Mughal period. Sindh - Shah Jahan Mosque (Thatta): Built in the 17th century by Emperor Shah Jahan, it is famous for its acoustics, blue-tiled interior, and intricate geometric designs. - Makli Necropolis (Thatta): A UNESCO World Heritage Site, this sprawling necropolis includes tombs and mausoleums adorned with Islamic art and Persian influences. - Tombs of the Talpur Mirs (Hyderabad): Features domed structures and intricate stone carvings inspired by Mughal and Sindhi architecture. - Ranikot Fort (Jamshoro): Known as the "Great Wall of Sindh," this massive fortification exhibits Mughal-era influences in its structure and design. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Mahabat Khan Mosque (Peshawar): Built in 1630 during Emperor Shah Jahan's reign, this mosque features white marble domes, frescoes, and a grand courtyard. - Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar): Originally built during the Mughal era, this fort served as a key military outpost and reflects a blend of Islamic and regional architectural styles. - Sethi Houses (Peshawar): Though slightly later than the Mughal period, these houses reflect a blend of Mughal, Central Asian, and local architecture, with intricate wooden carvings.	A-2: - Tomb of Jahangir (Punjab); - Rohtas Fort (Punjab); - Makli Necropolis (Sindh) B-2: - Mahabat Khan Mosque (KP; Tomb of Nur Jahan (Punjab); - Ranikot Fort (Sindh); - Chiniot Mosque (Punjab); - Tombs of the Talpur Mirs (Sindh)
6	Sound & Light Shows	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan): A UNESCO World Heritage Site, this ancient Buddhist monastery could host shows narrating Gandhara's Buddhist legacy and the site's significance. - Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar): The historical fort's dramatic setting makes it ideal for storytelling about Peshawar's ancient trade routes, Mughal influences, and military history. - Swat Valley (Butkara Stupa): Narratives of the Buddhist era and the valley's history as a spiritual and cultural hub could captivate visitors.	A-1: - Lahore Fort (Punjab); - Mohenjo-Daro (Sindh); - Takht-i-Bahi (KP) - Shalimar Gardens (Punjab); - Sacred Rock of Hunza (GB); - Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar) A-2:

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	Punjab - Lahore Fort: A UNESCO World Heritage Site, the fort can host shows detailing Lahore's Mughal-era grandeur, including tales of Emperor Akbar and Emperor Shah Jahan. - Sections like the Sheesh Mahal (Palace of Mirrors) could be highlighted with stunning light displays. - Rohtas Fort (Jhelum): The fort's robust architecture and strategic importance during Sher Shah Suri's reign can be brought to life through dramatic sound and visuals. - Shalimar Gardens (Lahore): Night shows could narrate the gardens' history, their hydraulic systems, and their place in Mughal leisure culture, with colorful lights enhancing the fountains. - Harappa (Sahiwal): An Indus Valley Civilization site where multimedia shows could depict the life, urban planning, and mystery of this ancient society. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Baltit Fort (Hunza): A stunning mountain fortress that can host sound and light shows recounting the history of Hunza, its rulers, and the Silk Route. - Shigar Fort (Skardu): The fort's transformation from a 17th-century palace to a cultural hub can be narrated with visuals showcasing its architectural beauty. - Sacred Rock of Hunza: Shows could depict the Silk Route's history, trade caravans, and Buddhist inscriptions found at the site. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Ratti Gali Lake: While primarily a natural attraction, multimedia shows can explore local myths, legends, and the ecological importance of the lake. - Baghsar Fort (Bhimber): Narratives about the fort's strategic role in trade and defense during the Mughal era can be paired with light displays. - Ramkot Fort: Perched near Mangla Lake, shows could bring to life its historical and architectural legacy. Sindh - Mohenjo-Daro (Larkana): A UNESCO World Heritage Site, this iconic city of the Indus Valley Civilization can host immersive shows exploring urban planning, trade, and daily life 5,000 years ago. - Shah Jahan Mosque (Thatta): Shows can highlight the mosque's unique acoustics, intricate tile work, and Shah Jahan's vision of Islamic architecture. - Makli Necropolis (Thatta): A UNESCO site where light displays could illuminate the ornate tombs, while narrating the history of Sindh's rulers and Sufis. - Ranikot Fort (Jamshoro): Known as the "Great Wall of Sindh," the fort could host shows detailing its enigmatic history and defensive significance. Balochistan	- Rohtas Fort (Punjab); - Baltit Fort (GB); - Makli Necropolis (Sindh); - Ranikot Fort (Sindh) B-2: - Swat Valley (KP); - Shigar Fort (GB); - Shah Jahan Mosque (Sindh); - Hingol National Park (Balochistan) C-2: - Baghsar Fort (AJK); - Harappa (Punjab); - Ziarat Residency (Balochistan); - Ramkot Fort (AJK) C-3: - Ratti Gali Lake (AJK); - Pirak (Balochistan); - Baghsar Fort (Bhimber)
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		- Pirak (Mehrgarh's Neighbor): A site connected to early agricultural practices, ideal for narratives on the origins of human settlement and civilization. - Hingol National Park: Light shows could focus on the park's geological wonders, including the "Princess of Hope" and mud volcanoes, blending nature with history. - Ziarat Residency (Quaid-e-Azam Residency): Shows can depict the life of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and the significance of this historic residence in Pakistan's independence.	
7	British India Heritage Sites	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar): Originally built during the Mughal era, it was extensively used and modified by the British as a military base and administrative center. - Peshawar Cantonment: Established as a key military outpost with colonial-era bungalows, churches, and clubs like the Peshawar Club. - Cunningham Clock Tower (Peshawar): Built in 1900 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, it stands as a colonial landmark in the heart of the city. - Landi Kotal and Khyber Pass: Featuring remnants of British-built forts, barracks, and railways used to secure the strategic Khyber Pass. - Abbottabad: A hill station founded in 1853 by Major James Abbott, featuring colonial-era churches, schools, and the scenic Shimla Hill. - Islamia College (Peshawar): Established in 1913, blending colonial and Islamic architecture, this educational institution symbolizes British efforts in academia. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Gilgit Residency: A colonial administrative center used by British officers overseeing the Gilgit Agency. - Chilas Rest House: A historic building that served as a rest stop for British officers and travelers along the Silk Route. - Old British Cemeteries (Skardu and Gilgit): Cemeteries containing graves of British officers and soldiers stationed in the region. - Victoria Memorial Monument (Khaplu): Erected in memory of Queen Victoria, showcasing British presence in remote areas of the Karakoram. Punjab - Lahore Railway Station: Built in 1862, this grand colonial-era station is an architectural marvel reflecting the importance of railways in British India. - Mall Road (Lahore): Lined with colonial-era buildings such as the Punjab Assembly, High Court, and the iconic Aitchison College. - Government College University (Lahore): Established in 1864, it is one of the oldest educational institutions in Pakistan, featuring a blend of Gothic and Mughal Revival architecture. - Montgomery Hall (Lahore): Now known as Quaid-e-Azam Library, this building was part of the British efforts to promote education and cultural activities.	A-1: - Bala Hissar Fort (KP); - Abbottabad Churches (KP); - Lahore Railway Station (Punjab); - Lawrence Gardens / Bagh-e-Jinnah (Punjab); - Frere Hall (Sindh); - Ziarat Residency (Balochistan) A-2: - Peshawar Cantonment (KP); - Islamia College (Peshawar); - Mall Road (Lahore, Punjab); - Murree (Punjab); - Karachi Port Trust Building (Sindh); - Quetta Cantonment (Balochistan) B-2: - Cunningham Clock Tower (KP); - Victoria Memorial Monument (GB); - Government College University (Punjab); - Empress Market (Sindh); - Sandeman Fort (Balochistan) C-2: - Landi Kotal and Khyber Pass (KP); - Old British Cemeteries (GB); - Montgomery Hall (Punjab); - St. Patrick's Cathedral (Sindh); - Chilas Rest House (GB) C-3: - Gilgit Residency (GB); - Rawalpindi Cantonment (Punjab); - Mohatta Palace (Sindh); - Quetta Railway Station (Balochistan)

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		- Lawrence Gardens (Lahore): Renamed Bagh-e-Jinnah, it was designed as a public garden for recreation and leisure. - Murree: A popular hill station developed by the British in 1851 as a summer retreat, featuring churches, colonial bungalows, and Mall Road. - Rawalpindi Cantonment: An administrative and military hub, home to colonial-era churches, clubs, and schools. Sindh - Frere Hall (Karachi): Built in 1865, this Venetian Gothic structure served as a town hall and now hosts art exhibitions and cultural events. - Karachi Port Trust Building: A colonial landmark reflecting the importance of Karachi as a major seaport during British rule. - Empress Market (Karachi): Built in 1889 to commemorate Queen Victoria, it is one of Karachi's most famous colonial-era markets. - St. Patrick's Cathedral (Karachi): A Neo-Gothic church built in 1881, symbolizing British efforts to establish religious institutions. - Mohatta Palace (Karachi): Although originally built as a private residence, it reflects colonial architectural influences. Balochistan - Quetta Cantonment: Established as a strategic military hub, featuring colonial-era bungalows, churches, and clubs. - Ziarat Residency: A summer residence for British officers, later used by Muhammad Ali Jinnah, and now a national heritage site. - Sandeman Fort (Zhob): Named after Sir Robert Sandeman, this fort was a key outpost for controlling the tribal areas. - Quetta Railway Station: A colonial-era station that played a crucial role in connecting Balochistan to other parts of British India.	
8	Military History	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan): A fortified Buddhist monastery that played a defensive role during invasions in the Gandhara region. - Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar): A Mughal-era fortress later used by the Sikhs and British, showcasing layers of military history. - Khyber Pass: A strategic gateway between South and Central Asia, the pass features forts, watchtowers, and remnants of British military structures. - Jamrud Fort (Khyber Agency): Built by the Sikhs in the 19th century to secure the Khyber Pass, it was later used by the British. - Abbottabad Cantonment: Established by the British as a strategic hill station and military base, now home to the Pakistan Military Academy at Kakul. - Pakistan Military Academy Museum (Kakul, Abbottabad): Chronicles the history of the academy and the training of Pakistan Army officers. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	A-1: - Rohtas Fort (Punjab); - Bala Hissar Fort (KP); - Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan); - Ranikot Fort (Sindh); - Khyber Pass A-2: - Lahore Fort (Punjab); - Baltit Fort (GB); - Jamrud Fort (KP); - Army Museum Lahore (Punjab); - PAF Museum (Karachi); - Pakistan Maritime Museum (Karachi); - Pakistan Military Academy Museum Kakul, (KP)

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	• Baltit Fort (Hunza): A centuries-old fortress that served as a military and administrative hub for Hunza's rulers. • Altit Fort (Hunza): Known for its strategic location, this fort protected trade routes and defended against invasions. • Khunjerab Pass: Historically significant for military expeditions along the Silk Route, now a critical border post between Pakistan and China. • Gilgit Scouts Memorial (Gilgit): Commemorates the role of the Gilgit Scouts in defending the region during the Kashmir conflict of 1947–48. Punjab • Rohtas Fort (Jhelum): A UNESCO World Heritage Site built by Sher Shah Suri to defend against Mughal Emperor Humayun. Features robust walls, bastions, and intricate gates. • Lahore Fort (Shahi Qila): Played a pivotal role in Mughal military strategy and administration. • Derawar Fort (Cholistan Desert): A massive square fort built to protect trade routes through the desert, later controlled by the Nawabs of Bahawalpur. • Rawalpindi Cantonment: A major British-era military base, now a key headquarters for the Pakistan Army. • Taxila (Sirkap and Jaulian): Ancient fortified cities that reflect defensive strategies during the Gandhara and Greek periods. • Army Museum Lahore (Cantt, Lahore): Focuses on Pakistan Army's history and contributions, with galleries on the independence movement and modern conflicts. • Army Museum Rawalpindi: Highlights Pakistan's military history, weapons, and the sacrifices of its soldiers in wars and peacekeeping missions. • War Memorial Museum (Rawalpindi): Highlights Pakistan's major military engagements, peacekeeping missions, and sacrifices of its armed forces. • Cholistan Desert Defense Museum (Bahawalpur): Focuses on desert warfare and the history of military operations in southern Punjab. Sindh • Ranikot Fort (Jamshoro): Known as the "Great Wall of Sindh," this massive fortification served as a defensive structure for local rulers. • Kot Diji Fort (Khairpur): Built before the British era, this fort was a stronghold for the Talpur dynasty. • Manora Fort (Karachi): A British-era coastal fort built to protect Karachi's harbor, later used by the Pakistan Navy. • Hyderabad Fort (Pacco Qillo): Built by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoru in the 18th century, it served as a defensive and administrative center. • PAF Museum (Karachi): Features fighter jets, radar equipment, and war relics, including those used in the 1965 and 1971 wars. Displays aircraft like the F-104 Starfighter and the Mirage III.	B-2: • Altit Fort (GB); • Derawar Fort (Punjab); • Kot Diji Fort (Sindh); • Chilas Rest House and Memorial (GB); • Quetta Cantonment (Balochistan) C-2: • Hyderabad Fort (Sindh); • Taxila (Punjab); • Khyber Pass (KP); • Pirak (Balochistan); • Cholistan Desert Defense Museum (Bahawalpur); • Hingol National Park (Balochistan) C-3: • Manora Fort (Sindh); • Abbottabad Cantonment (KP); • Gilgit Residency (GB); • War Memorial Museum (Rawalpindi)
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		- Pakistan Maritime Museum (Karachi): Combines indoor and outdoor exhibits, including a submarine, a minesweeper, and naval aircraft. Showcases the Pakistan Navy's role in defense and maritime security. Balochistan - Zhob Fort (Sandeman Fort): Built during the British Raj, this fort secured tribal areas and trade routes in Balochistan. - Quetta Cantonment: A key British military base, now a significant hub for the Pakistan Army. - Hingol National Park (Mud Volcanoes and Natural Defenses): Though primarily a natural site, the rugged terrain was historically used for defensive purposes by local tribes. - Pirak (Near Mehrgarh): A Bronze Age site with evidence of early warfare and defensive settlements. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) - PAF Museum (Islamabad): A smaller but equally impressive museum focusing on the contributions of the Pakistan Air Force.	
9	Railway Heritage "Khyber Steam Rail" NWR Museums & Infrastructure	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Khyber Steam Safari (Peshawar to Landi Kotal): A historic narrow-gauge railway that traverses the Khyber Pass, offering breathtaking views of rugged landscapes and historic forts. Features colonial-era stations and tunnels, including the Shagai Fort and Ali Masjid. Operates as a heritage tourist train on special occasions, providing a unique glimpse into Pakistan's rail history. - Peshawar Railway Station (Peshawar City): Built in the late 19th century, this station is a hub of colonial railway heritage. Highlights include vintage architecture and its strategic importance for the Khyber Pass railway line. - Jamrud Railway Station (Khyber Pass): The starting point of the Khyber Railway, featuring classic British-era station designs. Surrounded by iconic military and historical landmarks. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) - Golra Sharif Railway Museum: Situated at the Golra Sharif Railway Station, built in 1882. Features a museum showcasing vintage locomotives, carriages, signaling equipment, and colonial-era artifacts. The station itself is a beautifully preserved example of British-era railway architecture. Punjab - Lahore Railway Station: Built in 1862, this grand station showcases Indo-Saracenic architecture with high ceilings, arches, and clock towers. One of the oldest and busiest railway stations in Pakistan, serving as the headquarters of Pakistan Railways.	A-1: - Khyber Steam Safari (KP); - Golra Sharif Railway Museum (ICT); - Lahore Railway Station (Punjab); - Bolan Pass Railway (Balochistan) A-2: - Quetta Railway Station (Balochistan); - Khojak Tunnel (Balochistan); - Attock Bridge (Punjab); - Peshawar Railway Station (KP) B-2: - Jamrud Railway Station (KP); - Mughalpura Workshop (Punjab); - Rawalpindi Railway Station (Punjab); - Sibi-Harnai Railway Line (Balochistan) C-2: - Shagai Fort and Ali Masjid (KP); - Ab-e-Gum Station (Balochistan)

