

AFGHANISTAN – PROGRESS OF PROVINCES



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2003



Transitional Islamic State of Afghanistan
Central Office of Statistics

Produced with the support of





PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA00296S/ISAAC

PROGRESS OF PROVINCES 2003

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2003

MAY 2004

For every child
Health, Education, Equality, Protection
ADVANCE HUMANITY

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
AFGHANISTAN TRANSITIONAL AUTHORITY



CONTENTS

2



3

FOREWORD	6
NOTE FOR THE READER	8
SUMMARY OF INDICATORS	10
RANKING OF PROVINCES	12
PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY	14
• Mothers' last delivery taken place at home (in last two years)	16
• Last delivery of mother assisted by unskilled birth attendant (in last two years)	18
• Ante-natal consultations not taken from doctor/trained birth attendant during last pregnancy	20
• Ever married women under 50 years of age not aware of a method to delay pregnancy	22
• Married women under 50 years of age currently not using a method to delay pregnancy	24
IMMUNIZATION	26
• Children under 5 years of age not received BCG immunization	28
• Children aged 12-23 months that have not received 3 doses of DPT Immunization	30
• Children aged 12-23 months that have not received 3+ doses of polio immunization	32
• Children aged 9-59 months that have not received measles immunization	34
DIARRHOEA	36
• Diarrhoea prevalence in last 15 days (<5 years children)	38
• Children <5 years not received increased fluid or feeding during diarrhoea	40
• ORS/home-made fluid not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea	40
• More liquid not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea	41
• More/same solid food not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea	41
ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION	42
• ARI prevalence in last 15 days (<5 years children) June-July 2003	44
• Advice or treatment not sought from hospital/health centre during ARI (<5 years children)	46

BREASTFEEDING

48

- Children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months that are not breastfed 50
- Children aged 0-3 months that did not exclusively receive breastmilk during last 24 hours 50
- Children aged 6-9 months that have no timely complementary feeding 51
- Children aged 0-23 months that were not breastfed in first 23 hours 51
- Mothers of children 0-23 months who discarded colostrum before breastfeeding 51

DISABILITY AND IMPAIRMENT

52

- Children 1-4 years and 7-17 years that are disabled or impaired 54
- Children aged 6-59 months that have not received vitamin-A supplementation 56

SALT USE

58

- Households consuming non-iodized salt 60

EDUCATION

62

- Illiteracy rate (15+ years) 64
- Children aged 7-12 years not enrolled in school - 2003 66
- Cause of not enrolling in school - 2003 68

CHILD LABOUR

70

- Children aged 7-12 years that worked for at least half-a-day (4-12 hours) for income in/out of household 72
- Children aged 7-12 years that did domestic chores for at least half-a-day (4-12 hours) 73

WATER AND SANITATION

74

- Households with no safe drinking water from pump/protected spring 76
- Households not having a sanitary latrine 78
- Children aged under 5 years with no fixed place for disposal of faeces 80
- Mothers with children under 5 years of age that do not always wash their own hands with soap/ash after their own or child defecation 82

ACCESS TO MEDIA

84

- Households without a radio 86
- Households where women do not listen to radio 88

CHILD RIGHTS

90

- Children not living with both parents 92
- Children aged under 5 years that citizenship card (*Tazkera*) not shown 93
- Girls 15-19 years of age currently in union 94

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

96

- Population age distribution 98
- Population <18 years 98
- Population pyramid 99
- Total fertility rate 100
- Infant mortality rate 102
- Under-five mortality rate 102
- Female headed households 103

METHODOLOGY

106

ANNEXEURES

114

- Number of households covered by provinces and cities 115
- Confidence intervals 116
- Definitions 121
- Questionnaire 126
- Non-response by each question 138
- Acknowledgements 139

FOREWORD

6



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/0835P

PROGRESS OF PROVINCES 2003

The essential needs of children should be given high priority in the allocation of resources, in bad times as well as good times, at national and international as well as family levels.

To give every child a better future.

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

The information presented in this report result from the nation-wide Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey completed in Afghanistan during mid 2003. The aim is to show the range of fulfilment of children's rights around the country. The household survey was the first of such scale in decades and provides key baseline, planning and evaluation data for interventions in Afghanistan aimed at improving the life of children and women.

It is hoped that this report and following initiatives will spark an effective response to ensuring the rights of the Afghan child. The importance of such a response relates to the fact that over half of the population in Afghanistan are children. These are the future of the nation, without adequate investment in children the nation is very unlikely to achieve a prosperous future.

The needs of children in Afghanistan are too great for the government alone to be able to respond to. Years of neglect demand collective action starting with families all the way to the international community. The findings and brief analysis presented in this report are, therefore, for all those who are involved in the wellbeing of children one way or another. We all need to understand and realise the significance of meeting children's rights and aspirations. It is only then that society can witness an improvement in the lives of children.

This report aims to provoke discussion about children's issues and how to improve the plight of children. The report does not aim to judge the performance of organisations or official bodies, but to highlight the situation and allow readers to consider causal effects and solutions.

MOHAMMAD ALI WATANYAR
President
Central Statistics Office of Afghanistan

SHARAD SAPRA
Representative
UNICEF Afghanistan

Foreword

7

NOTES FOR THE READER

RANKING

Provinces are ranked in ascending order according to the sum of standardised value of percent-not-achieved of ten selected indicators. The indicators are: Measles immunization, Vitamin-A Supplementation, Disability for 1-4 years and 7-17 years, Salt Iodization, School Enrollment, Child Labour, Drinking Water, Sanitation and Access to Radio. Lowest rank indicates the best situation. Standardization was done by subtracting the mean value and dividing by standard deviation of the series to translate the variation of each indicator into a common scale.

NON-ACHIEVEMENT

Statistical publications usually report achievements. In this case, however, we feel there is so much work to do that focusing on achievement detracts from the gravity of what is still left to accomplish. For instance, every child not immunized is a child whose right to health is violated. Every girl out of school is a girl whose right to education is violated. This report highlights "non-achievement" in order to show what needs to be done in order to realize the rights of all children, everywhere.

INSECURITY ACCESS

Insecurity and access denials made it impossible to visit a few locations in Afghanistan. This comprises only about 1 per cent of all areas and hence should not reflect on the overall data. An alternative sample area was selected for data collection.

OTHER NON-COVERAGE

The nomad population known as "*Kuchi*" are not covered in this survey. Again, the sampling frame had a number of villages missing due to loss of census documents over so many years. The loss is estimated at 10 per cent of all villages spread all over the country. Assuming that the missing villages have the same characteristics as those included in the census list, this survey gives a reasonable picture of the country except "*Kuchis*".

POPULATION FIGURES

Population figures are estimated on the basis of growth rate estimated from this survey on the 1979 census population. Except the major cities, the census population figures were available for almost all villages of Afghanistan. This dataset was used as sampling frame for this survey. In this survey the current population was estimated for the sample villages by the

survey team and a growth rate is estimated for each province comparing with the 1979 census. For major cities and Nuristan Province, data from Regional EPI Management Team (REMT) on National Immunization Day's Polio coverage in 2002 or UN Habitat data were used for sampling as well as population figures.

NUMBERS

In absence of updated census figures, the numbers used in the tables are extrapolated from the population figures estimated by this survey. They are presented to indicate the possible quantum of the non-achievement or problem and have limited statistical validity.

GIRL:BOY RATIO

The 'Girl:Boy' ratio is derived by dividing the coverage figures for girls by those for boys. A value of one (1) indicates no disparity. A ratio of more than one indicates disparity against girls and vice versa. The area with gender discrimination of 20 per cent or more for the indicator of interest is highlighted by **Yellow.**

BEST AND WEAKEST PROVINCES

For most indicators in this report, provinces are ranked as best to weakest according to 'non-achievement' for that indicator both in terms of percentage and number of cases. Finally the best five and weakest five provinces are presented.

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Surveys such as MICS use a percentage of the population to gain a picture of the whole situation. In order to get an accurate picture it is necessary to allow for a margin of error. This is done through 'confidence interval' calculations. When studying an arbitrary population that is not necessarily normally distributed, one can only calculate an estimate of the mean (average) or percentage of the population. Using the mean from a large random sample of measurements, one must allow for a margin of error either side of that figure. This is the 'level of confidence' and in this case the size of the error has been taken at 95 percent confidence, i.e., in 95 per cent cases the margin of error will be maintained. Such a range for the estimated (+ or -) mean or proportion is called a confidence interval. Each time a random sample is gathered, a different sample average or proportion will be found, thus, there will be a different confidence interval with each sample.

SUMMARY OF INDICATORS

INDICATORS	NATIONAL	URBAN	RURAL
Mothers' last delivery taken place at home (in last two years)	88.5	67.5	96.2
Last delivery of mother assisted by unskilled birth attendant (in last two years)	85.7	65.2	93.1
Ante-natal consultations not taken from doctor/trained birth attendant during last pregnancy	83.9	61.7	92.0
Ever married women under 50 years of age not aware of a method to delay pregnancy	71.9	55.4	78.3
Married women under 50 years of age currently not using a method to delay pregnancy	89.7	79.0	93.9
Children under 5 years of age not received BCG immunization	40.2	27.0	45.1
Children aged 12-23 months that have not received 3 doses of DPT immunization	69.9	52.3	76.6
Children aged 12-23 months that have not received 3+ doses of polio immunization	49.2	28.7	56.7
Children aged 9-59 months that have not received measles immunization	24.0	16.3	26.8
Diarrhoea prevalence in last 15 days (<5 years children)	29.7	29.6	29.8
Children <5 years not received increased fluid or feeding during diarrhoea	46.0	47.0	45.6
ORS/home-made fluid not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea	30.8	30.5	30.8
More liquid not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea	44.9	45.9	44.6
More/same solid food not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea	54.2	53.6	54.4
Acute respiratory infection prevalence in last 15 days (<5 years children) : June-July 2003	19.0	18.9	19.0
Advice or treatment not sought from hospital/health centre during acute respiratory infection (<5 years children)	71.9	68.3	73.4
Children aged 12-15 months that are not breastfed	8.5	14.1	6.8
Children aged 20-23 months that are not breastfed	45.8	48.4	44.8
Children aged 0-3 months that did not exclusively receive breastmilk during last 24 hours	3.9	3.4	4.0
Children aged 6-9 months that have no timely complementary feeding	71.1	66.4	72.9
Children aged 0-23 months that were not breastfed in first 23 hours	7.3	8.3	6.9
Mothers of children 0-23 months who discarded colostrum before breastfeeding	39.2	42.2	38.0

INDICATORS	NATIONAL	URBAN	RURAL
Children aged 1-4 years that are disabled or impaired	2.5	3.2	2.2
Children aged 7-17 years that are disabled or impaired	3.0	4.1	2.6
Children aged 6-59 months that have not received vitamin-A supplementation	14.4	10.1	16.0
Households consuming non-iodized salt	85.4	74.1	90.2
Illiteracy rate (15+ years)	71.3	56.0	77.8
Children aged 7-12 years not enrolled in school -2003	45.6	26.9	52.9
Boys aged 7-12 years not enrolled in school -2003	33.0	19.0	38.4
Girls aged 7-12 years not enrolled in school -2003	59.5	35.6	68.8
Children aged 7-12 years that worked for at least half-a-day (4-12 hours) for income	6.8	5.5	7.3
Children aged 7-12 years that did domestic chores for at least half-a-day (4-12 hours)	15.4	10.5	17.3
Households with no safe drinking water from pump/protected spring	59.8	39.0	68.8
Households not having a sanitary latrine	32.9	13.2	41.4
Children aged under 5 years with no fixed place for disposal of faeces	43.9	28.6	49.7
Mothers with children under 5 years of age that do not always wash their own hands with soap/ash after their own or child defecation	81.8	67.8	87.0
Households without a radio	33.0	25.0	36.5
Households where women do not listen to radio	34.1	26.5	37.4
Children not living with both parents	5.5	5.8	5.4
Children aged under 5 years that citizenship card (Tazkera) not shown	93.7	88.5	95.7
Girls 15-19 years of age currently in union	7.0	6.1	7.3
Total fertility rate	6.3	6.0	6.4
Infant mortality rate	115.0	97.0	121.0
Under-five mortality rate	172.0	142.0	183.0
Female headed households	3.3	5.0	2.5



PHOTO: UNICEF, AFGHANISTAN/KATARINA PREMFOR

RANKING OF PROVINCES BY SELECTED INDICATORS

PROVINCE	RANK
BADAKHSHAN	13
BADGHIS	29
BAGHLAN	30
BALKH	13
BAMYAN	32
FARAH	17
FARYAB	26
GHAZNI	20
GHOR	24
HERAT	2
HILMAND	3
JAWZJAN	24
KABUL	1
KANDAHAR	3
KAPISA	13
KHOST	19
KUNAR	9
KUNDUZ	28
LAGHMAN	13
LOGAR	5
NANGARHAR	5
NIMROZ	7
NURISTAN	26
PAKTIKA	9
PAKTYA	9
PARWAN	21
SAMANGAN	21
SARI PUL	21
TAKHAR	9
URUZGAN	31
WARDAK	7
ZABUL	17



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/00064P/ZAIDI

PREGNANCY & DELIVERY

ANALYSIS

- Most deliveries (88.5 per cent) took place at home and were attended by untrained people (85.7 per cent).
- Even in urban areas, less than 40 per cent of the deliveries took place in a health facility or were attended by a trained person.
- Ante-natal consultations with trained medical personnel also reflect a similar trend.
- More than two-thirds of married women were not aware of a method to delay pregnancy. The awareness was more in urban areas (45 per cent) and lower in rural areas (22 per cent).
- Of those who were aware, less than half were practicing some method to delay pregnancy.

ACTION POINTS

- lack of access to information and services is the main reason for low utilization of both, safe delivery and family planning services. In the initial stages, increasing access could significantly increase the utilization of services.
- A targeted awareness building campaign will be necessary to increase and sustain the utilization of services.

The parents or others responsible for the child have the primary responsibility to secure, within their abilities the condition of life necessary for the child development

Article 27, Convention on the Right of the Child

Reduce by three quarters the maternal mortality ratio by 2015

Target 6, Millennium Development Goals

Support comprehensive policies for early child development, basic services and commodities and promote family and community care practices.

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan 2002-2006

MOTHERS' LAST DELIVERY TAKEN PLACE AT HOME (IN LAST TWO YEARS)

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	99.7	71,952
BADGHIS	100.0	30,903
BAGHLAN	97.7	61,195
BALKH	95.9	61,531
BAMYAN	97.8	38,469
FARAH	96.8	22,639
FARYAB	97.8	71,794
GHAZNI	94.0	82,508
GHOR	99.6	47,563
HERAT	87.9	102,517
HILMAND	98.4	59,491
JAWZJAN	89.7	22,867
KABUL	53.0	131,666
KANDAHAR	86.7	98,350
KAPISA	97.0	21,458
KHOST	81.6	29,943
KUNAR	98.9	23,729
KUNDUZ	96.6	40,589
LAGHMAN	86.4	23,171
LOGAR	91.9	25,223
NANGARHAR	77.9	64,347
NIMROZ	94.9	9,277
NURISTAN	100.0	9,627
PAKTIKA	98.9	14,325
PAKTYA	97.1	19,562
PARWAN	97.6	87,065
SAMANGAN	97.8	22,603
SARI PUL	100.0	56,432
TAKHAR	99.0	78,600
URUZGAN	99.6	69,128
WARDAK	94.1	51,792
ZABUL	100.0	24,891
URBAN	67.5	320,055
RURAL	96.2	1,255,151
NATIONAL	88.5	1,575,206

Ensure that women, in particular adolescent expectant mothers, have ready and affordable access to essential obstetric care, well-equipped and adequately staffed maternal health-care services, skilled attendance at delivery, emergency obstetric care, effective referral and transport to higher level of care when necessary, post-partum care and family planning in order to, inter alia, promote safe motherhood.

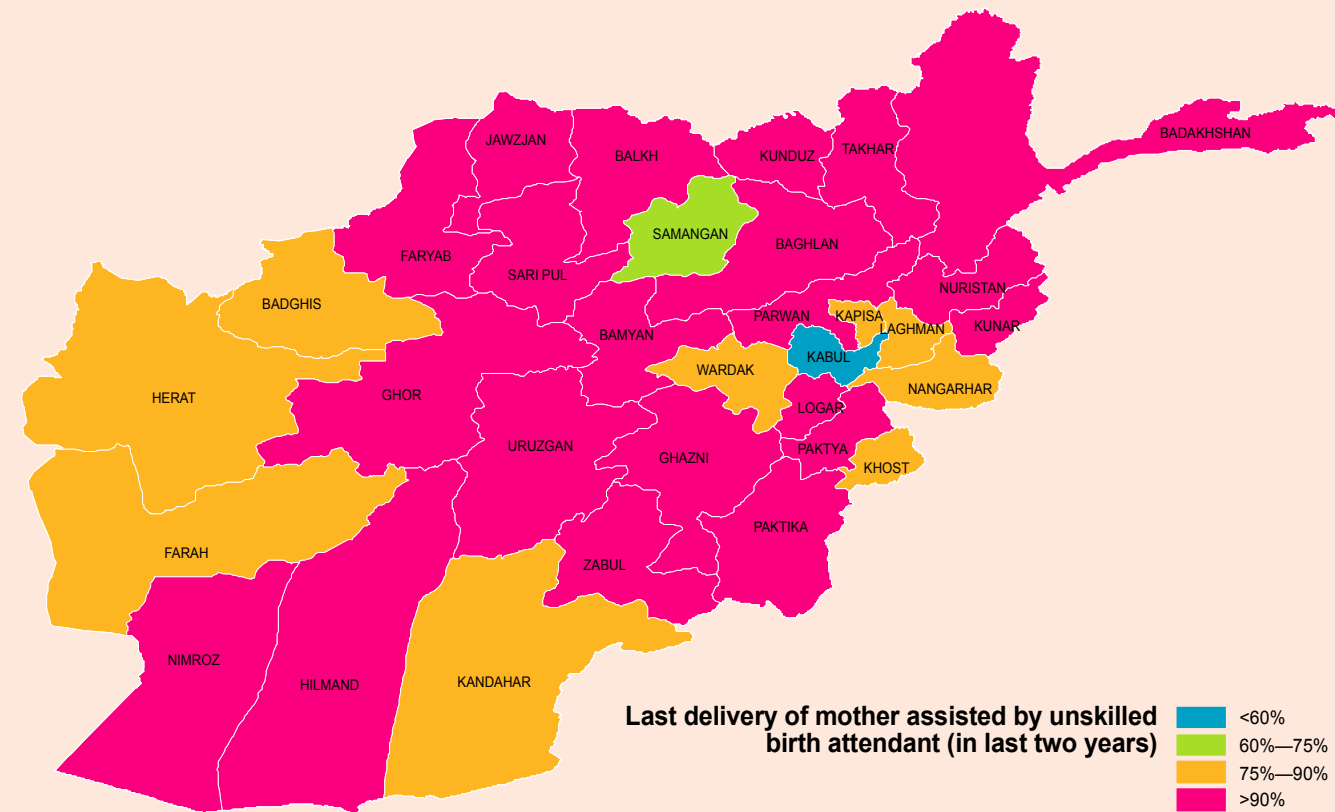
(A World Fit for Children)



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	NIMROZ	SARI PUL	KABUL
NANGARHAR	NURISTAN	BADGHIS	HERAT
KHOST	PAKTIKA	ZABUL	KANDAHAR
LAGHMAN	PAKTYA	NURISTAN	PARWAN
KANDAHAR	KAPISA	BADAKHSHAN	GHAZNI

LAST DELIVERY OF MOTHER ASSISTED BY UNSKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (IN LAST TWO YEARS)

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	98.5	71,730
BADGHIS	88.4	27,210
BAGHLAN	94.5	59,182
BALKH	92.4	59,556
BAMYAN	92.4	36,347
FARAH	88.0	20,487
FARYAB	97.9	72,320
GHAZNI	92.8	81,758
GHOR	90.7	43,138
HERAT	76.0	88,560
HILMAND	98.4	59,294
JAWZJAN	90.7	23,105
KABUL	54.5	135,228
KANDAHAR	84.0	95,524
KAPISA	87.8	19,156
KHOST	82.2	30,069
KUNAR	96.9	23,392
KUNDUZ	94.2	39,870
LAGHMAN	87.4	23,438
LOGAR	91.3	25,316
NANGARHAR	77.8	64,204
NIMROZ	92.9	9,046
NURISTAN	98.6	9,528
PAKTIKA	95.4	13,704
PAKTYA	91.1	18,303
PARWAN	96.3	86,155
SAMANGAN	71.1	16,502
SARI PUL	99.6	55,930
TAKHAR	99.3	79,154
URUZGAN	94.3	65,210
WARDAK	89.2	49,097
ZABUL	99.1	24,736
URBAN	65.2	308,780
RURAL	93.1	1,217,467
NATIONAL	85.7	1,526,247



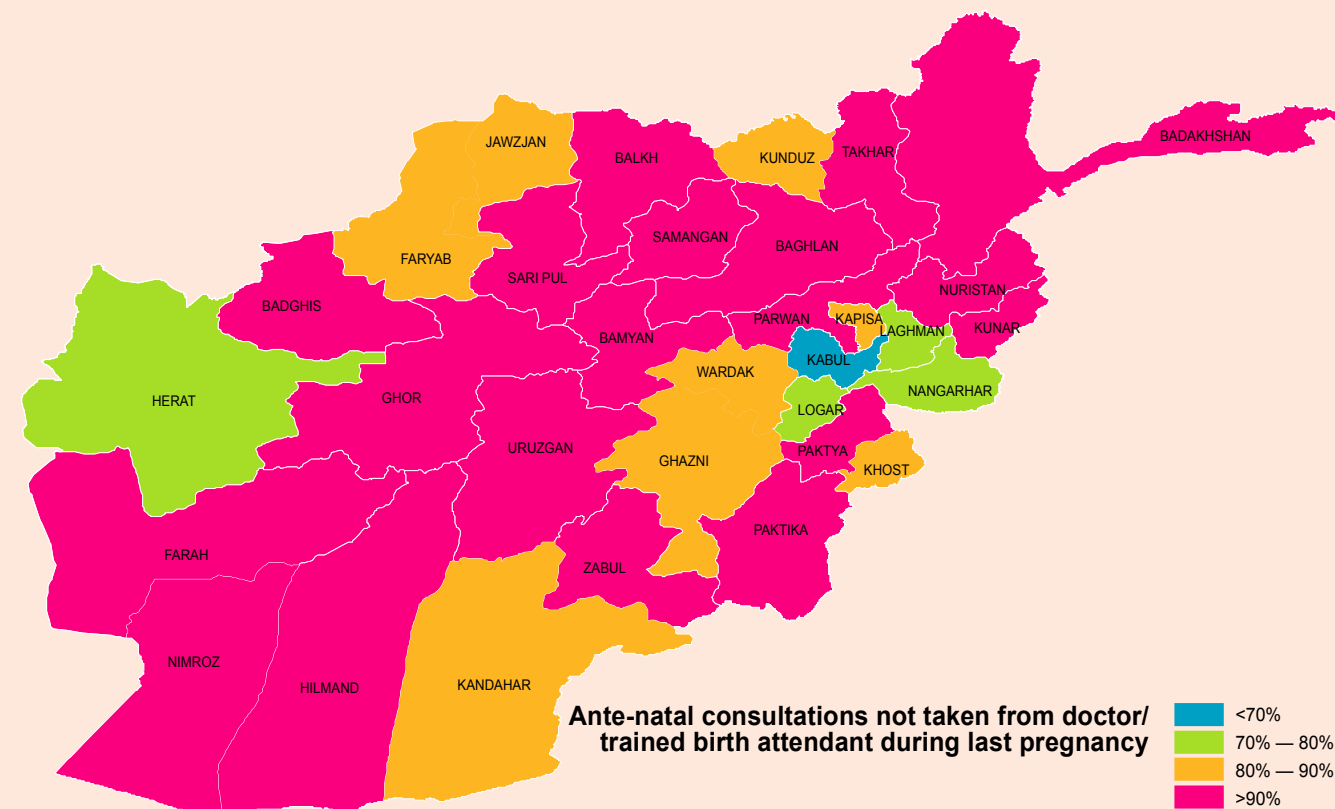
BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	NIMROZ	SARI PUL	KABUL
SAMANGAN	NURISTAN	TAKHAR	KANDAHAR
HERAT	PAKTIKA	ZABUL	HERAT
NANGARHAR	PAKTYA	NURISTAN	PARWAN
KHOST	SAMANGAN	BADAKHSHAN	GHAZNI

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS NOT TAKEN FROM DOCTOR/ TRAINED BIRTH ATTENDANT DURING LAST PREGNANCY

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	96.3	69,953
BADGHIS	99.2	29,672
BAGHLAN	95.8	59,182
BALKH	92.1	56,953
BAMYAN	93.1	36,347
FARAH	94.3	21,797
FARYAB	89.6	65,745
GHAZNI	85.6	73,507
GHOR	99.2	47,378
HERAT	76.1	87,999
HILMAND	94.4	56,536
JAWZJAN	89.6	22,629
KABUL	48.0	117,745
KANDAHAR	82.2	92,617
KAPISA	86.0	18,636
KHOST	85.2	31,071
KUNAR	96.9	23,190
KUNDUZ	86.5	35,945
LAGHMAN	79.7	21,388
LOGAR	73.3	20,049
NANGARHAR	76.8	62,308
NIMROZ	90.4	8,716
NURISTAN	98.0	9,528
PAKTIKA	97.4	13,870
PAKTYA	94.4	18,821
PARWAN	93.7	81,604
SAMANGAN	95.2	21,803
SARI PUL	97.7	54,175
TAKHAR	95.8	75,279
URUZGAN	98.8	67,449
WARDAK	89.7	48,712
ZABUL	99.1	24,580
URBAN	61.7	289,174
RURAL	92.0	1,186,011
NATIONAL	83.9	1,475,185

Ensure appropriate pre-natal
and post-natal health care
for mothers

Article 24-d, UN Convention
on the Rights of the Child.



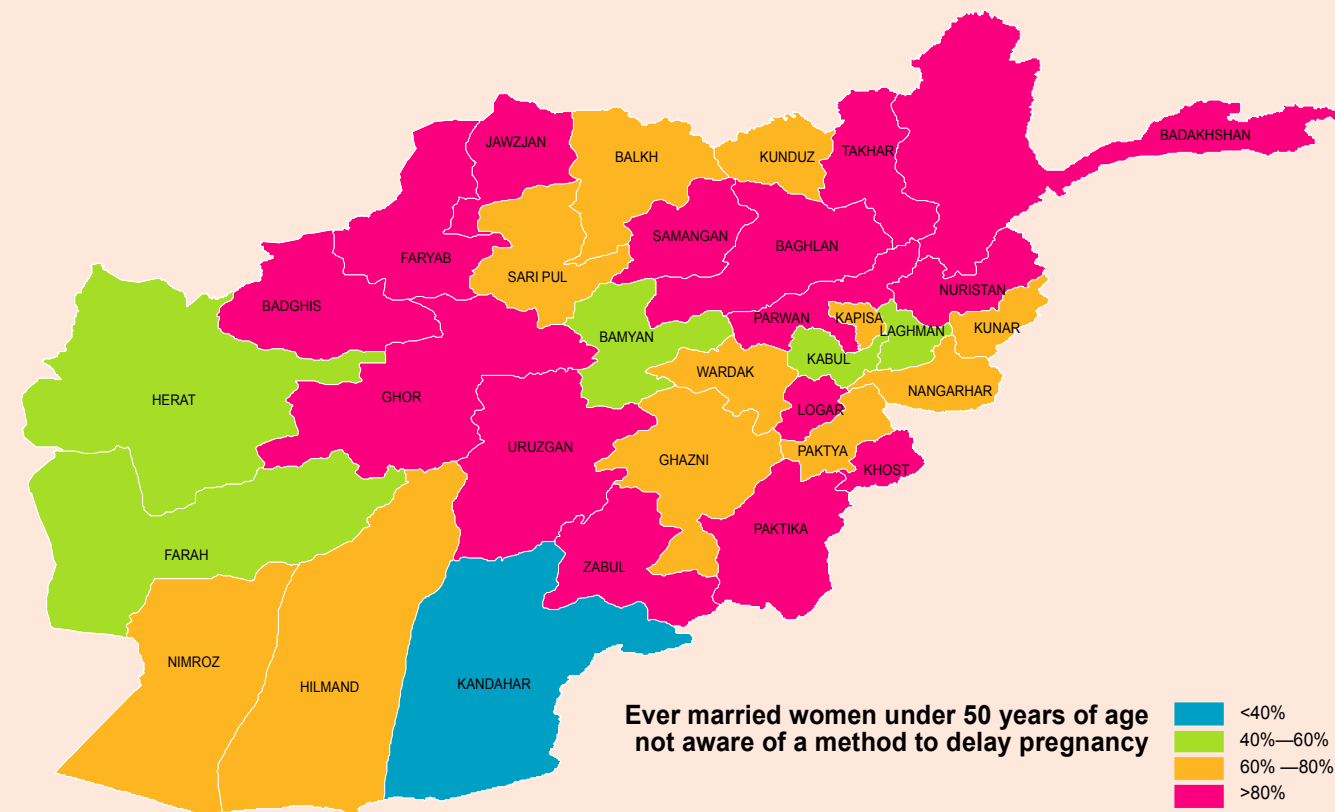
BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	NIMROZ	GHOR	KABUL
LOGAR	NURISTAN	BADGHIS	KANDAHAR
HERAT	PAKTIKA	ZABUL	HERAT
NANGARHAR	KAPISA	URUZGAN	PARWAN
LAGHMAN	PAKTYA	NURISTAN	TAKHAR

EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE NOT AWARE OF A METHOD TO DELAY PREGNANCY

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	96.0	118,144
BADGHIS	84.2	60,575
BAGHLAN	91.8	102,059
BALKH	73.3	87,805
BAMYAN	48.8	38,045
FARAH	42.3	18,336
FARYAB	93.5	154,633
GHAZNI	78.8	160,515
GHOR	96.2	88,489
HERAT	40.1	104,983
HILMAND	77.3	77,220
JAWZJAN	94.0	58,002
KABUL	54.8	273,107
KANDAHAR	38.1	79,273
KAPISA	71.9	29,105
KHOST	93.9	67,154
KUNAR	79.1	29,526
KUNDUZ	74.4	58,335
LAGHMAN	52.9	23,527
LOGAR	80.1	43,240
NANGARHAR	60.9	81,530
NIMROZ	60.8	10,994
NURISTAN	93.1	16,067
PAKTIKA	83.7	21,943
PAKTYA	79.9	32,752
PARWAN	88.4	140,456
SAMANGAN	94.4	40,805
SARI PUL	78.8	92,298
TAKHAR	95.8	149,728
URUZGAN	81.5	118,666
WARDAK	74.6	83,561
ZABUL	89.7	39,081
URBAN	55.4	540,747
RURAL	78.3	1,959,204
NATIONAL	71.9	2,499,951

Develop preventive health care, guidance for parents and family planning education and services.

