Contemporary problems of Architecture and Construction





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Collana fondata e diretta da Carmine Gambardella

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THE FRUITION OF THE HERITAGE:
CULTURAL VALUE-BASED TRAVEL,
ROUTES AND LANDSCAPE/
NEW USES AND ENHANCEMENT OF MONUMENTS

FIGHTING POVERTY THROUGH FORMS OF COMMUNITY BASED TOURISM IN THE TERRITORIES OF CENTRAL KARAKORUM

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Keywords

community based tourism, Karakorum, heritage

ABSTRACT

The paper discusses the outcome of a recent project to develop tourism in the territories of Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP) in northern Pakistan called "PolimiforKarakorum" (Scientific responsible Eleonora Bersani, with Daniele Bocchiola, Barbara Bogoni, Massimiliano Nastri). The project was among the winners of Polisocial Award 2013-2014 and, as such, was funded by the Politecnico of Milan. For nearly a decade, with Ermes Invernizzi and Michele Locatelli I conduct research and planning for the protection and enhancement of the territories of CKNP and its surrounding villages; hence, we were involved in international cooperation projects (in particular, Karakorum Trust and SEED). We are focused on the dynamics through which it is possible to make heritage more known and accessible, in the awareness that tourism is a crucial resource either to preserve cultural resources and to allow a socio-economic development of the population living on the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

UNESCO has undertaken a number of actions within the initiative Eradication of Poverty, Especially Extreme Poverty, in order to foster the Development of Cultural and Ecotourism in the Mountainous Regions of Central and South Asia. "Sustainable tourism" has been found to be one of the most effective tools in activating the social-economical development of extremely poor populations (Pro Poor Tourism P.P.T.). One of the risks of development, when based on tourism, could be that of detriment to the environmental and cultural heritage thus causing a "consumption" of potential sources of income such as the territory, its products and its material culture.

PolimiforKarakorum is a tool to fight poverty with a specific application for the benefit of inhabitants of northern Pakistan villages, in agreement with UNESCO principles and following actions already put forward by stakeholders as Central Karakorum National Park (CKNP). Its originality mainly consists in strengthening the living conditions of an extremely poor population by inserting it within a project for territory enhancement and development of "community tourism". It's a project for social-economical development that allows the containing of social segregation, helps to reduce environmental and cultural decline, facilitates income's allocation and entrepreneurship's development within local communities. By combining the upgrading of poorer populations' living conditions and the valorization of the territory and its heritage, this project also proves its originality in using the "Politecnico" approach to the Community Based Tourism (C.B.T.) theme. As a matter of fact, this approach descends from the thought of C. Cattaneo that has been eventually shaped within our Milan School (C. Boito, A. Annoni, E. N. Rogers, ...) and is based on the firm belief that a very strong bond exists among asset management, the places and the culture of the inhabitants.

Introducing forms of socio-economical development, connected with the C.B.T., could start off new projects involving local communities as protagonists in the conservation and enhancement of both their territories and their culture. Community members would not only benefit from the outcomes of the projects, they would also take an active role in the recognition process of their own identity and resources (Bottom-Up Approach).

2. BACKGROUND

The Pro Poor Tourism is considered, by those active in fighting extreme poverty and the dynamics of socio-economic development of local residents, one of the most effective instruments to improve the quality of life of people

most in need and to enhance the environmental, historical and cultural development of the territories involved. The PPT Initiatives, also promoted by UNESCO, are often financed by international organizations. UNESCO itself has taken a number of actions that led to the realization of numerous projects for the economic and social development through the tourist development in some regions of Himalayas (Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim), Iran (Masouleh), in Bhutan (Phobjikha Valley), in Kazakhstan (Northern Tien Shen), Kyrgyzstan (Lake Issyk Kul), Nepal (Humla), in the valleys of Chitral and the Kalash, in Tajikistan (East Pamir). The flow of international and domestic tourism in the territories of the Karakoram and training, currently underway, of the Management Plan of CKNP offers a chance to experience local forms of tourism development managed by local communities and to connect it to the network of actions already initiated by UNESCO to structure the ancient caravan routes silk roads. Pakistan is a poor country and its northern regions, with its arid mountain ranges and Karakorum glaciers, are among the most poor areas of the entire country. The general conditions of degradation of the villages (just think of the problems related to drinking water) are currently a major obstacle to the spread of sustainable tourism managed by local communities. On the other hand, for the high value of its environmental and cultural heritage that territory has significant potential in the application of the forms of Community Based Tourism.

The territories of the Karakoram tell a millenary history of exchanges and meetings, crossed by the silk roads, but also the site of passage of the ancient caravan routes that linked the Indian subcontinent to Central Asia. Karakorum has always been a meeting place of people and a melting pot of cultures, where the reception of the ''other" has long been considered as a value. The built heritage is the witness of the stratification of influences of different cultures and civilizations. In the villages of the mountain valleys adjacent to CKNP the living conditions are extreme and one survives thanks to a subsistence economy linked to the minute portions of arable land and few animals that live in symbiosis with men. At the same time, they have an environmental heritage and a cultural-historical one, which requires appropriate measures to protect and use, and are a popular destination for thousands of climbers willing to challenge the highest peaks in the world.

