



KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

TOURISM CORPORATION

KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

TCKP-Tourist Information Centre,
Peshawar Museum, Peshawar, Pakistan

Contact:
Tel: +92-91-9213762
Fax: +92-91-9210009
E-Mail: info@kptourism.com
Website: www.kptourism.com



SUPPORTED BY ERKF - KP
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Federally Administered Areas
and Balochistan
Multi-Donor Trust Fund

DESIGN: CREATIVE WING - TCKP, PAKISTAN YEAR PRINTED 2018
NOT FOR SALE



CHITRAL: THE CENTRAL ASIAN SAGA

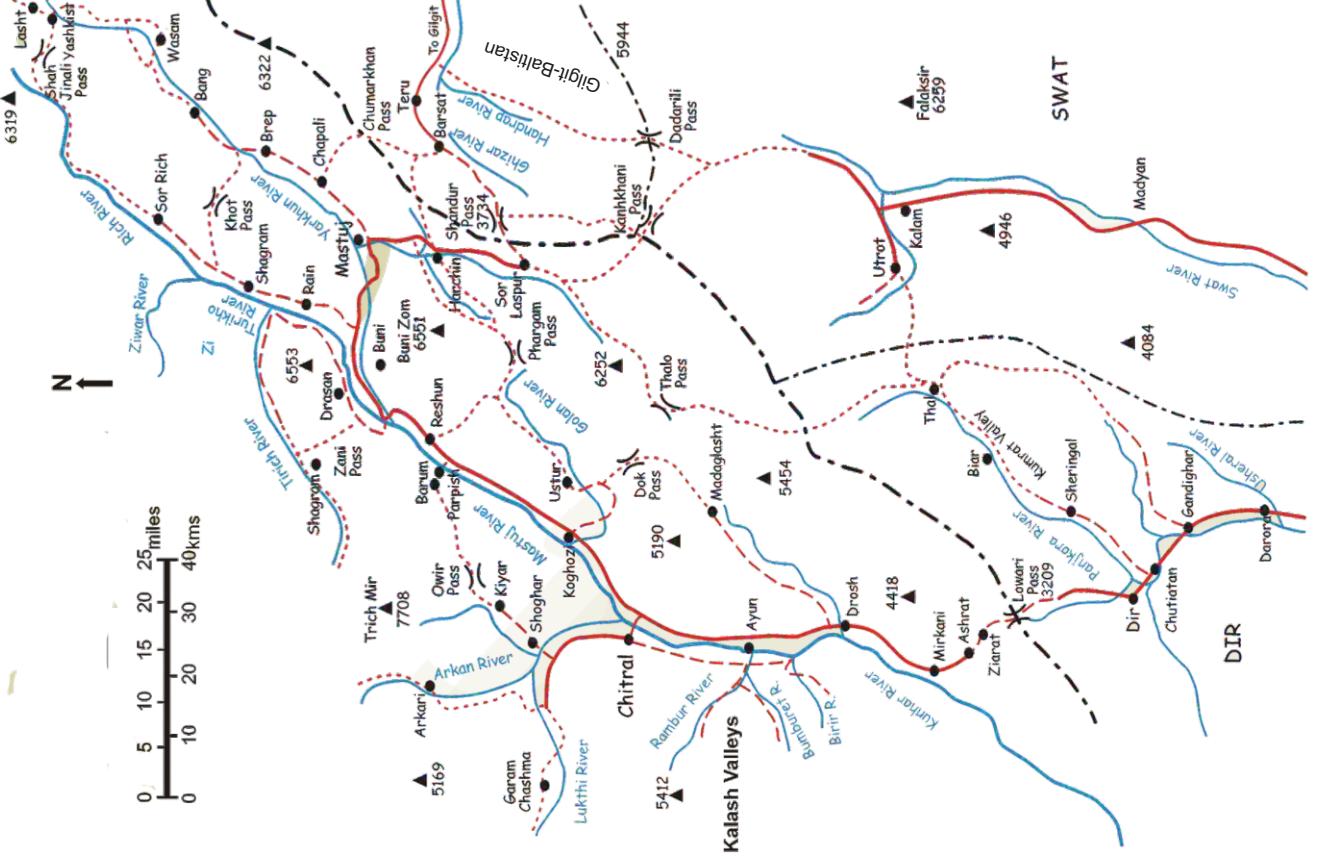
CHITRAL VALLEY TRAVEL GUIDE

TOURISM
CORPORATION
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

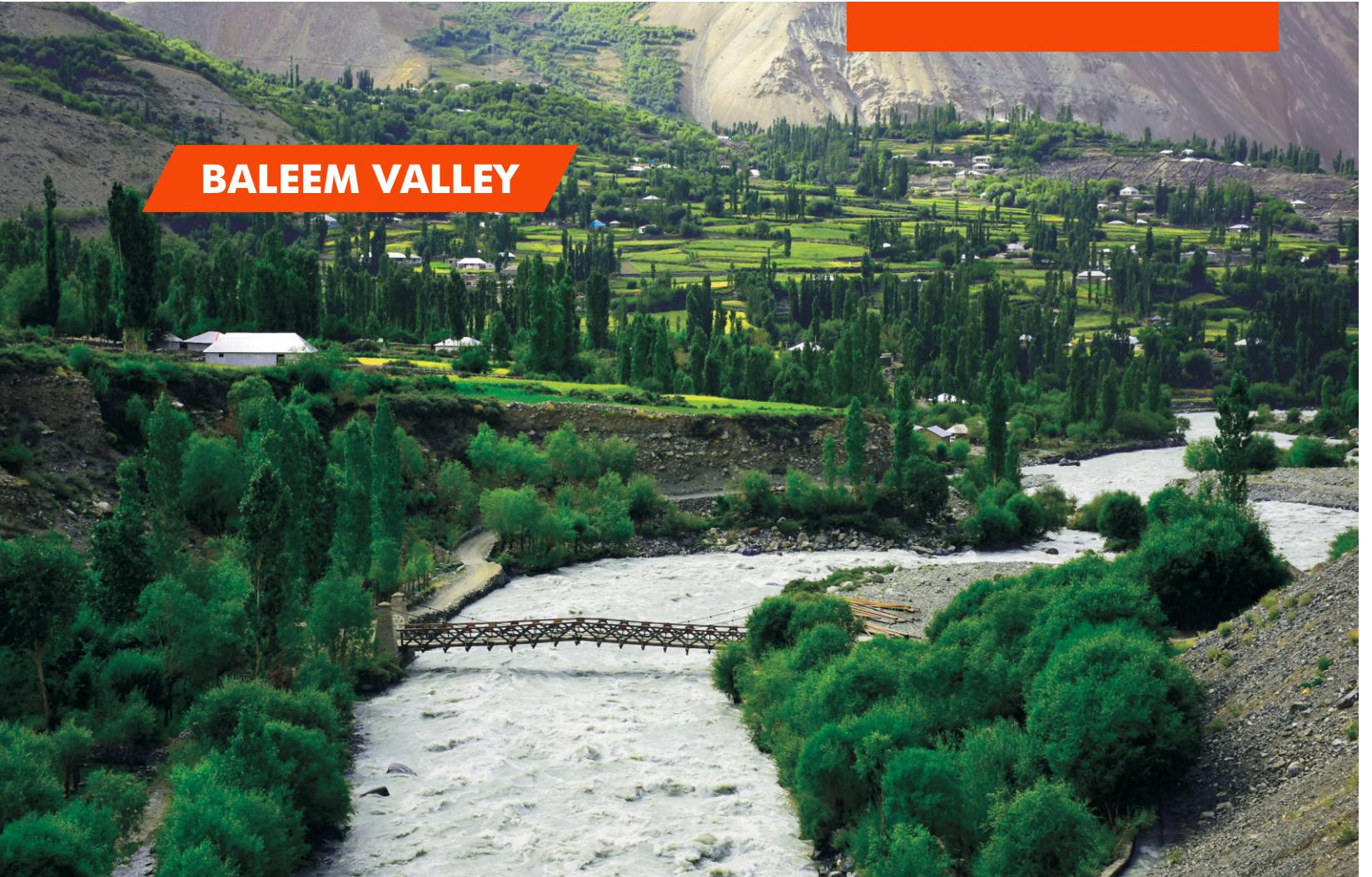
PHOTO:
Amir Khan



CHITRAL VALLEY



BALEEM VALLEY



INTRODUCTION | CHITRAL VALLEY

Under the shadows of Tirichmir in the Hindu Kush mountain range, the valley of Chitral in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan is a fascinating combination of scenic beauty and cultural diversity. The land of apples, apricots, pears and pomegranates, Chitral stretches from 1,094 m to 7778 m above sea level at Tirichmir Peak. With its collection of rugged mountains, gushing rivers, hot springs and fruit-laden orchards, Chitral truly is an enchanting part of Pakistan. The area is bordered by Afghanistan in the north and west, with the narrow Afghan Wakhan corridor separating it from Tajikistan, Dir Kohistan in the south and Gilgit in the east.