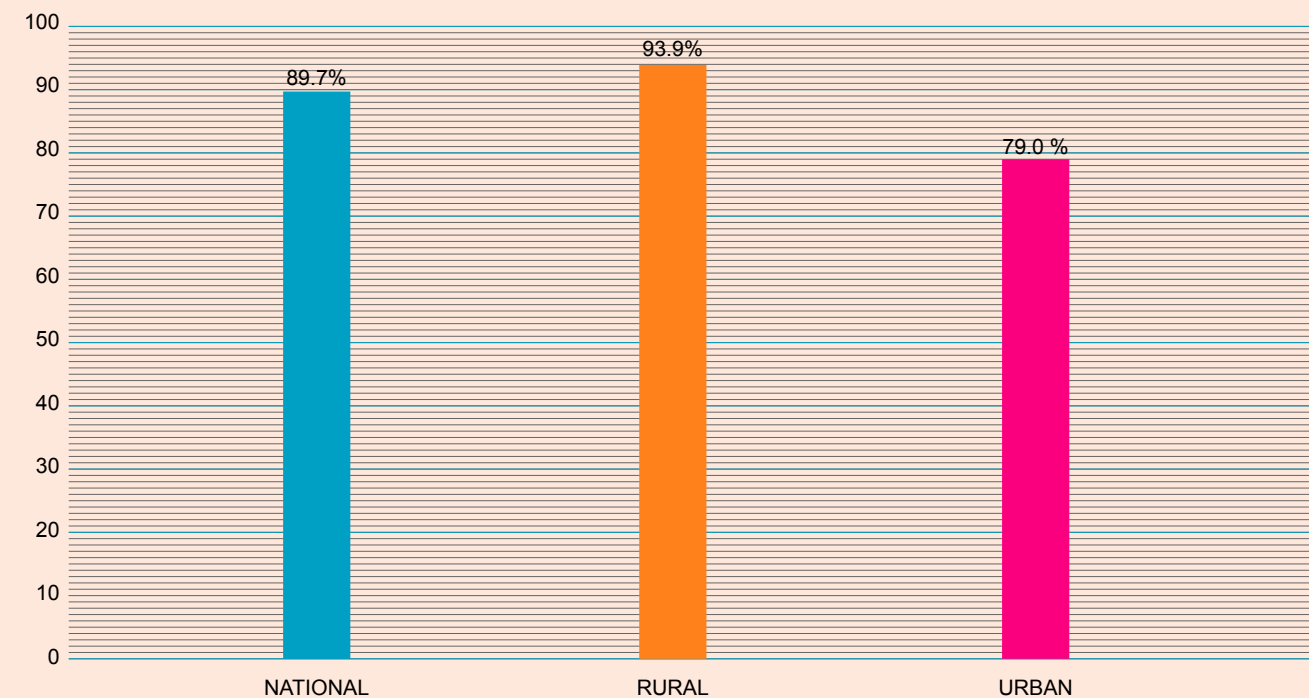
Article 24-F, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KANDAHAR	NIMROZ	GHOR	KABUL
HERAT	NURISTAN	BADAKHSHAN	GHAZNI
FARAH	FARAH	TAKHAR	FARYAB
BAMYAN	PAKTIKA	SAMANGAN	TAKHAR
LAGHMAN	LAGHMAN	JAWZJAN	PARWAN

MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE CURRENTLY NOT USING A METHOD TO DELAY PREGNANCY

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	97.7	120,142
BADGHIS	98.8	71,040
BAGHLAN	93.3	103,468
BALKH	91.3	108,728
BAMYAN	94.0	73,260
FARAH	75.3	32,462
FARYAB	95.2	157,789
GHAZNI	97.1	198,019
GHOR	99.2	91,254
HERAT	64.9	169,878
HILMAND	98.2	97,707
JAWZJAN	96.7	59,669
KABUL	77.7	387,175
KANDAHAR	84.1	174,561
KAPISA	88.5	35,565
KHOST	98.2	70,035
KUNAR	99.5	37,009
KUNDUZ	92.7	72,410
LAGHMAN	91.5	40,370
LOGAR	88.0	47,490
NANGARHAR	93.2	124,145
NIMROZ	85.7	15,451
NURISTAN	99.4	17,151
PAKTIKA	99.5	26,042
PAKTYA	97.3	39,866
PARWAN	93.1	148,344
SAMANGAN	96.5	41,705
SARI PUL	95.9	112,613
TAKHAR	99.3	154,986
URUZGAN	96.5	140,496
WARDAK	94.8	105,702
ZABUL	98.2	42,648
URBAN	79.0	771,922
RURAL	93.9	2,345,257
NATIONAL	89.7	3,117,179



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
HERAT	NIMROZ	KUNAR	KABUL
FARAH	NURISTAN	PAKTIKA	GHAZNI
KABUL	PAKTIKA	NURISTAN	KANDAHAR
KANDAHAR	FARAH	TAKHAR	HERAT
NIMROZ	KAPISA	GHOR	FARYAB

IMMUNIZATION



PHOTO: UNICEF AFCA00276S/ISAAC

ANALYSIS

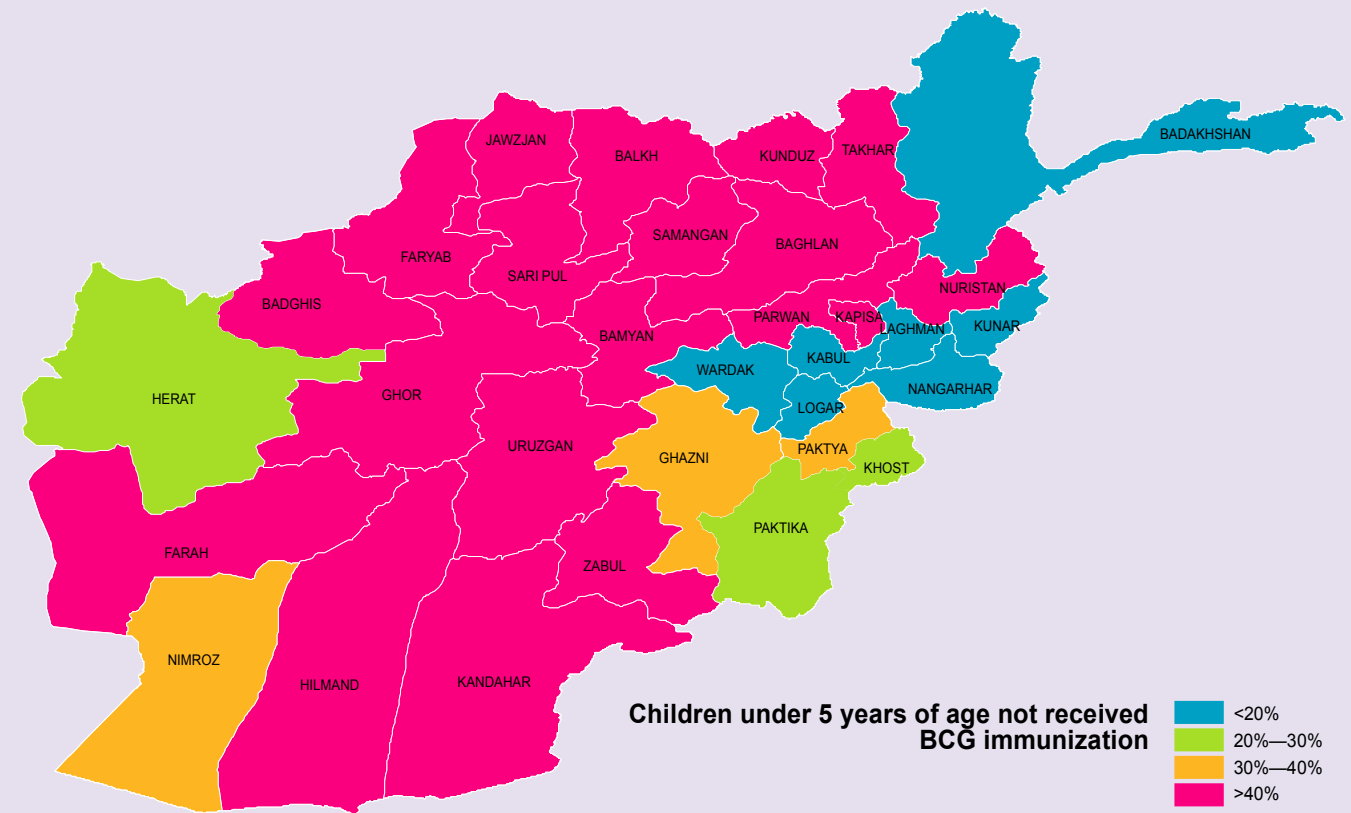
- One in two children in urban areas and three in four in rural areas were not immunized with three doses of DPT vaccine.
- A wide variation was seen in the levels of coverage within the rural areas (see the list of best and worst performing provinces).
- The drop out rate between the first dose and the third dose was around 20 per cent. This means that the reach of routine immunization is between 70 per cent in urban areas and 45 per cent in rural areas. The dropout rate also indicates that follow up visits are not always organized.
- The campaigns (polio and measles) reach almost all households in the country and while they are able to demonstrate over 80 per cent coverage nationwide in children under-five, the coverage in young children is relatively lower.
- The campaigns also show a drop out rate (for multiple dose vaccines) of between 15 per cent and 20 per cent.
- Areas with high coverage with routine immunization also show a high coverage during campaigns.

ACTION POINTS

- Access to routine immunization services is necessary to increase the overall immunization coverage in the country.
- Strengthening routine immunization services will help provide sustained high levels of immunization coverage and will help increase immunization coverage during immunization campaigns.
- More attention needs to be paid to cover younger age groups during campaign activities.
- Sustained awareness building campaign is necessary to increase overall immunization coverage in the country.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE NOT RECEIVED BCG IMMUNIZATION

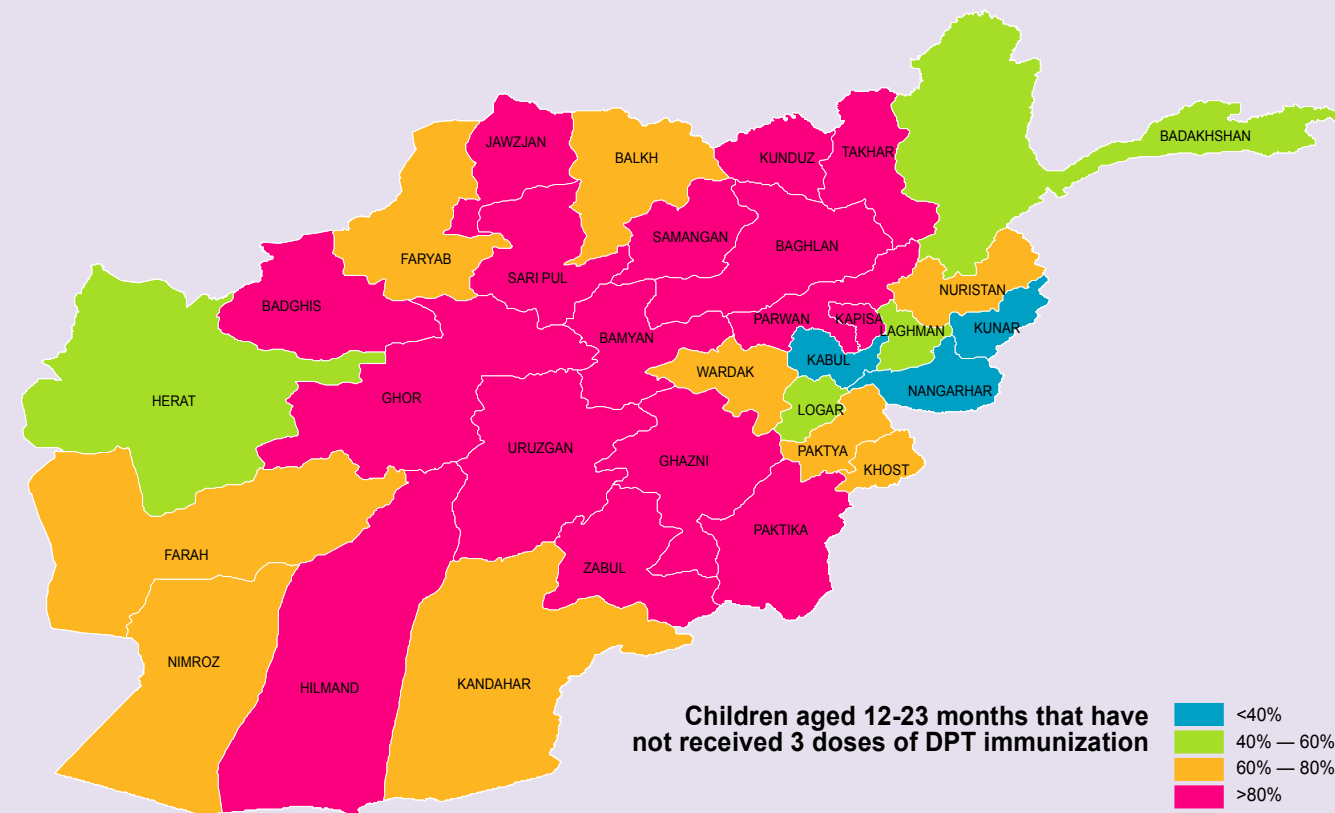
PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	18.3	26,427
BADGHIS	79.0	50,110
BAGHLAN	79.7	104,072
BALKH	40.4	54,012
BAMYAN	56.9	50,632
FARAH	41.4	25,165
FARYAB	45.2	71,005
GHAZNI	33.7	71,257
GHOR	53.1	59,177
HERAT	28.2	78,675
HILMAND	47.3	81,948
JAWZJAN	56.4	34,420
KABUL	18.0	106,088
KANDAHAR	59.5	162,406
KAPISA	73.5	35,268
KHOST	21.1	19,419
KUNAR	18.6	10,718
KUNDUZ	59.8	54,944
LAGHMAN	14.0	9,090
LOGAR	11.5	7,114
NANGARHAR	16.9	34,014
NIMROZ	34.2	8,617
NURISTAN	50.2	9,430
PAKTIKA	29.5	10,019
PAKTYA	31.7	14,672
PARWAN	55.1	111,637
SAMANGAN	63.8	33,304
SARI PUL	53.2	67,969
TAKHAR	45.5	81,921
URUZGAN	78.4	125,662
WARDAK	14.6	17,328
ZABUL	51.0	28,845
URBAN	27.0	302,202
RURAL	45.1	1,353,164
NATIONAL	40.2	1,655,366



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
LOGAR	LOGAR	BAGHLAN	KANDAHAR
LAGHMAN	NIMROZ	BADGHIS	URUZGAN
WARDAK	LAGHMAN	URUZGAN	PARWAN
NANGARHAR	NURISTAN	KAPISA	KABUL
KABUL	PAKTIKA	SAMANGAN	BAGHLAN

CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED 3 DOSES OF DPT IMMUNIZATION

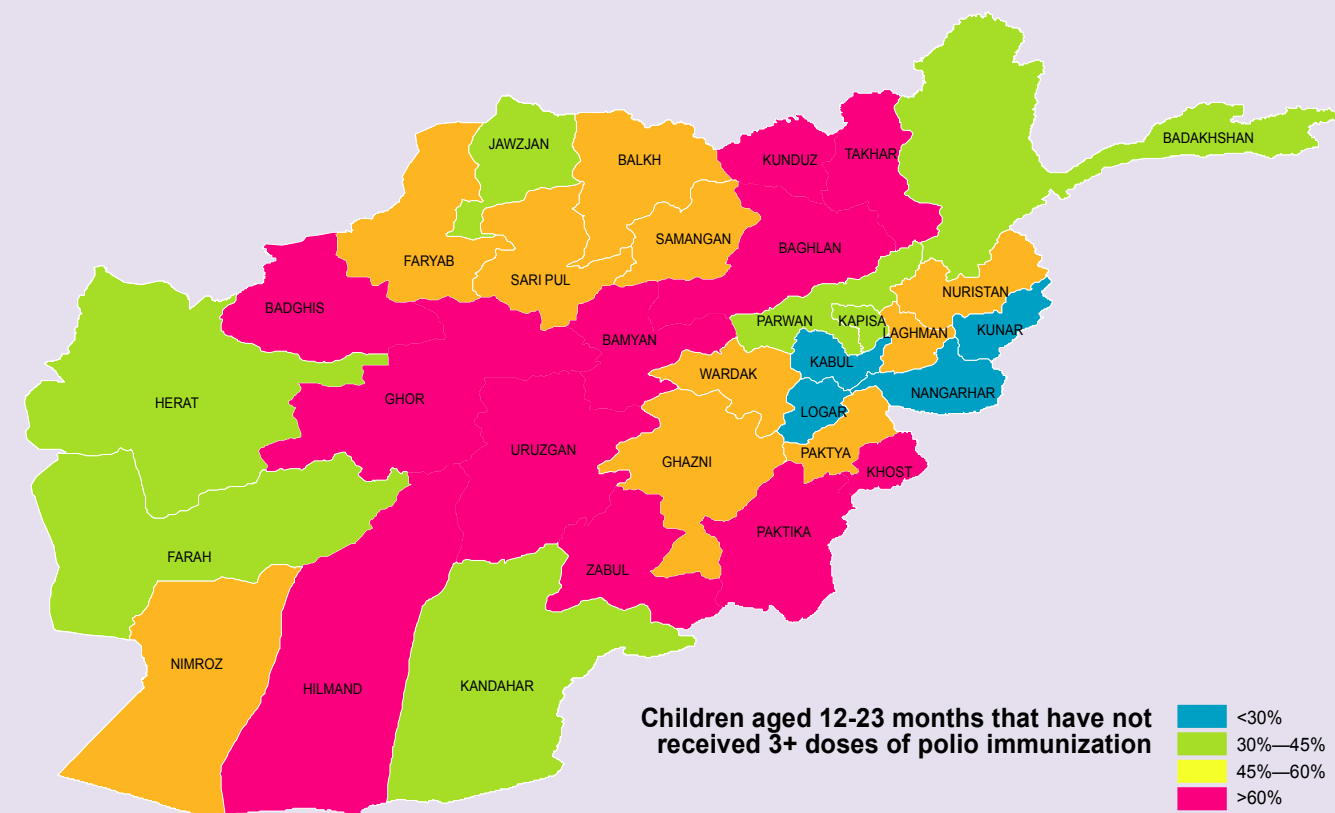
PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	59.1	12,214
BADGHIS	95.7	8,249
BAGHLAN	92.1	21,136
BALKH	74.3	15,747
BAMYAN	98.0	13,860
FARAH	71.8	7,858
FARYAB	67.1	14,464
GHAZNI	83.3	31,878
GHOR	94.4	15,486
HERAT	48.3	24,542
HILMAND	97.9	27,973
JAWZJAN	81.4	5,717
KABUL	39.9	41,390
KANDAHAR	77.8	40,902
KAPISA	83.3	7,425
KHOST	75.6	12,028
KUNAR	34.6	3,034
KUNDUZ	83.7	14,576
LAGHMAN	47.4	4,901
LOGAR	42.9	3,880
NANGARHAR	28.8	9,796
NIMROZ	69.2	2,377
NURISTAN	78.8	2,694
PAKTIKA	88.4	4,430
PAKTYA	62.0	4,224
PARWAN	82.4	26,999
SAMANGAN	90.0	7,201
SARI PUL	84.4	16,303
TAKHAR	91.6	24,078
URUZGAN	96.4	29,946
WARDAK	78.0	18,483
ZABUL	93.9	10,701
URBAN	52.3	99,274
RURAL	76.6	385,218
NATIONAL	69.9	484,492



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
NANGARHAR	NIMROZ	BAMYAN	KABUL
KUNAR	NURISTAN	HILMAND	KANDAHAR
KABUL	KUNAR	URUZGAN	GHAZNI
LOGAR	LOGAR	BADGHIS	URUZGAN
LAGHMAN	PAKTYA	GHOR	HILMAND

CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED 3+ DOSES OF POLIO IMMUNIZATION

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	36.4	7,995
BADGHIS	66.7	6,156
BAGHLAN	70.4	16,305
BALKH	50.1	11,014
BAMYAN	71.0	10,041
FARAH	43.0	4,865
FARYAB	52.8	12,360
GHAZNI	54.9	21,002
GHOR	87.8	14,564
HERAT	34.2	17,594
HILMAND	84.2	24,230
JAWZJAN	34.9	2,620
KABUL	25.5	25,852
KANDAHAR	42.4	23,990
KAPISA	31.7	2,896
KHOST	87.4	13,907
KUNAR	24.4	2,157
KUNDUZ	68.9	12,185
LAGHMAN	46.9	5,436
LOGAR	22.0	2,217
NANGARHAR	12.0	4,077
NIMROZ	57.1	1,981
NURISTAN	53.6	1,971
PAKTIKA	74.6	3,768
PAKTYA	45.9	3,705
PARWAN	35.5	11,831
SAMANGAN	49.4	4,000
SARI PUL	55.1	10,785
TAKHAR	71.4	20,757
URUZGAN	89.6	28,827
WARDAK	48.4	11,745
ZABUL	79.3	8,917
URBAN	28.7	54,769
RURAL	56.7	294,981
NATIONAL	49.2	349,750



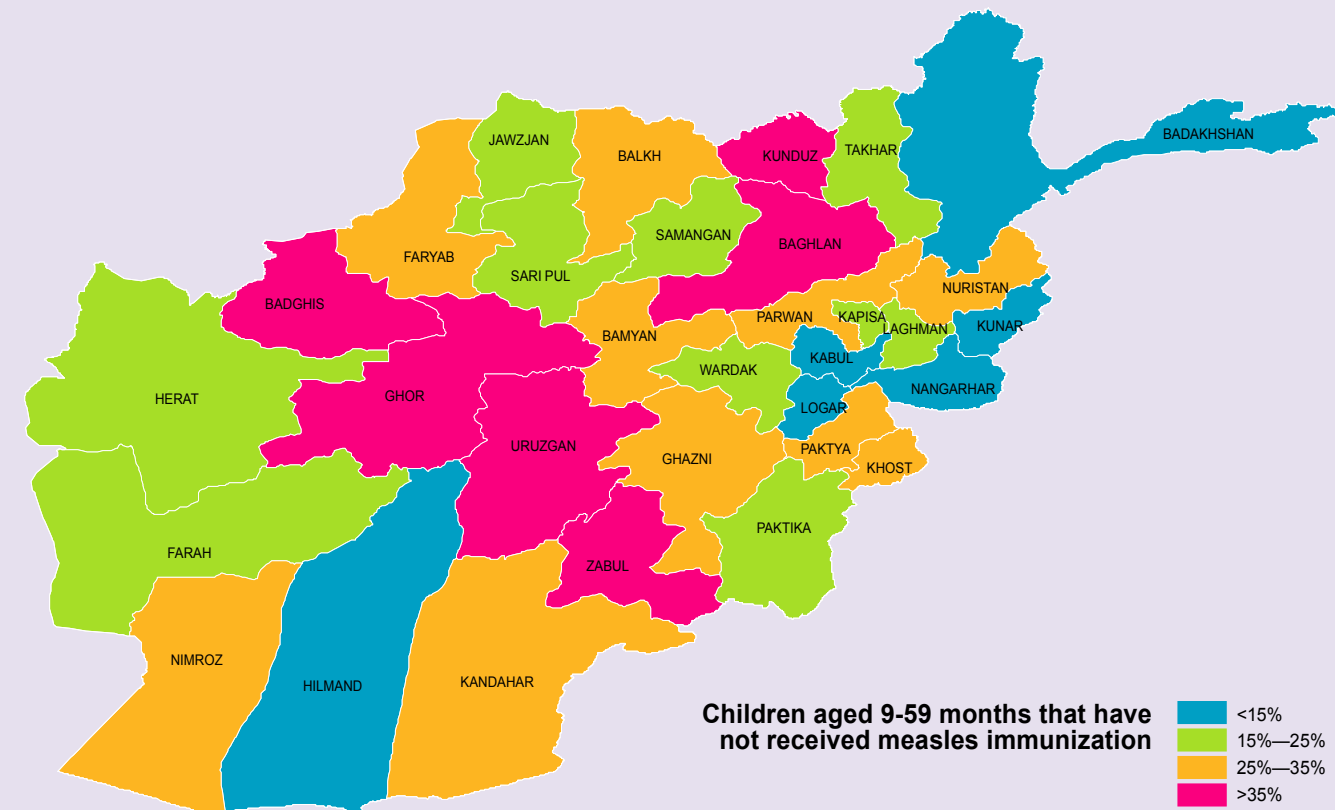
BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
NANGARHAR	NURISTAN	URUZGAN	URUZGAN
LOGAR	NIMROZ	GHOR	KABUL
KUNAR	KUNAR	KHOST	HILMAND
KABUL	LOGAR	HILMAND	KANDAHAR
KAPISA	JAWZJAN	ZABUL	GHAZNI

CHILDREN AGED 9-59 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED MEASLES IMMUNIZATION

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	14.1	17,322
BADGHIS	42.9	21,054
BAGHLAN	50.2	55,760
BALKH	27.5	30,397
BAMYAN	32.8	23,902
FARAH	21.5	11,039
FARYAB	31.9	41,288
GHAZNI	24.7	45,379
GHOR	47.6	42,401
HERAT	18.4	42,126
HILMAND	13.6	20,881
JAWZJAN	20.3	10,243
KABUL	11.5	56,485
KANDAHAR	25.6	60,955
KAPISA	23.3	9,652
KHOST	27.4	22,301
KUNAR	8.1	3,842
KUNDUZ	56.8	43,777
LAGHMAN	15.8	9,090
LOGAR	4.7	2,495
NANGARHAR	12.2	21,220
NIMROZ	29.1	6,438
NURISTAN	31.4	5,290
PAKTIKA	19.4	5,548
PAKTYA	31.5	12,597
PARWAN	31.8	53,392
SAMANGAN	19.0	8,301
SARI PUL	16.7	19,061
TAKHAR	15.9	24,632
URUZGAN	48.5	66,610
WARDAK	21.0	21,949
ZABUL	45.1	21,789
URBAN	16.3	154,046
RURAL	26.8	683,168
NATIONAL	24.0	837,214

Recognize the right of every child to a standard of living adequate for the child's physical, mental development

Article 27, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
LOGAR	LOGAR	KUNDUZ	URUZGAN
KUNAR	KUNAR	BAGHLAN	KANDAHAR
KABUL	NURISTAN	URUZGAN	KABUL
NANGARHAR	PAKTIKA	GHOR	BAGHLAN
HILMAND	NIMROZ	ZABUL	PARWAN



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/00304S/

ANALYSIS

- 30 per cent of the under-five children suffered from diarrhoea in the 15 days prior to the survey. Provinces of highest prevalence are Baghlan, Badghis, Khost, Jawzjan and Kapisa.
- 31 per cent of the under-five children suffered from diarrhoea did not receive Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) or home-made fluid during the last episode. No significant gender difference is found in ORS use.
- About half of the children (46 per cent) did not receive increased fluid and continued feeding during diarrhoea.
- More than half (54 per cent) of all children under-five received less or no solid food during their diarrhoeal episode. The provinces of greatest need in this respect are Baghlan, Uruzgan, Sari Pul, Badghis and Badakshan.

ACTION POINTS

- Information on appropriate management of diarrhoea needs to be promoted through all communication channels to households and through life-skill materials, teacher-training materials and school-based learning materials.
- The health worker training materials should be reinforced to communicate the importance of increased fluids and continued feeding during diarrhoea.

Ensure the parents and children are informed and supported in the basic knowledge of child health and hygiene

Article 24, UN Convention of the Right of the Child.

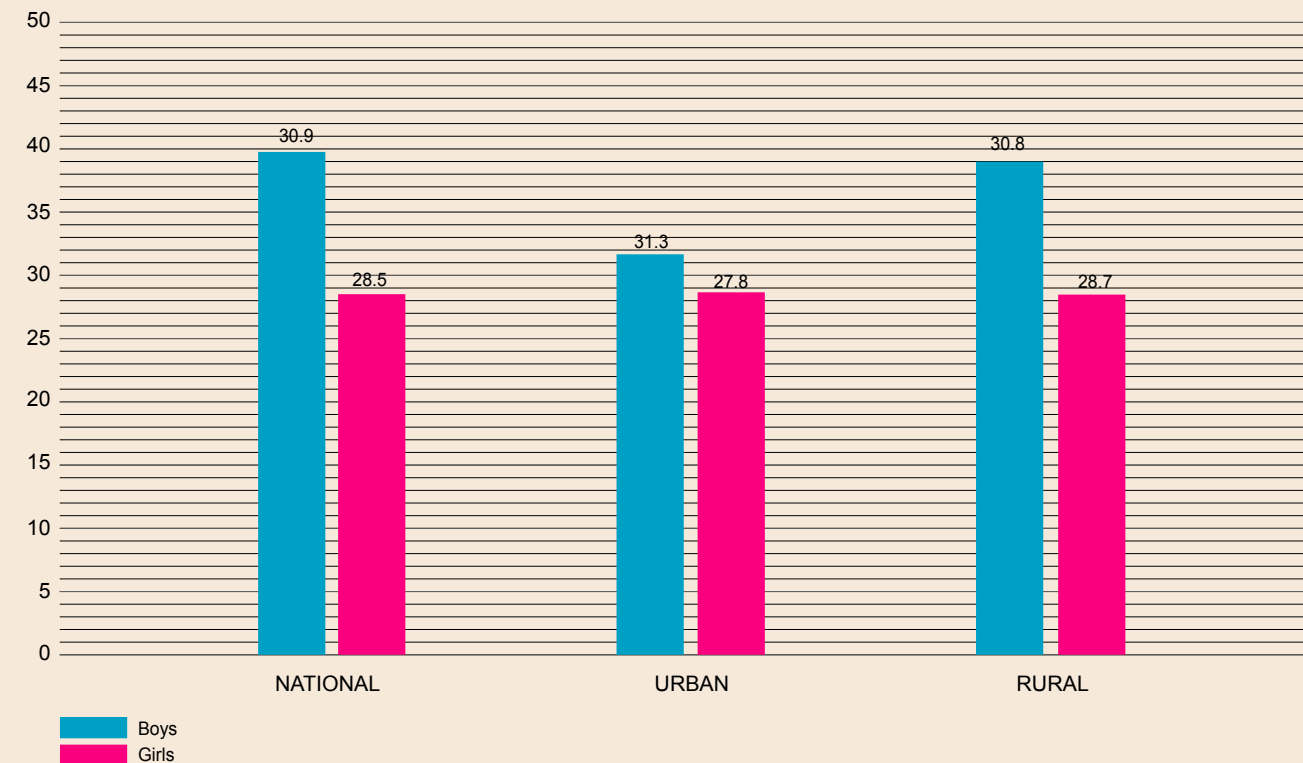
Support comprehensive policies for early child development and promote family and community care practices.

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan 2002-2006

DIARRHOEA PREVALENCE IN LAST 15 DAYS (<5 YEARS CHILDREN)

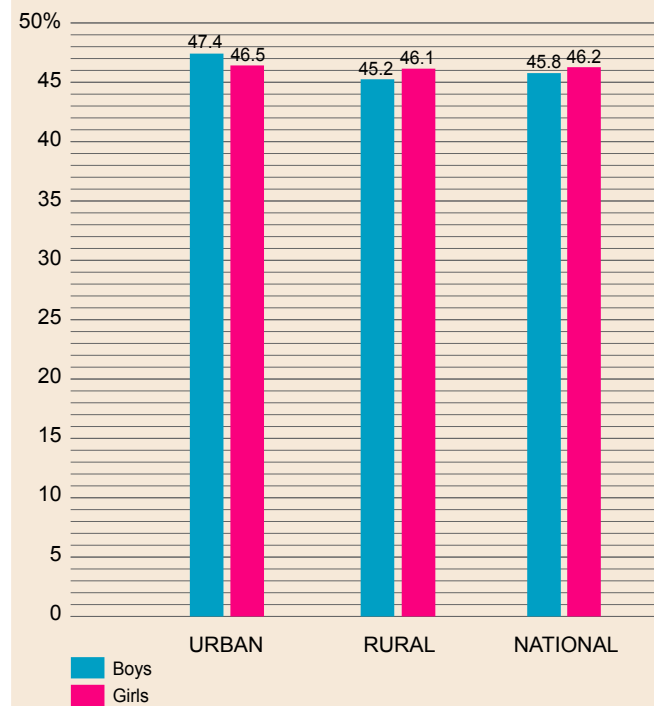
PROVINCE	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	PERCENT	Number	PERCENT	Number	PERCENT	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	29.6	23,762	29.6	20,431	29.6	44,193	1.00
BADGHIS	43.9	12,928	46.0	15,759	45.1	28,687	1.05
BAGHLAN	44.8	29,188	35.7	23,552	40.2	52,741	0.80
BALKH	38.5	27,085	35.9	23,101	37.3	50,185	0.93
BAMYAN	34.6	15,557	41.1	18,244	37.8	33,802	1.19
FARAH	27.0	8,981	22.9	6,361	25.1	15,342	0.85
FARYAB	35.0	28,928	32.5	24,983	33.8	53,911	0.93
GHAZNI	13.4	13,876	12.1	13,501	12.7	27,378	0.90
GHOR	20.2	11,245	25.6	14,564	23.0	25,809	1.27
HERAT	25.5	34,991	24.0	34,534	24.7	69,525	0.94
HILMAND	6.1	6,107	10.4	7,683	7.9	13,789	1.70
JAWZJAN	52.4	15,840	45.4	14,173	48.8	30,013	0.87
KABUL	37.6	112,591	27.0	78,503	32.3	191,094	0.72
KANDAHAR	26.1	38,382	24.7	31,449	25.5	69,831	0.95
KAPISA	39.7	9,727	40.2	9,652	40.0	19,379	1.01
KHOST	46.4	22,802	49.3	22,301	47.8	45,103	1.06
KUNAR	20.7	6,269	23.2	6,337	21.9	12,606	1.12
KUNDUZ	30.3	14,288	28.9	13,335	29.6	27,623	0.95
LAGHMAN	24.2	7,931	25.3	8,288	24.8	16,219	1.05
LOGAR	31.9	10,533	34.2	10,071	33.0	20,604	1.07
NANGARHAR	35.2	36,767	32.4	31,714	33.8	68,481	0.92
NIMROZ	24.8	3,466	19.2	2,179	22.3	5,645	0.77
NURISTAN	36.5	3,680	32.1	3,088	34.3	6,768	0.88
PAKTIKA	32.2	6,045	32.7	5,175	32.4	11,220	1.02
PAKTYA	27.9	6,595	27.5	6,298	27.7	12,893	0.99
PARWAN	40.4	41,560	33.1	33,673	36.8	75,234	0.82
SAMANGAN	31.7	8,301	30.7	8,201	31.2	16,502	0.97
SARI PUL	27.7	19,563	28.6	17,306	28.1	36,869	1.03
TAKHAR	38.0	34,595	32.6	29,060	35.3	63,655	0.86
URUZGAN	28.0	25,748	28.1	19,871	28.1	45,619	1.00
WARDAK	28.4	17,906	20.4	11,745	24.6	29,651	0.72
ZABUL	27.0	8,685	29.8	7,444	28.2	16,129	1.10
URBAN	31.3	180,092	27.8	151,951	29.6	332,043	0.89
RURAL	30.8	483,831	28.7	420,627	29.8	904,458	0.93
NATIONAL	30.9	663,923	28.5	572,578	29.7	1,236,501	0.92

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.



