SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON CULTURE IN THE FOUR PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was commissioned by UNESCO to examine the culture sector devolution issues and challenges with a focus on tangible and intangible heritage, particularly World Heritage Sites. The UNESCO approach on cultural and eco-tourism and cultural industries for development are to be examined, this includes participatory approaches for sustainable development which reduce exclusion and marginalization.

This is a short duration assignment, the first of its kind to be undertaken post-devolution. Initial assessment revealed a void in the systematic planning and process implementation of the 18th Amendment, this report is the starting point and therefore a scoping exercise.

A methodological matrix was devised and a set of questions provides the stakeholder interview and desk review parameters.

The desk review, secondary resource material and stakeholder consultations provided a wealth of information relating both to the existent rich tangible and intangible heritage and management of the culture sector in Pakistan. Also reviewed was UNESCO'S standard and norm setting instruments and Pakistan's obligations vis-a-vis its shared heritage. Further there was examination of initiatives taken by Pakistan in UNESCO's approach to culture and sustainable development, eco-tourism, environment and cultural industries.

The emergent findings section flags existing Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. The good news is that optimism prevails, as is seen in the report, be it pronouncements on threats or identification of weaknesses, the overall mood was that it can be converted into a Strength or an Opportunity and above all needs to be faced as a challenge.

The proposals from the desk review and stakeholder consultations have been collated in the recommendations section of the report. In view of the unclear situation which has emerged post-devolution, both at the federal and particularly provincial level, one short term proposal for immediate follow up is made and a wide range of specific recommendations are incorporated in the report.

UNESCO's role with the government, especially with the PNCU is of critical importance in enabling Pakistan in the short term to harness the culture sector post-devolution in a rational manner.

This priority entry point for UNESCO is the concrete proposal to facilitate in each of the four provinces, on an immediate basis an in-depth examination of provincial responsibilities, capacity and organization in the culture sector. The first outcome being a provincial change management plan complemented by a federal/provincial transition road map. This examination will also deliberate within the geographic jurisdiction of each province, and on cultural and eco-tourism as also cultural industries for development and participatory approaches for sustainable development, with a view to enabling the proposed in-depth examination under each TOR subject review, a series of

issues/questions based on the desk review and emergent findings have been comprehensively listed. Regarding the specific recommendations they all fall in UNESCO's fields of competence and therefore are UNESCO entry points. With this extensive agenda Pakistan can look forward to long term engagement with UNESCO in taking forward the outcome of this report.

The Situational Analysis and findings of this report are an inventory of neglect of the culture sector in Pakistan, including factors such as dual responsibility, adhocism, lack of governance capacity, political and administrative priority and inadequate resources.

The situation post-devolution presents itself as an opportunity for Pakistan and a challenge for the government, specifically the provincial governments to whom the subject has now been devolved.

The Report reflects the incomplete state of knowledge and understanding of the UNESCO approach regarding cultural and eco-tourism and cultural industries for development, further participatory approaches for alleviating exclusion and promoting sustainable development still appear to be a phenomena found in the non-government sector.

In all fairness it needs to be recorded that the assignment was comprehensively outlined and both the desk review and stakeholder consultations provided rich and extensive information whilst the recommendations received were both substantive and substantial, it is regretted that the space constraints of the report have compelled the recording of only the essentials.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to take this opportunity to thank and congratulate UNESCO for this very timely initiative to review the situation in the culture and tourism sector post-devolution in Pakistan. I would also like to thank the government, public and private sector representatives for their time, interest and input in this valuable exercise.

ACRONYMS

AHAN	Aik Hunar Aik Nagar (One village one product)
AKF	Agha Khan Foundation
CAAD	Capital Administration & Development Division
CCFU	Cross Cultural Foundation of Uganda
CCI	Council of Common Interests
CDA	Capital Development Authority
DFID	Department for International Development
EAD	Economic Affairs Division
EDO	Executive District Officer
FCS	Framework for Cultural Statistics
FHT	Frontier Heritage Trust
GoP	Government of Pakistan
ICOM	International Council of Museums
IPCD	Intern-Provincial Coordination Division, Federal Government
ISESCO	Islamic Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization
KEPS	Kalash Environmental Protection Society
KPK	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
KPTC	Khyber Pakhtunkwa Tourism Corporation
LGO (2001)	Local Government Ordinance (2001)
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAPA	National Academy of Performing Arts
NATCOM	National Commission for UNESCO
NRSP	National Rural Support Program
PIPS	Pakistan Institute for Peace Studies
PMU	Project Management Unit

PNCA	Pakistan National Council of Arts
PNCU	Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO
PNCW	Pakistan National Commission for Women
PTDC	Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation
SCN	Sarhad Conservation Network
SITCO	Sindh Indigenous and Traditional Craft Company
STC	Sarhad Tourism Corporation
STDC	Sindh Tourism Development Corporation
TDCP	Tourism Development Corporation, Punjab
TORs	Terms of Reference
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Education and Scientific Cooperation Organization

1. INTRODUCTION

The World Culture Report, 2000 aptly describes the processing of information into knowledge as a creative and culturally informed act, as is the use to which that knowledge is put (UNESCO, 2000).

This research report takes a similarly broad view to managing cultural heritage, and it has been commissioned by UNESCO in order to harness the potential of Pakistan's cultural assets for development purposes. In order to do so, this report begins by identifying the main objectives of the research assignment as specified in the terms of reference, in view of which the methodological approach will be articulated. The next chapter of the report (4) will begin by drawing attention to the issue of managing cultural hertiage assets, and its sub-sections (4.1 to 4.5) will focus on salient issues in this regard. The first subsection will draw attention to the implications of cultural hertiage and its varied categorizations, thereafter the issue of managing world hertiage sites will be discussed, the potential of cultural tourism and the possibilities of harnessing cultural assests for development will then be identified, and finally propsects to harness Pakistans cultural heritage will be discussed. The next chapter (5) will focus exclusively on the case of Pakistan by governance and institutional issues, including provincial challenges and concerns with specific reference to the culture sector (5.1). The findings emerging from stakekeholder consultations held during this assignment will then be discussed in the next chapter (6). Based on emergent findings and relevant conceptual issues, recommendations for UNESCO will be identified as per the objectives of the assignment (Chapter 7).

2. OBJECTIVES

As outlined in the terms of reference (TORs), the main objectives of this report are as follows:

- To identify possible entry points for UNESCO for its "culture and development" approach, with special reference to cultural and eco-tourism and cultural industries.

- To highlight the current status and to provide recommendations regarding conservation of sites and monuments – particularly World Heritage Sites – including re-use of sites; preservation and promotion of performing arts (including music, dance, drama, theatre, puppetry); folklore; epics; festivals; and traditional craft practices.

- To identify the capacity and knowledge gaps in relevant sectors.

- To focus on the challenges and opportunities; devolution issues and challenges in light of the 18th Amendment and beyond in terms of safe guarding tangible and intangible cultural heritage, particularly the World Heritage sites.

- To articulate a participatory approach based on principle of sustainable development which reduces exclusions and marginalization.

- To mainstream key issues such as gender, inclusive environment, culture and disability within the overall scope of work.
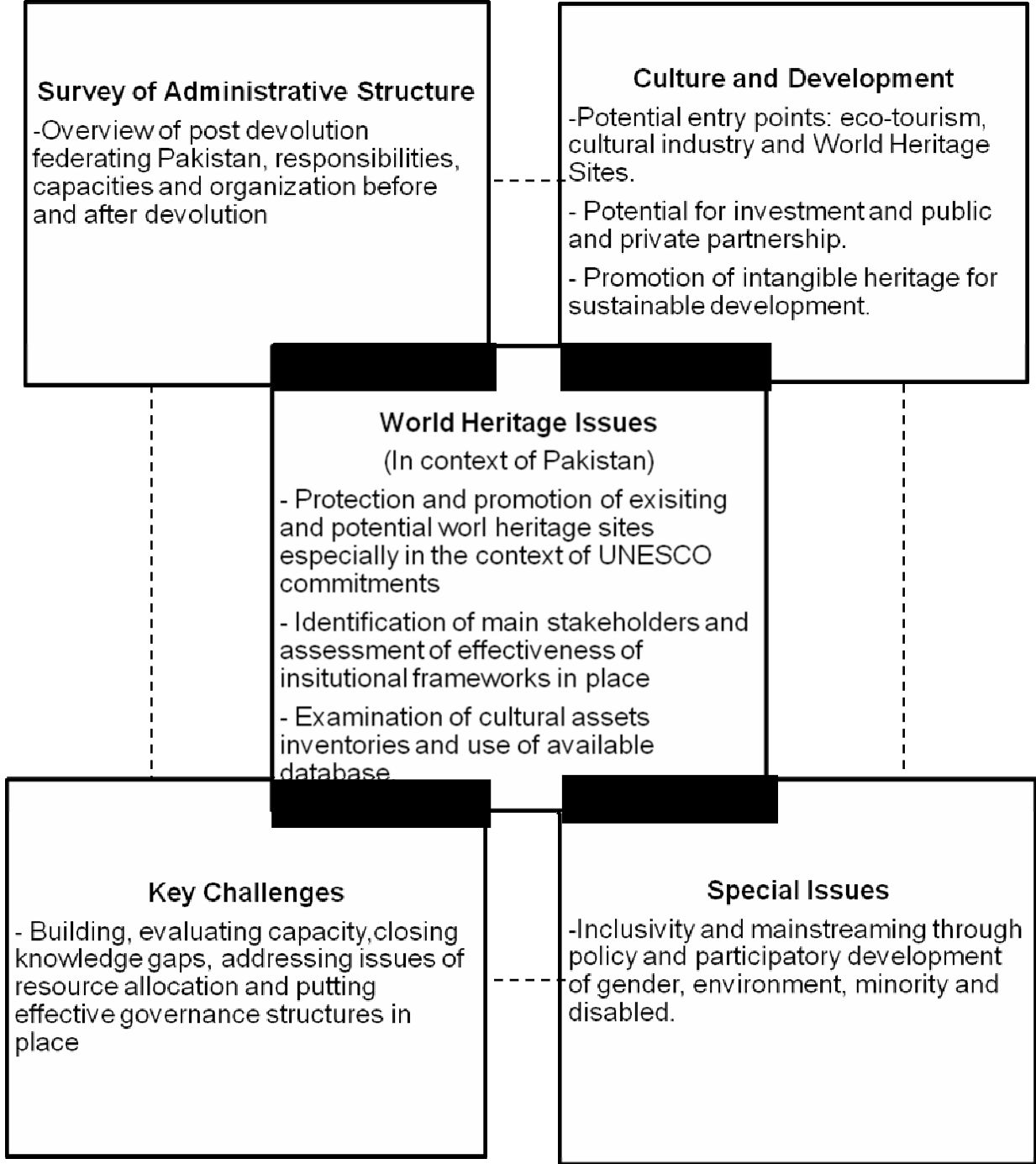
In view of the broad scope and objectives, and the limited time-frame for the assignment, the assignment could at best be addressed and categorized as a scoping exercise, the task approach of which is outlined in the following section.

3.   METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

This paper will be employing a desk review of existing documents, reports etc. to provide a background understanding of the subject matter, and highlight issues emerging from interviews and discussions with key stakeholders. Due to time constraints the sample of organizations and personnel interviewed remained limited, however this was compensated by a comprehensive desk review, this effort was made to ensure that a broad array of stakeholder perspectives were obtained.

An examination of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats emerging from stakeholder findings and the desk review will be highlighted within the context of the TOR. Thus while this assignment has been of very limited duration, it has enabled a scoping exercise which identifies and takes forward aspects vital for the culture sector in Pakistan, including challenges it currently confronts, and it flags key entry points for UNESCO. As enunciated in the TORs, an attempt has also been made to scope the prospects of cultural and eco-tourism and cultural industries. Furthermore, devolution issues and challenges in the light of the 18th Amendment are also taken into consideration. The assignment also enquires into use of participatory approaches based on the principle of sustainable development to examine how gender, inclusive environments and disability is currently being handled, and how it can best be addressed in the future.

The methodological matrix devised for this scoping exercise is given on the following page:

Survey of Administrative Structure

-Overview of post devolution federating Pakistan, responsibilities, capacities and organization before and after devolution

Culture and Development

-Potential entry points: eco-tourism, cultural industry and World Heritage Sites.

- Potential for investment and public and private partnership.

- Promotion of intangible heritage for sustainable development.

World Heritage Issues

(In context of Pakistan)

- Protection and promotion of exisiting and potential worl heritage sites especially in the context of UNESCO commitments

- Identification of main stakeholders and assessment of effectiveness of insitutional frameworks in place

- Examination of cultural assets inventories and use of available database

Key Challenges

- Building, evaluating capacity,closing knowledge gaps, addressing issues of resource allocation and putting effective governance structures in place

Special Issues

-Inclusivity and mainstreaming through policy and participatory development of gender, environment, minority and disabled.

Moreover, the following questions provided the framework for both the desk review and the stakeholders meetings:

- What has been the status of managing tangible, intangible and natural heritage of Pakistan?

- What will be the impact of devolution on managing cultural heritage? What aspects of culture/tourism will be retained by the centre and what will be transferred to provinces?

- How can cultural sites be better maintained/preserved?

- What are some of the constraints in the culture/tourism sector?

- What are some of the constraints faced in preservation/promotion of cultural assets?

- What function and role can UNESCO play post-devolution in the culture sector?

- What has been the status of gender, inclusivity, marginalization and sustainable development in the culture/tourism sector? How can focus on these issues be enhanced?

- How can Pakistan's rich intangible heritage be harnessed for sustainable development?

- What are possible opportunities to utilize cultural heritage and/or assets and tourism to generate development? How can this be done through public-private partnerships?

- Is it possible to devise a holistic approach to managing cultural heritage in the country?

Section 4.1 to 4.5 (Cultural Heritage Assets) reflects examination of the methodological matrix specifically referring to Pakistan's international obligations vis-à-vis standard setting instruments, inventories Pakistan's World Heritage Sites, and within the UNESCO framework assesses the area of culture and development, eco-tourism and cultural industries. Section 5 takes into account the pre-and post-devolution situation in the provinces and at the federal level. Section 6 on emergent findings contains stakeholder responses (see Annex I for list of stakeholder consultations) to questions and comments regarding not only the available resources, opportunities, on-ground constraints and potential risks. The suggestions received from stakeholders have been incorporated into the recommendations section of the report.

4. CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSETS

Cultural heritage includes tangible culture, intangible culture, and natural heritage. Devising marketing strategies to harness cultural assets for the purposes of sustainable development is possible, but it requires cognizance of the varied manifestations of cultural assets, as well as the need to manage them in an integrated and inclusive manner.

4.1 Cultural Heritage and its Categorizations

The varied forms comprising cultural heritage of different nations includes its tangible cultural heritage, which focuses on the physical manifestation of past human activity and covers all historic places, sites, built environments and assets, as well as landscapes which represent the specific history and encompasses the identity and culture of a particular place. Conversely, intangible cultural heritage refers to all the practices, representations, expressions, knowledge, skills, and the instruments, objects, artifacts and cultural spaces associated with them, that people recognize as part of their cultural heritage. This intangible cultural heritage, transmitted from generation to generation, is constantly recreated by communities and groups in response to their environment. Finally, natural heritage includes not only culturally-significant landscapes, but also biodiversity (Bouchenaki, 2003).

Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts. While these may not be tangible – they cannot be touched – they are a very important part of our cultural heritage. This is intangible cultural heritage, a living form of heritage which is continuously recreated and which evolves as we adapt our practices and traditions in response to our environment. It

provides a sense of identity and belonging in relation to our own cultures. As the world changes, modernization and mechanization are part of this living process – in many cases they might even assist and promote creativity. However, people still play the key role in the creation and carrying forward of intangible cultural heritage.

Intangible cultural heritage is important as it gives us a sense of identity and belonging, linking our past, through the present, with our future. An understanding of the intangible cultural heritage of different communities also helps with intercultural dialogue, and encourages mutual respect for other ways of life. Intangible cultural heritage is of both social and economic importance. It aids social cohesion and helps individuals to feel part of a community and of society at large. However, the value of intangible cultural heritage is defined by the communities themselves. The social value of intangible cultural heritage may, or may not, be translated into a commercial value. Yet, the economic value of the intangible cultural heritage for a specific community is twofold: the knowledge and skills that are transmitted within that community, as well as the product resulting from those knowledge and skills. To be kept alive, intangible cultural heritage must be relevant to the community, continuously recreated and transmitted from one generation to another. There is a risk that certain elements of intangible cultural heritage could die out or disappear without help, but safeguarding does not mean protection or conservation in the usual sense, as this may cause intangible cultural heritage to become fixed or frozen. 'Safeguarding' means ensuring the viability of the intangible cultural heritage, that is ensuring its continuous recreation and transmission. Safeguarding intangible cultural heritage is about the transferring of knowledge, skills and meaning. It focuses on the processes involved in transmitting, or communicating it from generation to generation, rather than on the production of its concrete manifestations, such as dance performances, songs, music instruments or crafts (UNESCO, 2003).

For three decades, UNESCO's normative standard-setting activities focused on the protection of tangible heritage by creating: the Convention for the Protection of Cultural Heritage in the Event of Armed Conflict (1954), the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Export, Import and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970), the Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), and the Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001) (Bouchenaki, 2003).

Safeguarding intangible heritage however remained for a long time relatively neglected. The first attempt in this area took place in 1973, when the Permanent Delegation of Bolivia proposed that a Protocol be added to the Universal Copyright Convention in order to protect folklore. This proposal was not successful but it helped raise awareness of the need to recognize intangible aspects of cultural heritage. It was not until 1982 that UNESCO set up a 'Committee of Experts on the Safeguarding of Folklore' and created a special 'Section for the Non-Tangible Heritage' (Bouchenaki, 2003). By the 1990s, respect for engagement with local communities and cultures by endogenous development for sustainability and social cohesion was on UNESCO's front-burner. Through a major standard setting exercise, the UNESCO General Conference in 1993 adopted the Convention for Safeguarding Intangible Cultural Heritage (Bouchenaki,

2003) (UNESCO, 2003). This Convention emphasizes the need to focus on intangible cultural heritage which is compatible with existing international human rights instruments, as well as with the requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development (UNESCO, 2003). Doing so is necessary to prevent reinforcing gender biases, sectarian or other detrimental fractures within given societies. This is a UNESCO landmark after the World Heritage Convention of 1972. The Convention on Intangible Heritage during its arduous preparatory stages was fast-tracked through mobilization of global support, by a core group of countries, amongst which was Pakistan.

The Convention was adopted unanimously by the Member States of UNESCO during the 32nd session of the Organization's General Conference in October 2003. The Preamble of the 2003 Convention speaks about interdependence between the intangible cultural heritage and the tangible cultural heritage. Article 2 of the 2003 Convention defines the intangible cultural heritage; the second paragraph of that article presents a non-exhaustive but useful list of five domains in which the intangible heritage is manifested:

(i) Oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;

(ii) Performing arts;

(iii) Social practices, rituals and festive events;

(iv) Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;

(v) Traditional craftsmanship

It goes without saying that these domains show a great deal of overlap; a musical expression belongs by definition to the performing arts, may form part of an oral tradition, may be part of a ritual or festive event, may convey knowledge about nature of the universe, whereas traditional craftsmanship may be involved in the production of the necessary musical instrument. The Convention further recognizes that intangible cultural heritage is transmitted from generation to generation, that it is constantly recreated and that it provides its bearers with a sense of identity and continuity. Under this Convention, emphasis is thus placed on giving consideration only to such intangible cultural heritage as is compatible with international human rights instruments, as well as with requirements of mutual respect among communities, groups and individuals, and of sustainable development. The 2003 Convention intends to safeguard living intangible cultural heritage that is such manifestations that are spontaneously transmitted from generation to generation, that are liable to change at every manifestation and that are characteristic for the groups and societies for whose sense of identity and continuity they are of primary importance. (Bouchenaki, 2003) (UNESCO, 2003)

It is also important to realize that cultural heritage is a synchronized relationship involving society, its norms and values. Symbols, technologies and objects are tangible

evidence of underlying norms and values, whereby the tangible and the intangible aspects of culture become interlinked. The tangible cultural heritage, be it a monument, a historic city or a landscape, is easy to catalogue, and its protection consists mainly of conservation and restoration measures. Intangible heritage, however, concerns cultural processes and practices. Such culture is fragile by its very nature and therefore much more vulnerable than other forms of heritage because it hinges on actors and social and environmental conditions. Safeguarding the intangible heritage requires a different approach, involving collection, documentation and archiving of cultural property and the protection and lending support of its custodians. Thus, while the tangible cultural heritage is designed to outlive those who produce or commission it, intangible heritage is far more intimately related to its creators as it depends in most cases on oral transmission. Therefore, the legal and administrative measures traditionally taken to protect material elements of cultural heritage can be inappropriate for safeguarding a heritage whose most significant elements relate to particular systems of knowledge and value and a specific social and cultural context (Bouchenaki, 2003). The intangible heritage should therefore be regarded as the larger framework within which tangible heritage manifests itself. Without this symbiotic understanding of culture, isolated attempts at conservation are less likely to succeed.

The Istanbul Declaration, adopted at a round table of 71 Ministers of Culture, organized by UNESCO in Istanbul in September 2002, stressed an all-encompassing approach to cultural heritage, which takes into account the dynamic link between the tangible and intangible heritage and their close interaction. The Shanghai Charter, adopted at the 7th Asia Pacific Regional Assembly of the International Council of Museums (ICOM) in Shanghai in October 2002, also recommends an interdisciplinary and a cross-sectoral approach that bring together movable and immovable, tangible and intangible, natural and cultural heritage (Bouchenaki, 2003). The increasing importance of intangible cultural heritage within UNESCO is also reflected by two programmes: the Living Human Treasures system (launched in 1993) and the Proclamation of Masterpieces of Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity, which was launched in 1998 (ibid).

In the case of Pakistan, the country soon after independence joined UNESCO as a member state. In the culture sector it is signatory to key norm and standard setting instruments such as: the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001), the Convention on Safeguarding the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Pakistan (2003), the Convention on the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972). Pakistan's last Cultural Policy was formulated in 1995, it has been revised after a decade, and the final draft form of this revised cultural policy is both substantive and comprehensive. For example, it aims at building a nationally shared value system capable of developing into a higher intellectual culture, the accomplishment of which is recognized to require encouraging free expression, mutual appreciation and respect for other cultures (GoP, 2008).

In the draft culture policy, tangible cultural heritage is recognized in Pakistan to include archaeological artifacts, visual arts, architecture, and all other material culture including crafts (Ministry of Culture, 2008). Moreover, the cultural policy of Pakistan also recognizes intangible cultural heritage including oral traditions and expressions

including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage; performing arts (such as traditional music, dance and theatre); social practices, folklore, rituals and festive events; and knowledge, traditional skills and practices concerning nature (Ministry of Culture, 2008). What is required in the case of Pakistan is a holistic approach rather than a piecemeal approach, which can integrate and mutually reinforce these different aspects of culture.

The most important cultural element of Pakistan's cultural geography is that it is the meeting point of South Asia, Central Asia and West Asia and the Arabian Gulf region. Our cultural diversity ranges from Mughal architectural monuments and Islamic sufi shrines, to the rich Gandhara civilization of Buddhist heritage, the ancient sites of Mohenjodaro and recently discovered Meherghar, Panja Sahib and Ranjeet Singh's Sikh contribution, all of which is complimented by Hindu heritage such as Katas temples and Rohtas Fort. Needless to say, all are a part of an ancient and evolving heritage of relevance not only to us but to the entire Subcontinent and beyond.

