

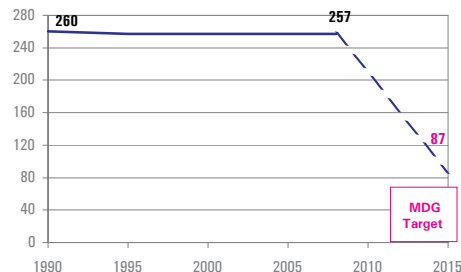
AFGHANISTAN

DEMOGRAPHICS

| | | |
|---|--------|--------|
| Total population (000) | 27,208 | (2008) |
| Total under-five population (000) | 4,907 | (2008) |
| Total number of births (000) | 1,269 | (2008) |
| Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 257 | (2008) |
| Total number of under-five deaths (000) | 311 | (2008) |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 165 | (2008) |
| Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 60 | (2004) |
| HIV prevalence rate (15-49 years, %) | - | - |
| Population below international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day (%) | - | - |

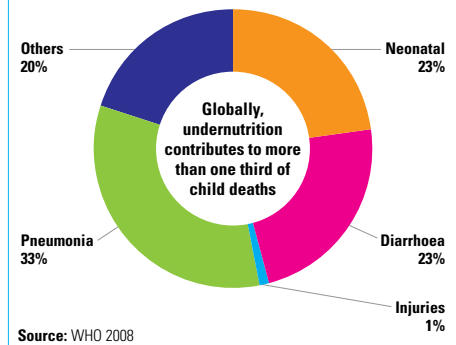
Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births



Source: IGME 2009

Causes of under-five deaths, 2004



NUTRITIONAL STATUS

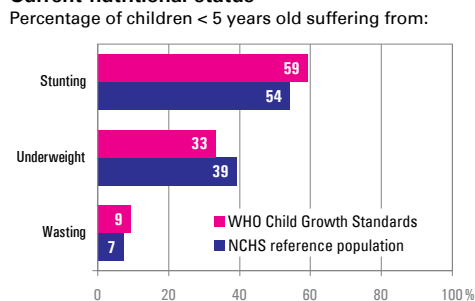
Burden of undernutrition (2008)

WHO Child Growth Standards

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Stunted (under-fives, 000): | 2,910 | Underweight (under-fives, 000): | 1,614 |
| Share of developing world stunting burden (%): | 1.5 | Wasted (under-fives, 000): | 422 |
| Stunting country rank: | 11 | Severely wasted (under-fives, 000): | 172 |

Current nutritional status

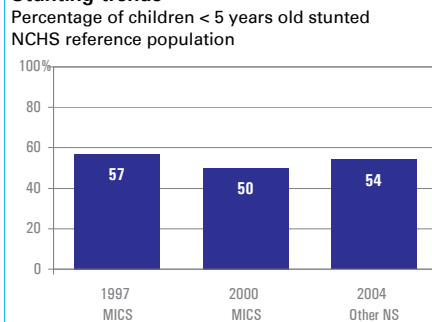
Percentage of children < 5 years old suffering from:



Source: Other NS 2004

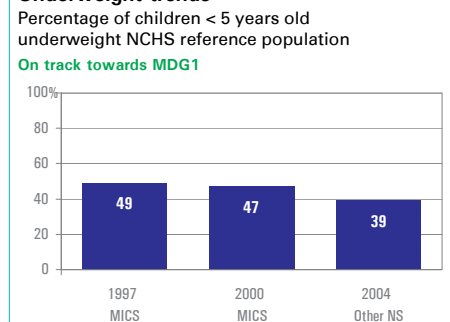
Stunting trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old stunted NCHS reference population



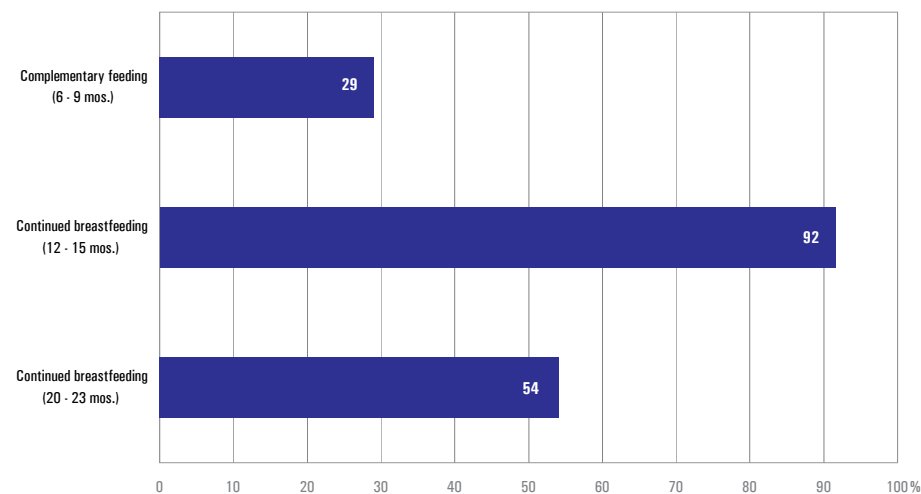
Underweight trends

Percentage of children < 5 years old underweight NCHS reference population



INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Child feeding practices, by age



