IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS ON ENROLMENT, PERFOMANCE AND DROPOUT RATE IN ECD CENTRES; IN CHINGA LOCATION, OTHAYA DIVISION, NYERI DISTRICT KENYA.

BY

JULIUS W. NDERITU

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DECLARATION

This research proposal is my original work and has not been presented in any other college or university for the award for the award of Diploma or Degree.

Signature ..... Date 14/12/2009

Name: JULIUS W. NDERITU

APPROVAL

This research report has been done under my supervision as the university supervisor and it is ready for examination

Signature ..... Date .....

NAME: MR. WOMUZUMBU MOSES

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife Sarah, children John, Antony and Veronica. My work mates and friends for the love and patience they portrayed through out the period of the work.

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ABBREVIATIONS

HIV – Human Immune Deficiency Virus.

AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

STD – Sexual Transmitted Disease

HOMOSEXUAL – Sexually attracted person of the same sex e.g. man to man.

WHO – World Health Organization.

UNAIDS – United Nations.

IDU – Intravenous Drug Use.

SSA – Sub-Saharan African.

NACC – National Aids Control Council.

DEFINATION OF TERMS

Patriarchy – Male dominance

Orphans – Children who have lost parents under the age of 15 years.

Sexuality – According to Webster dictionary it is a condition of having sex or sexual activity or interest especially when it is excessive.

Adolescents – Transition period of growth between childhood and adulthood.

Youth – Refers to those in the age group of between 15-24 years.

Prevalence – Most common at a particular time or place

STI – Sexually Transmitted Infection.

Deviance – Violates norms concerning sexual behavior

Patriarchy – Male domination

Infected – To make an illness spread, contaminate, give a disease, and become ill or sick.

Affected – Have an influence or impression on a nut, to produce a change.

Infant – A child between the ages of zero months to six years.

Mortality – Large number of deaths.

Rate – Number, standard of reckoning obtained by bring two numbers into relationship.

Infant mortality rate – Is defined as the number of infant deaths during the first year of Life per 1000 life births.

Child mortality – Is defined as the number of children who die before reaching their fifth birthday per 1000 life births.

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ABSTRACT

The study is about the impact on HIV/AIDS on enrollment, performance and the dropout rate in ECD centers in Chinga location

The study sampling was done by picking the first four ECD centers purposely. I purposefully sampled three public and one private ECD centre.

The schools were visited to carry out the research. A questionnaire was used to collect data the data. This was done through filing gaps in the questionnaire. The questions were based on the number of pupils enrolled in three years and drop outs in the same years.

There questions on the number of total orphans and those who have one parent; data on the performance of the orphans was given by the teachers. The study was guided by the objectives. HIV/AIDS affects enrollment in ECD centers. Performance of the orphans and children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS was affected by the disease. The other objective was on the drop out rate. The study proved that HIV/AIDS have an impact on dropout rate. Performance and enrolment.

I recommend that children infected and affected with HIV/AIDS should be treated with a lot of care considering guidance, counseling, provision of love, care and other physical needs e.g. shelter, clothing and food.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

ntroduction

chapter outlines the general background of the research findings, challenges and purpose of the y, scope and limitations of the study.

Background

cation is one of the most valuable assets a parent can give to a child. It has become one of the c rights of a child. Through education children are able to acquire knowledge, skills and altitudes ch are positive. Education has a critical role to play in addressing issues of gender equity, nce, agriculture and the social aspects of the society. Education is widely recognized as a key to onal development. The increase in access and quality of education relates to national population critical to social, economic growth and productivity, increased individual earning and sequently reduced income inequalities and the reduction of poverty. It also render significantly to roved health, it enhances democracy, good governance and effective leadership. Since the time ndependence attainment in 1963 the government of Kenya has placed emphasis on the role of cation in social economic and political development. As a result the government has tried to eve the millennium goal of education through opening of more schools e.g. 60,508 and 151 ondary schools with enrollment of 891,553 pupils and 30,121 in primary and secondary school ectively in 1963. By 2004 there were 17,804 public and 1,839 private primary schools with a l enrollment of 7,394,763 pupils.

ne world HIV/AIDS has turned to be a pandemic infecting and affecting a large percentage of the ulation. The infected are dying in large numbers across the continent and in the world at large. infected are also affected by the disease the number is also multiplying. Indiscipline and enteeism in schools have become a menace. The government and the people of the areas affected uld do some thing to the pandemic.

king at the education of the location it might drop due to low enrollment in early years of cation. If the target group between 3-8 years is neglected in a few years to come. This would ease the poverty level of people of Chinga location in future. In order to save the situation the ernment, the community and education institutions in the area, well wishers and donors should

›ort education programs and institutions for children between the ages of 3-9 years. This would the HIV infected and affected children a chance in education.

/AIDS has turned to be a national disaster in Kenya and the world at large. The disease has no ›en cure. If infected by the virus one loses immunity against any other disease. This means that opportunistic disease can be fatal leading to death. The disease remains one of the biggest strophes to have hit mankind in the last three decades.

Sub-Saharan Africa is the hardest hit with the disease killing more than a thousand patients y. Many countries in the region have a prevalence rate of about 10-12% and the pinch of the act of the disease is felt in all the sectors of the countries economies.