4.2   World Heritage Sites

The Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage that was adopted by the UNESCO General Conference in 1972. As of 2008, there are 878 World Heritage Sites: including 678 cultural, 174 natural, and 26 mixed properties, across 145 countries.

Six of the currently acknowledged world heritage sites are located in Pakistan. According to the draft Cultural Policy of Pakistan, the following sites located in Pakistan are on the World Heritage List:

i)   The archaeological ruins of Moenjodaro - 1980

ii)   Taxila - 1980

iii)   Buddhist Ruins at Takht-e-Bahi and City Remains at Sahr-e-Bahlol - 1980

iv)   Lahore Fort and Shalimar Gardens - 1981

v)   Historic Monuments of Thatta - 1981

vi)   Rohtas Fort - 1997

See World Heritage enlisted sites websites for location details[1].

See Annex II for Picture Gallery of Pakistan's Cultural Heritage

Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro: UNESCO, approached by the Government of Pakistan launched an International campaign to safeguard Moenjodaro. The international community responded favourably, and international organizations such as UNDP, provided financial as well as technical resources to address the main problems

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[1] See the following website for more details: http://un.org.pk/iych/world-hert-pak.htm

of River and Ground Water Control. Some equipment for scientific study and execution of work and training of a few specialists was also arranged. Conservation of structural remains however, did not match the speed of deterioration. The International Campaign has since been closed, and the responsibility of maintenance and further conservation now rests with the Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan.

Taxila: Of late, the Taxila Valley has become the hub of industrial activity, and several industrial units have been set up in the valley. Moreover, the rapid increase in population is posing new threats to the monuments. To deal with such problems, the Government of Pakistan has established a 'protected zone', which covers all the important areas of archaeological interest. Restrictions imposed in the protected zone, however, have not been very effective. Last year, a sports stadium was built in an open area of the Bhir Mound, the first city site. Orders have now been issued for its demolition.

Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi and Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol: These extensive remains of the Buddhist monastic establishment or Sangharama, were placed on the World Heritage List in 1980, and popularly known as the "throne of origins". Being of outstanding quality and significance, the remains of Takht-i-Bahi have received much attention of the conservators. Consequently, conservation work on the site has been carried out periodically. The recent conservation works are a good example of a judicious mix of traditional as well as modern conservation practice. However, the residential buildings too, need the attention of conservators.

Historical Monuments of Thatta: The remains of the city of Thatta, inscribed in the World Heritage List in 1981, and its dilapidated necropolis provide a unique view of the Sind civilization. The Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, is responsible for the site's maintenance and conservation. A detailed study had been conducted a few years back, in consultation with national and international experts. In the light of the findings of this study, the proposed conservation measures entail an amount of US$ 63 million, far beyond the Pakistan government's resources. Efforts have been made by the Department of Archaeology and Museums, Government of Pakistan, to capture the interest of visitors, by installing general and individual information boards on the monuments. Homeless people ravaged the site after the floods and used the stones as burners destroying the sanctity of the site, it is clear that much needs to be done to make the site more presentable to attract tourists and other visitors.

Fort and Shalimar Gardens in Lahore: The Lahore Fort and the Shalimar Gardens, the two exceptional examples of the splendor of the Mughal era, were inscribed together, in the list of World Heritage Sites in 1981. Since Independence in 1947, the Department of Archaeology of the Government of Pakistan has been carrying out conservation work on a limited scale in the Lahore Fort. Moreover, the pace of deterioration has rapidly outstripped the conservation efforts. The southern portion of the fortification wall and Matbakh or the Royal Kitchen were demolished, while the ceiling of the Shish Mahal (Palace of Mirrors) on the verge of collapse. Efforts are being

made, in cooperation with UNESCO experts, to save the latter, after a detailed research into the cause of its decay. Following Norway's response to the call for assistance for the conservation and preservation of the Lahore Fort, UNESCO Islamabad Office and the Government of Pakistan signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for Conservation of the Lahore Fort and to prepare a Lahore Fort Master Plan 2006-2011. This vision enabled the team to move way beyond the stated objective and develop a Master Plan to provide a holistic framework for the implementation of conservation and management actions for relevant stakeholders. UNESCO also provided expert advice through experienced consultants and encouraged government authorities to take appropriate measures to create awareness among the masses, to help preserve the Gardens.

Rohtas Fort: The Rohtas Fort is a protected monument under the Antiquities Act 1975, and maintained by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Pakistan and was inscribed in the World Heritage List, by UNESCO, in 1997.

Although Pakistan ratified UNESCO's World Heritage Convention 1972, the public at large appears unaware of the historical significance, splendour and archeological uniqueness of several sites. The Government of Pakistan then passed the Antiquities Act 1975, with amendments in 1992, which protects monuments and sites and historical buildings, which are more than 75 years old and requires that all archaeological excavation and investigation be under license from the Federal Department of Archaeology. Effectiveness of the Act was limited by the failure of many districts to include the provisions in their bylaws. The Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance (See Annex III) gave legal protection to less than one hundred gazetted buildings. No mechanism like Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance to provide legal protection exists in the case of the KPK and Baluchistan, although Sindh had passed a Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994 (GoP, UNDP, and UNESCO, 2004).

There have been donor supported interventions to protect World Heritage sites in Pakistan. The most recent example is UNESCO's initiative last year to prepare a Master Plan for the Buddhist Ruins of Thakht-i-Bahi and the neighbouring city remains at Seri Bahlol for the five-year period of 2012-2017.

Overall however, our world heritage sites have steadily deteriorated and present situation gives serious cause of concern in view of the multiple environmental threats, modernization pressures and general ignorance (UNESCO, 2003). If heritage is to be preserved as a collective responsibility, local communities have to develop pride and a sense of ownership, and a participatory and inclusive mechanism needs to be created so that their concerns can be heard and actions taken accordingly. This implies considering rebranding/reuse of our World Heritage Sites, within a more holistic notion of cultural assets as well, which aim at integration related aspects of tangible, intangible and natural cultural aspects of our national heritage sites, and strategically leveraging these to promote sustainable development goals.

The Government of Pakistan has submitted the names of 18 properties to UNESCO's tentative list (See Annex IV) for consideration was world heritage sites, including archeological sites of Harappa and Mehrghar. Sites such as Mehrgarh, considered the oldest city in the world (a Neolithic site dated between 7000-3200 BC), located on the Kachi plain of Baluchistan, merit recognition as a world heritage site.[2]

World Heritage sites considered to be the most important natural and cultural sites in the world, can attract considerable visitation. The over-riding importance of tourism to World Heritage, both as an opportunity and if poorly managed as a threat, was recognized by the World Heritage Committee when it authorized the World Heritage Centre, in 2001, to develop a World Heritage Tourism Programme. **This Programme's goal is to demonstrate linkages between sustainable tourism and the conservation of World Heritage and to develop tools and methods for broad tourism applications** (Pedersen, 2004).

Few of our World Heritage sites have comprehensive tourism plans to provide baseline data and a global vision on how tourism will be developed and managed. World Heritage site management officials need more information on site tourism management policies upon which to base decisions. Having tourism public use plans outlining agreed upon tourism policies particularly on infrastructure development issues can help the sites and guide World Heritage decision making. In developing such comprehensive World Heritage site tourism plan, site management can consider incorporating the site's World Heritage values into the broad policy framework. The information on why a site was or will be listed as World Heritage can provide useful input for the plan's broad tourism vision. Here the sites' World Heritage significance is combined with national regulations and other related policies to form a more robust management instrument. When developing these tourism public use plans, it is possible to incorporate tourism management policies that address the issues of intangible heritage, and these plans could be linked the protection and management policies of the site to activities reinforcing local cultural values.

World Heritage sites can be developed to contribute protection of intangible heritage as well, which in turn provides communities, groups and individuals with a feeling of identity and continuity is certainly a general cultural and an intangible heritage goal. Pride or community identity in turn may be an important element in maintaining site values. It is assumed that protected areas will be valued not only if they produce economic benefits for local people for example, from tourism, but if they have local people believing and taking pride in the moral value of conserving the site. Site pride and identity by local people are considered essential ingredients in long term site protection and should be taken into account and go hand in hand with economic development initiatives related to tourism.

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[2] For more details, refer to: http://archaeology.about.com/od/mterms/g/mehrgarh.htm

International experience indicates that it is possible to make the tourism industry become more involved in conservation and protection efforts at the sites they visit. It may be that tourism industry cooperation could be sought for this strategy of keeping tourism demand stable and the quality of local culture high. But to achieve this objective, more experience is needed to determine how best cultural heritage management, aided by relevant entities like UNESCO, could gain support from the tourism industry to help create these kinds of stable environments in which management initiatives could be jointly initiated to gain maximum conservation and intangible heritage benefits.

4.3 Cultural Tourism

Tourism offers the means to promote tangible, intangible and natural cultural assets. There is huge dormant potential for tourism in this country which has diverse attractions ranging from the Arabian sea, the white sands and cliffs of Gwadar, five rivers, the rare and almost extinct juniper forests of Ziarat, The Lal Sonhara Park to K2, the world's second highest mountain, Fairy meadows base-camp, the Altit and Baltit forts.

Given the extent to which urban economies in many parts of the world depend on the influx of tourists, illustrates the contribution that tourism makes to the national, regional or local economy. Two interpretations of the term 'cultural tourism' are possible: one relates to the consumption of cultural experiences such as theatre or gallery visits by mass tourists, the other refers to the niche market occupied by the discriminating and specialized cultural tourist. It is this latter sort of tourism which Pakistan needs to focus on developing.

Nature-based tourism encompasses ecotourism and adventure tourism, and a wide range of activities that take place within the natural landscape. This sector of tourism is growing around the world. It is especially important to assess vulnerability at the outset so that the final products can be developed in a sustainable manner. The ultimate paradox would be for tourism to end up destroying the very thing that attracts it to the area in the first place. The challenges at this stage is to clearly define the community's positioning in the marketplace and to seek new and innovative approaches to strengthen this positioning and to build on current assets. This in turn requires building an awareness of tourism and the linkages between the sub-sectors within the community and among stakeholders; and, the implementation of focused marketing tactics are all action areas that need to be emphasized in the process of strengthening the tourism economy (Petersen, 2004).

UNESCO's 'Man and the Biosphere' programme acknowledges the need for a radical shift in the realities on ground, due to global warming and climate change and the importance of a new paradigm on nature, the environment, its value, cultural, historic, forests, bio-diversity, flora and fauna.[3] Pakistan should pay closer attention to such significant initiatives given that we already have an alarmingly low level (below 3 percent) of forest cover left in the country. The impacts of this deforestation are

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[3] For more details, see: www.**unesco**.org/.../environ**men**t/.../**man-and-biosphere**-programme

immense, and how we need to recognize the need for legal, executive and institutional safeguarding, awareness and support/protective safeguarding mechanisms to protect this natural wealth. The Government passed and promulgated the Pakistan Environmental Protection Act 1997. The Act is fairly comprehensive, providing for the protection, conservation, rehabilitation and improvement of the environment, which can be harnessed to not only protect our natural heritage but to also promote sustainable eco-tourism. The Government has also taken some steps to protect the environment by creating the institutional structure in the form of Environmental Protection Agencies, but these entities continue to struggle with a host of challenges, as well as resource and capacity constraints.

Another significant effort to preserve natural cultural assets is the creation of national parks in ecologically significant areas around the country. Major national parks of Pakistan include Kirthar National Park, Khunjerab National Park, Chitral Gol National Park, Lal Suhanra National Park, Hazarganji-Chiltan National Park, Margalla Hills National Park, Ayubia National Park and Deosai National Park. Environmental degradation and deforestation however remain serious threats across the country, including the ancient Juniper forests in Ziarat.

A Tourism Master Plan was prepared for Pakistan in 2000 which showed only 13% of international arrivals into Pakistan could actually be classified as tourists. This Plan also demonstrated how an increase in number of business/cultural tourists can augment job creation at different levels of the tourism service industry, but this plan needs to be updated. It is also important to recognize that cultural tourism in Pakistan is characterized by a lack of effective interaction between the custodians of cultural heritage and the tourism industry. Although the PTDC and TDCP promote heritage and World Heritage Sites, they do so often without the involvement of relevant agencies active in cultural heritage management, such as the Archeology departments (GoP, UNDP and UNESCO, 2004). Besides reconsidering institutional arrangements to manage tourism, this issue which will be discussed in a subsequent sub-section concerning provincial institutional challenges and concerns, there is need to consider how the discussed holistic and shared heritage approach can be operationalized with the objective of reinvigorating the notion of cultural tourism in Pakistan.

Based on emerging international experience, the following general principles should be kept in mind when preparing future tourism plans, including those aiming to integrate tangible and intangible aspects of cultural heritage (Papadakos, 2009):

1. **Responsiveness to visitor needs** – communities must develop an understanding of visitor needs if the tourism experiences that are to be developed and marketed are to be appropriate for the market place.

2. **Effective partnerships** – given the potentially fragmented nature of the tourism industry within any community, effective partnerships among community stakeholders and the relevant regional and provincial partners are essential to building a strong, cohesive and sustainable industry.

3.   **Sustainability** – tourism must be developed in a manner that recognizes the need for economic, social/cultural and environmental sustainability.

4.   **Community support** – to be successful, tourism development within a community must be supported by all elements of a community – its residents, the business sector and local government.

It is only by adherence to these basic principles that the goal of using cultural tourism to promote development goals can be assured.

4.4   Harnessing Cultural Assets for Development

In 1999, UNESCO and the World Bank, in partnership with the Government of Italy, organized a conference on culture and development in Florence, Italy entitled: "Culture Counts." Within the scope of this MoU, UNESCO and the World Bank plan to organize a follow-up conference on the Economics of Culture in 2012 with the **aim of highlighting the links between culture and poverty eradication, as well as the contribution of the culture sector to the global development agenda.**[4]

> *The co-option of an economic agenda for cultural policy in the present day derives from the emerging concept of the 'creative economy' – the idea that a creative sector can be identified within the larger macroeconomy which is a particular source of economic dynamism in the new information age. Culture in this sense can provide very positive input for the improvement of aid effectiveness, and make the most of culture as a motor for* **social development and poverty alleviation, through employment and job creation**. *We believe also we can give impetus and concrete follow up to the recent resolution of the United Nations General Assembly which underlined the links between culture and development*

(Irina Bokova, Director-General of UNESCO)

There is thus evident recognition of economic benefits to de derived from cultural heritage assets. In order to maximize these benefits however it is necessary to understand the link between cultural heritage and economic development, as well as to realize the need to create synergy between different forms of heritage to achieve sustainable development goals, which ensure that economic development occurs without undermining either the natural, the tangible or intangible aspects of cultural heritage.

Effective marketing of cultural heritage assets, can lead to the regeneration of historic cities, as well as the protection of natural heritage can generate resources for economic and social development (UNESCO, 2000). Pakistan has a diverse and a rich tangible

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[4] For more details see: http://www.unesco.org/new/en/media-services/single-view/news/world_bank_and_unesco_expanding_opportunities_for_collaboration_on_culture_and_sustainable_development/

and intangible cultural heritage, as well as natural heritage. These heritage assets need to be marketed in an integrated manner to help generate income, create employment, reduce poverty, stimulate enterprise development by the poor, foster private investment and leverage additional resources for conservation.

For this purpose, it is important to realize that while culture informs all aspects of national development, and prosperity cannot be solely defined by its economic dimension. Prosperity must be understood as a multifaceted achievement whose cultural dimension is cross-cutting. Culture makes a significant contribution to uplift household standards of living. Optimal use of traditional knowledge and skills (ranging from traditional medicine and other practices, performing and visual arts) can offer the means of earning a living, reducing health-related and other household expenditures. The development of cultural heritage can also offer employment opportunities for both skilled and less skilled members within a given community. Employment in this context can include reconstruction, maintenance and management of cultural sites, development of cultural arts, and other tourism related opportunities. Culture can also helps improve social, economic and trade infrastructure nationwide. Evident examples of trying to promote such developments exist for instance in the case of Uganda and its attempts to utilize its rich cultural menu to not only generate revenue for local and central government, but to also attract private sector investment and help develop amenities around heritage sites, which will in turn enhance the establishment of infrastructure and facilities nationwide. In order to realise these goals however it is necessary to be able to participate in international cultural exhibitions, establish linkages with other cultural industries and add value to existing cultural artifacts and practices (CCFU, 2010).

While it is not hard to identify varied aspects of our rich cultural heritage which merits conservation and promote, but authenticity. But which is the authentic Lahore Fort? Is it the temple of Lau, the subsequent Hindu Shahiya mud fort, the later Ghaznavi re-modeling, the successive additions by Akbar, Jehangir, Shahjahan, the Sikh period, British period, or post-partition period? The same could be said in relation to the Shalimar Gardens and even more so in the case of the Walled city of Peshawar (Mumtaz, 2004).

Besides debating issues of authenticity, there is also need for an **inclusive approach towards harnessng cultural assets for promoting development. Doing so implies assuring that local cultural institutions, and marginalized groups such as women, can participate in community mobilisation and implementation of government programmes**. There are precedents available within Pakistan this regard as well. Inspired from the one village one product programme initiated in Thailand and Japan, *Aik Hunar Aik Nagar* (AHAN) began working along a similar paradigm. With five years since its inception AHAN has been working exclusively in rural areas with an emphasis on technology enhancement, capacity building and product development, especially for women.

Thus far, the organization has managed to create hubs for cross stitch in Haripur in Khyber-Pukhtunkhwa; lacquer work/*jundi* in Silawali in Punjab; *kundan* and sterling

silver jewelry, and *phulkari* work in Bahawalpur; cane work from Mianwali in Punjab; and pottery and ceramics in Fateh Jung (Taha, 2011).

This initiative provides a good example of harnessing cultural assets for development and empowerment of marginalized groups such as women.

Policy harmonization and the utilization of cultural resources in a holistic manner could even help generate government revenue directly through generating more revenues and indirectly by increasing the tax base based on enhanced earning power of the local populace (CCFU, 2010).

Similar caution is required when focusing on the natural heritage or promoting eco tourism. Central and South Asia boast some of the world's most spectacular mountain landscapes. Tourism is coming to the previously isolated mountainous regions of Central and South Asia. The challenge is to ensure that it is well-managed and that its benefits are shared by all. While growing tourist numbers are bringing economic opportunities and employment to local populations, helping to promote these little-known regions of the world, they have also brought challenges with them. Ensuring that local communities fully benefit from the development of tourism and that growth in tourism helps to preserve and sustain the natural and cultural riches of these regions, rather than putting them in danger, is an important issue. Some work has been done in this regard, by UNESCO through its Development of Cultural and Eco-tourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central Asia and the Himalayas project, which aims to establish links and promote cooperation between local communities, national and international NGOs, and tour agencies in order to involve local populations fully in the employment opportunities and income-generating activities that tourism can bring. Chitral and the Kalash Valleys in Pakistan are identified as project sites, where UNESCO has been working with the Aga Khan Rural Support Programme to promote these un-spoilt regions of the world for foreign tourists and researchers, while helping local communities to benefit fully from the economic opportunities that their environments can bring.[5]

4.5   Existing Efforts to Harness Pakistan's Cultural Heritage

Inadequate research and documentation of intangible heritage, limited funding and inadequate policy frameworks for its conservation can also erode traditional knowledge and practices. It is unfortunate when governments in developing countries do not fully appreciate the potential economic value and development function of culture. Cultural heritage can fast vanishing, partly as a result of outdated laws which do not protect them in the face of "modern" development projects. Lugard's Fort in Old Kampala was demolished and cultural/historical objects easily exported. Gazetted sites are not

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[5] For more information see the Cultural and Eco-tourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central Asia and in the Himalayas webpage on the UNESCO website, accessible at:
http://portal.unesco.org/culture/en/ev.php-URL_ID=1392&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=-473.html

optimally utilised and therefore cannot generate significant economic benefit (CCFU, 2010).

Intangible Culture has received little attention to date. Much has to do with Pakistan's effort to impose a common/uniform agenda on the entire population at the cost of ignoring the rich cultural diversity within the nation state. The living culture of the Pakistani nation is largely embodied in its intangible culture and languages of its people; be it dance, music, storytelling, crafts, folklore, customs, regional languages and local artistic expressions (UNESCO, 2011). The ad hoc and limited interventions for the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage carried out by the government departments seldom adopted any scientific approach. On the other hand, the capacity of most NGOs working in this field is very limited, resulting in a serious threat to monuments, historic urban cores, museums and contents, performing arts, fine arts, crafts and folk arts (UNESCO, 2008; UNESCO, 2011).

UNESCO has been lending it support to support help preserve cultural assets and to harness culture heritage conservation at the Sindh Museum, development of textile industries in Bahawalpur, and reviving livelihoods through handicrafts in post-conflict areas of Swat. Moreover, a report on cultural tourism in Lahore and Peshawar was prepared as a joint initiative of the Government of Pakistan, UNDP and UNESCO for conservation of the cultural heritage sites of Lahore Fort, Shalamar Gardens and Peshawar Walled City; infrastructure and facility building at both locations; and integrated community involvement with a view to creating sustainable cultural tourism at these important cultural centres. The study also aimed to identify means to achieve poverty reduction through conservation and cultural tourism activities. This study pointed out how custodians of major archeological monuments were following an outdated conservation manual written by Sir John Marshall. The current approach to 'conservation' remains reactive, whereby conservation takes place without assessment of need and clear statement of priorities. This has resulted in refurbishment without adequate historical research leading to replacing faded or slightly damaged original elements with new copies in similar materials. No effective platform has existed through which experts and other concerned citizens can voice their concerns regarding planned and ongoing conservation procedures. A range of other problems were also identified including the *loss* of the buffer zone which should surrounded the monuments being replaced by roads, heavy traffic, pollution, garbage and encroaching buildings was identified as another major problem. The overall condition of these monuments was also deemed poor, including inadequacies and shortfalls in the provision of amenities for national and overseas visitors to the sites. Moreover, the lack of community involvement in heritage conservation and cultural tourism especially in Lahore, where, for example, the Lahore Fort was described as being cut off from the Walled City and no community activity is brought in to give life to the monuments (GoP, UNESCO, and UNDP, 2004). Based on lessons emerging from such research, it is vital not only to overcome the identified impediments, but for more initiatives to be launched using similarly comprehensive approach towards tourism, conversation, and empowerment (for a conceptual framework of how this may be achieved, refer to Annex V).

Furthermore, in cognizance of the fact that cultural mapping serves as a cultural repository of local knowledge and resources, UNESCO Islamabad, with financial assistance from the Government of Norway, carried out an intervention to map the cultural assets of the North West Frontier Province or Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) which would serve as a model for up-scaling and/or replication in other locations at a later stage. Initially seven districts were selected for cultural mapping (Peshawar, Mardan, Mansehra, Chitral, Multan and Bahawlapur). The long-term goal of this four-year long project was to establish a National Database of Pakistan's cultural assets. After consultations with the Ministry of Culture and its affiliated bodies, it was decided that the National Database should be located at the National Institute of Folk Heritage (Lok Virsa). This National Database of Pakistan's Cultural Assets is now fully operational and being maintained by the core team trained within the framework of the Cultural Mapping Project. The assets identified through the project have brought to light the richness of the selected districts ranging from the natural landscapes of Kalash Valleys to the deserts of Cholistan, several monuments, shrines, mosques, bazaars, precincts, rural settlements , adobe structures worthy of attention have been identified. The mapping has shown how craft traditions have survived but also the market demand pressures eroding their traditional fineness and skills. The mapping has also shown how craft persons are marginalized and highly exploited and are among the poorest segments of society (UNESCO, 2011).

