NIDA SALMAN





FRONTMATTER

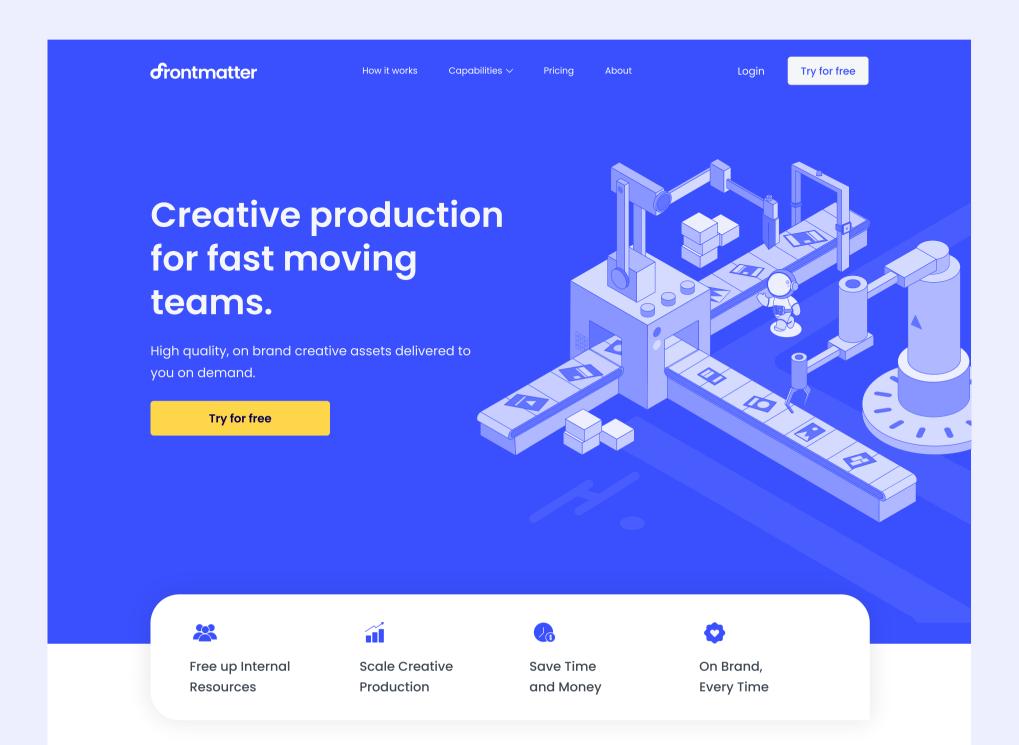
TECHNOLOGY STARTUP

Brand and Marketing Design | Creative Direction

Frontmatter Branding

Logo Design

frontmatter







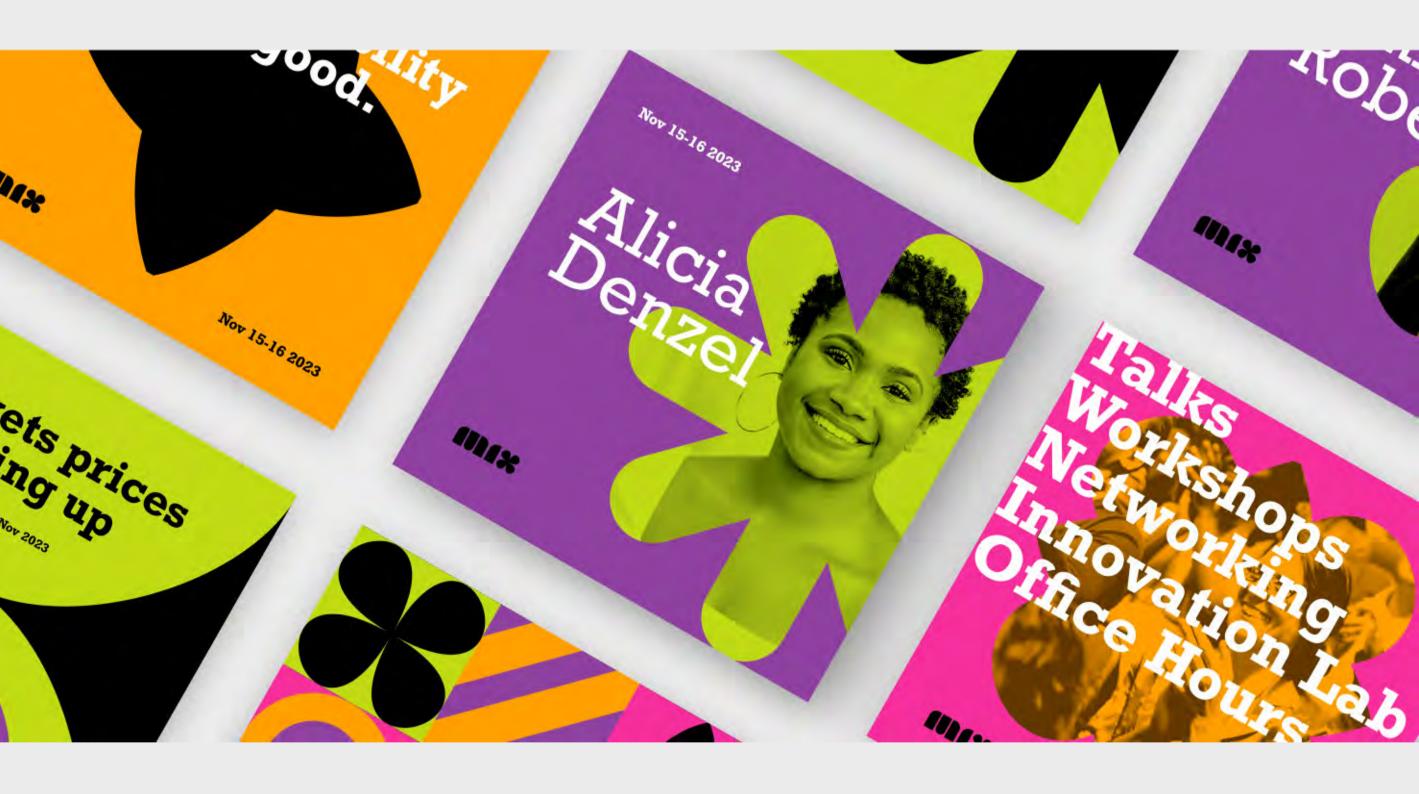


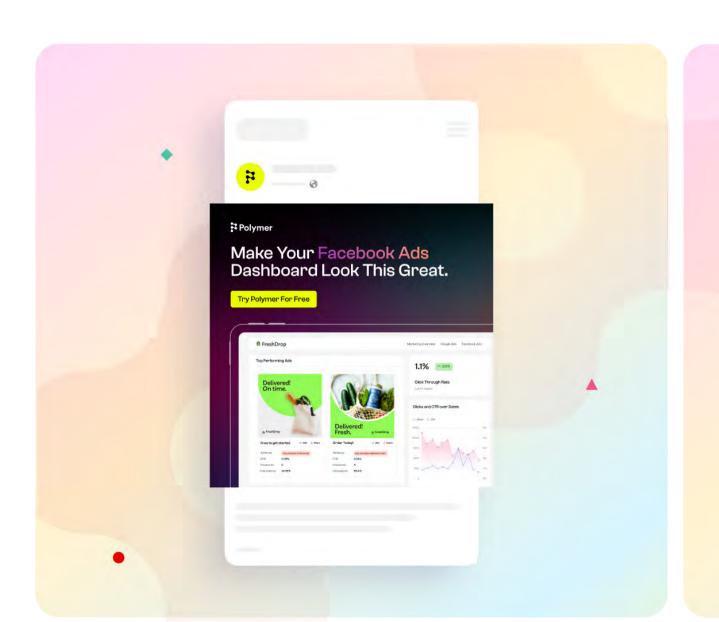


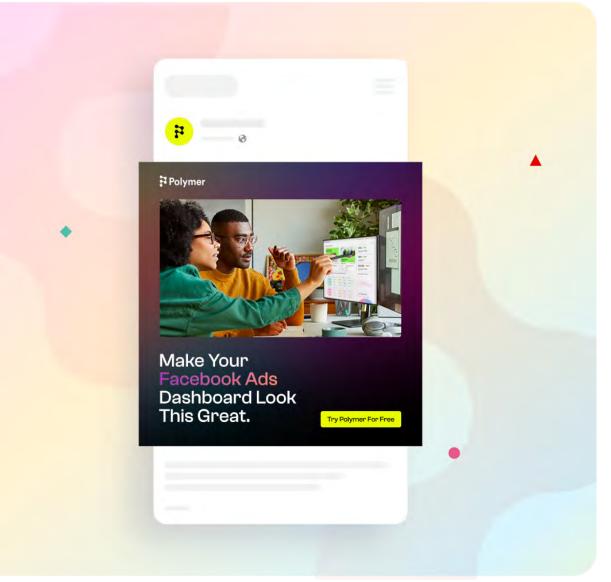




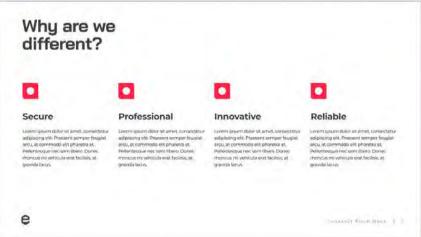




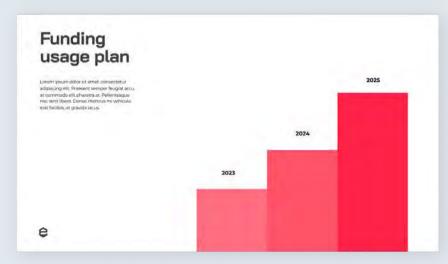


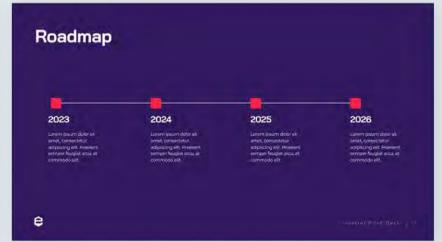


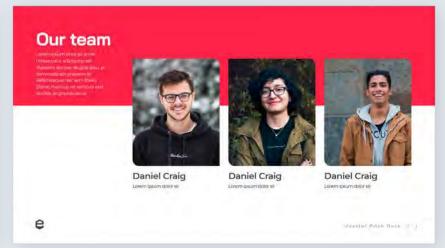












MOTIVE

Previously KeepTruckin

TECHNOLOGY STARTUP | FLEET MANAGEMENT

Brand and Marketing Design

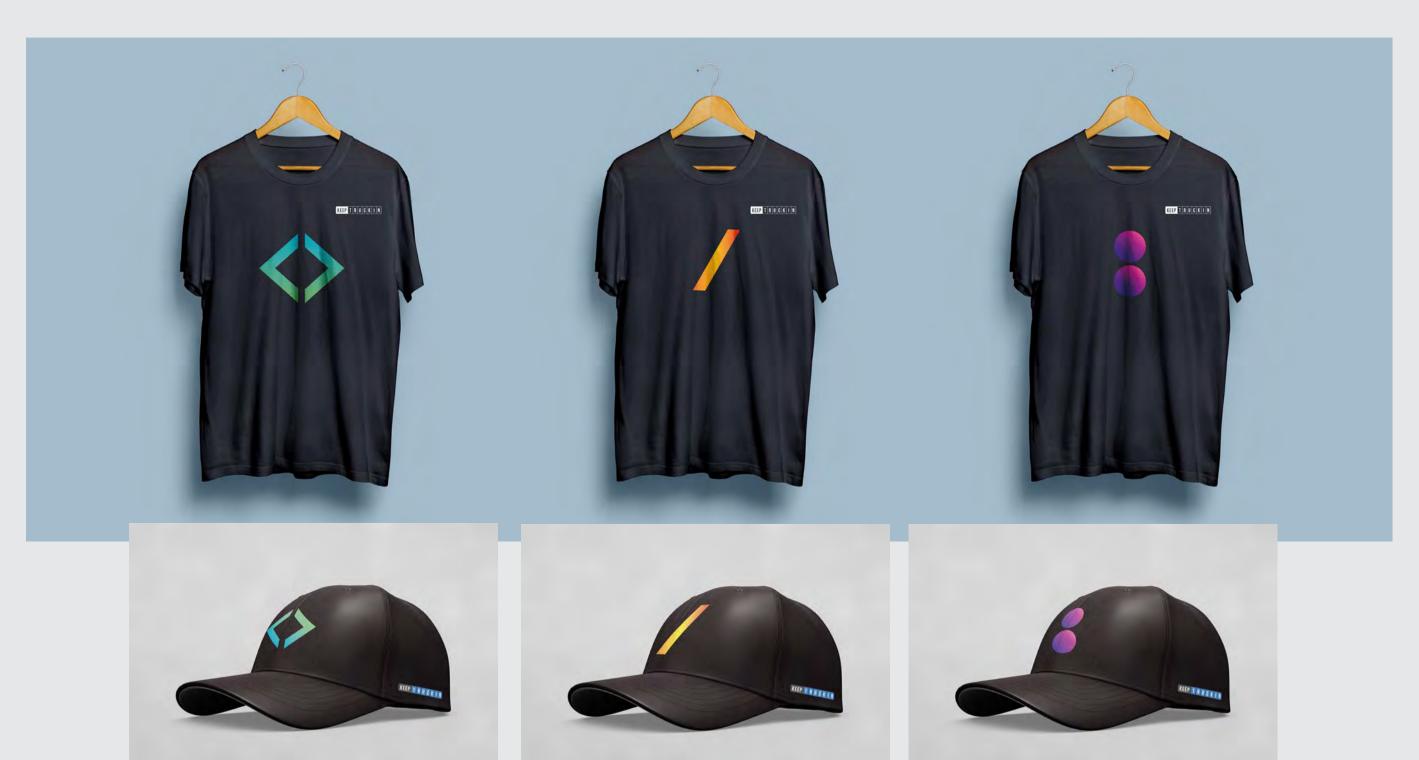








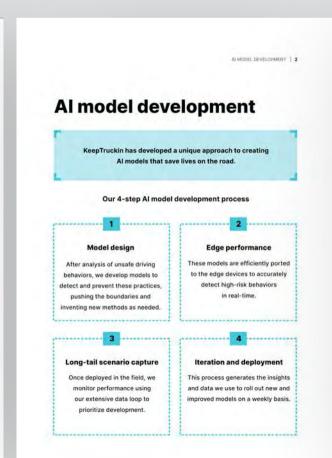




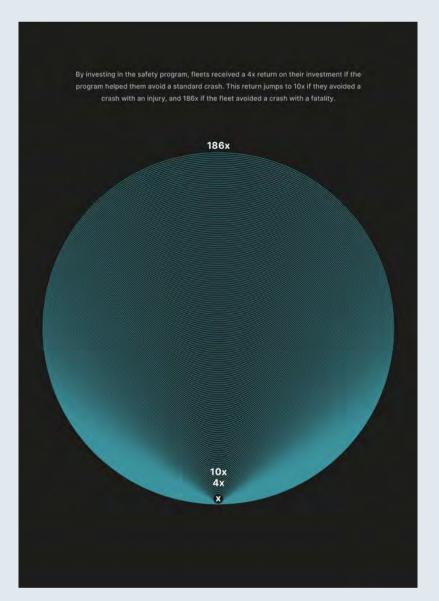
Editorial Design











THE ROLOF KEEPTRUCKIN'S AI-POWERED SAFETY PLATFORM | 2

Data normalization

We normalized all of our results by hours driven to control for fleet size and activity. For example, for each given month, we divided the number of crashes by the total hours driven, since fleets that spend more time on the road tend to have more incidents. Outlier fleets were removed from that month's metrics if they drove less than 100 hours in a given month.

Impact of dashcams and coaching

To understand the impact of dashcams and coaching on the various safety metrics, we studied the average impact broken out by each segment. We performed a simple T-test statistic on the difference between the groups to see if the difference was statistically significant. We multiplied metrics by 100,000 hours to reflect the average hours driven by a mid-market fleet per year. 100,000 hours is equivalent to 50 vehicles driving eight hours per day, 252 days per year.