Chitral can be accessed via several mountain passes, the most famous being the Lowari Top (3,118 m) approximately crossing the Hindu Raj (a spur of the higher Hindu Kush) in the south and the Shandur Pass (3,798 m) forming the eastern gateway from Gilgit. Other passes include the Dorah Pass from Badakhshan in Afghanistan and the Broghil (3,798 m) from the Wakhan Corridor in Afghanistan. Although these two passes represented the main arteries of the ancient Silk Route to Yarkand and Kashgar in China and Badakhshan in Afghanistan, they are not much in use today.

HISTORICAL CHITRAL

Situated on the main Crossroad to Central Asia, Chitral has a long and fascinating history. In fact, it is this strategic location that compelled invaders to capture it before any other area in the region. The recorded history of Chitral begins with the Tibetans invading Yasin in early 8th century AD, followed by the Chinese I 750 AD and the Buddhists in 900 AD. Later, the Kalash also ruled Chitral for decades.

In the 14th century, Chitral became a unified independent kingdom under the rule of Shah Nasir Rais. In 1570, the Rais dynasty was replaced by the Katoor Dynasty. The famous [Mehtar](#) of Chitral Aman-ul-Mulk ruled from 1857 to 1892. In 1895, the siege of Chitral Fort took place and lasted a month, after which Chitral remained an independent state under British rule. Finally, in 1969 it was merged into Pakistan.



▲ Chitral Fort

Today, Chitral hosts ancient Chitrali Tribes as well as nomads who were invited by the **Mehtars** to settle in the state. Chitral is also home to the ancient pagan tribe of the Kalash who are now confined to the three valleys of Bamburate, Rumbur and Birir. The original state of Chitral covered a greater area, with its border reaching as far as Badakhshan and Bashqal in the northwest and Kunar Valley in the south (these areas are now part of Afghanistan). In addition, this extended to Sherqilla on its north-eatern front and which lies in Gilgit today.