With an aim to collect the database of cultural assets from all over Pakistan, a pilot project has been launched in 2011 by National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage in collaboration with Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and UNESCO. In the project, UNESCO used specific software called as GIS for the projection of data of cultural assets collected from the selected areas of Chitral, Mardan, Mansehra and Multan. The idea is to handover the project to the government once the pilot project is completed. The project "database of cultural assets" would serve as an important step to store, maintain and update information on the tangible and intangible assets of Pakistan. UNESCO Islamabad has organized trainings to guide relevant government institutions to implement the 2003 convention of UNESCO for safeguarding the intangible cultural heritage. Lok Virsa Islamabad and Pakistan National Council of the Arts have nominated their relevant staff to attend this training workshop. The workshop focuses on understanding the 2003 convention, data collection and inventorying of Intangible Cultural Heritage and use of Geographic Information System in mapping of intangible cultural heritage. Subsequently, UNESCO has also been involved in mapping of intangible cultural heritage in Azad Jammu and Kashmir as well.

In 2006, a loan agreement was signed with the World Bank, for the Sustainable Development of Walled City Lahore Project, which assigned US $6 million for cultural heritage activities to the Punjab government, which in turn got a Rs. 551 million allocation from the provincial government budget, that was subsequently revised to Rs. 1143.16 million on 11th January, 2011. The activities under this project included establishment of a Project Management Unit (PMU) for restoration, development and management of Walled City Lahore. Developing a sound regulatory and Institutional framework for sustainable development and restoration of cultural heritage in the province was also a part of the project, in addition to restoration of Shahi Guzargah area

of the Walled city (from Delhi Gate to Lahore Fort, including Wazir Khan, Sonehri and Begum Shahi mosques). Thus far, solid waste management of the pilot area (Shahi Guzargah) has been completed. A technical and vocational training program for 800 male and female inhabitants of the walled city of Lahore has also taken place, and tenders are now being evaluated for the main bulk of the project to start in August, 2011 (Planning and Development Department, 2011)

On the other hand, given the rapid development in Pakistan's cities, and the large scale destruction of historic cores in various towns, entities like the Heritage Foundation have been in the forefront of demands for the protection of heritage buildings in old cities, which are prerequisite for maintaining the distinctive characteristics of what would otherwise become 'vanishing cities', described by UNESCO as 'the Vanishing City Syndrome'. The Heritage Foundation has prepared several proposals for declaring heritage districts in Karachi in order to safeguard the special character of Old Karachi. The first such proposal was prepared for Zaibunnisa Street (old Elphinstone Street) in early 1980s. It was further developed in 1996 as part of Empress Market Gardens Project to create an urban square in the Saddar area along with management of traffic to create pedestrian areas. Other proposals developed in 1996 included pedestrian precincts in Civil Lines as part of Frere Hall Cultural District as well as in M.R. Kiyani Road for cultural activities[6].

While attempts have been made to preserve the cultural heritage within the country, with the support and advice of key donors including UNESCO, however these attempts have remained piecemeal at best, and lack an integrated approach towards creating and promoting a holistic notion of cultural heritage within the country.

5.   PAKISTAN'S CULTURE SECTOR: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

The mandate to manage heritage falls squarely within the complex constitutional relationships national, provincial and local spheres of government and their respective legislative and their executive powers and functions for managing different aspects of cultural heritage.

Besides being signatory to the mentioned international conventions, the Pakistan government passed the Administration of Antiquities Act back in 1975. However, much of the historic architecture in cities and towns across the country remains largely un-catalogued and unprotected.

Through the efforts of Heritage Foundation the Sindh Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act 1994 was promulgated by the Sindh Assembly. Through the heritage act, almost 600 heritage sites of Karachi, catalogued and published by the Foundation were provided protection. This is the largest number of protected heritage sites in any province of Pakistan. However, most of the historic towns in Sindh are in the process of losing the valuable heritage. The list of Immovable Antiquities (Monuments and Sites)

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[6] For more details seen the Heritage Foundation website: http://www.heritagefoundationpak.org

Protected under the Punjab Antiquities Act of 1975 has identified only 151 sites (See Annex VI). Under the Punjab Premises Act, a few dozen historic buildings have been provided protection in the entire province. Recent steps have been taken by the NWFP government, in establishing a Heritage Fund and the Documentation Centres, to initiate a process of cataloguing and protection through participation of the private sector. There is no protection to historic environments of Balochistan and its historic architecture is extremely vulnerable (Goraya, 2010).

On the other hand, national legislation regarding intangible heritage was guided by British colonial law, which was updated and largely covered by the Copyright Ordinance of 1962. In addition, the Copyright Rules 1967 covered a segment of issues pertaining to intangible heritage. This legislation was retained and peripherally amended in parliament by the Copyright (Amendment) Act of 1992. This was further amended in 2000 by an ordinance. However, the term "intangible cultural heritage" has yet to be incorporated into national law. Currently, the Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 2000 is the sole national legislation covering parts of intangible heritage legislation. This ordinance primarily aims at updating earlier legislation contained in the Copyright Ordinance 1962 by encompassing modern techniques including computer programs. However, the 1962 Ordinance remains largely unchanged and may be construed to be the definitive legislation for governing legislation concerning Pakistan's intangible heritage. The impact of legislation on intangible heritage in Pakistan is minimal. The state law enforcement structure is currently not equipped to handle this issue, which in any case has a low priority compared to such immediate tasks as fighting crime. As a result, piracy of all aspects of intangible heritage is rampant, with free copying of music, film and all kinds of software throughout Pakistan.

Even at the institutional level, cultural issues have received little priority and been suffering from a series of ad hoc shuffles. Culture, Archaeology and Sports were a part of the Ministry of Education prior to 1977. In 1977, a new Ministry with two Divisions was created; Culture, Archaeology and Sports Division and Tourism Division, which had the status of an independent Division till 1993 when the Ministry got re-designated as the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. A series of readjustments followed subsequently. In, 1995 the Division was further bifurcated into two Divisions namely Culture Division and Sports and Tourism. In 1996, the Cabinet Division replaced this arrangement by forming three Divisions; the Culture Division, the Sports & Tourism Division and the Youth Affairs Division. Later (in December 2000) Minorities Affairs Wing were merged into one Ministry and renamed as Ministry of Minorities, Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs. In 2004, Ministry of Minorities, Culture, Sports, Tourism and Youth Affairs was trifurcated into three independent Ministries; i.e. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs, Ministry of Tourism and, the Ministry of Minorities Affairs. In 2005, the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs has again bifurcated into two Ministries/Divisions; the Culture and Sports Division and the Youth Affairs Division. In 2006, the Ministry of Culture and Sports has been again bifurcated into two Ministries/Divisions; Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Sports (Goraya, 2010).

Several other entities have been created to focus on different aspects of culture and heritage. For instance, created under a 1973 Act, the Pakistan National Council of the

Arts (PNCA) has entrusted with the role of promoting the visual and performing arts in the country. It has been trying to promote and projects the national heritage, and build a positive image for Pakistan on the domestic and international arena. The PNCA Act 1973 categorically gives PNCA the posture of a policy making and coordinating agency in the field of culture and the arts. A National Performing Arts Group based in Karachi has also been part of the PNCA, working under the Ministry of Culture, Islamabad. In Lahore the PNCA department has been managing the Quaid-e-Azam Library as well as the Shakir Ali Museum.

National Academy of Performing Arts (NAPA) in Karachi also provides a venue for existing performing artists and offers students a range of courses in music, theatre arts, dancing and make-up.[7]

Lok Virsa, also known as the National Institute of Folk and Traditional Heritage, Pakistan is a specialized organization established in the year 1974 for field research, collection, cultural studies, oral traditions, folklore, indigenous cultural heritage and traditional culture.

Museums are distinctive institutions which have been developed in response to certain needs of communities. They are buildings or enclosures used for storage and exhibition of objects of general or special interests such as antiquities, works of arts and materials illustrative of natural history. Museum are viewed as institutions for the reservation of those objects which best illustrate the phenomena of nature and the works of man, and the utilization of those for the increase of knowledge and for the culture and enlightenment of the people. In the case of Pakistan however the Department of Archaeology and Museums has been given the broad responsibility of performing various functions including both international and international implications. At the international context, the department has had the responsibility for implementation of UNESCO Conventions for protection of world cultural and natural heritage by prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property; implementation of UNESCO Recommendations on Archaeology Excavations; and coordination with International Bodies such as World Heritage Committee and Inter-Government Committee for Restitution of Cultural Property. This Department has also been responsible for securing International assistance and mobilizing world's opinion for protection of cultural heritage of Pakistan, renovating museums, establishments of scientific institutions and to mount international exhibitions of the cultural heritage of Pakistan. At the national level, the department has been responsible for preservation and conservation of historical monuments and archaeological sites. It has also been given the responsibility for formulating a uniform national policy of filed researches such as archaeological exploration and excavation being carried out by the Federal Department of Archaeology and Pakistani Universities, and to collaborate with foreign archaeological missions working at various sites in Pakistan and to regulate their activities under a uniform policy adopted by the Federal Government (PIPS, 2008).

With passage of the 18th Amendment to the constitution in 2010, aiming to devolve powers from the federal to the provincial government, culture is no longer a federal

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[7] For more details, see the NAPA's website: http://www.napa.org.pk

subject, and the responsibility of managing cultural heritage has devolved to provinces, despite their varied institutional arrangements and capabilities (See Annex VII). It is imperative that provinces view devolution as an opportunity and challenge to firmly assume ownership of the culture sector. At the federal level, the Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO (PNCU)[8] has been placed under joint federal control of the Economic Affairs Division and the Foreign Office. This is the only silver lining at the federal level in this cloud of the post-devolutionary upheaval. Both these matters are taken up in the recommendation section.

The main objectives of PNCU are as follows:

- To formulate the strategy for implementation of UNESCO/ ISESCO programmes in Pakistan.

- To lay down the principles of cooperation between GoP and UNESCO/ISESCO.

- To collaborate with the Headquarters of UNESCO & ISESCO, National Commissions of other Member States, UNESCO's Regional Offices, ISESCO's Regional Office and UNESCO's Cluster Office in Tehran in fostering regional, sub-regional and bilateral cooperation in the relevant fields.

- To make recommendations to the Government for the implementation of programmes of UNESCO, ISESCO and other related agencies in Pakistan and abroad.

In Pakistan, the PNCU is mandated to provide a key link between the ministries of education, culture, science and technology, information and broadcasting, environment, information technology, special education and social welfare and their corresponding departments in Punjab, Sindh, Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa, Baluchistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit-Baltistan, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, and Islamabad Capital Territory on the one hand and UNESCO Headquarters in Paris, its offices in Islamabad, Tehran and Bangkok; ISESCO's Headquarters in Rabat and its regional office in Tehran on the other hand. Since is part of the ONE UN program within which Pakistan is a pilot country, it is simultaneously imperative for UNESCO to help empower this entity to create cohesion between UN's broader mandate concerning culture and development, as well as to enable PNCU to help highlight the diversity and holistic nature of Pakistan's unique cultural heritage.

As part of the One UN Initiative in Viet Nam, a One Plan database has been created that will monitor development progress against existing indicators from available sources. Currently, the number and quality of cultural indicators is limited, and little data can be generated which measures the impact and relevance of cultural policies and initiatives, including the newly-defined areas of intangible cultural heritage and creative industry. This project, implemented in collaboration with the UNESCO Institute of Statistics based in Montreal and the UNESCO Regional Office in Bangkok, aims to use

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[8] For more details see PNCU website: http://pncugovpk.org/pncu.html

the 2009 UNESCO Framework for Cultural Statistics (FCS) to establish the foundation for a Vietnamese framework for cultural statistics. The analysis has placed special importance on creating the opportunity for the collection of disaggregated data so that the database may produce analyses that are gender and culturally sensitive. Such an analysis could also be done for Pakistan as well under the ambit of the PNCU (Nguyen and Johanson, 2008).

Post-devolution this broader facilitating, catalyst and coordination role of entities like the PNCU needs to be determined and expeditiously put in place. It is equally necessary that account be taken of the provincial institutional arrangements to manage cultural heritage, and thereafter stakeholder findings concerning prevailing institutional capabilities and their recommendations to bolster sustainable institutional mechanisms for the purpose of effectively using culture for development purposes in Pakistan.

5.1   Provincial Challenges and Concerns

In the Constitution of Pakistan, the allocations of the functions of the federal and provincial governments were clearly specified. There are some functions that were the exclusive responsibility of the federal government, while others were in the concurrent list category according to the Constitution could be performed by both the federal or provincial governments. For example, both the federal and the provincial Ministries/Departments of Culture and Industries were responsible for directly making policies and strategies for the promotion of crafts for instance. The Small Industries Departments of the provinces had separate sections, which are responsible for establishment of training centers, design centers and craft emporiums (Shahid, 2011). There were some provincial variations however, in terms of institutional capacities, and their ability to manage cultural projects, and their resulting outputs.

In 2010, the 18th Amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan has removed the concurrent list of subjects dealt jointly by provinces and the federal government, and devolved many issues such as the culture sector to the provinces. The National Finance Commission Award for 2010 accounted for the additional financial requirements of the provinces for post devolution activities, but the available provincial resources and capacity to manage issues like culture is as yet not adequate.

Under the concurrent list dispensation the pre-devolution situation in the provinces is given below.

In Punjab, a Tourism & Resort Development Department was created in 2004 with broader perspective of planning, development, management, administration of tourist resorts, research, training and coordination in the relevant fields. The objective of this newly created department is to boost tourism, hotel and resort development for income generation and employment. The evolution of this department had been ongoing previous to this however. It was in 1983 that the Punjab Government's Finance Department gave approval for a separate cell i.e. Directorate of Tourism was established with the Information and Culture Department. This Directorate which had the status of an attached department of the government of the Punjab could not

guarantee the implementation of an accelerated program of tourism promotion and development of infrastructure. Accordingly the Punjab Government replaced it with an independent corporate body, and the Tourism Development Corporation of Punjab (TDCP) was incorporated as a public limited company on 10th Dec. 1986 under Companies Ordinance 1984 sponsored by Government of the Punjab. Since its inception till date, TDCP has completed some prominent projects such as the Chairlift and Cable Car at Patriata (Murree) for promotion of tourism. The New Murree Development Authority came into being through a bill of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab on 7th January 2004. This newly created body is responsible to develop a world class tourist city over an area of 4111 acres at Patriata, about 24 km from Murree. The Chief Minister's Vision 2020 also aims to 'boost tourism, hotel and resort development for income generation and employment purposes'.[9]

The Sindh Culture Department was started with creation of Culture Cell in Education Department in 1976. It was given status of an Administrative Department in 1988. A dozen libraries, one museum (Sindh Museum), one art council, one Studio, and a cultural center have been functioning under the Department. The Department has its activities in only those districts where libraries or other offices of the department are located. For closer coordination among different field offices, with Deputy Directors Culture were also placed in Hyderabad and Sukkur. Sindh Tourism Development Corporation (STDC) was established in 1992 under the companies Act, 1975. A board of directors was constituted for providing guidelines and making policy decisions for promotion of tourism in Sindh. Though management of the archaeological sites remained with the Federal government, but STDC was given the responsibility for providing facilities and information. The Board of Directors of STDC was re-constituted with 11 members, and with the Chief Minister as Chairman and Minister Culture as its Vice-Chairperson. A Sindhi Language Authority was established in 1991 in pursuance of "Teaching, Promotion and use of Sindhi Language" Act 1972.[10]

In Balochistan, a Culture and Tourism cell was established in 1989 to promote and develop tourism as well as patronize the rich culture heritage of Balochistan. This office remained under the administrative control of various departments and presently it is under administrative control of culture, Tourism and Archives department Government of Balochistan since March 2004. The Department comprises the following:

- Secretariat (Culture, Tourism, and Archives Department).
- Directorate of Archives.
- Idara-e-Saqafat/ Arts Council.
- Archeological Museum.
- Tourism cell.
- Provincial Library.

Some of the above activities were being coordinated from the centre, such as archiving which had started in the province in 1976, under the guidance to National Archives. This

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[9] For more details, see the GoPb web portal: http://pportal.punjab.gov.pk/portal/portal/media-type/html/group/361/page/default.psml?nav=home
[10] For more details see the departmental website: http://www.sindh.gov.pk/dpt/CULTURE/Fresh/SLA.htm

Department started its proper functions in the year 1984 when a regular Archivist was appointed.[11] Even subsequent to the creation of this department, it has been subjected to resource constraints and capacity issues, as subsequent sections of the report will highlight.

The government of NWFP established Sarhad Tourism Corporation (STC) as a public limited company in 1991. Resource constraints have been cited as another major problem. For instance, in the case of the NWFP, its total budgetary allocation to its Department of Sports, Culture, Tourism, Youth Affairs and Archeology and Museums in 2006-2007 was Rs. 61.3 million. Out of this the Sarhad Arts Council, only one of the several institutions existing under the department (for complete set of institutions for Culture in NWFP, refer to Annex VIII), received only 11% of this allocation, which did no more than cover the administrative costs of the entity (Vandal & Lexow, 2008).

While the Local Government Ordinance 2001, which focused on devolving power from the provinces to the district level and below, did not have a discernable impact on culture, the responsibility of which was passed on to the District based Executive District Officers (EDO) for Community Development, who had the simultaneous portfolio of managing local government institutional development, community organization, labour, social welfare and special education, cooperatives, in addition to sports and culture. In exercise of powers conferred by clause (5) of Article 22 of the Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009, even the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan has formulated rules for transaction of business concerning cultural activities (See Annex IX). However, formulation of rules without institutional capacity, and availability of resources unfortunately does not amount to much.

The 18th Amendment to the Constitution passed last year, has more visible implications for managing the cultural sector since the Federal Ministry of Tourism and Culture has been dissolved, and provinces fully authorized to take on this responsibility.

Critiques of the devolutionary process, including those by the Senate Standing Committee on Tourism and Culture, as well as those emerging from stakeholder consultations during this research pointed out that the provinces will not be able to harmonize a cohesive cultural heritage, and instead lead to its fragmentation, and increase divisiveness within the country. Some senior public representatives pointed out that centre needs to exert control over the diverse cultures of the country for in order to ensure the projection of cultural cohesiveness. Similarly, some senior government officials in Islamabad also did not support devolution, pointing out that the provinces lack capacity, resources and funds to completely manage cultural departments. Devolution was feared to not cause inter-provincial disharmony, but make communication with key donors more difficult, and cause delays in securing technical assistance. It was thus argued that the Ministry of Culture should remain the focal point and coordinate with provinces.

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[11] For more information on the department, see the official website:
http://www.balochistan.gov.pk/index.php?option=com_content&task=category&sectionid=4&id=29&Itemid=492

Conversely, proponents claimed that the transition is taking place smoothly in line with the aspiration of local communities and their distinct heritage, and with due supremacy to the need for using cultural heritage to reinforce national integration. KPK stakeholders, including government officials, considered the provincial cultural department management structures to have become more vertical and less hierarchical, which makes it less prone to the typical red-tapism and negligence that culture was subjected to prior to devolution. In this post-devolution scenario, planning processes were said to enable consultations at grass-root level. While it was also claimed that devolution has aimed to return heritage assets to their rightful owners, and empowered local communities to gain ownership of their local cultural heritage, the implementation mechanism put in place to assure this local ownership were not specified.

Some government officials, especially in Sindh, admitted that there has been a lack of proper ownership demonstrated by the provincial governments towards cultural issues. It was pointed out for instance that tourism has immense potential, but its promotion has remained been ignored. It was pointed out that there was not even a tourism department in the province till 2000. They pointed to the dismal situation of World Heritage Sites including Moenjodaro and Makli, since the history of the country has neglected paying due attention to them. No genuine attempt has been made even to enter into public private partnerships, if sufficient resources cannot be set aside exclusively by the government for this purpose. It was thus observed that while provincial autonomy was a positive development, this devolution of responsibilities needs to be accompanied by the provision of required resources at least for five years till provincial government can make adequate provisions for issues like culture in the annual development plans. They pointed to the absence of a proper transition plan and the federal government has just passed on departments without working out the modalities.

UNESCO has been trying to act as a catalyst to help the Government of Pakistan in working towards the evaluation and re-formulation of its cultural policies. Amongst its activities is support for consultation with a wide range of stakeholders to formulate framework for preservation and promotion of culture and cultural heritage back in 2003 (UNESCO, 2003). Moreover, an international conference for cultural conservation was held in Khairpur, Sindh last year, with support from UNESCO, where a range of resolutions were prepared suggesting a way forward (UNESCO, 2010). Participants called for universities in Sindh and elsewhere, to make arrangements for training in documentation, conservation and investigation methodologies according to international standards. They demanded that archaeological monuments, sites, antiquities, museums and allied matters (exploration, excavation and conservation) be transferred to the provinces. They called for the creation of a body comprising of stakeholders for a coordination mechanism consisting of representatives of Federal, provincial government, district government, departments of archaeology and architecture of various universities and civil society organizations with a revolving chair basis be formed to meet frequently for information sharing and resolution of problems. Due amendments in the Sindhi Cultural Heritage (Preservation) Act, 1994, were also recommended to integrate the objectives laid down in the Federal Antiquities Act 1975.

Now that 18th Amendment has passed on the responsibility of managing cultural heritage to provinces with limited resources and varying capacity, the need for efforts to simultaneously promote diversity and cohesion, and ensure cultural heritage is not only preserved but utilized to achieve development goals has become even more important.

6.   EMERGENT FINDINGS

Based on consultations with a diverse range of stakeholders this section of the report will highlight the weaknesses [gaps], strengths opportunities and threats [challenges] on the basis of which specific recommendations have been formulated.

