

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910369907103321
Autore	Sakamoto Kumiko
Titolo	Factors Influencing Child Survival in Tanzania : Comparative Analysis of Diverse Deprived Rural Villages // by Kumiko Sakamoto
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2020
ISBN	981-13-7639-5
Edizione	[1st ed. 2020.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XV, 201 p. 43 illus., 26 illus. in color.)
Collana	Economy and Social Inclusion, Creating a Society for All, , 2509-4270
Disciplina	338.9
Soggetti	Economic development Youth in development Well-being Children Maternal and child health services Social service Development and Children Child Well-being Maternal and Child Health Social Care
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Factors Influencing Child Survival in Tanzania -- Factors Influencing Child Mortality: Previous Research -- Regional Analysis of Factors Influencing Child Mortality -- The Case of Central Tanzania, Dodoma Region, Majeleko Village -- The Case of Southeast Tanzania, Lindi Region, Mchinga II Village -- The Case of Zanzibar, North Unguja, Chaani Masingini Village -- Social Factors Associated with Child Mortality in High Mortality Areas of Rural Tanzania -- Does Mutual Assistance Contribute to Child Survival? -- Conclusions.
Sommario/riassunto	This book addresses the essential topic of child survival in Tanzania, especially focusing on the role of mutual assistance, which has received little attention to date. Further, it identifies a range of key factors for child survival by combining a literature review, regional data analysis, and case studies. These studies center on rural villages in high Under-5

mortality rate (U5MR) regions and assess their strengths and weaknesses regarding child survival. By focusing on deprived rural areas as of 2002 and evaluating the improvements in the 2012 census data, the book also highlights the potential held by rural semi - subsistence economies. An analysis of the focus villages indicates that children in food-sharing circles had better chances of survival. However, food sharing is not necessarily inclusive; a significant number of children have fallen out of such circles, especially in mainland villages. Furthermore, monetary support for children's medicine has often failed to arrive in time. Lastly, the book argues that, in addition to direct factors such as access to health services, water and sanitation, food intake, and education, it is essential that children receive inclusive support at various levels: family, community, village, national, and international.
