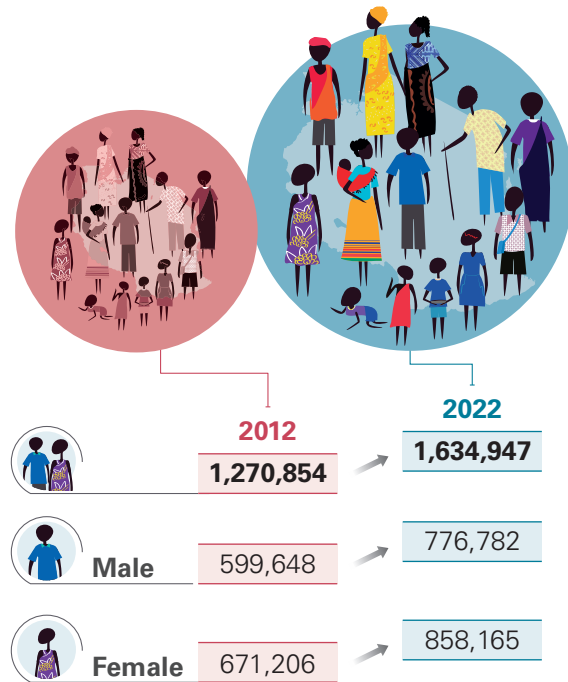




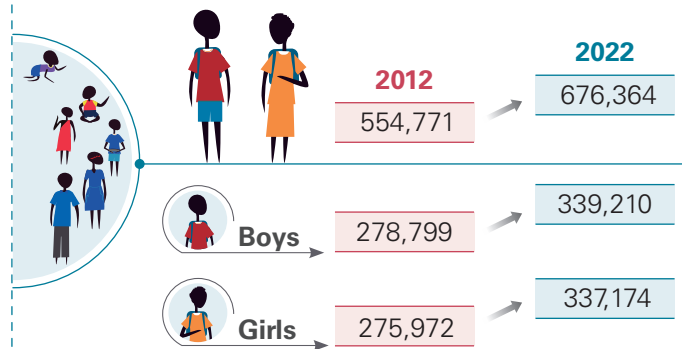
CHILDREN of Mtwara 2024

DEMOGRAPHICS

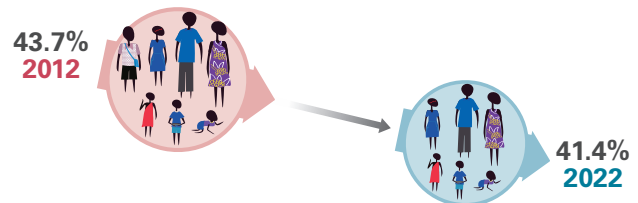
Total population^{1,2}



Population of children aged 0–17 years^{1,2}



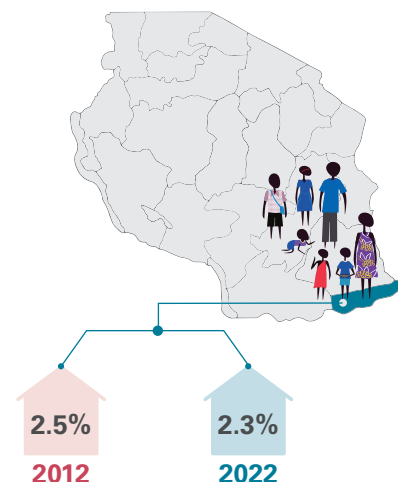
Children aged 0–17 years out of total population^{1,2}



