Support for primary education, including HIV/AIDS awareness, in Huambo and Kuanza Sul provinces



UN Trust Fund for Human Security



BACKGROUND

After a 27-year civil war ended in 2002, Angola was in a state of socio-economic crisis. Poverty was widespread as 63 percent of urban and peri-urban households lived below the poverty line, and 25 percent lived below the extreme poverty line. The education sector was in similarly dire straits, with a net attendance rate for Grades 1 to 4 of 56 percent of school-age children. Of these children, 25 percent would not reach Grade 5. Illiteracy was common – 58 percent of persons age 15 or older – and Angola's education index placed it below the least developed

PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

By providing food to students in the target provinces during the 2005 school year, the project sought to increase primary school enrolment, stabilize attendance rates and reduce dropout rates. The project

BENEFICIARIES

The project fed 102,647 girls and 127,976 boys in Huambo, and 114,779 girls and 135,821 boys in Kwanza Sul. Approximately 1,500 parents and countries. Meanwhile, rates of HIV infection were at 9 percent among adults aged 15 to 49. Given the widespread poverty, illiteracy, and lack of education in Angola, it was generally expected that HIV/AIDS infection rates would soon increase due to lack of awareness of HIV prevention methods, especially as large numbers of refugees returned from Zambia and Namibia. In this context, with UNTFHS funding, WFP engaged in a food-for-education programme, feeding children at schools to both alleviate hunger while also improving their educational status.

also aimed to ensure that pupils, especially girls, would attend HIV/AIDS awareness sessions - a training which Government officials, teachers, parents and implementing partners would also receive.

teachers were educated in HIV/AIDS issues, while about 100 teachers took part in training-of-trainers sessions.