6.1   Strengths

i.   A number of stakeholders remarked that culture policies are an instrument for the promotion of creativity and must therefore recognize and incorporate heritage, tradition, crafts, classical and the performing arts.

ii.   The majority of stakeholders both from the public and private sector supported devolution as they felt it would give empowerment to the provincial identities and pride and ownership at grass root level, which was the main purpose of the 18th amendment.

iii. The Secretary Culture KPK claimed that the transition was taking place smoothly in line with the aspiration of local communities and their distinct heritage, and with due supremacy to the need for using cultural heritage to reinforce national integration. KPK stakeholders, including government officials, considered the provincial cultural department management structures to have become more vertical and less hierarchical, which makes it less prone to the typical red-tapism and negligence that culture was subjected to prior to devolution. In this post-devolution scenario, planning processes were said to enable consultations at grass-root level. While it was also claimed that devolution has aimed to return heritage assets to their rightful owners, and empowered local communities to gain ownership of their local cultural heritage, the implementation mechanisms put in place to assure this local ownership were not specified.

iv. A senior KPK government official said that the process of devolution would be returning the assets of the people to the province rather than forcing them to adhere to the policy at federal level. This would give a better future to people at the grassroots in this sector. He was of the view that this was the right direction and would diminish distrust and create a better consensus for development of the assets of the province. He was also of the view that this

was the missing link in the dysfunctionality and low priority to this sector, the people he said will now fill in the blanks.

v. The regional head of a government organization, AHAN [Aik Hunar Aik Nagar] in Balochistan, was very positive on the organization's intervention in the last three years; the organization was established in Balochistan in 2007 and is one of the pro-active and enterprising measures taken for the Culture sector in Pakistan. The marketing, design and systems in place are commendable. He said that they had empowered artisans and promoted/marketed the indigenous craft in over twenty two villages, and eighty percent of the workers were women, priority was also given to landless and jobless people. He was of the view that this was a focused 'value chain enterprise' had created economic empowerment in the country through its liaison offices. The quality of product was ensured through strict measures and professional input. He was of the view that the existing private and public enterprises in the sector should be helped, strengthened and assisted, rather than opening new enterprises and projects.

vi. The head of AHAN [Aik Hunar Aik Nagar] Punjab was of the view that they had helped empower hundreds of people and crafts. Their main focus is on empowering women, sourcing crafts and genuine indigenous craftspeople, product development, marketing and capacity building. AHAN acts as a linkage coordinator and creates a platform for sustainability of dying crafts. Training is a major part of the work they do, market channels with well known brands help direct and ensure economic sustainability, pride and ownership and regeneration of craftsman and craft. AHAN has achieved great success in just seven years.

vii. The current Secretary Tourism, Government of Sindh, claimed Sind has 500 sites including shrines and other antiquities in Rani Kot, Kot Diji, Nagarparkar, Sukkur, Makli, Moenjodaro, Sehwan, and Bhit Shah. He favoured devolution since they are already working under no program with the Federal Ministry.

viii. An expert in the natural and cultural heritage sector said that Pakistan's greatest adventure, cultural and eco- tourism assets are in the form of the Himalayas as well as in its mighty rivers. Mountain based adventure activities should be promoted in the Himalayas, creating the Himalayas as the brand and the icon of 'Pakistan Adventure Tourism' post-devolution. It was further stated that this will transform the image of the country and promote international peace and harmony. About institutions, stakeholders and capacities, he said that governance will now be hand in hand with the aspirations of the people, answerable to them, and the process will now be people centered where

public private partnership will be the main stay, in contrast to that of ruling the federating units. The people and civil society at large will share governance and decision making in a team with accountability to the public domain.

ix.   The current Secretary Culture KPK said that promoting harmony and tranquility is the first visible outcome that is coupled with time honored ownership of traditions, having opportunities for heritage revival, creating a multiplication of each unit of money spent reaching everyone at grass root level without depleting their resource base and putting to use the existing available hospitality as an avenue to create more revenue for the people. On strategies to generate economic development through cultural assets, festivals, events etc, he was of the view that an appropriate portion of the income generated by mutual stakeholder consultation has to be reinvested for maintaining conservation and cultural issues. Publicity was a suitable way to generate a sustainable management system. He was also of the view that our rich culture was a testimony that this sector is the only mechanism which can add as an adhesive and create development functions through better opportunities for empowerment and livelihood for all segments, including women and marginalized groups. Our main strength is to adopt our ancestral practices of traditional agriculture, livestock, crafts, indigenous sources of culture, material and craftsman, forestry and natural resources, that this was a tremendous strength in our system.

x.   A large section of civil society members were of the unanimous view that Pakistan had a very rich history, culture and natural heritage resource, spanning from the white cliffs of Gwadar and the Arabian sea to K2, the second highest mountain in the mighty Himalayas. That this was a unique resource which was lying latent and dormant due to neglect. That this sector should be given main focus and priority as it has the potential to act as an engine not only for economic growth, but for development, empowerment and growth to the culture and tourism sector.

6.2   Weaknesses [Gaps]

i. Critiques of the devolutionary process, including those in the Senate Standing Committee on Tourism and Culture, as well as those emerging from stakeholder consultations pointed out that the provinces will not be able to harmonize a cohesive cultural heritage, instead this will lead to its fragmentation, and increase divisiveness within the country. Similarly some senior government representatives in Islamabad also did not support devolution, pointing out that the provinces lack capacity, resources and funds to completely manage cultural departments. Devolution was feared to not cause inter-provincial disharmony, but make communication with key donors more difficult, and cause delays in securing technical assistance. It was thus

argued that the Ministry of Culture should remain the focal point and coordinate with the provinces.

ii. The current Federal Secretary Ministry of Information and Broadcasting said that there was no mention of 'culture' in the Constitution of Pakistan. It was further stated that no road map or transition management plans had been put in place and it would take some time for these to come into place. Currently the situation and standing of issues in the sector are fragmented and disorganized, however there is an ongoing effort to resolve this matter.

iii. The current Federal Secretary Inter-Provincial Coordination was of the view that this was a huge and complicated issue to address and meetings were underway everyday to resolve the many layers of complexity that it brought with it. He said there was no direction, road map, or transition management plan to smoothen the impacts of this transition from federal to provincial level, post the 18th Amendment. Budgetary allocations had now been shifted to the provinces, but the provinces did not have any idea on how to move forward. He further added that a small coordinating section of the Inter-Provincial Coordination Division was soon going to start functioning in Lahore, however its functions would be informal and on a 'need' basis, subsequently they planned to open other offices in the other provinces also.

iv. The current Federal Joint Secretary EAD (Economic Affairs Division) said that there was no road map or short or long term plan for devolution, he felt the system had yet to be designed, that because implementation of the 18th Amendment was time-barred they had to ahead without making a transition plan.

v. Some government officials, especially in Sindh, admitted that there has been a lack of proper ownership demonstrated by the provincial governments towards cultural issues. It was pointed out for instance that tourism has immense potential, but its promotion remained ignored. It was pointed out that there was not even a tourism department in the province till 2000. They pointed to the dismal situation of the World Heritage Sites including Moenjodaro and Makli, and said that due attention was not being paid to these sites. No genuine attempt has been made to enter into public private partnerships, and sufficient resources cannot be set aside exclusively by the government for this purpose. It was thus observed that while provincial autonomy was a positive development, this devolution of responsibilities needs to be accompanied by the provision of required resources at least for five years till the provincial government can make adequate provisions for

issues like culture in the annual development plans. They pointed to the absence of a proper transition plan and felt that the federal government has just passed it on to the provincial departments without working out the modalities.

vi. This situational analysis found that whilst there is some basic understanding of the link between culture and development. There is a lack of understanding of the link between culture and development in Pakistan and its connection to economic growth and sustainable development. Even experienced professionals in the sustainable development field tend to restrict their focus to policy aspects of sustainable development and largely overlook the values and attitudinal aspects of education, awareness and implementation of policy in this sector. Although the state plays an important role in directing policies towards safeguarding the culture and tourism sector, one cannot overlook the essential and critical roles that citizens, educational institutions and the private sector play in promoting awareness and behavioral change which is crucial to creation of a new paradigm.

vii. Some of the private sector stakeholders consulted also recognized the need to see the relationship between culture and economic development leading to poverty alleviation in a much wider context. It was pointed out that if we simplify cultural assets in the attempt to harness their economic potential, then even the tourism sector can become the engine for economic development, as in the case of Egypt. Tourism however can also be used to generate inclusive local development for instance through boosting business at hotels and promoting the cottage industry, in turn having a positive impact on poverty alleviation and the creation of sustainable livelihoods. In addition, if we are looking at culture as a driver of sustainable development then having an enterprising [entrepreneurial mindset], more emphasis needs to be placed on the principles of conservation, ecological sustainability, and mainstreaming of gender to ensure that cultural assets are used to enable needed women's empowerment in countries like Pakistan, yet before any of this can be done, cultural and historical value needs to be listed, preserved, developed and marketed in an integrated manner, to ensure and enable optimal utilization and participation without comprising the key inclusion of sustainability.

viii. A private sector expert in heritage management said that the implementation agencies and the government do not fully appreciate the potential economic value and development function of culture. In addition, decentralizing the culture function without adequate resources has compromised a vital aspect of our society and its development.

ix. The Chairperson of the 'Parliament Standing Committee on Culture's' [2007-2008] observed that as a member state, Pakistan has over the years had a

recognized presence in UNESCO governance. Conversely UNESCO had meaningfully responded to Pakistan's initiatives in-country. In the culture sector the 'Save Mohenodaro' protection and safeguard global campaign re-enforced that reflection and action in the heritage field are possibly the best known aspects of UNESCO work. The world's heritage is shared heritage, therefore UNESCO has in place monitoring mechanisms, and it is most regrettable that UNESCO after procedural warning was compelled to put the Shalimar Gardens on the Heritage Endangered List, because the century old hydraulic system was tampered in a Lahore Urban Renewal Project. This is clearly reflective of the lack of understanding and respect we have for our heritage; this not only brought disgrace to Pakistan, but is a wake up call for responsible governance.

x. An expert in the area of intangible heritage was of the view that currently, the number and quality of cultural indicators is limited, and little data can be generated which measures the impact and relevance of cultural policies and initiatives, including the areas of intangible cultural heritage and creative industry.

xi. The current Secretary Culture Government of Sindh, said that there were no international tourists coming to Pakistan anymore, due to security issues and threats and the overall law and order situation in Sindh and all over the country. He was of the view that even before devolution the provincial government offices were not supported by the federal government nor was there any effort to enhance capacities in the system, having said this it is unfortunate that there is no post devolution vision or road map for the provinces.

xii. Additional secretary culture government of Sindh, said that they had no manpower, experts or technical people in the province. Budgets had been transferred but the provincial government had no budget allocations at the moment. Adding to the confusion the lower staff had been sent to their respective provinces, with no place, structure or support for them.

xiii. A private sector expert in heritage and culture, executive director of an NGO and board member of the Mohatta Palace was of the view that the provincial government had a very limited understanding of culture as a whole and especially not of inclusive environments, gender, marginalization and intangible heritage and that the culture sector was on low priority with the government.

xiv. An ex-Secretary, Culture and Tourism, Government of Sindh identified some major gaps in the culture and heritage sector. It was mentioned that while

Culture and Tourism as well as Heritage have had a department status, there have been many ups and downs in making relevant policies then having them approved and finally trying to implement them. The Culture and Tourism department has managed to make the Sindh Provincial Museum at Hyderabad one of the best museums in the country, with an excellent collection of textiles, jewelry, wood-work, old coins etc. However, it still lacks adequate classification and cataloguing of all its artifacts along scientific lines, at par with international standards.

xv. The former Secretary Culture and Tourism, Government of Sindh said that the preservation of music, manuscripts and archival material is also not adequate despite the fact that the Sindh Government had a huge building constructed to preserve archival materials, but is suffering from administrative apathy. It was further pointed out that while celebrating festivals, holding music concerts, publishing books on arts, and other aspects of culture has remained within provincial control, looking after major archaeological sites like Moenjodaro, the Makli graveyards, RaniKot, KotDiji and many other significant sites had been under the federal control. Now it would be very difficult for the culture or tourism department to suddenly assume control of these sites without adequate funds at their disposal. The lack of trained staff in conservation and preservation of the archaeological sites is another big problem. It was mentioned that the Shah Abdul Latif University at Khairpur has a department of Archeology, it has produced many post graduates, but building institutional capacity and using this available human resource would require establishing a whole new wing at the provincial level, and in turn the resources needed to operate it. Since some of the sites in Sindh are on UNESCO's world heritage list, there is a possibility to negotiate with international agencies in the wake of devolution. But this requires proactively approaching relevant agencies by those who possesses a proper vision, which cannot happen if government officials remain myopic and more interested in getting control of official positions for personal benefits.

xvi. An ex-Secretary Culture & Tourism, Government of Sindh mentioned several gaps and constraints including lack of synergies, overlapping which adds to confusion and irrational planning lacking a holistic approach and vision. Frequent transfers of officials also disrupts planning and implementation. There is no comprehensive databank available to assist planning, and no long term strategic plan being followed. The sector is low priority and not given the attention it requires.

xvii. A private sector expert, scholar and academic in the Punjab was of the view that there were overlapping jurisdictions and authorities in the culture sector. There was a lack of marketing, insensitivity to action plans, no vision, no long term planning, frequent transfers, no databank, and the entire sector lacked a sense of creativity and inspiration.

xviii. A senior ex vice chancellor of a university of the view that as a nation we suffered from myopic thinking, education was not a priority, the youth was not being tapped and our entire focus was wrong, this was leading to a sense of deprivation in our thinking and society.

xix. A young entrepreneur from Sindh and head of an NGO was of the view that there was no archiving, no record or our oral history; this was a huge gap that had to be filled.

xx. A senior writer and expert in traditional textiles said that there was no identification or definition of our culture, no patronage, no marketing and sales strategies. This, she said was obviously not a priority for the government and policy makers in Pakistan.

xxi. Another expert in the field of heritage and in particular textiles and tangible heritage said that there was a lack of clarity and vision and a disconnect between the user, maker, designer and craftsman. She was also of the view that there was no patronage for the master craftsman.

xxii. A private sector expert said that the following were the weaknesses in the tourism sector:

Infrastructure
- Poor transport link with other regions
- Airports with very limited capacity
- Lack of public transport network within the region

Tourism market
- Poor diversification of additional activities
- Deficit in quality accommodation in rural areas
- Persistence with short term tourism model
- Saturation of certain areas
- Overall mediocre tourism product
- Seasonal fluctuations
- Competition from neighboring regions

Private sector
- Very limited capacities and institutional support
- Lack of consistent statistics on the tourism sector
- Little regional public support for tourism development
- Lack of a operational platform for public/private concentration
- Little in the way of specialized tourism training opportunities
- Lack of tourism strategy to guide development

Resources

- Most cultural heritage excluded from tourism offer
- Restrictions in recreational use of natural areas

xxiii.   A private sector expert indicated that the world heritage sites are not optimally utilized or documented / marketed and therefore cannot generate significant economic benefits. Some of these areas are at the risk of losing their status as the Shalimar Gardens and Lahore Fort are on the world heritage sites endangered list.

xxiv.   The DG Archaeology Punjab said that the department suffered from a lack of funds. The provincial government had not taken the agenda forward in the true spirit of devolution. There was a lack of planning and division of funds. He was of the view that a change of mindset was required. That there were major adjustment problems due to a lack of planning for instance the Badshahi mosque is looked after by the Archaeology Department, but its ownership is under the Auqaf department which releases funds for maintenance and other works.

xxv.   An architect from the Auqaf Department Punjab was of the view that the departments had been shifted here and there since the Antiquities Act was promulgated in 1975. He also said that there were overlapping authorities and sign offs for example the budget document is signed by the secretary Auqaf department in two capacities, one as a government official and one in the capacity of chief administrator. He also said that with the increased load there was no provision or road map, no expertise or technical staff and no training facilities.

xxvi.   A senior Balochistan government official was of the view that the province of Balochistan had been neglected for many years and given low priority despite its huge reservoir of culture, heritage and tourism potential both cultural and ecological. Major knowledge gaps had to be filled in this regard. There were no capacities, road maps or vision to carve the way forward to develop this sector post-devolution, he also added that there were no adequate budgetary allocations and the whole sector was fragmented and lacked planning and vision.

xxvii.   A senior KPK government official said that there was less information sharing that led to inadequate decision making at the policy level and among stakeholders especially at the grass roots level.

xxviii. A private sector expert from the Punjab was of the view that proper care was not being taken of the world heritage sites pre-devolution, and the hype was just a public sector show off with no genuine well meaning interventions.

xxix. A senior private sector expert from Sindh was of the view that there were too many constraints, challenges and weaknesses in this sector because everyone was not on the same page sharing the same ideals and visions and that the sector had become too fragmented.

xxx. The current Secretary Forests, Wildlife and Tourism, Government of Punjab said that he had recently taken over and there was no vision or road map for the sectors post-devolution in the Punjab.

xxxi. A senior federal government employee from the department of archaeology and museums that now falls under CAAD (Capital Administration & Development Division) did not support devolution, and was of the view that firstly the federal legislative list cannot be devolved, and that under the 18th Amendment the Concurrent List (both federal & provincial), Federal List, Archaeological & Sites/Monuments were all given to the provinces. This was a 'wrong decision' because Culture & Heritage is a National Issue, and cannot be divided between the provinces separately. He was also of the view that the provinces cannot deal with foreign agencies at the national level. He said that Islamabad & Punjab territories overlap. For instance there are 18 sub sites In Taxila, half are in the Punjab and half are in KPK? How can they function smoothly in overlapping jurisdictions? The 'Northern circle' and 'Southern Circle' 'Regional Offices' were managing the division of work, now the whole thing is at the provincial level, with no management plan or work strategy? He was also of the view that the provinces were not technically ready and had no capacities, expertise or management plan. The issues of resources, budgets and personnel had not been thought out and the Rules of Service did not exist. The issue of domiciles and seniority were all mixed up as everyone in the federal ministries had been asked to go to their respective domiciles and provinces.

xxxii. A senior official of the PNCA [Pakistan National Council of the Arts] which also houses the National Gallery, did not support devolution and was of the view that the culture sector came to Pakistan in 1973 when Faiz Ahmad Faiz established a 'Charter for Culture and Heritage', which was never used. Under which the Academy of Letters, promotion of the performing arts, music, dance, theatre etc. were established, the new PNCA building was made in 2007 and post-devolution the PNCA remains under Federal Control. Since the Ministry of Culture does not exist anymore, it has now been divided and transferred to the Ministry of Information, EAD and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; as a result it has led to fragmentation, confusion, and overlapping resulting in a lack of clarity and understanding of rules of business. She was of the view that the implementing office for international exchanges is the PNCA, which now has to go through the Ministry of Information. A project like

the newly made [2010] Pak China Friendship center [a gift by the Chinese] is lying underutilized. It was handed over the PNCA last year, but now under devolution it has gone to the CDA (Capital Development Authority). The CDA has no capacity to utilize this resource, she emphasized again the overlapping, confusion & misallocation of resources, saying that there are many white elephants lying around with no direction, leading to chaos in the structural management and implementation plans. This she felt has resulted in no link and cohesion between the center and the provinces; the Ministry of Information has no capacity to handle a technical subject like this and no expertise, understanding or technical/ professional capacities. Lapses of budgets take place, due to a lack of roadmap and vision and bureaucratic hindrances. This decision of devolution seems to be taken in isolation and there is no clarity and total confusion, the after effects and impacts of this are bound to be detrimental to this sector. She said that the files and paperwork was scattered across three ministries, which was an ineffective system, no transition mechanisms had been put into place.

xxxiii. A senior government of Punjab official heading the conservation of built heritage, the Walled City Project, was of the view that there was a lack of multi-sector linkage and coordination. This was the first ever endeavor for conservation in cities at this scale. Continuing it was said that there was no understanding of heritage at the policy making level, people do not understand conservation or how to deal with heritage assets. She was of the view that there were no conservation training facilities and there was a lack of sincerity and commitment in the provinces and they are not ready to receive these ministries, most functions are cosmetic only and there are no policies or frameworks given by provinces for world heritage sites and therefore no continuity in anything.

xxxiv. On inclusivity the standard one-liner response was that the concept is near to unknown in the culture sector and therefore there is a total neglect of the marginalized, such as disabilities and the sector is also still gender blind and environment continues to be the subject of neglect.

6.3   Opportunities

i. A current member of parliament was of the view that on the request of the Ministry for Culture, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Culture in 2007 worked on the National Culture Policy, with Technical Assistance from UNESCO the policy was developed within the framework of UNESCO's Culture Policy Guidelines. It followed the stakeholder consultation process, the finalized document was given to the Ministry of Culture with one gap, it was the section relating to government commitments which included assurance of resources and finances. For want of political commitment and administrative priority this to date remains pending. The post devolution

changed scenario is a challenge to the democratic forces in the provinces to make culture policies and plans a reality.

ii. A current member of parliament was of the view that Pakistan being the cradle of most world civilizations be it Greek, Islamic, Buddhist or Hindu is blessed with a heritage of rich cultural diversity. Colonization and industrialization imposed on the indigenous systems, resulted not only in replacement but a vibrant multi-layered and multi-textured society. Fractured Pakistan's priority need is nation-wide consultation on the plurality and diversity of the federating units into a unified national identity. PNCU and UNESCO are uniquely poised to address this assignment.

iii. The Secretary Culture KPK was of the view that the new frameworks in comparison to the old systems instead of being federally remote controlled will now be in a position to control their affairs with indigenous local wisdom, which will bring an element of sustainability to the process. The evaluation and monitoring mechanisms will ensure that the people are owners of every action which is open to improvement and learning and is the cutting edge that inculcates self respect and accountability in contrast to the inhuman attitude of ruling by kings in virtual terms. The public sector will just be a coordinating and providing platform, whereas the private sector will take ownership of volunteering for regulation by the joint sets of outlines formulated with consensus as public private sector partnerships.

iv. A senior Balochistan government official was of the view that the ultimate opportunity once the teething problems were over would be a rational and logical vision created with ownership and pride by all the provinces with stakeholder and diverse intellectual input belonging to the province, this would result in a vision incorporating the collective wisdom for prosperity of the province in a more realistic way. He was of the view that this is an evolutionary process and in time would create its own solutions in a better way. He was of the view that devolution was a good measure.

v. The Secretary Culture KPK said that this was a step in promoting the values of ownership and would act as a catalyst for the role of the public and through cross sector consultation for improving income generation and development of this sector at the grass roots level. He was also of the view that a set of best practices inherited from their five thousand year old civilization and heritage and refined with ownership over a period of time if charted out in a holistic and integrated way would serve as a catalyst for economic growth and inculcate the missing sense of pride in people at the grass root level. He felt

that it was imperative that an inventory of cultural assets be made in detail for the province and the on-ground realities be assessed in a logical manner for the tangible, intangible and tourism sectors. He was also of the view that we had suffered for generations under ruling classes who were colonial plunderers using our resources for their benefit and use, thus exploiting us; they could not tolerate us moving forward as a progressive nation for our own people. Devolution brings us a great opportunity to create a people-friendly system by encouraging intellectual property rights and innovation and preservation and conservation in this sector through ownership and inculcation of pride.

vi. A private sector expert and academician/historian was of the view that decisions and policy making will now be self driven with a sincere sharing of decision making through a cross section of stakeholders rather that federally administered solutions which were counterproductive, the opportunity devolution brings is to make the process truly indigenous and evolutionary promoting consistent sustainability and perpetuity.

vii. A legal expert and distinguished corporate lawyer said that devolution brings with it a great opportunity to create new and custom tailored legislation for protection of sites, monuments, tangible, intangible and natural heritage, so that this invaluable sector can not only be preserved but act as an engine of growth and development.

viii. A human rights activist was of the view that it was important to respect the right of all to the environment and natural heritage. Heritage, culture and natural resources are assets that belong to all people, and respect to maintain, preserve and enhance this sector is essential to the well being of the nation, devolution has brought with it an opportunity to address these critical issues in a new light and with the relevant perspective.

ix. Secretary Culture, KPK was of the view that there is a huge opportunity for donor groups in particular UNESCO, due to its global experiences and networks which could be shared through assistance with grass roots communities and the private and public sector, and through their liaison in shared local system management, thus avoiding previous mistakes.

x. A private sector expert from the Punjab said that the culture sector would go through a much needed evolution after devolution, and the 18th Amendment

was a tremendous opportunity to harness ideas and action linking culture to development. Pride and ownership in this sector along with economic empowerment will reinforce peace and promote local security.

xi. A distinguished electronic and print journalist was of the view that the media was not doing enough to project the soft image of this country. That emphasis was on the security issues and that devolution had brought the challenge of focusing on projecting our heritage, culture and natural resources and treasures both at the local and international level, not only in writing and television, but also through planned media campaigns to promote this sector.

xii. A senior government official was of the view that the entire pre-devolution process, when it was federally administered and controlled was outside of and did not consider local thinking and there was no ownership for the provinces in this matter, which led to inertia and inactivity, now that the provinces had ownership this was a great opportunity to forge ahead in this sector.

xiii. A government of Sindh official said that a scenario of ownership would lead to dignity and open up opportunities for the elimination of poverty; it would also raise awareness and bring all stakeholders to a common participatory platform.