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		- Mughalpura Workshop (Lahore): A key railway repair and maintenance facility established during the British Raj. Visitors can explore historical locomotives and learn about railway engineering. - Attock Bridge (Attock): An iconic railway bridge over the Indus River, built in 1883, connecting Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Known for its robust design and scenic surroundings. - Rawalpindi Railway Station: A major junction during the British era, this station retains its colonial charm. Often used as a base for railway excursions to nearby heritage sites like Golra Sharif and Taxila. Balochistan - Quetta Railway Station: The southernmost terminus of the North Western Railway, built in the late 19th century, is known for its rugged stone architecture, reflecting British colonial design in a challenging mountainous environment. - Bolan Pass Railway: A marvel of engineering, this railway line traverses the dramatic landscapes of the Bolan Pass. Features historic tunnels, viaducts, and the Ab-e-Gum Station, often regarded as one of the most scenic stations in Pakistan. - Khojak Tunnel (Chaman Railway Line): One of South Asia's longest railway tunnels, built in 1891, connecting Quetta to Chaman near the Afghan border. A testament to British engineering, offering an adventurous exploration opportunity. - Sibi-Harnai Railway Line: Features winding tracks, historic bridges, and tunnels cutting through the rugged mountains of Balochistan.	
10	Family History Tours	Punjab - Lahore: An epicenter of Partition migration, many families left behind homes in Anarkali, Model Town, Sanda, and Krishan Nagar. The Lahore Museum and archives offer resources for tracing genealogical records. - Amritsar-Lahore Connection: Families on both sides of the Wagah Border often visit Lahore to reconnect with their roots and relatives. - Sheikhupura: Once home to vibrant Hindu and Sikh communities, many families trace their roots to this historical city. - Gujranwala and Sialkot: Known for their cultural and trade significance, these cities saw large migrations during Partition. - Multan: The "City of Saints" was home to many Hindu merchants and Sikh communities before 1947. Sindh - Karachi: Many Hindus and Parsi families trace their roots to Karachi's neighborhoods like Saddar, Mithadar, and Kharadar. Significant sites include the Parsi Fire Temple and Hindu Gymkhana.	A-1: - Lahore (Punjab); - Karachi (Sindh) A-2: - Hyderabad (Sindh) B-2: - Sheikhupura (Punjab); - Gujranwala (Punjab); - Faisalabad (Punjab); - Sialkot (Punjab); - Multan (Punjab) C-2: - Shikarpur (Sindh)

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		- Hyderabad: A historical city with pre-Partition Hindu and Sikh roots, many families visit to reconnect with ancestral neighborhoods and temples. - Shikarpur: Known for its vibrant Hindu merchant community before Partition, this city holds emotional significance for many.	
11	Sikh Religious Holy Shrines and Gurdwaras	Punjab - Gurdwara Janam Asthan (Nankana Sahib): The birthplace of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, located in Nankana Sahib. One of the holiest sites in Sikhism, attracting thousands of pilgrims annually. The complex includes several gurdwaras and a sarovar (holy water pond). - Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur (Narowal): Located in Kartarpur, this is the site where Guru Nanak Dev Ji spent the last 18 years of his life. Known for the Kartarpur Corridor, which allows visa-free access for Indian Sikh pilgrims. Features serene surroundings and modern facilities while maintaining its spiritual essence. - Gurdwara Panja Sahib (Hassan Abdal): Believed to have a rock imprinted with Guru Nanak Dev Ji's hand (panja). A major pilgrimage site, particularly during the Baisakhi festival. - Gurdwara Dera Sahib (Lahore): Located near Lahore Fort, this shrine marks the martyrdom site of Guru Arjan Dev Ji, the fifth Sikh Guru. A symbol of sacrifice and faith, visited during special Sikh religious occasions. - Gurdwara Rori Sahib (Eminabad): Associated with Guru Nanak Dev Ji's visit to Eminabad after the Mughal invasion. Named after "rori" (pebbles), where Guru Nanak is said to have meditated. - Gurdwara Sacha Sauda (Farooqabad, Sheikhpura): Marks the site where Guru Nanak Dev Ji demonstrated his philosophy of sharing by feeding the poor. - Gurdwara Bhai Lalo Di Khoi (Eminabad): Commemorates the interaction between Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Bhai Lalo, symbolizing honesty and humility. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Gurdwara Bhai Joga Singh (Peshawar): Dedicated to Bhai Joga Singh, a devoted disciple of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. A prominent gurdwara for Sikh residents in Peshawar and nearby areas. - Gurdwara Bhai Biba Singh (Peshawar): Associated with Bhai Biba Singh, a Sikh general and preacher. A peaceful place of worship and reflection for local and visiting Sikhs.	A-1: - Gurdwara Janam Asthan (Nankana Sahib, Punjab); - Gurdwara Darbar Sahib Kartarpur (Narowal, Punjab); - Gurdwara Panja Sahib (Hassan Abdal, Punjab) A-2: - Gurdwara Dera Sahib (Lahore, Punjab); - Gurdwara Rori Sahib (Eminabad, Punjab); - Gurdwara Sacha Sauda (Farooqabad, Punjab) B-2: - Gurdwara Bhai Lalo Di Khoi (Eminabad, Punjab); - Gurdwara Bhai Joga Singh (Peshawar, KP); - Gurdwara Bhai Biba Singh (Peshawar, KP)
12	Sikh Heritage Forts, Battle sites, Havelis, and the "Lion's Firanghis"	Punjab Forts and Battle Sites - Lahore Fort (Shahi Qila): The political and cultural capital of the Sikh Empire, with key contributions by Maharaja Ranjit Singh, who added the Sheesh Mahal (Palace of Mirrors) and Naulakha Pavilion. The fort served as the Sikh Empire's administrative center. - Ranjit Singh's Samadhi (Lahore): Located near the Lahore Fort and Badshahi Mosque, this beautifully crafted memorial is the final resting place of Maharaja	A-1: - Lahore Fort (Punjab); - Ranjit Singh's Samadhi (Punjab); - Bala Hissar Fort (KP); - Jamrud Fort (KP) A-2: - Battlefield of Gujrat (Punjab);

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	Ranjit Singh. Features intricate frescoes and gilded domes, reflecting Sikh architectural aesthetics. • Battlefield of Gujrat (Gujrat): The site of the final battle between the Sikh Empire and the British in 1849, marking the end of Sikh sovereignty. • Battlefield of Sobraon (Near Kasur): Known as the "Waterloo of the Sikh Wars," where the British defeated the Sikh army in the First Anglo-Sikh War. Havelis and Palaces • Haveli Nau Nihal Singh (Lahore): Built by Maharaja Nau Nihal Singh, it is an architectural masterpiece known for its ornate frescoes and wooden carvings. • Haveli of Ranjit Singh (Gujranwala): Maharaja Ranjit Singh's birthplace and childhood home, a key site for Sikh history enthusiasts. • Baradari of Hazuri Bagh (Lahore): Constructed by Ranjit Singh in 1818, this garden pavilion is an elegant structure between the Lahore Fort and Badshahi Mosque. Samadhis and Religious Sites • Samadhi of Guru Arjan Dev Ji (Dera Sahib, Lahore): Marks the site of martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji, the fifth Sikh Guru. A spiritual and historical landmark for Sikh pilgrims. • Gurdwara Rori Sahib (Eminabad, Gujranwala): Associated with Guru Nanak Dev Ji's spiritual journey and meditation. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Forts and Battle Sites • Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar): Captured by the Sikhs under Hari Singh Nalwa, it became a stronghold for the Sikh Empire in the frontier region. Highlights Sikh military strategies and their control over the Khyber Pass. • Jamrud Fort (Khyber Pass): Built by Hari Singh Nalwa, a key Sikh general under Maharaja Ranjit Singh. Played a pivotal role in securing the Khyber Pass against Afghan invasions. • Attock Fort (Attock): An important stronghold for the Sikh Empire to maintain control over the strategic Indus River crossing. Havelis and Cultural Sites • Haveli of Sardar Teja Singh (Peshawar): A beautifully crafted haveli reflecting Sikh architectural styles in Peshawar. • Cemeteries of Sikh-Era European Officers (Lahore and Peshawar): Graves of prominent European officers such as General Jean-Baptiste Ventura and General Paolo Avitabile, who served under Ranjit Singh. • Sites located in Lahore's British-era cemeteries and Peshawar cantonments.	• Battlefield of Sobraon (Punjab); • Baradari of Hazuri Bagh (Punjab); • Attock Fort (KP) B-2: • Haveli Nau Nihal Singh (Punjab); • Haveli of Ranjit Singh (Punjab); • Samadhi of Guru Arjan Dev Ji (Punjab); • Haveli of Sardar Teja Singh (KP) C-2: • Cemeteries of Sikh-Era European Officers (Punjab & KP); • Gurdwara Rori Sahib (Punjab)
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13	Hindu & Jain Temples and sacred places	Punjab - Katas Raj Temples (Chakwal): A complex of ancient Hindu temples surrounding a sacred pond, associated with the Mahabharata and Lord Shiva. - Krishna Mandir (Lahore): A historic temple dedicated to Lord Krishna, located in the heart of Lahore. - Sadhu Bela Temple (Sukkur): Located on an island in the Indus River, it is a revered Hindu pilgrimage site. Sindh - Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir (Karachi): A unique temple dedicated to Lord Hanuman, famous for its five-faced idol. - Gorakh Hill Temples (Dadu): Ancient temples situated on Sindh's only hill station. - Jain Temples of Nagarparkar (Tharparkar): A cluster of intricately carved Jain temples dating back to the 12th–15th centuries. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Gor Khatri Temple (Peshawar): A sacred Hindu site with historical connections to Vedic rituals and religious practices. - Hindu Temples in Swat Valley: Ancient remains of Hindu temples and stupas reflecting the region's rich cultural past. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Sharada Peeth (Neelum Valley): An ancient temple and learning center dedicated to the goddess Saraswati. Balochistan - Hinglaj Mata Temple (Hingol National Park): A revered Hindu site for Shakti worship. - Kalat Temples: Historic Hindu temples associated with regional rulers and Hindu communities.	A-1: - Katas Raj Temples (Punjab); - Sharada Peeth (AJK); - Hinglaj Mata Temple (Balochistan) A-2: - Jain Temples of Nagarparkar (Sindh); - Sadhu Bela Temple (Sindh); - Krishna Mandir (Punjab) B-2: - Panchmukhi Hanuman Mandir (Sindh); - Gor Khatri Temple (KP); - Hindu Temples in Swat Valley (KP); - Kalat Temples (Balochistan) C-2: - Gorakh Hill Temples (Sindh)
14	Sufi Shrines	Sindh - Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (Sehwan Sharif): Dedicated to the revered 13th-century Sufi saint Lal Shahbaz Qalandar. Known for its iconic gold-domed shrine and the vibrant Dhamaal (spiritual dance) rituals. - Shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (Bhit Shah): Celebrates the life and poetry of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai, a 17th-century Sindhi mystic and poet. A cultural hub for Sindhi music and literature. - Shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi (Karachi): Believed to protect Karachi from natural disasters, this shrine is dedicated to Abdullah Shah Ghazi, an 8th-century Sufi saint. Located on a hill overlooking the Arabian Sea. - Shrine of Sachal Sarmast (Khairpur): Dedicated to Sachal Sarmast, a Sufi poet known as the "Mystic of Seven Languages."	A-1: - Shrine of Lal Shahbaz Qalandar (Sindh); - Shrine of Data Ganj Bakhsh (Punjab); - Shrine of Bahauddin Zakariya (Punjab); - Shrine of Shah Rukn-e-Alam (Punjab) A-2: - Shrine of Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai (Sindh); - Shrine of Baba Farid (Punjab); - Shrine of Rahman Baba (KP); - Shrine of Pir Chinasi (AJK) B-2:

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		Punjab - Shrine of Data Ganj Bakhsh (Lahore): Dedicated to Hazrat Ali Hujwiri, a 10th-century Sufi saint and author of "Kashf-ul-Mahjoob." A major center of spiritual learning and devotion in Lahore. - Shrine of Baba Farid (Pakpattan): One of the earliest Sufi shrines in the subcontinent, dedicated to Baba Fariduddin Ganjshakar, a 12th-century saint. - Shrine of Bahauddin Zakariya (Multan): A grand shrine dedicated to Bahauddin Zakariya, a 13th-century Sufi saint and founder of the Suhrawardi order in South Asia. - Shrine of Shah Rukn-e-Alam (Multan): Known for its stunning architectural design, this shrine is dedicated to Shah Rukn-e-Alam, a Sufi saint of the Suhrawardi order. - Shrine of Sultan Bahoo (Jhang): Dedicated to Sultan Bahoo, a 17th-century mystic and founder of the Sarwari Qadri order. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Shrine of Rahman Baba (Peshawar): Dedicated to Rahman Baba, an 18th-century Pashto Sufi poet known for his spiritual and lyrical works. A pilgrimage site for Pashtuns from across the region. - Shrine of Akhund of Swat (Mingora, Swat): Dedicated to the Akhund of Swat, a revered 19th-century Sufi leader and spiritual guide. - Shrine of Pir Baba (Buner): One of the most visited shrines in KP, dedicated to Pir Baba, a 16th-century Sufi saint. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Shrine of Pir Shah Ghazi (Muzaffarabad): A sacred site located near the Neelum Valley, attracting devotees for its spiritual significance. - Shrine of Baba Shadi Shaheed (Bagh): Known for its serene environment and the saint's spiritual legacy in AJK. - Shrine of Pir Chinasi (Muzaffarabad): Located at the scenic Pir Chinasi hilltop, the shrine of Hazrat Shah Hussain Bukhari is a spiritual retreat.	- Shrine of Abdullah Shah Ghazi (Sindh); - Shrine of Sultan Bahoo (Punjab); - Shrine of Pir Baba (KP); - Shrine of Baba Shadi Shaheed (AJK) - Shrine of Sachal Sarmast (Sindh); C-2: - Shrine of Akhund of Swat (KP); - Shrine of Pir Shah Ghazi (AJK)
15	Kalasha “The Wearers of Black” of Hindu Kush	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Bumburet Valley: The largest and most accessible of the Kalasha valleys, Bumburet is known for its lush landscapes and cultural hubs. Features community centers, traditional homes, and Kalasha schools preserving their culture and language. - Rumbur Valley: A quieter valley known for its pristine environment and authentic Kalasha lifestyle. Home to sacred groves and shrines central to Kalasha spirituality. - Birir Valley: The smallest and least-visited valley, offering a more secluded experience. Renowned for its deeply rooted traditions and minimal outside influence.	A-1: - Bumburet Valley A-2: - Rumbur Valley B-2: - Birir Valley

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16	Shopper's Paradise Tourism – handmade products and crafts	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) • Pashmina Shawls: Luxurious, handwoven shawls made from the fine wool of Pashmina goats. • Stone Jewelry: Handmade ornaments featuring semi-precious stones like aquamarine and rubies sourced from the Karakoram mountains. • Hand-carved Wooden Items: Intricate carvings on walnut wood, including furniture and decorative pieces. • Woolen Garments: Traditional woolen socks, caps, and jackets designed for the region's cold climate. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) • Kashmiri Shawls: Famous for their delicate embroidery and vibrant colors. • Namda and Gabba Rugs: Handmade woolen rugs with intricate Kashmiri patterns. • Papier Mache Products: Beautifully painted decorative items made from papier-mâché. • Copper Utensils: Handcrafted copper pots and plates with floral engravings. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Chitrali Woolen Products: Handmade woolen caps (Pakol), Chitrali coats, and blankets. • Traditional Jewelry: Tribal-style silver jewelry adorned with stones and intricate designs. • Gandhara Replicas: Statues and art pieces inspired by the Gandhara civilization. • Carpets and Kilims: Handwoven rugs featuring traditional geometric patterns. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) • Artisan Markets: Places like Saidpur Village and Lok Virsa Museum Market offer a curated selection of handicrafts from across Pakistan. • Calligraphy Art: Modern and traditional Islamic calligraphy pieces by local artists. • Ceramics and Pottery: Handmade and painted pottery inspired by regional designs. Punjab • Multani Blue Pottery (Multan): Handcrafted ceramics with vibrant blue and white floral designs. • Phulkari Embroidery (Chakwal and Faisalabad): Colorful hand-embroidered fabrics used for dupattas and shawls. • Leather Goods (Sialkot): High-quality handmade leather items like bags, jackets, and wallets. • Wooden Furniture (Chiniot): Intricately carved furniture, often adorned with Islamic motifs.	A-1: • Pashmina Shawls (GB); • Ajrak Textiles (Sindh); • Multani Blue Pottery (Punjab); • Balochi Embroidery (Balochistan); • Phulkari Embroidery (Punjab) A-2: • Stone Jewelry (GB); • Kashmiri Shawls (AJK); • Chitrali Woolen Products (KP); • Leather Goods (Sialkot, Punjab); • Sindhi Caps and Embroidery (Sindh); • Handwoven Rugs (Quetta & Pishin, Balochistan); • Wooden Furniture Chiniot, Punjab B-2: • Hand-Carved Wooden Items (GB); • Namda and Gabba Rugs (AJK); • Gandhara Replicas (KP); • Ajrak and Block-Printed Textiles (South Punjab); • Lacquered Woodwork (Sindh); • Marble and Onyx Products (Balochistan) C-2: • Woolen Garments (GB); • Papier Mache Products (AJK); • Carpets and Kilims (KP); • Calligraphy Art (ICT); • Thari Products (Sindh)
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		- Ajrak and Block-Printed Textiles (South Punjab): Traditional hand-printed fabrics with geometric and floral patterns. Sindh - Ajrak (Thatta and Hyderabad): Iconic hand-printed and dyed textiles using natural colors. - Sindhi Caps and Embroidery: Embellished caps and traditional embroidered garments known for their vibrant designs. - Thari Products (Tharparkar): Handwoven textiles and mirror-embellished shawls from desert communities. - Lacquered Woodwork (Hala): Decorative wooden items painted with vibrant designs. Balochistan - Balochi Embroidery: Exquisite hand-embroidered dresses, caps, and shawls with intricate patterns. - Handwoven Rugs (Quetta and Pishin): Traditional tribal rugs made from camel and sheep wool. - Marble and Onyx Products: Decorative items like vases and tiles carved from Balochistan's natural onyx and marble. - Leather Sandals (Chappals): Handmade sandals known as Balochi Chappals, crafted with premium leather.	
17	Traditional Cuisines and Food Products	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Chapshuro: A traditional meat-filled flatbread stuffed with minced meat, onions, and spices. - Balay: A noodle soup made with goat meat, wheat noodles, and a yogurt-based broth. - Apricot Oil and Products: Used in cooking and skincare, apricot oil is a staple in GB's households. - Yak Butter and Cheese: Made from yak milk, these are essential dairy products in high-altitude villages. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Gushtaba: A delicacy made from minced mutton cooked in a rich yogurt gravy, often served during celebrations. - Rogan Josh: A fragrant lamb curry infused with Kashmiri spices and herbs. - Kashmiri Kahwa: A traditional green tea flavored with saffron, cardamom, cinnamon, and almonds. - Chilla: A buckwheat pancake served with butter or honey, reflecting the high-altitude diet. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)	A-1: - Chapli Kebab (KP); - Sindhi Biryani (Sindh); - Makki di Roti and Sarson da Saag (Punjab); - Balochi Sajji (Balochistan) A-2: - Gushtaba (AJK); - Kabuli Pulao (KP); - Chapshuro (GB); - Multani Sohan Halwa (Punjab); - Paye (Punjab); - Thari Thadal (Sindh) - Seekh Kebabs (KP) B-2: - Kashmiri Kahwa & Rogan Josh (AJK); - Landhi (Balochistan); - Dal Pakwan (Sindh); - Yak Butter and Cheese (GB);

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	• Chapli Kebab: Spicy, flat minced meat patties made with a mix of herbs and spices, popular across Pakistan. • Kabuli Pulao: A rice dish cooked with raisins, carrots, and chunks of meat, reflecting Afghan influences. • Sajji: Whole lamb or chicken marinated in simple spices and slow-cooked over an open flame. • Seekh Kebabs: Skewered minced meat grilled to perfection, often served with naan and chutney. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) • Mixed Regional Dishes: Islamabad offers a mix of cuisines from all provinces, including specialties like Peshawari karahi, Lahori fish, and Sindhi biryani. • Fine Dining Kahwa and Desserts: Modern takes on traditional green teas and regional desserts like gulab jamun and kheer. Punjab • Makki di Roti and Sarson da Saag: Cornbread served with mustard greens cooked in butter, a Punjabi winter staple. • Lassi: A refreshing yogurt-based drink, sweet or salty, often served with meals. • Paye: A slow-cooked stew made with trotters, spices, and bone broth, a hearty breakfast dish. • Multani Sohan Halwa: A rich, sticky dessert made with wheat, milk, sugar, and ghee. Sindh • Sindhi Biryani: A spiced and aromatic rice dish layered with marinated meat, potatoes, and fried onions. • Thari Thadal: A cooling drink made from almonds, poppy seeds, and herbs, popular in Tharparkar. • Lahori Fish (Sindhi Style): Deep-fried, spiced fish, often served with tangy chutneys. • Dal Pakwan: A breakfast delicacy consisting of lentil curry served with crispy fried bread. Balochistan • Kaak: A traditional bread baked in an open pit or on hot stones, often served with sajji. • Landhi: Sun-dried, salted lamb prepared for winter, a centuries-old preservation technique. • Balochi Sajji: A whole lamb marinated in salt and skewered for slow roasting. • Roosh: A mutton stew cooked with minimal spices to enhance the natural flavors of the meat. Signature Food Products Across Regions	C-2: • Kaak (Balochistan); • Chilla (AJK); • Lassi (Punjab); • Fine Dining Kahwa and Desserts (ICT)
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		- Dried Fruits and Nuts (GB, KP, Balochistan): Apricots, almonds, pistachios, and walnuts, often used in desserts or eaten as snacks. - Honey (AJK, KP): Known for its rich flavor and medicinal properties, especially from wildflowers in hilly areas. - Herbal Teas (AJK, GB): Infusions of local herbs and flowers, such as saffron and chamomile, offering health benefits. - Traditional Pickles (Sindh, Punjab): Spicy and tangy pickles made with mangoes, carrots, and other vegetables.	
18	City Tours and Craft Hunting Tour Trails	Punjab Lahore Key Attractions - Walled City Tour: Visit the Lahore Fort, Badshahi Mosque, and Shahi Hammam while exploring narrow streets with vibrant bazaars like Anarkali and Kashmiri Bazaar. - Liberty Market and Gulberg: A modern shopping hub for traditional and contemporary crafts. - Craft Highlights: Phulkari embroidery. Hand-carved wooden furniture from Chiniot. Multani blue pottery. Brass and copper artifacts. Multan Key Attractions - Multan Fort, Tombs of Shah Rukn-e-Alam, and the city's historical Sufi shrines. Hussain Agahi Bazaar for authentic craft shopping. - Craft Highlights: Multani Sohan Halwa. Blue pottery and tile work. Ajrak block-printed fabrics. Faisalabad Key Attractions - Clock Tower, Jinnah Garden, and the Textile Museum. - Craft Highlights: Hand-woven textiles. Embroidered bedsheets and fabrics. Sindh Karachi Key Attractions - Quaid-e-Azam's Mausoleum, Empress Market, and Mohatta Palace. - Zainab Market for a mix of handicrafts and textiles. - Craft Highlights: Sindhi Ajrak and Rilli quilts. Handmade leather goods. Seashell crafts and jewelry. Hyderabad Key Attractions - Mukhi House Museum, Pakka Qila, and Shahi Bazaar.	A1 - Lahore: Walled City Tour (Lahore Fort, Badshahi Mosque, Shahi Hammam), Liberty Market, Anarkali Bazaar. - Karachi (Sindh): Quaid-e-Azam's Mausoleum, Empress Market, Mohatta Palace, Zainab Market. - Peshawar (KP): Qissa Khwani Bazaar, Bala Hissar Fort, Mahabat Khan Mosque, Bazaar-e-Kalan. - Islamabad (ICT): Faisal Mosque, Lok Virsa Museum, Saidpur Village. A2 - Multan (Punjab): Multan Fort, Tombs of Shah Rukn-e-Alam, Hussain Agahi Bazaar. - Hyderabad (Sindh): Mukhi House Museum, Pakka Qila, Shahi Bazaar. - Swat (KP): Mingora, Saidu Sharif Museum, Udegram Buddhist Stupa. - Rawalpindi (Punjab): Raja Bazaar, Saddar, Rawalpindi Railway Station. B2 - Faisalabad (Punjab): Clock Tower, Textile Museum, Jinnah Garden. - Thatta (Sindh): Makli Necropolis, Shah Jahan Mosque, local bazaars - Abbottabad (KP): Shimla Hill, Ayubia National Park, Lady Garden Park.