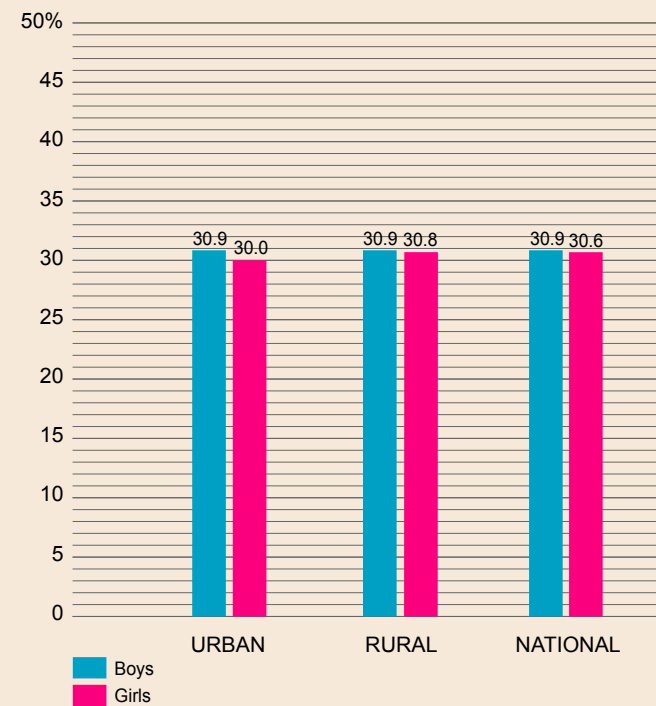
BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
HILMAND	NIMROZ	JAWZJAN	KABUL
GHAZNI	NURISTAN	KHOST	PARWAN
KUNAR	PAKTIKA	BADGHIS	KANDAHAR
NIMROZ	KUNAR	BAGHLAN	HERAT
GHOR	PAKTYA	KAPISA	NANGARHAR

CHILDREN <5 YEARS **NOT** RECEIVED INCREASED FLUID OR FEEDING DURING DIARRHOEA



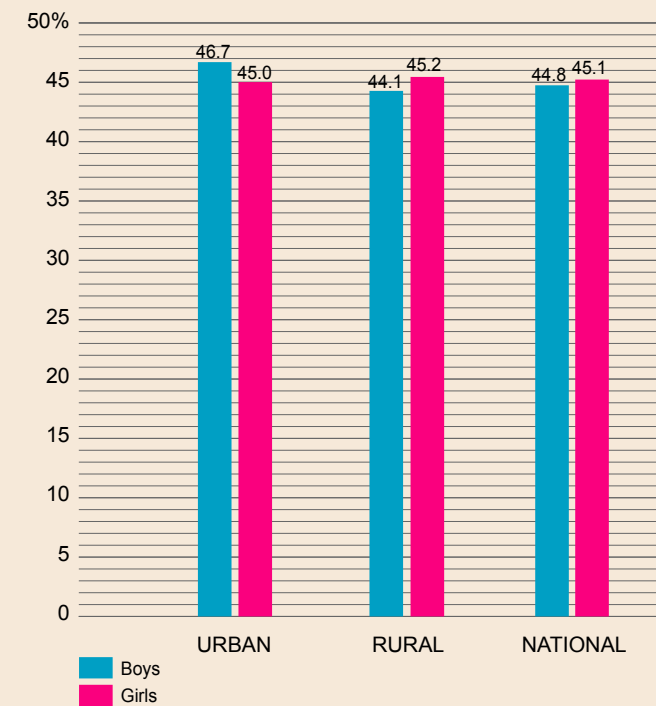
	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		Girl/Boy RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	47.4	83,794	46.5	69,587	47.0	153,381	0.98
RURAL	45.2	214,991	46.1	192,035	45.6	407,026	1.02
NATIONAL	45.8	298,785	46.2	261,622	46.0	560,407	1.01

ORS/HOME-MADE FLUID **NOT** GIVEN TO <5 YEARS CHILDREN DURING DIARRHOEA



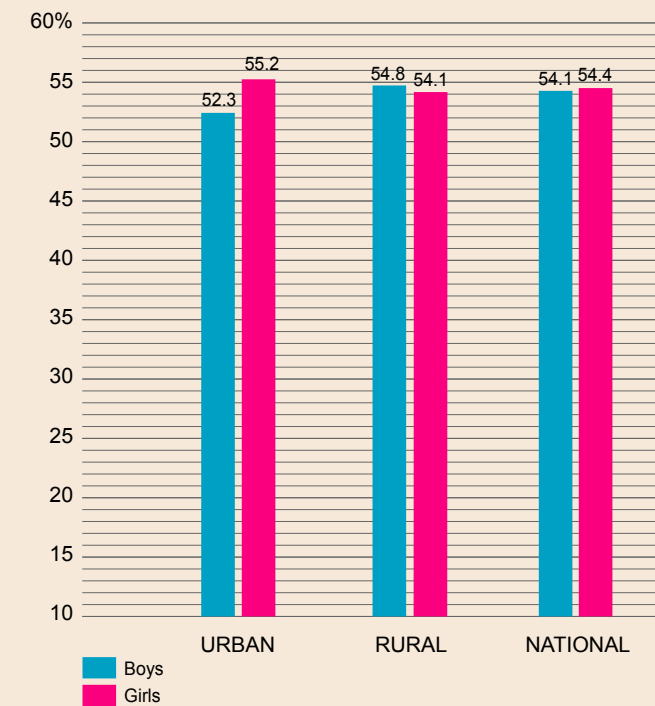
	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		Girl/Boy RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	30.9	55,680	30.0	45,588	30.5	101,269	0.97
RURAL	30.9	149,184	30.8	129,410	30.8	278,593	1.00
NATIONAL	30.9	204,864	30.6	174,998	30.8	379,862	0.99

MORE LIQUID **NOT** GIVEN TO <5 YEARS CHILDREN DURING DIARRHOEA



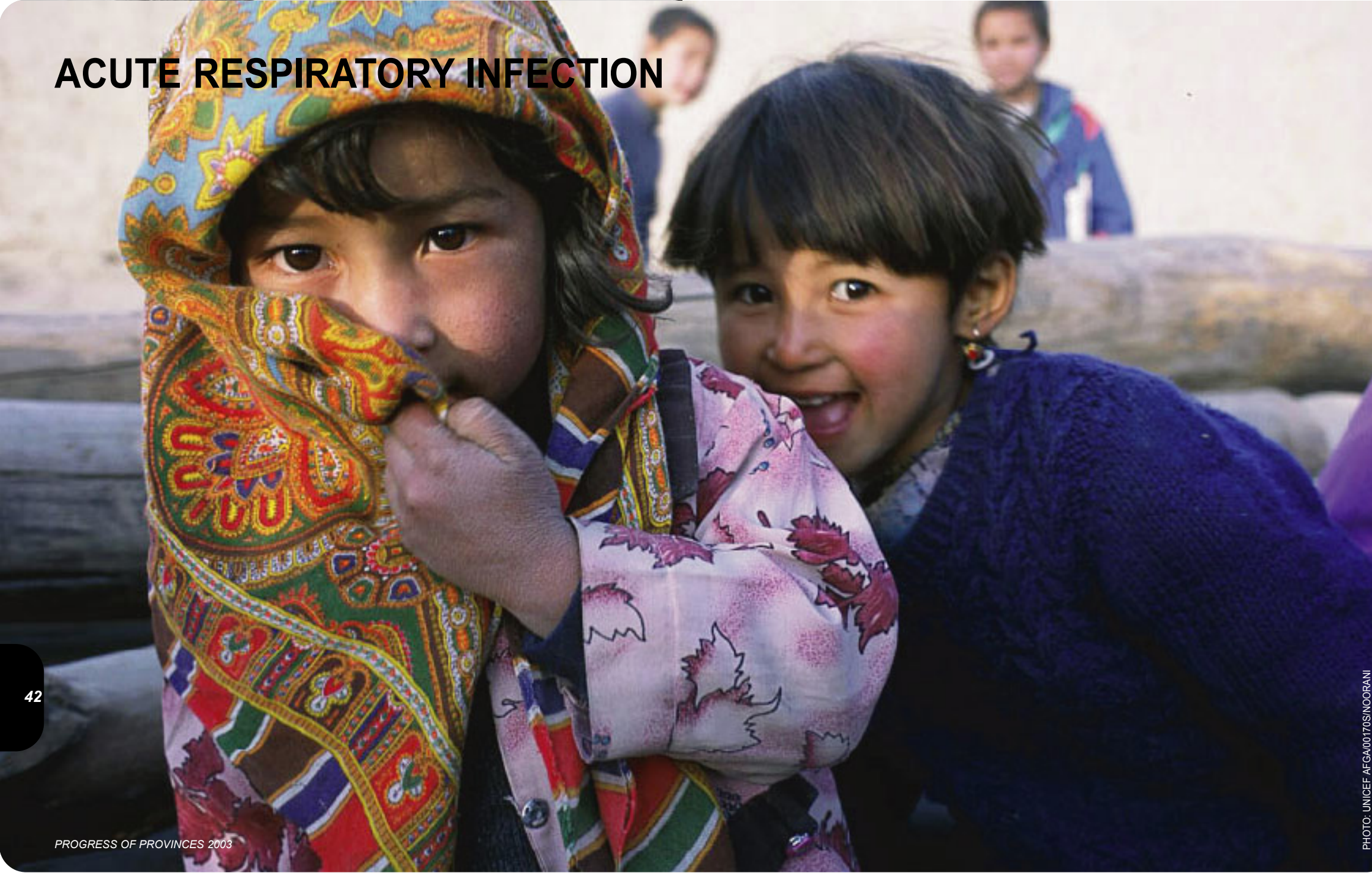
	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		Girl/Boy RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	46.7	83,201	45.0	67,871	45.9	151,072	0.96
RURAL	44.1	210,911	45.2	188,501	44.6	399,412	1.02
NATIONAL	44.8	294,112	45.1	256,372	44.9	550,485	1.01

MORE/SAME SOLID FOOD **NOT** GIVEN TO <5 YEARS CHILDREN DURING DIARRHOEA



	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		Girl/Boy RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	52.3	92,507	55.2	82,841	53.6	175,348	1.06
RURAL	54.8	261,203	54.1	225,573	54.4	486,776	0.99
NATIONAL	54.1	353,710	54.4	308,414	54.2	662,124	1.01

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION



ANALYSIS

- 27 per cent of under-five children suffered from fever and/or cough during the 15 days prior to the survey.
- 19 per cent children under-five suffered from acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the 15 days prior to the survey. The prevalence may be higher in peak season. Kabul, Kandahar and Herat had quite large numbers of cases.
- Significant gender difference in prevalence was observed in Farah, Ghazni, Khost, Kunduz and Sari Pul, while, Balkh, Ghazni and Nimroz shows the difference in health-care seeking behaviour.

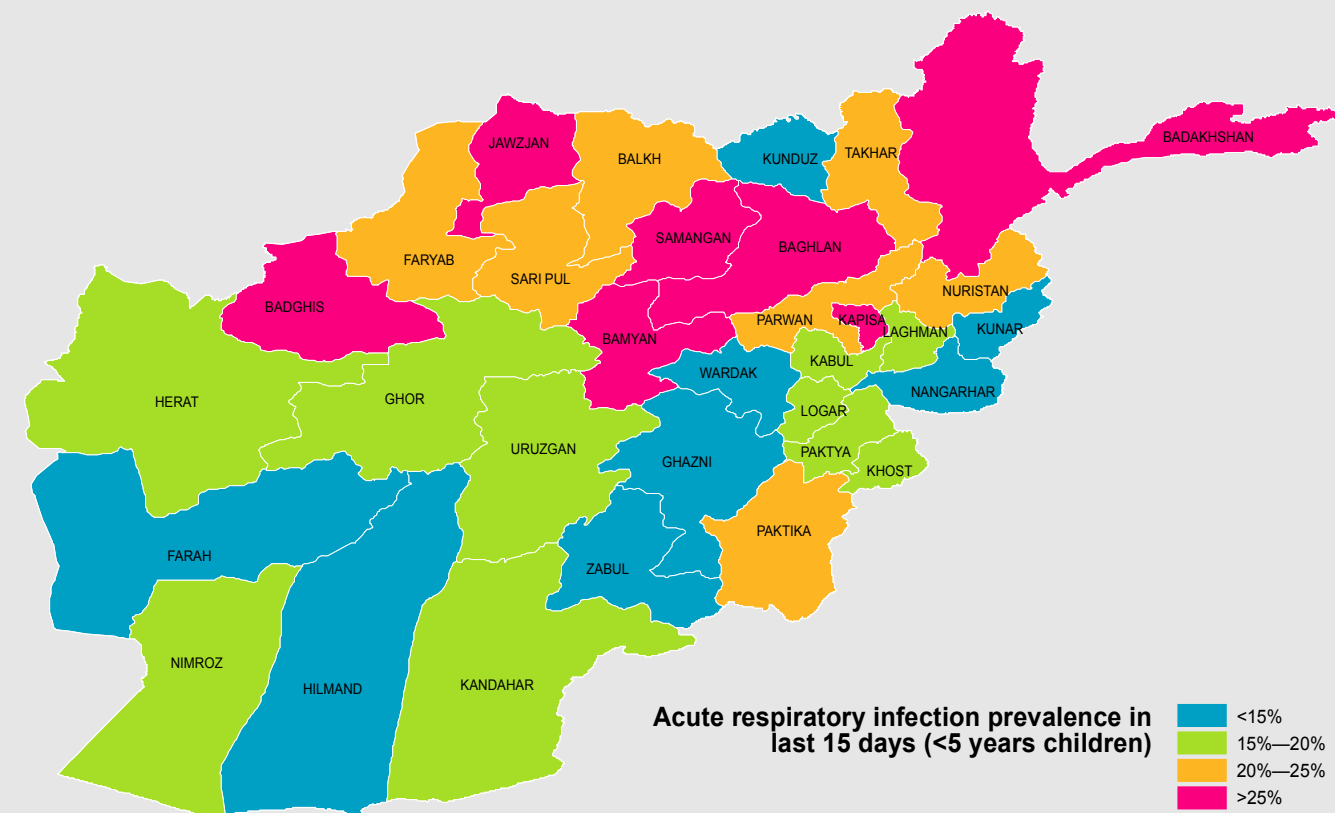
ACTION POINTS

- Access to trained health personnel needs to be significantly increased in 2004 to 2005.
- Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) training needs to be accelerated. Medium-term emphasis should be placed on enhancing local capacities, while the immediate or short-term response might be increasing the service provision by the government and local NGOs.
- Another short-term measure might be to organize regular out-reach visits by trained health personnel from nearby areas.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION PREVALENCE IN LAST 15 DAYS (<5 YEARS CHILDREN) JUNE-JULY 2003

PROVINCE	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	32.3	25,983	32.4	22,207	32.3	48,190	1.00
BADGHIS	40.5	11,820	42.2	14,282	41.4	26,102	1.04
BAGLAN	33.7	21,942	32.8	21,136	33.3	43,078	0.97
BALKH	22.7	15,885	20.1	12,581	21.5	28,465	0.89
BAMYAN	34.3	15,416	35.0	15,557	34.7	30,973	1.02
FARAH	15.8	5,145	9.7	2,619	13.1	7,765	0.61
FARYAB	24.7	20,250	24.7	18,672	24.7	38,921	1.00
GHAZNI	11.3	11,626	14.3	15,752	12.9	27,378	1.27
GHOR	18.4	10,139	19.7	11,061	19.0	21,200	1.07
HERAT	15.7	21,175	17.4	24,590	16.6	45,765	1.11
HILMAND	2.8	2,758	3.8	2,758	3.2	5,516	1.36
JAWZJAN	29.1	8,575	29.5	8,933	29.3	17,508	1.01
KABUL	19.9	58,454	17.1	48,854	18.5	107,308	0.86
KANDAHAR	16.5	23,769	16.7	20,764	16.6	44,532	1.01
KAPISA	26.3	6,237	29.7	6,757	28.0	12,994	1.13
KHOST	14.7	7,141	18.2	8,144	16.4	15,285	1.24
KUNAR	14.8	4,382	14.6	3,910	14.7	8,292	0.99
KUNDUZ	14.0	6,554	10.5	4,808	12.3	11,363	0.75
LAGHMAN	20.1	6,416	15.0	4,723	17.5	11,140	0.75
LOGAR	18.5	6,006	18.2	5,359	18.4	11,364	0.98
NANGARHAR	8.8	8,947	7.6	7,307	8.2	16,254	0.86
NIMROZ	19.9	2,740	17.7	1,981	18.9	4,721	0.89
NURISTAN	23.1	2,267	19.2	1,807	21.2	4,074	0.83
PAKTIKA	20.8	3,726	23.7	3,519	22.1	7,245	1.14
PAKTYA	15.5	3,631	20.0	4,520	17.7	8,151	1.29
PARWAN	23.4	23,966	19.0	19,112	21.2	43,077	0.81
SAMANGAN	30.1	7,701	31.4	8,301	30.8	16,002	1.04
SARI PUL	20.7	14,045	26.2	15,550	23.2	29,595	1.27
TAKHAR	23.0	20,757	24.4	21,034	23.7	41,791	1.06
URUZGAN	20.6	18,472	17.6	12,314	19.3	30,786	0.85
WARDAK	7.4	4,621	5.7	3,273	6.6	7,894	0.77
ZABUL	7.9	2,481	6.7	1,628	7.4	4,110	0.85
URBAN	18.7	105,841	19.1	102,527	18.9	208,368	1.02
RURAL	19.2	297,184	18.9	271,285	19.0	568,469	0.98
NATIONAL	19.1	403,025	18.9	373,812	19.0	776,837	0.99

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.

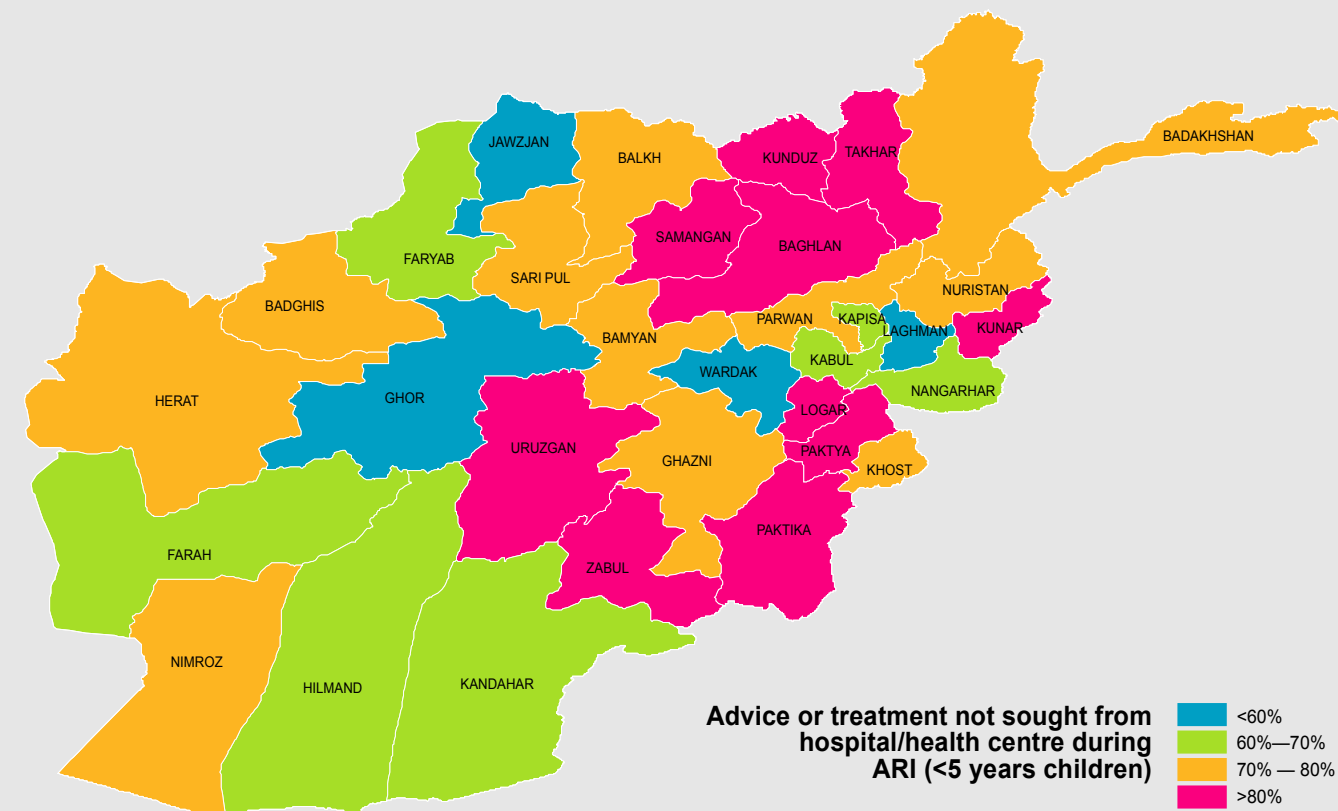


BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
HILMAND	NURISTAN	BADGHIS	KABUL
WARDAK	ZABUL	BAMYAN	BADAKHSHAN
ZABUL	NIMROZ	BAGHLAN	HERAT
NANGARHAR	HILMAND	BADAKHSHAN	KANDAHAR
KUNDUZ	PAKTIKA	SAMANGAN	BAGHLAN

ADVICE OR TREATMENT NOT SOUGHT FROM HOSPITAL/ HEALTH CENTRE DURING ARI (< 5 YEARS CHILDREN)

PROVINCE	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	64.6	18,654	77.4	18,210	70.3	36,864	1.20
BADGHIS	69.6	9,850	76.2	12,189	73.1	22,039	1.09
BAGHLAN	85.5	20,130	90.1	21,942	87.8	42,072	1.05
BALKH	62.7	14,459	80.3	17,148	71.2	31,607	1.28
BAMYAN	67.3	14,284	73.1	14,992	70.2	29,276	1.09
FARAH	69.7	5,800	69.6	3,648	69.7	9,449	1.00
FARYAB	67.9	14,990	64.3	14,201	66.1	29,191	0.95
GHAZNI	67.6	7,626	81.6	15,001	75.9	23,627	1.21
GHOR	55.6	3,452	58.2	7,190	56.9	13,642	1.05
HERAT	73.9	19,795	78.3	23,201	76.2	42,996	1.06
HILMAND	62.1	3,546	63.6	2,758	62.7	6,304	1.02
JAWZJAN	52.5	6,312	54.7	6,193	53.6	12,506	1.04
KABUL	62.9	63,547	58.8	49,659	61.1	113,206	0.93
KANDAHAR	64.3	20,300	66.6	18,094	65.3	38,394	1.04
KAPISA	70.7	6,088	64.7	5,717	67.7	11,806	0.92
KHOST	80.4	9,772	74.5	9,898	77.3	19,670	0.93
KUNAR	86.5	4,314	85.7	3,640	86.1	7,955	0.99
KUNDUZ	85.3	8,726	83.8	7,594	84.6	16,320	0.98
LAGHMAN	54.8	4,099	59.4	3,654	56.9	7,753	1.08
LOGAR	84.5	7,576	88.2	7,576	86.3	15,152	1.04
NANGARHAR	72.5	25,586	65.5	20,520	69.2	46,106	0.90
NIMROZ	66.7	2,443	81.9	2,245	73.2	4,688	1.23
NURISTAN	70.7	2,694	82.0	2,694	75.9	5,388	1.16
PAKTIKA	83.8	4,720	77.3	3,809	80.8	8,529	0.92
PAKTYA	92.3	3,557	86.2	4,150	88.9	7,706	0.93
PARWAN	74.5	21,235	84.6	20,022	79.1	41,257	1.14
SAMANGAN	85.4	8,201	81.7	7,601	83.6	15,802	0.96
SARI PUL	80.0	16,052	78.6	13,794	79.3	29,846	0.98
TAKHAR	91.3	23,248	83.8	22,971	87.4	46,219	0.92
URUZGAN	91.6	24,349	89.6	16,792	90.7	41,141	0.98
WARDAK	50.6	7,701	49.3	6,354	50.0	14,055	0.97
ZABUL	81.0	3,955	82.8	3,722	81.8	7,677	1.02
URBAN	68.0	110,460	68.7	104,261	68.3	214,721	1.01
RURAL	72.4	300,602	74.4	282,919	73.4	583,521	1.03
NATIONAL	71.2	411,062	72.8	387,180	71.9	798,242	1.02

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
WARDAK	NIMROZ	URUZGAN	KABUL
JAWZJAN	NURISTAN	PAKTYA	TAKHAR
LAGHMAN	HILMAND	BAGHLAN	NANGARHAR
GHOR	ZABUL	TAKHAR	HERAT
KABUL	PAKTYA	LOGAR	BAGHLAN

BREASTFEEDING



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/003305/

ANALYSIS

- Almost all children start breastfeeding after birth and over 90 per cent continue up to 12 months and 55 per cent up to two years. The duration of continuous breastfeeding is significantly lower for girls.
- Only 29 per cent children had supplementary feeding at 6-9 months. The rate is even lower in the rural areas and the provincial towns (22-27 per cent)
- More than 90 per cent could start breastfeeding within 24 hours. It was lower in Badakhshan, Baghlan, Parwan, Jawzjan and Sari Pul.

ACTION POINTS

- Develop database system within Ministry of Health to gather and analyze information on exclusive breastfeeding and supplementation in Afghanistan in order to plan appropriate campaigns.
- Promote exclusive breastfeeding by including information in safe-motherhood campaigns at health facilities and community centres and among the community leaders.
- Support and train the community leaders and imams to develop guidelines regarding appropriate practices.

CHILDREN AGED 12-15 MONTHS AND 20-23 MONTHS THAT ARE **NOT** BREASTFED

12-15 MONTHS	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	11.4	5132	17.0	7128	14.1	12261	1.49
RURAL	5.2	7610	8.4	11168	6.8	18778	1.62
NATIONAL	6.7	12742	10.5	18296	8.5	31039	1.57

20-23 MONTHS	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	54.6	7560	42.7	6333	48.4	13893	0.78
RURAL	40.8	15557	49.0	18583	44.8	34140	1.20
NATIONAL	44.4	23117	47.2	24917	45.8	48033	1.06

CHILDREN AGED 0-3 MONTHS THAT DID **NOT** EXCLUSIVELY RECEIVE BREASTMILK DURING LAST 24 HOURS

	PERCENT	NUMBER
URBAN	3.4	2,261
RURAL	4.0	6,535
NATIONAL	3.9	8,796

CHILDREN AGED 6-9 MONTHS THAT HAVE **NO** TIMELY COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING

	PERCENT	NUMBER
URBAN	66.4	57,851
RURAL	72.9	168,378
NATIONAL	71.1	226,229

CHILDREN AGED 0-23 MONTHS THAT WERE **NOT** BREASTFED IN FIRST 23 HOURS

0-23 MONTHS	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	9.3	20,783	7.2	14,825	8.3	35,608	0.77
RURAL	6.7	38,323	7.1	38,221	6.9	76,544	1.06
NATIONAL	7.4	59,106	7.1	53,046	7.3	112,152	0.96

MOTHERS OF CHILDREN 0-23 MONTHS WHO DISCARDED COLOSTRUM BEFORE BREASTFEEDING

0-23 MONTHS	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	42.7	94,799	41.7	84,733	42.2	179,532	0.98
RURAL	38.9	222,242	37.1	200,480	38.0	422,723	0.95
NATIONAL	39.9	317,041	38.3	285,213	39.2	602,255	0.96

DISABILITY & IMPAIRMENT

52



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA00758P/

ANALYSIS

- 2.5 per cent (1-4 years) and 2.9 per cent (7-17 years) had some kind of disability or impairment. Parwan, Kabul, Bamyan, Faryab, Baghlan and Wardak had the highest percent or number of disabilities in under-fives.
- Overall, in 1-4 years and 7-17 years, the provinces of greatest need are Parwan, Bamyan, Baghlan, Uruzgan and Kabul.
- Gender differences were not significant.
- Diagnostic and rehabilitative services are virtually absent except in a few major cities.

ACTION POINTS

- Encourage more preventive and rehabilitative services for children with disability. The capacity of local NGOs needs to be strengthened in this area.
- Conduct blanket distribution of Vitamin-A through household immunization campaigns.
- Children with disabilities (especially physical) should be identified and brought to the attention of organisations that have taken a lead role in rehabilitation for people with disabilities. Support should also be provided to national NGOs who deal with rehabilitation for children with disabilities.
- Children with disabilities have abilities and should be recognized for them. This concept needs to be introduced and inculcated in the society and should be an important part of the curriculum.

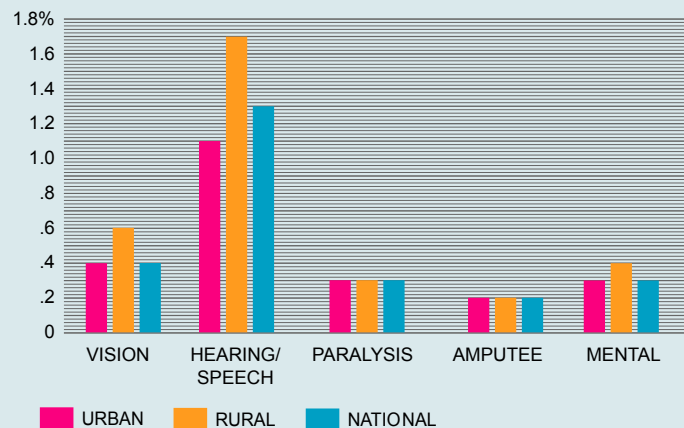
53

A mental or physical disabled child should enjoy a full and decent life, in conditions which ensures dignity, promote self-reliance and facilitate the child's active participation in the community.

