

GUIDELINES FOR THE RE-ENTRY POLICY

What Happens if a School-Girl Falls Pregnant?

GO GIRLS!
EDUCATION FOR EVERY CHILD

Hi! My name is Sara. When my friend Tamala got pregnant, she thought that she could no longer stay in school. But in Zambia, girls who have given birth are allowed to re-enter the school.

If we children miss out on education now, everyone will pay the price in the future. Every child has the right to be in school. Let us work together to achieve this!

Leave no child out of school. Secure the future. Today!

In this booklet you can learn more about the Re-Entry Policy Guidelines and what actions you can take to ensure that all children, including young mothers, get their right to education fulfilled.



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Introduction

All citizens of a country have a right to education. Article 26 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that education is a human right. This is also stated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), Article 28. Education is a right that is also guaranteed by the policy of Education for All (EFA), the Zambia National Gender Policy, the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the United Nations Platform for Action, the Beijing Declaration, the Millennium Development Goals, and other international conventions. Zambia is a signatory to all these.

In line with these international and national policy declarations, the Ministry of Education has put in place a number of strategies to increase girls' and boys' access to education. One such strategy is the Re-Entry Policy which mandates schools to allow girls back into the school system who previously left school due to pregnancy.

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

In September 1997, a conference on girls' education was held at Mulungushi International Conference Centre, Lusaka, at which the then Minister of Education, Dr. S. Syamujaye, announced that school-girls who became pregnant would no longer be expelled. !

He also declared that those who had been expelled in 1997 should be allowed to return to school. !

The Ministry has taken this move because education is a right, regardless of a girl's situation. In addition, gender disparities persist in favour of males in literacy rates, school enrolments, completion rates and education attainments, most of which are in part attributable to teenage pregnancy. Moreover, among other issues, teenage pregnancy is a major factor contributing to high drop-out rates for girls.

The main aim of the Ministry of Education in this area is to develop measures that will stop teenage pregnancies, and thus fulfill their right to education. The Ministry will also endeavour to stop or reduce the incidence of girls dropping out of school for any other reasons.

In the event that a girl is forced out of school as a result of pregnancy, the Ministry has developed the following guidelines to assist schools and other stakeholders to ensure the implementation of the 1997 Re-Entry Policy.

When Tamala realized that she was pregnant, she thought it was the end for her going to school. Her future dreams were shattered. In fact, she felt it was the end of the world!



Why? Why did I agree?
Why was I so stupid?
I've lost everything...

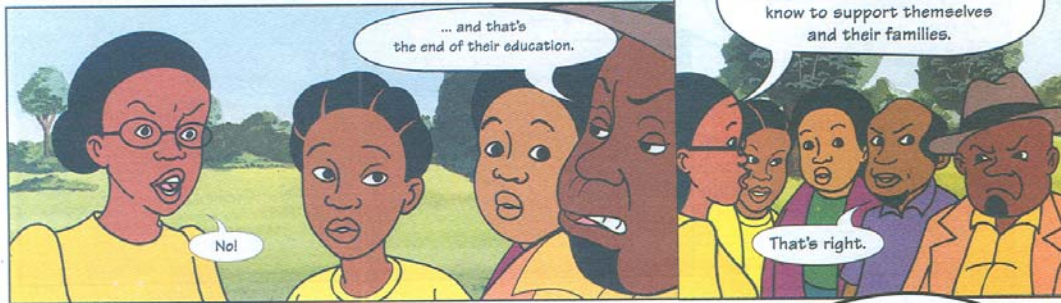
... I'll never go to school
again... I'll never
get a good job...



1. How can our school detect pregnancies?

- ✓ All schools in collaboration with Health Centres should carry out routine general medical check-ups of all girls under the School Health and Nutrition (SHN) programme, on a termly basis.
- ✓ When it is reported or rumoured that a girl is pregnant, a check-up involving several girls, e.g. thirty girls, should be carried out to avoid stigmatization. The pregnant girl should be assisted to obtain a medical report, which should serve as official evidence that the girl is pregnant.
- ✓ Schools should not demand a written confession or conduct an interrogation. All communication should be done through a trained school Counsellor.
- ✓ Schools should introduce communication boxes to facilitate communication of pregnant girls in order to lessen rumour-mongering.

