

# BEST ESTIMATES PROVINCIAL FACT SHEET 30

## URUZGAN/DAIKUNDE\*

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

Uruzgan/Daikunde ranks 30th overall.

It ranks as the second worst province for overall primary school attendance, and amongst the worst five provinces for girls' primary school attendance. In addition, it ranks amongst the worst fifteen provinces for maternal mortality ratios and is the second worst province for under-5 mortality rates.

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

Uruzgan/Daikunde is 61 per cent worse off.

\* As data was collected before Uruzgan and Daikunde became two separate provinces, indicators have had to be combined.



### Key indicators

#### Children

Under-18 population	447,000
Under-5 population	146,000
Annual number of births	36,611
Under-5 mortality rate	300
Deaths of under-5's per year	10,983

#### Women

Women of child-bearing age	150,000
Maternal mortality ratio	2,000
Maternal deaths per year	732

#### Education

Net primary school attendance	18.8%
Net primary school girls' attendance	10.8%
Primary school age children out of school	120,000
Female literacy rate	6%
Number of illiterate women	153,000

#### Child health and nutrition

Polio vaccination coverage	10%
DPT vaccination coverage	5%
Measles vaccination coverage	50.5%
Households consuming iodised salt	1.5%
Children 1-4 years with at least one form of disability	2.3%

#### Maternal health

Births attended by skilled birth attendant	5.7%
Births delivered at home	100%
Expectant mothers receiving ante-natal care	1.2%

#### Water and sanitation

Population using safe water source	15.6%
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#### Threats to childhood

Women 20-24 married before age of 18	41.5%
Children 5-15 years involved in child labour	37%
Children under-5 with births registered	292

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 Uruzgan and Daikunde 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 primary school enrolment for all children, with a special focus on girls.