Kenya the pandemic has impacted heavily on orphans and their guardians. The infection rates are ıg up and many people succumbing to the disease. The number of Aids orphans has been on the . The sad thing is that majority of those who die from the disease are young and energetic kers who are also the breadwinners of the families and when the y die the job of providing is left ıe children some as young as 3 years of age. The disease has had negative effect on orphans and rdians as regards access to education, basic needs such as foods, clothing and shelter. The disease subjected the young school going children to poverty immoral behaviors and absenteeism in ›ols. Since most are left under care of old and poor guardians struggling to make ends the are ble to provide needs like the school uniform, food, discipline and unable to pay pre-primary ion fees.

Statement of the problem

dies done before reflect a great difference in enrollment of the children, performance of children the dropout rates in ECD centers 2003 and 2007. However the research on the impact of //AIDS on the enrollment has not been done in Chinga. The researcher wants to investigate the ›ct of HIV/AIDS on enrollment performance and dropout rate in Chinga location of Othaya ›ision, Nyeri District.

Purpose of the study

aim of the study is to compare the effects of HIV/AIDS on enrollment, performance and dropout
; in ECD centers in Chinga location.

Objectives

1. To investigate the effects of HIV/AIDS on enrollment in ECD centers.
2. To compare the performance of children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS and those leading normal life.
3. To investigate the dropout rate in ECD centers due to HIV/AIDS related reasons.

Research hypothesis

1. The enrollment in ECD centers was higher in 1990 than in 2006.
2. Performance by normal children is better than that of children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.
3. HIV/AIDS affects the drop out and low enrollment in ECD centers.

Significance of the study

study will benefit:

ernment.

vill create awareness to the government to improve on teacher's employment, material elopment, health facilities and motivation of parents, teachers and pupils.

study would help the government to achieve the 2030 millennium goal for education for all. It ıld help expand free education to ECD centers.

nmunity

community would accept and respect children affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.

y would benefit by expanded free education to all children in ECD centers.

ke Holders

:y would be made more aware of HIV/AIDS. They would respect children and other members of community affected and infected by HIV/AIDS.

Scope and limitations

: research had a few limitations and challenges some being financial some schools were far away ıiring money for travel. Some teachers were not co-operative making it difficult for the research. chers helped children to answer the questionnaire resulting to false results some children feared ngers and could not be able to speak. The research was done in Othaya Division, Nyeri District nvolved children between ages 3-8 years. The infected and the affected by HIV/AIDS those who dropped due to HIV/AIDS.

'/AIDS remains a doubting global challenge; all of us must recognize aids as our problem. All of nust make it a priority to defeat it. All of us must not stigmatize those infected and affected ffi Annan UN secretary general).

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

ntroduction

chapter outlines a belief history of HIV/AIDS the mythology, scientific facts, mode of mission, and stages of development and methods of prolonging life.

Iistory of HIV/AIDS

/AIDS is a virus disease, it was discovered in U.S.A in 1983. It was then named HIV because of ole of lowering the immunity of those infected it was named HIV type 1.

986 a second of virus was discovered in West Africa (Ghana) and was named HIV type 2. The types are known as retroviruses. They have a peculiar enzyme which enables them to change genetic or inheritance mechanism when they get into human body.

n the virus gets into human body they enter only the cells T Lymphocytes. The Lymphocytes responsible for the manufacture of immune substances like white blood cells. When one is cted with HIV one is left with no protection from diseases. HIV puts you in the danger of other ortunistic diseases.

HIV MYTH of origin

uent Questions

How and where did AIDS originate?

No one knows how it originated or where it may be that HIV has been around for along time infecting only a few people and only recently started spreading.

Why Africa the most hard hit

WHO estimates 70% of all AIDS cases occurred in Africa. HIV is increasing; this may be due to (a) Poverty (b) The high prevalence of other sexually transmitted diseases (c) partners of work migration (d) Military conflicts (e) Cultural practices and beliefs (f) Low health status in the population.

Can HIV be transmitted through other modes?

, however there are few confirmed cases. Low levels of HIV have been found in saliva there is evidence that HIV can be transmitted through kissing; mosquitoes cannot transmit 'a small unt of blood. There is no evidence of mosquito transmission. The origin of HIV/AIDS is not rly understood. There are different believes of origin of HIV some people belief that HIV/AIDS manufactured in the American science laboratory to control the population of Africans.

cans are believed to have increased in population at an alarming rate of migrating to every part he world. African population was straining World Food Programme and economy. Food tages in Africa were alarming; Africa being poor continent, America sought an average way of ing the problem and that was through the manufacture of HIV/AIDS. That is why many of the cted are in Africa. The disease is believed to have been manufactured by combining Gonorrhea Leukemia. Melanin was also involved.

icans have more melanin than Europeans. HIV/AIDS is believed to infect more Africans than the ter skinned people. Others believe that HIV/AIDS is a disease of the poor.

other myths are that HIV/AIDS is a weapon of neo-colonialism HIV/AIDS is a disease of the nkeys found in Asia and central Africa from the cultural view HIV/AIDS is a result of witch craft a curse of ancestors.