! In 2003, 2,230 girls dropped out of school in Zambia because they fell pregnant.



2. What steps do we need to take after a pregnancy is detected?

- ✓ Inform the parents/guardians of the girl as soon as possible if they are not already aware.
- ✓ Once a girl is confirmed pregnant, she should be put on a counselling programme. The school should ensure she has access to antenatal care.
- ✓ Schools should send a letter explaining the Re-Entry Policy to concerned parents/guardians (see Appendix A). Given the high level of adult illiteracy, it is recommended that parents/guardians should see the school Counsellor who will explain the re-entry procedures to them. The committal document or agreement to be signed by parents/guardians should be attached to the letter (see Appendix D).
- ✓ The school and the parents/guardians should enter into an agreement by signing a committal document for the girl to re-enter school not later than one year after giving birth (See Appendix D).
- ✓ The girl should go on mandatory leave at the end of the seventh month of her pregnancy, or earlier if advised by her doctor. However, schools should be flexible in case the girl wishes to go on leave earlier or later than the seventh month. Appropriate documents should be given when the girl goes on leave (see Section 3, page 6).



As my teacher, Ms. Matata, says young mothers also need to go to school to learn so that they can support themselves and their families.

AGNES' STORY

Not all girls know about the Re-Entry Policy, as you can see from Agnes' story.



“ I became pregnant in Grade 11. I told my mother. She took me to a clinic that confirmed that I was pregnant. We decided that I should not tell the school authorities.

I used to tie myself up and I was able to stay up to the end of term without being detected. I gave birth during the school holiday. I could not come back to school immediately because I had a hip injury following childbirth. My mother went to the school and reported that I had fallen down and dislocated my hip.

After three weeks I was able to go back to school. After only two days, the Deputy Head called me to her office and asked me if I was pregnant. I said I was not. She asked me if I had a baby. Again I refused. Then she told me to take off my uniform and my breasts were bursting with milk. I was told to come to school the following day with my mother.

When we came to the school, we were both told about the Re-Entry Policy, and that there was no need for us to go to all those lengths to hide the fact that I had a baby.

I was told to write to the school, explaining that I needed to go on leave and come back to school when my baby was eight months old. I went on leave and came back last year.

I'm now in Grade 12. ”

There are many reasons for allowing girls to re-enter school after pregnancy. Some of them are:

- ! Everyone has a right to education.
- ! It will increase women's literacy levels.
- ! It will empower women to look after their children.
- ! It will bridge the gender gap in education.
- ! It will give women the chance to contribute to national development.
- ! Re-entry girls could counsel other girls and deter them from getting pregnant.
- ! Punishment will not help girls to grow spiritually and socially.
- ! Some girls are victims of rape and should not suffer for the criminal actions of other people.

DID YOU KNOW THAT?



3. What documents should be given to a pregnant girl when she goes on leave?

All schools should provide pregnant girls with the following documents before sending them on leave:

- ✓ Medical report confirming the pregnancy and health status, including physical and emotional condition.
- ✓ Document granting maternity leave. The period should be the same for both boarders and day scholars, i.e. to resume school as soon as possible (*Appendix B*).
- ✓ Letter of re-admission to school, which states the date for resuming classes (*Appendix B*).

4. What documents should be maintained by schools on pregnant girls?

The following documents should be maintained on pregnant girls by all schools:

- ✓ Detailed school record (*Appendix E*).
- ✓ All the documents cited in Section 3.
- ✓ Commitment by person responsible for the pregnancy, and his family in the case of a school boy (*Appendix C*).
- ✓ Data collection sheet for monitoring early pregnancy (*Appendix F*).

MUSONDA'S STORY

Girls who fall pregnant need a 'second chance' - just like Musonda.



“ I am an orphan, 18 years old, and in Grade 12. My parents are both dead. I was left with my maternal uncle and his wife, who is a nurse. My uncle and aunt were very good to me. I was not the only person they were keeping. My aunt's nephew also lived with us.

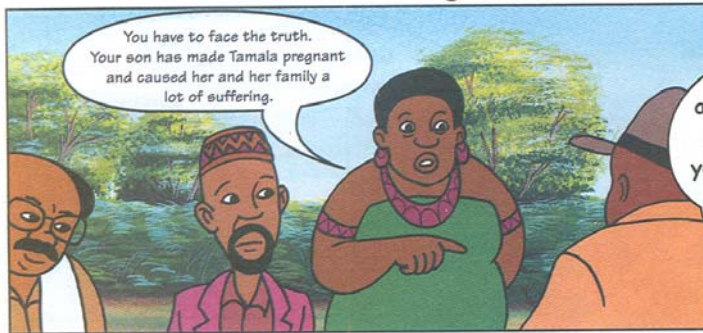
One day, I had a bath and went into my bedroom to get dressed. I was alone in the house with my aunt's nephew. Unfortunately, the girls' room did not have a key. My aunt's nephew came into the room and raped me. When my uncle and aunt came back, I told them what had happened. The boy ran away and has not been back ever since. It was a terrible experience for me. I would wash my body, but still feel unclean. When I didn't have my period for two months, I knew I was pregnant.

Pregnancy is something that you can't put somewhere so that you can forget about it for a while. It is with you all the time. It must have been easy for my aunt to know that I was pregnant. She bought me a dress and told me to try it on. She did not leave the room, so I knew it was a trick. I undressed and she told me I was pregnant. She told me to lie back on the bed. She examined me and said I was about four months pregnant.

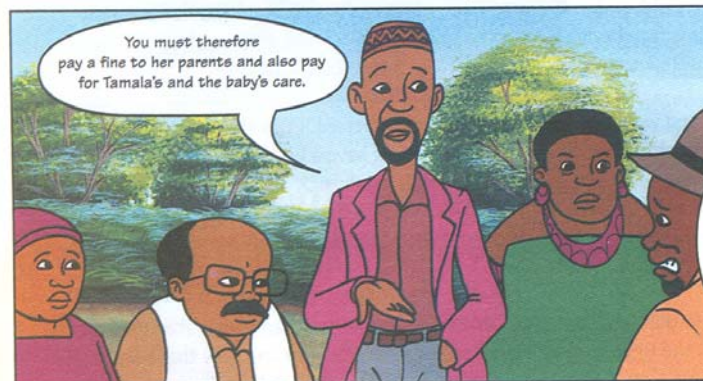
My uncle... was furious, no, he was terribly hurt and that made me feel worse. He said he was not going to do anything for me ever again. I reminded him that I was raped, but it seems a girl who is raped bears the blame. The following day, I did not have the courage to get up and go to school. In fact, I realized that school was over for me. My aunt went to school and told the Headmistress that I was pregnant and could not continue with my education. The Headmistress asked to see me. When I went to see her she told me that I could go back to the same school after weaning my baby.

The atmosphere in our home was tense. Finally, my uncle told me to go and stay with one of my aunts. I gave birth in February 2003. Although I was not staying with him now, my uncle bought all the requirements for the baby. He became very supportive. In January 2004, I re-entered school. My uncle has taken me back into his home. I am lucky to get a second chance in life. I admit that I used to be playful before, I am very serious now. The school has been wonderful. The teachers and all my fellow students treat me normally. If anyone has said something nasty about me, I haven't heard about it.

What has my experience taught me? Well, to start with, it has shown me what life is like for a girl orphan or a woman. You have to be alert all the time. Boys come up to me and say, 'You're beautiful'. I look directly at them and say, 'Thank you, but no. I know what you want.' I have already reported some of the more persistent boys. I'm not going to wait until I'm raped before I shout. My education is my priority now.”



Parents and guardians have a responsibility when young boys make girls pregnant.



But remember girls and boys, you are both responsible for the pregnancy! Therefore, avoid early sexual activities.