Fleets that had KeepTruckin's dashcams and frequently coached saw a

69% reduction in unsafe driving behaviors

22% reduction in FMCSA-reported crashes

40% reduction in FMCSA-reported unsafe driving violations

67% reduction in harsh driving events

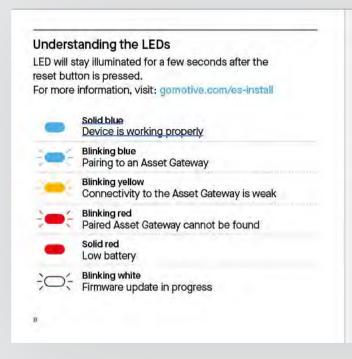
31% reduction in their speeding events.

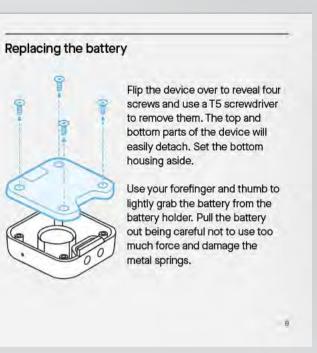
We estimate that fleets lost \$24.3 billion in 2020 alone due to crashes.

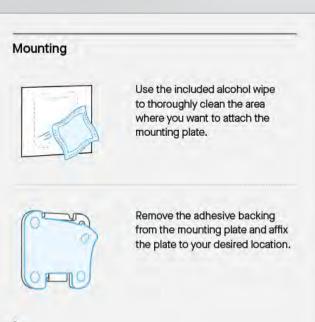
After adding up all the crashes with injuries and fatalities

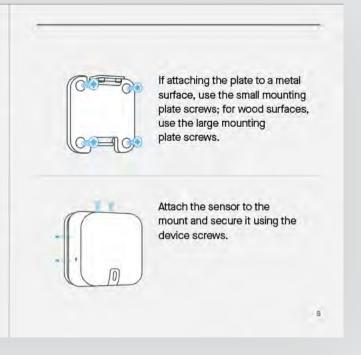
Hardware Guides





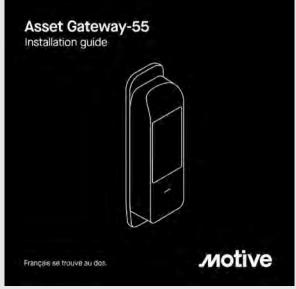






As the lead for editorial design, I designed the layout/templates for all the editorial documents

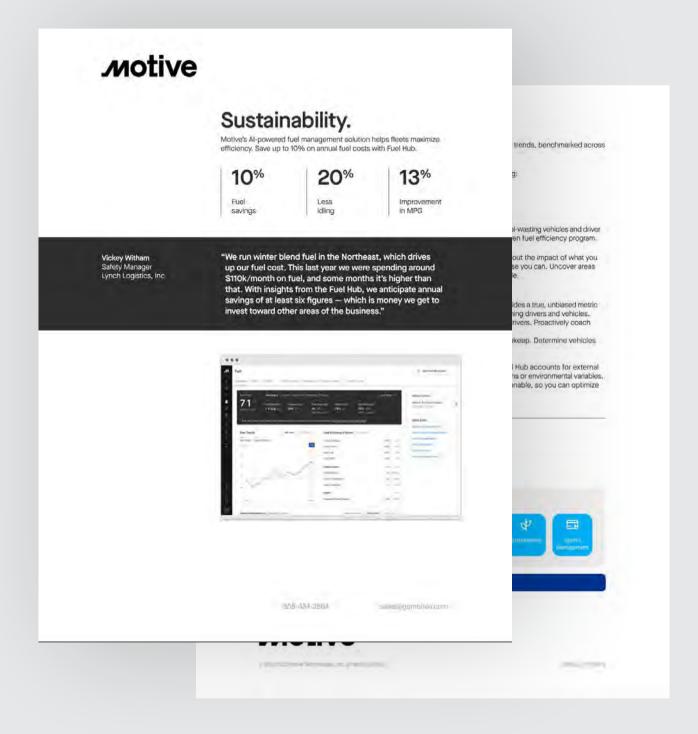




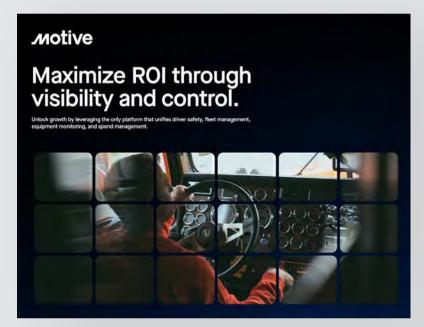


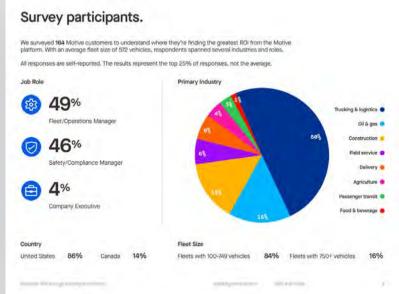


Product briefs

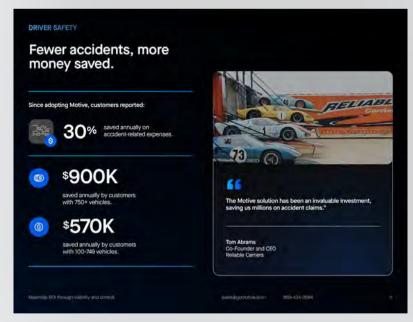


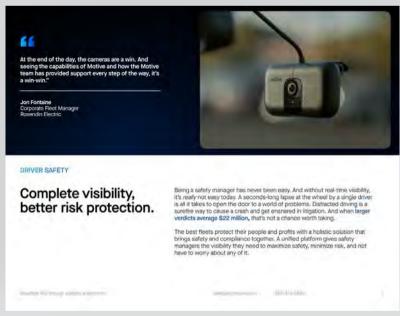
Guides













CASE STUDIES

MULTIPLY.10

SAAS COMPANY

Visual Design | Website Design

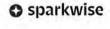
About

How teams grow together into world-class [X]

Sparkwise gives your team an exciting way to practice must-have business skills, through multiplayer challenges, available on demand.

Explore topics

See a demo now



How teams grow together into world-class [X]

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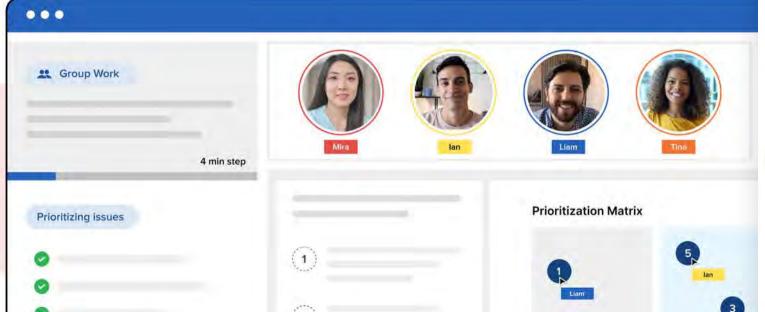
Sparkwise gives your team an exciting way to practice must-have business skills, through multiplayer challenges, available on demand.

Explore topics

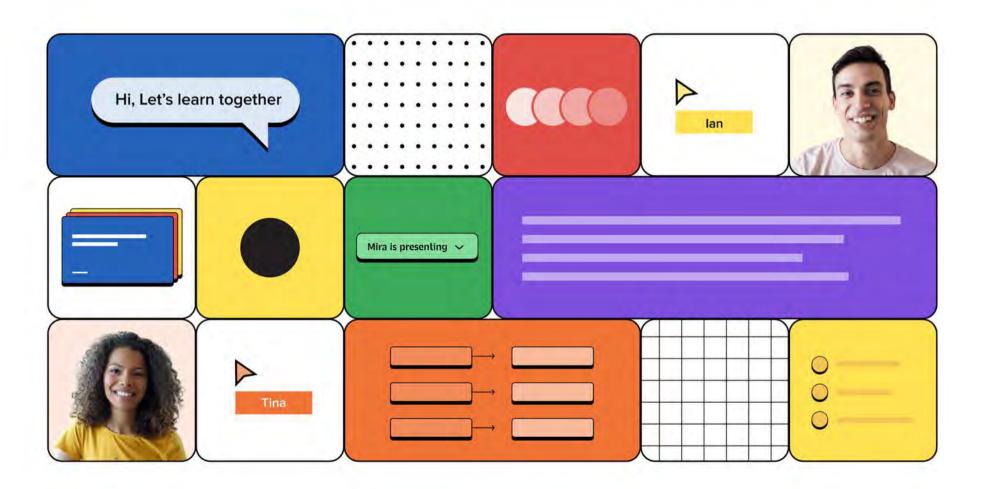
See a demo now

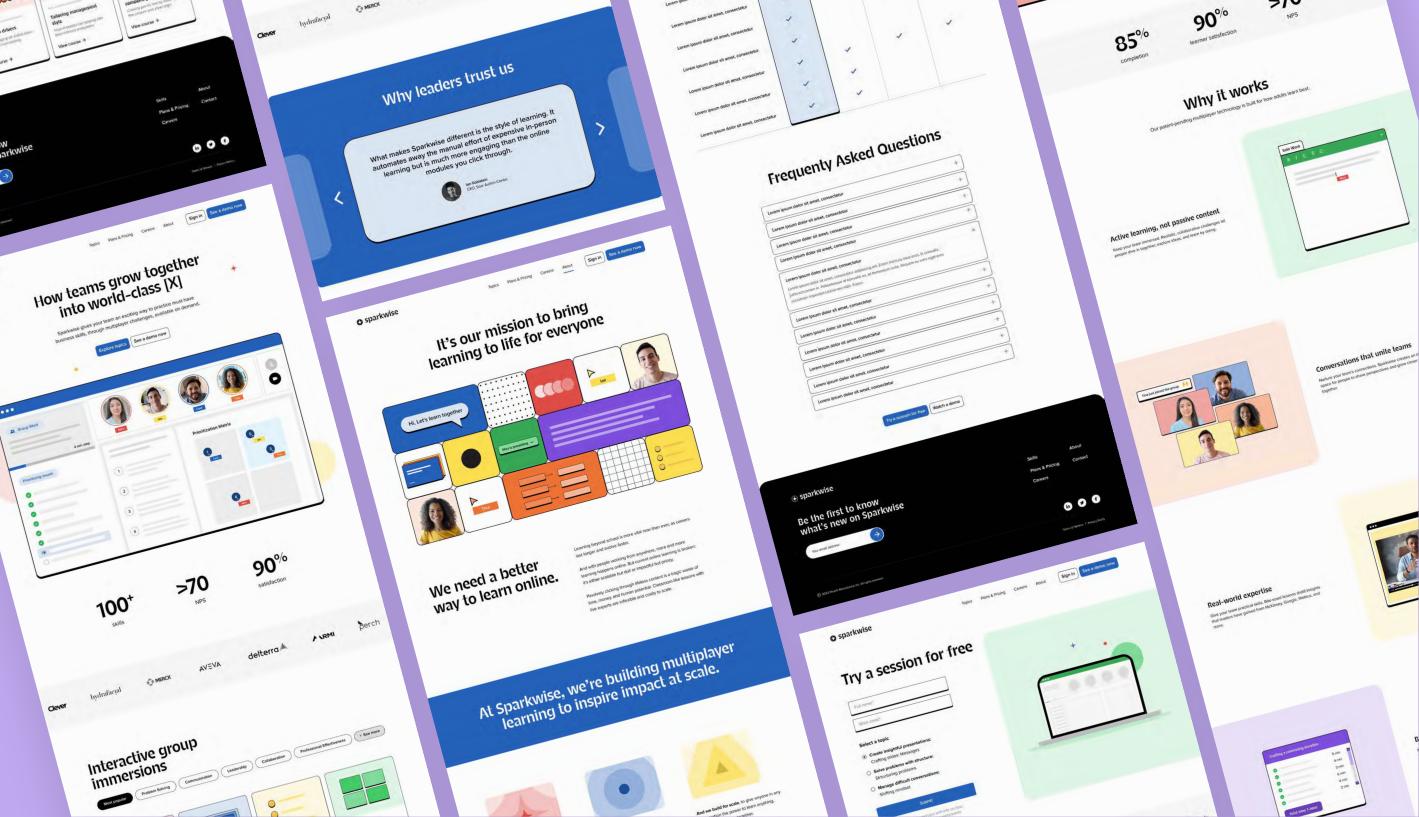


90%



It's our mission to bring learning to life for everyone





SASE STUDIES

DAO PROPTECH

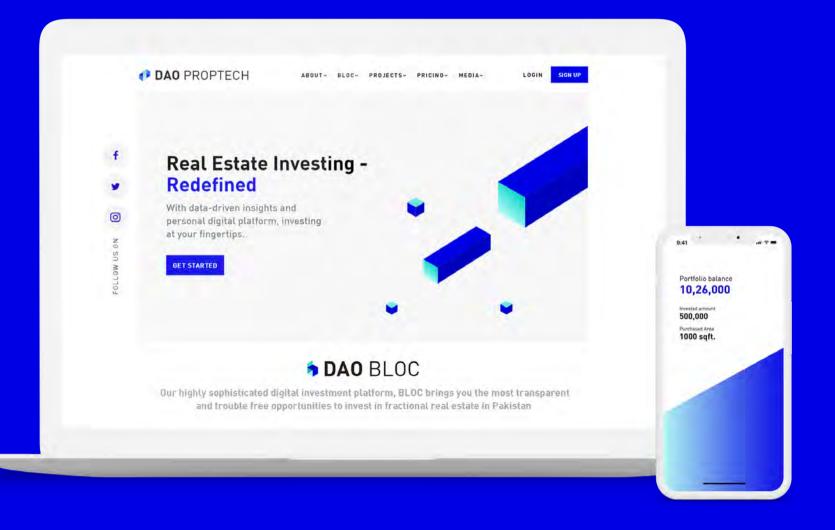
TECHNOLOGY STARTUP

Branding | Website | App | Social Media Presentation | Brochure

DAO PropTech is an innovative tech company that is on its way to disrupt the real estate industry in Pakistan.

Their highly sophisticated digital platform provides the most transparent and trouble free opportunities to invest in fractional real estate in Pakistan.

The digital platform will also allow people to track the title ownership and progress, evaluate cost breakdown and be part of key decision making.



PROBLEM ANALYSIS

Blockchain is a shared, immutable ledger for recording transactions, tracking assets and building trust.

DAO's digital platform "BLOC" is based on blockchain technology. The old logo was made using blocks (squares) and since it is the highlight of their product, it was decided that the new logo should keep the basic idea same i.e. the blockchain technology but do it in a way that it comes across as an innovative and disruptive brand.

OLD LOGO



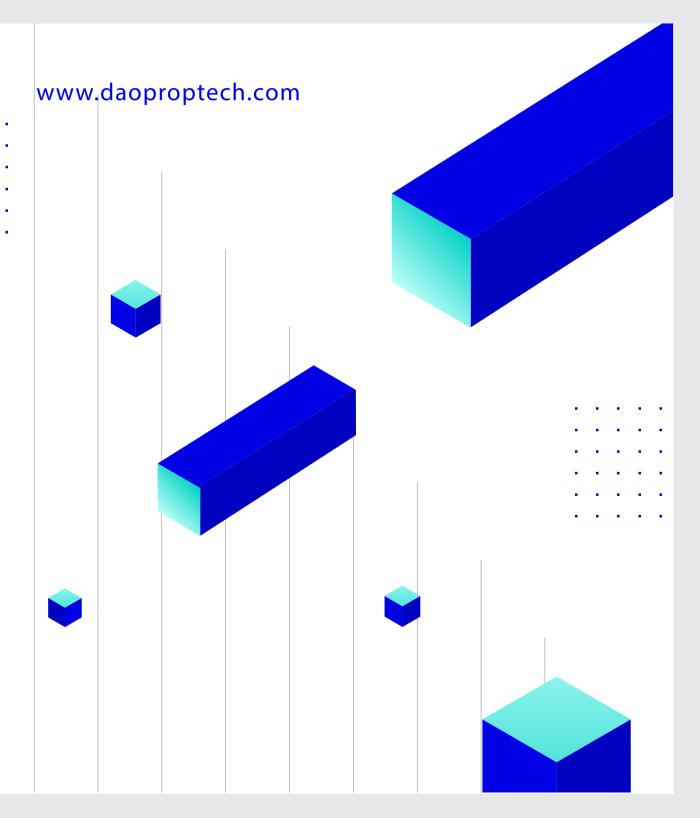
RATIONALE

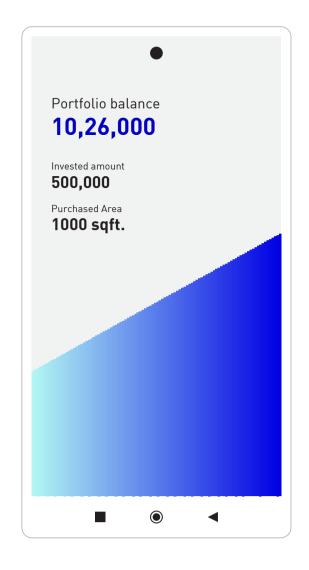
THE SOLUTION

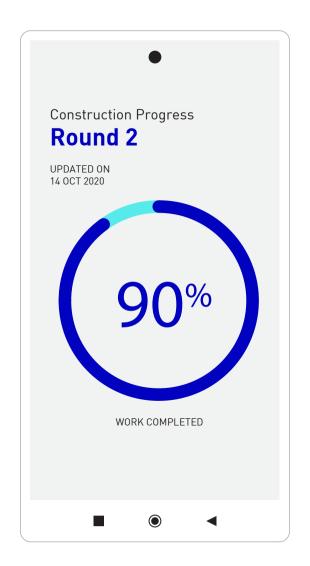


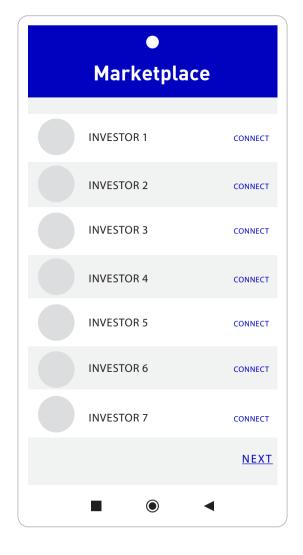
REAL ESTATE INVESTING - REDEFINED













ABOUT ~

Click on "About" to see the drop down menu.

PROJECTS~ PRICING~

MEDIA-

LOGIN



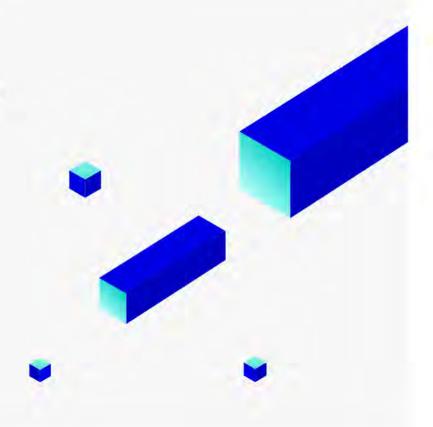
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FOLLOW US ON

Real Estate Investing -Redefined

With data-driven insights and personal digital platform, investing at your fingertips.

GET STARTED





Our highly sophisticated digital investment platform, BLOC brings you the most transparent and trouble free opportunities to invest in fractional real estate in Pakistan

CASE STUDIES

ELEMENTS RESIDENCIA

POWERED BY DAO PROPTECH

REAL ESTATE

Branding and Marketing



Elements is a top-notch living experience. Its a residential block featuring commercial, healthcare, lifestyle and gastronomic amenities. Brick walls with circular fenestration envelopes the residential complex. The 115 feet high structure include hotel apartments, event spaces, co working spaces and other essential living amenities.

OBJECTIVE

The aim was to develop a brand that establishes Elements as a high quality brand and sets it apart from the similar real estate projects in the market.

I studied the competitors and also developed a brief brand strategy so that the visual design truly depicts the essence of the brand.

THE SOLUTION

The architecture of Elements Residencia is unique and is inspired by lunar phases.

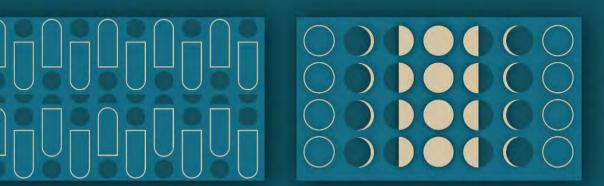
I wanted to keep the same essence in the branding so that we can create a cohesive brand where the personality of the physical product is reflected in the visual outlook of the brand.





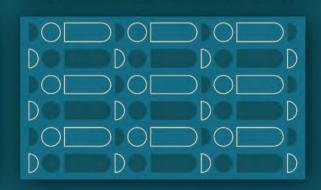


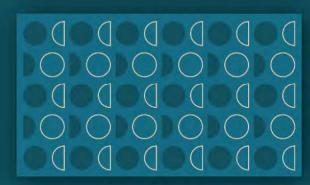






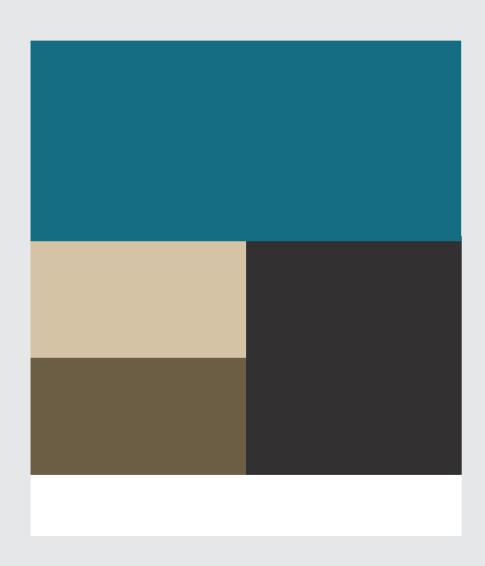








COLOR PALETTE



TYPOGRAPHY

DISPLAY FONT

PLAYFAIR DISPLAY SC

Regular, bold, black

abcdefghijklmno pqrstuvwxyz 1234567890

PRIMARY FONT

NEXA

The complete typeface

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890

abcdefghijklmno pqrstuvwxyz 1234567890









CASE STUDIES

URBAN DWELLINGS

POWERED BY DAO PROPTECH

REAL ESTATE

Branding and Marketing





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0092 310 460 6050 haseebtaj@daocapital.com ud@daoproptech.com



ASE STUDIES

NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT

DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

Data Visualisation | Editorial Design

This is Pakistan's first National Human Development Report in over a decade.

These reports bring a human development perspective to national policy concerns through local consultations and research.

NHDR2017 is a high level economics report by UNDP that focused on the state of youth in Pakistan. The data was collected from all over Pakistan through rigorous research and the report was picked up by all media channels, government, and was also quoted in the National Assembly of Pakistan.

Based on the report findings, UNDP initiated a full-fledged program for youth which was later taken over by the Government of Pakistan. The program is now called the "Prime Minister's Kamyab Jawan Program"

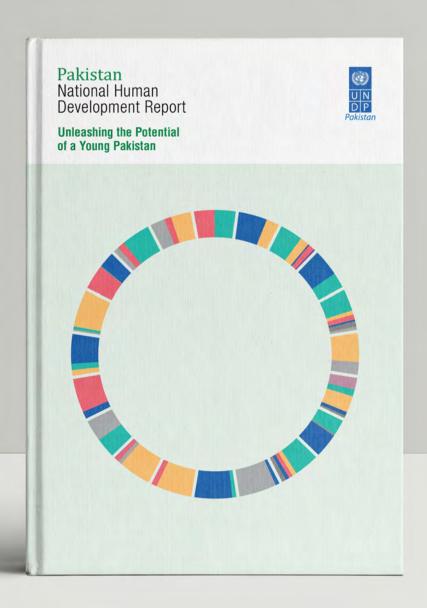
I worked for months (over a period of 2 years) with UNDP Pakistan team of leading scholars and expert statisticians to design the complete report from the cover design to layout and composition and the data visualisations of over 100 sets of data.

The objective was to design the data in a way that it reflects the vastness, complexity, and depth of the data along with being easier to comprehend for its broad range of readers.