Africa and Western Europe HIV is associated with homosexuals.

istians believe that HIV/AIDS is a curse, from God for human transgressions. These myths upy people and divert them from the real facts about HIV/AIDS.

HIV/AIDS in the world

V/AIDS is a global problem than a national one. Many people have died, most recently at the ductive age of 25 years of age and 45 years. It is referred as a Global epidemic which has gone more extensive than what predicted a decade ago. WHO estimated that at the end of 2000 the nber of people living with HIV/AIDS was 36.1 million the figure is 50% higher than WHO's bal prediction.

e epidemic has spread to many people although some countries ha had successful prevention grammes e.g. Uganda. The heterosexual mode of transmission is predominant in Africa while ravenous drug use is predominant in the rest of the world in Australia and New Zealand nsmission is by homosexuals.

HIV/AIDS in Africa

ca is the home to 70% adults and 80% of children living with HIV/AIDS in the world which unt to 25.5 million people living with HIV/AIDS. Half of all these people live in East Africa. In t Africa, Nigeria has the largest number at 2.3 million people. South Africa has 3 million people. countries worst affected by the epidemic ruling sickness and death take place.

HIV/AIDS in Kenya

Kenya national HIV/AIDS control programme (NACC 2000-2005) HIV/AIDS is a national ster on 25th Nov 1999. The first HIV/AIDS case was detected in 1984.

million Kenyans are estimated to be living with HIV/AIDS, 75% of those infected live in rural s. Adult prevalence rate in 2000 was 13.9% (Urban17.7%, Rural 12.4%) By June 2000 1.5 ion people had developed and died of Aids living approximately one million orphans. The main le of transmission is through sexual contact.80-90% infected is in the 15-49 years age group le 5-10% occurs in children less than 5 years old. Most Aids death occurs between ages 25-35 's for men and 20-30 years for women. This assuming an incubation period of 9-10 years it gests that most infections occur in the teens and early 20's. The prevalence rate per region is ca leading with 34% and Busia with 33%. Mombasa and Nairobi has a stable prevalence of 15% IIV/AIDS transmission.

'/AIDS is transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusion, parental where the children get infection from mothers at birth or through breastfeeding.

ut 40%of babies born from infected mothers will themselves get infected 60% will not be cted, but they risk of being orphans. 70000 children under age of 5 years are infected.

st of the HIV/AIDS is transmitted through Heterosexual contact. Although the probability of smitting HIV in a single act of the intercourse can be quite low. A number of factors increase the of infection. The presence of STI/STD in either partner such as Syphilis or Gonorrhea. Those ing a large number of sexual partners are also at high risk.

er modes of transmission are sharing of unspecialized skin piercing Instruments e.g. needles, ns, intravenous, injections, razor blades, knives, syringes and surgical instruments, open wounds ose one to HIV/Aids, cultural practices, Vaginal secretions(fluid) found within the female ina. Other fluids are semen and saliva.

/Aids is a dangerous disease, it is found through out the world. Research has found out that /Aids attack more Africans than light skinned people. HIV/Aids in Africa was first discovered in ' 1980's in Ghana it was then known as 'Slim'.

enya HIV/Aids was discovered in late 1983's since that time Aids has spread at an alarming rate 1996 when it became a serious national problem. By this year over 65,000 people had died due ids it is estimated that over 4.5 million people in the world are infected. In Kenya one out of y eight adults is infected. More than 200,000 people do not know they have HIV. The estimates he actual number because not all AIDS cases are reported because of the following reasons.

Some people don't seek medical care for AIDS.

Some doctors may not want to record a diagnosis of AIDS because of the stigma attached to it.

HIV/Aids positive patients may die before they are diagnosed of AIDS.

Some rural health care facilities may not have the capacity to test HIV/Aids infection (National Aids and STD's)

The incubation period is too long between six months to 10 years most people in this period may not have symptoms and therefore may not be aware that he/she has HIV/Aids.

People fear voluntary counseling and testing.

Some African cultures believe that HIV/Aids is witch craft mailing members of these communities not to seek treatment in government hospitals.

HIV/Aids positive people get treatment from herbal doctors who do not record the treatment to be incorporated with the national grind on HIV/Aids.

some people with HIV infection may die of other diseases before they are ever diagnosed as having aids and some rural health care facilities may not have the capacity to test HIV infection (from national Aids and STD'S control programme)

; Modes of transmission

ere major modes of transmission:-

Heterosexual Contact – The majority of infections are transmitted through heterosexual contacts although the probability of transmitting HIV in a single act of intercourse can be quite low. A number of factors increase the risk of infections

The presence of either partner of a STD such as Syphilis or Gonorrhea

Having a large number of sex partners.

Prenatal – Many children are infected perinatary. They receive the infection from their mothers during pregnancy at the time of birth or through breast milk. About 40% of babies born from infected mothers themselves be infected, 60% will not be infected but at risk of being orphans. 70,000 children under the age of 5 years are infected.

Blood transfusion – transfusion with infected blood will almost transmit HIV. How, even if in Kenya blood is screened for HIV, there is very few infection due to blood transfusion. It is highly in malaria endemic regions where the need for frequent transfusion e.g. among the children is common.

Incubation period – The average time for infection with HIV to development of the disease Aids is about three years to ten years. Most of these periods the person may not have any symptoms and therefore may not be aware that he/she is infected. This contributes to the spread of HIV since the person can transmit the infection to others without realizing it for children the incubation period is much shorter because their immune systems is not yet fully developed.

ɜt children who are at birth develop HIV/AIDs and die within 2 years. 30% to 40% of babies ı to infected mothers will also be infected by HIV and most of them will develop and die within years. Deaths due to HIV/Aids will out number the deaths from malaria and measles.

ıle 1: shows the projections on infections rate in Kenya of HIV/Aids in relation to age.

Mortality rate	**Year 2006**	**Year 2007 without Aids**	**With Aids**
Infant	72	46 – 50	55 – 60
Child	115	70	115 – 120

Source from Bloom or Doom – Your choice (K.I.E)

ɔut 75% of ids cases occur to adults before ages 20 – 45 years the most part of the population. It lso the age when investments in educations are just beginning to pay off. These deaths have a lot onsequences for children since most people in this age group are raising young children.

ɔle 2: Shows age groups and number of deaths in each group.

Age group	Number of Deaths
Between Age 0 – 4 Years	2734
Between Age 5 – 14 years	107
Between Age 15 – 19 years	383
Between Age 20 – 29 Years	4813
Between Age 30 – 39 Years	4698
Between Age 40 – 49 Years	1809
Between Age 50 – 59 Years	743
Between 60 Plus	205

Source from Bloom or Doom – Your choice (K.I.E)

ıths are more between ages 0 – 4 years due births related to HIV/AIDS from infected parents. ɜse children die before they reach the age of two years.

ıng women between ages 15 – 24 ate twice likely to be infected as males in the same age group.

ɜ absence of Aids cases before 5 -14 years emphasizes that the main mode of transmission is ɔugh sexually contact and the virus is not transmitted by the mosquitoes or casual contacts.

Factors responsible for the spread of HIV/AIDS

ɔples, lack of early recognition of the disastrous of AIDS, poverty, lack of sex education.

ɪr of realizing ones status and voluntarily testing, misuse of drugs, urbanization, adolescents are tly preoccupied and spend a big percentage of their time on sexuality and drugs. The study by men DH etal 1997' Adolescent knowledge male domination is also another factor. Men have re power to determine where, when and how sex takes place, male dominance lead to lack of ɜrpersonal skills to negotiate safe sex Balmen DH etal 1995.

ıer factors are cultural e.g. tattooing, female genital mutilation, wife inheritance, deep rooted by ɔ groups in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Zaire and Sudan, ignorance, lack of role models, lack of ral authority over children by parents and adults. The orphans become destitute they lack social ıtrol, guardianship and loss of parental love. Deliberate infection to others as revenges

mercialization of sex by media and entertainment industries e.g. T.V. Radios (The bold and the ıtiful, explicit sex literature on books and internet.)

iant behaviors by adolescents

'S is closely tied to sexuality. Sexuality is tied to social needs of individuals as well as :edures needs of the human species. Yet sexuality is not easily talked about in most communities .enya. Sexuality is shrouded by mystery in communities.

important to the point out that there are many myths in many communities, which in some way encourage sex in whichever way. Some of the sex myths include:

Fertility myths: Common belief that one has to en gage in sex to ensure/enhance their fertility. Hence this makes youth engage in sex so as to be fertile in future.

Virility myth: believes that engaging in sex improves/helps one to improve sex prowess and ability to sire!

Feminity/Masculity myth: Beliefs that it is sex that defines ones gender identity, and therefore one has to experiment ones, as a way of proving one is feminine/masculine.

Heath myth: Belief that sexual activity enhances ones health conditions1 sexual activity may lead to heart attack – Myocardial infarct.

Multiply to fill the earth: The biblical command is literally translated to mean lirela uncontrolled sexual activity or as 'License for sex'.

Virginity leads to problems during delivery; to hell with it. !

STI are a mark of humor and honor so it is just as well if one gets an STI.

Sex Education Encourages Promiscuity

Contraception is license for promiscuity

Birth control/family planning is western concept.

Sexual promiscuity enhances virility.

Generalization about promiscuity in the African culture, where it seven alleged that 'a man cannot be satisfied by one woman'.

ɜtitution is one of the vehicles of HIV/AIDS. The youths are the ones affected most because the th have some physical attractiveness and as most prostitutes are between 17 and 25 years and :h peak of earning at 22 years. There is no evidence that poverty is a factor in becoming a ɜtitute although many prostitutes like any one else. Desire to improve their status in life.

.d prostitutes are usually aged 8 – 12 years and are introduced to it by their parents or other ily members. Some are in school while others are runaways.

·lescents' prostitutes are usually abused by their parents, usually the father. Like other deviant :titutes recognize the reaction of others to their work but they often justify their practice with the)wing argument its.

They are no worse than other women and are often worse hypocritical.

They achieve certain dominance in social values as financial success and supporting dependants.

y perform a necessary social action.

lies indicate that although there is substantial concern and awareness about aids in the general ulation and among prostitutes, most prostitutes fail to protect themselves and their clients by not sting on condoms. This is in stack contrast to most of those cities mentioned where prostitution is lized and prostitutes have strong trade unions. In those cities the use of condoms by all clients is idatory. These cities are Paris in France, Mumbai in India, Hamburg in Germany and Amsterdam Iolland.

v data indicate that half of all new HIV infections are among young women aged between 15 – years it four times higher than among boys of the same age. The figures from National Aids trol Council further indicate that more than 60% of the infections are in women.

re is evidently something very wrong with the way HIV prevention among the youth in Kenya is ig handled says a health consultant "Dr. Adolph Munyoti" he observes that although there is a)ol curriculum in place. There is evidence that it is in most cases ignored for various reasons, ough behavior molding and change can be easily accomplished when dealing with the youth. cation may be the key to fighting HIV/AIDS strategy is being reviewed and the emerging trends bsistence "SAVE" which means safer sex available ART,VCT and empowerment through :ation while the move towards diagnostic testing and challenging is increasing. It is evidence that e is an increase of people going for VCT "Daily Nation August 30 – 2007" special preventative isures should be considered for the vulnerable groups such as the homosexuals, intravenous, drug 's, commercial sex workers and prisoners who have unique prevention needs.

ɔre is expanded access of ARV's which is bringing hope to millions of people living with V/Aids.

HIV/AIDS after infection

ɔerson does not develop AIDS immediately after HIV infection there are four stages from time of ɔction to time of death. The stages are:

ge (1) Window Period

s is the time it takes the immune system of the body to produce antibodies after the HIV has ɛred the body. The window stage last from three weeks to six weeks. During the window stage a dical a medical test will show negative.

ge (2) (Asymptomatic)

ɜ the duration when HIV is silently living inside the body's Helper T Cells. The period could last ɲ six months to ten years in adults. The person may have no symptoms. AIDS test may test itive.

ge (3) (Symptomatic)

this stage the immune system begins to break and symptoms starts to show.

ge (4) (Full Brown AIDS) the immune system is damaged by HIV/AIDS and it can no longer ıt opportunistic diseases. The major signs at this stage are:

- Loss of body weight within a short time of one month
- Suffer chronic diarrhea for more than one month.
- Have prolonged fever for more than month.
- Persistent coughs.
- Generalized itchy skin diseases.
- Recurrent Herpes Zoster.
- Chronic generalized Herpes Simplex.
- Thrush in Mouth and throat.
- Swollen glands

Loss of memory.

Peripheral nerve damage.

·der to prevent HIV blood for transfusion is screened, avoidance of sex, personal hygiene, use of lized piercing and cutting equipments and sex education.

:arch has shown that there is no vaccine to prevent AIDS however research is being carried out .any countries in the world including Kenya. People planning to get married should go for HIV Sanitation is important in the control of HIV/AIDS. Sanitation involves handling and disposal .IV infected items e.g. Needles, Syringes, Razorblades, Knives, Cotton wool, Gloves and other ıes used to handle HIV/AIDS wounds.

ough the ministry of health in collaboration with other anti-aids agencies continues to educate ɔublic on the scourge since it was declared a national disaster people from Mageta Island in Lake oria claim they are ignored' today every widow seeking to be inherited just dressed smartly and ds a boat to Mageta, Hama, Siro or Wayas Island' Says Wycliffe Aching a boat transporter. He ns that most women who lose their husbands to the pandemic on the main land turn to young rant fishermen and transport operators on the Islands to cleanse themselves.

as hooked to a woman who stayed with me for two months before I realized that she was widow had buried her husband the same wee we met' said Achieng.

HIV/AIDS impact

/AIDS increased the burden and stress for people caring for people living with HI/AIDS. A lot ıbor hours and financial resources are diverted to buying drugs. HIV/AIDS have an impact on ɔopulation size and growth. Aids deaths are many and fewer births leading to low population.

enditure on AIDS is quite worrying to the demands it is making on heath services, demand on ɔital beds personal drugs. HIV/AIDS have decreased the number of teachers due to sickness and h. On the economic sector it has been affected because the people who die are in the productive of 14 to 45 years.

) AIDS orphans

)S orphans are children under age of 15 years who has lost the mother and the father due to Aids.
number of orphans is estimated to 1 million by 2005.
se children may lack proper care and supervision the need at this critical period of their lives;
will bring tremendous strain to the social systems to cope with such a large number of orphans.
the family level there is increased burden and stress for the extended family which has the
ition mandate to care for the orphans.
ıy grandparents are left to care for young children.
he community and national level there is increased burden to the society to provide services for
e children; food, clothing, shelter health care and school fees.
ıy children go without adequate health care and schooling; therefore increasing number of street
dren, destitute and young prostitutes.
s became a very serious problem in June 1996 over 65,000 people died due to Aids. It is
mated that over 4.5 million people in the world are infected. In Kenya one out of every 8 adults is
cted. More than 200,000 people in Kenya have already developed HIV/AIDS and are at the last
;e of HIV/AIDS (Full brown)

l Conclusion

to HV/AIDS scourge, its effects in the national development. The government, the World Bank
Os and there stake holders has taken drastic measures to try to control HIV/AIDS. They have
ved the spread of HIV/AIDS and among the children and the population at a large through
ıatal clinical testing of HIV/AIDS, introduction of VCT centers in urban and rural centers they
e created awareness among the bigger percentage of the population. This has lowered the number
HIV infections and deaths. There is also of hope that a vaccine or treatment will have been found
he year 2020 infections are decreasing due to awareness.