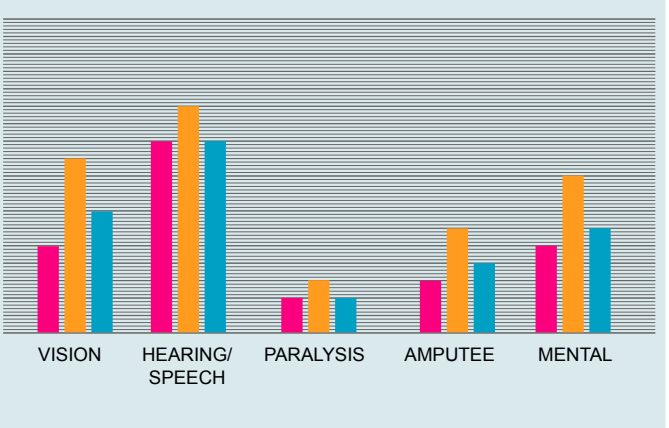
Article 23, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS AND 7-17 YEARS THAT ARE DISABLED OR IMPAIRED

CHILDREN 1-4 YEARS THAT ARE DISABLED OR IMPAIRED



CHILDREN 7-17 YEARS THAT ARE DISABLED OR IMPAIRED



1-4 YEARS	VISION		HEARING/SPEECH		PARALYSIS		AMPUTEE		MENTAL	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
URBAN	0.4	8,779	1.1	27,052	0.3	6,792	0.2	5,025	0.3	6,651
RURAL	0.6	5,736	1.7	15,254	0.3	2,301	0.2	2,207	0.4	3,238
NATIONAL	0.4	14,515	1.3	42,306	0.3	9,093	0.2	7,232	0.3	9,889

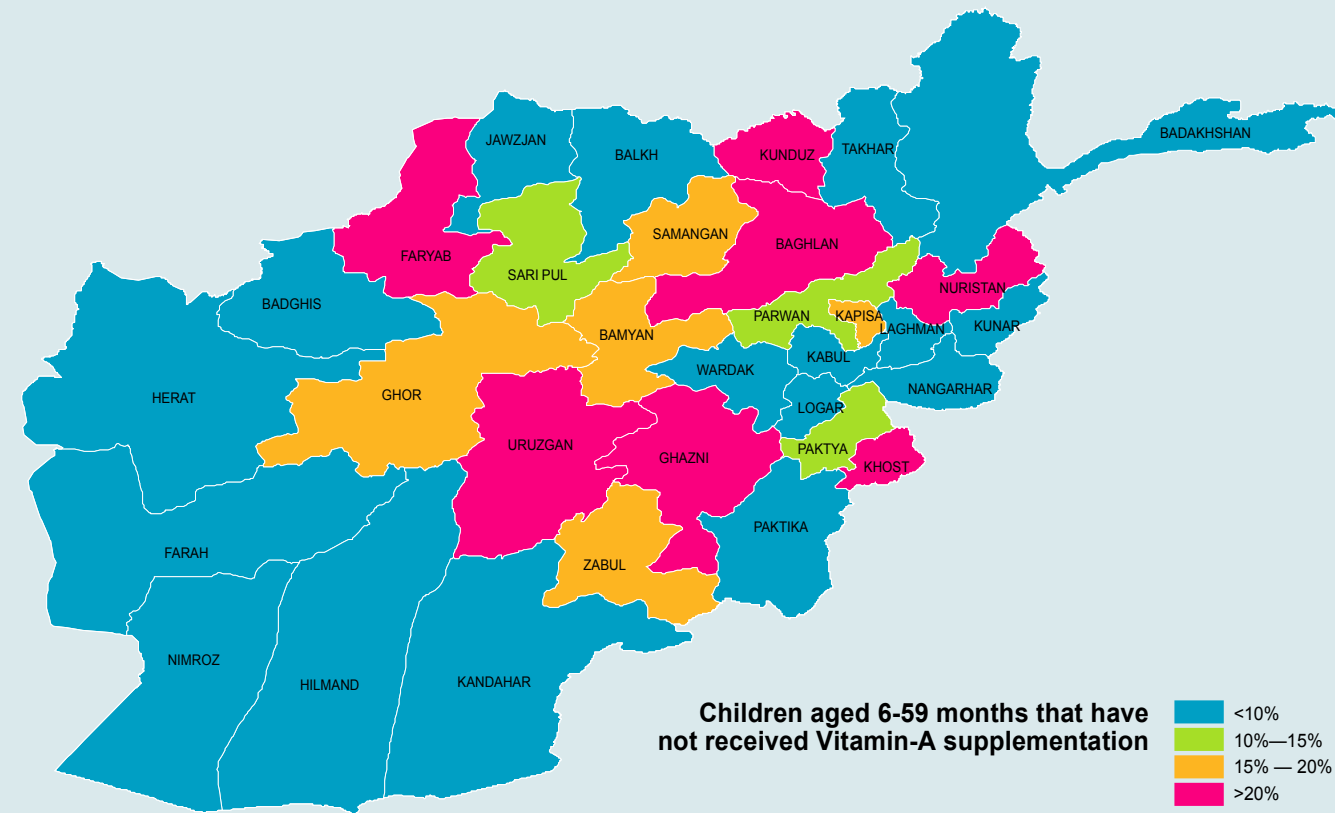
7-17 YEARS	VISION		HEARING/SPEECH		PARALYSIS		AMPUTEE		MENTAL	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
URBAN	0.5	27,450	1.1	54,897	0.2	11,529	0.3	16,247	0.5	24,601
RURAL	1.0	22,081	1.3	28,351	0.3	6,930	0.6	12,229	0.9	18,995
NATIONAL	0.7	49,531	1.1	83,248	0.2	18,459	0.4	28,476	0.6	43,596



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/00791/P/

CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED VITAMIN-A SUPPLEMENTATION

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	2.7	3,553
BADGHIS	5.4	2,955
BAGHLAN	41.3	50,325
BALKH	4.3	5,113
BAMYAN	16.2	13,012
FARAH	7.4	4,113
FARYAB	28.7	41,288
GHAZNI	42.1	78,758
GHOR	15.6	15,301
HERAT	6.6	16,398
HILMAND	8.7	14,183
JAWZJAN	6.7	3,692
KABUL	8.3	43,884
KANDAHAR	8.5	21,460
KAPISA	18.6	8,316
KHOST	22.4	19,545
KUNAR	8.6	4,449
KUNDUZ	47.4	40,014
LAGHMAN	9.3	5,704
LOGAR	4.8	2,772
NANGARHAR	7.2	13,445
NIMROZ	9.7	2,245
NURISTAN	34.9	6,210
PAKTIKA	3.9	1,201
PAKTYA	10.9	4,668
PARWAN	14.0	25,179
SAMANGAN	15.9	7,501
SARI PUL	11.1	13,293
TAKHAR	6.8	11,347
URUZGAN	29.5	43,380
WARDAK	7.6	8,279
ZABUL	18.3	9,615
URBAN	10.1	102,516
RURAL	16.0	438,683
NATIONAL	14.4	541,199



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
BADAKHSHAN	PAKTIKA	KUNDUZ	GHAZNI
PAKTIKA	NIMROZ	GHAZNI	BAGHLAN
BALKH	LOGAR	BAGHLAN	KABUL
LOGAR	BADGHIS	NURISTAN	URUZGAN
BADGHIS	BADAKHSHAN	URUZGAN	FARYAB



PHOTO: UNICEF AFCA00577S/LEMOYNE

ANALYSIS

- Only 15 per cent of the households were using iodized salt. The rate was 35 per cent in the major cities, while it was only 10 per cent in all other urban and rural areas. The provinces bordering with Iran had a higher rate because of supply of Iranian iodized salt. A salt plant opened in Kabul Three months prior to the survey, which could account for a 6-fold increase in usage in comparison to a rapid survey conducted in 2002.
- Locally produced salt and salt from Pakistan are mostly non-iodized.

ACTION POINTS

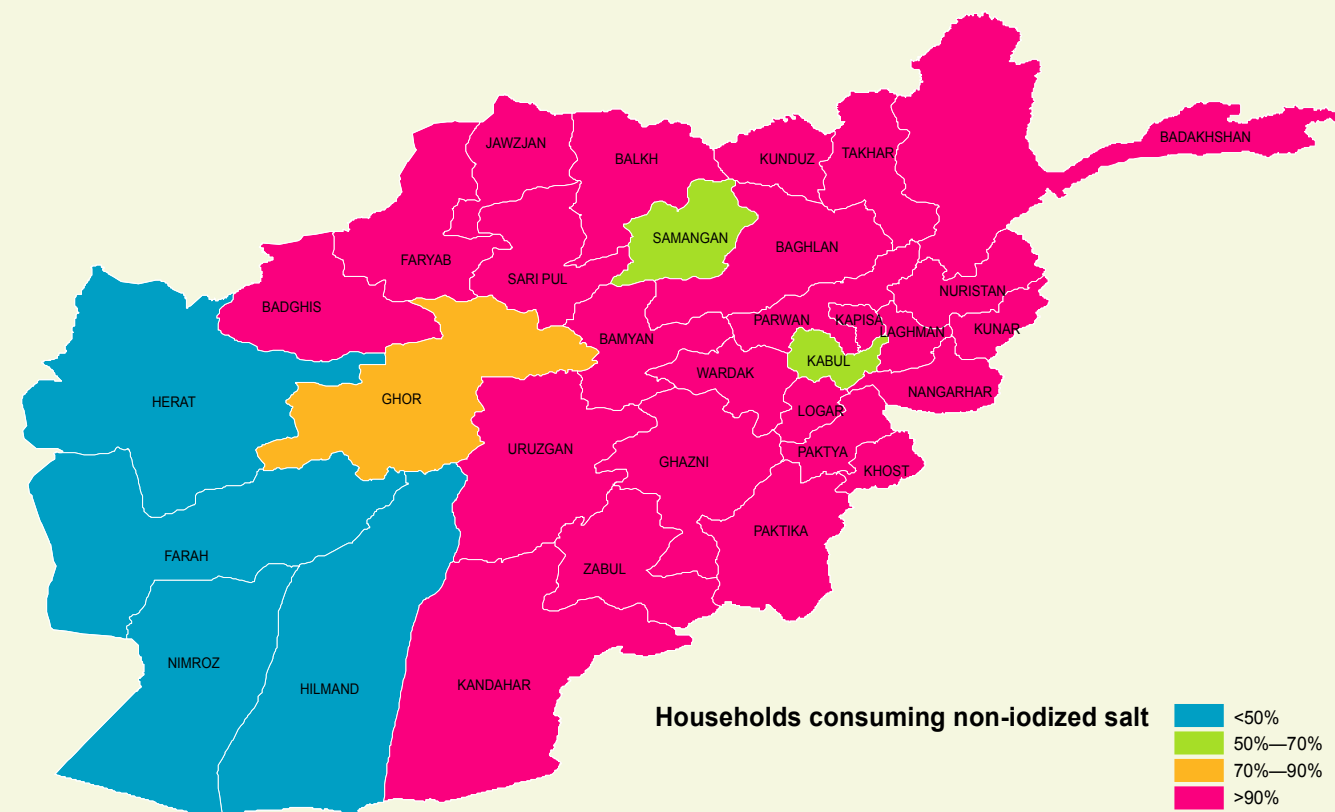
- Local capacity should be developed to iodize salt. Such iodation plants could be installed in the areas of local salt production.
- Alternative means of transport are needed to ensure perennial access to areas which are very difficult to reach.

Improve diminished learning ability through use of iodized salt.

A World Fit for Children.

HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMING NON-IODIZED SALT

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	98.0	119,920
BADGHIS	91.5	61,314
BAGHLAN	98.8	112,527
BALKH	99.4	108,888
BAMYAN	96.3	74,392
FARAH	40.9	19,271
FARYAB	98.3	137,803
GHAZNI	98.2	188,268
GHOR	88.4	79,824
HERAT	50.3	140,869
HILMAND	43.1	44,323
JAWZJAN	99.0	57,049
KABUL	68.9	358,292
KANDAHAR	91.4	185,218
KAPISA	97.5	39,797
KHOST	95.3	56,504
KUNAR	99.1	37,885
KUNDUZ	99.4	78,306
LAGHMAN	98.9	49,282
LOGAR	96.6	47,120
NANGARHAR	98.4	123,076
NIMROZ	5.9	1,122
NURISTAN	92.9	16,362
PAKTIKA	96.7	22,108
PAKTYA	98.5	35,197
PARWAN	95.2	162,601
SAMANGAN	69.7	34,304
SARI PUL	98.3	113,366
TAKHAR	99.3	148,621
URUZGAN	98.5	147,772
WARDAK	93.3	91,455
ZABUL	98.6	39,623
URBAN	74.1	757,289
RURAL	90.2	2,175,173
NATIONAL	85.4	2,932,462



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
NIMROZ	NIMROZ	KUNDUZ	KABUL
FARAH	FARAH	BALKH	GHAZNI
HILMAND	NURISTAN	TAKHAR	KANDAHAR
HERAT	PAKTIKA	KUNAR	PARWAN
KABUL	SAMANGAN	JAWZJAN	TAKHAR

EDUCATION

ANALYSIS

- Almost half of men and more than 85 per cent of women in Afghanistan are illiterate.
- Illiteracy rates vary significantly between urban and rural areas and also between male and female. In urban areas, 40 per cent male and more than 70 per cent female were illiterate while in rural areas, illiteracy rates were more than 60 per cent for men and more than 90 per cent for women.
- The roots to illiteracy and male/female differentials lie in low enrollment rates. The exclusion of girls from school by the Taliban has also helped increase gender disparities in illiteracy.
- A significant push to increase enrollment in schools in 2002—2003 has increased the enrollment of boys to 67 per cent and that for girls to almost 40 per cent. However, significant disparities are seen in enrollment in urban and rural areas and between boys and girls.
- In urban areas, the enrollment of boys and girls are 81 per cent and 64 per cent respectively. In the rural areas, the rates are 62 per cent for boys and 31 per cent for girls.
- The enrollment rate for girls is almost half that of boys in rural areas.
- The enrollment rates also vary significantly between provinces, the provinces in the south having a generally lower enrollment rate for both boys and girls than the provinces in the rest of the country.

ACTION POINTS

- The fastest and most sustainable way to increase the literacy rate is to get children enrolled in schools.
- Access to schools is the single most important reason identified by families why children (especially girls) do not go to school.
- Provision of temporary or alternative learning spaces close to home could significantly increase the enrollment of children in schools.
- Availability of teachers (especially women teachers in rural areas) and teaching and learning materials will help keep those enrolled in schools.
- Involvement of religious leaders and use of mosques and prayer rooms as alternative learning spaces can not only provide learning spaces close to the house but also help overcome cultural resistance seen towards education of girls seen in some parts of the country.

Education is a human right and a key factor to reducing poverty and child labour and promoting democracy, peace, tolerance and development

Article 38, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Achieve universal primary education. Ensure all boys and girls complete a full course of primary schooling

Millennium Development Goals.

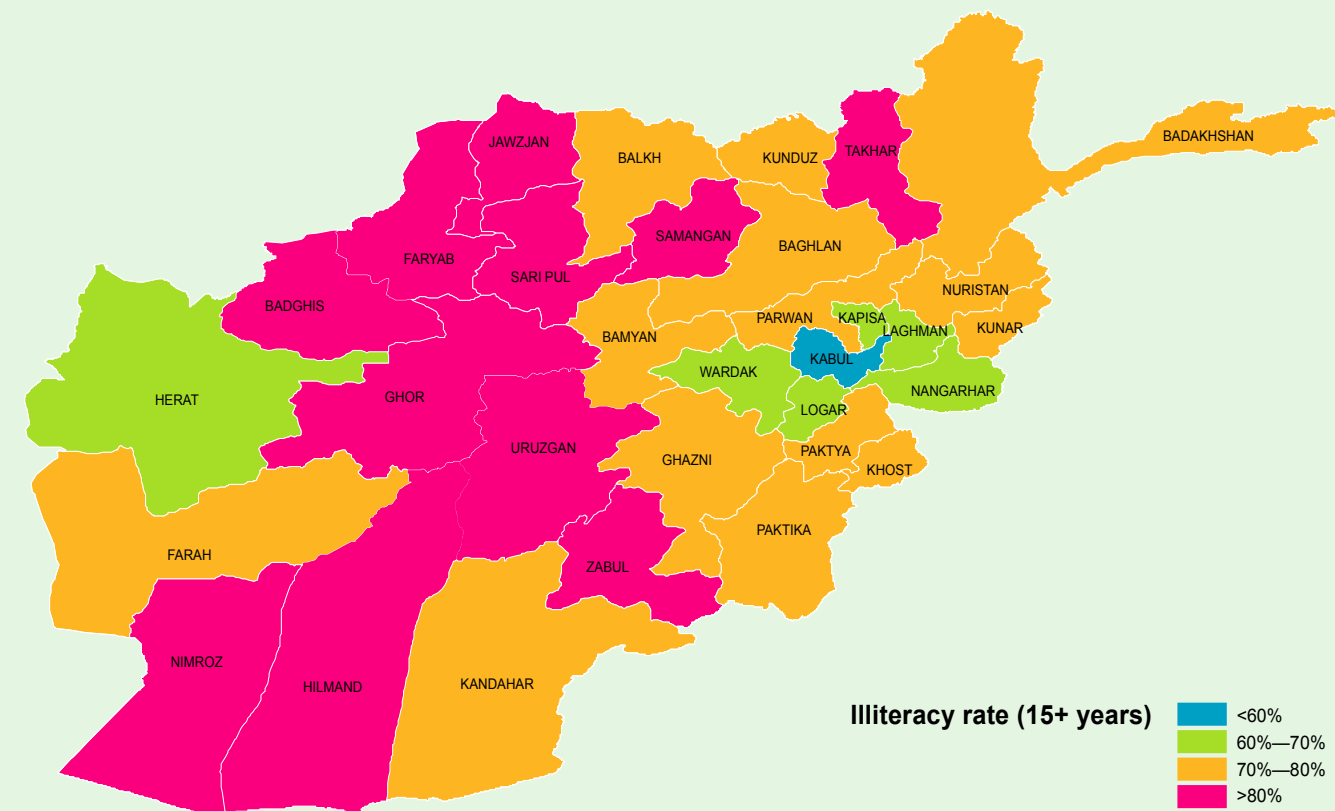
Girls get into school, stay in school, complete their basic education and acquire the fundamental skill (Literacy, numeracy and life skills)

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan 2002-2006.

ILLITERACY RATE (15+ YEARS)

PROVINCE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		FEMALE/MALE RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	71.1	155,674	89.2	182,101	79.8	337,775	1.25
BADGHIS	76.2	81,136	98.3	97,634	86.8	178,771	1.29
BAGHLAN	63.4	127,020	89.3	165,670	75.8	292,690	1.41
BALKH	58.0	125,758	88.2	193,204	73.2	318,962	1.52
BAMYAN	55.8	71,563	93.3	118,801	74.5	190,364	1.67
FARAH	61.8	45,278	92.7	65,111	76.9	110,389	1.50
FARYAB	75.2	180,669	94.7	251,674	85.4	432,342	1.26
GHAZNI	55.4	196,519	91.0	322,156	73.2	518,675	1.64
GHOR	66.9	98,812	97.1	133,655	81.5	232,467	1.45
HERAT	50.6	229,076	72.6	329,118	61.6	558,194	1.43
HILMAND	80.2	130,605	96.2	144,197	87.8	274,802	1.20
JAWZJAN	70.8	82,894	96.1	117,433	83.7	200,326	1.36
KABUL	29.9	267,140	66.2	607,525	48.3	874,665	2.21
KANDAHAR	58.3	178,878	85.3	258,564	71.7	437,442	1.46
KAPISA	46.9	33,709	89.0	60,438	67.3	94,147	1.90
KHOST	63.4	76,425	97.0	101,482	79.0	177,907	1.53
KUNAR	64.5	31,751	90.8	43,413	77.5	75,164	1.41
KUNDUZ	66.8	94,036	84.8	122,939	75.9	216,975	1.27
LAGHMAN	50.2	45,717	91.2	74,680	69.6	120,398	1.82
LOGAR	45.2	41,484	82.3	73,914	63.5	115,398	1.82
NANGARHAR	43.7	107,853	81.7	207,136	63.0	314,988	1.87
NIMROZ	71.8	18,224	89.2	22,681	80.5	40,937	1.24
NURISTAN	68.6	18,925	91.8	23,229	79.7	42,155	1.34
PAKTIKA	67.4	31,300	85.0	37,551	76.0	68,851	1.26
PAKTYA	63.5	48,535	98.0	65,134	79.6	113,669	1.54
PARWAN	52.9	139,243	91.0	246,329	72.3	385,572	1.72
SAMANGAN	73.5	59,207	92.8	71,409	83.0	130,616	1.26
SARI PUL	69.7	138,196	94.9	192,621	82.4	330,817	1.36
TAKHAR	75.3	216,150	94.2	269,012	84.7	485,162	1.25
URUZGAN	67.5	174,080	94.6	214,662	80.2	388,742	1.40
WARDAK	46.1	76,437	91.1	160,767	69.3	237,204	1.98
ZABUL	67.6	53,426	94.9	71,105	80.9	124,531	1.40
URBAN	40.1	705,639	71.9	1,270,112	56.0	1,975,751	1.8
RURAL	63.9	2,670,079	91.9	3,775,232	77.8	6,445,344	1.4
NATIONAL	56.8	3,375,718	85.9	5,045,344	71.3	8,421,095	1.5

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.

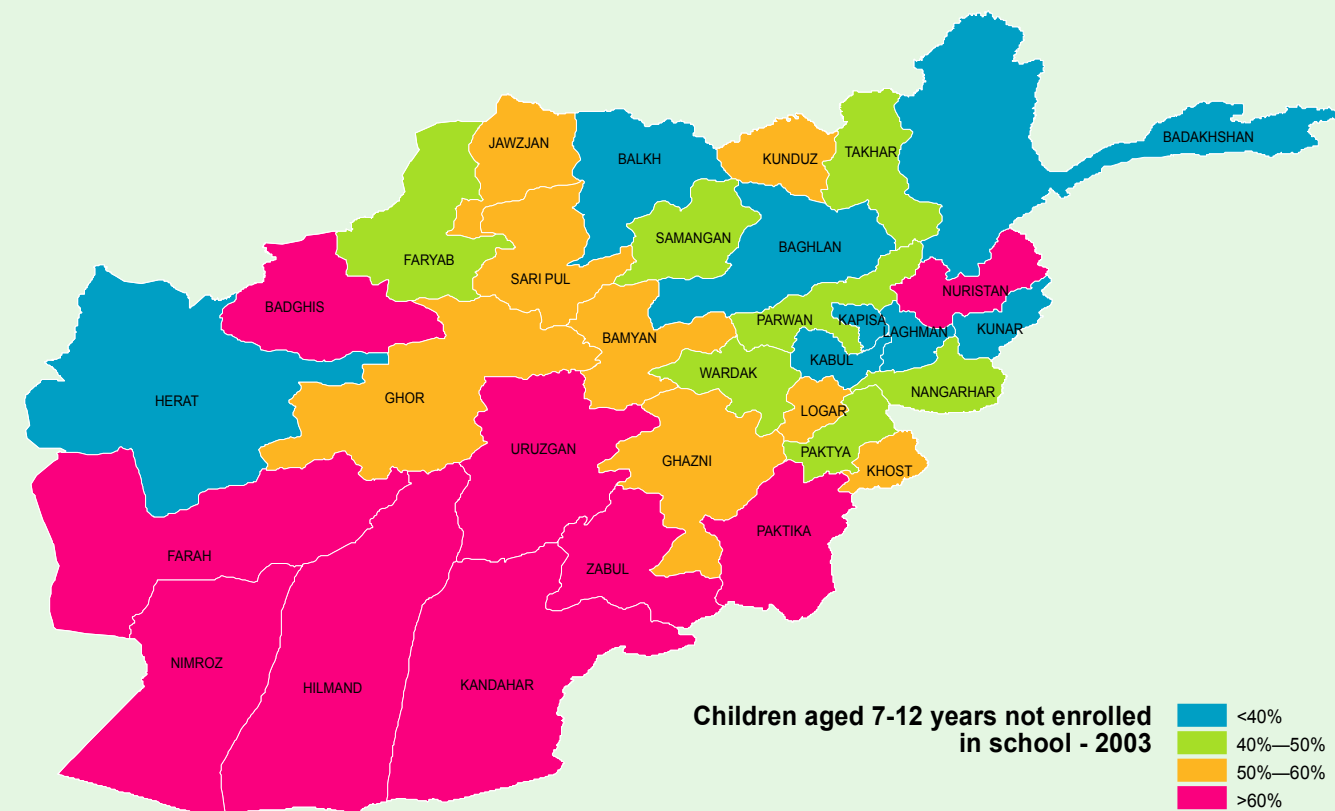


BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	NIMROZ	BADGHIS	KABUL
HERAT	NURISTAN	FARYAB	HERAT
NANGARHAR	PAKTIKA	TAKHAR	GHAZNI
KANDAHAR	KUNAR	JAWZJAN	TAKHAR
BALKH	KAPISA	SAMANGAN	KANDAHAR

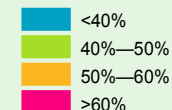
CHILDREN AGED 7-12 YEARS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL - 2003

PROVINCE	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	25.1	22,874	29.3	23,540	27.0	46,414	1.17
BADGHIS	63.4	26,471	98.5	32,011	78.8	58,482	1.55
BAGHLAN	17.1	13,890	39.3	28,987	27.7	42,877	2.30
BALKH	18.2	16,073	38.9	31,919	28.2	47,992	2.14
BAMYAN	39.8	20,932	69.0	35,923	54.3	56,855	1.73
FARAH	45.1	13,658	80.6	25,633	63.3	39,291	1.79
FARYAB	37.2	34,188	57.8	56,804	47.9	90,992	1.55
GHAZNI	46.1	65,631	72.5	101,635	59.2	167,266	1.57
GHOR	35.9	22,675	79.0	44,429	56.2	67,104	2.20
HERAT	20.4	42,607	32.4	63,041	26.2	105,648	1.59
HILMAND	74.0	64,416	90.0	65,401	81.3	129,817	1.22
JAWZJAN	32.4	12,506	73.3	23,820	51.1	36,326	2.26
KABUL	14.3	52,453	33.0	114,048	23.4	166,502	2.31
KANDAHAR	45.7	79,257	80.2	117,264	61.5	196,521	1.75
KAPISA	18.6	6,831	51.4	14,998	33.1	21,829	2.76
KHOST	37.1	21,549	86.0	36,834	57.9	58,384	2.32
KUNAR	23.0	6,809	51.0	13,213	36.1	20,021	2.22
KUNDUZ	43.0	22,402	62.6	33,520	53.0	55,921	1.46
LAGHMAN	29.2	12,120	44.9	15,774	36.4	27,894	1.54
LOGAR	28.9	11,734	75.4	29,381	51.6	41,115	2.61
NANGARHAR	31.7	31,807	60.0	55,469	45.3	87,275	1.89
NIMROZ	57.0	8,449	64.4	9,013	60.5	17,762	1.13
NURISTAN	61.5	5,980	66.9	6,046	64.1	12,025	1.09
PAKTIKA	37.9	8,984	94.3	19,169	64.0	28,153	2.49
PAKTYA	25.3	8,373	83.3	20,303	49.9	28,677	3.29
PARWAN	16.4	19,718	69.9	80,997	42.6	100,716	4.26
SAMANGAN	31.9	10,101	56.0	13,602	42.3	23,703	1.76
SARI PUL	35.9	23,325	74.8	49,159	55.5	72,484	2.08
TAKHAR	35.1	37,640	58.5	56,183	46.1	93,822	1.67
URUZGAN	74.5	81,723	89.2	82,842	81.2	164,565	1.20
WARDAK	25.3	21,757	73.7	57,183	48.2	78,940	2.91
ZABUL	45.4	14,035	98.6	21,789	67.5	35,824	2.17
URBAN	19.0	134,337	35.6	230,651	26.9	364,988	1.87
RURAL	38.4	706,929	68.8	1,149,275	52.9	1,856,204	1.79
NATIONAL	33.0	841,266	59.5	1,379,926	45.6	2,221,192	1.80

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.



Children aged 7-12 years not enrolled in school - 2003



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	NURISTAN	HILMAND	KANDAHAR
HERAT	NIMROZ	URUZGAN	GHAZNI
BADAKHSHAN	KUNAR	BADGHIS	KABUL
BAGHLAN	KAPISA	ZABUL	URUZGAN
BALKH	SAMANGAN	NURISTAN	HILMAND

CAUSE OF NOT ENROLLING IN SCHOOL-2003

PROVINCE	TOO FAR		INADEQUATE FACILITY		NO SEPARATE SCHOOL		DOMESTIC WORK		NOT NECESSARY		HOUSEHOLD INCOME		TEACHERS GENDER		EXPENSIVE		FEEL ASHAMED		SECURITY		INADEQUATE SANITATION		OTHERS		PROVINCE
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	44.8	19,987	8.5	3,775	9.5	4,219	10.4	4,664	2.5	1,110	5.0	2,221	-	-	1.5	666	11.9	5,330	4.5	1,999	-	-	2.0	888	BADAKHSHAN
BADGHIS	3.8	2,216	48.8	28,318	29.5	17,114	15.7	9,111	11.9	6,895	3.8	2,216	0.8	492	0.2	123	0.4	246	0.2	123	0.2	123	3.2	1,847	BADGHIS
BAGHLAN	24.3	10,266	31.4	13,286	13.8	5,838	10.5	4,429	20.0	8,455	7.6	3,221	14.3	6,039	18.6	7,851	9.0	3,825	4.8	2,013	-	-	24.3	10,266	BAGHLAN
BALKH	11.6	5,414	25.4	11,823	38.3	17,843	25.8	12,036	4.8	2,251	14.5	6,772	23.9	11,143	3.1	1,436	7.0	3,255	7.4	3,466	0.9	424	14.6	6,819	BALKH
BAMYAN	35.7	20,083	5.0	2,829	27.1	15,274	15.6	8,769	3.0	1,697	17.3	9,759	2.8	1,556	3.0	1,697	0.3	141	0.3	141	1.0	566	12.3	6,930	BAMYAN
FARAH	32.0	12,536	13.6	5,332	42.5	16,652	3.3	1,310	17.2	6,736	4.5	1,777	3.1	1,216	0.5	187	4.8	1,871	0.5	187	0.2	94	10.7	4,210	FARAH
FARYAB	51.5	46,285	17.5	15,779	11.4	10,256	31.9	28,665	11.4	10,256	25.7	23,142	0.3	263	0.3	263	5.0	4,471	0.3	263	-	-	12.6	11,308	FARYAB
GHAZNI	57.0	93,384	34.1	55,880	11.7	19,127	33.9	55,505	12.8	21,002	7.1	11,626	1.6	2,625	11.7	19,127	4.1	6,751	7.1	11,626	0.2	375	21.1	34,503	GHAZNI
GHOR	25.0	16,592	0.8	553	17.8	11,798	5.0	3,318	48.1	31,893	3.9	2,581	-	-	-	-	1.4	922	-	-	-	-	2.5	1,659	GHOR
HERAT	36.6	34,952	13.3	12,676	22.8	21,776	18.8	17,928	11.8	11,320	11.8	11,277	2.0	1,950	7.5	7,150	4.8	4,602	1.0	975	1.6	1,545	17.0	16,223	HERAT
HILMAND	60.6	78,008	51.8	66,583	30.0	38,610	10.0	13,001	9.0	11,622	1.1	1,379	6.9	8,865	2.3	2,955	5.2	6,698	5.8	7,486	-	-	18.5	23,836	HILMAND
JAWZJAN	36.4	13,101	27.2	9,766	43.0	15,483	11.6	4,169	1.7	596	18.9	6,789	36.4	13,101	2.0	715	1.3	476	1.0	357	0.3	119	29.1	10,481	JAWZJAN
KABUL	44.8	72,988	27.9	45,386	10.1	16,504	12.2	19,881	22.6	36,827	9.4	15,303	0.4	688	11.7	19,132	5.4	8,834	5.9	9,645	0.9	1,493	36.9	60,057	KABUL
KANDAHAR	34.1	66,885	18.8	36,853	22.9	44,874	9.5	18,704	18.9	36,956	2.2	4,220	10.9	21,393	0.2	366	0.7	1,326	0.6	1,097	0.3	582	9.5	18,601	KANDAHAR
KAPISA	24.7	5,272	18.8	4,009	22.3	4,752	40.8	8,687	14.6	3,118	5.6	1,188	4.9	1,039	5.6	1,188	13.6	2,896	12.5	2,673	4.9	1,039	51.6	10,989	KAPISA
KHOST	35.4	19,795	1.1	626	37.4	20,923	7.6	4,260	-	-	4.5	2,506	-	-	-	-	1.6	877	1.8	1,002	2.0	1,128	14.8	8,269	KHOST
KUNAR	72.3	14,224	12.0	2,359	19.2	3,775	13.4	2,629	5.1	1,011	1.7	337	19.2	3,775	12.7	2,494	-	-	1.7	337	0.3	67	45.5	8,966	KUNAR
KUNDUZ	48.7	26,465	7.0	3,818	20.9	11,376	5.9	3,209	2.4	1,321	6.0	3,283	1.6	856	5.2	2,834	1.6	894	0.7	405	0.6	342	28.4	15,413	KUNDUZ
LAGMAN	58.3	16,041	23.3	6,416	8.7	2,406	7.1	1,961	18.8	5,169	4.2	1,159	4.5	1,248	1.6	446	3.6	980	18.1	4,991	-	-	18.1	4,991	LAGMAN
LOGAR	33.0	13,582	37.1	15,245	9.7	3,973	9.7	3,973	13.7	5,636	7.9	3,234	-	-	0.2	92	2.5	1,016	14.6	6,006	0.9	370	3.8	1,571	LOGAR
NANGARHAR	52.3	44,821	12.2	10,429	12.2	10,429	17.9	15,296	18.7	15,992	3.4	2,903	8.0	6,865	1.8	1,551	6.0	5,156	2.7	2,309	0.1	118	34.1	29,160	NANGARHAR
NIMROZ	25.2	4,424	23.7	4,160	7.1	1,255	11.8	2,080	8.5	1,486	2.8	495	0.6	99	1.7	297	0.6	99	-	-	-	-	27.8	4,886	NIMROZ
NURISTAN	75.3	8,937	17.2	2,037	3.3	394	32.7	3,877	24.1	2,858	7.2	854	2.8	329	24.7	2,924	2.8	329	11.4	1,347	4.2	493	26.9	3,187	NURISTAN
PAKTIKA	50.4	13,994	49.1	13,621	51.5	14,284	40.6	11,261	9.6	2,650	4.5	1,242	37.8	10,475	7.3	2,029	4.9	1,366	3.1	869	4.6	1,283	14.5	4,016	PAKTIKA
PAKTYA	21.8	6,224	9.4	2,668	47.5	13,560	23.4	6,669	2.6	741	1.0	296	3.1	889	3.4	963	11.2	3,186	0.3	74	0.8	222	18.2	5,187	PAKTYA
PARWAN	48.2	48,234	45.8	45,808	31.8	31,853	34.8	34,887	8.8	8,797	3.0	3,034	12.4	12,438	5.8	5,764	2.1	2,124	6.4	6,371	0.9	910	36.7	36,707	PARWAN
SAMANGAN	27.3	6,301	34.2	7,901	35.1	8,101	27.7	6,401	10.0	2,300	6.5	1,500	0.9	200	-	-	1.7	400	2.6	600	0.4	100	15.6	3,600	SAMANGAN
SARIPOL	7.8	5,518	15.5	11,036	33.6	23,827	21.6	15,299	24.7	17,557	13.4	9,531	1.4	1,003	6.7	4,765	5.7	4,013	0.7	502	3.9	2,759	42.0	29,846	SARIPOL
TAKHAR	35.3	32,658	9.0	8,303	8.4	7,749	22.2	20,480	30.5	28,230	8.7	8,026	3.3	3,044	11.1	10,241	15.6	14,392	1.2	1,107	0.3	277	12.3	11,347	TAKHAR
URUZGAN	14.4	23,509	56.4	91,798	9.5	15,393	7.4	12,034	21.5	34,984	3.6	5,877	12.2	19,871	0.9	1,399	0.7	1,119	0.2	280	1.9	3,079	36.9	60,172	URUZGAN
WARDAK	26.0	19,254	11.9	8,857	49.6	36,774	20.3	15,018	2.1	1,540	9.6	7,124	9.1	6,739	19.7	14,633	5.2	3,851	0.8	578	3.9	2,888	12.2	9,049	WARDAK
ZABUL	24.4	8,607	41.3	14,578	33.2	11,709	11.9	4,187	18.2	6,436	0.9	310	4.8	1,706	0.2	78	13.2	4,652	28.6	10,080	6.2	2,171	12.7	4,497	ZABUL
URBAN	25.5	90,914	9.6	34,304	13.6	48,296	18.7	66,428	20.1	71,574	10.1	35,923	1.8	6,450	7.8	27,811	4.2	14,908	4.2	15,104	1.9	6,614	19.9	70,936	URBAN
RURAL	39.5	719,640	29.0	528,203	23.6	429,604	16.9	307,269	14.1	255,868	6.6	119,258	7.3	133,456	4.7	85,554	4.5	81,189	3.5	63,804	0.9	15,954	21.3	388,545	RURAL
NATIONAL	37.2	810,553	25.8	562,506	22.0	477,900	17.2	373,696	15.0	327,442	7.1	155,181	6.4	139,906	5.2	113,365	4.4	96,097	3.6	78,907	1.0	22,567	21.1	459,481	NATIONAL

CHILD LABOUR

70



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/00711P/ISAAC

ANALYSIS

- One in ten boys and one in twenty girls work for more than half a day to support the family income.
- More girls and boys in rural areas work for more than half a day to support their family income.
- In urban areas, three times more boys than girls and in rural areas, twice as many boys than girls work for more than half a day to support family income.
- The reverse is true for household chores where three times more girls in rural areas and twice the number of girls in urban areas work for more than half a day in the house.
- This interferes with the child's ability to attend school and get education.