5. What steps can we take if a fellow pupil is responsible for the pregnancy?

If a school boy is responsible for the pregnancy, both he and his parents should sign a committal document to support the girl and the unborn child (*Appendix C*).

Gender and equity considerations entail that both girls and boys should be given equal opportunities. Therefore, the following should be done:

- ✓ The boy responsible for the pregnancy should be counselled by a trained Counsellor about his responsibilities, together with the girl. This should include Voluntary Counselling and Testing for HIV. Both should have a medical check-up for STIs.
- ✓ School boys who are responsible for the pregnancies should also go on mandatory leave as a deterrent and lesson to other boys, and should only come back when the girl resumes school. This will also partly ensure that girls return to school.
- ✓ If a school boy is responsible for the pregnancy, both he and his parents should sign a committal document to support the baby: failure to do so will result in dismissal of the school boy (*Appendix C*).
- ✓ Detailed records on the man/boy responsible for the pregnancy should be maintained in the school. This will help to track him. The records are transferable in case he changes schools. The records should give information on the duration of leave, contact address/telephone, as well as the date of re-admission to school (*Appendix E*).

ESVAH'S STORY

9

“ When I was in Grade 9, I got into bad company. My friends and I had boyfriends, mainly among the teachers. Towards the end of the third term, I became pregnant. I was able to sit my exams because I was

only one month pregnant. I told the teacher responsible that I was pregnant, and he said he was going to marry me. After I left school, I never saw him again. He got a transfer, and I have no idea where he went, and I have no wish to see him.

Although I qualified to go to Grade 10, I could not take up my place. All the other girls in my group went back for Grade 10. When they got to Grade 11, I used to see them, and envy them so much. For a time, I used to blame my friends for my predicament. I no longer blame them. If I had not wanted to do wrong, I would have left the gang. My father is dead, and my mother has been ill for a long time now. We all live with my grandmother. No one had the means to support me. I decided to earn a little money so that I could go back to school. Our Parish Priest used to sponsor a number of children. When I asked for assistance, he told me to work for it.

I found that I could not save money because everything I earned went to feeding the family. The Priest left, and a new one came. He did not pay me the money I used to get, but reduced it. I totally lost hope. The head teacher at a nearby school felt sorry for me. He talked to one of the heads of an all-girl's school. I was accepted, and I re-entered school in Grade 10. I'm now in Grade 12. I have not overheard any discouraging words from the teachers, or from my fellow students. I talk openly about my experience in the hope that other girls will learn from it. Unfortunately, I still see even girls I have talked to become pregnant. If I had someone to talk to me the way I talked to these girls, I don't think I would have got pregnant. ”

6. What steps should we take if an outsider or a teacher is responsible for a pregnancy?

Adult men/teachers who impregnate school girls should be punished and exposed. The following actions should be taken:

- ✓ Put their details on record at the school (*Appendix E*).
- ✓ Inform the girl's parents/guardians of the name of the unborn child's father.
- ✓ Connect the family to organisations like Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Law Association of Zambia (LAZ), Female Lawyers Association Zambia (FELAZ), National Legal Aid Clinic for Women, and Victim Support Unit for information on legal action and maintenance for the girl and the child (*See page 22 for contact details*).
- ✓ Punish the perpetrators who defile girls under the age of 16 under the current law that deals with defilement cases.
- ✓ In the case of an outsider, the Parent Teacher Association (PTA)/Parent Community School Committee (PCSC) and Guidance and Counselling Department should play an active role in tracking the culprit.
- ✓ In the case of a teacher impregnating a school girl, a stiff punishment should be given. The teacher should be expelled and the case handed over for criminal investigation.

HOPE'S STORY

“ I am 20 years old, and I have a three year old son. My father died a long time ago. My mother was too poor to support me, so one of my sisters took me in. Then she died, and I had to come back home to live with my mother. Sitting at home, doing nothing, led to my getting pregnant.

After I had given birth, I found out the meaning of abject poverty. I could not buy things for my baby. I decided to rear chickens as a way of raising money to go back to school. I was thus able to pay for myself as an Academic Production Unit (APU) student in Grades 8 and 9. In Grade 9, I got the highest marks in the school. The teachers at the school were very helpful. They explained my situation to the Head at the High School where I was accepted. The school put me in contact with FAWEZA. Luckily, FAWEZA adopted me, and supports me.

Perhaps I'm the only person who is teased in the school, not because I have a child, but because I'm so much older than the other students. It hurts me, but it strengthens me at the same time. I know my time is limited, so I work so hard that I beat all those who tease me. I am determined to go to University.”

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

- ! Counselling before and after medical examination is vital.
- ! When girls become pregnant they live in fear. It is important to reassure them.

- ✓ The girl should be allowed to re-enter school at least six months and not later than a year after delivery.

However, depending on the support from her family, she may re-enter earlier.

7. What is the length of time for re-entry after delivery?

8. What steps should we follow in cases of school transfers?

- ✓ Transfers should not be mandatory, though a girl may choose to transfer to another school.
- ✓ The School Guidance Department should help to find a school place for the teen mother, if possible on an exchange basis in the case of a transfer to another school.

9. How many times should a girl be allowed to re-enter school?

- ✓ In the rare event that a girl applies for re-entry more than once, the school should be flexible and re-admit the pupil, and the girls should be provided with the necessary counselling.

The same day in school.

Girls' bodies are not ready to have babies until they're at least eighteen.

If girls become pregnant, they may have great difficulty giving birth.

I heard Mary died because she was too young to have a baby.

Yes, it is very risky for the mother and she may even lose the baby.

Girls and boys need to be informed about the dangers of early sexual activity - not only can they fall pregnant, but they can get Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) or even HIV that eventually will develop into AIDS.

Remember: There is no cure for AIDS!

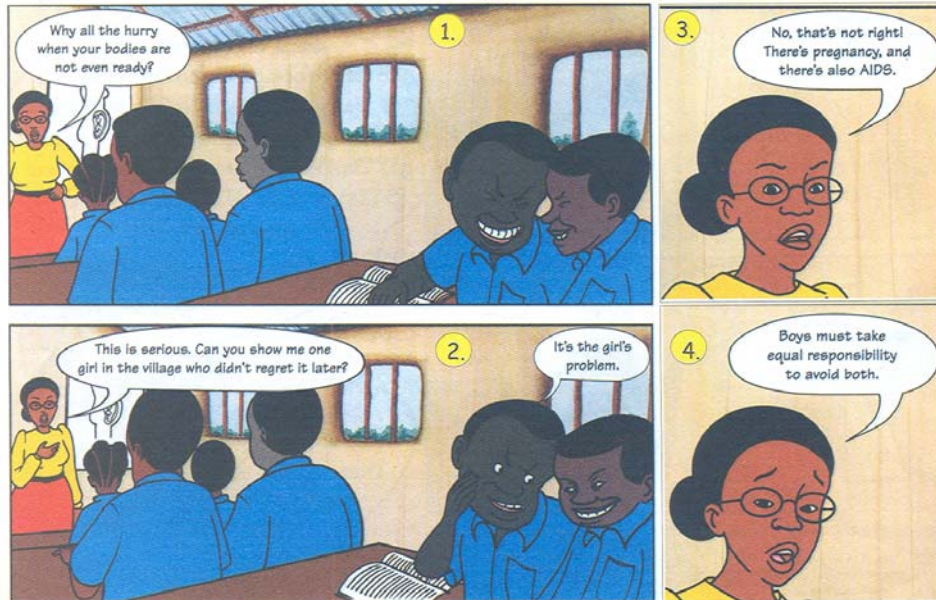
! In Sub-Saharan Africa, more than 13% of girls aged 15-19 years become mothers.

! Counselling and care during and after pregnancy is vital.

DID YOU KNOW THAT?