The report was launched by Ahsan Iqbal, the then Minister for Planning, Development and Reforms, Pakistan.

Full report can be seen here

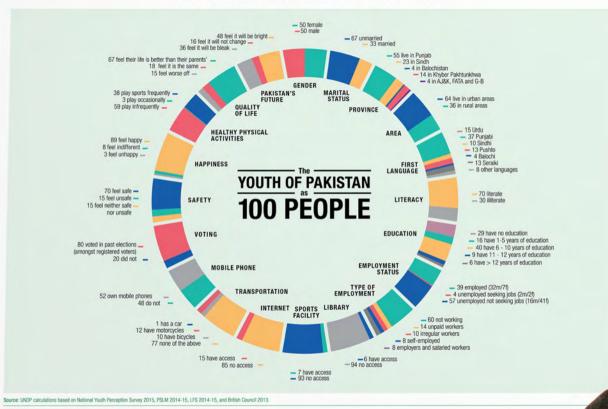
http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/national-human-development-report-2017-pakistan

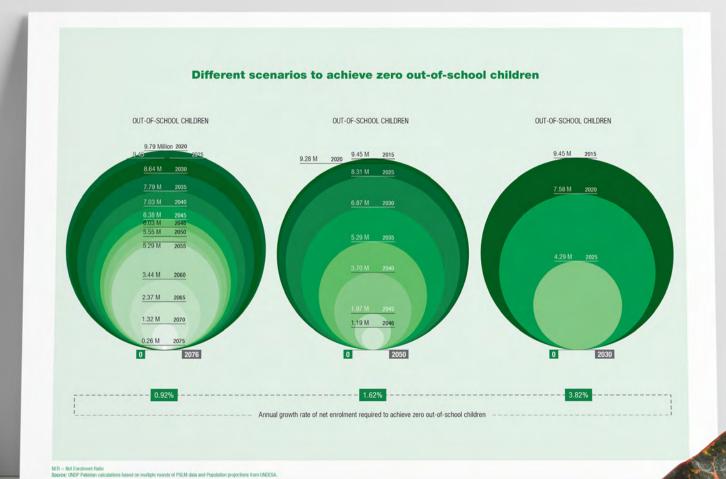


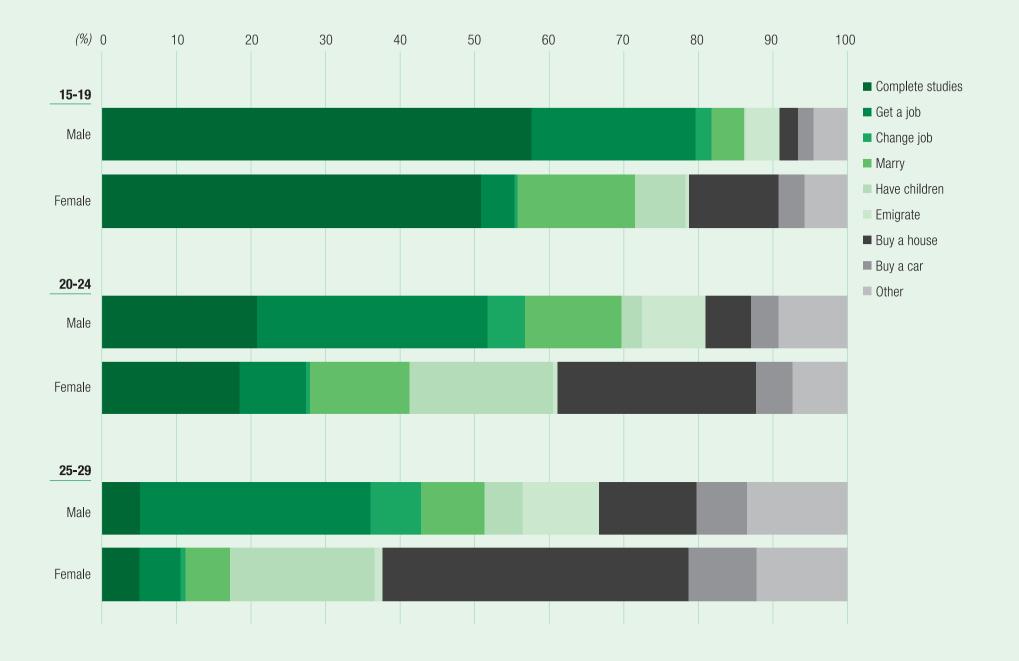
Pakistan National Human Development Report

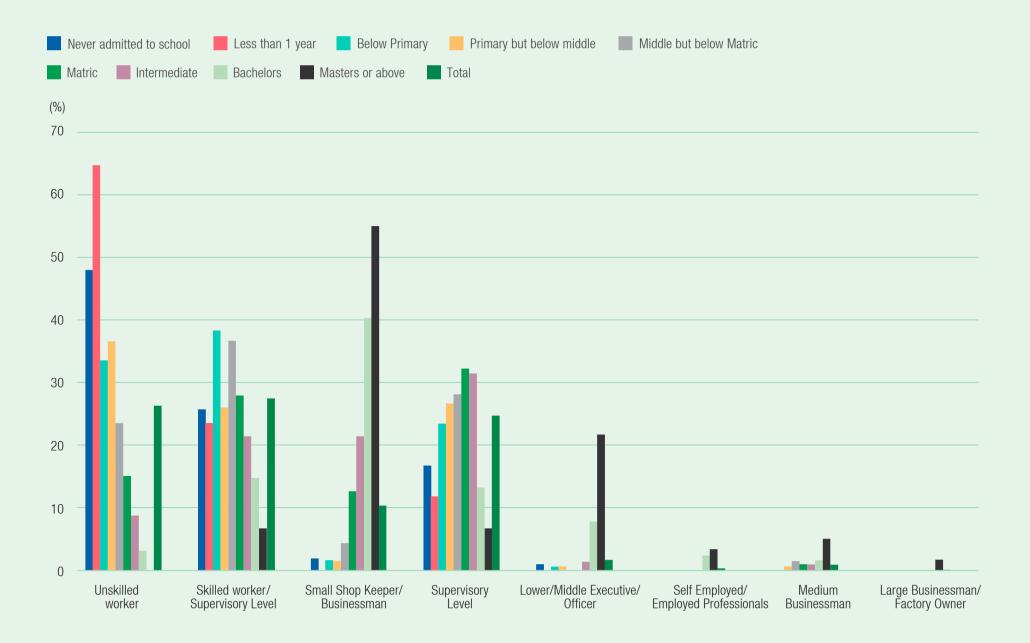
Unleashing the Potential of a Young Pakistan

Pakistan National Human Development Report









Ahmad Alhendaw SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION

Young people hold the key to success

comes at a critical time in the country's history, bringing focus to transformation of young people from 'iob seekers' to 'iob creators' its most valuable resource - young people. As we embark on a journey to implement the boldest global agenda on development, young the legislative, financial, and investment landscape of Pakistan. people hold the key to success. To achieve the vision of the 2030 is particularly crucial in countries like Pakistan where young people

and inclusive societies.

Pakistani youth entering the labour market. The government alone and the world at large.

The 2017 National Human Development Report (NHDR) of Pakistan cannot shoulder this task. Therefore, it is important to facilitate the

Thirdly, we must open more avenues for young people's partici-Agenda for Sustainable Development, we must create enabling environments for young people everywhere to fulfill their potential. This ents overwhelming evidence which suggests that young women and men of Pakistan are eager to take active part in the political life of

The NHDR provides insightful findings and recommendations on All these efforts should be undertaken with a specific emphasis three main issues that are so critical to youth development - edu- on the empowerment of young women and girls. We need to build cation, employment, and civic engagement. While all three areas on the momentum of increased participation of young women in have been analysed from a national context, they also have global higher education in Pakistan and ensure this positive trend translates into their equal access to jobs

Firstly, the 30 percent illiteracy rate among the total youth pop- In June 2014, I visited Pakistan for the first time in my capacity ulation of Pakistan is unacceptably high and needs to be urgently as the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth. I had the opportunity to addressed. This gap must be closed for the country to achieve its engage with many of its youth leaders, parliamentarians, activists. human development objectives. Education is the great driver of so- and entrepreneurs. I have fond memories of these interactions and cial, economic and political progress and it must fully assume its was impressed by the inspiring energy and dedication of the numercentral role in helping people to forge more just, peaceful, tolerant our young people I met in Islamabad and Lahore. Based on these experiences. I firmly believe that equipped with the right tools and Secondly, we must rise to the challenge of creating and invest- incentives, the young people of Pakistan have all it takes to realise ing an estimated 1.5 million jobs annually to match the needs of their khwabs (dreams) not only for themselves, but for their country

Ahmad Alhendawi is the former UN Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth, Comment for Pakistan NHDR 2017.

to understand that the roadmap they lay ergy and potential to spiral into negativity. down today for the youth will determine not only the youth's future but that of the entire country. It is what will determine the direction the country moves towards and what it will become.