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	• Craft Highlights: Ajrak block printing. Sindhi topis (caps) and embroideries. Lacquered wooden items from Hala. Thatta Key Attractions • Makli Necropolis and Shah Jahan Mosque. • Local bazaars near heritage sites. • Craft Highlights: Handwoven textiles. Silver and brass ornaments. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) Islamabad Key Attractions • Faisal Mosque, Lok Virsa Museum, and Saidpur Village for cultural exploration. Centaurus Mall for contemporary shopping experiences. • Craft Highlights: Pottery and ceramic art. Calligraphy and miniature painting. Traditional handmade jewelry. Rawalpindi Key Attractions • Raja Bazaar, Saddar, and the historical Rawalpindi Railway Station. • Craft Highlights: Carpets and rugs. Brassware and copper utensils. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Peshawar Key Attractions • Qissa Khwani Bazaar, Bala Hissar Fort, and the Mahabat Khan Mosque. Bazaar-e-Kalan for craft hunting and traditional Pashtun goods. • Craft Highlights: Handwoven woolen garments (Pakol caps and Chitrali coats). Tribal jewelry. Pashto calligraphy and Gandhara-inspired art. Swat Key Attractions • Mingora, Saidu Sharif Museum, and Udegram Buddhist Stupa. Local bazaars offering authentic Swati crafts. • Craft Highlights: Embroidered shawls and garments. Wood-carved furniture. Abbottabad Key Attractions • Shimla Hill, Ayubia National Park, and Lady Garden Park. Local markets for craft shopping. • Craft Highlights: Hand-knitted woolen products. Decorative wood and brass items.	
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19	On the Grand Trunk Road Tours	Key Stops in Punjab Lahore • Lahore Fort: A UNESCO World Heritage Site showcasing Mughal grandeur. • Badshahi Mosque: One of the largest mosques in the world, built by Emperor Aurangzeb. • Shalimar Gardens: Another UNESCO site reflecting Persian-inspired Mughal landscaping. • Experiences: Explore bustling bazaars like Anarkali and Liberty Market. Indulge in authentic Lahori cuisine, including Nihari, Paye, and Halwa Puri. Gujranwala • Known as the "City of Wrestlers," explore its wrestling traditions and historical sites. • Visit Ghanta Ghar (Clock Tower) and enjoy local delicacies like Gujranwala Tikkas. Jhelum • Rohtas Fort: A UNESCO World Heritage Site built by Sher Shah Suri as a strategic stronghold. • Mangla Dam and its serene reservoir, ideal for boating and picnics. • Dina-Mangla – Historic arterial road connecting major cities, passing through scenic landscapes and near the Mangla Dam area. Rawalpindi • Explore the historical Raja Bazaar and Saddar Market for craft hunting. • Visit Ayub National Park and Rawalpindi Railway Station, which holds colonial-era charm. Key Stops in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Attock • Attock Fort: Built by Akbar the Great in 1581, a strategic site guarding the crossing of the Indus River. • The historic Attock Bridge, a marvel of British engineering, connects Punjab and KP. Peshawar • Bala Hissar Fort: A fortress that has stood as a symbol of power for centuries. • Qissa Khwani Bazaar: The "Bazaar of Storytellers," a historic trading and cultural hub. • Mahabat Khan Mosque: A 17th-century Mughal Mosque renowned for its exquisite design.	A1 • Lahore (Punjab) • Peshawar (KP) • Dina-Mangla A2 • Rohtas Fort (Jhelum, Punjab) • Jamrud and Khyber Pass (KP) • Attock Fort B2 • Rawalpindi (Punjab) • Gujranwala (Punjab) • Jhelum (Punjab)
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		- Experiences: Enjoy Pashtun hospitality with a meal of Chapli Kebab and Kabuli Pulao. Walk through narrow streets lined with colonial-era buildings and traditional shops. Jamrud and Khyber Pass - The starting point of the Khyber Pass, a legendary gateway connecting South Asia and Central Asia. - Jamrud Fort: Built by the Sikh General Hari Singh Nalwa to guard the Khyber Pass. - Experiences: Explore the rugged landscapes and historic trade routes used by ancient caravans.	
20	Walled City Cultural Tours	Punjab Walled City of Lahore - Delhi Gate: One of the original 13 gates, restored to its former grandeur. Lahore Fort and Badshahi Mosque: UNESCO World Heritage Sites showcasing Mughal architecture. - Shahi Hammam: A restored 17th-century Mughal bathhouse. - Wazir Khan Mosque: Known for its intricate frescoes and tile work. - Food Street: Located near Fort Road, offering traditional Punjabi cuisine like Nihari, Haleem, and Lassi. - Experiences: Explore the narrow alleys and vibrant bazaars like Kashmiri Bazaar and Bhati Gate. Enjoy a rickshaw ride through the walled city, immersing yourself in its lively ambiance. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Walled City of Peshawar - Qissa Khwani Bazaar: The "Bazaar of Storytellers," famous for its vibrant trade and tea houses. - Gor Khatri: An ancient caravanserai with historical significance from Buddhist to the Mughal eras. - Mahabat Khan Mosque: A 17th-century Mughal Mosque with stunning white marble architecture. - Heritage Trail: A guided trail through restored homes and shops showcasing traditional Pashtun culture. - Experiences: Shop for handwoven carpets, tribal jewelry, and Peshawari Chappals. Relish Peshawari specialties like Chapli Kebab and Kabuli Pulao at local eateries. Sindh Walled City of Hyderabad	A1 - Walled City of Lahore (Punjab) - Walled City of Peshawar (KP) A2 - Walled City of Hyderabad (Sindh)

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		• Pakka Qila (Strong Fort): Built by Mian Ghulam Shah Kalhoro, it dominates the walled city. • Shahi Bazaar: One of Asia's longest markets, offering traditional Sindhi goods like Ajrak, Sindhi topis, and handicrafts. • Mukhi House Museum: A historic mansion turned museum that reflects the lifestyle of Sindh's elite during the colonial era. • Experiences: Walk through narrow streets bustling with artisans crafting pottery, lacquerware, and silver jewelry. Visit local eateries for Sindhi delicacies like Sindhi Biryani, Dal Pakwan, and Lassi.	
21	In the Footsteps of Alexander the Great	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Swat Valley (Bazira and Udegram) • Swat, known as the ancient region of Uddiyana, witnessed Alexander's battle against local tribes. • Bazira (modern-day Barikot) was a fortified city conquered by Alexander. • Udegram is home to ruins believed to be linked to Alexander's campaign. Gandhara Region (Taxila) • Taxila, an ancient city that Alexander encountered, later became a center of Hellenistic and Buddhist culture. • Sites like Sirkap and Bhir Mound showcase the city's ancient urban planning influenced by Greek design. Khyber Pass • A strategic route used by Alexander to enter South Asia, linking Central Asia with the Indian subcontinent. Punjab Battle of the Hydaspes (Jhelum River) • The site of Alexander's famous battle against King Porus in 326 BCE, where he achieved a hard-fought victory. • Historical significance as a turning point in Alexander's campaign in India. Alexandria Bucephalous (Jhelum) • A city founded by Alexander in honor of his horse, Bucephalus, who died after the Battle of the Hydaspes. Multan • Known as the "City of the Sun," Multan was attacked by Alexander during his campaign. • The siege resulted in a decisive victory but left Alexander gravely injured. Sindh	A1 • Battle of the Hydaspes (Punjab) • Gandhara Region Taxila (KP) • Makran Coast (Balochistan) • Khyber Pass A2 • Swat Valley (Bazira and Udegram, KP) • Alexandria Bucephalous (Jhelum, Punjab) • Multan (Punjab) • Patala (Sindh) B2 • Indus Delta (Sindh) • Hingol River Valley (Balochistan)

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		Patala (Hyderabad Region) - An ancient city at the delta of the Indus River, where Alexander's fleet regrouped and repaired ships. - Served as a strategic base during his expedition towards the Arabian Sea. Indus Delta - The region where Alexander's fleet sailed to explore the river's delta before continuing westward. Balochistan Makran Coast - Alexander's retreat through the harsh Makran Desert is one of the most challenging parts of his campaign. - The route showcases the endurance of his army as they faced severe shortages of food and water. Hingol River Valley - Part of the path taken by Alexander's forces during their retreat. Known for its rugged terrain and natural beauty.	
22	Hill stations of the Raj	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Murree (Galiyat Region) - History: Established as a summer headquarters for the British Punjab Government. - Known for its colonial-style bungalows, churches, and schools. - Key Attractions: Mall Road: A bustling hub for shopping and dining. Pindi Point and Kashmir Point: Scenic viewpoints overlooking the valleys. British Cemetery: A poignant reminder of the colonial era. Abbottabad - History: Founded in 1853 by Major James Abbott as a military cantonment. Retains much of its colonial architecture and charm. - Key Attractions: Shimla Hill: A serene spot for picnics and nature walks. Lady Garden Park: A landscaped garden with Victorian influences. St. Luke's Church: A colonial-era church with Gothic Revival architecture. Nathia Gali (Galiyat Region) - History: Part of the British-established Galiyat region, it served as a retreat for colonial officers.	A1 - Murree (Galiyat Region, KP/Punjab) - Abbottabad (KP) - Ziarat (Balochistan) A2 - Nathia Gali (Galiyat Region, KP) - Quetta (Balochistan) - Fort Munro (Punjab) B2 - Thandiani (KP) - Patriata (New Murree, Punjab)

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	- Key Attractions: Colonial-era rest houses and Governor's House. Trekking trails to Mukshpuri and Miranjani peaks. Thandiani - History: Used by British officers and missionaries as a retreat. - Key Attractions: Panoramic views of the surrounding mountains and lush pine forests. Punjab Murree Hills (Adjacent to KP) - Shared between KP and Punjab, Murree Hills were the most accessible hill station for British officers stationed in Rawalpindi and Lahore. Fort Munro (Dera Ghazi Khan) - History: Named after Colonel Munro, it served as a summer escape for colonial administrators in South Punjab. - Key Attractions: Cooler climate and scenic views of the Sulaiman Mountain Range. Rest houses and historical buildings from the British era. Patriata (New Murree) - History: Developed as a modern hill station with influences from colonial planning. - Key Attractions: Cable cars and chairlifts offering breathtaking views of the Murree Hills. Balochistan Quetta - History: Developed as a strategic colonial outpost and hill station due to its cooler climate. Served as a key base for British military operations in Balochistan. - Key Attractions: Hanna Lake: A serene lake surrounded by rugged mountains. Sandeman Library: A colonial-era library reflecting the region's administrative significance. Ziarat - History: Popularized during the British Raj as a health resort. Known for its Juniper forests and as the summer residence for British officials. - Key Attractions: Quaid-e-Azam Residency: A colonial-era building where Pakistan's founder	
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		spent his last days. Ziarat Juniper Forest: One of the oldest forests in the world.	
23	Forts of Pakistan	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Baltit Fort (Hunza) - History: Over 700 years old, this fort was the seat of Hunza's rulers and blends Tibetan and Mughal architectural styles. - Key Features: Panoramic views of the Hunza Valley. Exhibits of traditional artifacts and royal treasures. Altit Fort (Hunza) - History: Older than Baltit Fort, this structure served as the original seat of power for the rulers of Hunza. - Key Features: Restored ancient architecture and scenic gardens. Shigar Fort (Shigar) - History: Known as the "Fort on Rock," it was a royal residence in the Shigar Valley. - Key Features: Now a boutique hotel and cultural museum. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) Ramkot Fort (Mirpur) - History: A 17th-century fort built during the Mughal era, located on the banks of Mangla Lake. - Key Features: Accessible by boat, offering stunning views of the lake. Baghsar Fort (Bhimber) - History: Built during the Mughal period to guard the historic Mughal route. - Key Features: Overlooks the Baghsar Lake and offers insights into ancient military strategies. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar) - Originally built by the Mughals and later renovated by the Sikhs and British. - Key Features: Strategic views of Peshawar and the surrounding areas. Houses artifacts showcasing the fort's diverse history.	A1 - Baltit Fort (Hunza, GB) - Lahore Fort (Punjab) - Rohtas Fort (Punjab) - Ranikot Fort (Sindh) - Altit Fort (Hunza, GB) - Shigar Fort (GB) A2 - Bala Hissar Fort (KP) - Derawar Fort (Punjab) - Kot Diji Fort (Sindh) - Jamrud Fort (KP) B2 - Ramkot Fort (AJK) - Baghsar Fort (AJK) - Attock Fort (KP) - Umerkot Fort (Sindh) C2 - Sheikhupura Fort (Punjab) - Quetta Fort (Balochistan) - Sandeman Fort (Balochistan)

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	Jamrud Fort (Khyber Pass) - History: Built by Sikh General Hari Singh Nalwa to guard the Khyber Pass. - Key Features: Gateway to the legendary Khyber Pass. Attock Fort (Attock) - History: Constructed by Emperor Akbar in 1581 to secure the Indus River crossing. - Key Features: Overlooks the historic Attock Bridge. Punjab Lahore Fort (Shahi Qila) - History: A UNESCO World Heritage Site, expanded and embellished during the Mughal era. - Key Features: Sheesh Mahal (Palace of Mirrors), Naulakha Pavilion, and Alamgiri Gate. Rohtas Fort (Jhelum) - History: A UNESCO World Heritage Site built by Sher Shah Suri in the 16th century to prevent Mughal incursions. - Key Features: Massive walls, Sohail Gate, and Haveli Man Singh. Derawar Fort (Cholistan Desert) - History: A striking square fort originally built in the 9th century and later rebuilt by the Nawabs of Bahawalpur. - Key Features: Enormous bastions and desert vistas. Sheikhupura Fort - History: Constructed by Emperor Jahangir as a hunting lodge. - Key Features: Mughal architecture and remnants of frescoes. Sindh Ranikot Fort (Jamshoro) - History: Known as the "Great Wall of Sindh," this is one of the largest forts in the world. - Key Features: Massive walls stretching over 30 kilometers.	
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		Kot Diji Fort (Khairpur) - History: Built in the 18th century by the Talpur dynasty. - Key Features: Strategic hilltop location with sweeping views. Umerkot Fort - History: Birthplace of Mughal Emperor Akbar and a Talpur stronghold. - Key Features: Rich historical significance and unique architecture. Balochistan Quetta Fort - History: A British-era fort constructed for strategic military purposes. - Key Features: Overlooks Quetta Valley. Sandeman Fort (Zhob) - History: Built by the British to control tribal areas. - Key Features: Rugged architecture showcasing colonial military strategy.	
24	Rural Pakistan	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Villages in Hunza Valley - Terraced fields, walnut and apricot orchards. - Traditional stone and wood houses. - Cultural Practices: Seasonal festivals like Ginani (harvest festival), Wool spinning and weaving. Skardu Villages - Yak grazing fields and high-altitude farms. - Stunning views of the Karakoram mountains. Gojal (Upper Hunza) - Shepherds' summer huts and livestock grazing on mountain slopes. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) Neelum Valley Villages - Wooden houses with sloping roofs. - Lush green fields and riverside communities. Cultural Practices - Hand-loomed woolen products and Kashmiri shawls.	A1 - Villages in Hunza Valley (GB) - Neelum Valley Villages (AJK) - Chitral Villages (Kalasha Valleys, KP) - Thar Desert Villages (Sindh) - Cholistan Desert Villages (Punjab) - Central Punjab Villages (Sargodha, Faisalabad, Mandi Bahauddin) - Saidpur Village (ICT) A2 - Skardu Villages (GB) - Rawalakot Villages (AJK) - Swat Valley Villages (KP) - Makran Coastal Villages (Balochistan) B2 - Gojal Villages (Upper Hunza, GB) - Hazara Villages (Abbottabad, KP) - Indus River Villages (Thatta, Larkana, Sindh) - Kalat and Khuzdar Villages (Balochistan)

