CARE AND SUPPORT SYSTEMS AND THE HEALTH STATUS OF THE CHILDREN OF TEENAGE MOTHERS RE-ENTERING SCHOOL: THE CASE OF CHOMA DISTRICT

 \mathbf{BY}

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DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS IN POPULATION STUDIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
LUSAKA

2010

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife Sangster N. Moono Hazyondo and my children Monde, Mwendalubi, Nchimunya, Sheila, Beene Ruth and my niece Luyando for their unfailing love, support, understanding and encouragement throughout my study period. Dedications are also extended to my parents, Jonah Mazili Hazyondo, my late Mother Ruth Hazyondo and my brothers Gift and Laverty for their immeasurable support and encouragement.

DECLARATION

I HAZYONDO K. VINCENT declare that	this report has be	en composed and compiled
by me and that the work recorded has been	done by me,	the sources of all materials
referred to have been acknowledged, and the	nat the dissertatio	n has not been accepted in
any previous application for academic award at this or any other university.		
Signature:	Date:	

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

The dissertation of **HAZYONDO K. VINCENT** is approved as fulfilling part of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts in Population Studies** at the University of Zambia.

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ABSTRACT

Using qualitative and quantitative paradigms, the study sought to investigate the care and support systems of the children of teenage mothers who return to school after they have delivered. Qualitative data was collected using observations, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and in-depth guides. Quantitative data was collected using open-ended and closed-ended questionnaires.

Among other things, the study revealed that there were three types of care arrangements for the children of teenage mothers in and out of school. These include; parental care, relative care and non-relative care. Relative care was predominantly practiced among teenage mothers in school. Children are absorbed in the extended family system and cared for by various family members. Among teenage mothers o of school, parental care is highly practiced and fathers are getting more involved in the care and support of young children. The study also revealed that immunization coverage in both categories was high. However, the absence of the mother affected immunization of children especially those that had been weaned. There were variations in the duration of breastfeeding between teenage mothers in school and those out-of-school. The duration of breastfeeding is relatively shorter with the teenage mothers in-school. The assessment of the nutritional status of children revealed that the levels of stunting, wasting and under-weight were more prevalent among teenage mothers out of school. The study reveals further that the young children born to teenage mothers in and out of school face a lot of challenges due to the high poverty levels and the prevalence of HIV and AIDS. The families are already overburdened with ever-increasing numbers of orphans. The additional number of children placed in their care when mothers go back to ool over-stretches the meager resources in extended families. Teenage mothers out of school are pre-occupied with survival strategies and children in most cases are left in the care of other children.

In order to enhance the quality of care and support gi to the children of teenage mothers in and out of school, the community, government and non-governmental organizations should work as a social fabric. Fathers be sensitized and counseled to take responsibility over their children.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The outcome of the vigorous academic research work is this document which provides rich and factual information on the existing care and port systems for the children of teenage mothers in school. This is a product of many people who may have been directly or indirectly involved in rendering assistance to its production. To these, I acknowledge their in-put and ask the almighty Lord to bless them abundantly.

I wish to thank the staff of School of Humanities and ocial Sciences, particularly Demography Division, for being of great assistance during my period of stud I would like to extend my gratitude to Dr. A. Kapungwe, Dr. Musonda Lemba for their rewarding lectures and guidance in Population Studies. Many thanks go to Mr. Tembo Robert, Head of Social Development Studies, for his support and guidance. May God richly bless them for their fatherly love. I am indebted to Dr. Banda G.P.A and Dr Hampwaye, from the Geography Department, for their guidance, encouragement and support.

I recognise, in a very special way, Dr. J. R. S. Malungo, my academic supervisor for his whole heartedly support, guidance and encouragement in my moments of academic distress. Amid his tight and busy schedule, he had his students at his heart and sacrificed his family to clear a thicket for their smooth elevation to higher academic Excellency. Heartfelt gratitude goes to his family for their patience, support and tolerance to his long hours of absence.

I would like to convey my special thanks to the DEBS, ma District, Mrs. Masilani, and Heads of sampled schools for their support during data collection process. Special thanks go to the Ministry of Education, my employers for facilitating paid study leave which made it possible for me to pursue my Masters programme on self sponsorship.

The author also thanks the teachers who volunteered to be research assistants, without whose long hours of work, this exercise would not have been realized.

Special thanks go to Mr Gistered Muleya, Lecturer in the school of education, University of Zambia and a friend indeed whom we had a lot to share as neighbours and teachers at Njase Girls secondary School. The constructive and fruitful discussions we shared are of great value to the heights we have excelled.

I would like to extend further my heartfelt gratitude Mr Mukata L, Central Statistical Office, for his guidance in the analysis of the anthropometric data. Without his involvement it would have been difficult for me to generate the z-scores used to determine the levels of malnutrition in children of teenage mothers.

Lastly but not the least, I thank Mr. Sohati, Lecturer, School of Agricultural sciences and his family for material, and spiritual support through my laborious work. May God bless them abundantly.

ACRONYMS

RBM - Roll Back Malaria

ICRC - International Convention on Rights of a Child

OVC - Orphans and Vulnerable Children

ZDHS - Zambia Demographic and Health Survey

FAWE - Forum for African Women Educationists

FAWEZA - Forum for African Women Educationists in Zambia

NCCP - National Care for Children in Poverty

CCDF - Child care and Development Fund

JIL - Japanese Institute for Labour

FGDs - Focus Group Discussions

LBW - Low Birth Weight

APU - Academic Production Unit

SHN - School Health Nutrition

UNZA - University of Zambia

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