xiv. A government of Balochistan official said that this was an opportunity for behavioral change to move away from confrontation to an amicable tolerance for sharing our collective wisdom and create economic empowerment in this sector. On sustainability, and special issues like inclusivity and mainstreaming of gender, empowerment, environment, minorities and disability, it is quite clear that these are the determinants of the direction that needs to be taken and this is our biggest opportunity to finally address and streamline them into a pattern of inclusivity.

xv. A private sector specialist in the area of heritage and culture was of the view that that improving the understanding of our diversities and making them potentially viable in the area of development was one of the opportunities post devolution as devolution has given us the opportunity to address these issues from a new perspective.

xvi.   A private sector culture and environment expert in the Punjab suggested that there is now an opportunity for unanimity in the consultative process, taking all stakeholders as equal participants in the process He was of the view that this is an opportunity to steer the course of the culture and tourism sector towards an environment friendly one, and thus creating a sustainable future for all.

xvii.   A public private sector specialist and development expert said that devolution had brought with it an opportunity to disseminate and sensitize the people about laws and by-laws in local languages and to enhance the effectiveness of government and other organs in relation to cultural development.

xviii. The head of an NGO for development works was of the view that a 'Model for Consensus Building' be created, but this needed political will and the support of NGO's and the government for formulation of policies and guidelines and setting up of 'Grievance Committees' so that the relevant post devolution issues could be revised and improved to create and finalize policy guidelines. This would strengthen community organizations in conservation and tourism projects. She was of the view that opening of information centers was important in the form of 'Communication and Awareness Centers' for stakeholders and for monitoring and evaluation.

xix.   A private sector expert in the area of culture and heritage marketing said that there is an opportunity now to develop and market cultural assets at the grass root level, and provision for this should be kept in the new policies and road maps for the provinces across different sectors.

xx. It was suggested by a private sector expert from the travel and tourism sector, that reinforcing the image of the destination as a place that attaches particular value to its heritage and culture can act as a catalyst to promote and conserve the area.

xxi.   A private sector specialist in conservation and preservation of cultural heritage and cultural tourism said that there was a need to organize 'Tourism Councils' and to identify tourism leadership through creation of tourism enter s and identification of natural and cultural sites for tourism programs. He was also of the view that there was a need for public and private sites for conservation and exposure to best practices/exchange programs. Support for restoration of inventoried vernacular houses and historical markers in the

provinces should happen, along with support and enhancement training for traditional craftsmen.

xxii. A private sector management expert was of the view that a policy framework and management plan for the conservation of tangible and intangible heritage knowledge, skills, practices should be developed. This would create an enabling environment that supports the development of institutional arrangements for local, national and international networks.

xxiii. An expert from the private sector in travel and tourism said that devolution will afford us the opportunity of positioning tourism as a national priority, and enhancing Pakistan's competitiveness as a tourist destination, improving and expanding product development and creating a world-class infrastructure for effective marketing plans and programmes.

xxiv. A private sector industry and business specialist said that devolution was an invaluable opportunity to create world-class circuits and destinations, eschew haphazard development, to augment training facilities in hotel management, food craft and build the capacity of service providers at the cutting edge. He said that it was important to remove barriers to growth and to leverage private sector investment, and to provide legislative and regulatory support to protect the tourism industry, the consumer and the environment. He felt it was critical to mobilize public support by creating awareness of the socio-economic benefits of tourism for the host community.

xxv. It was stated by an official of the Auqaf Department Government of Punjab, that the annual income from the shrines and its other mandated buildings was Rs. ninety two crores and this was an opportunity to use these funds in the interest of developing and linking heritage networks and promoting development at a larger scale.

xxvi. Regarding our heritage and culture resources an ex-government official suggested said that the opportunities were unlimited and pointed out some given below:

Resources
- A rich cultural heritage and natural resources with strong tourism potential
- Cultural events and festivals of regional tourist interest
- Conversion of national road into motorways - High quality of local food products and gastronomy
- Community support for expanding tourism in rural areas

- Public and private support for the conservation and wise use of cultural and natural heritage
- Funds allocated for restoration of architectural heritage institutional support
- Regional government support for tourist development
- A dedicated tourism unit in the regional government and a wide spectrum of institutional bodies operating in this sector.
- Regional development programmes with strong emphasis on rural tourism

xxvii. Most stakeholders in all provinces were of the view that devolution has opened the way forward with respect and honor for indigenous culture and tourism, and if handled properly it will be a source of enhanced cross sectoral income, development and empowerment opportunities. This in turn would inculcate peace, tolerance and balanced perceptions in the minds and hearts of the people of each province; this would lead to a shared global village for humanity and lead the way for sustainable economic development at the grass root level.

xxviii. The majority of stakeholders from the public and private sector were also of the view that with a strong stakeholder input, knowledge gaps could be filled, issues of resource allocation and other constraints resolved, and as the dust settles on devolution, the heritage, culture and tourism sector would emerge with solid foundations and a firm footing which is visible in the civil society interest and involvement in this sector already.

xxix. The shared cross province view was that devolution would open up the potential for economic investment and promotion of development, that traditional knowledge would now be collectively applied with consensus. Most stakeholders both from the public and private sector said that as a country we needed to respect the diversity of our provincial culture but use devolution to glue together a vast linkage in the culture and cultural tourism sector. This would lead to self respect and dignity as well as a people to people linkage and peace for all, through empowering local communities, women, the disabled and the marginalized towards an inclusive society, by mainstreaming the post devolution efforts and paying more attention to these critical needs.

xxx. Most stakeholders shared the view that this was a great opportunity for the locals, private sector, civil society and public sector to speak the same language of sharing and learning from each other, and that the devolution of the Ministry of Culture can be conducted in a democratic manner if appropriate space is allocated to grass root level representatives, members of civil society, the private sector and academia. They were of the view that cultural sites can be best maintained/preserved through local propagation and

increased understanding of our past. To do so, our different local egos and regional sentiments need to be set aside.

xxxi. A senior architect, conservationist and writer was of the view that devolution brought with it the opportunity to for 'mapping the change', saying that culture is the manifestation of our physical and social realities, and our perception and subjective constructs, that is, our maps or paradigms of reality as such. These constructs give meaning and direction to our actions. As our actions change the physical and social realities in which we operate, they also change our perceptions and understanding of these realities.

xxxii. The message on re-use of world heritage sites was a consensus response that it is necessary to find out how monuments can be tourist sites while respecting their distinct nature.

6.4   Threats [Challenges]

i. A Government of Sindh Tourism official observed that our cultural heritage is fast vanishing, partly as a result of outdated laws which do not protect them in the face of 'modern' development projects. The current security situation in the country warrants a pro-active approach to the sector of tourism and culture in Pakistan; Therefore it is especially important to assess vulnerability at the outset so that the final products can be developed in a sustainable manner, continuing he said, with regard to the tourism sector there were very few visitors coming and this was posing a big problem to the sector. The ultimate paradox would be to end up destroying the very thing that attracts people to the area in the first place.

ii. According to a practitioner of holistic development, the current constraints/ problems with marketing/development include the prevailing security situation, implying a negative perception about the country abroad as 'world's number one pariah nation', the growing militancy against foreigners and the persistent lack of tourism infrastructure. Regarding strategies which can be employed to generate economic development through cultural assets/heritage (festivals, events, tourism, etc.) it was considered that mass marketing can be one way of raising awareness about our cultural heritage and thus attracting tourism, however in the current security environment this is an uphill and an impossible task, though it can be possible. Take the case of post war Cambodia, Angkor Wat is a crowd drawer, but we have so much more to offer than Angkor Wat alone. We need to really have the international media on our side and that will only happen the day we have a positive and well respected leadership at our helm. The current odds against having sustainable strategies towards culture preservation are very high. However, much can be

learnt from the work the AKF has undertaken in Hunza to both preserve heritage sites and to develop tourism's eco system.

iii. Civil society stakeholders echoed that the ongoing threat of terrorism in the country which has tarnished the image of Pakistan internationally especially as a potential tourist attraction, and recent disasters including the 2005 earthquake and the 2010 floods have also played havoc with the existing infrastructure needed to promote ecological tourism in the country. This current state of affairs necessitates a radical shift of focus and priority to help synergize the 'heritage for all people of the world concept' and package cultural tourism into a value-added development/economic growth framework. To achieve this ambitious goal, the foremost step is to synergize the perception and reality of culture, heritage, cultural and eco-tourism as one identity and resource, a new outlook to the sector to enhance potential for growth and sustainability.

iv. An expert in the field of design and traditional clothing and representative of a large group of stakeholders was of the view that the invaluable resource of historic design elements and crafts persons, which carried not only traditional motifs and methods from father to son for centuries, but also a tradition of using indigenous and natural materials was under threat, due to neglect and lack of patronage both economic and social. She was of the view that this would lead to a loss not only of our heritage and culture, but our sense of pride and dignity as a nation, which would be a big tragedy.

v. The KPK Secretary for Culture said that the source of finances is based on the local indigenous resource base and the budget allocations (in percentages) for culture & tourism have gone up to 1.7 percent of the provincial budget, in comparison to 1.5 percent prior to devolution. It may take sometime before the dust settles down but the missing link of propriety and ownership has been restored. He was of the view that KPK had taken bold and commendable steps despite being faced with terrorism, in promoting cultural and eco/cultural tourism even in swat, which is was a tourist haven and now is a terrorist hotbed.

vi. A private sector consultant felt that it is desirable to have domesticated branding for local market consumption with local wisdom, taking civil society and academia on board. It is indigenous knowledge that needs to be collectively applied with consensus and leaving it to grow with its learning from best practices. UNESCO has global experiences that may be shared with grass root level communities, private sector and public sector liaison for adoption into local system management for avoiding mistakes.

vii. A private sector entrepreneur in the field of heritage and the arts and crafts said that traditions were rapidly disappearing in the lower middle classes and also the upper classes as they don't understand craft and its identity. She said our aesthetics are becoming foreign and natural dyes and hand embroideries are being replaced by machine made replicas, which leads to a loss of authenticity. Craft and culture is not being promoted, and no measures to ensure security for craftsman and techniques are being taken. The crafts sector is not moving with the times and there is a danger that it may vanish altogether in time to come. Regarding what aspects of culture will be retained by the centre and what will be transferred to the provinces, it was mentioned that depiction of the federation will be retained for national cohesion, while local heritage will be strengthened by assigning this responsibility to the federating units, which will lead to their revival and sustenance.

viii. The Secretary Culture KPK said that cultural sites can be best maintained/preserved through local propagation and increased understanding of our past. To do so, our different local egos and regional sentiments need to be set aside. Agencies like UNESCO can share their global experiences. We have to revive this in our education system and feel proud of what we have by increasing the visiting number of locals and youth thus inculcating a chain of automated system with mutual cooperation of private public partnership with involvement of local communities.

ix. A private sector expert in the field of puppetry and intangible folk art, theatre and drama, said that threats have emerged to traditional modes of cultural production and distribution, nowhere more evident than in the music industry, where illegal downloads from the internet continue to affect the revenue streams of performers, publishers and record companies, public budgets for support of culture are shrinking, without there necessarily being an expansion of private funding to compensate this sector. Artists too are feeling the financial pinch, with surveys of their economic circumstances generally indicating that real incomes from creative work are static or declining over time.

x. A private sector expert on intangible heritage said there was inadequate research and documentation on our intangible heritage, limited funding and inadequate policy frameworks for its conservation which lead us to fear that traditional knowledge and practices will also vanish. This is aggravated by an information gap between innovators and users. Dispossession of various ethnic groups from their lands undermines indigenous knowledge and cultural rights.

xi. A private sector heritage expert, teacher and writer from Sindh was of the view that there has been a loss of faith and market mechanisms have not taken

birth. There is a lack of pride in this sector. The following of tradition and indigenous material used from father to son is now no longer economically viable and is under threat; we will lose our crafts/heritage/folk traditions and materials. The younger generation is no longer interested in following these traditions which have been transferred from father to son.

It was also stated that we are becoming 'schizophrenic' as a nation due to generic branding of foreign goods and brands and our pride, heritage and tradition are seemingly not worthy anymore. She said there is a serious danger in our perception and understanding of this sector especially in the youth, and this was primarily due to confusion in the media where language and culture is distorted, since our own culture does not have the required exposure, the youth do not appreciate which culture they want to preserve and deem their own culture irrelevant and old fashioned. She said there was an urban rural divide and ethnicity was creating friction and disturbance in the minds of the people.

xii. A private sector expert said that the challenges at this stage are to clearly define the community's positioning in the marketplace and to seek new and innovative approaches to strengthen this positioning and to build on current assets. An increased level of collaboration between stakeholders and the ongoing implementation of community infrastructural initiatives are essential. A commitment to building an awareness of tourism and the linkages between the sub-sectors within the community and among stakeholders, and the implementation of focused marketing tactics are all action areas that need to be emphasized in the process of strengthening the tourism economy.

xiii. Civil society members from different private organizations in KPK and others deplored the development process in Peshawar, which was being carried out without caring for environmental hazards and the detrimental impacts of degradation of the city. They said this flawed development needed to be evaluated and that this effort does not need a lot of people but sensitizing people on the street to this lop-sided, "salubrious" kind of development is something you will have to do once you have a clear vision of what Peshawar should look and feel like in terms of sustainability and identity of South Asia's oldest living city".

xiv. The head of a private board for sustainable development in Peshawar KPK, deplored that Peshawar's cultural heritage was being eliminated in the name of widening of roads and reducing traffic congestion. He said Peshawar's historic gardens and trees and now even a few green belts were not being spared in the mad race for modernity and development. He said the citizens of Peshawar had the right to question this lopsided policy, which was leading to phase-wise destruction of the cultural landmarks. He lamented that Shahi Bagh, Wazir Bagh, Pardah Bagh and others important sites were in a shambles. He said it was deplorable that the government departments were involved in the uglification of the city. Citing a failed bid to auction a 200-year

old banyan tree in Hashtnagri recently for Rs15,000, he said action should have been be taken against all those who tried to deprive the city of this ancient landmark. "How sad that a tree which grows in 200 years is felled instantly," he said while calling for protection of trees and green belts in the city as these were the lungs of the earth.

xv. A private sector expert in the field of development issues and culture said that traditional values, skills and ways of life were under serious threat due to neglect and lack of priority given to the culture and heritage sector.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

As outlined in the Terms of Reference this report is a review of UNESCO's possible contribution in Pakistan within the culture and development domain with specific reference to culture, eco-tourism and cultural industries. The context of the Terms of Reference is devolution issues post 18th Amendment of the Constitution of Pakistan, the participatory approach for sustainable development and the mainstreaming of gender, inclusive environment and disability issues.

The major message which emerges from both the desk review and stakeholder consultation is that devolution to the provinces, for more than one reason, whilst it is a step in the right direction; has brought in its wake a host of problems which need to be immediately addressed. The problems must be viewed as a challenge and the opportunity used for the overall strengthening of democracy and specifically in the context of this report, putting in place an efficient and effective culture sector which expands opportunities for cross sector collaboration, eco tourism, cultural industries and sustainable development.

The outcome of this scoping exercise is one overall concrete proposal and a number of specific recommendations.

7.1 Concrete Proposal

UNESCO with the four provinces on an immediate basis undertake an in depth examination within the context of the 18th Amendment, devolution, provincial responsibilities, capacity and organization and deliberate on cultural and eco-tourism, as also cultural industries for development within the geographic jurisdiction.

The proposed UNESCO initiative to establish provincial working groups is not only commendable but a valuable and timely initiative. Post devolution, the PNCU or NATCOM, as designated in the UNESCO context, is the federal mechanism for UNESCO to work with. The findings of this report being relevant should be fed into the proposed working group initiative. In addition the scoping exercise has enabled the identification of a number of issues which have been listed herewith as questions for

inclusion in the provincial work plans. This enumeration is not intended to be exhaustive but indicative.

Culture Sector, Provincial Responsibilities, Capacity and Organization

1. What is the role, function and responsibility of provincial departments/federal government post devolution?

2. What is the hierarchy of governance structures post devolution; determine resources, procedures and rules, co-ordination etc.?

3. Prepare a provincial *'Change Management Plan'*. This will chart guidelines and purview, estimate of change volume, roles and responsibilities, the detailed process of tools and mechanisms for implementation. The primary deliverables will be a framework of components and project management. The secondary deliverables will be budget, schedule and scope.

4. Construct a *'Transition Road Map'* with the government including budgetary allocations/releases?

5. Prepare an inventory of existing capacity and post-devolution requirements.

6. Prepare an organizational / management structure post-devolution.

Institutions, Stakeholders and Capacities

1. Identify main stakeholders in the public and private sector. List existing public-private sector activity and examine how public-private partnership can be enhanced.

2. Prepare an inventory of 'Cultural Assets' and identify public policies for re-use of World Heritage Sites to support sustainable development of cultural assets.

3. What frameworks are in position, evaluate them and reconstruct them to meet current needs. Specifically examine existing evaluation and monitoring mechanisms and amend as necessary to ensure they meet international commitments?

Key Challenges and Gaps

Developing networks, evaluating capacities, knowledge gaps and revisiting issues of resource allocation and other constraints

1. What are the capacity gaps/personnel, training, institutional/technical support, competencies etc. How is it proposed to fill them?

2. What are the knowledge gaps especially in terms of education through participatory approaches and the formal sector school system?

3. What is the resource gap? How can it be closed?

4. What are the major constraints being faced now or expected to surface later?

5. What is the way forward?

Culture and Development

1. What was the relationship between culture and economic development? How can the provinces harness this tangible/intangible/natural heritage asset through participatory approaches for poverty alleviation, especially of women and the marginalized?

2. How can the percentage of culture, tangible heritage and tourism as an industry and economic linkages be increased in the post devolution agenda?

3. What strategies can be employed to generate economic development through cultural assets/heritage such as festivals, events, tourism etc.?

4. How can cultural assets/ heritage/ tourist sites be maintained sustainably?

5. Can culture/heritage/tourism be marketed in a better way?

6. What are the current constraints/ problems with marketing/development?

7. How can UNESCO fill the gaps and move forward to consolidate culture/heritage/tourism?

8. What is the balance in marketing and preservation of both tangible and intangible heritage?

Cultural Tourism

To achieve a practical vision, immediate short, mid and long term strategies, tracking and evaluation and a vision and strategic direction for linking the sector to development

through focusing on eco and cultural tourism synergies, integrated marketing and development communications.

1. Heritage Tourism

    i.   Recognizing culture and heritage tourism as a specialized sector of tourism how do we develop this product for improving tourist traffic both indigenously and internationally, and evolve the understanding to develop a *'Cultural Tourism Policy?*

    ii.   What are the *'demand generators'* that create vibrant tourism?

    iii.   How can cultural heritage assets be transferred into cultural tourism heritage products?

    iv.   How can these assets be managed in a sustainable way?

2. What is the level of community involvement, and what is required to make the area's current potential products of greater interest to visitors

3. What is shaping the wider industry? What type of tourism business are we in, who is coming here and why?

4. What are the opportunities in the province for eco/cultural tourism?

5. What are the specific actions that are required to carry out the new directions?

6. How do these move us towards the longer term directions? Who is involved? What is the timeline? How much will it cost? Identify travel circuits for development as international standard destinations; Construction and improvement of highways for good connectivity with tourist destinations.

7. What are the market development directions to be? What are we going to achieve, what are the underlying values?

8. What is our basic approach? How do we move towards our vision? Includes market development and destination development strategies

9. How can the tourism sector become a driver for economic growth and attract new investment in marketing and product development.

10. What are the opportunities for collaboration between potential partners
11. What are the target markets for this sector? And how is the new system to be steered into a longer term perspective that can withstand the changes brought on by the 18th amendment?

World Heritage Sites

1. Conduct 'Tourism Impact Assessment' studies under multi-disciplinary agencies to assess the socio-cultural, economic and political impact of tourism on the heritage site as well as the host community. Visitor surveys to be conducted and compiled with other tourist data already available with the tourism or state agencies. Surveys should contain information like Visitor profile; Details of the visit; Time spent on site; Areas visited; Expenditure; Decision-making in choosing the site; Effectiveness of advertising; Main reason for visit; Rating of quality of information; Ease of moving about; Opinions about the site; Entertainment/educational value; Overall satisfaction; Suggestions for changes/improvements.
2. How can we devise a post-devolution '*Management Plan*' of World Heritage Sites ensuring all international and norm setting instruments are adhered to?
3. What are possible policies for the re-use of World Heritage Sites in order to generate development?

Special Issues

Inclusivity and mainstreaming of gender, empowerment, environment, minorities and disability

1. Noting the absence of inclusivity in the culture sector, how can the needs of women/minorities and the handicapped be incorporated and streamlined in the policy and work plans?

2. How can these groups be empowered through the promotion of culture?

3. What are the environmental concerns with respect to cultural assets/heritage?

4. How can environmental damage be mitigated? How can awareness be raised about all these concerns? What should the priorities be?

5. How can cultural assets be marketed / commercialized?

The situation analysis and findings of this report are an inventory of neglect of the culture sector in Pakistan, including factors such as dual responsibility, ad-hocism, lack of governance capacity and political, administrative priority and inadequate resources.

The situation post-devolution presents itself as an opportunity for Pakistan and a challenge for the government, specifically the provincial governments to whom the subject has been devolved.

The report reflects the incomplete state of knowledge and understanding of cultural tourism and cultural industries, the proposal seeks to address this gap.

This proposal is a strategic intervention with both short and long term dimensions which need to be worked out with the government. Funding being fundamental, it is recommended that the government obtain the maximum possible amount from the UNESCO member state Participation Program in the next allocation and UNESCO provide technical assistance and required funding from budgetary and extra-budgetary sources.

Last but not least, the report re-iterates the link between culture, sustainable development and human rights as spelt out in the 1993 Vienna Declaration. Its principles of the universality of human rights and principle of participation and non-exclusion is currently the subject of neglect. Post 18th Amendment and devolution it is of the imperative that these principles are addressed by the provincial government and recalling UNESCO's raison d'etre which is to promote culture, sustainable development and peace deserves its support.

7.2 SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS

7.2.1 Institutional

1. Post 18th Amendment, clearly responsibility and authority has devolved to the provinces; it is therefore desirable that provinces have an apex body which is autonomous to ensure alignment with national policy and international commitments. The body would also be the coordinating instrument in the province for protection and sustainability of both tangible and intangible heritage and promotion and development of cultural tourism. As a member of the United Nations and **UNESCO Pakistan is required to legislate in areas and on subjects to which it is an international signatory**. The apex body could be the Provincial Commission for UNESCO proposed in recommendation 2 below.

2. UNESCO is the only UN agency which mandates that all member states will establish national commissions in the furtherance of UNESCO'S mission and mandate in their own country. In light of the abolition of the **Federal Ministry of Culture the role of the PNCU [NATCOM] has increased manifold and needs to be re-defined. In view of this situation it is appropriate that the PNCU which needs an enhanced profile be revisited in both its mandate and coordinating role. The PNCU should have a presence in every province i**n the form of an efficient unit which can be housed in the provincial Department of Culture. PNCU has effective liaison with UNESCO, similarly there could be an autonomous but linked body which could serve as the

earlier proposed apex body which ensures future sustainability in the culture and heritage sector.

3. Through a PNCU/UNESCO initiative nationwide consultation is undertaken to formulate a *'Second Literacy Plan'* which draws on the Delors Report on Education for the 21st century. It is the development of learning techniques which promote tolerance, respect for human rights, and practice of democracy and learning about diversity and wealth of cultural industries. Each province is to compile a bibliography of the reports, meetings, activity etc. which have already taken place. This provides the database off which they will build activities and devise a provincial mission statement.