KALASH

The Kalash are an ancient pagan tribe living in three valleys of Chitral namely Bamburate, Birir and Rumbur. The Kalash religion is based on myths and superstitions that relates to the relationship between the human, soul and the universe. The relationship, according to Kalash mythology, needs its manifestation in music and dance, which also contribute to the pleasure of god and goddesses.

The Kalash celebrate four major festivals commemorating seasonal change and significant events in agro-pastoral life by offering sacrifices on altars, cooking traditional meals and dancing to traditional music during the events.





SHANDUR POLO FESTIVAL (7th to 9th July)

The world famous Shandur Pass is approx. 3798 meters above sea level and lies midway between Chitral and Gilgit. The distance from Chitral is 155 km and from Gilgit is 235 km approximately.

Shandur Pass remains snow covered in winter and turns into green pastures during summer season. The Shandur Lake adds to the colours of the plateau surrounded by high mountains. The famous Shandur Polo Tournament which has attained almost legendary status, is played here between Chitral and Gilgit teams every year from 7th to 9th July.

During the three days festival at Shandur, polo enthusiasts, mountain lovers, writers, photographers, mountains bikers, hikers (local and foreign tourists) converge to witness the spectacular polo matches between the finest teams of Gilgit and Chitral.





TRADITIONAL DANCES AND CULTURAL MUSIC MAKE THE FESTIVAL MORE ATTRACTIVE.

The supporters of both sides travel long distances to watch this thrilling game and thus this event provides fascinating insight into the life style of the people of this region. All this together makes Shandur Polo Festival one of the most entertaining events in the world.

QAQLASHT VALLEY (FESTIVAL)

Qaqlasht is a flat terrain that is located about 80 kilometers north of Chitral town and approachable by a smooth drive of one and half-hour. When early spring sweeps through the valley, this Plateau type of plane transforms into a gorgeous picnic resort with a carpet grassy and tiny yellow flowers stretched over miles and miles that attracts a great number of people from different parts of the district and other parts of the country during Qaqlasht Festival which is held every year in April.

'Jashan-e-Qaqlasht' is the old-age festival of the people of northern Chitral with a history of more than 2,000 years. Rais rulers used to organize it in the remote past to be continued by the Kator dynasty, which not only assiduously patronized this particular cultural event, but also promoted other festivals e.g. Jashan-e-Shandur and Jashan-e-Chitral.



The event, which was organized by Chitral Association for Mountain Area Tourism (CAMAT) in collaboration with Tourism Corporation Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (TCKP) also featured some of the traditional sports e.g. Bodi Dik and folksongs/folkdances e.g. 'chong righishi' and 'tatali wawali', and 'mamashish' which are at the verge of extinction. Cultural events and cultural music i.e. folksongs, folkdances, music of reed instrument and that of pure Chitral sitar.



The festival is organized with the objective to protect that indigenous Kho cultural and to highlight and market it as tourism product so as to attract maximum national and international tourists to the region.



UPPER CHITRAL (QAQLASHT)

The natural and cultural heritage of Chitral offers great tourism and trekking adventure opportunities through rugged mountains, snow-clad peaks, lush green meadows and crystal clear streams. In addition, the valley and mountains in the area are home to many rare species of plants animals and birds.

TERICH VALLEY

Terich valley is approximately 135 km from Chitral town. It is about 50 miles long and easily accessible by jeep. The journey from Chitral Town to Terich takes about 5-6 hours. The valley is populated with several villages separated by fruit orchards. Terich is the main route to high Hindukush peaks and attracts Adventure and Tour activities. Shagrom is the last town in the valley. The best place to stay in Shagrom is the "Terich Guest House and Camping Site" where tourists can stay and be comfortable. Porters and carriers are available here for treks and high mountain climbing. The fauna here includes Ibex, Snow leopard, Magpies, Partridge etc.

Terich valley is the gateway to the major mountaineering, Trekking and Hiking routes, which leads to the highest peaks and the longest glaciers of central Hindu Kush. Terich, which is one of the Pakistan's highest and remote valleys, is the last human settlement before the actual march to Terich Glacier and Terich Concordia, Udren and Roshgol Glaciers, the amphitheatre of the seven highest massifs of Hindu Kush, the longest glacier and peaks, including Tirichmir main 7708 m, Tirichmir East 7690 m, Noshaq main 7492, Istore Nal 7403 m, and Shingek zom 7290 m.



▼ A view of Terich valley, Chitral, Hindu Kush

BOONI

Booni is a town and administration centre of upper Chitral since 1969. It is a big fan shaped flat large village, perhaps one of the largest villages of the area. It is famous for its fruits like; apples, grapes, apricots, peaches etc. It lies at 72 km from Chitral Town on the Shandur-Gilgit road.