ACTION POINTS

- Providing flexible accelerated learning and vocational education support will allow these children to get their education while contributing to the household.

Article 31 ensures the child the right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities

Article 31, UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Protection against abuse, exploitation and violence.

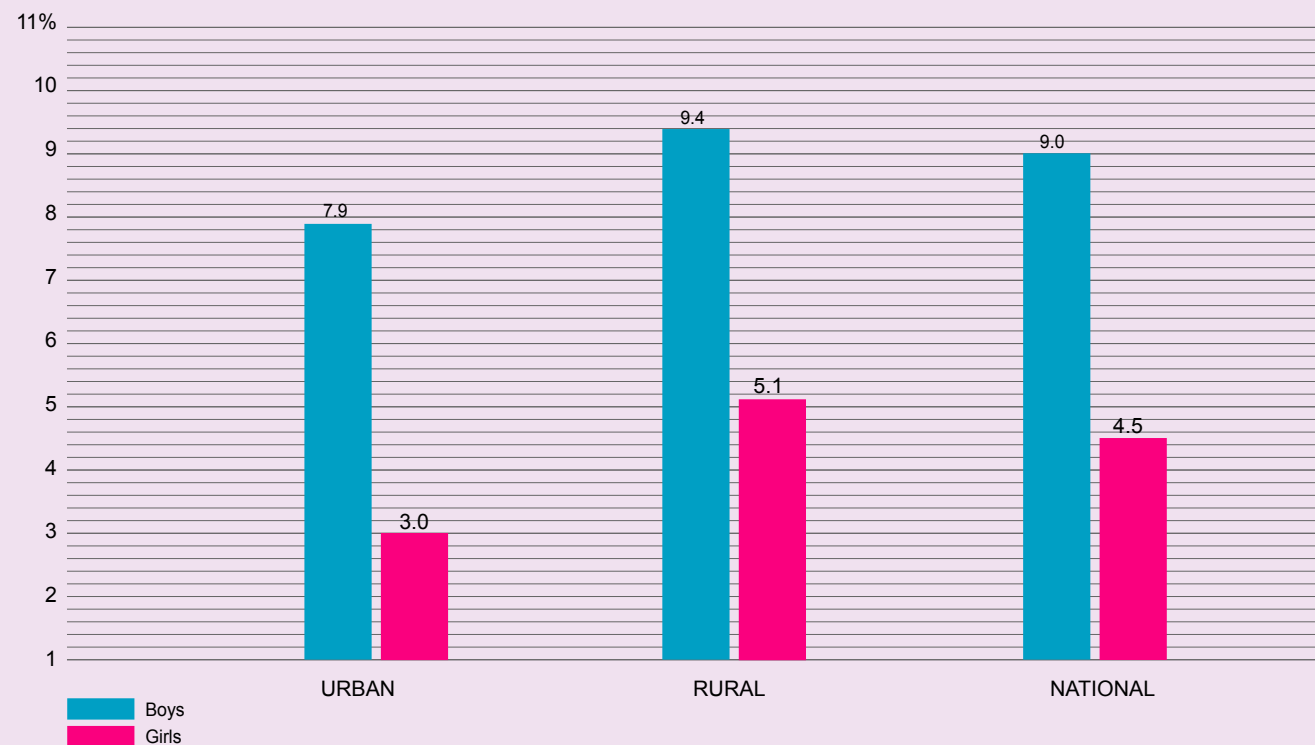
Millennium Development Goals.

Concentrate on the worst form of child labour.

UNICEF Medium Term Strategic Plan 2002-2006.

71

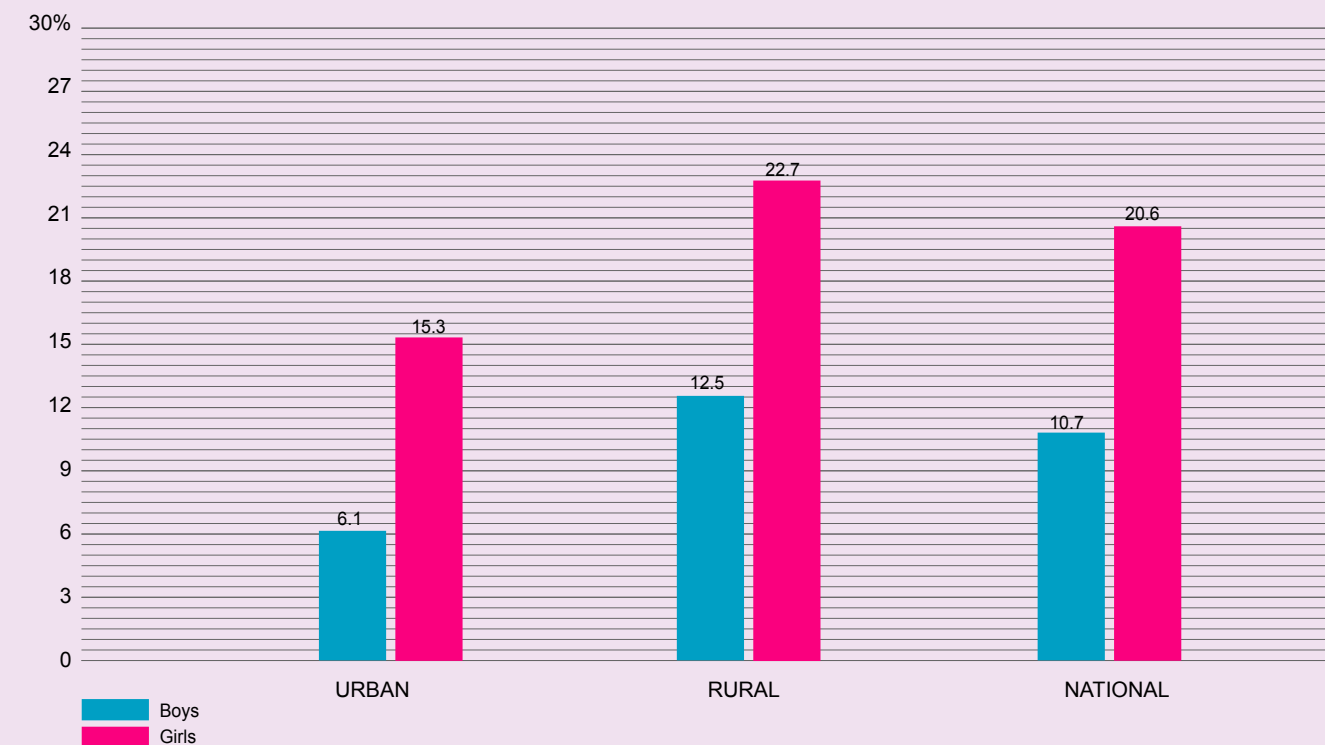
CHILDREN AGED 7-12 YEARS THAT WORKED FOR AT LEAST HALF-A-DAY (4-12 HOURS) FOR INCOME IN/OUT OF HOUSEHOLD



	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	7.9	55,002	3.0	19,086	5.5	74,088	0.38
RURAL	9.4	169,657	5.1	84,353	7.3	254,010	0.54
NATIONAL	9.0	224,659	4.5	103,439	6.8	328,098	0.50

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.

CHILDREN AGED 7-12 YEARS THAT DID DOMESTIC CHORES FOR AT LEAST HALF-A-DAY (4-12 HOURS)



	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	
URBAN	6.1	42,223	15.3	97,163	10.5	139,386	2.51
RURAL	12.5	224,930	22.7	372,365	17.3	597,295	1.82
NATIONAL	10.7	267,153	20.6	469,528	15.4	736,681	1.93

Note: Yellow marking indicates gender discrimination.

WATER & SANITATION



74

ANALYSIS

- Only 40 per cent of households had access to safe drinking water. Other than major cities this figure is only about 30 per cent. In some provinces it is less than 10 per cent (Bamyan, Baghlan, Sari Pul) while Kabul, Herat, Sari Pul, Takhar and Parwan had large numbers of people without access to safe water.
- Among those who had access to safe water, only about 1/4 of them had a water source within their compound.
- Only 3 per cent of households had flush toilet facilities for their members. These are mostly in the major cities. About two-thirds of the households had pit latrines. Ghor, Uruzgan, Baghlan, Khost, Badakhshan and Ghazni had most people in worse condition.
- Except in major cities, for almost half of the children there was no fixed place for disposal of faeces. Ghor, Laghman, Farah and Uruzgan had the worst conditions, while Kabul, Baghlan and Nangarhar had the largest number.
- Only 18 per cent of mothers of under-five children wash their hands with soap or ash after defecation. This is a little higher in urban areas (32 per cent). In Jawzjan, Nuristan and Ghor, it is almost zero (1-2 per cent).

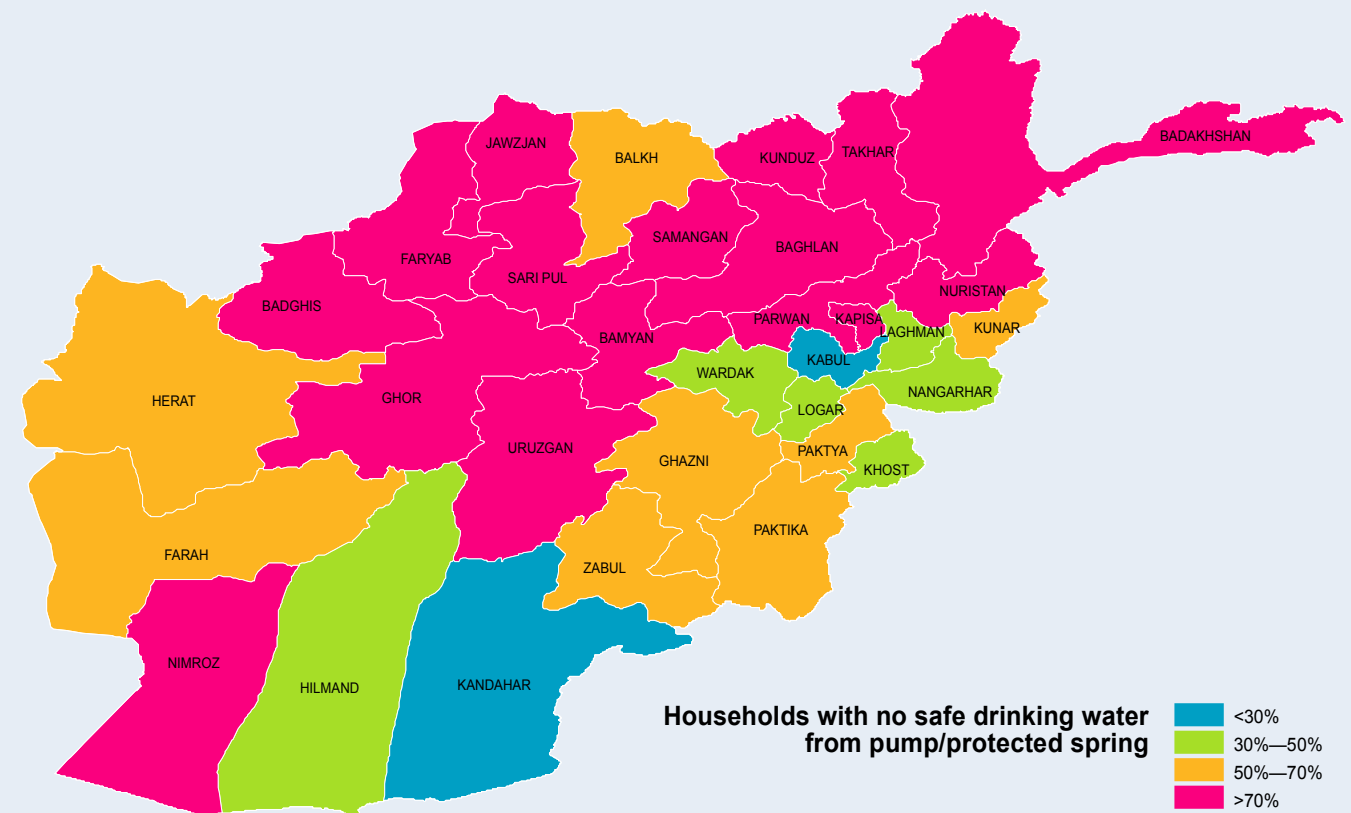
ACTION POINTS

- Nationwide campaigns on protecting water at the storage point will help significantly increase the availability of safe water at the household level.
- The focus on the provision of safe water has been predominantly on the use of ground water. Significantly, more work is needed to make surface water safe. To rapidly increase the availability of safe water to the population, the use of intermediate technologies needs to be explored.
- Promotion of sanitary latrines and hygiene practices has been the most neglected aspect of water and sanitation work in Afghanistan. Significant emphasis needs to be placed on these projects in future programme activities.
- Awareness campaigns are needed to increase community awareness regarding the benefits of safe drinking water. The life skills and school curriculum modules must also include this information.
- Increased access to safe drinking water, closer to the households should be a high priority of the water programme.
- Protecting open wells and springs can increase the access of households to safe drinking water by about 40 per cent.
- Campaigns are necessary to make the mothers aware about the oral-faecal cycle of diarrhoea.

75

HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO SAFE DRINKING WATER FROM PUMP/PROTECTED SPRING

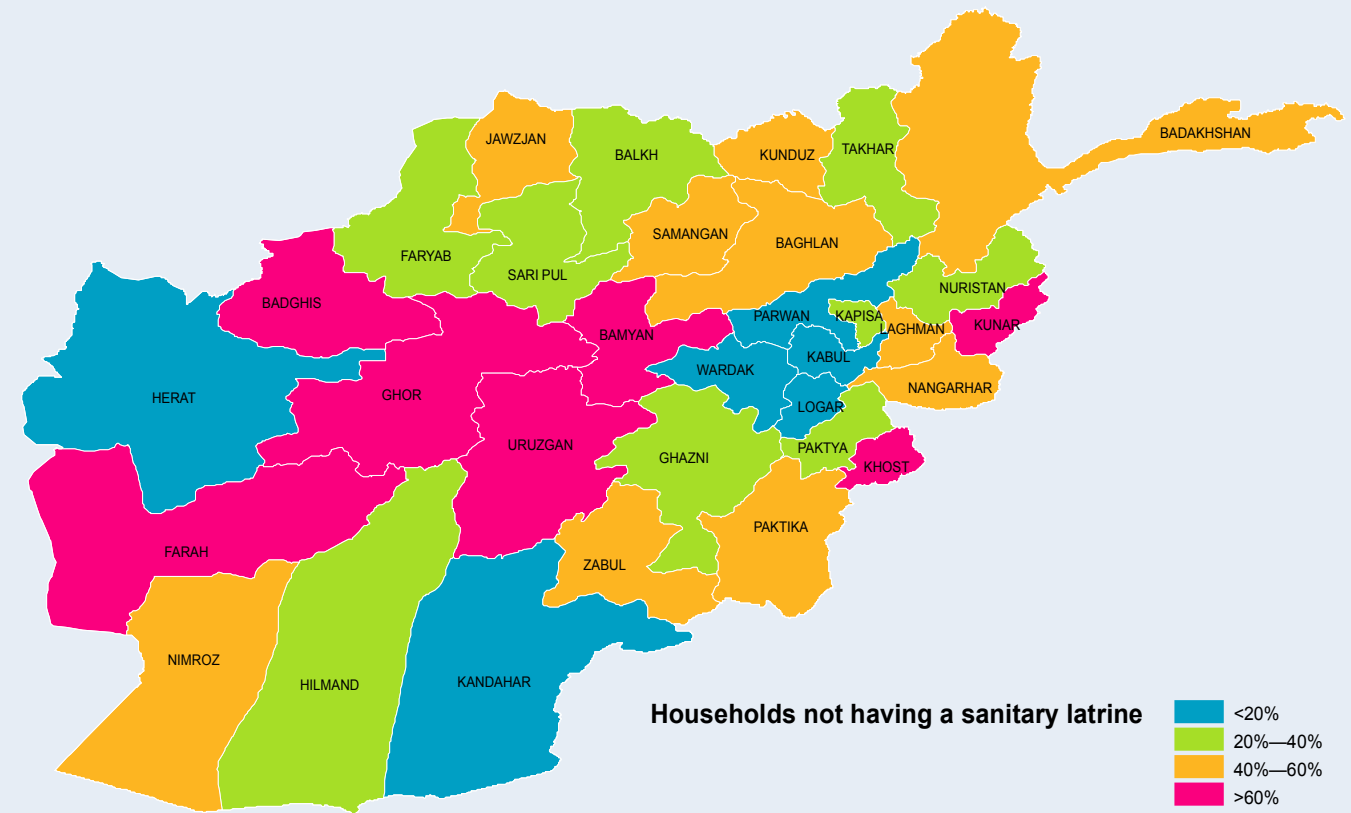
PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	78.6	96,158
BADGHIS	73.6	49,371
BAGHLAN	93.5	106,488
BALKH	60.4	66,283
BAMYAN	92.3	71,280
FARAH	53.4	25,165
FARYAB	83.7	117,290
GHAZNI	61.1	117,386
GHOR	83.9	75,953
HERAT	54.5	152,814
HILMAND	33.3	34,276
JAWZJAN	86.7	50,379
KABUL	26.2	140,790
KANDAHAR	26.2	53,205
KAPISA	78.4	32,150
KHOST	46.4	27,563
KUNAR	57.1	21,841
KUNDUZ	84.0	66,257
LAGHMAN	47.8	23,883
LOGAR	38.9	19,033
NANGARHAR	42.5	53,356
NIMROZ	70.6	13,503
NURISTAN	80.6	14,161
PAKTIKA	69.3	15,857
PAKTYA	58.5	20,896
PARWAN	78.5	134,389
SAMANGAN	87.8	43,205
SARI PUL	93.1	107,597
TAKHAR	81.0	121,498
URUZGAN	84.4	127,062
WARDAK	44.8	44,283
ZABUL	59.5	23,883
URBAN	39.0	405,319
RURAL	68.8	1,661,937
NATIONAL	59.8	2,067,256



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	NIMROZ	BAGHLAN	HERAT
KANDAHAR	NURISTAN	SARI PUL	KABUL
HILMAND	PAKTIKA	BAMYAN	PARWAN
LOGAR	LOGAR	SAMANGAN	URUZGAN
NANGARHAR	PAKTYA	JAWZJAN	TAKHAR

HOUSEHOLDS NOT HAVING A SANITARY LATRINE

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	57.2	69,731
BADGHIS	72.8	48,140
BAGHLAN	59.5	67,637
BALKH	23.9	26,173
BAMYAN	70.5	54,450
FARAH	75.2	35,455
FARYAB	30.5	42,603
GHAZNI	33.6	64,506
GHOR	81.3	73,556
HERAT	8.6	24,146
HILMAND	35.2	36,246
JAWZJAN	47.1	27,393
KABUL	2.0	10,812
KANDAHAR	13.3	26,881
KAPISA	38.3	15,666
KHOST	80.4	47,734
KUNAR	63.1	23,931
KUNDUZ	43.7	34,372
LAGHMAN	45.3	22,636
LOGAR	4.2	2,033
NANGARHAR	40.9	51,241
NIMROZ	56.2	10,730
NURISTAN	36.0	6,308
PAKTIKA	58.4	13,290
PAKTYA	39.2	14,005
PARWAN	15.2	26,089
SAMANGAN	54.1	26,603
SARI PUL	27.2	31,351
TAKHAR	38.5	57,566
URUZGAN	75.8	113,908
WARDAK	8.4	8,279
ZABUL	51.4	20,548
URBAN	13.2	136,664
RURAL	41.4	997,357
NATIONAL	32.9	1,134,021



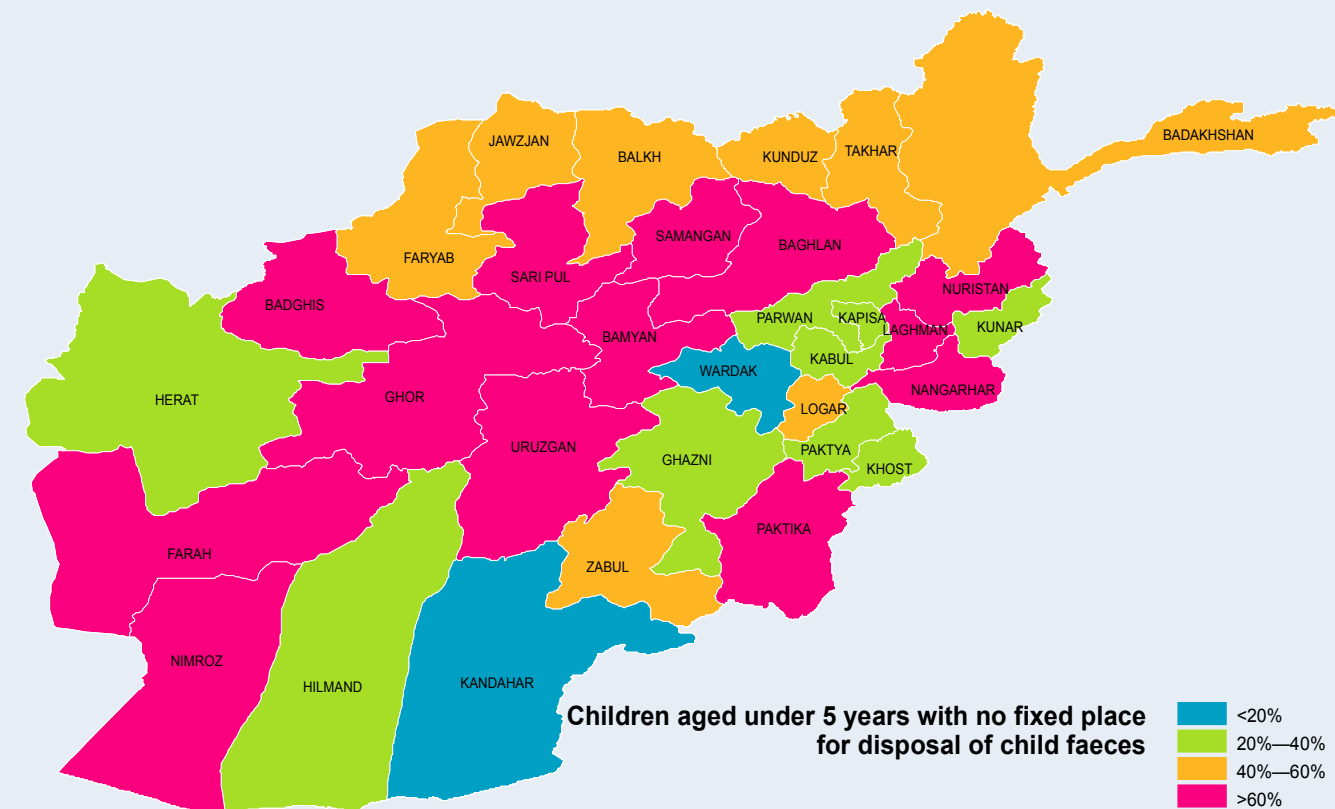
Households not having a sanitary latrine

- <20%
- 20%—40%
- 40%—60%
- >60%

BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KABUL	LOGAR	GHOR	URUZGAN
LOGAR	NURISTAN	KHOST	GHOR
WARDAK	WARDAK	URUZGAN	BADAKHSHAN
HERAT	NIMROZ	FARAH	BAGHLAN
KANDAHAR	KABUL	BADGHIS	GHAZNI

CHILDREN AGED UNDER 5 YEARS WITH NO FIXED PLACE FOR DISPOSAL OF FAECES

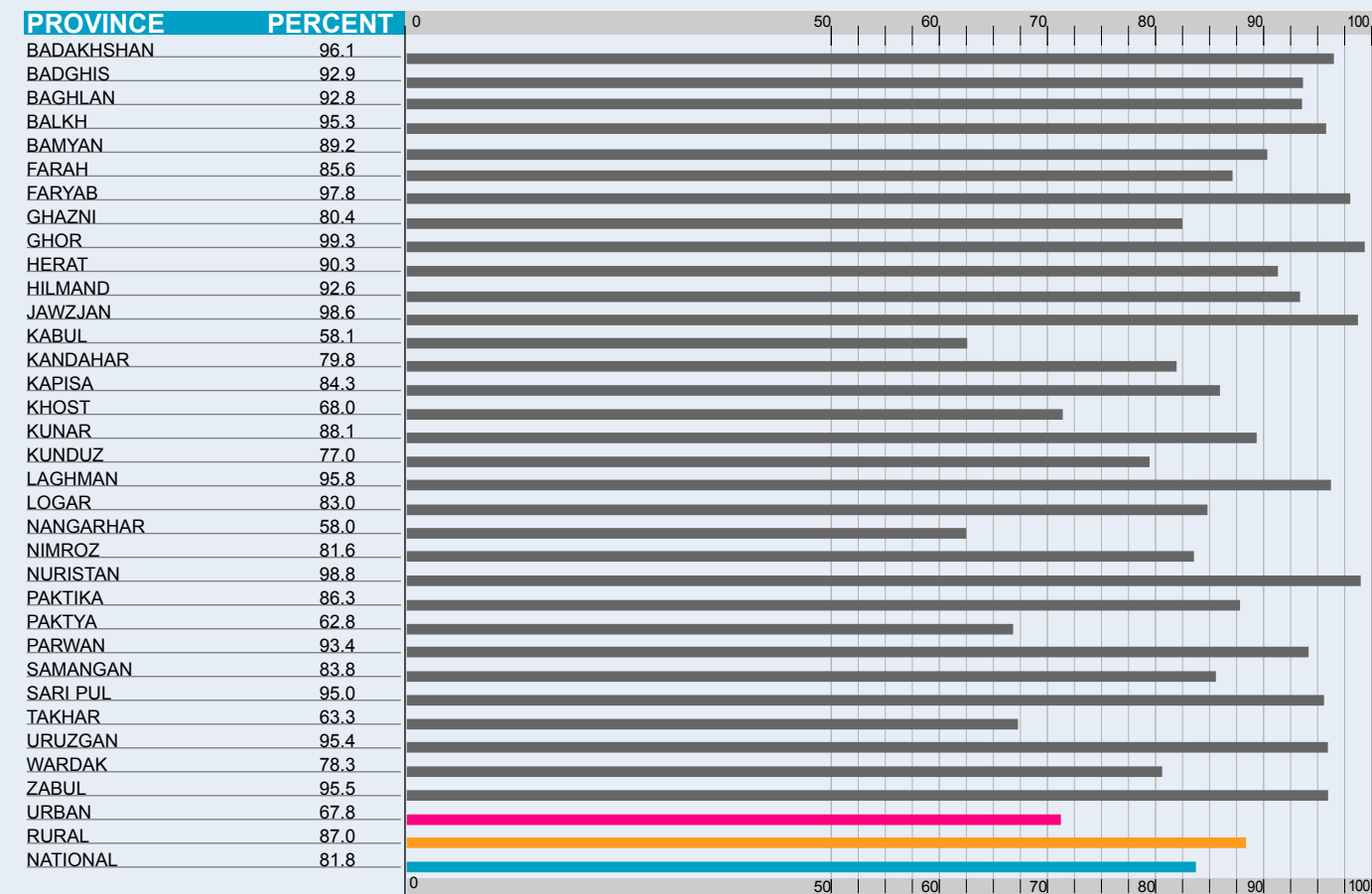
PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	52.9	78,614
BADGHIS	79.2	50,233
BAGHLAN	76.3	99,241
BALKH	40.3	53,544
BAMYAN	60.5	53,460
FARAH	80.1	47,710
FARYAB	49.6	77,843
GHAZNI	25.4	54,380
GHOR	97.7	109,136
HERAT	23.1	64,211
HILMAND	24.9	42,944
JAWZJAN	53.5	32,395
KABUL	21.4	126,163
KANDAHAR	12.4	32,963
KAPISA	37.8	18,265
KHOST	34.3	31,572
KUNAR	30.2	17,325
KUNDUZ	51.7	47,693
LAGHMAN	84.6	54,985
LOGAR	59.7	37,142
NANGARHAR	78.2	156,041
NIMROZ	66.1	16,606
NURISTAN	77.3	15,015
PAKTIKA	77.8	26,538
PAKTYA	23.1	10,522
PARWAN	30.8	62,189
SAMANGAN	76.1	39,905
SARI PUL	67.7	87,783
TAKHAR	50.1	88,840
URUZGAN	80.1	127,342
WARDAK	11.0	13,092
ZABUL	56.1	31,559
URBAN	28.6	319,671
RURAL	49.7	1,485,585
NATIONAL	43.9	1,805,256



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
WARDAK	PAKTYA	GHOR	NANGARHAR
KANDAHAR	WARDAK	LAGHMAN	URUZGAN
KABUL	NURISTAN	URUZGAN	KABUL
HERAT	NIMROZ	FARAH	GHOR
PAKTYA	KUNAR	BADGHIS	BAGHLAN

MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE THAT DO **NOT** ALWAYS WASH THEIR OWN HANDS WITH SOAP/ASH AFTER THEIR OWN OR CHILD DEFECATION

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	96.1	141,017
BADGHIS	92.9	57,743
BAGHLAN	92.8	121,384
BALKH	95.3	125,407
BAMYAN	89.2	77,928
FARAH	85.6	49,675
FARYAB	97.8	154,370
GHAZNI	80.4	163,516
GHOR	99.3	107,846
HERAT	90.3	248,037
HILMAND	92.6	157,198
JAWZJAN	98.6	58,478
KABUL	58.1	332,257
KANDAHAR	79.8	211,162
KAPISA	84.3	40,540
KHOST	68.0	63,771
KUNAR	88.1	50,019
KUNDUZ	77.0	71,228
LAGHMAN	95.8	60,422
LOGAR	83.0	51,278
NANGARHAR	58.0	112,108
NIMROZ	81.6	20,403
NURISTAN	98.8	18,695
URUZGAN	95.4	151,691
PAKTIKA	86.3	28,443
PAKTYA	62.8	29,047
PARWAN	93.4	188,387
SAMANGAN	83.8	43,605
SARI PUL	95.0	123,398
TAKHAR	63.3	111,535
WARDAK	78.3	93,765
ZABUL	95.5	53,116
URBAN	67.8	741,365
RURAL	87.0	2,576,103
NATIONAL	81.8	3,317,468



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
NANGARHAR	NURISTAN	GHOR	KABUL
KABUL	NIMROZ	NURISTAN	HERAT
PAKTYA	PAKTIKA	JAWZJAN	KANDAHAR
TAKHAR	PAKTYA	FARYAB	PARWAN
KHOST	KAPISA	BADAKHSHAN	GHAZNI

ACCESS TO MEDIA



PHOTO: UNICEF AFCA00146S/NOORANI

ANALYSIS

- One in three households have access to a radio while in households where a radio is available, women are listening to it. Access is a little higher in the major cities only. 'Other urban areas' are very similar to 'rural areas' in this respect. The rate ranges from about 50 per cent to 80 per cent in different provinces.