Source: MICS 2003

Data not available to produce infant feeding practices area graph

Exclusive breastfeeding

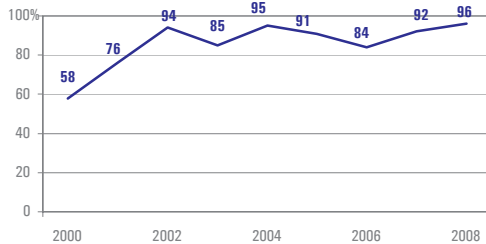
Percentage of infants < 6 months old exclusively breastfed

No data

MICRONUTRIENTS

Vitamin A supplementation

Percentage of children 6-59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year

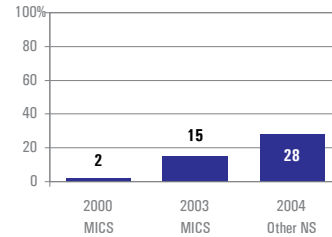


Source: UNICEF

Iodized salt consumption trends*

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodized salt

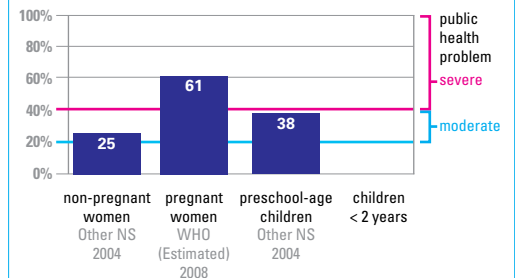
913,000 newborns are unprotected against IDD (2008)



* Estimates may not be comparable.

Anaemia

Prevalence of anaemia among selected population



ESSENTIAL NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

| Pregnancy | Birth | 0-5 months | 6-23 months | 24-59 months |
|--|--|---|---|--------------|
| Use of iron-folic acid supplements - | Early initiation of breastfeeding (within 1 hour of birth) - | International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes - | Maternity protection in accordance with ILO Convention 183 - | Partial |
| Household consumption of adequately iodized salt 28% | Infants not weighed at birth - | Exclusive breastfeeding (<6 months) - | Timely introduction of complementary foods (with continued breastfeeding) 29% | No |
| | | | Continued breastfeeding at two years 54% | |
| Full coverage of vitamin A supplementation | | | | 96% |
| National guidelines for management of severe acute malnutrition incorporating the community-based approach | | | | Yes |
| Policy on new ORS formula and zinc for management of diarrhoea | | | | Partial |
| Policy on community treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics | | | | Yes |

To increase children's chances of survival, improve development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during the mother's pregnancy and the first two years of the child's life.

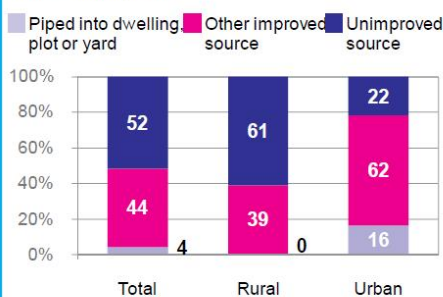
MATERNAL NUTRITION/HEALTH

| | | |
|--|--------|-------------|
| Maternal mortality ratio, adjusted (per 100,000 live births) | 1,800 | (2005) |
| Maternal mortality ratio, reported (per 100,000 live births) | 1,600 | (1999-2002) |
| Total number of maternal deaths | 26,000 | (2005) |
| Lifetime risk of maternal death (1 in :) | 8 | (2005) |
| Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m ² , %) | - | - |
| Anaemia, non-pregnant women (<120 g/l, %) | 25 | (2004) |
| Antenatal care (at least one visit, %) | 16 | (2003) |
| Antenatal care (at least four visits, %) | - | - |
| Skilled attendant at birth (%) | 14 | (2003) |
| Low birthweight (<2,500 grams, %) | - | - |
| Primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio (% female, % male) | 46, 74 | (2007) |
| Gender parity index (primary school net enrolment or attendance ratio) | 0.62 | (2007) |

WATER AND SANITATION

Drinking water coverage

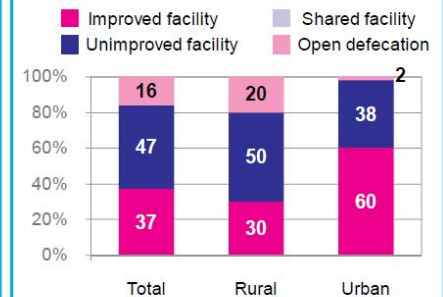
Percentage of population by type of drinking water source, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Sanitation coverage

Percentage of population by type of sanitation facility, 2008



Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2010

Under-five deaths (post-neonatal) caused by:

| | | | |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|
| Diarrhoea: | 23% | Pneumonia: | 33% |
|------------|-----|------------|-----|

DISPARITIES IN NUTRITION

| Indicator | Gender | | | Residence | | | Wealth quintile | | | | | Source | |
|--|--------|--------|-------------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------------------------|
| | Male | Female | Ratio of male to female | Urban | Rural | Ratio of urban to rural | Poorest | Second | Middle | Fourth | Richest | | Ratio of richest to poorest |
| Stunting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %) | 60 | 59 | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Other NS 2004 |
| Underweight prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %) | 33 | 33 | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Other NS 2004 |
| Wasting prevalence (WHO Child Growth Standards, %) | 8 | 9 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | Other NS 2004 |
| Infants not weighed at birth (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Early initiation of breastfeeding (%) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Women with low BMI (<18.5 kg/m ² , %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |