

# BEST ESTIMATES PROVINCIAL FACT SHEET 24

## PAKTIKA

*When compared with indicators from all 32 provinces in Afghanistan from which similar data is available*

Paktika ranks 20th overall.

It ranks amongst the best twenty provinces for under-5 mortality rates, but is amongst the worst 15 provinces for its maternal mortality ratio. Paktika is also amongst the worst five provinces for overall primary school attendance and girls' primary school attendance.

*When compared to the mean of the world's Least Developed Countries*

Paktika is 52 per cent worse off.



### Key indicators

#### Children

Under-18 population	218,000
Under-5 population	70,000
Annual number of births	17,612
Under-5 mortality rate	250
Deaths of under-5's per year	4,403

#### Women

Women of child-bearing age	81,000
Maternal mortality ratio	2,000
Maternal deaths per year	352

#### Education

Net primary school attendance	35.8%
Net primary school girls' attendance	5.7%
Primary school age children out of school	49,000
Female literacy rate	15%
Number of illiterate women	76,000

#### Child health and nutrition

Polio vaccination coverage	27.3%
DPT vaccination coverage	11.5%
Measles vaccination coverage	80.4%
Households consuming iodised salt	3.3%
Children 1-4 years with at least one form of disability	0.8%

#### Maternal health

Births attended by skilled birth attendant	4.6%
Births delivered at home	99%
Expectant mothers receiving ante-natal care	2.6%

#### Water and sanitation

Population using safe water source	30.5%
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#### Threats to childhood

Women 20-24 married before age of 18	44.2%
Children 5-15 years involved in child labour	39.5%
Children under-5 with births registered	1,820

**Based on the indicators above, amongst others,**

it is recommended that in addition to continuing the successes made in the province, investment is also prioritised in Paktika to:

- ◆ Increase routine immunization coverage against vaccine-preventable diseases;
- ◆ Increase access to safe water sources;
- ◆ Increase enrolment and attendance of children in primary school, with a special focus on girls;
- ◆ Improve access and usage of quality obstetric care services closer to women's homes;
- ◆ Provide support to economically vulnerable families, to reduce the prevalence of child labour.