ACTION POINTS

- Media messages targeted at women should be broadcast during early hours of the morning and late in the evening.

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A RADIO

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	47.1	57,517
BADGHIS	49.3	32,750
BAGHLAN	49.6	55,961
BALKH	32.5	35,515
BAMYAN	51.7	39,883
FARAH	42.6	20,020
FARYAB	50.1	69,690
GHAZNI	24.8	47,255
GHOR	57.6	52,171
HERAT	27.9	77,721
HILMAND	18.4	18,911
JAWZJAN	49.3	28,584
KABUL	18.4	98,396
KANDAHAR	12.6	25,430
KAPISA	27.8	11,360
KHOST	36.5	21,675
KUNAR	38.4	14,696
KUNDUZ	49.3	38,812
LAGHMAN	31.6	15,685
LOGAR	25.8	12,565
NANGARHAR	21.4	26,711
NIMROZ	56.6	10,697
NURISTAN	52.8	9,265
PAKTIKA	24.2	5,506
PAKTYA	22.6	8,077
PARWAN	36.5	62,189
SAMANGAN	57.6	28,303
SARI PUL	54.1	62,451
TAKHAR	40.2	60,334
URUZGAN	37.9	57,094
WARDAK	23.6	23,104
ZABUL	21.2	8,452
URBAN	25.0	258,617
RURAL	36.5	878,165
NATIONAL	33.0	1,136,782



Households without a radio

- <15%
- 15%—30%
- 30%—45%
- >45%

BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KANDAHAR	PAKTIKA	GHOR	KABUL
KABUL	PAKTYA	SAMANGAN	HERAT
HILMAND	ZABUL	NIMROZ	FARYAB
ZABUL	NURISTAN	SARI PUL	SARI PUL
NANGARHAR	NIMROZ	NURISTAN	PARWAN

HOUSEHOLDS WHERE WOMEN DO NOT LISTEN TO RADIO

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	49.9	59,294
BADGHIS	47.9	31,888
BAGHLAN	50.4	56,565
BALKH	36.7	40,210
BAMYAN	52.9	35,923
FARAH	44.8	21,049
FARYAB	54.1	74,424
GHAZNI	25.1	43,879
GHOR	56.0	49,037
HERAT	29.1	79,652
HILMAND	18.9	19,502
JAWZJAN	53.7	30,609
KABUL	20.2	108,230
KANDAHAR	15.4	31,122
KAPISA	27.8	11,212
KHOST	35.4	20,798
KUNAR	35.9	13,145
KUNDUZ	54.5	42,501
LAGHMAN	32.8	16,219
LOGAR	30.4	14,875
NANGARHAR	21.7	26,972
NIMROZ	40.0	5,678
NURISTAN	53.2	9,298
PAKTIKA	21.8	4,803
PAKTYA	22.3	7,929
PARWAN	36.8	61,279
SAMANGAN	60.7	29,304
SARI PUL	56.2	64,959
TAKHAR	40.5	60,611
URUZGAN	35.4	50,377
WARDAK	22.7	21,179
ZABUL	19.3	7,289
URBAN	26.5	272,767
RURAL	37.4	877,046
NATIONAL	34.1	1,149,813



BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
KANDAHAR	PAKTIKA	SAMANGAN	KABUL
HILMAND	NIMROZ	SARI PUL	HERAT
ZABUL	ZABUL	GHOR	FARYAB
KABUL	PAKTYA	KUNDUZ	SARI PUL
NANGARHAR	NURISTAN	FARYAB	PARWAN

CHILD RIGHTS



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGHANISTAN/CARWARDINE

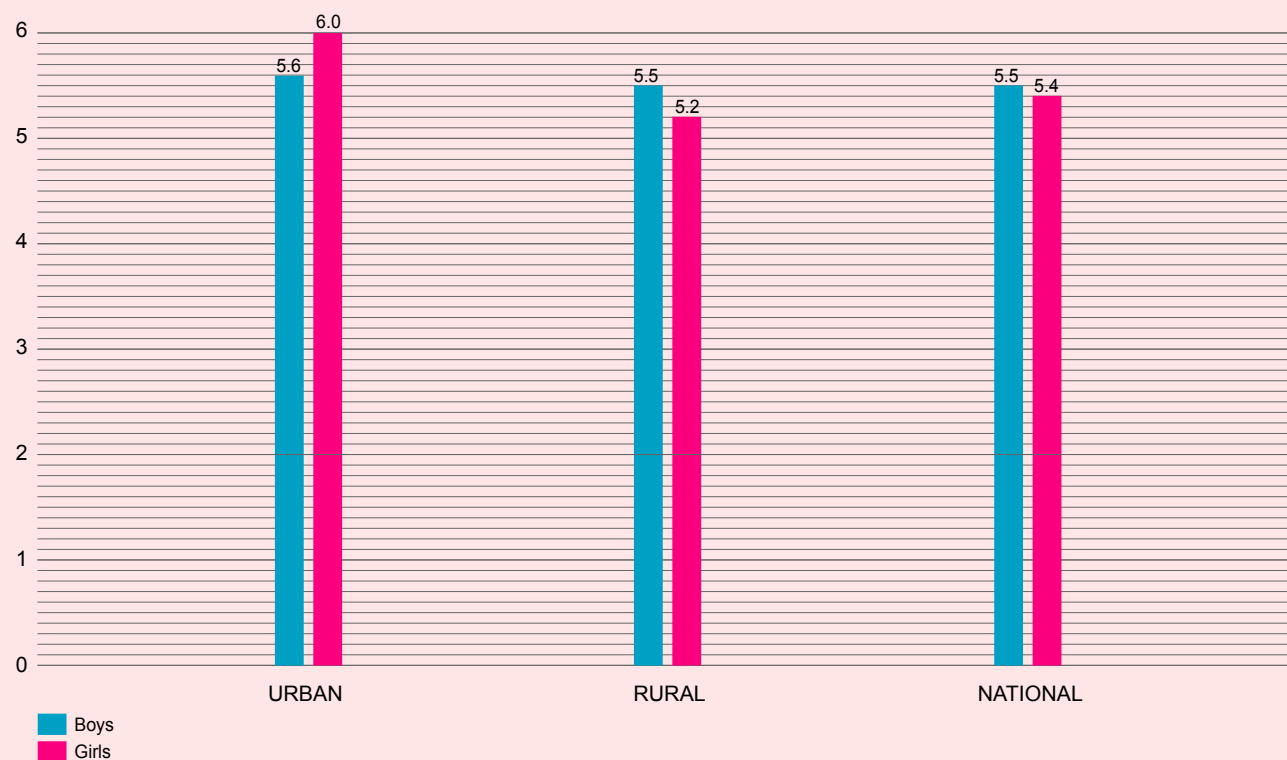
ANALYSIS

- Only 6 per cent of the under-five have a Tazkera, a certificate which guarantees citizenship. The rate is a little higher in the major cities (17 per cent). There is no significant gender gap.
- One in every 20 children do not live with both of their parents.
- 7 per cent of girls aged 15-19 years are currently in union (married).

ACTION POINTS

- Conduct campaigns to register all births of under 5 year old.
- Re-establish community-based birth registration.
- Identify orphans and monitor living arrangements to ensure their access to basic living conditions and reduce risk of denial of their rights.

CHILDREN NOT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS



	BOYS		GIRLS		TOTAL	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
URBAN	5.6	108,259	6.0	110,125	5.8	218,384
RURAL	5.5	276,200	5.2	238,874	5.4	515,074
NATIONAL	5.5	384,459	5.4	348,999	5.5	733,458

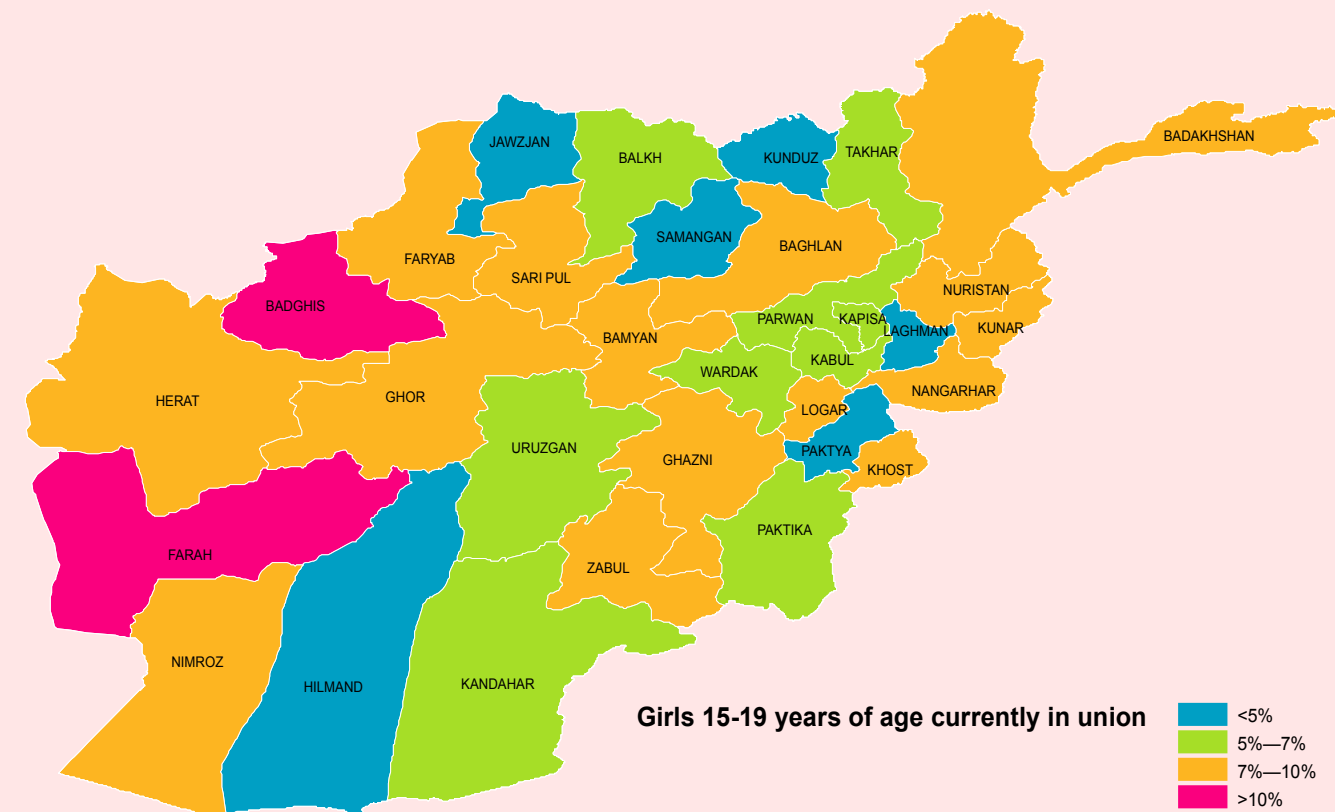
CHILDREN AGED UNDER 5 YEARS THAT CITIZENSHIP CARD (TAZKERA) NOT SHOWN

PROVINCE	BOY		GIRL		TOTAL		GIRL/BOY RATIO
	PERCENT	Number	PERCENT	Number	PERCENT	Number	
BADAKHSHAN	97.8	78,170	98.4	68,399	98.1	146,569	1.01
BADGHIS	98.7	28,933	99.3	33,981	99.0	62,914	1.01
BAGHLAN	97.5	63,409	97.9	64,617	97.7	128,027	1.00
BALKH	98.5	69,487	98.9	63,393	98.7	132,880	1.00
BAMYAN	99.4	44,692	99.7	44,267	99.5	88,959	1.00
FARAH	96.6	31,900	97.6	27,129	97.1	59,030	1.01
FARYAB	99.4	81,787	98.6	75,476	99.0	157,263	0.99
GHAZNI	98.5	100,885	98.0	108,885	98.2	209,270	0.99
GHOR	99.7	55,674	99.3	56,227	99.5	111,901	1.00
HERAT	89.9	122,891	95.4	136,717	92.7	259,608	1.06
HILMAND	98.0	97,313	98.7	72,296	98.3	169,609	1.01
JAWZJAN	88.5	26,678	86.3	26,917	87.4	53,595	0.98
KABUL	76.9	230,812	81.9	239,081	79.4	469,892	1.07
KANDAHAR	98.9	144,903	98.8	125,112	98.8	270,015	1.00
KAPISA	85.8	21,012	87.6	20,938	86.7	41,950	1.02
KHOST	98.2	48,110	98.3	44,101	98.3	92,211	1.00
KUNAR	97.3	29,391	99.0	26,762	98.1	56,154	1.02
KUNDUZ	99.5	46,891	99.3	45,833	99.4	92,724	1.00
LAGHMAN	98.6	32,439	99.2	32,706	98.9	65,145	1.01
LOGAR	73.4	24,207	73.2	21,435	73.3	45,642	1.00
NANGARHAR	96.6	100,688	97.8	95,324	97.2	196,011	1.01
NIMROZ	97.2	13,635	97.7	11,027	97.4	24,661	1.01
NURISTAN	97.4	9,758	98.3	9,495	97.8	19,254	1.01
PAKTIKA	96.9	18,258	97.9	15,443	97.4	33,701	1.01
PAKTYA	83.4	19,711	87.7	20,081	85.5	39,792	1.05
PARWAN	80.4	82,211	82.9	84,031	81.7	166,242	1.03
SAMANGAN	97.7	25,503	99.6	26,603	98.7	52,106	1.02
SARI PUL	99.3	70,226	100.0	60,445	99.6	130,671	1.01
TAKHAR	99.7	90,778	98.5	88,287	99.1	179,064	0.99
URUZGAN	99.7	90,958	100.0	69,688	99.8	160,646	1.00
WARDAK	97.9	61,611	97.3	56,028	97.6	117,639	0.99
ZABUL	96.6	30,861	97.2	23,883	96.8	54,744	1.01
URBAN	87.2	503,196	89.9	492,492	88.5	995,688	1.03
RURAL	95.4	1,490,588	96.0	1,401,616	95.7	2,892,204	1.01
NATIONAL	93.2	1,993,784	94.4	1,894,108	93.7	3,887,892	1.01

BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
LOGAR	NURISTAN	URUZGAN	KABUL
KABUL	NIMROZ	SARI PUL	KANDAHAR
PARWAN	PAKTIKA	BAMYAN	HERAT
PAKTYA	PAKTYA	GHOR	GHAZNI
KAPISA	KAPISA	KUNDUZ	NANGARHAR

GIRLS 15-19 YEARS OF AGE CURRENTLY IN UNION

PROVINCE	PERCENT	NUMBER
BADAKHSHAN	9.4	14,213
BADGHIS	10.7	8,495
BAGHLAN	7.4	10,065
BALKH	5.8	6,718
BAMYAN	9.6	8,486
FARAH	12.9	6,829
FARYAB	8.1	14,727
GHAZNI	8.9	21,377
GHOR	9.0	9,771
HERAT	9.8	20,151
HILMAND	4.5	5,122
JAWZJAN	4.0	3,097
KABUL	6.7	9,856
KANDAHAR	6.7	8,888
KAPISA	5.8	2,821
KHOST	7.9	6,390
KUNAR	8.0	3,303
KUNDUZ	4.8	3,137
LAGHMAN	4.7	2,763
LOGAR	7.2	4,527
NANGARHAR	8.4	11,100
NIMROZ	7.9	1,552
NURISTAN	8.2	1,709
PAKTIKA	5.6	1,822
PAKTYA	2.6	1,260
PARWAN	5.3	9,708
SAMANGAN	4.9	2,600
SARI PUL	7.2	10,534
TAKHAR	6.7	12,731
URUZGAN	6.7	11,755
WARDAK	5.8	7,316
ZABUL	7.2	3,955
URBAN	6.1	69,305
RURAL	7.3	216,335
NATIONAL	7.0	285,640



Girls 15-19 years of age currently in union

- <5%
- 5%—7%
- 7%—10%
- >10%

BEST 5 PROVINCES		WEAKEST 5 PROVINCES	
By Percent	By Number	By Percent	By Number
PAKTYA	PAKTYA	FARAH	GHAZNI
JAWZJAN	NIMROZ	BADGHIS	HERAT
HILMAND	NURISTAN	HERAT	FARYAB
LAGHMAN	PAKTIKA	BAMYAN	BADAKHSHAN
KUNDUZ	SAMANGAN	BADAKHSHAN	TAKHAR

POPULATION & DEMOGRAPHY

96



ANALYSIS

- MICS estimates the total population of Afghanistan to be 24.5 million
- 57 per cent of the population is below 18 years of age. There are more men than women.
- The average household size is seven, with children under 18 accounting for 4 out of 7 people in the household.
- The population of Afghanistan is increasing rapidly. The total fertility rate is estimated as 6.3 per woman. The overall population growth rate over the last 24 years of conflict is estimated as 2.5 per cent per year. The limited access to health facilities means that many women are repeatedly exposed to the risk of disease, disability and death during pregnancy, labour, birth and post-natal recovery. Maternal mortality is assumed to be one of the highest in the world.
- 3.3 per cent of households are headed by a female, indicating the male member might be dead or displaced.
- Under-five mortality is estimated at 172 and infant mortality at 115 per 1,000 live births. This is one of the highest in the world.

97

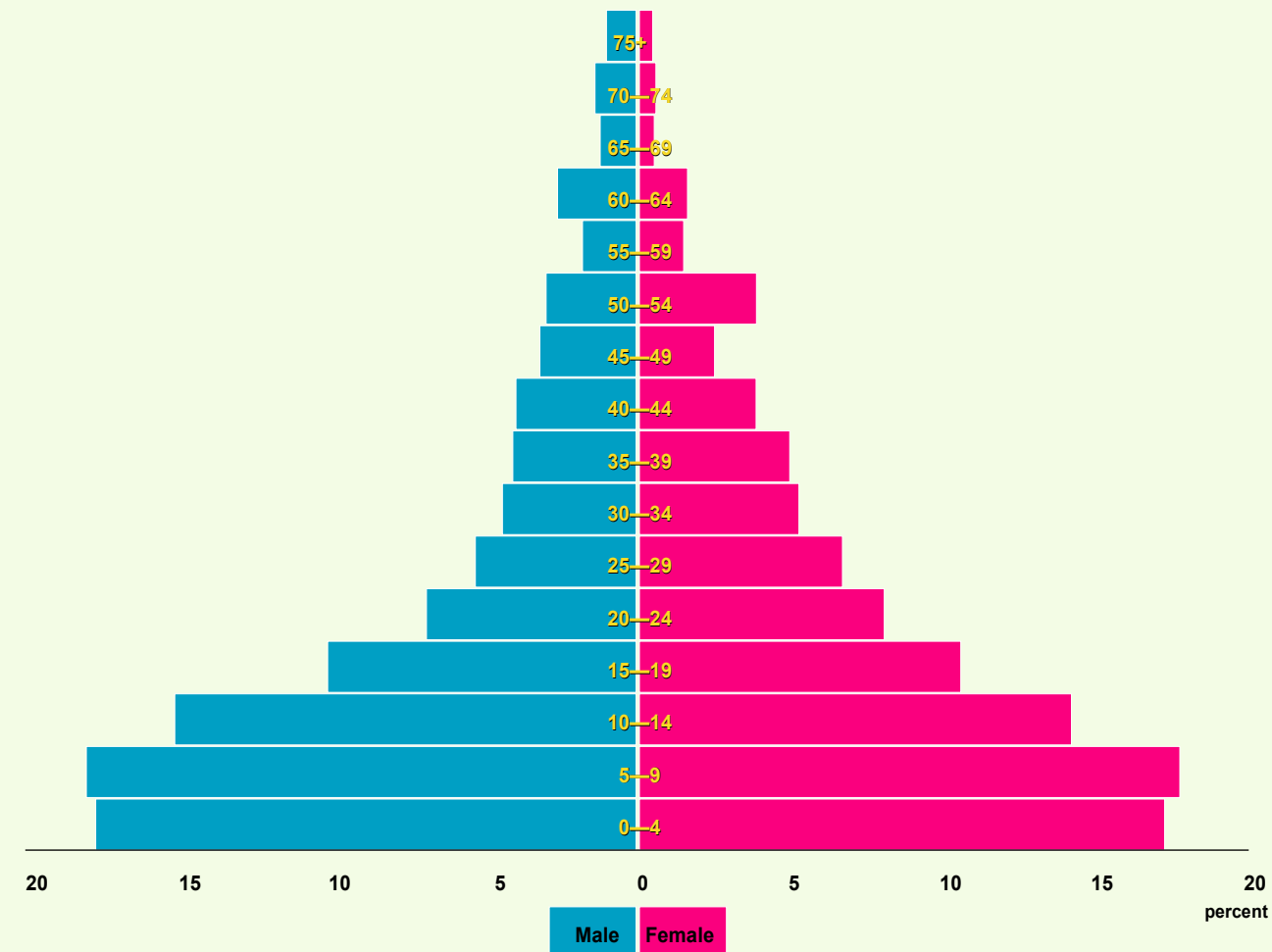
POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION

AGE GROUP	POPULATION AGE DISTRIBUTION			
	MALE		FEMALE	
	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER
0	3.5	423,099	3.5	407,607
1	3.2	390,156	3.1	362,888
2	3.6	441,973	3.4	400,454
3	3.7	450,477	3.8	447,557
4	3.6	441,989	3.4	402,573
0-4	17.7	2,147,694	17.3	2,021,078
5-9	18.1	2,204,060	17.8	2,086,130
10-14	15.2	1,845,461	14.2	1,660,626
15-19	10.2	1,239,337	10.6	1,236,986
20-24	6.9	838,145	8.1	946,646
25-29	5.3	649,951	6.7	785,270
30-34	4.4	539,481	5.3	617,042
35-39	4.1	498,284	5.0	589,433
40-44	4	480,977	3.9	454,300
45-49	3.2	390,966	2.5	294,142
50-54	3.0	362,765	3.9	452,003
55-59	1.8	217,186	1.5	172,296
60-64	2.6	313,336	1.6	186,287
65-69	1.2	144,160	0.5	64,105
70-74	1.4	165,927	0.6	71,881
75+	1.0	125,071	0.5	50,541

POPULATION <18 YEARS

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
Urban	55.7	1,936,241	54.9	1,865,456	55.3	3,801,697
Rural	57.9	5,027,862	55.9	4,636,170	56.9	9,664,032
National	57.3	6,964,103	55.6	6,501,626	56.5	13,465,729

POPULATION PYRAMID



TOTAL FERTILITY RATE

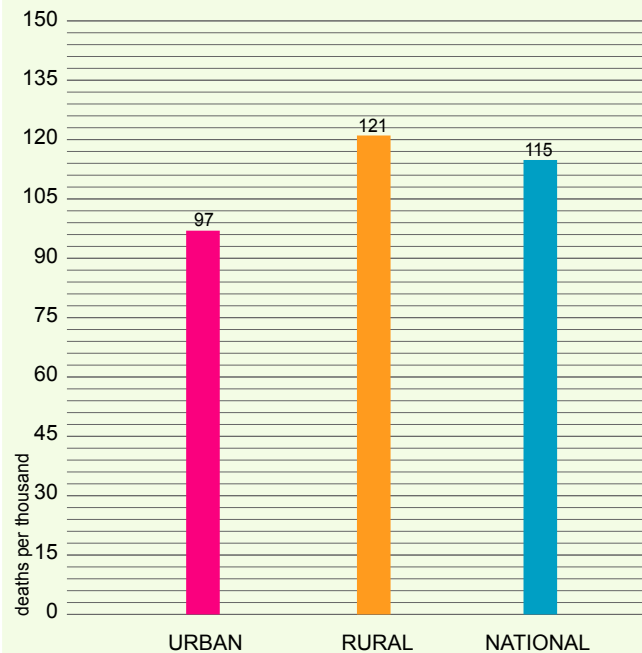
PROVINCE	TFR
BADAKHSHAN	5.97
BADGHIS	5.43
BAGHLAN	6.45
BALKH	6.21
BAMYAN	5.79
FARAH	7.03
FARYAB	5.33
GHAZNI	5.19
GOHR	7.28
HERAT	5.57
HILMAND	NA
JAWZJAN	5.29
KABUL	6.00
KANDAHAR	7.02
KAPISA	5.44
KHOST	6.80
KUNAR	7.88
KUNDUZ	6.42
LAGHMAN	7.86
LOGAR	6.18
NANGARHAR	NA
NIMROZ	6.74
NURISTAN	5.62
PAKTIKA	7.36
PAKTYA	6.48
PARWAN	6.74
SAMANGAN	7.04
SARI PUL	5.60
TAKHAR	5.98
URUZGAN	6.29
WARDAK	5.45
ZABUL	5.97
URBAN	6.00
RURAL	6.38
NATIONAL	6.26



Total fertility rate

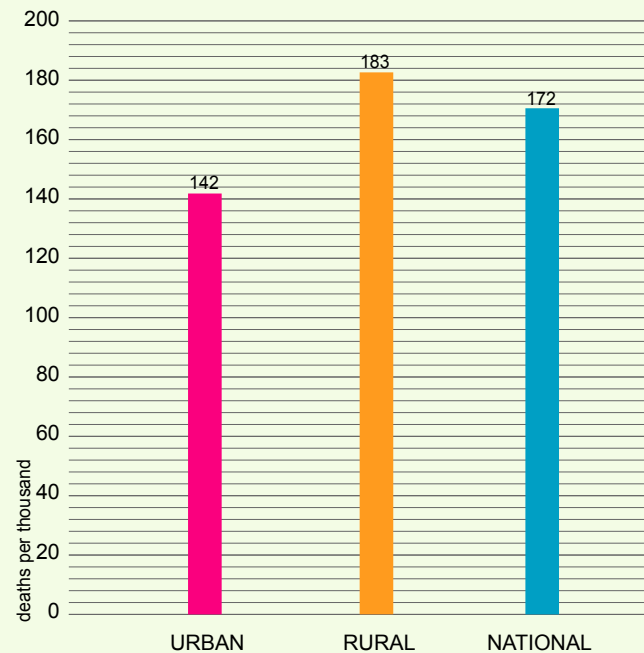
- data not available
- <6
- 6—7
- >7

INFANT MORTALITY RATE



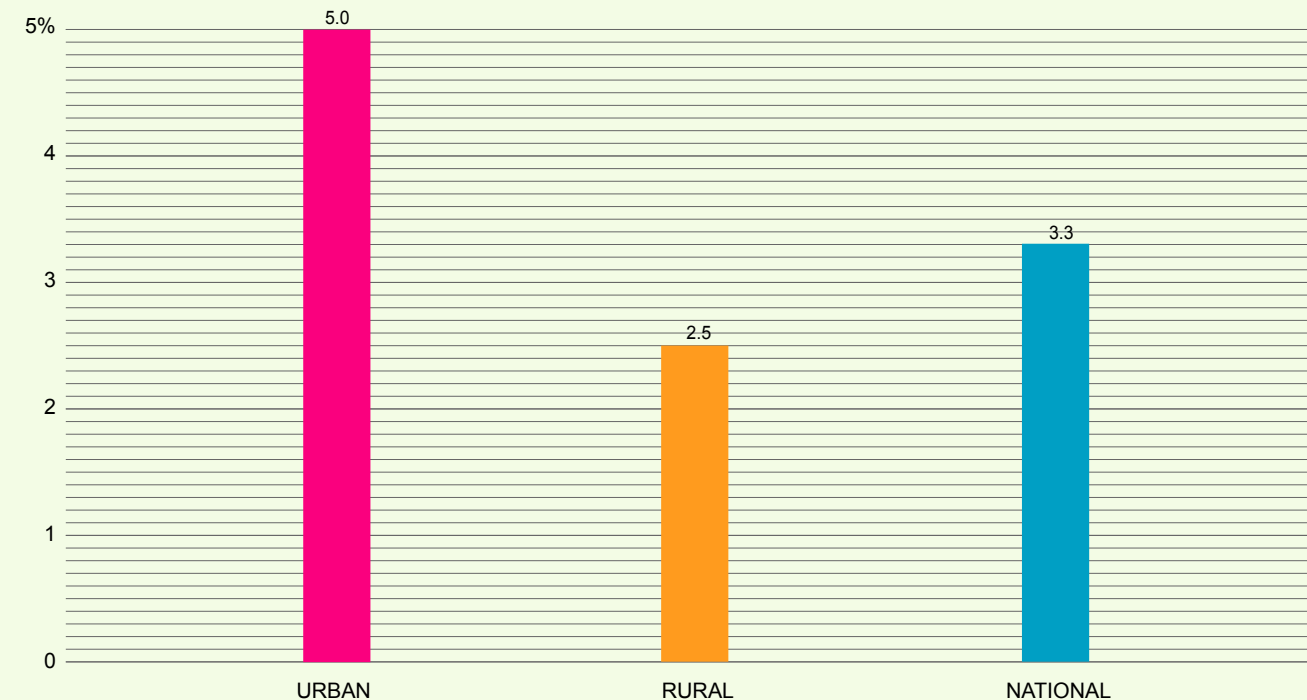
DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTH	
URBAN	97
RURAL	121
NATIONAL	115

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE



DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTH	
URBAN	142
RURAL	183
NATIONAL	172

FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS



	PERCENT	NUMBER
URBAN	5.0	52,029
RURAL	2.5	61,046
NATIONAL	3.3	113,075



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/003745/

METHODOLOGY

SAMPLING FRAME

Availability of a sampling frame was a major constraint in planning the survey. There were two sources of data for a sampling frame, firstly the 1979 Population Census data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and secondly the National Immunization Day (NID) coverage data from Ministry of Health/WHO and UNICEF. Both the sources have their own limitations and advantages. The 1979 Census data are outdated and widely affected with displacement due to war, fertility and mortality. However, the data were organized for use in any purpose. On the other hand, the NID data were based on the NID coverage and therefore could be considered as the most up to date one. But coverage data of some areas were incomplete and format of the data was not standardized for all the provinces. Standardization would need some time to make it user-friendly. Moreover, the area boundaries covered by volunteers were not well defined. A comparative analysis was carried out to address the sampling frame issue and it was apparent that despite the constraints the census data could be used. A sampling design and the related survey methodology was, henceforth, developed for MICS in Afghanistan in 2003. However, NID data and UN Habitat data were used for the major cities and Nuristan Province as the detailed breakdown of the population of these areas were not available in the 1979 census.

SAMPLE SIZE

Of the indicators where provincial level estimates has been provided, the indicators on coverage of immunization against different diseases have the rarest target group. The concerned target group for these indicators is 12-23 months children. It is estimated from MICS-2000 that an average of 1.3 under five children are available in one household, which translated to a figure of 0.26 for 12-23 months children.

The sample size for an estimate of immunization coverage for major antigens at provincial level has been computed using the standard statistical formula. A precision level of —10% of the estimated prevalence rate was considered as reasonable at provincial level. Aggregating the sample at national level would result in a much higher precision of within —2%. The sampling error would be much lower at provincial level (within —5-6%) for the indicators for which the target groups are not very rare, e.g., diarrhoea in under-five children, enrollment among school-age children, safe water use by households, assistance in last delivery etc.

However, the optimum sample size was estimated to be 138-144 children aged 12-23 months with assumed prevalence of immunization at 40-60% and a design effect of 1.5. This number translates to 553 households at provincial level as the requirement.

SAMPLE DESIGN

A two-stage cluster sampling strategy was decided for the survey where villages were treated as the primary sampling unit (PSU). The number of PSUs selected from each province was decided as 20. This again translates to a number of 27.5 households per PSU or cluster. Clusters were defined as the compact area segment of an average of 55 households in each selected PSU.

The six major cities were treated as a separate domain. Hence, they were separated out from the respective provinces and 20 clusters were selected for each of these cities, except Kabul where 25 clusters were selected to account for the relatively larger population and possible heterogeneity.