3. METHODS

The project PolimiforKarakorum aims to provide for local communities, to the National Park of Karakorum, to the Ministry of Tourism of Pakistan and to NGOs active on the spot, a concrete tool for the enhancement of local resources and to promote the socio-economic development of the population through its direct involvement in the management of all activities related to sustainable tourism "community".

The project is divided into two parts: theoretical research and experimentation, closely related from the scientific point of view and interacting at different stages of the study, evaluation and application. Both the theoretical and the applied parts of PolimiforKarakorum must present a multidisciplinary nature and partnership at all levels (Associations, Villages Communities, Park Managing Authority, Governmental Authorities). This multidisciplinary approach in a C.B.T. project is an original aspect of the research: usually the scientific approach is favored, which quite often refers only to economical and social sciences.

Both parts require that methods and tools from each discipline can be ascribed to synthesis and intervention models, that are effective for the achievement of the aims of the project and of the objectives of each task; always keeping in mind that the Bottom-Up Approach principles contribute in varied ways in organizing the research's different phases.

In the project, the participatory approach is considered a necessary tool to achieve a real and lasting socio-economical development: structural changes can only happen when the inhabitants of the involved villages take part in first person in all the project's phases, although with different degrees of responsibility. In order to activate an effective interaction with the recipients of the project, it is planned that the experts involved in the working group will undertake the active parts of the project since they are already known in the Northern Areas having previously taken part in similar projects. At the same time, to ensure the effective application of the Bottom-Up dynamics, a number of actions concerning the Top Down processes are implemented through round tables with Local Authorities.

The traditional scientific approach prevails in the theoretical part; the results being systematized in an international publication. Engaging the beneficiaries, during the sharing and dissemination of the results, is both preparatory to the setting of the project's operating conditions and an assessing tool for the research itself. In particular, in order to achieve the objective of contributing to the advancement of scientific research within the general framework of strategies for enhancing the environmental and cultural heritage, in which the CBT is a tool of social-economical development, a research was carried out on bibliography, cartography, iconography and on projects finalized according to P.P.T. models, in various geographical areas in the last decade, with a specific regard for examples of C.B.T.

Hereafter the research is aimed at finding possible applications of the C.B.T. in the Karakorum area, using the innovative approach as described on the introduction. An evaluation of opportunities, benefits and impact on the area is also carried on through: a) the touristic assessment analysis on the territory under the CKNP; b) the updating of collected data that have been processed during other projects on socio-economical development. More specifically: data collected by the Aga Khan Foundation during the AKHCP program and data already owned by the Politecnico working group active in Pakistan for the last ten years; c) the planning of programs and initiatives to fight extreme poverty so as to make sure that PolimiforKarakorum can be listed among the activities supported and financed by UNESCO or other associations.

In the experimental and practical parts it is required that all the actions are constantly undertaken following the Bottom-Up process, both when planning the Community Based Tourism project, providing a guideline manual, and when planning the feasibility project, roughly defined and applied on four building constructions on the Bagrot, Stak, Hispar and Braldo valleys, to serve as models in the dwelling improvement so as to achieve adequate hygienic levels.

4. CASE HISTORY

According to the data of "World Mortality – 2013 Report", the infant mortality rate in Italy is 3.3 children every 1000. In Pakistan the rate rises to 71 children every 1000. While in the Northern Regions of Pakistan it is 104 every 1000 (2011); 1 child every 3, under the age of 5, has been affected by diarrhea in the last month (Pakistan Millennium Development Goals Report 2013). There are 172.185 people living in villages situated on the Karakorum slopes, organized in 21.138 families (data taken from the 2012 CKNP Management Plan).

In these villages, crossed and photographed by the tourists – since considered quite picturesque – when visiting the Karakorum Park and its beautiful peaks (such as K2, Broad Peak, Gasherbrum), the infant mortality rate is dramatically higher. The main reason for such a high rate is to be found in the condition of extreme poverty and the very poor hygienic situation in which people live. Hence, the tourism development, in which UNESCO has identified one of the most effective tools in fighting against the extreme poverty of the people of the mountainous regions of Asia, finds a concrete limit in this extreme degradation of the villages and of its houses.

PolimiforKarakorum in pursuing a double direction - the upgrading of the life condition of local population and the increasing of the "community tourism" - would allow the interruption of a vicious circle and trigger a virtuous one where the improvement of the sanitary conditions and the social economic development of the population can grow with the valorization of the environmental and the historic and cultural resources.

Our project includes a plan for coordinating tourism promotion activities and interventions aimed at tackling social segregation, to reduce environmental and socio-cultural degradation, to facilitate the distribution of income and the development of entrepreneurship within the local communities. It aims to show how, through the introduction of forms of social and economic development linked to Community Based Tourism, will activate new models of tourist development involving, first, the local communities as protagonists in the project for the protection and enhancement of their territories and their culture not only being beneficiaries of development actions, but also being proactive in the process of recognition of their identity and their resources.

5. RESULTS

Starting from the potential of "sustainable tourism" as a specific tool for the activation of the dynamic of socio-economic development of populations in extreme poverty, we have identified a number of actions to promote the development of a "community tourism" within an overall project of enhancement of areas in northern Pakistan. The main results of the project are, for the theoretical part, a critical catalog of models of tourist development of poor countries and on the forms of application of CBT, for the experimental part, a project of sustainable tourism development in the Karakorum through training guidelines, evaluation of the benefits and impact on the area and the project of four exemplary interventions at the building that will be a model of adaptation of housing to minimum housing standards (drinking water, sanitation, etc.). It is foreseen that the results obtained from the research are disseminated both in the territory, beneficiary of the project, through the active intervention of CKNP and the continuing involvement of the population, both in the international scientific community through publications and conferences. With more detail we describe actions, results (expected, in progress or on Achieved June 2015) and outcomes, phase by phase. The activities Concerning the theoretical phase are marked with the letter R, Those Concerning the experimental / applied phase with the letter S, even if they are closely related and interacting.

- 1. Activities: R1.a. Bibliographical research cataloguing critical reading; R1.b. Search for case studies with related references to multidisciplinary aspects; R1.c. Search for ongoing programmes and actions supporting and promoting poor countries' socio-economical development, based on the enhancement of the environmental and tourist resources, and directly involving the local communities; R1.d. Comparative reading of R1.a. + R1.b. + R1.c.; R1.e. Production of theoretical models also for the experimental phase; R1.f. Results systematisation for the international scientific publication. Expected/in progress/achieved results: Setting up of the multidisciplinary theoretical scientific apparatus. Output: Research report.
- 2. Activities: R2.a Definition of the social and economical system for the territory within the CKNP; R2.b Definition of the tourist and infrastructural system. Expected/in progress/achieved results: Definition of a comprehensive picture of the actual socio-economic, infrastructural and tourist system through the use of clear and comparable indicators. Output: Research report; Cartography index in GIS format.
- 3. Activities: S1.a Evaluation of the theoretical models as defined on R1.e; S1.b Definition of the intervention model; S1.c Social-economic and touristic valorisation project (C.B.T.); S1.d Guidelines definition. Expected / in progress /achieved results: Definition of the project at overall scale; Drawing up of guidelines for the development and strengthening of capacity building. Output: Research report; Project on social, economic and tourist valorisation; Guidelines; Cartography index in GIS format; Infographic.
- 4. Activities: S2.a Project and guidelines evaluation. Expected/in progress/achieved results: Sharing and approval of the project on tourist enhancement by the beneficiaries. Output: Research report; Project on social, economic and tourist valorisation (final version); Guidelines (final version).
- 5. Activities: S3.a Project on four targeted case study. Expected/in progress/achieved results: Community Guest House Project; Private House Upgrading Project; Temporary Tourist Accommodation (Camp Site) Project; Community Water Facilities for women Project. Output: Research report; Planning design documents and charts.
- 6. Activities: R3.a Results dissemination within the international scientific community. Expected/in progress/achieved results: Finding of interest from the international scientific community. Output: Publication; International Conferences/Exhibitions/Seminaries. R3.b Results dissemination among local authorities and commun ities. Expected / in progress /achieved results: Presentation of the project's results with at least two subjects operating in the CKNP territory and sharing of them with the CKNP directorate and local communities. Output: Fliers and promotional material. R3.c Results dissemination among promoters and sponsors for social economic development projects. Expected / in progress /achieved results: Finding of interest from sponsors of social economic development projects. Output: Selection of lines of credit to fund the projects .

6. CONCLUSIONS

The relevance of the proposed theme in the project is connected to the fact that the repercussions of the increased knowledge in the field of tools for the Eradication of Poverty, Especially Extreme Poverty, thanks to a sustainable type of tourism could vocationally involve a large number of countries lacking resources and suffering from endemic poverty. This repercussion isn't only of scientific type, it basically concerns the people, beneficiaries and actors, that could potentially be involved in the processes of Pro Poor tourism (P.P.T.). These processes are raising a growing interest both for the results so far achieved in applying this tool and for its effectiveness as it is constantly proven on the field. Concerning specifically PolimiforKarakorum, the impact of the project on the context is ambivalent. On one hand it is direct, since the implementation of the guidelines and of the artifacts' projects has an effective and immediate impact in the improvement of the habitat and of its attractiveness for tourists, leaving a positive sign on the social economic situation of people. On the other side the impact is induced since CKNP and local people are equipped with a useful tool to coordinate the actions of intervention on the territory, allowing them to increase the ability to attract sponsors and to effectively articulate its use.



Fig. 1 Hispar Village.



Fig. 2 Central Karakorum National Park Surroundings.

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