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

Introduction

his chapter the researcher has given date collection methods, research designs, location of the y population and sampling procedure, instruments and data analysis.

Research Design

ne research survey method was used. It gave the general condition of the area. Questionnaire hod was used to collect the data. Being a sensitive subject the researcher used tools selectively Interviewing and being given selected children by the teacher.

Variable Definition

study had the following variables

Independent variable

/AIDS in Chinga location.

Site Selection.

site of the study was Chinga location Othaya division. Chinga location is a tea and coffee ving area. The researcher chooses to find out the impact of HIV/AIDS on ECD centers in Chinga tion which is a rural area. Twilight girls/prostitutes flock the area during coffee payment and ng tea bonuses every year. This enhances the spread of HIV/AIDS.

Population and sampling

ulation is the group targeted by the research. The target population I ECD centers. The samples prised of four ECD centers. They were Kiinu, Kariko, St. Peter and Gichiche ECD centers.

Sampling procedure

researcher took a paper and teared into ten pieces and selectively wrote the names of ECD ers two private and eight public centers. Put two in one bucket and six in another. He picked one the two and three from the six. The private center he took was St. Peters, and public were u, Gichiche and Kariko. The children picked for the research were purposely selected for the view by the teachers in those centers.

Research Instruments.

study used a questionnaire, the observation and past tests administered by the teachers in the centers for the test given to the children normal affected and infected by HIV/AIDS. The ners helped to identify the children affected and infected by HIV/IDS. The researcher also oled four normal children and four the affected and infected.

CHAPTER FOUR: PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND DISCUSIONS.

Introductions

chapter focuses on data analysis, findings and discussion in relations to the documented rmation of the research to all interested parties e.g. the stake holders, parents and the ministry of cation.

a was analyzed in tables the mean was calculated and the information was presented on tables, graphs and pie charts.

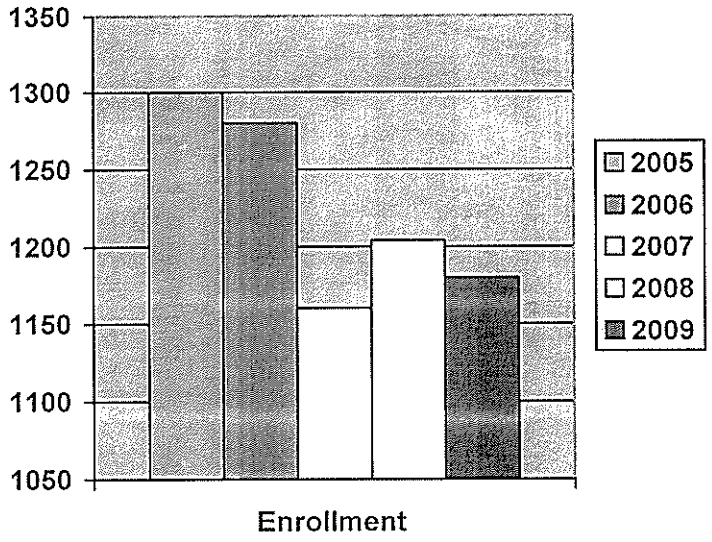
Data analysis and findings

data was collected by compiling the questionnaire (Ref appendix 1) which had blanks showing llment and dropout rater for ECD centers.

questionnaire was completed by the head teacher and the ECD teachers. For the performance hers gave the researcher progressive records to compare for each selected child (ref appendix 2).

Enrolment and dropouts

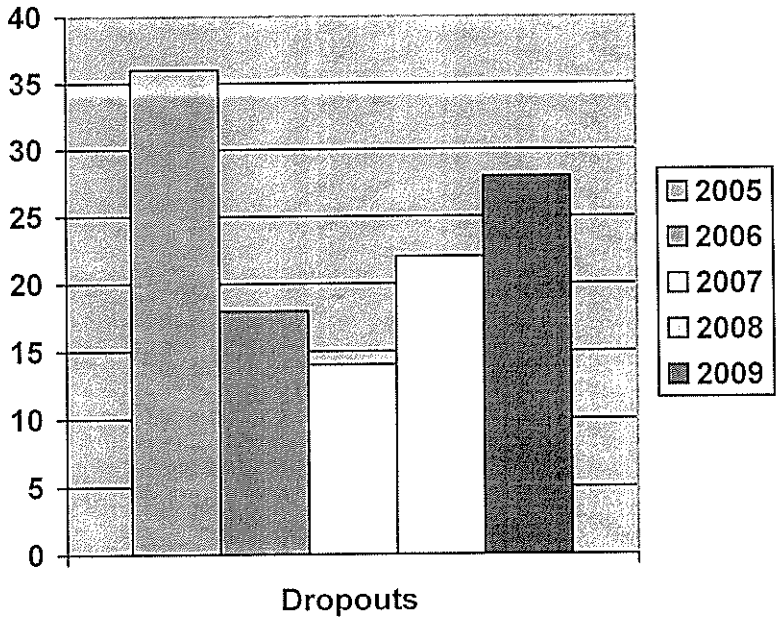
ure 11 Enrolment and dropouts of children in ECD centers between 2005 and 2009.