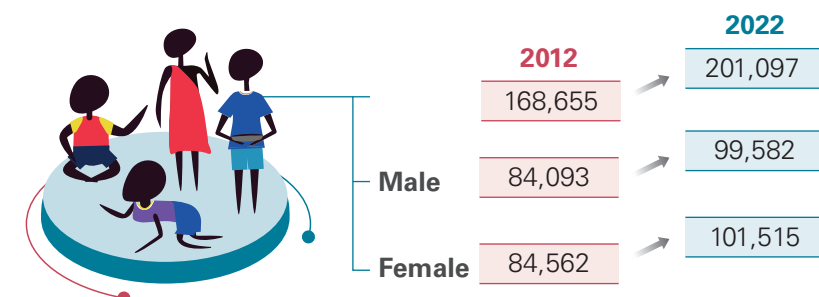
Population growth rate^{1,2}



Children aged 0–17 years from Mainland Tanzania living in Mtwara^{1,2}



Population of children (0–4)^{1,2}



Population of adolescents aged 10–19 years^{1,2}

346,146
2022
261,071
2012



Population of young people aged 15–24 years^{1,2}

295,853
2022
203,423
2012



CHILD POVERTY

Monetary and multidimensional poverty among children aged 0–17 years

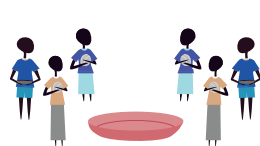
Children experiencing basic needs poverty³

30.1%
Mainland
2017/18
34.9%
Mtwara
2017/18



Children experiencing food (or extreme) poverty³

9.4%
Mainland
2017/18
10.7%
Mtwara
2017/18



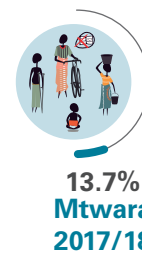
Children experiencing multidimensional poverty (deprived in three or more dimensions)⁴

31.0%
Mainland
2017/18



Children experiencing both monetary and multidimensional poverty⁴

17.0%
Mainland
2017/18



HEALTH

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births⁷

29.82
2015
RIP
23.95
2021



Underfive mortality rate per 1,000 live births⁷

55.86
2015
RIP
40.25
2021



Maternal health, women aged 15–49 years^{5,6}



Women receiving ante-natal care (ANC) by a skilled provider

100%
2015-16
98.8%
2022



Women receiving four or more ANC visits

73.2%
2015-16
82.5%
2022



Live births delivered in a health facility

81.3%
2015-16
97.4%
2022



Delivered by a skilled provider

82.0%
2015-16
98.4%
2022



Women with a postnatal check during the first two days after birth

55.2%
2015-16
73.7%
2022

Child health^{5,6}



Infants with low birth weight

15.2%
2015-16
10.1%
2022



Newborns who have 5 signal functions performed in the first 2 days after birth

24.2%
URT
2022
22.0%
Mtwara
2022



Newborns with a postnatal check during the first 2 days after birth

64.2%
2015-16
69.8%
2022



Children aged 12–23 months who received all basic vaccinations

78.8%
2015-16
31.1%
2022



Malaria in children under 5 using RDT

20.0%
2015-16
19.7%
2022

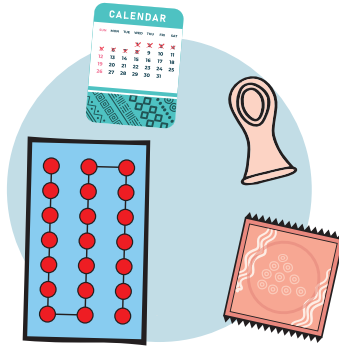
Family planning, currently married women age 15–49 years^{5,6}

Unmet need for family planning



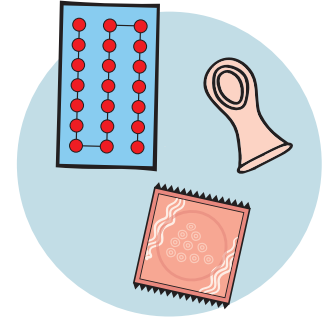
10.5%
2015-16 → 12.2%
2022

Women using any method of contraception (modern or traditional)



51.5%
2015-16 → 41.4%
2022

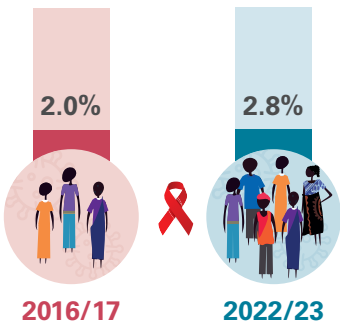
Women using any modern contraceptive method



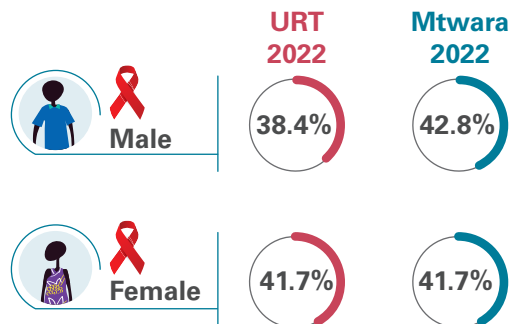
49.7%
2015-16 → 40.4%
2022

HIV

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15 years and above^{8,9}



Comprehensive knowledge about HIV among adolescents and young people aged 15–24 years⁵