10. How can we track girls that have fallen pregnant?

- ✓ All schools should monitor teen pregnancy trends by completing the Data Collection Sheet on Early Pregnancy every term (*Appendix F*).
- ✓ Detailed records on the pregnant school girl and the man/boy responsible for the pregnancy should be maintained in the school. This will enable the school to track all cases. The records, which should be transferred to the next school in case of a change of school, should give the following information: duration of the leave; contact address/telephone and the date of re-admission into school (*Appendix E*).
- ✓ Schools and the Parent Teacher Association (PTA)/Parent Community School Committee (PCSC) should assist the pregnant girl and her family in tracking down perpetrators. The School Administration, the Guidance and Counselling Department and Equity and Gender Departments should make follow-ups on girls who do not come back to school after re-entering school.
- ✓ Boys who are involved in pregnant cases should not be allowed to transfer to other schools.



11. What can we do to improve the school environment and prevent pregnancies?

- ✓ Each school should have a trained female Counsellor for girls and a male Counsellor for boys. All schools must have a Counselling Committee headed by trained Counsellors, and should include in the timetable counselling on sexual and gender relations and reproductive health education to reduce incidences of teen pregnancies.
- ✓ The school administration should ensure that the Re-Entry Policy is disseminated at assembly on a regular basis. Sensitisation should particularly be done at the beginning of the school year when the pupils report to school.
- ✓ The Counselling Committee should also sensitise the schools' PTA/PCSC to the Re-Entry Policy.
- ✓ Schools should sensitise pupils on the consequences of pregnancy for both girls and boys, i.e. both will be sent on maternity/paternity leave; the school Guidance and Counselling Department should contact organisations like Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA), Law Association of Zambia (LAZ), Female Lawyers Association Zambia (FELAZ), National Legal Aid Clinic for Women, and Victim Support Unit for information on legal action and maintenance for the girl and the child (See page 22 for contact details).
- ✓ Schools should create networks with relevant organisations which can give support on issues of child maintenance and help access bursaries, if a change of school requires extra finances.
- ✓ Existing Student Alliance for Female Education (SAFE) Clubs and Child Rights Clubs should be strengthened and new ones established in all other schools.



All girls and boys! Remember that you have the right to say NO! It is YOUR body. When you are touched in ways you don't like or when people ask you for sex, you have the right to say NO!



It is rare that a girl comes up to school authorities to report that she is pregnant. Usually, the report is made by:

- ! Class/school mates.
- ! A teacher who notices a change in behaviour (withdrawn and taciturn).
- ! The sports teacher who notices physical appearance and lack of agility.
- ! Parents or guardians, after a girl decides to stay away from school.
- ! Hospital or clinic staff that discover that a pupil is pregnant when being treated for another complaint.
- ! The matron (in boarding schools) through routine checks on girls.

12. What about girls that drop out due to reasons other than pregnancies?

- ✓ Girls who drop out of school for reasons other than pregnancy should be re-admitted without bias.
- ✓ All schools should develop measures that will facilitate the re-admission of girls who drop out for reasons other than pregnancy.

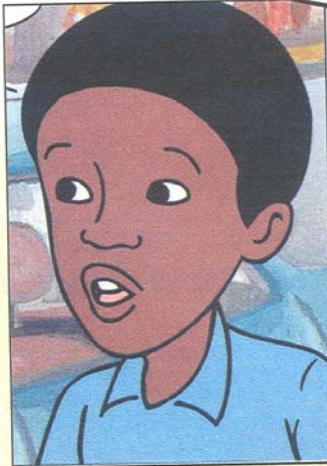
13. What about children who are not in school for other reasons?



So Tamala was determined to return to school. Education is now her main priority.

Let us work together to ensure that these Re-Entry Policy guidelines are implemented in every school in Zambia. The next pages in this booklet give your school some tools to ensure that all pregnant girls return to school after giving birth.

And don't forget that AIDS is real! Don't get infected!





Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Education

Dear Parent/Guardian,

**RE: MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RE-ENTRY POLICY FOR
PREGNANT GIRLS**

This is a follow up to our earlier communication regarding your child, [*name of child*], who is currently expecting a baby.

This letter serves to explain Government Policy on school girl pregnancies. Through the Re-Entry Policy Circular of 1997, Government prohibited the expulsion of pregnant girls from school. This policy requires girls to go back to school not later than one year after delivery of the child.