4. **UNESCO to assist in the creation of an indigenous culture and heritage framework in the form of a *'Charter for Culture'* providing a direction and roadmap for the country at a national level and linking, directing and defining the provincial management of the sector**. The purpose of the proposed Charter will be to provide protection, support, management, celebration and communication of Indigenous culture and heritage. It will aim to recognize all aspects of culture and heritage – tangible and intangible, past, present and future. That a draft be released for a period of 'Public Consultation', to get qualitative input from stakeholders across the board ensuring filtration down to the grass root level, to ensure the mechanism of devolution can work efficiently and remain true to its ideals. This Charter will provide core procedural provisions and linkage to ensure coordinated cross-council responses to the needs and aspirations of the indigenous community, within the identified roles of local governments. This will be an important long term strategy. This initiative will support the social and economic aspects of creating a vibrant and innovative direction for a strategic change of focus from mere conservation to a *'Sustainable Development and Re-Use Model'* for the sector.

5. UNESCO to **assist in a detailed Situational Analysis across the cultural zones of each province and other areas, through the creation of a *'Culture, Tourism, Environment, Sustainability and Indigenous Affairs Committee'* in each province, this can be undertaken through the PNC**U. This will primarily evaluate culture and development mechanisms for economic growth and cross sectoral empowerment.

6. UNESCO **to assist in making a *'Coalition for Heritage and Development'*. To review policy frameworks and advocate for new laws and implementation of existing ones where stakeholders** can share their mutual interests and concerns about Pakistan's endangered heritage. The coalition will engage policy makers, politicians, government officials, NGO's and the general public and propose recommendations in policies which would

preserve important oral traditions, language, skills, buildings and precincts / zones of architectural, historic and cultural merit as well as natural heritage/biodiversity, cultural and eco tourism.

7. Under the Heritage Convention natural sites such as Fairy Meadows and Lal Sohanra Park are submitted to UNESCO.

8. UNESCO **to assist in creating a decentralized management plan and help in creating management committees (with representatives from the local governments, private sector, traditional** leaders and local communities, this can be achieved through creation of *'Culture & Heritage Authorities'* in each province.

7.2.1.1   Legal and Policy Frameworks

1. UNESCO **to assist in the establishment of legal frameworks in all the provinces to secure preservation of culture and heritage. The prevailing laws are obsolete and inadequate; relevant international** conventions are not ratified and/or applied (e.g. UNESCO Conventions on cultural diversity of cultural expressions). This should be done by formulating national and district by-laws to protect and conserve all kinds of heritage, including patent laws to protect innovations, update and enforce legislation on listing and protection of national cultural monuments.

2. **UNESCO to provide Technical Assistance to undertake a study of the existing laws and gaps in the law**. The PNCU could conduct the above study.

9. UNESCO **to provide assistance *in 'Mapping of all Current Legislation and Enforcement Frameworks'* through the organization of workshops /** conferences and working groups within each province.

10. UNESCO to **give technical assistance to help draft acts in all the provinces on the lines of the 'Special Premises Preservation Act' which was made for the Punjab province. Even in the Punjab this act is ly**ing dormant and unused, it needs to be activated and furthered.

11. A **campaign to lobby the Government for the ratification of the 2005 UNESCO Convention on the 'Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions'.**

12. To ensure safeguarding of natural and built heritage as advised by UNESCO in the 'Vanishing City Syndrome'. Heritage Tourism development needs to be controlled through town planning guidelines, by-laws, zoning structures and

policies that may include special regulations for heritage precincts and conservation areas. **UNESCO to assist in preparation of a *'Charter for Conservation of Unprotected Architectural Heritage and Sites'* which can be used as a guidebook for preparation of a detailed Plan.** Management plans should be implemented only after consultation with all stakeholders' provincial and local government, educational institutions and the local community.

13. The provinces should enact a *'Conservation and Preservation Areas Act'.* This will enable them to declare areas, which are important from the heritage and tourism viewpoint as *'Special Heritage and Tourism* Zones' for the conservation, preservation and integrated planned development of such areas. Such an Act would also enable preparation of *'Sustainable Tourism Development Plans'* including guidelines to regulate development activities in the Special Heritage and Tourism Zone, policies also need to be made for built-up areas and the environment including architectural form.

7.2.1.2   Capacity Building – Resource Base Enhancement

1. UNESCO **to provide assistance for *'Mapping'* to be undertaken for intangible, tangible heritage and eco/cultural tourism potentials within the provinces**, this can be undertaken through PNCU coordination.

2. UNESCO **to assist in '*Public Awareness Campaigns'* to share at all levels of the province, especially to tap into the real essence of 'devolution' and take it to the grassroots. T**his will enhance and inculcate a sense of 'ownership and pride' in the indigenous values of craft and craftsman.

3. There is a tendency to focus on tangible heritage, but intangible heritage is no less important. If tangible heritage represents the 'hard' culture of a community, then intangible heritage represents the 'soft' culture – the people, traditions, folklore, oral traditions, music, dance, traditional games, mythology, rituals, customs, handicrafts, arts, festivals, events, storytellers, local markets, and also living human treasures. In this area, **UNESCO to give Technical Assistance for management and the first step should be the documentation of intangible heritage.**

4. UNESCO **to give technical assistance through working groups for capacity building towards '*Sustainable Heritage Protection'*, provision of *'Inventorying Methods'* and** training at provincial levels, identifying training

needs and creating '*Training Modules'* to facilitate the smooth linkages and coordination with provincial centers.

5. UNESCO to give **Technical Assistance in outreach programs in all provinces to establish training centers for language translation and translation of policies, books and other documents to enhance the understanding of and to disseminate knowledge an**d skills at district levels.

6. UNESCO **technical assistance for making cultural and natural *'Resource Inventories'* to** facilitate detailed documentation, monitoring systems and infrastructure development.

7. UNESCO to provide assistance in developing specialized training programs to ensure that all sectors of the workforce have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their work in the technology, media, communication and information sectors.

8. An ex-secretary Power Department and Ex-Secretary Culture & Tourism, Sindh recommended formulation of a 5 Year Plan, to prevent adhocism she suggested the need for a mechanism to discourage transfers, and invest in capacity building. She stressed the need for disseminating information, to encourage interdepartmental coordination. Besides creating a databank of knowledge, she suggested documentation of Crafts in the 5 Districts. In particular, she recommended **UNESCO assistance for follow through of management plans, to put in place systems to create synergies, and promote institutional communication, and bring in consultants to assist in Capacity Building, and to encourage public, private partnerships like the Keenjhar Lake Development and Minehardt Consultants** collaboration to build a resort. NRSP for instance has recently been interacting with the Sindh Tourism Development Corporation to further the concept of sustainable tourism which provides employment to total women. Lessons emerging from such interventions need to be analyzed for potential replication. UNESCO may also sponsor study programme for policy-makers and senior experts working in government ministries and agencies and in non-governmental organizations concerned with the promotion and funding of heritage conservation and culture to: Broaden participants' knowledge and understanding of the issues surrounding heritage and cultural policy Examine the relationships between heritage and culture and other government priorities such as education, housing, tourism development, and economic development Raise awareness of the issues, opportunities and challenges

surrounding heritage and culture and suggest ways in which they can be effectively addressed in different country contexts.

7.2.2 Cultural Tourism

7.2.2.1 Culture / Heritage Tourism

1. UNESCO to give **Technical Assistance to carry out a series of workshops in the provinces to get input and develop an awareness of cultural heritage management, concepts, ideals and practices. Likewise cultural heritage stakeholders must also develop an understanding of what tourism is and how it works. *'Cultural Heritage Management Committees'* with cross sector participation should be put in place in each** province for feedback and production of a '*Culture Tourism Policy'*.

2. The transformation process is integral to the successful development and sustainable management of the cultural tourism product. There is need for a balance between tourism and cultural heritage management, with the need for strong partnership. The recognition that tourism is essentially a commercial activity, cultural values should not be sacrificed for commercial considerations.

3. The State Governments alone cannot develop the heritage tourist circuits and there is a **need to improve partnerships with the private sector by implementing the announced incentives and bringing synergy in inter-sectoral policies**. Though tourism has been declared an industry, it has not received the facilities and incentives otherwise available to an industry. For conservation and restoration of heritage sites for tourism, the private sector should be nominated to provide funding through the national culture fund, which will also enable them to get 100% tax relief. **UNESCO to assist in directing and helping the government in giving incentives to the creation of *'Heritage Hotels'* in the provinces.**

7.2.2.2   Business Development and Marketing Tourism

1. **Facilitating business development is an important function in building and strengthening the tourism industry**. There is a need for the lead tourism organization/person in any community to work with relevant partners in identifying new tourism business opportunities, assisting with the establishment of new businesses, expanding existing businesses, and developing business acumen and capacity, also linking this to public private sponsorships, ownership and partnerships.

2. **UNESCO assistance for a detailed survey/evaluation of provincial tourism, culture and heritage situation in each province. Provincial Tourism Development tourism sector capacity building tourism marketing information system consultant services on internatio**nal best practices, this increases the understanding of market shifts and expectations and helps with countering the fragmentation that tends to characterize tourism at the local level.

7.2.2.3 Cultural and Sustainable Tourism

1. **UNESCO supports the training of staff in the holistic and detailed understanding of the changing scenario in the culture and tourism sector, with an emphasis on 'workshops', 'working groups' involving local staff and international experts on customs, cultural/eco tourism, cultural industries, linkage and synergy of tourism with intangible and tangible** heritage & World Heritage Sites. The result should be the creation of specific *'Cultural Heritage' and 'Cultural/Eco Tourism Officers'* filtering down to the district, tehsil and village levels.

2. **UNESCO assistance to hold detailed participatory workshops in each province to assess the current economic, tourism, environment issues, and the opportunities and potentials of the area. To evaluate what tourism business objectives the community expect to achieve? What heritage/ tourism product the community would want and what action is required to make it more productive.** The process will build over time as the community gains experience and evaluates the success of its programs in the planning cycle. A detailed evaluation will also be made of the potential cross-sector linkages.

3. **UNESCO assistance to create a** *'Handbook of Cultural & Tourism Standards'* **that create awareness and define a direction for understanding cultural heritage assets as economic indicators linking them to cultural industries and marketing. This handbook can also be introduced** as a tool for education filtering down to the village level. This can be translated into all the provincial languages for easier dissemination of knowledge.

4. **UNESCO assistance to create a pilot project called the** *'Village Cultural Tourism Associations'* **to identify physical, natural and intangible heritage, and assist in the creation of conservation and protection plans for the protection and regulation of physical heritage [architecture, cultural** landscapes], enabling community participation and awareness

inculcating and promoting a sense of pride and ownership at the grass roots level.

5. UNESCO to **give Technical Assistance for Tourism Development &Project Implementation-Risks and Mitigation Measures Preparation of Indigenous Peoples Plans, with appropriate participatory planning and consultation to provide comm**unities with information on the likely positive and negative impacts of tourism, create community consensus on the amount and type of tourism to develop, and establish realistic expectations for income to be generated should be put in place, this can be done through the PNCU.

6. **Upgrading and screening of all site plans, cultural conservation plans, tourism plans and urban development plans (where applicable) for suitability and consistency. Technical assistance and training to strengthen site management and planning. UNESCO to help in**creating a *'Heritage and Tourism Task Force'* in each province

7.2.3 World Heritage Sites

1. **UNESCO to facilitate all stakeholders in identifying heritage sites every year, this will catalyze, promote, and ensure conservation of heritage toward sustainable development**. An action plan should be prepared for models of cooperation among the stakeholders.

2. **UNESCO to give Technical Assistance in the preparation of an inter-linked package for the World** Heritage Sites in Pakistan, weaving a story around a place or tangible/intangible asset instills the asset with more meaning, bringing it to life and making it relevant. This can be facilitated through the PNCU by holding workshops, forums and conferences of stakeholders and experts to arrive at a consensual plan for enhancement and protection of the sites.

3. UNESCO to **assist in the preparation of '*Conservation Management Plans'*** to be approved and implemented at each protected heritage site, complete with manuals and guidelines. The preparation of the plan and its implementation should be made by a group consisting of prominent cross sector stakeholders and the government; this should be integrated into the Master Plan/ Development Plan of the site. The Plan must ensure that the cultural values of a place are not debased by any means.

7.2.4 Harnessing Cultural Assets for Development

7.2.4.1 Education and Awareness

Reclaiming what we have lost: Cultural heritage education and Languages. Carry out heritage education in schools, universities, tertiary / vocational institutions.

1. Recognition to the practitioners of different traditional arts including crafts people, artists and musicians form all over the country. UNESCO should provide Technical Assistance for the construction of a *'Teaching Model of Inquiry-Based Approaches and Inclusiveness'* in each province, this can be done through a public private partnership.

2. Welcoming the UNESCO project teacher's tool, it is critical that a mind set be made with respect to the importance of culture and heritage in nation building and self recognition and respect. Induction of mechanisms in the education sector and study tours of students with cross linkage in the four provinces, it is suggested that a *'Youth Heritage and Culture Cell'* be made in each province, with corresponding linked arms all the way to the village level. This will also bring out publications and information through mass media and assist in creating a 'shared and standard terminology' for shared understanding of culture, heritage and tourism in each province and other areas. Promote cultural research and training in tertiary education institutions; and create an institution for cultural studies.

7.2.4.2 Technology, Information and Communication

1. UNESCO to provide Technical Assistance in helping to re-orient existing education programs and training and development of specialized training programs to ensure that all sectors of the workforce have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their work in a culturally sustainable manner. It is clear that there is a dearth of skilled communicators and educators able to work with communities on culturally specific sustainability issues.

2. UNESCO to give Technical Assistance to promote cultural heritage through research and technology through nationwide programs on environment and sustainable development issues through creation of a project which consists of a series of interactive lectures and workshops in each province called *'The Sustainable City of Tomorrow and Cultural Heritage',* and other activities that encourage development of tools which allow local authorities to improve and consolidate their urban culture policies.

3. UNESCO to give assistance in setting up linked **'***Technology Centers for Sustainable Culture and Heritage***'** in all the provinces. These will promote a user-friendly information society and create awareness and access all the way to the grass root level. Digital technologies can be used in projects relating to the enhancement and management of cultural heritage. On-line services will be available in areas of common interest, such as culture and access to heritage and tourism. Multi-media programs which relate to heritage can be created.

7.2.4.3 Community Development / Participation

1. UNESCO to assist in introducing '*Domestic Tourism'* as a subject for government school students [high school], which should be linked to the 'Heritage in Young Hands' Teachers Resource Kit, a wonderful initiative prepared by UNESCO.

2. To have an Arts Council in each district nationwide.

3. Every year on the 14th August Awards, at least one award be given at the district level under the Performing Arts Category.

4. Promoting resident involvement in the community by developing projects that are inclusive and accessible, that fight poverty and are consistent with the mandate of community partnered and shared initiatives.

5. UNESCO to assist in formation of *'Stakeholder Associations'* for community involvement.

7.2.4.4 Gender, Marginalization, Disability and Sustainability

1. On the 14th August each year at least two awards to be given in the category of *'Green Initiatives' and 'Innovative Sustainable Projects'.*

2. UNESC**O to assist in having community level, district and village based *'Environmental Workshops and Training'* for** clean up drives, and community based vegetation and tree planting projects.

3. Technical Assistance by UNESCO **for workshops that determine opening of employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and marginalized groups to create and forward a culture of** inclusivity for mainstreaming of objectives.

4. *'A Socio-Economic-Skills-Needs Assessment of Women and Youth'* per municipality, tehsil, district and province to be undertaken with Technical Assistance from UNESCO, a feedback mechanism needs to be devised by the relevant policy makers with stakeholder involvement. This will serve as a 'Model' for community education and skills training for women, marginalized sectors and the youth.

5. UNESCO to assist in setting up *'Green Community Centers'* in each district to encourage local participation in green initiatives, enterprise and ventures. This can be a public private partnership. UNESCO can bring in the required global expertise related to this field through a *'Caring and Sharing'* process to inspire communities at the grass root level to take green and sustainable initiatives.

6. The provincial government creates awards for the best district level *'Green Entrepreneurs',* encouraging people to become a part of action oriented sustainability.

7. A gender budgeting initiative to be taken through UNESCO assistance and public private mechanisms to encourage programs for women and girls that encourage and promotes inclusivity for mainstreaming of objectives. These could be special initiative centers with micro-financing for small scale initiatives specifically in the heritage/culture/tourism sectors with maximum incentives. This may be implemented with the partnership of the PNCW [Pakistan National Commission for Women].

7.2.4.5 Marketing – Development / Heritage Management

1. UNESCO **to assist in moving from simply a preservation, rescue and protection model to a '*Development Model'*, through Technical Assistance to assess in detail the state of tangible and intangible heritage in the provinces**, Gilgit, Baltistan and Azad Kashmir through '*Documentation Centers'*, where '*Heritage Inventories'* are carried out in detail.

2. UNESCO to provide **Technical Assistance to create an understanding of cultural heritage as a factor in economic development and assist in the training of heritage professionals. To assist in a cross sectional consultative process '*Growth, Employment** and Prosperity for Socio-economic Transformation in the Culture Sector'***.** This is to be carried out in all

the provinces with cross sectoral participants who will analyze the role of culture for national prosperity.

3. UNESCO to provide Technical Assistance for knowledge generation and management of cultural infrastructure and financing and setting up of a **'***Heritage Center'* in each province to promote, revive and present cultural assets and showcase intangible and tangible heritage, this can include awards and recognition of cultural sites, crafts and craftsman on a bi-annual basis. This center will make assessments and budgetary suggestions to facilitate district commercial offices to create a *'Marketing and Promotion Plan'* for the area. This will strengthen partnerships with cultural institutions and individuals to mobilize the local community for enhanced development activities in the culture sector. A *'Culture and Heritage Endowment Fund'* can be created to facilitate this process providing incentives for the sector. This will help strengthen community organizations in tourism and conservation with a mechanism for regular updating of stakeholders on conservation and tourism projects, through creation of *'Information, Communication/Awareness Centers'* for Stakeholders.

4. Technical **assistance from UNESCO for training of heritage professionals, who through international exchanges and on hand workshops will chart out employment and development opportunities** for the culture and heritage sector. Assistance for *'Marketing Workshops'* which identify products and province specific policies and work plans, and for evaluation workshops and committees to assess and evaluate community based income generation potential and infrastructure facilities for artisans, craft production small cultural/eco tourism centers with a view of promoting, marketing and expansion of these activities.

5. UNESCO to assist in the various technological tools, including the Internet, for **advertising for greater and wider impact and understanding of the sector. Encourage e-commerce portals** to extend effective marketing support to small and medium enterprises and also offer competitive packages by helping to create *'E-Community Centers'* in all districts.

ANNEXES

List and details of stakeholders consulted

Name	Organizational details
Mahtab Rashdi	Former Secretary, Culture and Tourism Department Government of Sindh
Ashfaque Musavi	Additional Secretary Culture Government of Sindh
Rabia Aga Javeri	Secretary Power-Government of Sindh – Ex-Secretary Culture and Tourism, Government of Sindh
Hameed Akhund	Sindh Indigenous and Traditional Craft Company (SITCO) [Endowment Fund Trust] Board member of Mohatta Palace and Ex-Secretary Culture Department, Government of Sindh (1980 - 2001)
Durriya Kazi	Academic – Artist
Mazharul Haq Siddiqui	Ex-Vice Chancellor, Jamshoro University, and Chairman JS Bank
Noorjehan Bilgrami	Textiles - Author
Sharmeen Obaid Chinoy	Citizens Archive Of Pakistan
Nahid Azfar	Textiles - Author Author: The Kashmiri Shawl [with Sherry Rehman]
Haroon	Director General, Archaeology Government of Punjab
Ghafir Shehzad	Architect, Auqaf Department Government of Punjab
Tariq Pasha	Secretary, Auqaf Department Government of Punjab
Faizaan Peerzada	Chief Operating Officer, Rafi Peer Theatre Workshop, Lahore
Samina Khan	Sungi and SABAH [SAARC Business Association of Home Based Workers]
Farhat Gul	UNESCO
Khalid Javed	DG Lok Virsa Islamabad - Government of Pakistan
Dr Fazal Dad Kakar	DG, Archaeology & Museums Cabinet Secretariat, Capital Administration & Development Division, Government of Pakistan
Mussarat Nahid Imam	National Art Gallery Pakistan National Council Of Arts (PNCA)
Taimoor Azmat Usman	Secretary, Information & Broadcasting Government of Pakistan

Tasneem Peerzada	Rafi Peer Theatre Workshop - Director
Major Shahnawaz	Secretary Forests & Tourism Government of Punjab
Kishwar Naheed	Hawa Crafts Private Sector
Fauzia Minallah	Conservationist – Rights Activist – Islamabad
Ali Jan	Media Consultant KPTC
Zahoor Durrani	Tourism Consultant KPTC [Khyberpukhtunkhwa Tourism Corporation]
Maureen Lines	Frontier Heritage Trust (FHT) & Kalash Environmental Protection Society (KEPS)
Maqsood ul Mulk	Chitral Tourism
Khurshid Khan	Swat
Hazik Ali Shah	SCN (Sarhad Conservation Network)
Tahir Khattak	Architect-SCN (Sarhad Conservation Network)
Adil Zareef	Sarhad Conservation Network (SCN), Peshawar, KPK
Sonnu Rehman	Educationist Lahore
Rafiullah Khan	Gandhara Specialist, Swat (Based In Islamabad)
Yasmin Chima	Architect – Conservationist
Dr Salahuddin	Gandhara Hindko Board
Zubair Torwali	Bahrain, Kalam –Private Sector Consultant
Samar Minallah	Ethno-media
Meraj Humayun Khan	De Laas Gul – Advisor on Culture KPK
Rohail Hyatt	Coke Studio, Karachi
Habib Fida Ali	Architect, Karachi
Farooq Shaheen Gilani	Secretary, Culture, Tourism, Archaeology & Archives Department, Quetta, Government of Balochistan
Dr. Rashid Masud Khan	Director Tourism Quetta, Government of Balochistan
Muhammad Sharif	AhAN [Aik Hunar Aik Nagar] Head Punjab, Lahore
Mohyuddin Wani	Secretary, Culture Department, Government of Punjab
Kamil Khan Mumtaz	Architect, Lahore
Yasmin Chima	Architect/Conservationist
Nahid Rizvi	Architect/Conservationist DG, Walled City Project Government of Punjab
Arif Azim	Federal Secretary, Inter-Provincial Coordination Division, Islamabad
Hassan Nawaz Tarar	Federal Additional Secretary, EAD (Economic Affairs Division)
Ajaz Anwar	Historian - Artist, Lahore
Aneela Naeem	Architect , Karachi
Madiha Gauhar	Ajoka Theater, Lahore
Nasreen Askari	Curator, Mohatta Palace, Karachi
Roshanay Zafar	Kashf Foundation, Lahore
Sajida Vandal	Architect, Lahore