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	Rawalakot Villages • Terraced farming on hillsides. • Traditional mud-brick houses surrounded by pine forests. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Chitral Villages (Kalasha Valleys) • Unique Kalasha culture with animistic traditions. • Wooden cottages and vibrant festivals. Swat Valley Villages • Traditional houses amidst orchards and wheat fields. • Livestock herding and trout farming in river-fed canals. Hazara Villages (Abbottabad) • Pastoral scenes of sheep grazing. • Beautifully crafted wooden furniture made by local artisans. Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) Saidpur Village • A historical village transformed into a cultural hub. • Traditional architecture with a modern touch, preserving its rural essence. Cultural Practices • Local pottery and handicrafts. Punjab Cholistan Desert Villages (Bahawalpur) • Mud-brick houses and camel herding. • Vibrant festivals with folk music and dance. Pothohar Plateau Villages (Rawalpindi and Chakwal) • Olive farms, traditional wells, and barani (rain-fed) agriculture. Cultural Practices • Traditional Pothwari songs and storytelling. Central Punjab Villages (Sargodha, Faisalabad, Mandi Bahauddin) • Sugarcane and wheat fields, alongside mango orchards. • Bullock cart rides and earthen irrigation systems.	
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		Sindh Thar Desert Villages (Tharparkar) - Clustered mud huts adorned with mirror work. - Camel caravans and colorful traditional attire. Indus River Villages (Thatta, Larkana) - Riverfront fishing communities. - Crafting Ajrak textiles and Sindhi topis. Rural Hyderabad - Cotton fields and traditional livestock farming. Cultural Practices - Sindhi embroidery and lacquered wood crafts. Balochistan Quetta's Surrounding Villages - Pomegranate and apple orchards. - Mud-walled houses with intricate tribal designs. Makran Coastal Villages - Fishing communities with traditional boat-making. - Balochi folk songs and dance. Kalat and Khuzdar Villages - Pastoral scenes of sheep and goat herding. - Unique Balochi embroidery and carpet weaving.	
25	Fairs, Festivals, Folklore, Cultural Events, and Traditional Sports, Wandering Entertainers	Sindh Fairs & Festivals - Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Urs (Sehwan Sharif) - Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Urs (Bhit Shah) - Sindh Cultural Day (Province-wide) - Sheedi Mela (Makli) - Thar Desert Festival (Tharparkar) Traditional Sports - Malakhro (Sindhi wrestling) - Camel Racing (Tharparkar) Folklore & Wandering Entertainers	A-1 - Lal Shahbaz Qalandar Urs (Sehwan Sharif), - Shah Abdul Latif Bhittai Urs (Bhit Shah), - Sindh Cultural Day (province-wide) - Shandur Polo Festival, - Harvest Festival (Hunza & other valleys) - Kalash Festivals (Chilimjusht, Uchal, Chawmos) - Lok Virsa Folk Festival, - Islamabad Literature Festival - Basant Festival (Lahore), - Mela Chiraghan, - Urs of Data Ganj Bakhsh - Sibi Mela, - Gwadar Sea Festival

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	• Sindhi storytellers (reciting Shah Jo Risalo) • Snake charmers in rural areas • Alghoza (folk instrument) performers Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Fairs & Festivals • Shandur Polo Festival (Shandur Pass) • Babusar Polo Festival (Babusar Top) • Harvest Festival (Various valleys) • Jashn-e-Baharan (Spring Festival in Hunza) Traditional Sports • Freestyle Polo • Yak Racing (Naltar Valley) Folklore & Wandering Entertainers • Local singers performing Burushaski and Wakhi songs • Storytelling sessions in Hunza and Skardu Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) Fairs & Festivals • Mango Festival (Mirpur) • Jashn-e-Kashmir (Muzaffarabad) • Snow Festival (Leepa Valley) Traditional Sports • Gulli Danda • Stone Throwing (in Poonch) Folklore & Wandering Entertainers • Kashmiri folk music performers • Traditional dancers during weddings Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Fairs & Festivals • Kalash Festival (Chilimjusht, Uchal, Chawmos) (Chitral) • Lok Mela (Peshawar Chapter) • Swat Snow Festival (Malam Jabba) • Jashn-e-Hazara (Hazara Region) Traditional Sports	A-2 • Thar Desert Festival (Tharparkar), • Sheedi Mela (Makli), • Malakhro Wrestling • Babusar Polo Festival, • Jashn-e-Baharan (Hunza) • Jashn-e-Kashmir (Muzaffarabad), • Snow Festival (Leepa Valley) • Swat Snow Festival, • Lok Mela (Peshawar), • Jashn-e-Hazara • Islamabad Food Festival, • Lok Virsa Performances • Sufi Festivals (Multan, Pakpattan), • Jashn-e-Baharan, • Folk Dances (Bhangra, Jhumar) • Jashn-e-Balochistan • Baloch Culture Day B-1 • Street Artists B-2 • Camel Racing (Tharparkar), • Alghoza Performers, • Sindhi Storytellers (Rural areas) • Yak Racing (Naltar Valley), • Local Folk Singers and Storytelling • Mango Festival (Mirpur), • Folk Music and Traditional Dancers • Rabab Players, • Pashto Storytellers, • Kabaddi • Tent Pegging (Cholistan, Attock), • Kabaddi, • Dhol Performers • Horse Racing, • Camel Wrestling, • Balochi Singers C-3 • Snake Charmers • Remote folklore
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	• Kabaddi • Archery • Bull Racing (Charsadda) Folklore & Wandering Entertainers • Rabab players (local bards) • Pashto storytellers • Puppeteers during fairs Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) Fairs & Festivals • Lok Virsa Folk Festival (Islamabad) • Islamabad Literature Festival • Islamabad Food Festival Folklore & Wandering Entertainers • Lok Virsa performers showcasing regional culture • Street artists in the F-6 and F-7 areas Punjab Fairs & Festivals • Basant Festival (Lahore) • Urs of Data Ganj Bakhsh (Lahore) • Mela Chiraghan (Festival of Lights) (Lahore) • Sufi Festivals (Pakpattan, Multan) • Jashn-e-Baharan (Across Punjab) Traditional Sports • Kabaddi • Tent Pegging (Cholistan Desert) • Bull Racing (Faisalabad) Folklore & Wandering Entertainers • Dhol players • Folk dancers like Bhangra and Jhumar • Storytellers reciting Heer Ranjha Balochistan Fairs & Festivals • Sibi Mela (Sibi) • Baloch Culture Day (Across Balochistan)	• Gulli Danda, • Stone Throwing • Bull Racing • Puppeteers • Rural Storytellers (Heer Ranjha recitations, niche cultural draw) • Lorg Music and Puppet Shows
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		- Gwadar Sea Festival (Gwadar) - Jashn-e-Balochistan Traditional Sports - Horse Racing - Camel Wrestling - Markhor Hunting Competitions (in Kalat) Folklore & Wandering Entertainers - Balochi singers and storytellers - Traditional Lorg music performers - Puppet shows in rural areas	
26	Handicrafts and souvenirs	Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) Handicrafts - Pattu Woolen Fabrics (Handwoven shawls and jackets) - Traditional Caps (Hunza and Gilgit woolen caps) - Chitrali Embroidered Dresses - Wood Carvings (Doors, furniture, and decorative items) Souvenirs - Semi-precious stones and jewelry (Skardu, Hunza) - Yak wool products (Scarves, gloves) - Hand-carved walnut wood items Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) Handicrafts - Kashmiri Pashmina Shawls (Fine quality wool shawls) - Carpets and Rugs (Intricate Kashmiri designs) - Papier Mache Crafts (Decorative boxes, vases) - Walnut Wood Carvings Souvenirs - Kashmiri embroidery (on shawls, stoles, and dresses) - Saffron and dry fruits - Traditional Kashmiri jewelry Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Handicrafts - Rabab and Sitar (Traditional musical instruments) - Hand-knotted Carpets (Tribal and Persian patterns) - Pottery (Decorative clay items)	A-1 - Traditional Caps (Hunza & Gilgit) - Pattu Woolen Fabrics - Semi-precious stones & jewelry (Hunza, Skardu) - Kashmiri Pashmina Shawls, - Carpets & Rugs, - Walnut Wood Carvings - Rabab & Sitar, - Hand-knotted Carpets - Lok Virsa Souvenirs, - Pakistani Miniature Paintings - Multani Blue Pottery, - Chiniot Woodwork, - Phulkari Embroidery - Ajrak, - Sindhi Caps, - Lacquer Art A-2 - Wood Carvings, - Hand-carved walnut items, - Yak wool products - Papier Mache Crafts, - Kashmiri Embroidery (shawls & dresses), - Traditional Jewelry - Swati Embroidery, - Tribal Jewelry & Ornaments, - Pashtun Leather Goods - Brass & Copper Ware, - Calligraphy Art Pieces, - Handmade Carpets

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	• Swati Embroidery (Colorful patterns on fabric) Souvenirs • Stone and semi-precious gemstone jewelry • Pashtun-style leather goods (Sandals, bags) • Tribal jewelry and ornaments Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT) Handicrafts • Pakistani Miniature Paintings • Brass and Copper Ware (Decorative items) • Lok Virsa Souvenirs (Showcasing crafts from across Pakistan) Souvenirs • Handmade carpets available in artisan markets • Calligraphy art pieces • Embroidered shawls and stoles Punjab Handicrafts • Multani Blue Pottery (Ceramic items with intricate designs) • Chiniot Woodwork (Furniture and decorative items) • Phulkari Embroidery (Vibrant floral designs) • Handwoven Khaddar and Ajrak Souvenirs • Truck art-inspired items (Miniatures, bags) • Sufi shrine memorabilia (Beads, prayer mats) • Handmade juttis (Traditional Punjabi footwear) Sindh Handicrafts • Ajrak (Block-printed fabric) • Sindhi Caps (Intricately embroidered) • Lacquer Art (Decorative wooden items) • Hala Pottery Souvenirs • Embroidered Sindhi apparel and accessories • Camel-skin lamps (Karachi and Tharparkar) • Handwoven rilli quilts	• Handmade Juttis, • Truck Art Items, • Khaddar/Ajrak Weaving • Hala Pottery, • Camel-skin Lamps, • Rilli Quilts • Balochi Embroidery, • Onyx Stone Decorative Items B-1 • Embroidered Shawls & Stoles B-2 • Chitrali Embroidered Dresses • Saffron & Dry Fruits • Pottery, • Stone Jewelry • Sufi Shrine Memorabilia • Embroidered Sindhi Apparel • Handwoven Rugs, • Leather Products, • Silver Tribal Jewelry C-3 • Camel Wool Shawls, • Remote Handcrafted Dresses
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PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		Balochistan Handicrafts • Balochi Embroidery (Traditional and vibrant designs) • Handwoven Rugs (Carpets with tribal motifs) • Leather Products (Bags, sandals) • Camel Wool Shawls Souvenirs • Silver jewelry with tribal designs • Decorative items made from onyx stone • Embroidered dresses and turbans	
27	Historic Cemeteries	Sindh Makli Necropolis (Thatta) • Location: Near Thatta, Sindh • Significance: A UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the largest necropolises in the world, Makli contains an estimated 500,000 to 1,000,000 graves dating from the 14th to 18th centuries. It serves as the final resting place of rulers, Sufi saints, scholars, and nobles from the Samma, Arghun, Tarkhan, and Mughal dynasties. • Architectural Features: ◦ Tombs constructed of carved sandstone, glazed tiles, and marble ◦ A rich blend of Islamic, Persian, Hindu, and Mughal architectural styles ◦ Notable tombs include those of Jam Nizamuddin II and Isa Khan Tarkhan Chaukhandi Tombs (Karachi) • Location: Karachi, Sindh • Significance: A pre-Mughal Islamic cemetery dating back to the 15th century, associated primarily with Sindhi and Baloch tribes. The site is renowned for its distinctive funerary art and tribal symbolism. • Architectural Features: ◦ Intricately carved sandstone tombs ◦ Elaborate geometric patterns and floral motifs ◦ Unique stepped, pyramidal grave structures Gora Qabristan (Christian Cemetery, Karachi) • Location: Karachi, Sindh • Significance: Established during the British colonial period, this cemetery serves as the burial ground for British officers, soldiers, missionaries, and Christian residents of colonial Karachi. • Architectural Features:	A-1 • Makli Necropolis (Near Thatta, Sindh). • Chaukhandi Tombs (Karachi, Sindh) • Miani Sahib Graveyard (Lahore, Punjab) A-2 • Gora Qabristan (Christian Cemetery, Karachi, Sindh) • Shah Hussain's Tomb (Madho Lal Hussain Graveyard, Lahore, Punjab) • Kohati Gate Graveyard (Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) B-2 • Rawat Fort Graveyard (Near Rawalpindi, Punjab) • Syed Ali Hamdani Shrine and Graveyard (Ziarat, Balochistan)

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	- Ornate crosses, engraved headstones, and detailed epitaphs - Strong European funerary design influences Punjab Miani Sahib Graveyard (Lahore) - Location: Lahore, Punjab - Significance: Established in the 16th century, Miani Sahib is among the largest and oldest cemeteries in South Asia. It reflects Lahore's historical evolution from the Mughal era through British colonial rule. - Notable Burials: - Faiz Ahmed Faiz (poet) - Members of Allama Iqbal's family - Graves from the British colonial period Shah Hussain's Tomb (Madho Lal Hussain Graveyard, Lahore) - Location: Lahore, Punjab - Significance: Dedicated to the revered Sufi poet Shah Hussain (Madho Lal Hussain), the site holds major spiritual importance and hosts the annual Mela Chiraghan (Festival of Lights). Rawat Fort Graveyard - Location: Near Rawalpindi, Punjab - Significance: Associated with the Gakhar tribe, the graveyard contains the tombs of tribal leaders and warriors who resisted Sher Shah Suri, reflecting the region's medieval power struggles. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Kohati Gate Graveyard (Peshawar) - Location: Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: Houses graves from the Mughal and Durrani periods, representing Peshawar's layered Islamic and Pashtun cultural heritage. Balochistan Syed Ali Hamdani Shrine and Graveyard (Ziarat) - Location: Ziarat, Balochistan - Significance: Contains the shrine attributed to Mir Sayyid Ali Hamadani, a revered Sufi saint.	
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		The surrounding graveyard features tombs of local saints and tribal elders, highlighting the region's rich spiritual and cultural heritage.	
28	Zoroastrian Heritage	Sindh Parsi Fire Temple - Location: Saddar, Karachi - Significance: Central place of worship for the Zoroastrian community in Pakistan. Tower of Silence (Dakhma) - Location: Malir, Karachi - Significance: Historic funerary site used for traditional Zoroastrian sky burials. Parsi Colony - Location: Saddar, Karachi - Significance: A residential area established for the Parsi community, featuring colonial-era architecture. Mama Parsi Girls' Secondary School - Location: Karachi - Significance: A historic educational institution founded by the Parsi community. Zoroastrian Cemetery - Location: Near Karachi Cantonment - Significance: A dedicated cemetery for Zoroastrians, reflecting their unique burial customs.	A-1 - Parsi Fire Temple (Saddar, Karachi) - Tower of Silence (Dakhma, Malir, Karachi) A2 - Parsi Colony (Saddar, Karachi) - Mama Parsi Girls' Secondary School (Karachi) B2 - Zoroastrian Cemetery (Near Karachi Cantonment)
29	Jewish Heritage	Sindh Magen Shalom Synagogue (Defunct) - Location: Ranchore Line, Karachi - Significance: Constructed in 1893 by Shalom Solomon, a leader of Karachi's Jewish community. Served as the central synagogue for Karachi's Jewish population. Demolished in 1988, the site is now occupied by a commercial plaza. Jewish Cemetery (Bani Israel Graveyard) - Location: Mewa Shah Graveyard, Karachi - Significance: A historic burial ground used by the Jewish community. Features headstones with Hebrew inscriptions, reflecting Jewish burial customs. The site is neglected but remains a crucial piece of Pakistan's Jewish heritage. Historical Jewish Neighborhoods - Location: Ranchore Line, Karachi	A1 - Magen Shalom Synagogue (Defunct, Ranchore Line, Karachi) - Jewish Cemetery (Bani Israel Graveyard, Mewa Shah Graveyard, Karachi) A2 - Historical Jewish Neighborhoods (Ranchore Line, Karachi)

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		Significance: Formerly home to Karachi's Jewish community, known locally as the Bani Israel. Includes remnants of houses and communal spaces once inhabited by Jewish families.	
30	Afghan and Central Asian Heritage	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar) - Location: Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: A historic fort extensively used by Afghan rulers, particularly during the Durrani Empire. Bala Hissar served as a symbol of Afghan sovereignty and played a strategic role during invasions, resistance movements, and regional power struggles. Mahabat Khan Mosque (Peshawar) - Location: Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: Constructed in the 17th century during Mughal rule, the mosque exhibits strong Central Asian Islamic architectural influences. It is renowned for its grand domes, towering minarets, and richly decorated frescoes. Shahbaz Garhi (Kanishka Stupa) - Location: Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: An important archaeological site featuring inscriptions in the Kharosthi script, linking it to the Kushan Empire, which maintained deep political, cultural, and trade connections with Central Asia. Takht-i-Bahi - Location: Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: A UNESCO World Heritage Site, Takht-i-Bahi is a well-preserved Buddhist monastic complex reflecting Gandharan and Central Asian Buddhist traditions, illustrating the trans-regional spread of Buddhism. Torkham Border Region (Khyber Pass Area) - Location: Khyber Pass, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: A historic trade and transit zone linking South Asia with Afghanistan and Central Asia, central to centuries of commercial exchange, migration, and cultural interaction. Khyber Pass - Location: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa - Significance: A legendary mountain corridor serving as a gateway for traders, armies, and	A1 - Bala Hissar Fort (Peshawar, KP) - Khyber Pass (KP, connecting Pakistan and Afghanistan) - Torkham Border Region (Khyber Pass, KP) - Rohtas Fort (Jhelum, Punjab) A2 - Mahabat Khan Mosque (Peshawar, KP) - Shahbaz Garhi (Kanishka Stupa, Mardan, KP) - Takht-i-Bahi (Mardan, KP) B2 - Ziarat Residency (Ziarat, Balochistan). - Central Asian-Inspired Tombs (Multan, Punjab) - Shahi Qila (Lahore, Punjab)

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		invaders from Central Asia, including Afghans and Mughals. The pass symbolizes the long-standing historical connections between Afghanistan and South Asia. Punjab Shahi Qila (Lahore Fort) - Location: Lahore, Punjab - Significance: Developed by Mughal emperors, the fort reflects strong Central Asian architectural influences, particularly styles associated with Samarkand and Bukhara, blended with South Asian craftsmanship. Rohtas Fort - Location: Jhelum, Punjab - Significance: Constructed in the 16th century by Afghan ruler Sher Shah Suri, Rohtas Fort exemplifies a fusion of Afghan and Central Asian military architecture, built to consolidate control over northern regions of the subcontinent. Central Asian-Inspired Tombs (Multan) - Location: Multan, Punjab - Notable Monument: Tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam - Significance: The tomb is a masterpiece of funerary architecture, reflecting Central Asian and Timurid influences, particularly in its massive dome, brick construction, and intricate glazed tile work reminiscent of Samarkand. Balochistan Ziarat Residency (Afghan-Pashtun Legacy Context) - Location: Ziarat, Balochistan - Significance: Situated in a region historically inhabited by Pashtun tribes influenced by Afghan cultural traditions, Ziarat represents a broader cultural landscape shaped by Afghan heritage and tribal history.	
31	Christian Heritage	Punjab Sacred Heart Cathedral Location: Lahore Built: 1907 Significance: Designed by Belgian architect Dr. Dubbeleere in Roman-Byzantine style. Serves as the principal Catholic church of the Archdiocese of Lahore. Christ Church	A1 - Sacred Heart Cathedral (Lahore) - St. Andrew's Church (Sialkot) - St. Patrick's Cathedral (Karachi) - Holy Trinity Cathedral (Karachi) - All Saints' Church (Peshawar) A2

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	Location: Rawalpindi Built: 1852 Significance: One of the oldest churches in Rawalpindi. Known for its Gothic architectural style and historical significance during the British colonial period. • St. Mary's Cathedral Location: Multan Built: 1887 Significance: Serves the Catholic Diocese of Multan. Notable for its colonial architecture and vibrant stained-glass windows. • St. Andrew's Church Location: Sialkot Built: 1857 Significance: Associated with the Scottish Presbyterian community. Features a Gothic design and well-preserved wooden interiors. Sindh • St. Patrick's Cathedral Location: Karachi Built: 1881 Significance: One of the largest and oldest Catholic churches in Pakistan. Built in Gothic Revival style and still serves as a major religious center. • Holy Trinity Cathedral Location: Karachi Built: 1855 Significance: Constructed as the Anglican Cathedral of Karachi during British rule. Known for its classical colonial design and high tower, which was once a navigational aid for ships. • St. Francis Xavier Church Location: Hyderabad Built: Late 19th century Significance: Serves the Catholic community of Hyderabad. A fine example of modest colonial-era church architecture. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • St. John's Church Location: Peshawar Built: 1851 Significance: Known as the "Oldest Church in the Frontier." Built by the British for their military personnel stationed in Peshawar.	• Christ Church (Rawalpindi) • St. Mary's Cathedral (Multan) • St. Francis Xavier Church (Hyderabad) • St. John's Church (Peshawar) • Khanspur Church (Galiyat) • St. Matthew's Church, Nathiagali • St. Xavier's Church, Thandiani • Holy Trinity Church, Mal Road, Murree
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		• All Saints' Church Location: Peshawar Built: 1883 Significance: Unique for its Islamic-inspired architecture, resembling a mosque. Designed to harmonize with the local architectural aesthetic. • Khanspur Church Location: Galiyat • St. Matthew's Church Location: Nathiagali Built: 1914 • St. Xavier's Church Location: Thandiani • Holy Trinity Church Location: Mal Road, Murree Built: 1857 Significance: In 1997, Queen Elizabeth visited the church to pray there.	
32	Literary Tourism	Punjab • Iqbal's Birthplace Location: Sialkot, Punjab Significance: The house where Allama Iqbal was born in 1877. Now a museum showcases Iqbal's early life, personal belongings, and manuscripts. Tour Experience: Walkthrough of preserved rooms. Displays of letters and personal memorabilia. • Iqbal Manzil Museum Location: Sialkot, Punjab Significance: The Family home of Allama Iqbal, converted into a museum. Chronicles Iqbal's life, works, and role in inspiring the Pakistan Movement. Tour Experience: Viewing rare photographs, calligraphy, and writings. Local guides narrate Iqbal's contributions to literature and philosophy. • Iqbal's Mausoleum Location: Adjacent to Badshahi Mosque, Lahore Significance: Final resting place of Allama Iqbal, a national monument. Constructed in 1940 in Mughal and Afghan architectural styles. Tour Experience: Reflect on Iqbal's philosophical works in a serene environment. Attend cultural events and seminars often held nearby.	A-1: • Iqbal's Mausoleum (Lahore) • Iqbal Manzil Museum (Sialkot) • Faiz Ghar (Lahore) A-2: • Government College University (Lahore) • Faiz Festival (Lahore, Alhamra Arts Council) B-2: • Iqbal's Birthplace (Sialkot) • Faiz's Mausoleum (Model Town, Lahore) C-3: • Faiz's Birthplace (Narowal, Punjab)

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		Government College University, Lahore Location: Lahore, Punjab Significance: Iqbal studied here and later became a faculty member. Contains a dedicated Iqbal Hostel, preserving his room and personal items. Tour Experience: Explore Iqbal's room and see his writing desk. Visit the Iqbal Library and attend lectures on his philosophy. Faiz Ghar Location: Lahore, Punjab Significance: A cultural space preserving Faiz's legacy, located near Gulberg. Contains his personal belongings, letters, and manuscripts. Tour Experience: Attend poetry readings and exhibitions. Explore Faiz's contributions to resistance literature. Faiz's Birthplace Location: Narowal, Punjab Significance: The town where Faiz Ahmed Faiz was born in 1911. Associated with his formative years and rural inspirations. Tour Experience: Learn about Faiz's early life and rural influences on his poetry. Faiz's Mausoleum Location: Model Town, Lahore Significance: Final resting place of Faiz Ahmed Faiz. A pilgrimage site for fans and scholars of his revolutionary and romantic poetry. Tour Experience: Visit during Faiz Festival, an annual event celebrating his life and works. Faiz Festival Location: Lahore (Alhamra Arts Council) Significance: Annual festival dedicated to Faiz's poetry, ideology, and artistic contributions. Tour Experience: Engage in live poetry recitals, musical tributes, and literary discussions.	
33	War Tourism	Punjab Jhelum War Cemetery Location: Jhelum Significance: Maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC), it houses graves of soldiers from WWI and WWII. Montgomery (Sahiwal) War Cemetery Location: Sahiwal Significance: Final resting place of soldiers who fought in WWII; reflects the role of South Asian troops in the Allied forces.	A-1: - Jhelum War Cemetery (Punjab) - Fort Bala Hissar (Peshawar, KP) A-2: - Rawalpindi War Memorial (Rawalpindi Cantonment) - Khyber Pass Memorials (KP) B-2: - Quetta War Cemetery (Balochistan) - Montgomery (Sahiwal) War Cemetery (Punjab)

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	• Rawalpindi War Memorial Location: Rawalpindi Cantonment Significance: Erected to honor British Indian Army soldiers who participated in WWI and WWII; a key historical site from the colonial era. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Fort Bala Hissar Location: Peshawar Significance: A historic fort used by British forces during colonial campaigns, symbolizing strategic defense and frontier control. • Khyber Pass Memorials Location: Near Peshawar Significance: Marks the role of the Khyber Pass as a vital route during British campaigns and World Wars. Balochistan • Quetta War Cemetery Location: Quetta Significance: Contains graves of British and Indian soldiers who served during WWII; managed by the CWGC.	
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D. Maritime/Coastal Tourism			
Sr	Tourism Category	Major Tourism Products	Priority Index Potential (A/B/C): A (High): High potential owing to natural or cultural significance, supported by existing infrastructure or strong market demand. B (Moderate): Moderate potential; requires targeted development or enhancement to unlock full value. C (Low): Limited potential; suitable for niche markets or constrained by significant challenges. Efforts (1/2/3): 1 (Minimum): Already accessible or requires minimal resources and effort. 2 (Moderate): Requires moderate resources, effort, or infrastructure improvement. 3 (Maximum): Demands substantial development, investment of resources, and sustained effort.
1	Beach and Water Sports activities, Green Turtle Watching	Sindh - Clifton Beach (Karachi) – Suitable for family-friendly activities and jet skiing. - Hawke's Bay Beach (Karachi) – Potential for surfing, jet skiing, and picnics. - Sandspit Beach (Karachi) – Ideal for snorkeling, paddleboarding, and fishing. - Manora Island – Location for scuba diving, boating, and dolphin spotting. - Keenjhar Lake (Thatta) – Site for kayaking, boating, and freshwater swimming. - French Beach (Karachi) – Spot for surfing, scuba diving, and beach camping. Balochistan - Gwadar Beach – Site for kite surfing, jet skiing, and boat tours. - Ormara Beach – Potential for scuba diving and snorkeling. - Pasni Beach – Suitable for windsurfing and marine biodiversity exploration. - Astola Island (near Pasni) – Location for snorkeling, diving, and eco-tourism activities. - Kund Malir Beach (Hingol National Park) – Spot for beach camping, jet skiing, and boating. - Hammerhead (Gwadar) – Site for parasailing and coastal sightseeing. - Somiani Beach - Site for water sports like jet skiing, boating, and snorkeling. Punjab - Cholistan Desert Lakes – Seasonal potential for kayaking and paddleboarding. - Head Marala (near Sialkot) – Suitable for water rafting and boating activities on the Chenab River.	A-1: - Hawksbay Beach (Karachi) - Sandspit Beach (Karachi) - Attabad Lake (Hunza, GB) - Khanpur Dam (Haripur, KP) A-2: - Manora Island (Karachi) - French Beach (Karachi) - Kund Malir Beach (Hingol National Park, Balochistan) - Mangla Dam (Mirpur, AJK) B-2: - Gwadar Beach (Balochistan) - Ormara Beach (Balochistan) - Keenjhar Lake (Thatta, Sindh) - Tarbela Dam (Swabi, KP) - Sadpara Lake (Skardu, GB) B-3: - Hammerhead (Gwadar) - Somiani Beach (Balochistan) - Neelum River (Neelum Valley, AJK)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		Khyber Pakhtunkhwa • Khanpur Dam (Haripur) – Spot for cliff diving, jet skiing, and parasailing. • Tarbela Dam (Swabi) – Site for boating, kayaking, and paddleboarding. Gilgit-Baltistan • Attabad Lake (Hunza) – Ideal for water sports, including jet skiing, boating, and fishing. • Sheosar Lake (Deosai National Park) – Potential for canoeing and paddleboarding. • Sadpara Lake (Skardu) – Site for kayaking, fishing, and boat rides. AJK (Azad Jammu and Kashmir) • Mangla Dam (Mirpur) – Suitable for speed boating, jet skiing, and parasailing. • Ratti Gali Lake – Site for kayaking and lakeside camping. • Neelum River (Neelum Valley) – Spot for rafting, canoeing, and fishing.	• Ratti Gali Lake (AJK) C-3: • Astola Island (near Pasni, Balochistan) • Pasni Beach (Balochistan) • Sheosar Lake (Deosai National Park, GB) • Head Marala (near Sialkot, Punjab) • Cholistan Desert Lakes (Punjab)
2	Scuba Diving, Live-aboard Boats	Sindh • French Beach (Karachi) Pristine waters are suitable for introducing scuba diving with diverse marine life. Churna Island (near Mubarak Village, Karachi) Known for clear waters, coral reefs, and vibrant aquatic biodiversity, making it is an ideal site for scuba diving. • Manora Island (Karachi) Historical location with potential for coastal diving and shipwreck exploration. It also has Manora Point Lighthouse, built in 1851, which stands at a height of 38 meters (125 feet). The lighthouse is a landmark of maritime history. It has guided ships to Karachi's harbor for decades and remains operational. Ideal spot for photography enthusiasts. Balochistan • Astola Island (near Pasni) Pakistan's only marine protected area with exceptional potential for scuba diving, coral reef exploration, and underwater photography • Ormara Beach A lesser-explored area with potential for diving and snorkeling around natural underwater formations. • Gwadar Coastline Uncharted diving spots with possibilities of discovering underwater ecosystems. • Pasni Beach	A-1: • Churna Island (near Mubarak Village, Karachi) • French Beach (Karachi) A-2: • Astola Island (near Pasni, Balochistan) • Manora Island (Karachi) B-2: • Ormara Beach (Balochistan) • Hammerhead (Gwadar, Balochistan) B-3: • Gwadar Coastline (Balochistan) • Pasni Beach (Balochistan)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		Clear waters suitable for diving excursions, focusing on marine biodiversity. • Hammerhead (Gwadar) Potential site for liveaboard diving trips, featuring open sea diving adventures.	
3	Chinkara watching spots	Balochistan • Hingol National Park Vast desert plains and rugged terrains are home to a significant population of Chinkaras. • Jhal Jao (Awaran District) The untouched wilderness is ideal for observing Chinkaras in their natural habitat. Sindh • Kirthar National Park A protected area with diverse wildlife, including Chinkaras, amidst stunning landscapes. • Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary (Sindh) Habitat rich in biodiversity, making it an excellent spot for Chinkara viewing. Punjab • Cholisthan Desert Expansive desert offering a chance to spot Chinkaras and other desert wildlife.	A-1: • Hingol National Park (Balochistan) • Kirthar National Park (Sindh) A-2: • Cholisthan Desert (Punjab) • Nara Desert Wildlife Sanctuary (Sindh) B-2: • Jhal Jao (Awaran District, Balochistan)
4	Paragliding	Balochistan • Ormara Cliffs Location: Ormara Coast, Balochistan Paragliding Profile: Dramatic coastal cliffs with steady sea winds, offering breathtaking ocean views and extended ridge-soaring opportunities. • Hingol National Park Location: Balochistan Paragliding Profile: A vast and diverse landscape of mountains, canyons, and open plains, suitable for adventure paragliding and cross-country flights in a remote natural setting. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • Khanpur Dam Location: Haripur District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	A-1: • Khanpur Dam (Haripur, KP) • Malka-e-Parbat (Naran, KP) • Skardu • Shigar • Cold Desert A-2: • Deosai Plains (Gilgit-Baltistan) • Ormara Cliffs (Balochistan) B-2: • Hingol National Park (Balochistan)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		Paragliding Profile: The scenic lake and surrounding hills provide smooth thermals and visually striking flights, making it a popular site for recreational and training paragliders. • Malka-e-Parbat (Naran) Location: Naran, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Paragliding Profile: High-altitude slopes overlooking the Kaghan Valley, offering spectacular panoramic views and challenging wind conditions for experienced pilots. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) • Deosai Plains Location: Gilgit-Baltistan Paragliding Profile: Elevated alpine plains ideal for high-altitude paragliding, featuring vast open launch zones and surreal mountain scenery. • Skardu Location: Skardu Valley, Gilgit-Baltistan Paragliding Profile: High-altitude flying conditions with strong thermals, expansive valley views, and dramatic mountain backdrops. • Shigar Valley Location: Shigar, Gilgit-Baltistan Paragliding Profile: Known for smooth and predictable wind patterns, allowing long, scenic valley flights suitable for intermediate to advanced pilots. • Skardu Cold Desert Location: Near Skardu, Gilgit-Baltistan Paragliding Profile: Wide open dunes provide ideal conditions for easy take-offs and landings, making them suitable for beginner flights and training sessions.	
5	Hot Air Ballooning	Balochistan • Jhal Jao Scenic desert landscapes and vast horizons make it ideal for a unique ballooning experience.	A-1: • Hunza Valley (Gilgit-Baltistan) • Attabad Lake (Gilgit-Baltistan) A-2: • Cholistan Desert (Punjab) • Hingol National Park (Balochistan)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		• Hingol National Park Stunning views of mountains, deserts, and the iconic Hingol River. Gilgit-Baltistan • Hunza Valley Panoramic views of snow-capped peaks and lush valleys make it an unparalleled location. • Attabad Lake Ballooning over the turquoise waters surrounded by majestic mountains is a breathtaking experience. Punjab • Cholistan Desert Endless dunes and the historic Derawar Fort offer a striking backdrop for hot air balloon rides.	B-2: • Jhal Jao (Balochistan)
6	Crocodile Watching Spots	Sindh • Haleji Lake Known for reptilian wildlife, including marsh crocodiles, in a protected environment. Indus River (Sindh and Punjab) Areas near Sukkur and Guddu Barrage, home to the rare Indus crocodile species. • Chotiari Reservoir (Sanghar) A haven for crocodile spotting in remote wetlands.	A-1: • Haleji Lake (Sindh) • Indus River (Sukkur and Guddu Barrage zones, Sindh/Punjab) A-2: • Chotiari Reservoir (Sanghar, Sindh)
7	Underwater Archeological Tours	Balochistan • Astola Island Pakistan's only marine protected area, rich in biodiversity and potential historical shipwreck sites. A prime location for exploring submerged artifacts or ancient maritime routes. • Ormara and Gwadar Coastline Ancient port towns with maritime history, offering potential for underwater exploration of submerged artifacts and shipwrecks. Areas may also hold remnants of old fishing or trading vessels. • Pasni and Makran Coast Historically linked to the trade routes of the Arabian Sea, with opportunities to explore submerged ruins or ancient shipwrecks. Associated with the legendary voyage of Alexander the Great's fleet.	A-1: • Manora Island and Clifton Coastline (Karachi, Sindh) • Churna Island (Karachi, Sindh) A-2: • Astola Island (Balochistan) • Ormara and Gwadar Coastline (Balochistan) B-2: • Pasni and Makran Coast (Balochistan) B-3: • Indus Delta (Sindh)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		• Hingol River Delta Located near Hingol National Park, this delta may harbor underwater remnants of ancient maritime activity along the Makran coast. Sindh • Manora Island and Clifton Coastline Known for its historical significance in trade and maritime activities during the ancient and colonial periods. Potential underwater exploration of shipwrecks, historical anchors, and trade artifacts. • Churna Island A hotspot for diving, with potential to discover submerged remains of trade routes or shipwrecks from early Arabian and South Asian maritime activities. • Indus Delta Historical estuary where the Indus River meets the Arabian Sea, likely containing submerged remnants of ancient settlements or trade artifacts washed into the sea.	C-3: • Hingol River Delta (Balochistan)
8	Fishing Villages Tourism	Sindh • Mubarak Village (Karachi) A picturesque fishing village near Karachi, known for its turquoise waters and proximity to Churna Island. Activities: Fishing tours, seafood feasts, interaction with the fishing community, and snorkeling. • Rehri Goth (Karachi) A bustling fishing hub along Karachi's coastline. Activities: Observing traditional fishing techniques, boat-making demonstrations, and birdwatching in nearby mangroves. • Keti Bunder (Thatta) A historic fishing town located near the Indus Delta. Activities: Fishing expeditions, exploration of mangroves, and insights into delta ecology and lifestyle. • Shah Bandar (Thatta) A remote fishing village offering authentic experiences of traditional coastal living. Activities: Fishing, wildlife exploration, and cultural exchanges with local fisherfolk. • Manora Island (Karachi) A fishing community with cultural and historical significance. Activities: Fishing tours, seafood dining, and exploring historical sites.	A-1: • Mubarak Village (Karachi, Sindh) • Manchar Lake (Sindh) • Gwadar Old Town (Balochistan) A-2: • Manora Island (Karachi, Sindh) • Pasni (Balochistan) • Ormara (Balochistan) B-2: • Rehri Goth (Karachi, Sindh) • Keti Bunder (Thatta, Sindh) • Sonmiani (Balochistan) • Jiwani (Balochistan) B-3: • Shah Bandar (Thatta, Sindh) • Chotiari Reservoir (Sanghar, Sindh)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		• Chotiari Reservoir (Sanghar, Sindh) A unique fishing area in inland Sindh with cultural and ecological significance. Activities: Fishing tours, interaction with local communities, and birdwatching. • Manchar Lake (Sindh) A fishing hub with a floating village culture. Activities: Fishing, houseboat stays, and cultural experiences with the lake-dwelling Mohana community. Balochistan • Gwadar Old Town A historic fishing community with a vibrant culture. Activities: Fishing tours, seafood markets, and visiting the Gwadar Fish Harbor. • Pasni A significant fishing port with a mix of traditional and modern fishing practices. Activities: Fish auctions, boat tours, and interactions with fisherfolk. • Ormara A serene coastal town known for its fishing traditions. Activities: Fishing expeditions, boat rides, and coastal camping. • Jiwani A small fishing village near the border with Iran. Activities: Fishing, exploring nearby mangroves, and birdwatching. • Sonmiani A fishing community close to the Hingol National Park. Activities: Fishing, eco-tours, and exploring marine biodiversity.	
9	Seaweed Farming Experiences	Sindh • Mubarak Village (Karachi) Calm coastal waters are ideal for small-scale, eco-friendly seaweed farming. Activities: Interactive tours of seaweed farming operations, educational workshops on seaweed cultivation, and sustainable harvesting techniques. • Keti Bunder (Thatta) Proximity to the Indus Delta and its nutrient-rich waters makes it a prime location. Activities: Seaweed farming demonstrations, mangrove exploration, and local seafood dining featuring seaweed recipes.	A-1: • Keti Bunder (Thatta, Sindh) • Ormara Coastline (Balochistan) • Gwadar Coastline (Balochistan) A-2: • Mubarak Village (Karachi, Sindh) • Sonmiani (Lasbela District, Balochistan) B-2: • Astola Island (Balochistan) • Manora Island (Karachi, Sindh)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

	• Manora Island (Karachi) A potential site for pilot-scale seaweed farming projects. Activities: Guided tours combining coastal history with seaweed farming and marine biodiversity awareness. Balochistan • Ormara Coastline Pristine and nutrient-rich waters with minimal pollution making it ideal for sustainable seaweed farming. Activities: Tours of seaweed farms, processing workshops, and integration with local fishing community tourism. • Gwadar Coastline Shallow waters and a favorable climate provide excellent conditions for large-scale seaweed farming. Activities: Farm visits, hands-on harvesting, and learning about seaweed's culinary and medicinal uses. • Astola Island Pakistan's only marine protected area has with potential for ecotourism-driven seaweed farming projects. Activities: Seaweed cultivation tours combined with snorkeling and exploring marine biodiversity. • Sonmiani (Lasbela District) Close to marine research initiatives and potential for integrated seaweed farming with fish aquaculture. Activities: Eco-tours focusing on marine farming techniques and sustainability practices.	
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PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