The purpose of this letter, therefore, is to inform you that [*name of child*] will be required to resume school by [*date of expected re-entry*], after she has given birth. Kindly sign the attached commitment form and return it to the school within this week. Failure to comply with the requirements of the Re-Entry Policy may result in legal action being taken against the parents/guardians as stipulated in the Laws of the Land.

Yours sincerely,

School Manager

Date Stamp

**Letter of Maternity Leave and Re-admission of Pregnant Girl to School
- APPENDIX B(i)**

Either Appendix B(i) or B(ii) should be selected and used by all schools.



Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Education

Ref/Serial Number

LETTER OF MATERNITY LEAVE AND RE-ADMISSION

Dear

This serves to inform you that the school has granted you maternity leave
from to

You will be required to report for classes on at 07:30 hrs.

Please note that disciplinary action will be taken against you if you fail to report on the
stated date.

Yours sincerely,

.....
Name of Head of School

.....
Signature

Date Stamp



Form for Maternity Leave and Re-admission - Appendix B(ii)

Either Appendix B(i) or B(ii) should be selected and used by all schools.



**Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Education**

Name of Pupil _____
Grade _____
School _____

Section A: MATERNITY LEAVE

The School has granted you maternity leave for the following period:
From to

Section B: RE-ADMISSION TO SCHOOL

You will be required to report for classes after delivery as follows:

Date
Time
Grade
Re-admitting School

Please note that disciplinary action will be taken against girls who fail to report on the stated date.

Name of Head of School.....
Signature

Date Stamp



Commitment by Male Involved in Pregnancy - Appendix C



Republic of Zambia
Ministry of Education

Commitment by Male Involved in Pregnancy

I/We ("we" in the case of school boy and parents/guardians).....
..... do hereby promise to support the baby and
mother (name of girl) both financially and materially until the child is 21 years of age.
I/We also promise to assist the girl's parents in ensuring that she returns to school after
delivery and by the date stated in the letter of re-admission.

Name of school boy/male responsible for the pregnancy

Address

Date of birth

Grade (if in school)

Occupation

Signature

Date

Name of Parents/Guardians (where applicable in case of school boys/minors)

Father/Guardian

Mother/Guardian

Date

- Four copies:**
- 1 copy to pupils' parents/guardians
 - 1 copy to pupil
 - 1 copy to school file
 - 1 copy to School Guidance and Counselling file

Commitment by Parents/Guardians of the Pregnant Girl

I/We, the parents/guardians of do hereby promise to ensure that she returns to school after delivery and by the date stated in the letter of re-admission.

Name of Parents/Guardians:

Mother/Guardian
Address.....
Occupation
Signature
Date

Father/Guardian
Address
Occupation
Signature
Date

Four copies:

- 1 copy to pupils' parents/guardians
- 1 copy to pupil
- 1 copy to school file
- 1 copy to School Guidance and Counselling file

Detailed School Record - APPENDIX E

A. Details of School

Name of School:
 District: Province:
 Address of School:
 Tel/Fax/Email:
 Type of School: GRZ/Community School/Private/Grant Aided:

B. Bio-data**Part (i) - Details of Female Pupil**

Name of Pupil: Grade:
 Date of Birth:
 Name of Parents/Guardians:
 Residential Address During Leave:
 Permanent Address:
 Status: Orphan (Single/Double) Not Orphan (underline where applicable)

Part (ii) - Details for Tracking Teen Mother

Expected Date of Delivery:
 Date Leave Granted:
 Expected Date of Re-admission:
 Date of Actual Re-entry: (First/ Second):
 Date of Transfer:
 Name of School to which Transferred:
 Reason for Transfer:

Part (iii) - Details of Male Involved in Pregnancy

Name of Man or Boy:
 Status
 (a) Teacher /School Personnel.....
 (b) School boy/Student:
 (c) Male Relative:
 (d) Outsider:
 Date of Birth:
 Residential Address: Tel No:
 Postal Address:
 NRC No:
 Occupation:
 Place of Work:

Part (iv)

Number of counselling sessions attended for female pupil:
 Number of counselling sessions attended for male pupil:
 Number of counselling sessions attended for Parents/Guardians:
 Any other information:

Part (v) Parent's/Guardian's commitment

I/we do hereby promise that my/our
 daughter returns to school after delivery and by date
 stated in the letter of re-admission.