▲ Booni bazar

BOONI ZOM

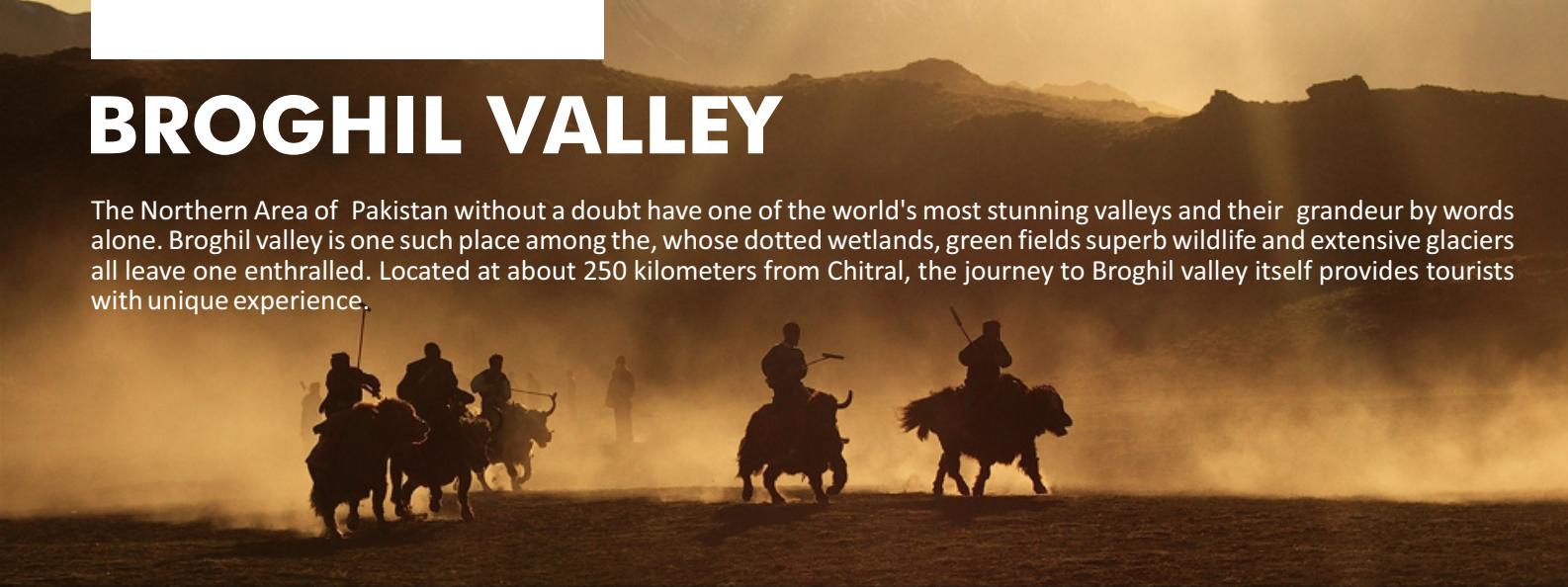
The Booni Zom groups is a prominent mountain area of Chitral, in the Hindu Raj range of Pakistan. Booni Zom (main) is the highest peak of the group with an elevation of 6,542 m (21,463 ft). It is located about 50 km (30 mi) northeast of the town of Chitral, and about 50 km (30 mi) east of Tirich Mir (7,708 m), the highest peak in the Hindu Kush.



▲ Booni zom peak

BROGHIL VALLEY

The Northern Area of Pakistan without a doubt have one of the world's most stunning valleys and their grandeur by words alone. Broghil valley is one such place among the, whose dotted wetlands, green fields superb wildlife and extensive glaciers all leave one enthralled. Located at about 250 kilometers from Chitral, the journey to Broghil valley itself provides tourists with unique experience.



The Broghil valley is renowned for the Broghil Festival which is held every year in summer. The event includes Yak Polo, Free Style Polo, Buskashi, Horse Race, Donkey Race and Polo, Tug of War plus the Traditional Wakhani Music. The Yak Polo and Yak Race are the main attractions of this event, and they are perhaps exclusive to these parts of the world. Yaks are useful means of transportation and support the livelihood of the local people.

One of the most famous attractions of Broghil valley is the Qurumber Lake, which is the 31st highest lake in the world and the second highest in Pakistan at a height of 14,121 feet (4,304 meters). It is also one of the most biologically active lakes on earth. Apart from this, the valley maintains about 30 freshwater lakes of different sizes, presenting breathtaking sights. Another sight truly worth seeing in the Broghil valley is the Broghil Pass. It is a high mountain pass at a height of 12,460 feet (3,798 meters) along the Durand Line border, which crosses the Hindu Kush mountain range and connects the Wakhan District of Badakhshan Province, Afghanistan with the Chitral District of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

CULTURE & HANDICRAFTS (LOCAL)

The culture of Chitral bears traces of Greek, Iranian, Tatar and Tajik Turkeman influences due to its unique location and historical links with Central Asia and Europe.

The Chitrali people call the land of Chitral "Kho" and their language is Khawar. Persian is spoken only in Madaglasht Valley. Pashto and Urdu have also made their way into Chitral. Other languages spoken in Chitral include Kalash, Gujar, Nuristani, Dameli, Wakhi, Kirghiz, Yidgha, Gawar-Bati and Phalura.

The tradition of hospitality can be observed throughout northern Pakistan, but in few places it is offered as generously as in Chitral. Chitralis also have a strong musical tradition. The Chitrali sitar, a string instrument, can often be heard at many places and family gatherings.

Polo is the most popular sport in Chitral which has attained legendary status. Matches are festive occasions, inviting many tourists. The world famous Shandur Polo Tournament is held between Gilgit and Chitral every year from 7th to 9th of July at Shandur Pass near Laspur Valley.



With its gushing rivers, fruit-laden orchards and flower-covered hillsides, Chitral Qashqar offers an ideal destination for holiday-makers and nature lovers alike who want to relax and enjoy the wonderful bounties of nature. There are many long and short treks within these valleys, as well as those leading to the Dir Kohistan Qashqar and Kalam Qashqar conservancies.

Madaglasht is an area of lush green terraced fields and high pastures with extensive meadows surrounded by pine and fir slopes. Koghozi is a narrow gorge with oak and pine trees. Goleen is a vast valley with high cliffs and is the limit of the forested slopes as it extends to the high barren and craggy peaks above. Laspur, with the vast inner dry valley of Beshqar in the south and the beautiful meadow of Shandur plateau, forms an area of attractive contrast.