Rectifying neglect

It cannot be stressed enough that the first step towards moving in a positive direction is to recognise, acknowledge, and understand the realities - with all their accompaethos of Pakistan's young population. This stan's young people. understanding will better channelize the energy and potential of the youth - and thereby the country itself - in a positive direction. The alternative is to allow this en-

While there is in general a growing consensus around the significance of the youth for economic growth and the need to reflect their desires and aspirations in policymaking, young people in Pakistan are often, for a variety of sociological, traditional and cultural reasons, simply not 'heard'. There is in general little or no understanding of their aspirations, hopes, dreams, challenges and fears.

The NDHR 2017 aims to address this issue by incorporating the views of thounying complexities and nuances. The time sands of young people who participated for simplifications is over. While recognis- in the National Youth Perception Survey ing that the "youth" are not a homogenous and National Youth Consultations thereby mass, it is critical to understand the overall bridging the gap and learning from Paki-

. . .

Population dynamics and the vouth bulge

Pakistan is currently one of the youngest countries in the world, and the second voungest in the South Asian region after Afghanistan.3 Its youth population (15-29 years) is estimated to be at least 54 million. accounting for about 29 percent of its total bobulation of around 189 million in 2015. just under half of its workforce.4

The region's traditionally high fertility rates will contribute to an increase in the youth population in the years to come. This is the case with Pakistan as well. Although the country's population growth rate has declined steadily over the years, the existing fertility rates will continue to drive the ongoing population growth before it reaches a plateau and starts to decline.5

reaping the demographic dividends of their of these factors indicates that the coun-

vouthful bobulations - for example, Iran, Jawan Ideas Turkey, China, and India, Pakistan must also seize the moment and maximise the opportunities offered by its youth bulge.

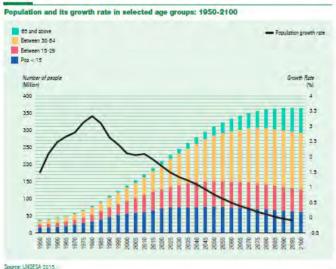
Another significant aspect of the country's current demographics is that the youth currently constitute almost half of the total working age (15-64 years) population (figure 2.1). This is changing due to the ongoing decline in fertility. The proportion of the youth in the working age group is expected to decline steadily - by more than 10 percent by the year 2050 (figure 2.2). An ageing labour force will have implications that need to be considered and planned for now, today, rather than reacting once the negative consequences appear.

A window of opportunity

As Pakistan's mortality rate slowly declines Around the region, we see countries and life expectancy rises, the combination



Every provincial opvernment should have a Minister for Youth Affairs under 40 years of sine



22 | PAKISTAN NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2017 Chapter 2 The state of youth in Pakistan | 23

NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2020

UNDP Pakistan

Data Visualisation | Editorial Design

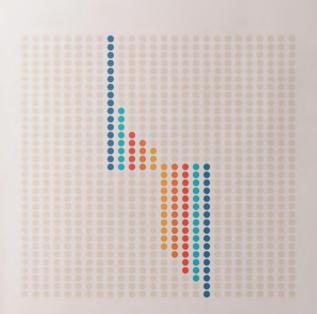
250+ pages | 200+ sets of data visualised

View the report





The three Ps of inequality: Power, People, and Policy



Sindh's richest quintiles enjoy higher human development compared to the poorest, (2018-2019)



dicators, especially its adult literacy ratio. In terms of life expectancy, the variation is Khyber Pakhtunkhwa decreased from 2006 much lower.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

experienced substantial human develop. is evident in the middle-income quintile ment in recent years. The merger of the former Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), now called the Newly Merged experienced very little growth. Overall, in-Districts, with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa in come inequality consistently declined in May 2018 added another 5 million people FIGURE 3.14

Nay 2016 accord content? numon people to its population of 30,5 million.

Klyber Pakhtunkhwa's considerable development in the last 15 years belies the conflict and turmoil it has faced, including the conflict and turmoil it has faced including the conflict and ing the spillover of the decades-long war in Afghanistan and the military operation against insurgency in Swat and the Newly Merged Districts. Natural disasters, especially the 2005 earthquake and the 2010 floods, also wrought heavy damage on life, property, and infrastructure. Despite these challenges, the province has been able to prosper and grow in recent years – a testament to the resilience of its people and effective governance. This section explores the extent of inequality in the province before the merger of the Newly Merged Districts in 2018.

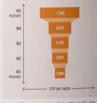
Vertical inequality in income

There is somewhat less difference between the GDP per capita (in PPP \$) of the richest and poorest quintiles in Khyber Pakh-tunkhwa. In 2018–2019, the richest quintile's GDP per capita was almost four times that of the poorest quintile (figure 3.14).

A steep increment in GDP per capita between the fourth and fifth quintiles is also

Between 2006 and 2019, the GDP per capita of each quintile in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa increased substantially. Income inequality measured by all three metrics the Gini coefficient, the Palma ratio and the Pashum ratio - decreased (figure 3.15).

The GDP per capita of all quintiles in to 2012, except for that of the richest (Q5), which increased by 10 percent. However, from 2012 to 2019, as the security situation improved and the provincial economy Pakistan's third largest province in terms picked up, GDP per capita increased for of population, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has all five quintiles. The highest growth rate



come inequality in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has decreased over the years, (2006-2019)



are in the low human development range. Inequality in human development between the quintiles is largely due to inequality in access to education, followed by inequality

Pakistan's largest province in terms of land mass, Balochistan has the lowest share of the country's population 10 and the poorest performance on human development indicators. Applying the categorization used by UNDP's global HDI would place Balochistan's HDI value at par with Sierra Leone Klyber Pakhtunkhwa between 2006 and in West Africa, which ranked 181st of 189 countries on the global index in 2019.

Vertical inequality in human

the HDI value of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's (figure 3.17).
richest two quintiles (Q4 and Q5) falls in Income inequality in Balochistan in-

Vertical inequality in income

Somedisparities in human development are

Balochistan's average GDP per capita income for each of the five quintiles reflects evident between different groups in Khy- the inequalities inherent in the province's ber Pakhtunkhwa. The HDI value of the economic system, indicating the vast difrichest quintile (Q5), who earn the most ferences in its people's standard of living. income, is 1.4 times more than the HDI In 2018-2019, the GDP per capita (PPP value of the poorest quintile (figure 3.16). \$) of the richest 20 percent of Balochistan's Applying UNDP's global categorization of HDI values to the province reveals that

the range of middle human development countries, while the other three quintiles

48 PAKISTAN NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2020

Measures of regional inequality 49

that, from 2012 onward, all provinces ex- FIGURE 3.21 perienced a decline in income inequality, except for Punjab.