SELECTION OF HOUSEHOLDS

Every selected village was partitioned into several equal segments of roughly 55 households each. Segments were numbered according to a prescribed fashion, starting from southeast corner and moving anti-clockwise. The random segment was selected for survey and every alternative household was interviewed, starting from the 1st or 2nd household.

STRATIFICATION AND POST-STRATIFICATION

Stratification for the survey was at two levels:

1. 32 provinces as both strata and study domain. The six provinces containing the major cities only covered rural areas;
2. Six major cities as strata and study domain;
3. Post-stratification was done for the 26 provinces where urban and rural areas were not separated at the time of sampling. This post stratification separated the data of the provincial urban areas (defined as district of provincial capitals from the province as a whole.

As a result, estimates could be obtained for:

1. All 32 provinces (urban + rural)
2. Six rural provinces, six major cities
3. National Metro cities, other urban areas (districts of 26 provincial headquarters) and
4. National Urban, National Rural, National (Urban + Rural)

However, this report provides data for 32 provinces (Urban + Rural), National Urban, National Rural and National (Urban + Rural)

LIMITATIONS

Insecurity and denial of access prevented visits to a few locations - about 1% of all areas and, hence, should not affect the overall data. For example, in Logar province, 19 of the sampled 20 clusters could be surveyed.

It is estimated that the 1979 census village list does not contain 10% of existing villages. Assuming that the missing villages have the same characteristics as those included in the census list, this survey gives a proper representation of the country. Furthermore, since only fixed populations were included in the sample frame, nomadic and internally displaced populations (unless the settlements are long-term and recorded in 1979 census or recent NID coverage data) are not covered in this survey.

IMPLEMENTATION

The survey was implemented with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) of Transitional Government of Afghanistan with technical assistance from UNICEF. Different national and international NGOs provided support in the field implementation in different areas. An external group of consultants provided technical support. The different stages of the survey include: 1. Formation of a technical committee; 2. Questionnaire and manual preparation; 3. Sample village selection; 4. Training of trainers-cum-quality control officers (QCO); 5. Training of enumerators and supervisors; 6. Field data collection; 7. Data editing and coding; 8. Data entry and checking; 9. Preliminary analysis and sharing with partners; and 10. Finalization of the results.

FORMATION OF A TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

A technical committee was formed at the Central Statistics Office (CSO) to provide overall guidance to the project. Along with the members from CSO, members of the committee included representatives from different line ministries, development partners and Kabul University. The methodology and the questionnaire were discussed with the committee in more than one meeting before approval. Some of the representatives of the committee were also present in different stages of the training.

DEVELOPING QUESTIONNAIRE AND INSTRUCTION MANUAL

A household questionnaire was prepared for the survey with five parts: part-A and part-E for household information with household member listing, part-B for under-five children, part-C for 7-17 years children and part-D for ever married women. Indicator selection was based on UNICEF global list of indicators for assessing the Situation of Children and Women, Medium Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) and the Convention on Rights' of the Child (CRC). Some country specific needs were also addressed in the questionnaire along with some basic demographic and social features. Discussions were held with different UNICEF sections and other partners in the line ministries, especially the Ministry of Health, and other development partners. The draft questionnaire was formatted initially in English through a month-long field-testing in Bangladesh.

A detailed instruction manual was prepared for all the field activities. The household listing part of the manual included all the required instructions. The data collection part included interviewing technique, indicator definitions along with the options, administering the questions, handling difficult responses, probing techniques, recording of responses, etc. for each of the questions. An event calendar mentioning major events of the country, to ensure accuracy in age reporting, was developed by merging all known event calendars from previous surveys and adding additional information in collaboration with the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and participants of the training of trainers.

The draft questionnaire and the manual were discussed and field-tested in a 3-week training workshop for the trainers from each of six zones of the country. It was field tested five times in more than 150 households. A review of experiences was conducted and consensus of all 31 participants about the conceptual translation of each word (Dari and Pashtu) in the questionnaire and the manual was reached.

TRAINING OF TRAINERS

A total of 20 people from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), eight people from UNICEF zonal offices and three people from the Ministry of Health were selected to participate in the training of trainers (ToT). All of them had required qualifications and previous experience of fieldwork in Afghanistan. Most of them were conversant in English. The ToT was organized at UNICEF-Kabul and directly supervised by the chief consultant. The resource persons were the chief consultant and other external consultants with MICS experience. The main lectures were in English followed by the discussions in both local languages and English.

The duration of the ToT was three weeks with five field tests. Attempts were made to make each participant fully conversant in the whole methodology through extensive discussions on every question, related concepts and repeated field testing. Finally the participants worked through the translation of the questionnaire and instruction manual. Based on the performance, a total of 12 people from the participants were selected as trainers-cum-QCOs (Quality Control Officers) and another eight were selected as QCOs.

TRAINING OF ENUMERATORS AND SUPERVISORS

Training was arranged at UNICEF's zonal level for the enumerators and supervisors. The zones are Kabul (includes Jalalabad), Mazar-e-Sharif (includes Kunduz), Herat, and Kandahar. It was arranged in two phases. In the first phase, Kabul training was organized where all the international consultants were involved. In the second phase, the external consultants were divided between the three other location to provide technical guidance and training monitoring.

There were about 30-40 participants in each batch. At least four trainers were made available to run the training programme in each location. The external consultants acted as master trainers and monitored the training classes to maintain the quality and the consistency i.e., the interpretations remain same in all the classrooms for each question (verbatim training).

The duration of the training was seven-eight days including two field-tests. The external consultants organized a test at the end of the training. The local trainers examined the scripts. The participants who obtained at least 75% of the scores were selected for the fieldwork.

FIELD IMPLEMENTATION

Field work had two components: household listing and data collection. The first part was for identification of selected villages and listing of households. The specific activities included: (i) identification of selected villages, (ii) a quick but complete count of households through discussion with different elders, (iii) completing sketch map of the village, segmentation of the village into several segments of 55 households, (iv) random selection of one segment, (v) listing all the households in the selected segment in a prescribed form, (vi) contacting and local leaders and household members for social mobilization for survey data collection.

The second part was the main data collection. In each province, two teams of five members carried out both the listing of households and data collection using a prescribed listing form and data collection form or questionnaire. An average of 3.5 days were allotted to complete the task in each cluster including travel. Some extra people were trained and put on standby for any possible dropout from the teams. One UNICEF staff member at each zonal office was the focal point for the survey.

FIELD TEAM

There were two teams for each province or major city for data collection. Each team had one supervisor and two pairs of enumerators (male and female with some socially acceptable relationship). In each cluster, they spent one day for listing operation and two days to collect data from an average of 28 households.

RECRUITMENT OF FIELD PERSONNEL

UNICEF zonal offices recruited local field staff through the CSO and NGOs. They were mostly from the different national institutions, universities, schools and health centres etc.

QUALITY CONTROL

Twenty-eight national Quality Control Officers were placed across the country (nearly one per every province) to oversee provincial data collection teams. In addition, one external consultant was employed in each of six UNICEF zone offices to support the local QCOs and the UNICEF survey focal point. A standard guideline was prepared for the quality control of the field data collection and additional training was arranged for them.

DATA PROCESSING

Editing and coding: thirteen people were recruited for the data editing and coding and received a hands-on training. Two edit-verifiers cross-checked coded questionnaires. Two external consultants supervised the whole process and cross-checked randomly selected filled-in questionnaires.

Data entry and Checking: a data entry software with in-built range checks, internal consistency/non-response checks to minimize wrong entry was developed in MS-ACCESS by the consultant group.

A total of 19 people were recruited for the data entry in Kabul. Seventeen computers and a power generator were installed for the purpose at CSO. Two external data entry supervisors supervised the work and also randomly cross-checked the entered data in order to estimate the extent of entry error, which was found to be 2-3%.

After completion of data entry, a number of logical and range checks were performed to screen out the mismatched answers, and fixed by checking the questionnaires. After thorough cleaning of data it was ready for analysis.

DATA ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed by the chief consultant and his group using different software, mainly SPSS. Analysis focused on provincial estimations disaggregated by gender and socioeconomic classes as suggested by the technical committee. The analysis also included the calculation of confidence intervals (CIs) using an appropriate statistical method for cluster sampling. A separate software was developed for the purpose.

NON-RESPONSE

Non-response rate differs for different questions due to factors such as memory lapse, counting problems and understanding of the questions. However, the rate of non-response, including inconsistent response, which was also treated as non-response during the editing operation, was generally around 2-3%.

TIME-FRAME

ACTIVITY	DATE
Survey Design, Sampling, Questionnaire Preparation	Mar 2003 to May 2003
Training of Trainers and Field Staff	May 2003 to Jun 2003
Field Household Listing and Data Collection	Jun 2003 to Jul 2003
Data Entry, Coding and Editing	Jul 2003 to Sep 2003
Analysis and Report Preparation	Oct 2003 to Apr 2004

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS COVERED BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

PROVINCE / CITY	HOUSEHOLD
BADAKHSHAN	551
BADGHIS	545
BAGHLAN	566
BALKH	520
MAZAR CITY	530
BAMYAN	546
FARAH	504
FARYAB	533
GHAZNI	515
GHOR	491
HERAT	533
HERAT CITY	555
HILMAND	523
JAWZJAN	488
KABUL	568
KABUL CITY	817
KANDAHAR	542
KANDAHAR CITY	577
KAPISA	552
KHOST	479
KUNAR	567
KUNDUZ	564
KUNDUZ CITY	623
LAGHMAN	562
LOGAR	530
NANGARHAR	601
JALALABAD CITY	638
NIMROZ	579
NURISTAN	537
PAKTIKA	557
PAKTYA	482
PARWAN	564
SAMANGAN	492
SARI PUL	461
TAKHAR	542
URUZGAN	538
WARDAK	516
ZABUL	518

Total Household: 20,806

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

	Mothers' last delivery taken place at home (in last two years)	Last delivery of mother assisted by unskilled birth attendant (in last two years)	Ante-natal consultations not taken from doctor /trained birth attendant during last pregnancy	Ever married women under 50 years of age not aware of a method to delay pregnancy	Married women under 50 years of age currently not using a method to delay pregnancy	Children under 5 years of age not received BCG immunization	Children aged 12-23 months that have not received 3 doses of DPT Immunization	Children aged 12-23 months that have not received 3+ doses of polio immunization	Children aged 9-59 months that have not received measles immunization	Diarrhoea prevalence in last 15 days (<5 years children)			Children <5 years not received increased fluid or feeding during diarrhoea			ORS/home-made fluid not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea			More liquid not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea				
										Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes	Both Sexes
NATIONAL																					NATIONAL		
URBAN	4.7	4.3	3.6	5.2	3.2	2.4	6.0	4.6	2.1	2.7	3.0	3.1	5.8	6.2	6.5	4.2	4.7	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.5	URBAN	
RURAL	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	0.8	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.8	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.3	3.6	RURAL	
NATIONAL	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.6	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.1	NATIONAL	
PROVINCIAL																					PROVINCIAL		
BADAKHSHAN	0.8	1.5	3.7	2.4	1.7	6.5	13.4	12.5	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.3	18.3	18.4	18.1	14.3	15.6	14.6	18.3	18.3	18.7	BADAKHSHAN	
BADHGIS	NAV	8.2	3.8	10.7	1.3	9.4	16.8	15.8	11.9	6.0	7.6	7.1	9.1	14.5	11.1	9.3	12.1	9.5	10.1	15.2	12.2	BADHGIS	
BAGHLAN	1.7	2.8	3.3	3.8	3.0	8.9	6.6	8.1	12.9	6.4	9.0	6.4	12.3	13.6	14.2	10.9	11.7	12.7	12.4	13.7	13.7	BAGHLAN	
BALKH	2.1	2.8	3.9	9.6	3.3	9.3	11.3	13.0	8.4	6.7	6.0	8.9	6.6	8.2	11.0	8.4	10.9	12.9	6.2	7.6	11.5	BALKH	
BAMYAN	2.1	3.8	4.6	7.7	2.9	10.4	3.6	12.5	8.7	4.4	5.7	6.2	10.0	15.1	12.7	6.6	13.9	8.3	10.6	14.8	12.7	BAMYAN	
FARAH	2.7	4.8	3.2	14.3	6.3	13.2	14.9	17.5	8.6	3.8	5.2	6.5	10.0	12.0	12.0	6.8	14.4	10.3	11.0	13.2	12.0	FARAH	
FARYAB	1.8	1.9	4.7	2.7	2.1	17.3	15.7	17.9	16.4	7.6	8.7	8.3	15.7	17.9	16.5	8.0	10.9	10.9	15.4	17.6	16.5	FARYAB	
GHAZNI	3.0	3.6	5.8	4.9	1.9	9.3	7.4	13.5	9.3	2.7	4.4	3.2	14.5	18.3	18.7	15.9	14.5	18.5	14.5	18.3	18.7	GHAZNI	
GHOR	1.5	6.1	1.3	2.8	1.8	13.9	6.8	9.6	15.1	4.7	6.0	5.8	7.9	13.7	11.3	9.0	16.3	13.1	8.5	13.9	13.4	GHOR	
HERAT	3.6	6.7	6.4	9.0	5.9	9.3	10.5	10.0	7.3	3.2	4.3	4.2	9.7	11.7	13.3	8.9	10.1	12.2	9.6	11.7	13.0	HERAT	
HILMAND	2.3	2.3	3.9	9.4	1.5	13.0	4.2	16.0	8.4	5.3	3.9	7.8	20.2	24.4	25.2	18.1	19.0	24.9	19.8	24.4	24.6	HILMAND	
JAWZJAN	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	2.4	8.6	16.6	16.9	7.5	6.6	9.0	9.0	7.2	8.0	10.2	8.6	10.7	10.6	6.6	8.0	9.8	JAWZJAN	
KABUL	7.6	7.3	6.0	9.4	5.4	3.6	9.7	7.9	3.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	9.5	9.8	11.1	6.4	7.3	9.8	9.5	9.7	11.0	KABUL	
KANDAHAR	4.7	4.3	3.5	7.3	4.2	6.7	5.4	8.2	7.2	6.5	7.0	6.9	10.0	11.7	11.6	8.5	10.5	11.0	10.0	11.7	11.7	KANDAHAR	
KAPISA	1.8	7.7	7.8	6.7	4.5	11.4	8.5	12.4	9.6	4.5	7.9	7.2	10.3	13.3	10.8	6.4	9.3	8.2	10.3	13.3	10.8	KAPISA	
KHOST	8.8	8.8	8.1	2.4	1.0	9.3	9.8	8.6	11.2	6.3	6.6	8.0	13.2	13.6	15.2	5.0	6.1	8.3	13.5	13.6	15.7	KHOST	
KUNAR	1.8	2.5	2.4	13.1	0.9	7.2	15.1	14.8	5.0	4.5	5.2	6.1	11.0	10.6	13.2	4.2	5.2	4.0	11.1	10.9	13.2	KUNAR	
KUNDUZ	1.3	2.6	3.8	7.6	4.0	9.4	5.9	5.4	7.8	5.3	5.2	7.5	10.2	9.7	13.8	9.2	11.6	12.4	10.8	9.9	14.4	KUNDUZ	
LAGHMAN	4.3	3.9	7.5	12.9	3.1	8.4	14.8	14.2	7.0	4.2	7.4	6.5	11.1	12.2	12.4	4.2	5.4	6.8	11.1	12.2	12.4	LAGHMAN	
LOGAR	4.3	3.7	6.8	7.9	4.8	5.2	11.3	11.9	2.2	7.8	8.4	8.4	10.5	14.3	11.2	9.5	11.3	12.9	11.4	16.1	11.2	LOGAR	
NANGARHAR	4.3	4.6	9.1	8.8	3.5	5.6	9.4	6.1	4.5	6.1	6.7	6.2	9.8	11.9	10.2	4.6	4.7	5.7	9.9	11.9	10.4	NANGARHAR	
NIMROZ	4.4	5.3	7.8	12.2	5.4	13.1	14.1	14.3	13.9	6.5	8.9	5.6	11.3	14.2	15.2	14.8	15.2	15.7	9.7	11.5	15.4	NIMROZ	
NURISTAN	NAV	1.8	2.1	7.6	0.6	13.1	11.4	12.8	15.8	9.5	10.1	10.0	6.6	9.4	8.6	16.4	14.7	19.9	6.6	9.4	8.6	NURISTAN	
PAKTIKA	0.9	2.0	1.7	4.9	0.6	6.6	5.4	9.2	5.9	4.5	4.7	7.1	7.6	7.3	15.5	6.1	8.1	10.0	7.6	7.3	15.5	PAKTIKA	
PAKTYA	3.0	6.4	5.0	6.0	1.8	9.0	15.2	12.4	7.3	4.1	5.5	6.0	10.0	14.5	11.3	7.7	13.0	11.1	10.0	14.5	11.3	PAKTYA	
PARWAN	2.1	2.9	4.2	5.0	4.3	10.9	13.0	10.3	11.1	7.0	8.0	7.7	10.5	13.0	12.9	9.5	11.4	9.9	10.3	12.6	12.9	PARWAN	
SAMANGAN	3.2	8.0	4.3	3.8	2.9	12.6	6.0	17.3	7.9	7.1	7.3	9.0	11.9	12.5	17.3	12.5	13.4	17.8	10.7	12.2	15.7	SAMANGAN	
SARI PUL	NAV	1.4	2.5	10.1	1.9	12.4	12.1	17.3	8.3	6.4	7.0	8.2	11.0	15.9	11.9	13.0	16.8	15.7	11.2	16.0	11.9	SARI PUL	
TAKHAR	1.0	0.7	4.1	2.5	0.6	15.3	13.0	14.3	8.3	7.4	8.3	10.0	10.3	12.5	10.7	10.6	9.4	13.2	10.3	12.9	11.0	TAKHAR	
URUZGAN	0.6	3.8	1.6	8.2	2.3	10.1	3.9	8.4	15.4	9.0	9.1	10.9	16.8	17.2	21.2	13.1	13.6	19.1	17.0	17.4	21.6	URUZGAN	
WARDAK	2.8	4.0	3.8	10.5	2.8	4.7	12.1	14.0	7.2	7.6	8.2	7.6	11.0	10.8	15.8	15.3	13.8	20.2	11.0	10.8	15.8	WARDAK	
ZABUL	NAV	1.1	1.5	3.2	1.5	14.3	4.5	7.7	14.5	4.1	4.9	4.8	8.8	13.0	14.3	6.1	8.1	6.8	8.8	13.0	14.3	ZABUL	
AVERAGE CI PER PROVINCE																					AVERAGE CI PER PROVINCE		
MEAN	3.8	4.9	5.3	8.1	3.6	9.6	10.6	11.8	8.8	5.9	6.9	7.2	11.3	13.4	14.2	9.5	11.3	12.5	11.4	13.4	14.3	MEAN	
MEDIAN	2.9	4.2	4.4	8.1	3.2	9.3	11.3	12.4	8.4	6.2	7.0	7.1	10.5	13.3	13.2	9.0	11.4	12.3	10.9	13.2	13.4	MEDIAN	

NAV = NOT AVAILABLE

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (continued)

	More/same solid food not given to <5 years children during diarrhoea			Acute respiratory infection prevalence in last 15 days (<5 years children): June-July 2003			Advice or treatment not sought from hospital/health centre during acute respiratory infection (<5 years children)			Children aged 0-23 months that were not breastfed in first 23 hours			Mothers of children 0-23 months who discarded colostrum before breastfeeding			Children aged 1-4 years and 7-17 years that are disabled or impaired		Children aged 6-59 months that have not received vitamin-A supplementation	Households consuming non-iodized salt	Children aged 7-12 years not enrolled in school-2003			Children aged 7-12 years that worked for at least half-a-day (4-12 hours) for income			Children aged 7-12 years that did domestic chores for at least half-a-day (4-12 hours)			
	Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	1-4 Years	7-17 Years			Both Sexes		Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	Both Sexes	Boy	Girl	Both Sexes	Boy
NATIONAL																													NATIONAL
URBAN	4.3	5.4	5.7	2.1	2.5	2.5	5.5	6.2	6.6	1.8	2.5	3.1	3.9	4.9	5.4	0.7	0.6	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	3.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.2	URBAN
RURAL	2.7	3.3	3.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.7	2.7	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.4	2.8	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.5	RURAL
NATIONAL	2.3	2.8	3.0	1.1	1.3	1.2	2.6	3.0	3.1	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	NATIONAL
PROVINCIAL																													PROVINCIAL
BADAKHSHAN	9.7	12.6	12.8	5.2	5.4	8.0	13.2	13.8	14.8	11.4	11.3	13.2	12.9	12.7	15.9	1.2	1.1	3.3	1.4	9.3	8.8	11.9	1.2	2.3	NAV	2.4	2.2	3.6	BADAKHSHAN
BADHGIS	8.0	8.9	11.2	5.9	7.6	7.1	10.0	13.3	11.9	4.3	5.4	5.9	10.4	14.6	10.3	2.4	1.7	2.9	6.9	8.8	15.0	4.7	3.4	5.0	4.3	6.3	6.4	8.3	BADHGIS
BAGHLAN	9.4	11.4	11.4	4.9	6.3	6.6	6.0	7.3	6.2	9.3	12.7	12.2	8.8	12.8	10.8	2.4	1.6	13.7	1.8	10.2	9.8	12.7	2.8	4.3	2.2	3.7	4.6	5.0	BAGHLAN
BALKH	8.6	8.6	13.4	7.1	7.7	7.4	11.6	13.0	11.4	2.8	1.5	5.7	9.4	10.1	10.2	1.5	1.1	3.3	0.4	10.0	7.9	14.0	3.5	5.1	4.3	5.2	5.2	5.9	BALKH
BAMYAN	9.9	13.8	10.3	4.4	5.4	6.0	14.4	15.0	14.4	5.0	8.8	7.1	10.3	12.9	12.5	2.6	1.9	7.2	3.1	13.9	14.3	15.3	7.0	9.1	8.1	3.5	2.3	5.7	BAMYAN
FARAH	8.5	13.1	13.2	2.8	4.1	3.7	13.9	13.8	15.4	4.7	4.4	8.7	10.6	11.7	11.8	2.2	1.6	2.7	14.3	13.3	15.2	14.3	1.5	2.7	1.1	4.3	5.3	4.3	FARAH
FARYAB	15.3	17.4	16.3	7.9	9.9	7.7	16.8	19.4	16.0	0.8	1.4	NAV	8.9	10.0	12.5	3.3	0.8	16.5	2.4	12.1	12.2	15.7	4.7	5.1	6.8	6.4	7.1	6.2	FARYAB
GHAZNI	14.7	20.3	20.0	3.5	6.1	4.2	12.5	21.8	10.1	5.3	4.5	7.0	10.3	12.0	13.8	1.2	1.1	8.4	1.4	11.2	11.9	12.8	2.5	4.2	2.0	4.9	6.0	5.9	GHAZNI
GHOR	10.1	10.7	13.6	4.8	5.4	5.5	19.1	21.8	18.3	2.6	3.6	1.7	7.8	10.5	8.3	1.0	0.6	8.3	7.0	10.8	11.5	12.8	1.3	2.0	1.0	2.3	3.0	2.9	GHOR
HERAT	8.0	10.9	12.4	3.6	4.5	3.7	12.3	12.6	13.8	3.7	4.9	3.8	6.4	9.7	6.5	0.7	0.8	2.3	7.3	6.8	4.8	10.8	2.2	2.4	3.2	4.7	4.4	6.1	HERAT
HILMAND	9.3	20.8	19.8	2.6	2.4	4.1	22.0	23.8	29.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	21.0	21.1	22.1	1.6	0.3	8.4	10.1	8.2	11.3	5.7	4.7	6.1	3.2	4.3	5.5	8.8	HILMAND
JAWZJAN	9.3	14.7	12.0	9.7	11.5	11.0	13.2	15.5	14.2	9.0	10.8	11.6	5.6	13.8	10.0	2.0	1.1	4.0	1.2	11.1	9.5	15.8	4.2	4.5	5.4	4.3	5.4	5.2	JAWZJAN
KABUL	7.4	8.9	9.7	3.6	4.1	4.3	9.6	10.3	11.5	2.8	3.7	3.2	5.9	7.6	8.7	1.2	1.0	2.2	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.6	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.3	3.7	KABUL
KANDAHAR	8.7	10.8	11.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	9.4	11.2	12.1	2.3	2.0	3.2	9.6	10.4	10.3	0.8	0.4	3.2	5.3	6.3	8.9	4.6	2.1	2.8	2.2	4.5	4.1	5.4	KANDAHAR
KAPISA	5.6	8.4	8.9	5.8	5.3	8.5	11.8	12.3	14.8	2.6	5.2	2.6	7.1	8.7	9.2	0.8	1.0	6.9	2.1	10.0	7.4	15.4	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.8	3.5	4.7	KAPISA
KHOST	3.6	5.5	6.7	3.6	4.3	6.4	10.0	10.2	12.3	5.2	5.0	10.1	7.0	10.6	9.8	0.8	0.5	9.8	4.3	11.7	14.5	11.4	3.9	5.4	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.2	KHOST
KUNAR	10.7	9.9	12.2	6.1	5.6	7.0	14.1	15.6	17.1	1.1	6.4	1.5	12.4	12.6	15.5	1.4	1.3	4.7	0.8	9.2	8.9	12.9	0.6	1.1	0.7	2.5	2.0	5.6	KUNAR
KUNDUZ	10.8	11.4	14.1	2.9	3.2	3.6	6.3	7.6	8.1	5.1	6.5	7.5	7.5	9.4	8.8	0.6	0.6	10.0	0.6	9.3	9.3	11.0	2.2	3.8	1.4	2.9	3.2	3.6	KUNDUZ
LAGHMAN	11.1	11.7	16.0	4.7	4.8	5.4	11.8	14.8	15.6	3.2	6.1	4.2	7.2	10.4	12.2	2.4	0.7	5.6	0.9	10.7	10.9	12.4	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	1.9	8.2	LAGHMAN
LOGAR	9.6	12.5	12.0	6.7	8.2	7.2	8.0	9.4	8.4	2.4	3.3	2.0	6.7	11.3	8.1	1.4	1.0	2.2	4.4	10.6	10.9	12.7	3.8	5.9	4.2	5.7	5.5	7.8	LOGAR
NANGARHAR	8.2	8.8	9.9	1.8	2.3	2.0	10.3	10.2	13.6	4.2	2.8	5.8	8.0	9.7	7.8	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.8	7.7	8.1	8.8	2.0	2.7	1.9	2.8	3.1	4.5	NANGARHAR
NIMROZ	10.2	12.8	13.0	7.4	8.1	10.3	10.3	12.4	16.3	3.2	2.3	13.4	14.1	15.1	16.4	1.1	1.0	5.2	5.0	13.6	14.4	14.2	2.2	3.6	1.3	4.6	2.9	8.0	NIMROZ
NURISTAN	15.0	15.2	16.8	8.5	9.4	8.0	13.5	19.0	15.4	3.7	6.2	3.1	13.4	16.1	15.5	2.6	1.6	15.1	6.2	15.1	17.4	13.3	2.5	3.6	1.4	6.1	7.8	7.8	NURISTAN
PAKTIKA	9.5	13.1	12.6	4.3	5.4	6.1	5.1	9.7	8.0	NAV	NAV	NAV	5.4	7.5	9.0	0.6	0.5	2.2	2.6	6.9	11.8	2.9	2.4	3.5	1.3	2.6	3.6	4.6	PAKTIKA
PAKTYA	10.1	15.2	11.9	4.5	6.2	6.0	7.0	8.7	8.5	NAV	NAV	NAV	2.9	4.9	3.0	1.5	1.0	5.9	1.2	7.8	7.8	10.1	1.1	1.7	0.8	3.3	4.0	5.2	PAKTYA
PARWAN	8.4	10.1	10.6	6.8	7.7	7.2	13.6	13.8	16.8	5.2	5.6	11.6	8.1	10.3	13.3	2.9	1.4	4.6	2.1	9.8	9.3	12.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	4.6	4.4	5.9	PARWAN
SAMANGAN	14.6	15.4	16.9	9.4	10.4	10.1	13.0	13.3	15.0	4.4	2.2	9.5	6.5	8.7	10.5	1.8	0.9	7.4	25.7	13.8	13.6	17.0	8.9	10.9	7.9	1.4	2.0	3.4	SAMANGAN
SARI PUL	9.0	10.5	13.2	6.6	6.9	8.1	6.9	10.8	11.4	7.5	12.9	11.8	9.7	11.1	10.5	1.3	1.4	6.0	1.6	8.0	8.9	12.1	3.8	5.1	4.3	6.4	7.1	6.9	SARI PUL
TAKHAR	13.6	14.9	16.5	5.4	6.0	6.6	8.8	12.5	12.7	2.0	NAV	3.1	12.7	16.2	14.3	0.7	0.9	5.6	1.1	11.1	10.0	12.9	3.7	5.9	2.5	6.7	7.5	7.7	TAKHAR
URUZGAN	18.7	21.6	20.2	7.8	10.4	7.3	6.8	8.0	8.0	6.1	5.5	10.7	12.5	13.1	14.2	2.5	2.6	11.3	1.7	11.3	13.0	9.9	3.6	6.3	3.1	5.2	4.7	7.3	URUZGAN
WARDAK	10.6	11.2	15.6	3.6	4.2	3.4	14.1	17.9	18.2	2.2	4.0	2.3	9.4	10.3	11.7	2.3	1.7	3.3	4.2	7.2	6.6	10.0	3.3	5.5	1.1	7.1	6.9	8.1	WARDAK
ZABUL	14.7	16.8	15.7	4.0	4.5	3.5	6.3	10.0	8.4	0.4	0.8	NAV	7.7	9.2	11.0	1.4	0.5	8.1	1.6	8.3	13.3	1.9	2.6	3.0	4.1	10.1	9.7	12.1	ZABUL
AVERAGE CI PER PROVINCE																													AVERAGE CI PER PROVINCE
MEAN	10.6	13.0	13.8	5.2	6.1	6.1	11.4	13.5	13.7	4.2	5.0	6.4	9.5	11.7	11.4	1.5	1.1	5.8	4.2	9.6	10.1	11.0	3.0	4.2	3.0	4.6	4.7	6.2	MEAN
MEDIAN	10.0	12.6	13.2	4.8	5.5	6.0	11.6	12.9	13.9	3.7	4.8	5.6	9.0	11.2	10.9	1.4	1.0	4.6	2.4	9.8	9.7	12.0	2.7	3.9	2.6	4.3	4.2	5.8	MEDIAN

NAV = NOT AVAILABLE

CONFIDENCE INTERVALS (continued)

	Households with no safe drinking water from pump/protected spring	Households not having a sanitary latrine	Children aged under 5 years with no fixed place for disposal of faeces			Mothers with children under 5 years of age that do not always wash their own hands with soap/ash after their own or child defecation	Households without a radio	Households where women do not listen to radio	Children not living with both parents		
			Both Sexes	Boy	Girl				Both Sexes	Boy	Girl
NATIONAL											
URBAN	5.2	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	5.1	2.4	2.6	0.9	1.0	1.0
RURAL	3.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
NATIONAL	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
PROVINCIAL											
BADAKHSHAN	14.3	17.3	16.4	16.9	16.3	2.9	8.5	7.7	3.6	3.4	4.6
BADGHIS	18.7	13.0	9.1	9.3	10.1	5.0	8.7	8.5	3.8	4.0	4.0
BAGHLAN	7.9	16.7	10.5	12.3	10.0	4.7	9.3	9.0	1.9	2.3	1.8
BALKH	13.9	11.6	12.8	13.3	13.0	1.5	7.4	7.2	1.8	1.6	2.3
BAMYAN	9.2	15.9	7.9	8.9	8.3	5.9	9.2	8.9	5.3	6.0	4.7
FARAH	15.0	7.5	5.8	6.4	7.2	3.8	5.9	7.0	1.7	2.0	1.8
FARYAB	13.0	12.1	11.0	13.0	10.5	2.1	9.6	8.8	3.9	4.6	3.8
GHAZNI	14.0	12.2	10.3	11.7	9.5	8.4	7.3	6.4	2.5	2.4	2.8
GHOR	11.2	10.6	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.1	7.6	8.0	2.2	2.3	2.4
HERAT	12.0	6.8	9.4	9.6	9.8	3.8	5.9	7.2	1.8	1.9	2.3
HILMAND	16.7	16.4	14.5	14.7	14.9	2.5	10.6	10.9	1.4	1.6	1.2
JAWZJAN	10.9	12.6	9.9	11.1	10.6	0.9	7.8	9.0	1.9	2.8	2.3
KABUL	9.4	1.5	5.2	4.9	6.1	9.1	3.4	3.8	1.4	1.7	1.5
KANDAHAR	9.2	5.1	3.2	3.4	3.8	5.6	4.5	4.3	1.3	1.5	1.4
KAPISA	13.6	17.3	17.1	16.8	17.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	1.5	1.8	1.6
KHOST	15.8	9.4	11.0	10.6	12.3	9.3	8.7	8.7	1.0	1.5	0.9
KUNAR	17.2	13.9	10.7	13.2	10.5	4.4	8.3	8.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
KUNDUZ	7.8	10.4	10.4	10.7	10.6	5.4	7.3	7.3	1.6	1.7	2.0
LAGHMAN	13.7	14.1	6.4	8.1	5.6	2.9	6.1	6.1	1.6	1.3	2.1
LOGAR	15.6	5.6	11.8	12.8	11.4	8.5	6.1	6.5	1.9	1.9	2.3
NANGARHAR	12.5	9.0	4.5	4.4	5.0	15.3	3.8	4.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
NIMROZ	12.1	12.9	7.7	7.7	8.2	12.1	11.8	9.2	2.0	2.4	1.9
NURISTAN	13.9	14.3	11.1	11.8	10.8	1.0	11.6	11.9	2.8	3.7	2.7
PAKTIKA	10.1	9.9	6.0	6.1	6.9	2.5	7.5	6.6	1.1	1.0	1.8
PAKTYA	16.0	13.2	10.5	10.8	11.5	7.7	5.6	5.7	2.8	2.1	3.8
PARWAN	14.1	10.4	15.8	16.2	15.4	4.9	7.1	7.1	2.1	2.1	2.5
SAMANGAN	11.9	16.4	10.5	11.2	10.1	6.3	13.2	13.0	4.4	4.1	4.9
SARI PUL	26.7	15.2	10.2	10.3	11.1	0.9	8.1	7.9	2.0	2.2	2.3
TAKHAR	16.3	12.6	12.3	12.9	11.9	12.9	8.9	9.1	2.6	2.6	3.2
URUZGAN	8.2	12.8	7.4	7.3	9.5	2.9	6.3	7.3	2.5	2.7	2.7
WARDAK	13.6	4.8	10.5	10.8	10.6	8.8	6.6	7.5	2.3	2.1	3.1
ZABUL	13.7	15.1	13.9	15.7	13.2	4.5	4.0	4.9	1.4	1.7	1.8
AVERAGE CI PER PROVINCE											
MEAN	13.3	10.6	9.5	10.0	9.9	6.3	7.2	7.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
MEDIAN	13.7	11.7	10.4	10.7	10.3	5.5	7.3	7.2	2.0	2.1	2.3

NAV = NOT AVAILABLE

DEFINITIONS

PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY

MOTHERS' LAST DELIVERY TAKEN PLACE AT HOME (IN LAST TWO YEARS)

Percentage of deliveries of mothers during last two years, if any, that took place at home i.e., not in a health facility

LAST DELIVERY OF MOTHER ASSISTED BY UNSKILLED BIRTH ATTENDANT (IN LAST TWO YEARS)

Percentage of deliveries during last two years that were assisted by 'Traditional Birth Attendant', 'Family members' or 'Others'

ANTE-NATAL CONSULTATIONS NOT TAKEN FROM DOCTOR/TRAINED BIRTH ATTENDANT DURING LAST PREGNANCY

Percentage of last pregnancies during last two years that did not take any advice/service from 'Doctor/ Nurse / Midwife' other than tetanus toxoid (TT) vaccination

EVER MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE NOT AWARE OF A METHOD TO DELAY PREGNANCY

Percentage of ever married women aged less than 50 years who had never heard of any method for delaying or avoiding pregnancy

MARRIED WOMEN UNDER 50 YEARS OF AGE CURRENTLY NOT USING A METHOD TO DELAY PREGNANCY

Percentage of currently married women aged less than 50 years currently not using any method for delaying or avoiding pregnancy

IMMUNIZATION

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE NOT RECEIVED BCG IMMUNIZATION

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months not immunized against tuberculosis (did not receive BCG)

CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED 3 DOSES OF DPT IMMUNIZATION

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that did not receive three doses of DPT vaccine

CHILDREN AGED 12-23 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED 3+ DOSES OF POLIO IMMUNIZATION

Percentage of children aged 12-23 months that did not receive three or more doses of polio vaccine

CHILDREN AGED 9-59 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED MEASLES IMMUNIZATION

Percentage of children aged 9-59 months that were not vaccinated against measles within last 6 months

DIARRHOEA

DIARRHOEA PREVALENCE IN LAST 15 DAYS (<5 YEARS CHILDREN)

Percentage of children aged under five years who had three or more episodes of loose or watery stools with or without blood in stool per day in 15 days preceding the date of interview

CHILDREN <5 YEARS NOT RECEIVED INCREASED FLUID OR FEEDING DURING DIARRHOEA

Percentage of all cases of diarrhoea episodes, in the last 15 days, that received 'Same', 'Less' or 'No' liquid and 'No' solid food during this episode.