Yasmin Lari	Architect, Karachi
Majeed Sheikh	Historian – Writer – Lahore
Salman Rashid	Journalist
Suroosh Irfani	Professor – Culture
Dr. Atiya Inayatullah	Member of Parliament and Chairperson, Culture Standing Committee (2007-2008)
Eram Aftab	Environmentalist
Diep Saeeda	Human Rights Activist
Hamid Zaman	President CCP [Concerned Citizens of Pakistan], Lahore
Sara Zaman	Singer-Traditionalist, Lahore
Bina Jawad	Classical Dancer-Human Rights Activist
Tamkinet Hazir	Human Rights Activist
Afzal Saeed	Joint Secretary EAD [Economic Affairs Division] Islamabad
Nilofer Shahid	Designer – Meeras
Salman Chima	Corporate Lawyer – Chima & Ibrahim
Ali Habib	DG WWF Pakistan
Khawar Mumtaz	Shirkatgah, Lahore Punjab
Feryal Gauhar	Writer-Actor-Film Maker- Conservationist
Rizwan Beyg	Designer, Karachi
Mohd Ali	Development Expert/Columnist
Raza Rumi	Writer/Development Expert
Amir Butt	Punjab Urban Resource Center [PURC] Lahore Punjab
Jamal Shah	Hunerkada
Afzal Lateef	Joint Secretary EAD Islamabad, Foreign Office
Fauzia Saeed	NCSW [National Commission on Status of Women] Islamabad
Wali Muhammad Qureishi	Deputy Secretary Tourism Department Government of Sindh
Ayub Baloch	Retired Secretary Culture - Government of Balochistan
Bilal Jamali	Secretary S&GD - Government of Balochistan
Asma Ibrahim	Karachi Museum
Aisha Saifuddin	Karwan Crafts

Picture Gallery

4.1 Cultural Heritage and its Categorizations (Intangible Cultural Heritage)
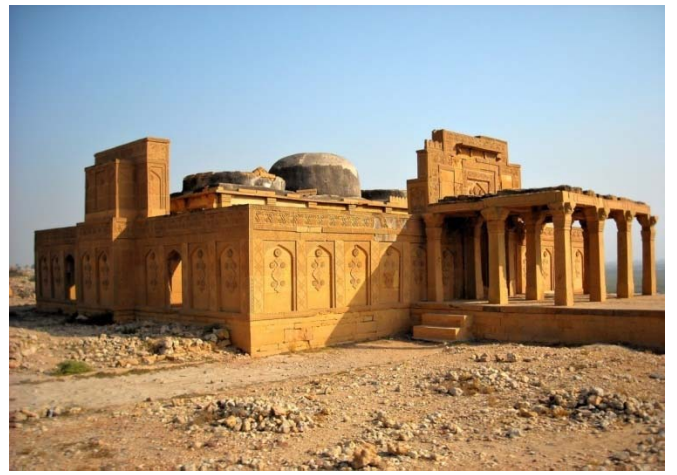
4.2 World Heritage Sites

Moenjodaro

Taxila

Buddhist Ruins of Takht-i-Bahi & Neighbouring City Remains at Sahr-i-Bahlol

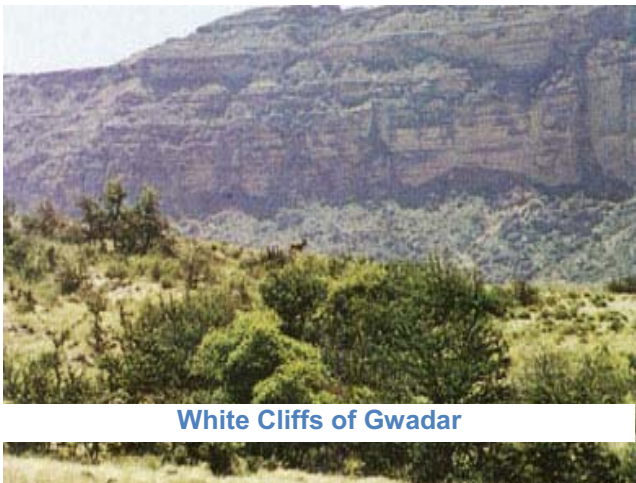**Thatta**

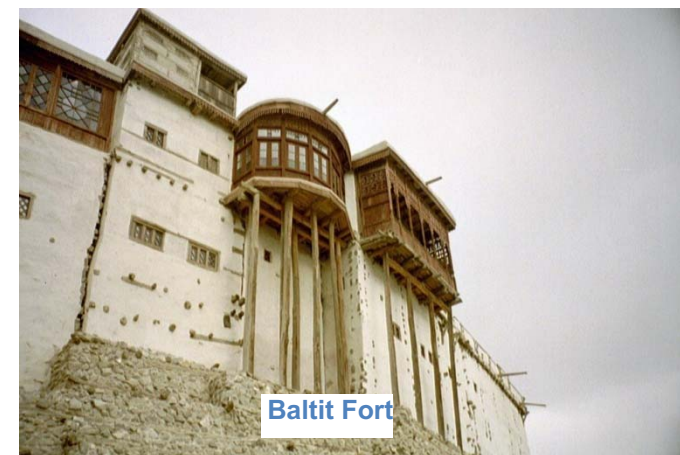**The Lahore Fort & Shalimar Gardens**

Rohtas Fort

4.3 Cultural Tourism

Mount K2

White Cliffs of Gwadar

Kirthar National Park

Ziarat's Juniper Forests

Baltit Fort

A figurine from Mehrgar, 3000 BCE

Fairy Meadows

Katas Raj Temples

4.4 Harnessing Cultural Assets for Development

Artisanship in Pakistan Project

Embroidery Work

5. Pakistan's Cultural Heritage, its Governance and Institutional Issues
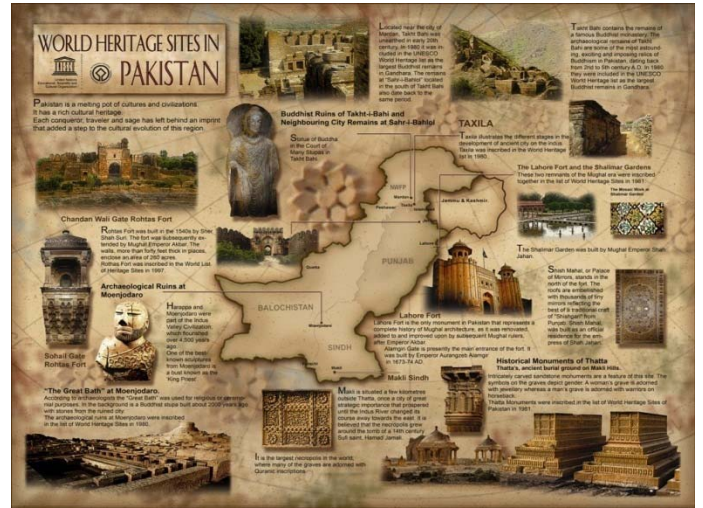

Students Performance at NAPA

Fasting Buddha at Lahore Museum

Map of Pakistan

Map of World Heritage Sites in Pakistan

Major National Parks of Pakistan

Provincial Map of Pakistan

MONUMENTS DECLARED AS "SPECIAL PREMISES" BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB
(Under the Punjab Special Premises (Preservation) Ordinance 1985)

Bahawalpur District

1. Jame Masjid Al-Sadiq.
2. Shrine of Hazrat Jalal-ud-Din Bukhari and attached Mosque, Uch.
3. Shrine of Hazrat Makhdum Jahanian Jahangasht and attached Mosque, Uch.
4. Shrine of Hazrat Mahboob Subhani and attached Mosque, Uch.
5. Shrine of Hazrat Fazal Din Ladla, Uch.
6. Masjid-I-Hajaat, Uch.
7. Shrine of Hazrat Bibi Tigni, Uch.
8. Shrine of Hazrat Rajan Qattal, Uch.
9. Shrine of Hazrat Salis Bil Khair.
10. Qadim Masjid in graveyard Maloak Shah.
11. Masjid Sahibzadgan.
12. Shrine of Hazrat Hasan Darya Kabir.
13. Shrine of Hazrat Jamal Khandan Darvaish.
14. Shrine of Hazrat Razi-ud-Din Ganj Alam Darya.
15. Tomb of Safi-ud-Din Garzoni at Uch Sharif.
16. Tomb of Kh. Khuda Bux at Khairpur Tamiwali.
17. Masjid-I-Khanan at Khairpur Tamiwali.
18. Masjid Maulvi Abaid Ullah.

Chakwal District

19. Old Mosque at Mauza Khichi, Tehsil Tala Gang.

Dera Ghazi Khan District

20. Shrines of Hazrat Pir Adil and Hazrat Imam Ali.
21. Shrine of Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar.
22. Tomb of Hazrat Khawaja Suleman Taunsvi at Taunsa Sharif.
23. Tomb of Hazrat Khawaja Mahmood at Taunsa Sharif.

Gujranwala District

24. Chillah-gah of Hazrat Sakhi Sarwar.
25. Mosque of Sher Shah Suri.
26. Dak Chowki of Sher Shah Suri's period.
27. Ancient Mosque at Eminabad (Wando Road).
28. Sher Shah Baoli, Nizamabad, Wazirabad-Dhonkal Road, Wazirabad.
29. Sher Shah Mosque, Nizamabad, Wazirabad-Dhonkal Road, Wazirabad.

Gujrat District

30. Mosque attached to the Shrine of Hafiz Muhammad Hayat.
31. Baradari attached to the Shrine of Hafiz Muhammad Hayat.
32. Shrine of Hazrat Tawakkal Shah Rehman.
33. Shrine of Hafiz Muhammad Hayat.
34. Tomb of Shah Jahangir and attached mosque.
35. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Daula.
36. Gujrat Fort.
37. An unknown and ruined tomb near the Shrine of Mirza Ali Beg.
38. Camp (Paraoo or Bardashat Khana).
39. Akbari Hammam.
40. Baoli Rajgah.
41. Baoli.
42. Baoli (Kharian).

Jhang District

43. Shrine of Hazrat Sadiq Nihang.
44. Shrine of Hazrat Pir Ghazi.
45. Shrine of Hazrat Pir Abdur Rehman Qureshi.
46. Shrine of Hazrat Taj-ud-Din Makhdum.
47. Shahi Masjid, Chiniot.
48. Gulzar Mahal, Chiniot.
49. Shrine of Hazrat Pir Abdur Razzaq.
50. Shrine of Hazrat Sultan Bahu.
51. Two Historical Sites (Rocks) one at Alif Mohalla and other Chungi No.1, Tehsil Chiniot.

Jhelum District

52. Shrine of Hazrat Hoo-Ba-Hoo.
53. Shrine of Hazrat Saidan Shah.
54. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Suleman Paras.
55. Masjid Afghana.
56. An un-identified tomb of Suri's period.
57. A ruined and un-identified tomb.
58. Jhando ki Sarai.
59. Katas Raj including the Sacred Pool of Water and some temples also known as Satghhara temples.
60. Mosque and temple at Nandna.

Kasur District

61. Shrine of Hazrat Bulley Shah.
62. Shrine of Baba Kamal Chishti.
63. Mosque of Sher Shah Suri's period known as Jinnowali Mosque.
64. Tomb of Nawab Wakil Khan.

Khanewal District

65. Shrine of Hazrat Hussain Shah.
66. Old Ruined Mosque, Mauza Khatti Chore, Tehsil Kabirwala.

Khushab District

67. Shrine of Hazrat Badshahan.

Lahore District

68. Aitchison College, Lahore.
69. Residency (State Guest House).
70. Lahore High Court, Lahore.
71. Assembly Chambers, Lahore.
72. Free Masons Hall, Lahore.
73. Ferozesons Building, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.
74. Montgomery Hall (Quaid-e-Azam Library), Lahore.
75. Chamba House (GOR Estate), Lahore.
76. Civil Lines Police Station, Lahore.
77. Patiala Block, King Edward College, Lahore.
78. Ewing Hall, Neela Gumbad, Lahore.
79. General Post Office, Lahore.
80. State Bank of Pakistan, Nabha Road, Lahore.
81. Taj Palace, opp. Services Hospital, Jail Road, Lahore.

82. Anarkali tomb (Civil Secretariat), Lahore.
83. Barkat Ali Hall, Circular Road, Lahore.
84. Punjab University (Old), Lahore.
85. Museum and National College of Arts, Lahore.
86. Town Hall, Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.
87. Lakshami Building, Mcleod Road, Lahore.
88. Tomb of Malik Ayaz (Rang Mahal), Lahore.
89. Fateh Garh Gardens near Shalamar Garden, Lahore.
90. Faqir Khana Museum (inside Bhati Gate), Lahore.
91. Haveli Dhayan Singh, Texali Gate, Lahore.
92. Kamran Baradari at Ravi, Lahore.
93. Seetla Mandir (outside Shahalami Gate), Lahore.
94. Tomb of Qutabuddin Aibak, Lahore.
95. Bredlaw Hall, Sheesh Mahal Road, Lahore.
96. Railway Station, Lahore.
97. Government College, Lahore.
98. Islamia College, Railway Road, Lahore.
99. Islamic College, Civil Lines, Lahore.
100. Government College Hostel, Lower Mall, Lahore.
101. Animal Husbandry College, Lahore.
102. Central Model High School, Lower Mall, Lahore.
103. Mubarik Haveli, Bhati Gate, Lahore.
104. Haveli Nawab Sahib, Mochi Gate, Lahore.
105. Cricket Pavillion, Bagh-e-Jinnah, Lahore.
106. Kinnard College, Jail Road, Lahore.
107. Queen Marry College, Lahore.
108. Government House, Lahore.
109. Haveli Sheikh Rukandin, Lohari Gate, Lahore.
110. Gurdawara (D-Block Model Town), Lahore.
111. Chobara Chajju Bhagat near Mayor Hospital, Lahore.
112. Dayal Singh Library, Nisbat Road, Lahore.
113. Administrative Staff College, Lahore.
114. Shahdin Building, Sharah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.
115. Badshahi Masjid, Lahore.
116. Masjid Wazir Khan.
117. Sunehri Masjid.
118. Shrine of Hazrat Abul Ma'ali.
119. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Chiragh and attached mossque.
120. Shrine of Hazrat Aishan Sahib.
121. Shrine of Hazrat Mauj Darya Bukhari.
122. Shrine of Mian Wadda Sahib.
123. Shrine of Hazrat Sikandar Shah
124. Masjid Saleh Muhammad Kanboh.
125. Shrine of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh.
126. Shrine of Hazrat Khwaja Behari.
127. Small Mosque near the Shrine of Hazrat Behari.
128. Shrine of Hazrat Madho Lal Hussain.
129. Shrine of Hazrat Miran Hussain Janjani.
130. Platform of the grave of Mian Mir's sister.
131. Tomb of Hazrat Sabir Shah on the West of Badshahi Mosque.
132. Tomb of Hazrat Pir Makki.
133. Mazar of Hazrat Bibi Pak Daman.
134. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Jamal.
135. Tomb of Hazrat Mullah Badakhshi and its surrounding area specially the corner Burja.
136. Small Mosque of Wazir Khan inside Taxali Gate known as the mosque of ladies of Wazir Khan.
137. Tomb of Nawab Abdul Samad Khan and his family.
138. Chowk Masjid Wazir Khan occupied by Khokhawalas.
139. Masjid Mai Lado.
140. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Kamal.
141. Barkat Ali Islamia Hall.

142. Unchi Masjid.
143. Masjid Patolian.
144. Shrine of Hazrat Syed Mahmmad Hazoori.
145. Shrine and Mosque of Syed Jan Muhmmad Hazoori.
146. Shrine of Hazrat Syed Maulvi Nizam-ud-Din.
147. Shrine of Hazrat Sadr-ud-din Sadr Jahan.
148. Mosque of Khawaja Ayaz.
149. Tomb of Shah Rustam Ghazi.
150. Masjid Chinian Wali.
151. Masjid Maulvi Taj Din.
152. Tomb of Hazrat Shah Ismail.
153. Tomb of Khwaja Muhammad Saeed within the enclosure opposite Nila Gumbad.
154. Tomb of Shah Sharf lying on the north of Khawaja Muhammad Saeed's Tomb.
155. Tomb of Hazrat Shah Muhammad Ismail Gilani.
156. Tomb of Hazrat Shah Shams-ud-Din.
157. Tomb of Garden of Mian Khaan S/o Gald Ullah Khan, the Prime Minister of Shahjahan.
158. The Mughal Garden at Fatehgarh.
159. Shahzadi Ka Maqbara nearr it on its north surrounded by residential houses.
160. The remainning entrance gate and baradari of the garden of Khawaja Ayaz, who was the Governer of Lahore.
161. Mosque of Khawaja Ayaz.
162. Tomb of Nawab Khan-I-Dauran Nusrat Jang Bahadurr lying within the area of Railway Workshop.
163. Tomb of Muhammad Saleh Kamboh.
164. Masjid Moran Tawaif.
165. Shrine of Hazrat Imam Gamun.
166. Tomb of Abdul Ghani, Shalamar Garden.
167. Temple and tank of Bherron ka Than in Ichra.
168. Smadh of Sir Ganga Ram.
169. Samdh of Ghhajju Bhagat.
170. The enclosure and Grave of Mian Natha and his Goat in the General Graveyard of Mian Mir.
171. The Grave of Mulla Hamid Gujar and his relattives.
172. Shah Ghiragh Chambears.
173. Hayat House No.14, Hall Road, Lahore Property Tax No S-50,14A
174. Nila Gumbad mosque.
175. Shrine of Hazrat Abdul Razzaq Maki.

Leiyah District

176. Shrine of Hazrat Rajan Shah.
177. Shrine of Hazrat Rajan Shah.

Lodhran District.

178. Mausoleum of Syed Daud Gardezi, Adam Wahan.
179. Shrine of Hazrat Sultan Ayub Qattal.
180. Shrine of Hazrat Ali Sarwar.
181. Old Mosque at Basti Hasil Wali, Tehsil Lodhran.
182. Old Mosque near Bela Wagha, Lodhran.
183. Old Mosque at Basti Mansoor Shah Wali, Tehsil Lodhran.
184. Mosque at Basti Zirakhwah, Lodhran.
185. Tomb of Hazrat Handira Pir, Karor Pucca.
186. Tomb of Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Kabir at Dhanot, Lodhran.
187. Ruined Mosque near Tomb of Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Kabir at Dhanot, Lodhran.

Multan District

188. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Rukn-I-Alam.

189. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Shams Sabzwari.
190. Shrine of Hazrat Bibi Pak Damna.
191. Shrine of Hazrat Musa Pak Shaheed and attached mosque.
192. Mosque of Nawab Ali Muhammad Khan.
193. Shrine of Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya.
194. Shrine of Hazrat Sultan Ahmad Qattal.
195. Shrine of Hazrat Makhdum Rashid.
196. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Dana Shaheed.
197. Shrine of Nawab Saeed Qureshi.
198. Shrine of Khwaja Awais Khagga.
199. Shrine of Hazrat Inayat Walait.
200. Shrine of Hazrat Shah Hussain Sadozai.
201. Shrine of Mai Mehrban.
202. Shrine of Hafiz Jamal.
203. Shrine of Hazrat Hamid Gilani.
204. Shrine of Hazrat Yahya Nawab.
205. Masjid Khudakka.
206. Tomb of Mian Dalail, Multan.
207. Tomb of Shah Ali Mardan, Multan.
208. Tomb of Allah Dad Gormani, Multan.
209. Tomb of Pir Luddan Kuddan, Multan.
210. Shahi Masjid Qasim Bela.
211. Old Mosque Muhammad pur Ghote.
212. Mosque near the tomb of Hazrat Ali Akbar at Sura Miana, Multan.
213. Jamia Mosque, Khairpur Bhutta.
214. Masjid Wazir Khan, Multan.
215. Perhalad Temple, Multan.
216. Suraj Kund Temple, Multan.
217. Tomb of Hazrat Sheikh Muhammad Ismail Qureshi at Basti Umar Pur, Jalalpur Pirwala, Tehsil Shujabad.
218. Tomb of Pir Aulia-e-Ghauri at Bahaderpur, Jalalpur Pirwala, Tehsil Shujabad.
219. Fortification wall of Shuja Abad city.

Muzaffargarh District

220. Shrine of Hazrat Abdul Wahab Bukhari.
221. Shrine of Hazrat Sheikh Ludho.
222. Shrine of Hazrat Sheikh Sadan Shaheed, alias Sheikh Sandan.
223. Tomb of Hazrat Sultan Manjhan at Basti Sultan Manjhan.
224. Tomb of Hazrat Bugha Sher.
225. Tomb of Hazrat Muhammad Anwar at Kunnal Sharif.
226. Old Mosque at Khairpur Sadat, Tehsil Alipur.
227. Sultanate Period Tomb at Thatta Gurmani, Tehsil Kot Addu.

Okara District

228. Tomb of Hazrat Ghous Muhammad Bala Pir at Sat Garah.
229. Mausoleum of Hazrat Daud Bandgi, Shergarh.

Pakpattan District

230. Mausoleum of Syed Qambar Shah, Chak No.122/E.B. Tehsil Arifwala.

Rahimyar Khan District

231. Faridi Mahal.
232. Qadim Masjid.
233. Tomb of Hazrat Sadar-ud-Din Shamsi at Tarandah, Tehsil Liaqatpur.
234. Tomb of Son of Hazrat Sadar-ud-Din Shamsi at Tarandah, Tehsil Liaqatpur.
235. Pattan Minara.

Rajanpur District

235. Shrine of Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid.
236. Shrine of Hazrat Taj Muhammad.
237. Shrine of Hazrat Nur Muhammad Hasan.
238. Tomb of Hazrat Noor Muhammad at Hajipur.
239. So called Suri period Mosque, Rajanpur.
240. Harand Fort, Tehsil Jampur.
241. Temple at Hajipur.

Rawalpindi District

242. Entrance gate of Sarai Kala.
243. Sarai Kharbuza. This Sarai has been mentioned in Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri. A full wing of this Sarai still exists but is occupied by the villagers. This area most probably has now been included in the extension of Islamabad.

Sahiwal District

244. Shrine of Hazrat Ala-ud-Din Mauj Darya.
245. A ruined mosque of so-called Suri period at Dhawa Sharma, Tehsil Chicha Watni.

Sargodha District

246. Jame Masjid, Bhera.

Sheikhupura District

247. Shrine of Hazrat Abul Khair Nau Lakh Hazari.
248. Shrine of Mian Sher Muhammad.

Sialkot District

249. Shrine of Hazrat Imam Ali-ul-Haq.
250. Shrine of Hazrat Syed Murad Ali Shah.
251. Shrine of Hazrat Pir Mallah Rahim Pur Kuchian.
252. Shrine of Hazrat Abdul Salam Chishti known as (Bara Bhai).
253. Shrine of Hazrat Qutab Shah Wali.
254. Shrine of Hazrat Mir Muhammad Zarif.