Growing income inequality in Punjab can be explained by higher levels of rapid urban development in metropolitan cities, such as I abore while rural and semi-urban areas grew at a slower pace. The urban-rural income gap in Puniab increased by 5 percentage points between 2015 and 2019; while urban areas' per capita income 05 was 55 percent higher than that of rural areas in 2015-2016, this difference rose to 60 percent in 2018-2019. Sindh, home to Pakistan's largest metropolitan city, Karachi, also experienced an increase in the -1.0 urban-rural income gap. However, this gap in Sindh grew by 2 percentage points, considerably less than in Puniab. The opposite trend played out in Balochistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, where the urban-rural -25 income gap decreased between 2015 and

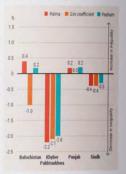
Analysing long-term trends in inequality reveals an alarming trend in Punjab: the province had the highest average annual increase in income inequality between the provision of quality education that can 2006 and 2019 (figure 3.21). In the same translate into productive employment and period, income inequality decreased in improved incomes. by Punjab, Balochistan, and Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with the reduction in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa signifi- Provincial Inequality-adjusted HDI cantly greater than in Sindh. While overall inequality in Balochistan declined slightly, As noted above, the HDI is not sensitive inequality between its richest and poorest to the degree of inequality within each

to 2019.

quintile, continued to increase from 2006

Figure 3.22 illustrates the decomposi-For human development to tion of the Human Development Index's among Pakistan's provinces, followed by improve, all of Pakistan's sub-indices at the provincial and nation- Sindh and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Balochprovinces need to focus on the al levels among income quintiles. As it istan is last with an IHDI value of 0.447 provision of quality education shows, disparities in human development (figure 3.23). However, the difference bethat can translate into across different income quintiles are large tween HDI and IHDI values - reflecting improved incomes. Iy driven by variations in the dimension of the suppression of human development education, followed by income, and then due to inequality - is highest in Sindh, folhealth. To improve human development, lowed by Punjab, Balochistan, and Khyber all of Pakistan's provinces must focus on Pakhtunkhwa.

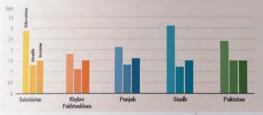
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's income inequality has improved significantly compared to other ovinces, (2006-2019)



households, and between each successive of its dimensions. To compensate for this gap, the NHDR 2020 also calculates the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) at the provincial level.

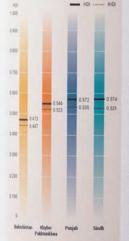
In 2018-2019, with an IHDI value of 0.535. Puniab had the highest inequality-adjusted human development level

Education drives the inequality in human development among the quintiles in all provinces (ratio of top to bottom quintile), (2018-2019)



DICHEC 2 22

The loss of human development due to inequality is highest in Sindh. (2018-2019)



Sware: UNCP calculations based on Pasha, 2019; PDHS, 2017-2018; Tulliple years of HIES data.

The urban-rural divide

Rural and urban Pakistan vary significantly in terms of income, poverty, and human development, as discussed in chapter 2. This subsection compares the urban-rural divide in inequality between the four prov-

Inequality in income

The provincial distribution of Pakistan's urban population, and of the national urban GDP, is presented in figure 3.24.11 Punjab has the highest urban per capita income, followed closely by Sindh. While Punjab has the greatest income a number of cities contribute to high lev- inequality within both its urban els of urban GDP in Punjab, in Sindh only and rural areas, closely followed one city is the largest contributor to urban by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh GDP - Pakistan's largest metropolitan and Balochistan. city, Karachi. As box 3.4 discusses, however, the city is plagued by other issues. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa follows Sindh in terms of urban GDP per capita, followed by Balochistan.

In all provinces, urban centres have a higher GDP per capita (PPP \$) than rural areas, but they are also characterized by higher levels of income inequality. Income inequality measured by the Gini coefficient suggests that income inequality

52 PAKISTAN NATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2020

The suppression of human

- i.e. the difference between

the HDI and the IHDI - is

highest in Sindh, followed

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Measures of regional inequality 53



The process approach: Use the 'institutions of the rural poor' to alleviate problems

port Programme (AKRSP) in 1987, observed that AKRSP's first four Commission recommended that South Asian governments support years correspond to the 'missing' four years in many delayed rural such initiatives financially, while administratively establishing in development schemes across the world, which followed blueprints, dependent non-governmental support mechanisms to catalyse this rather than the process approach that the AKRSP took.

the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation eral and provincial governments since 1982 have fostered nearly recommended that this should be the centrepiece of all poverty alleviation strategies followed by South Asian states. This is because rural households (over 50 million people). However, government desocial mobilization enables the rural poor to participate directly in partments are not taking advantage of these networks, which can the decisions that affect their lives and prospects.

poused the social mobilization approach through his world-famous Given the proven success of Dr. Khan's approach across time and Comilla project in what was then East Pakistan, now Bangladesh. He regions, and in accordance with the SAARC Poverty Commission's advocated complementing the state's political and administrative pillars by fostering a socio-economic pillar that comprises institutions must mandate their ministries, departments, and other development of the rural poor' as the conduit for the delivery of services and supagencies to utilize the organizations of the poor. plies by the public sector, civil society, and donor agencies.

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation's (SAARC) sored Rural Support Programmes that are ready-made conduits for Poverty Commission concluded that government departments or services and supplies, can help to reduce multidimensional poverty non-governmental organizations cannot by themselves help the rural across Pakistan. poor, or help the rural poor to help themselves. The process needs

The World Bank, in its first assessment of the Aga Khan Rural Supboth the resources of governments and the flexibility of NGOs. The

Terming AKRSP's process approach "Social Mobilization", in 1992

The Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) set up by Pakistan's fedhe used as conduits to deliver public services, like health care and It was the legendary Dr. Akhter Hameed Khan who originally es-education, or facilitate agriculture and livestock development.

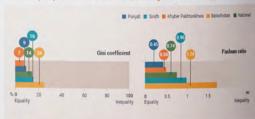
These institutions of the rural poor nurtured by government-spon-

Shoaib Sultan Khan is Chairman of the Rural Support Programmes Network of Pakistan. Notes: ISACPA 1992; Raper 1970; World Bank Operations Evaluation Department 1987.

HDI values, followed by Balochistan, Punjab, and FIGURE 3.27 Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

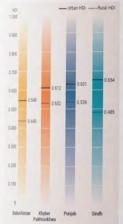
Sindh, followed by Balochistan, Punjab, health between rural and urban areas is Sindh has the greatest gap and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (figure 3.28). not as pronounced as the gaps in education between urban and rural Among HDI indicators, the difference in and income.

Income inequality between urban and rural areas is highest in Balochistan, (2015-2016)



Source: UNDP calculations based on Pasha, 2019; HIES, 2015-2016.

The gap between rural and urban HDIs is highest in Sindh and lowest in Khyber Pakthunkhwa (2018-2019)



Source: UNDP calculations based on Pasha, 2019; PDHS, 2017-2018;

Inequality in Pakistan's special regions

No analysis of human development and inequality in Pakistan can be complete without examining its three special regions: Gilgit-Baltistan, Azad Jammu and Kashmir, and the Newly Merged Districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This section presents a snapshot of human development in these regions, followed by a brief comparison of each region with the rest of the

Gilgit-Baltistan

Gilgit-Baltistan is Pakistan's north-

ern-most territory, with a population of nearly 2 million (figure 3,29). Its three Sindh has the greatest gap administrative divisions are further divided into ten districts: Gilgit (Gilgit, Ghiz- HDI values, followed by er, Hunza, and Nagar), Baltistan (Skardu, Balochistan, Punjab, and Khyber Shigar, Kharmang, and Ghanche), and Pakhtunkhwa. Diamer (Diamer and Astore). The region has access to several corridors of connectivity with neighbouring countries, linking Pakistan directly with China, Central and South Asia, and Afghanistan.

Various public and private development projects have led to a dramatic transformation in Gilgit-Baltistan over the last two decades. For example, in 2018-2019, the Federal Government provided PKR 51.7 billion in financial support to the region, a relatively high per capita share, in the form of subsidies, grants, and development financing (table 3.5).

Major administrative changes in recent years include the Gilgit-Baltistan Order 2018, which grants the area the same legis-

FIGURE 3.29

Key facts: Gilgit-Baltistan

23 Area 1- 72.971 km² & Population²: 1,900,000 Population growth rates 2.56% C Urban population* 18.6% [6] Per capita income (PPPS)5 4.171 Net enrolment rate* 30.1% Under 5 mortality rate (per 1000 live births)7: 71.6 Received antenatal care from a doctor* 71.6% Stunted children® 47.2%

Source: (1) Gilgit-Baltistan Scouts 2020; (2) UNPO 2020; (3-4) Government of Gilgit-Baltistan 2013; (5) UNDP calculations. See echnical note 4; (6) PSLM, 2014-2015; (7-9) Government of

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