ORS/HOME-MADE FLUID NOT GIVEN TO <5 YEARS CHILDREN DURING DIARRHOEA

Percentage of diarrhoea episodes in under-five age group not treated with 'Oral Rehydration Salt (ORS)', 'Sugar-Salt Solution' and/or any 'Other' recommended home fluids

MORE LIQUID NOT GIVEN TO <5 YEARS CHILDREN DURING DIARRHOEA

Percentage of all cases of diarrhoea episodes, in the last 15 days, that received 'Same', 'Less' or 'No' liquid during this episode

MORE/SAME SOLID FOOD NOT GIVEN TO <5 YEARS CHILDREN DURING DIARRHOEA

Percentage of all cases of diarrhoea among under-five years children in last 15 days, that received 'Less' or 'No' solid food during this episode.

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION (ARI)

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTION PREVALENCE IN LAST 15 DAYS (<5 YEARS CHILDREN): JUNE-JULY 2003

Percentage of children aged under five years who had acute respiratory infection (ARI) along with cough and/or cold in the last 15 days preceding the interview in June-July, 2003. The rate might be little higher in October-November.

ADVICE OR TREATMENT NOT SOUGHT FROM HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE DURING ARI (<5 YEARS CHILDREN)

Percentage of all cases of ARI episodes, in the last 15 days, that were treated either by 'Village Practitioner', 'Self /Family' or 'Other' (other than hospital/health centre)

BREASTFEEDING

CHILDREN AGED 12-15 MONTHS THAT ARE NOT BREASTFED

Percentage of children aged 12 -15 months who were not breastfed with or without supplementation on the day of interview.

CHILDREN AGED 20-23 MONTHS THAT ARE NOT BREASTFED

Percentage of children aged 20-23 months who were not breastfed with or without supplementation on the day of interview.

CHILDREN AGED 0-3 MONTHS THAT DID NOT EXCLUSIVELY RECEIVE BREASTMILK DURING LAST 24 HOURS

Percentage of children aged 0-3 months who were not breastfed exclusively during last 24 hours of interview, i.e. did not receive breastmilk and/or medicine only

CHILDREN AGED 6-9 MONTHS THAT HAVE NO TIMELY COMPLEMENTARY FEEDING

Percentage of children aged 6-9 months who had not received solid food along with breastmilk during last 24 hours of interview

CHILDREN AGED 0-23 MONTHS THAT WERE NOT BREASTFED IN FIRST 23 HOURS

Percentage of children aged 0-23 months whose interval between birth and first breastfeeding was more than 23 hours

MOTHERS OF CHILDREN 0-23 MONTHS WHO DISCARDED COLOSTRUM BEFORE BREASTFEEDING

Percentage of children aged 0-23 months whose mothers discarded some breastmilk before initiation of breastfeeding the child for the first time after birth.

DISABILITY AND IMPAIRMENT

CHILDREN AGED 1-4 YEARS AND 7-17 YEARS THAT ARE DISABLED OR IMPAIRED

Percentage of children aged 1-4 years and 7-17 years with 'Hearing / Vision' impairment, 'Hand / Leg' disability, 'Speaking' or 'Mental retardation'

CHILDREN AGED 6-59 MONTHS THAT HAVE NOT RECEIVED VITAMIN-A SUPPLEMENTATION

Percentage of children 6-59 months that did not receive vitamin-A within last 6 months of interview

SALT USE

HOUSEHOLDS CONSUMING NON-IODIZED SALT

Percentage of households using non-iodated salt as assessed by starch solution

EDUCATION

ILLITERACY RATE (15+ YEARS)

Population aged 15 years and above that can not read or write at least one language.

CHILDREN AGED 7-12 YEARS NOT ENROLLED IN SCHOOL-2003

Percentage of children aged 7-12 years not registered in any school in 1382 *Dari* calendar year (i.e. 2003 AD).

CHILD LABOUR

CHILDREN AGED 7-12 YEARS THAT WORKED FOR AT LEAST HALF-A-DAY (4-12 HOURS) FOR INCOME

Percentage of children aged 7-12 years who were engaged in work for money/income within/outside of the household for at least half-a-day, on an average, during last one week preceding the interview.

CHILDREN AGED 7-12 YEARS THAT DID DOMESTIC CHORES FOR AT LEAST HALF-A-DAY (4-12 HOURS)

Percentage of children aged 7-12 years who were engaged in domestic chores for at least half-a-day, on an average, during last one week preceding the interview.

WATER AND SANITATION

HOUSEHOLDS WITH NO SAFE DRINKING WATER FROM PUMP/PROTECTED SPRING

Percentage of households collecting drinking water from either 'Unprotected well/spring/pond', 'River/canal/stream' or 'Other' unprotected sources. It does not consider the amount or quality of water collected, the time taken for water collection, nor the distance of the water source from the house.

HOUSEHOLDS NOT HAVING A SANITARY LATRINE

Percentage of households 'not' with sanitary latrines denotes those households where none of the members use either a water seal or an open pit latrine or traditional pit latrine. Water seal or pit latrines connected by pipe to an open place or water body was treated as unsanitary.

CHILDREN AGED UNDER 5 YEARS WITH NO FIXED PLACE FOR DISPOSAL OF FAECES

Percentage of children aged under five years who were not using a latrine or whose faeces were not disposed in latrine, fixed hole or other fixed places

MOTHERS WITH CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE THAT DO NOT ALWAYS WASH THEIR OWN HANDS WITH SOAP/ASH AFTER THEIR OWN OR CHILD DEFECATION

Percentage of mothers of the children aged under five years either do not wash their hands or wash with water only or with soil and water after defecating themselves or after cleaning the bottom of their child following defecation

ACCESS TO MEDIA

HOUSEHOLDS WITHOUT A RADIO

Percentage of households with no working radio as reported by the respondent

HOUSEHOLDS WHERE WOMEN DO NOT LISTEN TO RADIO

Percentage of households where the women do not listen to a radio either inside or outside their own house.

CHILD RIGHTS

CHILDREN NOT LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS

Percentage of children aged 0-17 years who were not living with both of their biological father and mother on the day of interview. The biological father or mother or both of them either died or lived elsewhere (not in the same household)

CHILDREN AGED UNDER 5 YEARS THAT CITIZENSHIP CARD (TAJKERA) NOT SHOWN

Percentage of children aged under 5 years for whom the caretakers could not show the citizenship or identification card (*Tajkera*) during interview.

GIRLS 15-19 YEARS OF AGE CURRENTLY IN UNION

Percentage of girls aged 15-19 years who were currently in union by their marriage. In Afghan culture, no union is possible without marriage.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY

HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

In this survey, household indicates generally some people (both men and women and may or may not be related with blood) usually taking their meals from same cooking pot, sharing household assets and accumulating their earnings to procure the cooking and other household materials. Persons staying in the household for last six months were treated as members, while persons staying outside of the households for at least six months were excluded.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATE (TFR)

The number of children that would be born per woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates (The age-specific fertility rate is the number of births per year per 1,000 women of a specified age).

INFANT MORTALITY RATE (IMR)

Probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE (U5MR)

Probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

FEMALE HEADED HOUSEHOLDS

Households where a female member is the head of the household. Head of the household is a member of the household who takes the major decisions of the household and other members recognize that person as the head of the household.

QUESTIONNAIRE

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

CENTRAL STATISTICS OFFICE
TRANSITIONAL ISLAMIC GOVERNMENT OF AFGHANISTAN
Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women Project

DATA COLLECTION FORM
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-2003

CONVERTED NO: (For office use only)

("We are from the government's Central Statistics Office. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 60 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. During this time I would like to speak with all mothers with children aged below 18 years or others who take care of children in the household".)

Stratum: Urban — 1 Rural — 2

Additional form used : Yes/No

Province: _____ (Name) _____ (Code)

District: _____ (Name) _____ (Code)

Village: _____ (Name) Cluster No. _____ (Code)

Name of household head: _____ (Name) Household No. _____ (Code)

Family Type: Nuclear _____ 1, Joint _____ 2, Extended _____ 3, Others _____ (Specify) 4

DATE OF INTERVIEW

Interviewer (Signature) _____ (Code)

Supervisor (Signature) _____ (Code)

Quality Control Officer (Signature) _____

Coordinator (Signature) _____

Edit Verifier: _____ (Code) Coder: _____ (Code)

Entrier: _____ (Code)

PART— A: HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTING

HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTING FORM

FIRST, PLEASE TELL ME THE NAME OF EACH PERSON WHO USUALLY LIVES HERE, STARTING WITH THE HEAD OF THE HH.
(Use survey definition of HH member).

List the first name in line 01. List information of HH head first, then his spouse and children from the youngest. Then ask: 'ARE THERE ANY OTHERS WHO LIVE HERE, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT AT HOME NOW?' (THESE MAY INCLUDE CHILDREN IN SCHOOL OR AT WORK). If yes, complete listing. Then, ask and record answers to questions as described in Instructions for Interviewers. If there is not enough room on this page, fill in the left page. If there are even more members, use additional questionnaire. In that case tick [] on cover page marking Additional form used.

Q1. Line no.: _____

Q2. Name: _____

Q3. Is 'Name' Male or Female

A3. 1-Male 2-Female

Q4. Relation with the household head

A4. 01-Household head 02-Spouse 03-Son/Daughter 04-In-law 05-Grand son/grand daughter
06-Brother/Sister 07-Father/Mother 08-Nephew/neice 09-Other relative 10-Non relative

Q5. How old is 'Name'?

[Record in Complete Years for person aged 5 years and above. For children aged Under-five years record in months
97=DK(For age 65 years and above)]

A5. _____ Year _____ Month

Q6. Occupation

A6. 01-Farmer 02-Housewife 03-Small Business 04-Business 05-Skill labour
06-Unskill Labour 07-Service 08-Student 09-Jobless 10-Others
11-Housework 12-Non-student 88 (for <7 Children)

(FOR PERSONS AGE 10 YEARS OR OVER ASK Q7 AND Q8)

Q7. Highest education grades s/he completed?

(If not attended school, can s/he read or sign) can read only=96 can read & write=97

A7. _____

Q8. Marital Status of 'Name'?

A8. 1-Currently Married 2-Widowed 3-Divorced 4-Living away 5-Never Married

(FOR CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18 YEARS ASK Q9 TO Q13)

Q9. Who is the mother/caretaker of 'Name'? (Record line number)

A9. Line no.: _____

Q10. Is the mother of 'Name' alive? (If No/DK, go to Q.12)

A10. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q11. Does Name's mother live in this household?

A11. 1-Yes 2-No

Q12. Is the Father of 'Name' alive? (if No/DK, go to next member)

A12. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q13. Does Name's Father live in this household?

A13. 1-Yes 2-No

Q14. Total number of persons eligible for interview in the household

_____ 0-59 months children (to be filled in part —B)

_____ 7-17 years children (to be filled in part —C)

_____ Ever married women (to be filled in part —D)

[ARE THERE ANY OTHER CHILDREN LIVING HERE — EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY OR DO NOT HAVE PARENTS LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD INCLUDING CHILDREN AT WORK OR AT SCHOOL? If yes, insert child's information and complete form.]

PART— B: FOR 0—59 MONTH CHILDREN

Serial Number: _____

Child's Name: _____

Child's Line No.: _____

Mother's/Caretaker's Line No.: _____

Q01. Sex of 'Name'.

A01. 1-Boy 2-Girl

Q02. Age of 'Name' (Record in months).

A02. _____ Months

Q03. Does 'Name' have any Tazkera (Birth certificate)?

A03. 1-Yes 2-No

Q04. Did 'Name' have immunization card? If yes, could you show it to me?

A04. 1-Yes (seen) 2-Yes (not seen) 3-Do not have

Q05. Has 'Name' ever been given BCG vaccination against tuberculosis — i.e. an injection in the left shoulder that caused a scar? (Check for scar mark)

A05. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (Q6 TO Q9) HAS TO BE ASKED FOR 12-23 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN

Q06. Has 'Name' ever been given any 'vaccination drops in the mouth' to protect him/her from getting polio? (If No/ DK go to Q08)

A06. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q07. How many times 'Name' has been given these drops?

A07. _____ Times

Q08. Has 'Name' ever been given 'vaccination injections' — i.e. an injection in the mid-outer surface of thigh to prevent him/her from getting DPT (tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria)? (If No/DK go to Q10)

A08. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q09. How many times 'Name' has been given DPT vaccine?

A09. _____ Times

FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (Q10 TO Q20) TO BE ASKED FOR 0-59 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN

Q10. Has 'Name' ever been given 'vaccination injections' — i.e. a shot in the lateral (outer) part of upper right arm at the age of 6 months or older to prevent him/her from getting measles within last one year?

A10. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q11. Has 'Name' received Vitamin-A capsule within last six months? (Show red/green vitamin-A capsule)

A11. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q12. Did 'Name' have diarrhoea in last two weeks? (If no go to Q16)

A12. 1-Yes 2-No

Q13. During this episode, did 'Name' drink any of the mentioned items? (Prompt each item)

A13. 01-Breast milk 02-Gruel 03-Home Fluid 04-ORS 05-Formula milk
06-Water+others 07-Water only 08-Coke/Fanta 09-None

Q14. Compared to normal, how much liquid did 'Name' drink during this episode? (Including breast milk)

A14. 1-More 2-Same 3-Less 4-None

Q15. Compared to normal, how much usual food was given to 'Name'? (Including breast milk)

A15. 1-More 2-Same 3-Less 4-None

Q16. Did 'Name' have cough and/or fever in last two weeks? (If No, go to Q19)

A16. 1-Yes 2-No

Q17. When 'Name' suffered from cough and/or fever, did s/he breath faster than usual with short, quick breathing or breathing difficulty?

A17. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q18. Did you seek advice or treatment for this episode of cough/fever of 'Name'?

If yes, where from did you seek care? (Do not prompt)

A18. 1- Hospital 2- health centre/MCH clinic/Mobile outreach clinic 3- Dispensary/pharmacy/drug seller
4- community health worker 5- Private practitioner/traditional healer 6- Relative/ other
7-None/DK

Q19. Has 'Name' ever been breastfed? (if No, go to Q24)

A19. 1-Yes 2-No

Q20. Is 'Name' still being breastfed?

A20. 1-Yes 2-No

FOLLOWING QUESTIONS (Q21 TO Q25) TO BE ASKED FOR 0-23 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN

Q21. How soon after 'Name' was born did you start to breastfed him/her?

A21. 1-Within 6 hours 2-6 to 23 hours 3-24 to 48 hours 4-48+ hours 5-DK

Q22. Did you expel some of the breastmilk before giving it to 'Name' for the first time?

A22. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q23. At what age you start giving 'Name' to drink something other than breastmilk? Never=96

A23. _____ Month

Q24. Since this time yesterday till now, did 'Name' receive any of the following items? (Prompt each item)
(If medicine/ liquid food, skip to Q-26)

A24. 1- Vitamin/Medicine/ORS 2- Solid food 3- Liquid food 4- Breastmilk only

Q25. If solid food is given to 'Name' since this time yesterday how many times it was given?

A25. _____ Times 97-DK

Q26. (FOR 0-59 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN)

Where do you dispose faeces of 'Name'?

A26. 1-Latrine 2-Fixed hole 3-Other fixed place 4-No fixed place

Q27. (FOR 12-59 MONTHS OLD CHILDREN)

Does 'Name' have any mental or physical difficulty? If yes, what type of difficulty does s/he have? (Prompt each item)

A27. 1-Vision 2-Hearing/speech 3-Paralysis 4-Amputee 5-Mental 7-Healthy

PART — C : FOR CHILDREN AGED 7-17 YEARS

Serial Number: _____

Child's Name: _____

Child's Line No.: _____

Mother's/Caretaker's Line No.: _____

Q01. Sex of 'Name'.

A01. 1-Boy 2-Girl

Q02. Age of 'Name' (Record in years).

A02. _____ Years

Q03. Does 'Name' go to/is admitted to school or madrasa (in 1382)? (If No, go to Q09)

A03. 1-Yes 2-No

Q04. Is 'Name' admitted in government or NGO School this year (1382)?

A04. 1-Government 2-NGO 3-Mosque Based Madrasa

Q05. Which type of school 'Name' is admitted this year (1382)?

A05. 1-General 2-Madrasa 3-Homebased 4-Vocational

Q06. Is it an all boys' school or all girls' school or both boys and girls' school?

A06. 1-Boy's 2-Girl's 3-Boy+Girl

Q07. Class/grade in which 'Name' reads or is admitted (in 1382)?

A07. _____ Class 77-Madrasa 80-Vocational

Q08. How many days 'Name' attended the school during last 3 school days?

A08. _____ Days

Q09. Did 'Name' went to school or madrasa last year (in 1381)? (If No, go to Q11)

A09. 1-Yes 2-No

Q10. Class/grade in which 'Name' read last year (in 1381)?

A10. _____ Class

Q11. Why 'Name' is not admitted to school? (For children who are not attending school currently)

A11. 01-Expensive 02-Too far 03-No adequate facility 04-No separate school 05-Security 06-Domestic work
07-HH income 08-Not necessary 09-No adequate sanitation 10-Teacher's gender 11-Feel ashamed 12-Other

Q12. During the past week, whether 'Name' did household works (which brings money)? (If No, go to Q14)

A12. 1-Yes 2-No

Q13. If yes, how many hours on an average per day?

A13. _____ Hours

Q14. During the past week, whether 'Name' worked outside the household? If yes, how 'Name' was remunerated? (If No, go to Q16)

A14. 1-Unpaid 2-Paid cash 3-Paid kind 4-Cash+kind 5-No work

Q15. If yes, how many hours on an average per day?

A15. _____ Hours

Q16. During the past week, whether 'Name' did domestic chores for the household? (If No, go to Q18)

A16. 1-Yes 2-No

Q17. If yes, how many hours on an average per day?

A17. _____ Hours

Q18. Does 'Name' have any mental or physical difficulty? If yes, what type of difficulty does s/he have? (Prompt each item)

A18. 1-Vision 2-Hearing/speech 3-Paralysis 4-Amputee 5-Mental 7-Healthy

PART — D: EVER MARRIED WOMEN UP TO 49 YEARS AGE

Serial Number: _____

Woman's Line No.: _____

Woman's Name: _____

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE.

Q01. Have you ever given a birth that has shown any sign of life? (if No, go to Q10)

A01. 1-Yes 2-No

Q02. At what age you had your first marriage?

A02. _____ Years

Q03. If yes to Q-01, how many years ago did you have your first birth?

A03. _____ Years

Q04. Do you have any sons to whom you have given birth and are living with you? If yes, how many?

A04. _____ Son (if No, write '0')

Q05. Do you have any daughters to whom you have given birth and are living with you? If yes, how many?

A05. _____ Daughter (if No, write '0')

Q06. Does your any son not living with you now? If yes, how many?

A06. _____ Son (if No, write '0')

Q07. Do you have any daughters who are not living with you? If yes, how many?

A07. _____ Daughter (if No, write '0')

Q08. Did you ever give birth to a child who was born alive but died later (in your whole life)? If no, check was there any child who cried or a sign of life was noticed at him/her after s/he had been born but died soon after few hours or days?

A08a. _____ Boys (Write '0' if no such a child was born)

A08b. _____ Girls (Write '0' if no such a child was born)

Q09. Just to make sure I am right, you have had 'Number' births in your lifetime?

(Write total number of live births in whole life including those of Q-04, Q-05, Q-06, Q-07, Q-08a and Q-08b except current pregnancy, if any)

A09. _____ Numbers

Q10. Are you pregnant?

A10. 1-Yes 2-No 3-DK

Q11. Did you ever heard of any method of delaying or avoiding pregnancy? (if No, go to Q14)

A11. 1-Yes 2-No

Q12. If yes, are you currently using it? (if No, go to Q14)

A12. 1-Yes 2-No

Q13. If yes, which method are you using currently?

A13. 1-Pill 2-Condom 3-Injection 4-Sterilization 5-Traditional

Q14. Pregnancy History of the respondent woman (if no child ever born, skip to Q21)
(start enquiring from the eldest child)

Child Serial No.: _____

Child Line No.: _____

Mother's Line No.: _____

Col.1. Child's name: _____

Col.2. Was this delivery twin?

A.2. 1-Single 2-Twin

Col.3. Is the child boy or girl?

A.3. 1-Boy 2-Girl

Col.4. Date of Birth

A.4. _____ month _____ year

Col.5. Is 'Name' presently alive? (If No, go to Q8)

A.5. 1-Yes 2-No

Col.6. Age of 'Name' now? (Age in months for under five children)

A.6. _____ month _____ year

Col.7. Does 'Name' live with you? (If Yes, collect information of next child)

A7. 1-Yes 2-No

Col.8. If died, what was age at death? (Month for <2 years, Year for 2+ years)

A8. _____month_____year

Q15. Did you have any delivery during last two years?
(please check with Pregnancy History)

A15. 1-Yes 2-No

Q16. What was the place of your that delivery?

A16. 1-Govt.Hospital/Health Centre 2-Private/ NGO Health Centre 3- Home Delivery/Neighbour/Relative

Q17. Who assisted with the delivery of your last child?

A17. 1-Doctor/Nurse/Midwife 2-Traditional Birth Attendant 3-Relative/friend/other

Q18. How many doses of injection (TT) have you taken in the arm to prevent your newborn of being affected from tetanus?

A18. _____Doses (if No, write '0')

Q19. Did you see anyone for taking advice during this pregnancy other than TT? If yes, whom did you see?

A19. 1-Doctor/Nurse/Midwife 2-Traditional Birth Attendant 3-Relative/friend/other 4-None

(IF THE WOMAN HAD 0-59 MONTHS CHILDREN)

Q20. Sometimes children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility. What types of symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility right away? (Do not prompt)

A20. 0-Cough/running nose 1-Fever 2-Difficult/Fast Breath 3-Convulsion 4-Unable to drink/suck
5-Watery/Bloody diarrhoea 6-Other 7-Don't Know/none

Q21. How do you usually wash hands after own or child's defecation?
(Probe for more than one answer)

A21. 1-Only water 2-Water & Soil 3-Water & Ash 4-Water & Soap 5-Not at all 6-Other

Q22. If using water after defecation, how do you use water?

A22. 1-Pouring from pot 2-In bowl

PART — E : HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Q01. What is the usual source of drinking water?

A01. 1-Piped water 2-Bored well/protected dugwell with pump 3-Slow-sand filtration 4-Protected spring
5-Unprotected well 6-Unprotected spring/pond 7-River/canal/stream 8-Others (specify)

Q02. Is the usual water source located within the compound?

A02. 1-Yes 2-No 3-NA

Q03. Type of latrine the household members using?
(Interviewer to please physically see and code)

A03. 1-Flush to sewage 2-Traditional latrine pit/vault 3-Open pit 4-None/bush/field 5-other

Q04. Is the Latrine located within the compound of the household? (If No/NA, skip to Q06)

A04. 1-Yes 2-No 3-NA

Q05. If both water source and latrine are within compound, what is the distance between them?
(Interviewer to check by walking from one to other)

A05. _____Steps NA--88

Q06. Is there any working radio in the household?

A06. 1-Yes 2-No

Q07. Do you listen to radio? (if No, skip to Q09)

A07. 1-Yes 2-No

Q08. Since this time yesterday till now what are the times did you listen to a radio?

A08. 1-Early morning 2-Morning 3-Noon 4-Afternoon 5-Evening 6-Night

Q09. Test the salt consumed in the household? (Use testing kit)

A09. 1-Iodized 2-Non iodized 3-Both 4-No salt

NON-RESPONSE BY EACH QUESTION

PART A

Col3	Col4	Col5Y	Col5M	Col6	Col7	Col8	Col9	Col10	Col11	Col12	Col13
2 (0.0)	17 (0.0)	71 (0.1)	0 (0.0)	907 (0.8)	2569 (2.8)	743 (0.8)	26 (0.0)	67 (0.1)	48 (0.1)	104 (0.1)	108 (0.1)

PART B

Q01	Q02	Q03	Q04	Q05	Q06	Q07	Q08	Q09	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14
0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	94 (0.4)	207 (0.8)	319 (1.2)	104 (2.2)	213 (5.1)	121 (2.6)	156 (5.6)	218 (0.8)	247 (1.0)	31 (0.1)	27 (0.3)	99 (1.3)
Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22	Q23	Q24	Q25	Q26	Q27	
120 (1.5)	93 (0.4)	193 (2.8)	136 (1.9)	50 (0.2)	259 (1.0)	94 (1.0)	116 (1.2)	421 (4.3)	317 (3.3)	598 (14.6)	346 (1.3)	138 (0.7)	

PART C

Q01	Q02	Q03	Q04	Q05	Q06	Q07	Q08	Q09	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14
0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	117 (0.3)	383 (1.8)	246 (1.2)	283 (1.3)	301 (1.4)	562 (2.6)	692 (1.5)	944 (5.2)	571 (2.4)	873 (1.9)	952 (13.0)	3487 (7.7)
Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18	Q19									
3782	(40.4)	855 (1.9)	994 (3.7)	548 (1.2)									

PART D

Q01	Q02	Q03	Q04	Q05	Q06	Q07	Q08a	Q08b	Q09	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13
11 (0.1)	1032 (4.7)	34 (0.2)	14 (0.1)	15 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	23 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	21 (0.1)	14 (0.1)	268 (1.2)	669 (3.1)	713 (10.9)	741 (28.1)
Q14Col2	Q14Col3	Q14Col4M	Q14Col4Y	Q14Col5	Q14Col6M	Q14Col6Y	Q14Col7	Q14Col8M	Q14Col8Y	Q15	Q16	Q17	Q18
18 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	11 (0.0)	13 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	13 (0.1)	228 (2.0)	221 (2.0)	519 (4.6)
Q19	Q20	Q21	Q22										
352 (3.1)	785 (5.0)	597 (2.7)	648 (3.0)										

PART E

EQ01	EQ02	EQ03	EQ04	EQ05	EQ06	EQ07	EQ08	EQ09
22 (0.1)	249 (1.2)	70 (0.3)	274 (1.4)	768 (17.4)	107 (0.5)	591 (2.8)	645 (4.7)	89 (0.4)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

TECHNICAL CO-ORDINATION

Mohammad Ali Watanyar, Asmatullah Ramzi, Abdul Rashid Fakhri (Central Statistics Office)

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development, Kabul University, MSH, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF

SURVEY PLANNING, IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW

Jonathan Cauldwell (UNICEF)

SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Muhammad Shuaib (SURCH, Bangladesh)

TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Mokhlesur Rahman (SURCH, Bangladesh)

SURVEY STAFF TRAINING AND FIELD COORDINATION

Abdullah-Al-Harun (SCF-UK Bangladesh)

MATERIAL AND SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT, FIELD TRAINING AND TESTING, FIELD QUALITY, DATA CODING EDITING CHECKING ENTRY, TRAINING, REPORT PREPARATION

Md. Rezaul Hoque, Mohammed Shakwat Hossain Khan, Mohammad Sadeq, Md. Akter Hossain, Md. Ziaul Hasan Sikder, Younus Ali Fakir, Md. Ashrafur Alam, A.T.M. Anwar Hossain, Kazi Burhan Uddin, Shahid Alam, Md. Monirul Islam Zahid, Md. Samsul Haque, Mohammad Sufian, Muhammad Rashed, Md. Nahid Ahmad (SURCH, Bangladesh)

MORTALITY AND FERTILITY ESTIMATIONS

Md. Zakir Hossain, Kazi Md. Abul Kalam Azad (SURCH, Bangladesh)

SURVEY STAFF

Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Women's Affairs and NGOs

UNICEF TECHNICAL GUIDANCE

Sharad Sapra, Reza Hossaini, Peter Salama, Nadia Behboodi and Programme Sections

FIELD ADMINISTRATION

Huma Jaghori, Farzana Wahab, Rahmatullah Quraishi, Abdul Latif, Mizan Rahman Yusufzai, Khaled Sadiq, Najibullah Hameem



PHOTO: UNICEF AFGA/00160S/NOORANI

**United Nations Children's Fund
Afghanistan Country Office**

PO Box 54

Pul-i-Charki Industrial Area

Kabul-Jalalabad Road

Kabul

Afghanistan

Telephone: +93 (0)702 22995

Facsimile: +873 761 924 996

email: kabul@unicef.org