HOW TO GET THERE

Pakistan International Airline operates flights from Peshawar and Islamabad to Chitral on Friday and Sunday, with a flying time of around 50 minutes. Chitral is also accessible via Lowari Pass, with a driving time of around 8 hours from Peshawar. To make access for general public from Chitral to rest of Pakistan vice versa two tunnel have been developed measuring 9 km & 2 km respectively. Making journey easy for tourists with reduce total journey by two hours.

Local transport daily ply between Peshawar- Chitral and Islamabad-Chitral from general bus stands as well as luxury vehicles can also be rented.



TROUT FISHING

Sorlaspur-offers golden opportunity for trout fishing and a fine adventurous trek of about 25 - 30 km to Bashkargol Lake.



CHITRAL IS CONSIDERED TO BE A PARADISE FOR PARA GLIDERS. NUMBER OF FOREIGN TOURISTS COME EVERY YEAR TO CHITRAL DURING SUMMER SEASON SPECIALLY FOR PARA GLIDING.



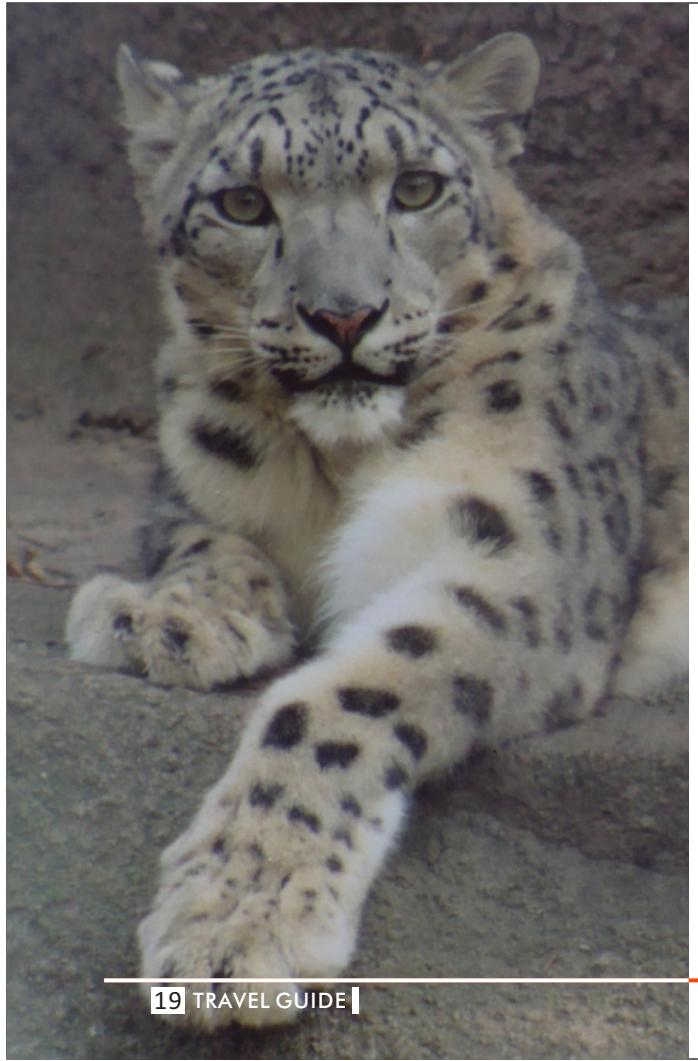
HOW TO SPOT WILDLIFE

The opportunity to observe wild animals and birds in their natural environment is a unique and rare experience which requires patience and a basic understanding of their behaviours. Going with a trained local wildlife guide will give you the best chance of seeing wildlife, but remember that the weather and season also play a significant role. It is useful to know that:

- Winter is better than summer for viewing wildlife
- Sunrise and sunset are the best times to see animals as they move down to drink at water points.
- Poor weather conditions such as rain and snow also make animals **move** down to lower altitudes and thus become easier to spot.

More information can be obtained from the office of the Divisional **Forest** Officer (Wildlife) in Chitral Town and equipment such as binoculars and telescopes can be rented from the local conservation committees.





Among the large mammals, the rare snow leopard inhabits an enormous area in search of prey. Markhor is also found in the area. In the far northern mountains, there are ibex, lynx, black bear, brown bear, grey wolf, striped hyena and the endangered musk deer.

For bird watchers, Chitral offers a wide variety of species. The main valley and villages are inhabited by the Brahmini, Myna and Sparrow. Higher up in the valleys (alpine meadows and mountains cliffs) Monal, Koklass Pheasants, Chukor, Golden Eagles and the common Kestrel are sighted frequently. The mountain passes and valleys of Chitral also form part of the migration route for birds breeding in Eastern Europe and Central Asia that spend winters in the sub-continent.

BIRMOGLASHT

Birmoglasht is now declared as (National Park) by the name of Chitral GOL having beautiful panoramic view points at the top for tourist and also famous for summer palace of Mehtar of Chitral.