E. Other Emerging Tourism Products (Medical, Conferences, Films Shooting, Destinations Wedding & Industrial Tourism)			
Sr	Tourism Category	Major Tourism Products	Priority Index Potential (A/B/C): - A (High): High potential owing to natural or cultural significance, supported by existing infrastructure or strong market demand. - B (Moderate): Moderate potential; requires targeted development or enhancement to unlock full value. - C (Low): Limited potential; suitable for niche markets or constrained by significant challenges. Efforts (1/2/3): 1 (Minimum): Already accessible or requires minimal resources and effort. 2 (Moderate): Requires moderate resources, effort, or infrastructure improvement. 3 (Maximum): Demands substantial development, investment of resources, and sustained effort.
1	Medical Tourism	Islamabad (ICT) - Armed Forces Institute of Cardiology (AFIC): Advanced cardiac surgeries and treatments. - Combined Military Hospital (CMH Islamabad): Renowned for trauma, orthopedics, and general medical care. - Shifa International Hospital: Specialized in oncology, organ transplants, and fertility treatments. - Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences (PIMS): Public-sector hospital offering affordable and advanced treatments, including emergency and specialized care. Sindh - CMH Malir (Karachi): Specialized medical care with modern infrastructure. - Aga Khan University Hospital (Karachi): Internationally recognized for state-of-the-art facilities in oncology, cardiology, fertility treatments, and organ transplants. - Liaquat National Hospital (Karachi): Leading in neurology, rehabilitation, and plastic surgery. - Gambat Institute of Medical Sciences (GIMS) (Khairpur): One of the leading centers for liver and kidney transplants in Pakistan, offering free or highly subsidized surgeries. Specializes in advanced organ transplant procedures.	A-1: - AFIC (Islamabad) - Aga Khan University Hospital (Karachi, Sindh) - Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital & Research Centre (Lahore, Punjab) - Shifa International Hospital (Islamabad, ICT) - Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation – SIUT (Karachi, Sindh) - Gambat Institute of Medical Sciences – GIMS (Khairpur, Sindh) A-2: - Punjab Institute of Cardiology – PIC (Lahore, Punjab) - National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases – NICVD (Karachi, Sindh) - Pakistan Institute of Medical Sciences – PIMS (Islamabad, ICT) - Rawalpindi Institute of Cardiology – RIC (Rawalpindi, Punjab) - Combined Military Hospital – CMH (Lahore, Islamabad, Peshawar, Quetta) B-2: - Hayatabad Medical Complex (Peshawar, KP) - Northwest General Hospital (Peshawar, KP) - Mayo Hospital (Lahore, Punjab) - Services Hospital (Lahore, Punjab)

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		• Sindh Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (SICVD) (Karachi): Renowned for cardiac treatments, with multiple satellite centers across Sindh. • Civil Hospital Karachi (Dr. Ruth Pfau Civil Hospital) (Karachi): A public-sector hospital providing high-quality treatments, particularly in surgical oncology, orthopedics, and trauma care. • Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre (JPMC) (Karachi): Leading government hospital specializing in cancer treatments, neuroscience, and general surgeries. • Sindh Institute of Urology and Transplantation (SIUT) (Karachi): Globally recognized for its free kidney transplants, urology treatments, and dialysis services. Punjab • CMH Lahore: Specialized in trauma, cardiology, and rehabilitation. • Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (Lahore, Peshawar, Karachi): A world-class institution for cancer treatment. • Services Hospital Lahore: Advanced treatments in IVF, transplants, and general surgeries. • Mayo Hospital (Lahore): One of the oldest and largest public hospitals, offering a wide range of medical services. • Punjab Institute of Cardiology (PIC) (Lahore): A premier institute for advanced cardiac care. • Rawalpindi Institute of Cardiology (RIC): Specializing in advanced heart surgeries and treatments. • Multan Institute of Cardiology (Multan): An emerging hub for cardiac treatment in South Punjab. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) • CMH Peshawar: Known for its expertise in trauma and orthopedic surgeries. • Northwest General Hospital (Peshawar): Leading private hospital offering multi-specialty care in oncology, pediatrics, and cardiology. • Hayatabad Medical Complex (Peshawar): A public hospital specializing in oncology and general surgeries. Balochistan • CMH Quetta: Equipped for advanced cardiology, trauma care, and general medicine.	• Civil Hospital Karachi (Dr. Ruth Pfau Civil Hospital, Karachi, Sindh) C-2: • Sandeman Provincial Hospital (Quetta, Balochistan) • CMH Muzaffarabad (AJK) • CMH Gilgit (Gilgit-Baltistan)
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PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		Sandeman Provincial Hospital (Quetta): The largest public hospital in Balochistan, providing affordable and specialized healthcare.	
2	International Tourism Meetings of Member Organizations and International Conferences, and Exhibitions	Islamabad Capital Territory Islamabad (ICT) Political and administrative capital with proximity to embassies, government offices, and international organizations. (Pakistan-China Friendship Centre, Serena Hotel, Convention Centre, Islamabad Marriott Hotel, Pak-China Business Forum venues.) Punjab Lahore A business and cultural hub of Punjab, boasting excellent infrastructure for hosting exhibitions and conferences. (Expo Centre Lahore, Pearl Continental, and PC Burki Road venues, and Lahore International Business Park) Multan Regional events for South Punjab, with historical and cultural appeal for incentive tourism. Sindh Karachi Pakistan's financial capital, home to multinational corporations and major trade and commerce hubs. (Expo Centre Karachi, Beach Luxury Hotel for waterfront events, Marriott Karachi, and Mövenpick Hotel venues) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Peshawar Pearl Continental Hotel, Peshawar, for regional and cultural business meetings. Balochistan Gwadar Emerging port city with potential for international trade conferences, investment summits, and maritime exhibitions.	A-1: - Islamabad (ICT) - Karachi (Sindh) - Lahore (Punjab) B-2: - Gwadar (Balochistan) - Multan (Punjab) - Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
3	Industrial Tourism	Punjab Faisalabad Industrial Estates (FIEDMC): Known as Pakistan's "Manchester," Faisalabad hosts textile mills, garment factories, and industrial zones ideal for factory tours and educational visits.	A-1: - Faisalabad Industrial Estates (Punjab) - Sialkot Industrial Cluster (Punjab) - Karachi SITE Area (Sindh)

PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

	- Sialkot Industrial Cluster: Famous worldwide for surgical instruments, sports goods, and leather products, offering experiential tours for international buyers and tourists. - Gujranwala Industrial Estate: Known for ceramics, fan manufacturing, and metalwork. - Sheikhupura Industrial Zone: Houses major food, beverage, and energy industries (Nestlé, Unilever, PepsiCo). - Lahore: Automotive and pharmaceutical industries, small-scale traditional workshops, and industrial heritage sites. Sindh - Karachi Export Processing Zone (KEPZ): A hub of textile, leather, and technology industries; ideal for industrial tourism programs and educational tours. - SITE Area Karachi (Sindh Industrial and Trading Estate): Pakistan's oldest and largest industrial zone, representing the country's industrial evolution. - Nooriabad Industrial Zone (Jamshoro): Emerging area for manufacturing, power generation, and food processing industries. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Hattar Industrial Estate (Haripur): A growing industrial area with food, beverage, and packaging industries. - Gadoon Amazai Industrial Estate (Swabi): Houses light engineering and chemical industries. Balochistan - Hub Industrial & Trading Estate (Lasbela): Major industries in cement, food, and manufacturing. - Gwadar Free Zone: Emerging industrial hub with potential for showcasing industrial development linked to maritime and port activities. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Mirpur Industrial Estate: Focused on light manufacturing, furniture, and small-scale industries. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) - Gilgit Small Industrial Zone: Promotes handicrafts, gemstone cutting, and local product processing.	A-2: - Lahore (Punjab) - Karachi Export Processing Zone (Sindh) - Gwadar Free Zone (Balochistan) B-1: - Hub Industrial & Trading Estate (Lasbela, Balochistan) - Sheikhupura Industrial Zone (Punjab) B-2: - Hattar Industrial Estate (KP) - Nooriabad Industrial Zone (Sindh) - Gadoon Amazai Industrial Estate (KP) C-2: - Mirpur Industrial Estate (AJK) - Gilgit Small Industrial Zone (GB)
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PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

4	Films Shooting Locations	Punjab - Lahore: The cultural capital with Mughal-era architecture (Badshahi Mosque, Lahore Fort, Walled City), studios, and creative talent. - Islamabad & Rawalpindi (ICT): Modern cityscapes, Margalla Hills, and scenic backdrops ideal for urban and natural shots. - Multan: Ancient architecture, shrines, and desert outskirts providing historical and cultural visuals. - Cholistan Desert (Bahawalpur): Vast desert dunes and Derawar Fort – a cinematic favorite for period films. - Murree: Evergreen pine forests, colonial architecture, and hill views perfect for romantic or nature scenes. Sindh - Karachi: Coastal skyline, historic Saddar buildings, ports, and beaches such as Clifton and Hawksbay, offer both modern and vintage backdrops. - Thatta: Makli Necropolis and Shah Jahan Mosque for historical and heritage-themed productions. - Hyderabad: Cultural settings and riverfront views with traditional Sindhi architecture. - Manora Island: Coastal scenes and lighthouse shots are ideal for maritime and dramatic storytelling. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Swat Valley: Lush valleys, rivers, and alpine meadows suitable for romantic, adventure, and fantasy genres. - Kalam & Malam Jabba: Snowy Mountain landscapes for winter and adventure film scenes. - Peshawar: Walled city, Qissa Khwani Bazaar, and colonial structures suitable for period or cultural films. - Kaghan Valley & Naran: River and mountain backdrops for nature-based films. Balochistan - Gwadar & Ormara: Stunning coastal cliffs and turquoise waters ideal for adventure and sea-themed films. - Hingol National Park: Natural rock formations like Princess of Hope and desert-mountain landscapes are perfect for adventure and fantasy productions. - Ziarat: Juniper forests and the Quaid-e-Azam Residency for heritage or biographical themes. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB)	A-1: - Lahore (Punjab) - Islamabad & Rawalpindi (ICT) - Hunza & Skardu (Gilgit-Baltistan) - Karachi (Sindh) A-2: - Swat Valley (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) - Cholistan Desert (Bahawalpur, Punjab) - Gwadar & Ormara (Balochistan) B-1: - Murree (Punjab) - Thatta (Sindh) - Peshawar (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) B-2: - Ziarat (Balochistan) - Hyderabad (Sindh) - Neelum Valley (AJK) C-2: - Multan (Punjab) - Deosai Plains (GB) - Manora Island (Sindh)
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PRIORITY MATRIX FOR TOURISM PRODUCTS DEVELOPMENT IN PAKISTAN

		- Hunza & Skardu: Snow-capped peaks, turquoise lakes (Attabad, Shangrila), and ancient forts (Altit, Baltit) – perfect for epic or romantic films. - Deosai Plains: Expansive plateaus suitable for cinematic drone sequences and documentaries. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) - Neelum Valley: Waterfalls, rivers, and green mountains for romantic or travel-themed cinematography. - Rawalakot & Banjosa Lake: Lakeside shots and panoramic hill scenes.	
5	Wedding Tourism Destinations	Punjab - Lahore: Historical venues such as Shalimar Gardens, Lahore Fort, Haveli Barood Khana, and heritage hotels offer regal Mughal-style wedding settings. - Islamabad: Elegant hotels/farmhouses near Margalla Hills provide modern yet scenic venues. - Rawalpindi: Traditional havelis and countryside resorts suitable for intimate gatherings. - Bahawalpur: Noor Mahal and Derawar Fort provide royal backdrops ideal for luxury destination weddings. - Murree: Hill resorts and forest lodges create romantic and intimate mountain wedding atmospheres. Sindh - Karachi: Beachfront weddings at Hawksbay, French Beach, and luxury venues like Pearl Continental and Marriott Karachi. - Thatta: Makli Necropolis and Shah Jahan Mosque as unique heritage photoshoot locations. - Hyderabad: Cultural venues reflecting Sindhi heritage with vibrant wedding décor. - Manora Island: Coastal ceremonies with a blend of history and seaside charm. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) - Swat Valley: Green valleys and luxury resorts in Kalam and Fizagat are perfect for scenic mountain weddings. - Kaghan & Naran Valleys: Ideal for open-air and adventure-themed destination weddings. - Abbottabad: Peaceful, lush surroundings for intimate ceremonies. Balochistan - Gwadar: Beachside venues overlooking the Arabian Sea, perfect for modern coastal weddings.	A-1: - Lahore (Punjab) - Islamabad (ICT) - Hunza & Skardu (Gilgit-Baltistan) - Karachi (Sindh) A-2: - Bahawalpur (Punjab) - Gwadar (Balochistan) - Swat Valley (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) B-1: - Murree (Punjab) - Neelum Valley (AJK) - Kaghan Valley (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) B-2: - Ziarat (Balochistan) - Thatta (Sindh) - Abbottabad (KP) C-2: - Hyderabad (Sindh) - Manora Island (Sindh) - Hingol National Park (Balochistan)

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		• Ziarat: Quaid-e-Azam Residency and surrounding pine-covered hills offer serene wedding settings. • Hingol National Park: Unique desert landscapes for creative pre-wedding photoshoots. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) • Hunza Valley: Baltit Fort, Altit Fort, and luxury lodges offer breathtaking mountain wedding venues. • Skardu: Shangrila Resort and Upper Kachura Lake for fairy-tale destination weddings. • Attabad Lake: Floating platforms and lakeside venues for intimate ceremonies. Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) • Neelum Valley: Romantic settings by rivers and waterfalls for nature-inspired weddings. • Rawalakot & Banjosa Lake: Hilltop wedding spots offering tranquil natural beauty.	
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