

BEST ESTIMATES PROVINCIAL FACT SHEET 29

TAKHAR

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

Takhar ranks 24th overall.

It ranks amongst the best fifteen provinces for overall primary school attendance and girls' primary school attendance. However it is amongst the worst fifteen provinces for under-5 mortality rates, and amongst the worst five for its maternal mortality ratio.

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

Takhar is 50 per cent worse off.



Key indicators

Children

Under-18 population	479,000
Under-5 population	155,000
Annual number of births	38,770
Under-5 mortality rate	250
Deaths of under-5's per year	9,693

Women

Women of child-bearing age	191,000
Maternal mortality ratio	2,300
Maternal deaths per year	892

Education

Net primary school attendance	53.6%
Net primary school girls' attendance	41.1%
Primary school age children out of school	81,000
Female literacy rate	5%
Number of illiterate women	204,000

Child health and nutrition

Polio vaccination coverage	30.3%
DPT vaccination coverage	11%
Measles vaccination coverage	83.8%
Households consuming iodised salt	0.7%
Children 1-4 years with at least one form of disability	0.6%

Maternal health

Births attended by skilled birth attendant	0.7%
Births delivered at home	99%
Expectant mothers receiving ante-natal care	4.2%

Water and sanitation

Population using safe water source	19%
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Threats to childhood

Women 20-24 married before age of 18	44%
Children 5-15 years involved in child labour	33.6%
Children under-5 with births registered	1,395

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 Takhar to:

- ◆ Increase routine immunization levels and increase access to clean water supply, to protect children against preventable diseases;
- ◆ Increase female literacy levels, which can help reduce poverty, reduce maternal mortality and improve women's status in the community;
- ◆ Improve access to quality obstetric care and other maternal health services closer to women's homes.
- ◆ Increase the rate of birth registration, to better protect children against the risks of child labour, early marriage, trafficking and other serious abuses of their rights.