Vehari District

255. Shrine of Hazrat Diwan Chawali Mashaikh.
256. Tomb of Hazrat Abu-Bakar Warraq Mailsi.

Properties Submitted on the Tentative List[12]

State Party: Pakistan
Last Revision: 30/01/2004
Records: 18 Properties
States Parties: 1 State

- Archaeological Site of Harappa (30/01/2004)
- Archaeological Site of Mehrgarh (30/01/2004)
- Archaeological Site of Ranigat (30/01/2004)
- Archaeological Site of Rehman Dheri (30/01/2004)

- Badshahi Mosque, Lahore (14/12/1993)

- Baltit Fort (30/01/2004)

- Chaukhandi Tombs, Karachi (14/12/1993)
- Hiran Minar and Tank, Sheikhupura (14/12/1993)

- Mansehra Rock Edicts (30/01/2004)
- Port of Banbhore (30/01/2004)

- Rani Kot Fort, Dadu (14/12/1993)
- Shah Jahan Mosque, Thatta (14/12/1993)

- Shahbazgarhi Rock Edicts (30/01/2004)
- Tomb of Bibi Jawindi, Baha'al-Halim and Ustead and the Tomb and Mosque of Jalaluddin Bukhari (30/01/2004)
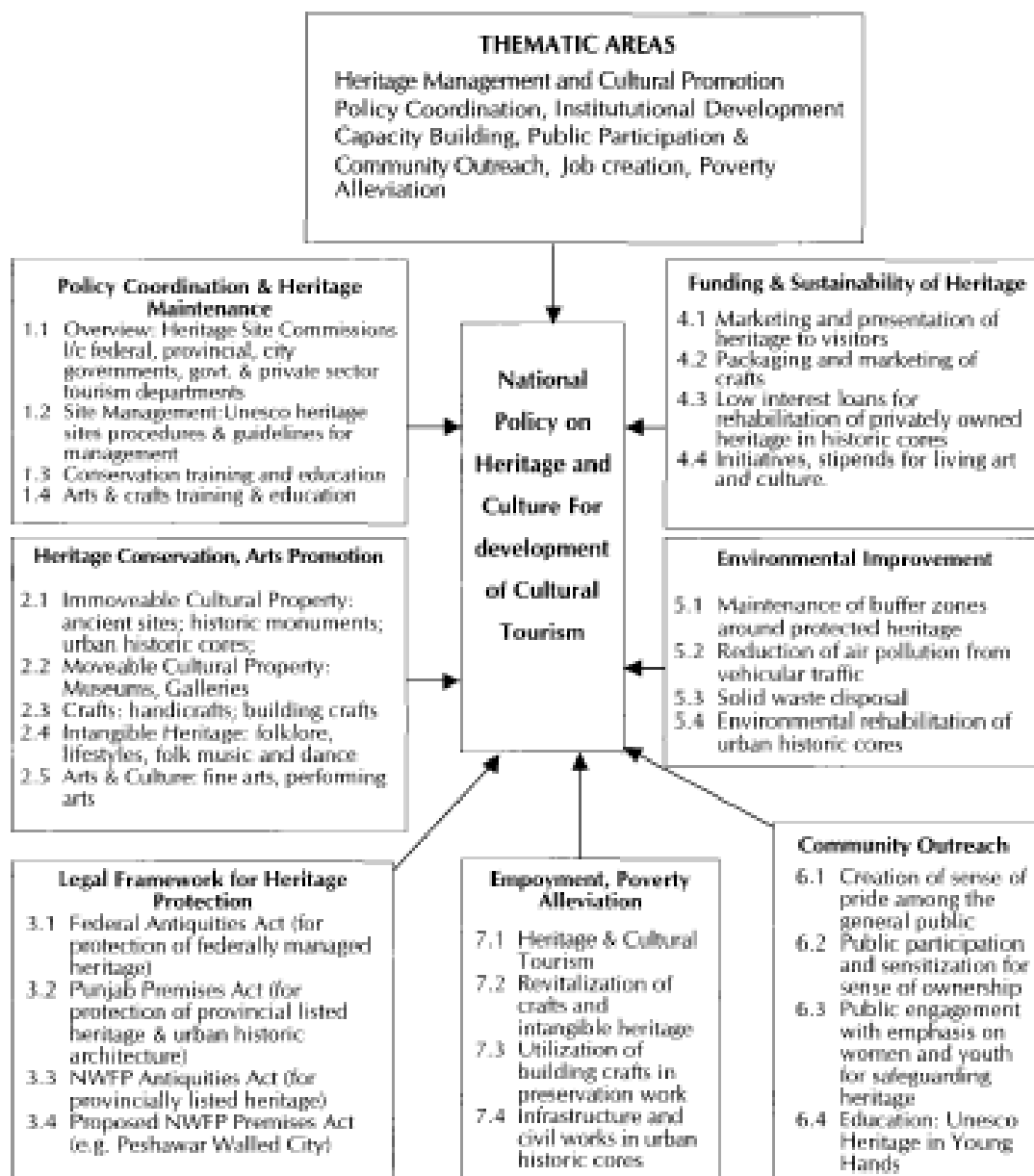
- Tomb of Hazrat Rukn-e-Alam, Multan (14/12/1993)

- Tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam (30/01/2004)

- Tombs of Jahangir, Asif Khan and Akbari Sarai, Lahore (14/12/1993)
- Wazir Khan's Mosque, Lahore (14/12/1993)

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[12] http://whc.unesco.org/en/tentativelists

Conceptual Framework for Tourism Development[13]

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[13] Cultural Tourism in Lahore and Peshawar, GoP, UNDP and UNESCO, 2004.

LIST OF IMMOVABLE ANTIQUITIES, (MONUMENTS AND SITES), PROTECTED UNDER THE ANTIQUITIES ACT, 1975. PUNJAB

S. No.	District/Locality	Name of the Monuments	Category
1	Attock 5 miles east of Hasan Abdal Baoli Pind	Top and Monastery (Buddhist remain)	III
2	Attock G.T. Road near Ziarat Hazrat Baba Sahib	Attock Tomb	I
3	Attock Hasan Abdal Town Behari Colony	Buddhist Site (Behari Colony C.3rd - 5th Century A.D.	III
4	Attock, Attock	Fort at Attock	I
5	Attock, Attock	Behram Ki Baradari	I
6	Attock, Attock on left bank of Indus near Fort	Begum Ki Sarai	I
7	Attock, Fateh Jang, Inderkot	Inderkot Mosque	II
8	Attock, Hasan Abdal	Lala Rukh's Tomb	I
9	Attock, Hasan Abdal	Hakm's Tomb	I
10	Attock, Hatti	Saidan Baoli	I
11	Attock, Pidi Suleman Makhan	Chitti Baoli	II
12	Attock, Village Malak Mala 6 miles East of Hasan Abdal	Site at Garhi	III
13	Attock, Village Shah Muhammad Wali The Talagang	Kallar (Temple) or Sasai da Kallara	II
14	Bahawalpur	Noor Mehal, Bahawalpur	I
15	Bahawalpur	Derawar Fort, Cholistan	I
16	Bahawalpur, Uch Sharif	Tomb of Nuria	I
17	Bahawalpur, Uch Sharif	Tomb of Abu Hanifa	I
18	Bahawalpur, Uch Sharif	Tomb of Bibi Jawindi	I
19	Bahawalpur, Uch Sharif	Tomb of Bhawal Haleem	I
20	Bahawalpur, Uch Sharif	Tomb of Musa Pak Shaheed	I
21	Chiniot, Chiniot	Tomb of Shah Burhan	I
22	Dera Ghazi Khan, Dajal	Ther Dallu Roy	III
23	Dera Ghazi Khan, Mohalla Zamindaran Cillage Chirotta	Ghazi Khan's Tomb	II
24	Faisalabad, Chak No. 742: Teh Toba Tek Singh	Sanghar Wala Tiba	III
25	Gujranwala, Gujranwala Town	Baradari in Sherawala Garden	I

26	Gujranwala, Kotli Maqbara	Tomb of Abdul Nabi	II
27	Gujrat, Gujrat Town	Akbari Baoili in Fort	II
28	Gujrat, Kharian Town	Bahar Wali Baoli	II
29	Gujrat, Village Hailan Teh Phalia	Tomb of Shaikh Ali Baig locally called Henjeera	III
30	Jhang, Chiniot	Shah Masjid	I
31	Jhelum Katas Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan	Ruined Buddhist Stupa area around it	II
32	Jhelum Village Katas Tehsil Pind Dadan Khan	Satgara Temple	II
33	Jhelum, 5 miles from Dina Railway Station	Rohtas Fort	I
34	Jhelum, Bhagan Wala	Ruins of Nandana Fort	I
35	Jhelum, Bhagan Wala 11 miles from Haranpur Railway Station	Two ancient temples	II
36	Jhelum, Katas	Sardar of Hari Singh's Haveli	II
37	Jhelum, Melot 10 miles North Lilla	Ruined Temple with gateway	II
38	Jhelum, Murti in Tehsil Pind, Dadan Khan	Hill measuring 25 ft. long and 190 ft. broad	III
39	Jhelum, Rohtas	Raja Mansingh's Haveli	II
40	Khanewal, Village Kabirwala	Tomb of Khalid Walid	I
41	Lahore, 34-Mcleod Road	Residence of Late Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	I
42	Lahore, Allama Iqbal Road	Javed Manzil	I
43	Lahore, Anarkali Street	Qutubudding Aibak's Tomb	I
44	Lahore, Baghbanpura	Tomb of Mir Niamat Khan	I
45	Lahore, Baghbanpura	Mosque of Nawab Zakariya Khan	I
46	Lahore, Baghbanpura	Inayat Bagh opp. Shalamar Garden	II
47	Lahore, Baghbanpura	Angori Bagh opp. Shalamar Garden	II
48	Lahore, Baghbanpura	Tomb of Mahabat Khan & Boundary Wall	II
49	Lahore, Baghbanpura	Jani Khan's Tomb	II
50	Lahore, Begumpura	Gulbai's Bagh Gateway	I
51	Lahore, Begumpura	Mosque with giazed tiles work	I
52	Lahore, Inside Bhati Gate Kucha Nua Nihal Singh	Haveli Nau Nihal Singh including gardn quarters latrine	I
53	Lahore, Inside Delhi Gate Chowk Wazir Khan	Wazir Khan's Hammams	I
54	Lahore, Inside Masti Gate	Mariam Zamani Mosque	i

55	Lahore, Inside Railway Mechanical Workshop, Mughalpura	Tomb of Khawaja Sabir (Nawab Nusrat Khan)	II
56	Lahore, Kot, Khawaji Saeed	Hujra of Mir Mehdi (Janezgah)	II
57	Lahore, Kot Khawaji Saeed	Tomb of Prince Parwaiz	I
58	Lahore, Kuri Bagh	Tomb of French Officer's Daughter	II
59	Lahore, Lahore	Tomb of Ali Mardan and gateway	I
60	Lahore, Lahore	Buddha's Tomb (the so-called)	I
61	Lahore, Lahore	Huzuri Bagh, Baradari	I
62	Lahore, Lahore	Dai Anga's Tomb	I
63	Lahore, Lahore	Shalamar Garden including Baradari, gateway, Kiosks, Pavillions, Bara Harta Well, Naqqar Khana, Asmani Well and garden	I
64	Lahore, Lahore	Old Fort	I
65	Lahore, Lahore	Buddha Ka Awa Monument	II
66	Lahore, Lahore	One Kos Minar	II
67	Lahore, Lahore	Roshani Gate	II
68	Lahore, Lahore	Mirza Kamran Baradari	I
69	Lahore, Lahore	Tomb of Dr. Muhammad Iqbal	I
70	Lahore, Lahore	Samadh of Ranjit Singh Karak Singh & Nau Nihal Singh	I
71	Lahore, Lahore	Tomb of Anarkali	I
72	Lahore, Lahore	Baradari & Samadh of Maharaji Sher Singh	I
73	Lahore, Lahore	Badhai Mosque	I
74	Lahore, Lahore	Wazir Khan's Mosque	I
75	Lahore, Lahore	Masti Gate	II
76	Lahore, Lahore	Bhati Gate	II
77	Lahore, Lahore	Sheranwala Gate	II
78	Lahore, Lahore		II
79	Lahore, Lahore	Lahori known as Lahori Gate	II
80	Lahore, Lahore	Delhi Gate	II
81	Lahore, Lahore Chowk Wazir Khan	Other gate on north-east of Wazir Khan's Mosque	II
82	Lahore, Lahore Chowk Wazir Khan	Well of Raja Dina Nath	II
83	Lahore, Lahore Chowk Wazir Khan inside Delhi Gate	Chitta Gate	II

84	Lahore, Lahore, Mcleod Road, 35, Chiraghan Street	Tomb of Shaikh Musa, Ahangar Mosque and House	I
85	Lahore, Lahore	Sarwala, Maqbara	II
86	Lahore, Mazang	Chauburji	I
87	Lahore, Mian Mir, Lahore Cantonment	Nadira Begum's tomb and tank	I
88	Lahore, Mughalpura near Railway Crossing B-II, South of Railway Carriage Shop	Tomb of Nawab Bahadur Khan	I
89	Lahore, Naulakha	Dai Anga's Mosque	II
90	Lahore, Nawakot	Tiled gateway and two Bastion	I
91	Lahore, Nawakot	Tomb of (erroneously called) Zebun Nisa	I
92	Lahore, Old Anarkali behind Lahore Museums	Wazir Khan Baradari	II
93	Lahore, Shahdara	Jahangir's tomb & Compound	I
94	Lahore, Shahdara	Akbari Sarai & Mosque	I
95	Lahore, Shahdara	Tomb of Asif Khan & Boundary Wall	I
96	Lahore, Shahdara	Tomb of Nur Jehan	I
97	Lahore, Tehsil Lahore	Sammadh of Jahangir Shah Suthra (southern ka Asthan)	II
98	Lahore, Tehsil Lahore, (Singhapura opposite Police Post	A Mughal Period Tomb	II
99	Lahore, Taxali Gate near Qila Singh	Smadh of Bhai Wasti Ram	II
100	Lahore, Minola 6 miles from Jullo	Two Kos Minar	II
101	Mian Wali Wah Buchiran	Shersha's Baoli	II
102	Mian, Kotla Rokhari	A Buddhist stupa with a surrounding area on River Indus to the North Village of Rokhari	II
103	Multan, Chak No. 167/IOR	Mound Maryala	III
104	Multa, Head Bust 133 Village Bhatianwala Tehsil Kabeerwala	Mound Ratti Khari	III
105	Multan, Kotla Khan	Sawi Masjid & Graves	II
106	Multan, Mohalah Kirianloghana	Tomb of Mir Meharban	II
107	Multan, Multan	Tomb of Shah Yousaf Gardezi	II
108	Multan, Multan (Old Fort)	Tomb of Patrick Alexander Vana, Andrew & William Anderson	I
109	Multan, Multan (Old Fort)	Shrine of Rukn-e-Alam	I
110	Multan, Near Abdal Road	Tomb of Shah Hussain	I

		Sodazai	
111	Multan, Sura Miana	Tomb of Shah Ali Akbar's Mother	II
112	Multan, Sura Miana	Tomb of Shams Tabraiz	II
113	Multan, Sura Miana	Tomb of Shah Ali Akbar	II
114	Multan, Village Sargana	Ruined Mosque	II
115	Muzaffargarh, Sitpur	Tomb of Tahar Khan Nahar	I
116	Muzaffargarh, Sadan	Tomb of Sheikh Sadan Shaheed at Village Sadan, Muzaffargarh	I
117	Muzaffargarh, Sitpur	Mosque of Tahar Khan Nahar	I
118	Rawalpindi	Sarae Khola	I
119	Rawalpindi, Mankiyala	Tope of Stupa	I
120	Rawalpindi, Margala Pass	Nicholson Column	I
121	Rawalpindi, Mauza Gangu, Bahadur	Sirkap Site	I
122	Rawalpindi, Mauza Karawal	Kalawan Site	I
123	Rawalpindi, Mauza Khurran Gujjar	Giri Remains	II
124	Rawalpindi, Mile 102, G.T. Road	Kos Minar	II
125	Rawalpindi, near Golara Railway Station	Kos Minar	II
126	Rawalpindi, Taxila	Mohra Moradu Site	I
127	Rawalpindi, Taxila Chirtope	Chirtope Site	I
128	Rawalpindi, Taxile, Babar Khan	The area or tract known as Babar Khan	III
129	Rawalpindi, Taxila, Mauza Majawer	Bhir Mound	I
130	Rawalpindi, Village Rewat	Rewat Fort	I
131	Rawalpindi, Village Gangu Bahadur	Ratta Pind	III
132	Rawalpindi, Wah	Farud Gah, Shahan-e-Mughalia, Tank & Garden	I
133	Rawalpindi, Wah Cantt	Losar Baoli	I
134	Rawalpindi, Bhelar	Tope or Stupa	I
135	Rawalpindi, Pharwala	Pharwala Fort	I
136	Sahiwal, Harappa	Mounds	I
137	Sahiwal, Okara	Mir Chakar's Tomb	I
138	Sahiwal, Okara	Tomb of Syed Daud Kimani	I
139	Sargodha, Amb	Three Temple inside Fort	II
140	Sargodha, Bhera	Site of ancient city	III
141	Sargodha, Sodhi Zerin	A red sand stone Temple	II
142	Sargodha, Vijhi, 2 miles south west of Miani known as Sabzal Pind	Site of ancient city	III
143	Sheikhupura, Jandiala Sher Khan	Baoli & Mosque	I
144	Sheikhupura, Jandiala Sher Khan	Tomb of Abduallah Shah	II
145	Sheikhupura, in the east of	Sheikhupura Fort	I

Sheikhupura Town

146	Sheikhupura, Jandiala Sher Khan	Tomb of Noor Muhammad	II
147	Sheikhupura, Jandiala Sher Khan	Tomb of Hafiz Barkhurdar	II
148	Sheikhupura, Kala Shah Kaku	Tibba (Mound)	III
149	Sheikhupura, Mian Ali Faqiran	Mound Mian Ali Sahib	II
150	Sheikhupura, Sheikhupura	Tank and Tower	I
151	Sialkot, Sialkot	Tibba Jolian	III

Devolution Orders

Government of Pakistan
Economic Affairs Division
(Admin Section)

No.15-7/2011-Admin.   Islamabad, the 11th August, 2011.

OFFICE ORDER

In order to handle the records/files/functions (printed over leaf) of the abolished Ministries/Divisions transferred to Economic Affairs Division and other matters relating to devolution, following Wings have been established in this Division headed by Joint Secretary (Devolution-I) and Joint Secretary (Devolution-II):-

Devolution-I

S.No.	Name	Designation	Work transferred from
1	Vacant	Joint Secretary (Devolution-I)	Ministry of Health Ministry of Population Welfare
2	Dr. Kazi Athar Qayyum	Director (Devolution-I)	Ministry of Social Welfare Ministry of Tourism
3	Mr. Rehman Shah	Section Officer (Devolution-I)	Ministry of Labour and Manpower

Devolution-II

S.No.	Name	Designation	Work transferred from
1	Vacant	Joint Secretary (Devolution-II)	Ministry of Food & Agriculture Ministry of Livestock
2	Mr. Tariq Mehmood	Deputy Secretary (Devolution-II)	Ministry of Culture Ministry of Education
3	Dr. Nasir Saleem	Section Officer (Devolution-II)	Ministry of Youth Affairs.

2.   Joint Secretary (Devolution-I) and Joint Secretary (Devolution-II) shall report to and channel their business through Additional Secretaries-I and Additional Secretary-II respectively.

3.   This issues with the approval of Secretary, EAD

(Azhar Iqbal Hashmi)
Section Officer(Admin)

DISTRIBUTION:-
1. Joint Secretary(Admin)
2. Joint Secretary(ADB/Japan)
3. Joint Secretary(EC)
4. Joint Secretary(PC/US).
5. Joint Secretary(UN/China).
6. DG(DM).
7. All Deputy Secretaries/Deputy Chiefs.
8. All Section Officers/Officers Incharges of Sections.
9. PS to Parliamentary Secretary.
10. PS to Secretary, EAD.
11. PS to Additional Secretary-I.
12. PS to Additional Secretary-II.

LIST OF DEVOLVED FUNCTIONS TRANSFERRED TO EAD.

S. No.	Functions	Transferred from
1.	Dealings and agreements with other countries and international organizations in the fields of health, drug and medical facilities abroad.	Ministry of Health
2.	International aspects of medical facilities and public health; International Health Regulations; Port health; health and medical facilities abroad.	-do-
3.	Scholarships /fellowships, training courses in health from International Agencies such as W.H.O. and UNICEF.	-do-
4.	Dealing and agreements with other countries and international organizations in matters relevant to Population Planning Programme.	Ministry of Population Welfare
5.	Dealing and agreements with other countries, International organizations in the field of social welfare.	Ministry of Social Welfare
6.	Trust for Voluntary organization	-do-
7.	International Organizations and Agreements in the field of Tourism	Ministry Tourism
8.	Dealing and agreements with international organizations in the fields of labour and social security.	Ministry of Labour & Manpower
9.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in respect of food	Ministry of Food an Agriculture
10.	Coordination of work relating to aid/assistance being received from aid-giving agencies in respect of food sector	-do-
11.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United nations in respect of Agriculture	-do-
12.	Coordination of work relating to aid/assistance being received from aid giving agencies in respect of agriculture sector.	-do-
13.	Coordination of aid/assistance from international aid giving agencies and FAO in respect of agricultural research, including manpower training for research.	-do-
14.	Coordination of foreign aid and technical assistance in the livestock sector and relates fields	Ministry of Livestock
15.	Liaison with international agencies especially Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in the filed of Livestock.	-do-
16.	International Agreements/Assistance on Archaeology, National Museums, Historical Monuments of National Importance.	Ministry of Culture
17.	Cultural Pacts and Protocols with other countries involving financial assistance and their implementation	-do-
18.	Pakistan National Commission for UNESCO, Islamabad.	Ministry of Education
19.	Relationship/Coordination with UNESCO and participation in its activities.	-do-
20.	Liaison with other International Agencies and Organizations in educational programmes.	-do-
21.	All international aspects of youth affairs including negotiations for bilateral and multilateral agreements for mutual assistance; and Cooperation in this field and coordination of aid and assistance from foreign countries for youth affairs.	Ministry of Youth Affairs

Institutional Arrangements for Managing Culture in the NWFP (2008)[14]

Provincial minister for tourism sports, culture, archaeology, & Museums (TSCAM)

Sarhad Arts Council Department Level-Likely to be Granted Directorate Status

Provincial Secretary for TSCAM

| Directorate of Archeology & Museums (Directorate) | Sarhad Tourism Corporation (Directorate) | Directorate of Sports (Male) (Directorate) | Directorate of Sports (Women) (Directorate) |

Custodian o Archeological Sites and maintain museums in different parts of the province

*The Directorate has Museums in Chitral, Bamburalte Museum, District Chitral, Pushkalwati Museum, Hund Museum Swabi City Museum Gorgatree Peshawar, Peshawar Museum, Museum Lower Dir

Tourism Promotion throughout Province

Promote, Manage & Organize Men Sports

Promote, Manage & Organize Women Sports

Purpose/Tasks   Purpose/Tasks   Purpose/Tasks   Purpose/Tasks

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[14] Vandal, S., & Lexow, J. (2008). *A Programmatic Framework for Norway's Cultural Cooperation with the North West Frontier Province in Pakistan 2008-2015.*

Gilgit-Baltistan
Rules of Business, 2009[15]

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (5) of Article 22 of the Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self-Governance) Order, 2009, rules for transaction of business of the Government of Gilgit-Baltistan

As per Distribution of Business among Departments:

- Tourism, Sports, Culture and Youth Department

- Promotion of Tourism in Gilgit-Baltistan.

- Development schemes pertaining to Tourism.

- Arrangements of national events.

- Arrangements of Silk Rout & Festivals and other festivals in Gilgit-Baltistan.

- Promotion of sports in Gilgit-Baltistan

- Grant-in-aid to sports organizations;

- Formulation of Sports policy.

- Promotion of Art, Culture and Literature.

- Conservation of historical monuments in Gilgit-Baltistan.

- Promotion of National integration and cultural activities and Organization of relevant seminars and symposia.

- Development of schemes pertaining to Art and Culture.

- Service matters except those entrusted to S&GAD.

- Purchase of stores and capital goods for the department.

- Coordination of activities of Youth Organizations.

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[15] (Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan, 2009)

- Arranging seminars/exhibitions etc, relating to such events as international youth year, National Youth Festivals, Sports events etc.

- Arranging inter-provincial and international visits by the youth delegations.

N.B: Tourism being a Council subject as per entry 39 of Schedule-III of the Order will temporarily be administered by the Gilgit-Baltistan Government. However, such policies, programmes pertaining to this sector shall be jointly chalked and executed by the Council & the Government.

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