)UCTIONS

ıre 4.1 shows that enrollment in 2005 was high for people anticipated free early childhood :ation and free primary school education. In 2008 – 2009 the enrollment was low due to /AIDS. Birth rate had seen affected by HIV/AIDS.

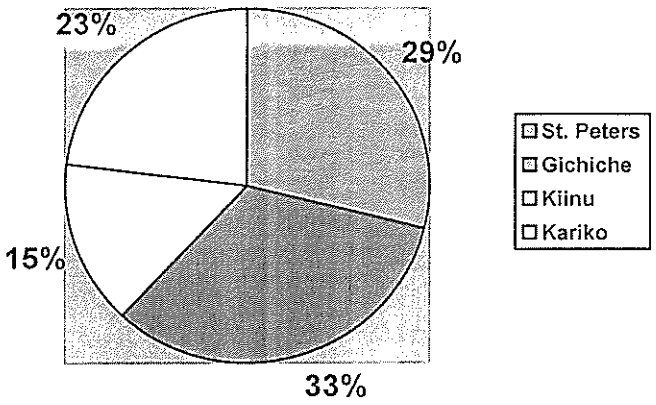
ıre 2: Bar graph on dropout in ECD Centres



DUCTIONS

ıre 4.2 shows that the dropout rate in 2005 was low. In 2008 and 2009 the dropout rate rose in, this was due to the infected and affected by HIV/AIDS.

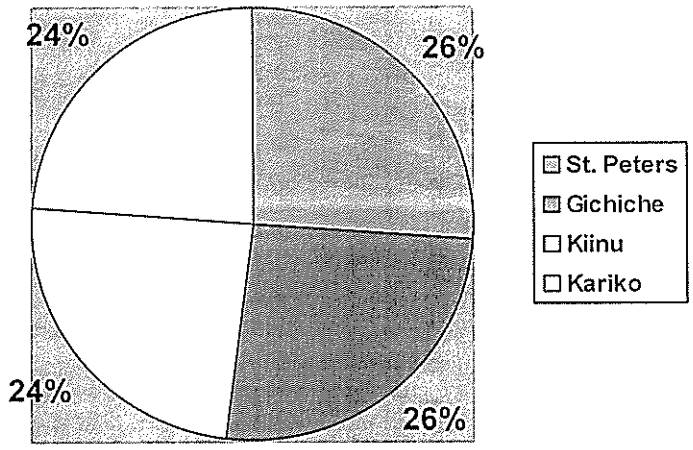
ıre 3: Dropouts in four ECD Centers



)UCTIONS

data in figure 4.3 indicates that HIV/AIDS affects the dropout rate.

ıre 4: Affected and infected in the four ECD centers.



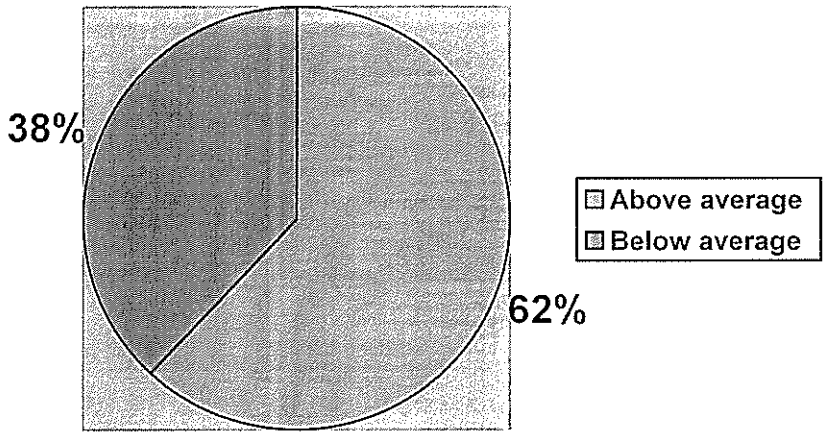
)UCTIONS

ıre 4.4 indicates that the affected and infected dropout of school more than those who dropout of)ol from normal reasons.

ɔle 3: Performance of infected and affected children in four ECD Centers

Total No. infected average	Performance above average	Performance below
A 11	3	8
B 9	2	7
C 4	1	3
D 8	6	2
32	12	20

ure 5: Performances of the infected and affected by HIV/AIDS



DEDUCTIONS

The data shows that those above average were 385 and those blow average were 62%. This supports the hypothesis that HIV/AIDS affects the performance of children.

Discussion

drop out rate was very high for children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS especially from ate institutions due to transfers to cheaper ECD centers. From the data it clearly shows that

/AIDS affected and infected children did not perform well in the tests and assignments. This can ue to financial constrains of guardians and parents.

cted and affected by HIV/AIDS. Performance can also show that these children suffer from other ed ailments e.g. social psychological, and financial. The owners of private school should help arents and children of HIV/AIDS by reducing the fees. The govt should help the parents and the dren affected with HIV/AIDS by providing free education in ECD centers and providing food ugh well planned program.

HAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

Introduction

s chapter is going to outline the conclusion and recommendations regarding findings and mary to the findings and where further research is required.