MADAGLASHT VALLEY

Locations: South-east of Chitral Town

Main settlement: Obara, Mathive, Hussainabad and Bayband

Valley area: 152km²

Population: Approximately 3,000 people

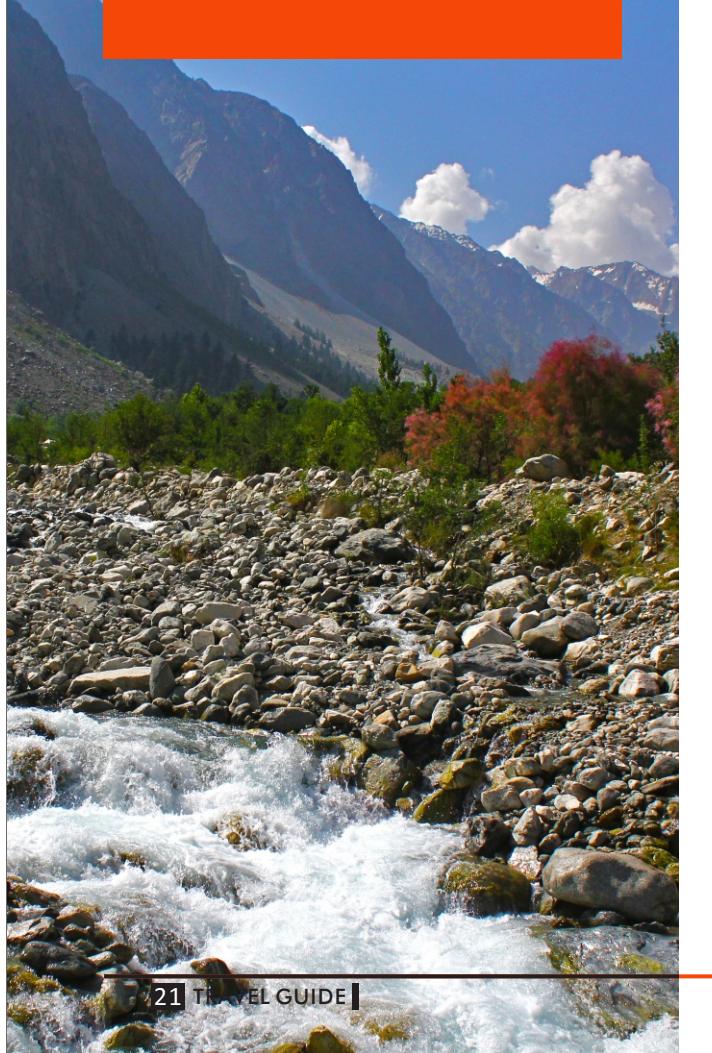
Language: Khowar (Chitrali) and Persian

Tourist attractions: Mixed Chitrali and Persian culture; various handicrafts; Gocharsar Waterfall; treks to the Goleen and Laspur valleys of Chitral and to the Dir Kohistan valleys. Sighting of various animals and birds.

How to get there: Daily transport (4x4) is available between Drosh and Madaglasht at specified timings. Travel time is three hours from Drosh to the main village of the valley. It is recommended that 4x4 vehicle be hired in Chitral and Drosh to access the valley.

Accommodation: Local family guest houses are available. For large tourist groups, it is advisable to carry tents and sleeping bags. There are few opportunities to purchase food in the valley but traditional cuisine may also be available. It is advisable to carry bottled or boiled water for drinking.





GOLEEN VALLEY

Locations: North-east of Chitral Town

Main settlements: Goleen Payeen, Chashma, Bubaka, Izghor, Birmogh and Istoor, **Valley area:** 532 m² **Population:** Approximately 2,000 people

Language: Khowar (Chitrali)

Tourist attractions: Mixed Chitrali culture; Chattodok Lake, treks to the Laspur, Madaglasht and Koghozi valleys of Chitral. Sightings of various animals and birds such as markhor, ibex, chukor and ram chukor.

How to get there: Daily transport (4x4) is available between Chitral and Goleen at specified timings. Travel time is two hours from Chitral to the first village of the valley. It is recommended that 4x4 vehicle be hired in Chitral.

Accommodation: A community-managed tourist hut is available in Izghor village with modest facilities for four to six persons. For large tourist groups, it is advisable to carry tents and sleeping bags. The best place for camping is the lower pasture at the end of the valley. Few opportunities exist to purchase food in the valley but traditional cuisine may be available. It is advisable to carry bottled or boiled water for drinking.



LASPUR VALLEY

LASPUR VALLEY

Locations: North-east of Chitral Town

Main settlements: Shihidas, Onshot, Herchin, Phargram, Gasht, Raman, Broke, Baleem and Sur Laspur

Valley area: 929km², **Population:** Approximately 7,500 people

Language: Khawar (Chitrali)

Tourist attractions: Chitrali culture; Shandur Lake; treks to Goleen Valley and Booni Zom; treks to the Ghizar Valley of the Gilgit-Baltistan; treks to the Kumrat Valley of Dir Kohistan and the Mohmand Gabral Valleys of Kalam; sightings of wildlife such as yaks, ibex, chukar and ram chukor.

How to get there: Daily public transport (4x4) is available between Booni and Laspur at specified timings. It is recommended that 4x4 vehicle be hired in Chitral.

Accommodation: A Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation motel as well as a C&W rest-house are available in Mastuj Town and are of good quality, apart from the small hotels in the valley. For large tourist groups, it is advisable to carry tents and sleeping bags. The valley offers great camping sites all around. Wooden chalets at the old Mastuj fort can also be booked from Hindu Kush Heights (hotel and tour operating company specialising in trekking, paragliding, pony trekking in the Hindu Kush and Karakoram area).

▼ Trout Fish



GARAM CHASHMA (HOT SPRING)

Location: North-west of Chitral

Elevation: 1859 meters (6,100 feet)

Distance: 45 km (28 miles-from Chitral)

Language: Yidgha & Khawar

Tourist Attraction: At a distance of 2 hours' drive (4x4) towards North-west of Chitral, there is located an ancient valley of Injigan, nowadays known as Garam Chashma (Hot Spring). The valley has a great value for its hot springs full of Sulphur and its water is perceived for centuries as a natural medication for the cure/ recovery of rheumatism, gout, chronic headache, skin disorders and maladies. Therefore, the valley is often visited by local tourists as well as foreigners during the season. For the convenience of tourists, "Hamams" (baths) have been constructed near the springs. Foreign tourists are requested to pay some amount for taking a hot bath in the Hamams (baths).