 Signed

 Date

4 copies:

- 1 copy to pupil
- 1 copy to school file
- 1 copy to School Guidance and Counselling file
- 1 copy to DEBS

Data Collection Sheet on Early Pregnancies - APPENDIX F

Name of School

District Province

Agency: GRZ/Community School/Private/Grant Aided (underline what is appropriate)

Type of School: (i) Day/Boarding (underline what is appropriate)
 (ii) Co-education/Single sex (underline what is appropriate)

Date

1. School Girl Pregnancy Rates							
Date:	Gr. 1-7	Gr. 8	Gr. 9	Gr. 10	Gr. 11	Gr. 12	Total
Girls' enrolment							
No. of girls pregnant							
2. No. of girls reclaiming their school places							
After delivery							
Other reasons							
3. No. of girls dropping out due to pregnancy							
Failure to return	Gr. 1-7	Gr. 8	Gr. 9	Gr. 10	Gr. 11	Gr. 12	Total
Failure to fit back							
Other reasons							
4. No. of girls made pregnant by teachers or school personnel							
5. No. of girls made pregnant by school boys/students							
6. No. of girls made pregnant by male relatives							
7. No. of girls made pregnant by men/boys outside school							

Head Teacher's observations on:

- Factors affecting effective implementation of pregnancy policy:.....

- Possible solutions:.....



Here you will find contact details of organisations that provide legal advice and counselling or are involved in girls' education.

Ministry of Education (MOE) ✓
 Equity and Gender Unit
 Ministry of Education Headquarters
 PO Box 50093
 Lusaka
 Tel: 01-250855

Forum for African Women Educationalists in Zambia (FAWEZA) ✓
 PO Box 37695
 Plot 6680, Chivalamabwe Road
 Olympia Park
 Lusaka
 Tel: 01-295482
 E-mail: fawezam@zamnet.zm

Female Lawyers Association Zambia (FELAZ) ✓
 c/o Nyankhata Chambers
 PO Box 31901
 Lusaka
 Tel: 01-238601

Law Association of Zambia (LAZ) ✓
 PO Box 35271
 LAZ House No. 1, Lagos Road (next to old Cemetery)
 Rhodes Park
 Lusaka
 Tel: 01-254401
 Fax: 01-254428
 E-mail: zamlaw@zamnet.zm

National Legal Aid Clinic for Women ✓
Plot 110A/150, Musonda Ngosa Road (behind ZRA)
Villa Elizabetha
Private Bag E 578
Lusaka
Tel: 01-220595
Fax: 01-234747
E-mail: naleacw@zamnet.zm

Victim Support Unit (VSU) ✓
Police Service Headquarters, 3rd Floor, Room A68
Independence Avenue
PO Box 30103
Lusaka
Tel: 01-231060

Women and Law in Southern Africa (WLSA) ✓
PO Box 34777
House No. 1257, Mambulima Road
Rhodes Park, Lusaka
E-mail: wlsazam@zamnet.zm
Internet: www.wlsa.org.zm
Tel: 01-253974/75
Fax: 01-254673

Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) ✓
Nationalist Road
PO Box 50115
Lusaka
Tel: 01-255204/252726
E-mail: ywcalsk@zamnet.zm

AIDS -
Teachers can make
a difference!

Protect Zambia's
children - talk about
HIV and AIDS!

AIDS -
I care, do you?

People with
HIV and AIDS
need our love and
support.

AIDS -
Parents/guardians can
make a difference!

AIDS kills -
don't take chances!

AIDS
is real
- be
safe!

AIDS can
be prevented.





Ministry of Education

Protect the Rights
of **ALL** Children.
Leave **No Child**
out of School.
Secure the **Future!**
Today!



GOGIRLS!
EDUCATION FOR EVERY CHILD

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