NUTRITION

Status of women aged 15–49 years^{5,6}

Overweight/Obese



28.8%
2015-16 → 30.7%
2022

Status of children under 5 years^{5,6}

Stunting



37.7%
2015-16 → 22.3%
2022

Wasting



3.2%
2015-16 → 2.1%
2022

Underweight



15.2%
2015-16 → 6.4%
2022

Overweight



2.0%
2015-16 → 2.0%
2022

Breastfeeding and dietary practices

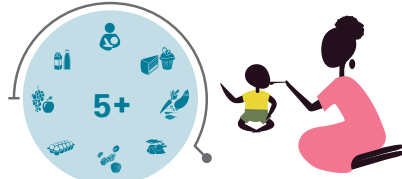
Infants aged 0–5 months exclusively breastfed¹⁰



57.8%
URT
2018

51.2%
Mtwara
2018

Children aged 6–23 months receiving minimum dietary diversity (5 or more food groups)^{5,6}



15.2%
2015-16

10.7%
2022

Children aged 6–23 months receiving minimum meal frequency^{5,6}



19.9%
2015-16

18.5%
2022

Children aged 6–23 months receiving minimum acceptable diet⁵



7.9%
URT
2022

1.8%
Mtwara
2022

Anemia (capillary blood)^{5,6}

Amongst children aged 6–59 months



58.6%
2015-16

59.0%
2022

Amongst women of reproductive aged 15–49 years

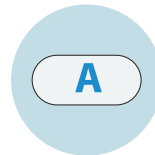


47.1%
2015-16

29.0%
2022

Supplements^{5,6}

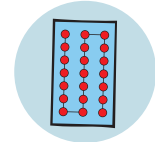
Children aged 6–59 months given Vitamin A



61.8%
2015-16

74.2%
2022

Pregnant women taking Iron tablets or syrup for 90 or more days

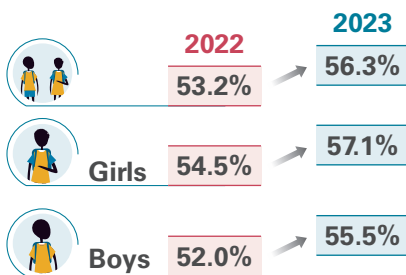
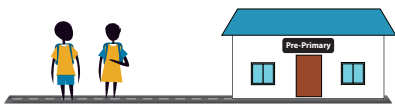


27.4%
2015-16

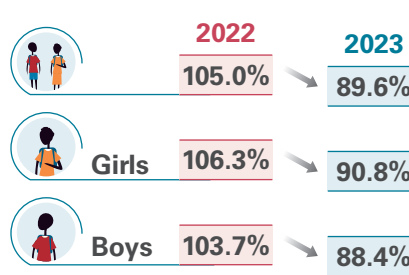
54.2%
2022

EDUCATION

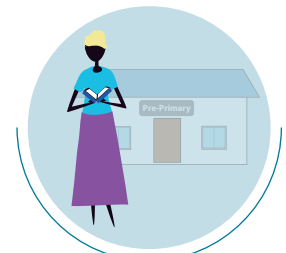
Pre-primary school NER^{11,12}



Primary school NER^{11,12}



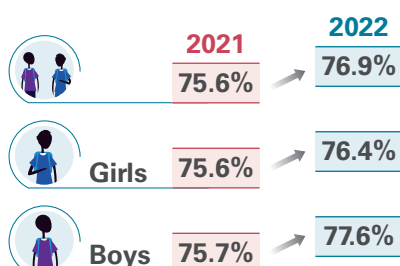
Primary school – Pupil teacher ratio^{11,12}



01:54
2022

01:52
2023

Standard VII pass rate^{12,13}



School drop out^{11,12}

Primary



0.8%
2022

0.5%
2023

Secondary



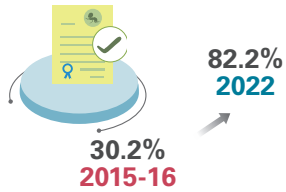
6.2%
2022

7.9%
2023

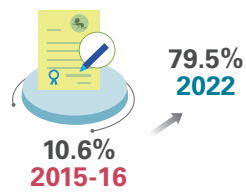
CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration and certification of children under 5 years^{5,6}