Garam Chashma is an un-spoilt enchanting valley of orchards, verdant fields and snow-clad peaks, the best place for rock climbing, mountaineering, fishing, trekking, hiking, hunting and camping.

Accommodation: There are several hotels & restaurants in Garam Chashma but it is recommended to stay at Hotel Injigan, with a nice hot swimming pool, and the prices are also affordable.

The trout fish with Afghani rice and veggies is also offered by the Afghani restaurants. A Civil & Works Rest house is also present in the area.



WHAT TO DO

IN VILLAGES / ON PASTURES

- Try to travel in small groups.
- Be considerate of local culture.
- Wear appropriate clothing, locals usually love to see foreigners wearing the traditional clothes.
- Ask for permission before taking photographs, especially of women and religious sites.
- Be thankful when offered local food.
- Support the local community by buying their products and handicrafts.

WHILE TREKKING

- Hire local guides and porters.
- Dispose your litter properly, burn paper, collect plastic, flatten tins and take them back with you.
- Leave your campsite in clean condition.
- Use gas or kerosene for cooking.
- Choose toilet sites least 50m away from your campsite and away from any river or water source (dig a toilet pit for bigger groups).
- Be an example to your guides and porters by explaining these guidelines and the rationale behind them.



RUMBUR VALLEY
KALASH

WHAT NOT TO DO

IN VILLAGES / ON PASTURES

- Females should avoid wearing shorts or tight-fitting clothing
- Respect Local Culture

WHILE TREKKING

- Don't disturb wildlife by making too much noise
- Don't hunt/kill any animal or remove any plants
- Never leave litter on the trails or in your campsites
- Don't use wood for cooking, especially green wood
- Don't carve or write on rocks or trees

Any Tourist is welcome to experience the daily life of the communities on the pastures and to enjoy nature's diversity in the valleys of Chitral. However as a courtesy to local women and respect of local tradition, please refrain from camping close to settlements.



TREKKING

Madaglasht to Goleen via Krui Utch

Trek: Moderate Duration: 3 days

Attractions: Green pastures; views of glaciers and snow-covered peaks on the Dir Kohistan side, Gocharsar Waterfall, Rohigal Pass; Chattodak Lake, Juniper forest; sightings of various animals and birds, including brown bear, grey wolf, Himalayan ibex, Lynx, chukor and ram chukor.



MORE TREKS

Goleen to Laspur via Phagram Pass

Trek: hard Duration: 4 days

Attractions: Darkhtan, Dangrikro, Reshungol and Dookadaki pastures; Jonali polo ground, Phagram Pass, bird's eye view of Laspur Valley; sightings of various animals and birds, including Himalayan ibex, snow leopard.

Laspur to Mahodand via Katchi Khani Pass

Trek: Moderate Duration: 4-5 days

Attractions: Birch forest; Mahodand and Nelser lakes sightings of various animals and birds, including Himalayan ibex, snow leopard, brown bear, grey wolf, Indian civet, lynx, musk deer, monal pheasant, Himalayan snow cock and chukor.

Laspur to Kumrat via Beshqar Gol

Trek: Moderate Duration: 4-5 days

Attractions: Birch forest; Beshqar and Zego Lakes; sightings of various animals and birds, including Himalayan ibex, snow leopard, brown bear, grey wolf, Indian civet, lynx, musk deer, monal pheasant, Himalayan snow cock and chukor.

Madaglasht to Laspur via Beshqar Gol

Trek: Hard Duration: 4-5 days

Madaglasht to Goleen via Roghili Gol

Trek: Moderate Duration: 2-3 days

Madaglasht to Goleen via Dok Ann

Trek: Moderate Duration: 3-4 days

Goleen to Laspur via Sochiokuh and Ishpurili

Trek: Hard Duration: 3-4 days

Laspur to Gabral via Beshqar Gol

Trek: Moderate Duration: 4-5 days

Madaglasht to Kumrat

Trek: Moderate Duration: 4-5 days



ECO-TOURISM IN CHITRAL VALLEY

Eco-tourism has, in recent years, become a popular slogan of environmentalists and tour operators the world over. But what exactly is eco-tourism? In a nutshell, eco-tourism can be defined as environmentally and socially responsible tourism. It aims to protect nature through providing the means to do so (awareness raising and financial support) by directly supporting local communities. Other aspects such as the sustainability of local culture and history are also included. Looking at the negative impact mass tourism can have on native culture and environment, eco-tourism is a sensible alternative. Rather than travelling in large groups, consider taking the trip with a small group of like-minded people. This approach can have many benefits from communities being better able to accommodate fewer people, better access to local porters and guides and improved chances of sighting wildlife. As an eco-tourist, you are no longer simply a visitor, instead, you are able to play an active role in helping conserve nature and forming a better understanding between people of different cultures.