Summaries of the findings

ECD centers in Chinga location Othaya division were sampled by random. The children in the arch were selected purposefully to represent the ECD centre in Chinga location. The study was led by the first objective which was HIV/AIDS affects enrollment in ECD centre. The objectives e guided by hypothesis which was proved correct. The second hypothesis was that children cted and infected with HIV/AIDS do not perform well. The hypothesis to this objective was ved incorrect. The third hypothesis was that the drop out was high due to HIV/AIDS the othesis was proved right.

Conclusion

research proved that HIV/AIDS affects enrolment in EDC centers, performance of children cted and infected with HIV/AIDS is average ad the drop out rate is high due to HIV/AIDS ted problems.

Recommendations

The government should make it compulsory for each and everybody to be tested on HIV/AIDS.

The announcement course of death should be made mandatory in burial ceremonies.

ARVs should be provided free of charge.

Health and education services for the affected and infected should be made free.

The teachers to start programmes to cater for the lost time when the children are absent due to bad health or caring for their sick parents.

Parents should appreciate and respect the children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS.

Parents should provide facilities for the children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS.

Education for all should be provided.

Further research

her research is needed regarding HIV/AIDS on the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS. I k there is more space for more research to be done on the infected people and the affected on nteeism in school in early childhood, indiscipline in early child hood and immorality in early lhood in relation to HIV/Aids epidemics.

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APPENDENCES

APPENDIX I

Research Exercise on Enrolment – HIV/AIDS

A questionnaire to be completed by the head teacher/class teacher in ECD centers in Chinga Location.

Name of the school_____

Postal Address_____

Location of the school_____

(Tick where necessary or fill the blank spaces)

1. Type of the school

Private Public

2. Enrolment of Child in junior class_____
3. enrolment of child in Middle class_____
4. enrolment of Child in senior class_____
5. number of total orphans_____
6. number of children with single parents_____
7. Sponsor of the school_____
8. Drop out in year - 2007_____

   2008_____

   2009_____
9. Drop out caused by HIV/AIDS _____
10. Drop outs in transfer's

APPENDIX II

Observation Schedule

Name of the School.....

Name of the teacher.....

Class.....

Fill the following information direct from the register in the rate below.

1. Names of all those children affected and infected with HIV/AIDS. (Give the children abbreviations A,B,C,D,E instead of their real names).
2. No. of Days present in whole year.
3. No. of days absent.

NAME OF THE CHILD	NO. OF DAYS PRESENT	NO. DAYS ABSENT
Child A		
Child B		
Child C		
Child D		
Child E		

Confirmed by the Head teacher/class teacher

Name.....

Official stamp..... Date.....

APPENDIX III

Performance Schedule

To be completed by the class teacher

The teacher to write the names of Orphans as A, B, C, D and compare their performance with those of the normal children

Name of the school.....

Name of the head teacher.....

Name of the class teacher.....

Name of the class.....

No. of orphans.....

Class	Orphans	Above average	Below average
Junior **Middle** **Senior**			

Confirmation by the Head teacher.

Name_____

Official stamp_____ Date_____

Thanks for Completing the Questionnaire

APPENDIX IV

Age and sex distribution of reported aids cases from 2007 – 2009

Table 1

AGE GROUP	NO. OF FEMALES	NO. OF MALES
0-4 years	2800	3500
5-9 years	500	500
10-14 years	500	500
15-19 years	2400	700
20-24 years	6280	3480
25-29 years	6550	6550
30-34 years	5180	7160
35-39 years	3500	5140
40-44 years	2080	4180
45-49 years	920	2860
50-54 years	500	80
55-59 years	360	1600
60 + years	60	360

Table 1 shows t hat women between ages 15-34 are at high risk of getting HIV/AIDS. Men between ages 24-44 also at high risk of being infected by HIV/AIDS.

Children die between 0-4 years of age due to infections of their parents.

BUDGET

ITEMS	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
1	School visits @100	400
2	Health centre visit @200 x 2	800
3	Library visits @100 x 2	200
4	Lunch @ 50 x 8	400
5	Typesetting/printing @ 25 x 50	1250
6	CD @ 50	50
7	B/pens/ pencils and foolscaps	472
TOTAL		**3572**

Kampala International University
Institute of Open and Distance Learning
P O Box 20000 Kansanga, Kampala, Uganda
256 41 373 498/ 256 41 373 889 (Ug) 254 20246275 (Ke)
e-mail: efagbamiye@yahoo.com Tel: 0753142725

Office of the Director

3RD DECEMBER 2009

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER FOR MS/MRS/MR. Julius Weru Ndirity

..... **REG. #.** BED 19747/72/DF

The above named is our student in the Institute of Open and Distance Learning (IODL), pursuing a Diploma/Bachelors degree in Education.

He/she wishes to carry out a research in your Organization on:

Impact of Hiv/Aids on enrolment performance and drop out rate in ECD centres.

The research is a requirement for the Award of a Diploma/Bachelors degree in Education.

Any assistance accorded to him/her regarding research will be highly appreciated.

Yours Faithfully

Kule, J.W
Deputy Director

KAMPALA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Inst. of Continuing & Distance Studies
2009