A CONCEPT ANALYSIS OF “MOZWANE” OR PARTY IN MOTION: A DRIVER FOR HIV AMONG ADOLESCENTS

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND
Reproductive risk exposure and early parenting are common among adolescents in Botswana. HIV prevalence is lower (3.7%) among adolescents than the general population (18.5%), but adolescents are at risk of a fast moving infection due to of risky sexual behaviors. “Mozwane” was mentioned as a sexual risk factor for adolescents in Botswana, but it has never been discussed in the literature and therefore it is being introduced to nursing and health literature.

STUDY AIM
To present a concept analysis of “Mozwane” or “party in motion” among adolescents in Botswana, Based on Walker and Avant’s traditional concept analysis, which includes: defining the concept and its typical usage, attributes, similar and related concepts, antecedents, consequences and opposite cases

WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT
“Mozwane” derives from the word “Kuzwana”, which means to hear or to understand one another.
It is not the sexual behavior in itself, but can lead to risky sexual practices Adolescents reach a common agreement or understanding.
Make a pact on agreed upon behaviors they want to engage in.
No adults are involved.

SIMILAR CONCEPTS
House parties- occur in a defined home space
Garden parties- also in gardens
Nights out-involve going out to a location (house or public place like a bar)
Water front parties-usually by a dam or river
Other forms of parties (baby or bridal showers, stud parties) usually associated with some special event
usually associated with some special event

ANTEDECENTS
Friends get together, swear to secrecy
Contribute money to buy alcohol and drugs, hire a combi/minibus and pay the driver, who is a young person and may take part
Agree on the date, time, and place and give distribute tasks
Parents are usually away from home members tell lies about the trip

CONSEQUENCES
Teens do understand that this behavior can lead to:
Being in trouble with parents, police school or authorities if they are found out
Sexuality risks such as sexually transmitted infections, HIV and unplanned pregnancy
Breaking out of school
Bad reputation, and being viewed as a delinquent
“ But at that time nobody really thinks about that (the consequences). It’s all about having fun, we just want to have a nice time, and nothing matters”
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METHODS
A cross sectional qualitative study was conducted in Gaborone, Botswana as part of a larger formative pilot that explored the feasibility of an adolescent sexuality intervention. The intervention was tested in the US and was being adapted to Botswana adolescents. Participants were adolescent advisory committee members (N=30) aged 15-19 years from local junior and high schools, 12 males

DATA COLLECTION
A focus group discussion was conducted December 2011-January 2012 .Conducted in English, audio-recorded, transcribed, supported by field notes.
Data collection and analysis were guided by Walker and Avant concept analysis strategy. Ethical clearance obtained from University of Botswana Office of Research and Development, Ministry of Education Skills and Development Research Committee

CONCLUSIONS
Teens believe police intervention reduced incidents of “Mozwane” but it still occurs in some areas, continuing as a risky behavior
This was discussed with parents during the parent intervention
Emphasis was on strict supervision of adolescents
Knowing the behavior patterns of one’s own child
Sexuality education in schools about to include “Mozwane”