SHANDUR LAKE



CHECK LIST FOR TREKKING AND CAMPING TRIP

A check list given below will help you to better prepare for trekking trip

Personal use items / clothing

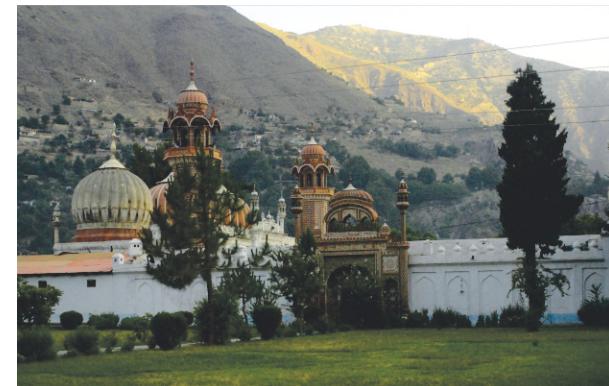
- Large size rucksack to carry all required trekking gear.
- Day pack to carry camera, snack pack and rain jacket etc.
- Sleeping bag of good quality to afford cold temperature at night.
- Closed cell foam mattress.
- Trekking boots, durable with strong rubber soles.
- Camp sandals to use while in camp and walking around.
- Water/wind proof jacket and trousers.
- Two to three pairs extra clothing (preferable full length trouser and full sleeve shirts).
- Three to four pairs of socks (woolen and nylon material).
- Sun Hat for shade and to avoid sunburns.
- Woolen cap to keep head warm during cold nights.
- Pair of Gloves (Woolen and water proof).
- Sun Glasses to protect eyes from snow blindness.
- Walking stick.
- Water bottle.
- Head lamp or Torch with extra battery cells.
- Pocket knife.
- First aid kit including sun block cream.

Communal use items for whole group

- Two or three persons light weight water proof tent.
- Small stove with fuel.
- Plastic can for water storage.
- Medical kit (First aid and basic medicines).
- Cooking utensils (as per size of group).
- Food stuff (according to the menu and number of persons and duration of trip).
- Washing kit (soap and detergents for kitchen and toilet use).
- Match box. (Wrapped in air tight bag)
- Map and Compass.
- Binoculars or spotting scope.
- Camera with long life batteries.
- AM/FM Radio.

DISTANCE CHART AND ESTIMATED TRAVEL TIME

Place	Distance
Peshawar to Chitral	370 – km
Dir to Chitral	150 – km
Dir to Lowari	74 – km
Chitral to Garam Chashma	55 – km
Chitral to Birmughlasht	15 – km
Chitral to Koghzoi	12 – km
Chitral to Booni	55 – km
Chitral to Mastuj	105 – km
Chitral to Shandur	155 – km
Chitral to Gilgit	380 – km
Chitral to Ayun	25 – km
Chitral to Bomurate	45 – km
Chitral to Rumbur	42 – km
Chitral to Drosh	45 – km
Chitral to Madaglasht	60 – km
Chitral to Lowari Top	90 – km
Chitral to Broghil	350 – km



IMPORTANT NUMBERS OF CHITRAL

S. No	Name of Department	Phone # (Area Code-0943)
1	TCKP Tourist Information Center (TIC)	413540
2	Airport Chitral	412547
3	PIA Booking Office (Flight on Fridays & Sundays)	412963
4	Dubash Post Junction Point b/w Bumburet & Rumbur	490009
5	Deputy Commissioner Office Chitral	412055 / 413795
6	District Headquarter Hospital Chitral	412142
7	District Police Officer (DPO) Chitral	412077
8	Police Station Chitral	412913
9	SHO Chitral	412913
10	Chitral Enquiry Exchange	404000
11	Wild Life Chitral	412101
12	Scouts Chitral	412950
13	Press Club Chitral	413487



S. No	Hotels	Contact #	Location	No's of Room	Tariff (Rs.) Single/ Double
1.	Hindukush Heights	0943-413151	Chitral	24	9900 - 16000
2.	Tirichmir View	0943-414545-7	Chitral	32	3500 - 6000
3.	Pamir Riverside Inn	0943-412525	Chitral	16	2500 - 6000
4.	Mountain Inn	0943-412581	Chitral	15	2500 - 6000
5.	PTDC Motel	0943-412683	Chitral	29	2500 - 4500
6.	Dream Land	0943-412806	Chitral	16	1200 - 2400
7.	Tourist Lodge	0943-412454	Chitral	16	800 - 1400
8.	Tourist Inn	0943-412652	Chitral	12	1200 - 2400
9.	Al-Farooq	0943-412726	Chitral	16	1000 - 2000
10.	Eagle nest Resort	0344-9701819	Chitral	11	600 - 1000
11.	Marka inn Hotel	0943-414695	Chitral	07	3000 - 6000
12.	Chitral City Tower	0943-412912	Chitral	18	600 - 1200
13.	Hotel Savana	0943-412294	Chitral	31	800 - 1500
14.	PTDC Motel	0943-412683	Bamburet	6	2500 - 3000
15.	Alexander Post	0943-404158	Bamburet	08	1200 - 2500
16.	Sikander Inn	0340-5833301	Bamburet	06	2000 - 6000
17.	Happy Guest House	0943-404181	Bamburet	5	1500 - 1500
18.	Foreigners Tourist Inn	0943-404033	Bamburet	9	800 - 2000
19.	Jinnah International Hotel	0345-8747077	Bamburet	11	500 - 1000
20.	Saif Ullah Jan Guest House	0342-91340721	Rambur	14	2000 - 4000
21.	PTDC Motel	0943-470611	Booni	04	3000 - 4500
22.	Hot Spring Guest House	0333-9258029	Mastuj	04	1200 - 3000
23.	Hindu Kush Heights Cottages	0943-413151	Mastuj	04	9900 - 16000
24.	PTDC Motel	0943-486034	Mastuj	12	3500 - 4500
	Inn Jigan Hotel	0943-488064 0336-9978675	Garam Chashma	06	1200 - 3000