Registered with a civil authority

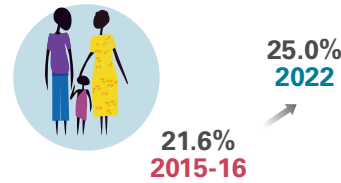


With a birth certificate

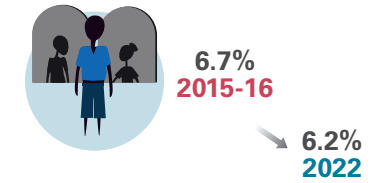


Family structure and guardianship^{5,6}

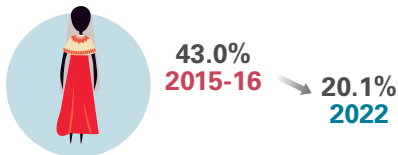
Children aged 0–17 years not living with biological parent



Children aged 0–17 years with one or both parents dead

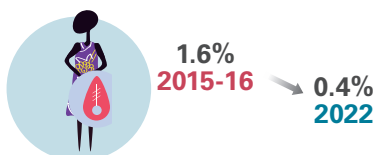


Women aged 20–24 years who were first married by the age of 18 years^{5,6}

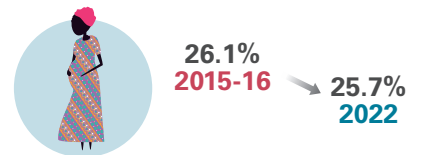


Sexual and reproductive health^{5,6}

Women who have undergone female genital mutilation

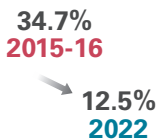


Teenagers aged 15–19 years who have begun childbearing

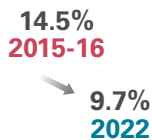


Violence against women aged 15–49 years^{5,6}

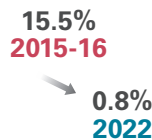
Experienced physical violence since the age of 15



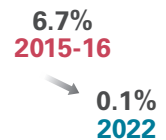
Experienced physical violence in the last 12 months



Ever experienced sexual violence



Experienced sexual violence in the last 12 months



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

Household access^{5,6}

Improved water sources



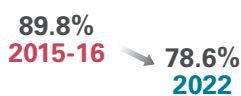
Population with basic water services



With no sanitation facilities



Improved sanitation services



Population with sanitation services



Children whose stools are disposed of appropriately^{5,6}



School access (2018)¹⁵

Basic water services



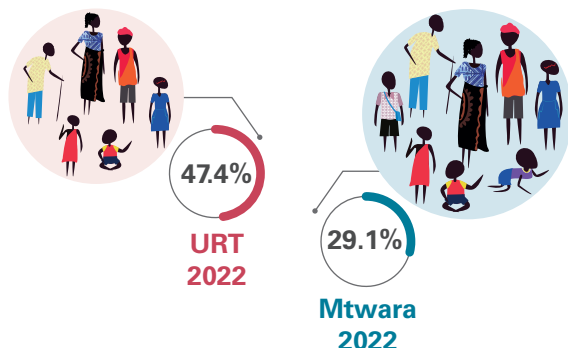
Basic sanitation services



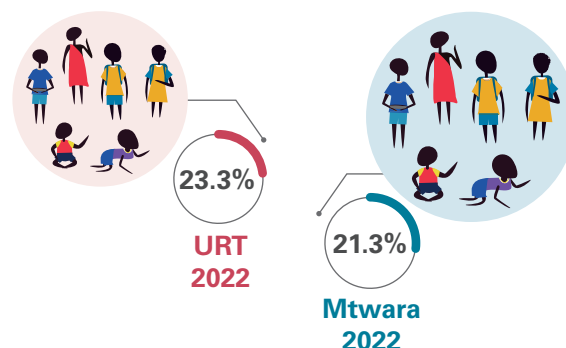
Basic hygiene services



Children aged 24–59 months developmentally on-track in health, learning and psychological well-being⁵



Children aged 6 years at the beginning of school year who attended an early childhood education programme one year before the official primary entry age⁵



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