



ADPP Angola

Annual
Report
2010



| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction | 5 |
| Projects and Selected Highlights in 2010 | 6 |
| Education | 8 |
| • The Schools for the Teachers of the Future | 10 |
| • Schools for Children and Young People | 14 |
| • Vocational Schools | 16 |
| Rural Development | 18 |
| • Child Aid Cabinda and Child Aid / Environment Tombwa | 20 |
| • Community Project for Rural Development in Bié | 22 |
| Health | 24 |
| • HOPE | 26 |
| • Community Malaria Project | 28 |
| • Nutrition Education | 30 |
| • Community Health Agents | 32 |
| Agriculture and Environment | 34 |
| ADPP Fundraising and Clothes Distribution Project | 38 |
| More about ADPP | 40 |
| • A brief history of ADPP Angola | 42 |
| • Humana People to People | 44 |
| • Human Resource Development | 46 |
| • Revenue and Expenditure | 48 |
| • Partners in Development | 50 |
| • Invitation to Partnership | 51 |



Introduction

Dear partners and friends in Angola and abroad,

We hereby present our Annual Report 2010, which in pictures and texts show the activities that have taken place during the year in thousands of rural and sub-urban communities in 15 provinces throughout the country.

ADPP Angola is proud to share our results and show what can happen when people individually and collectively work to create development for themselves, their families and their communities. Many thousands of people have worked with us to do exactly that in 2010: 2.700 young people are training to become excellent and passionate teachers in primary schools in rural and sub-urban areas; thousands of villagers are working wholeheartedly in the community projects for rural development; tens of thousands of children in primary schools in Zaire and Benguela are learning about malaria and through their work in Malaria Control Patrols mobilizing hundreds of communities to take control of the malaria situation.

In 2010 we started a variety of new activities to add to the existing. The 12th School for the Teachers of the Future started in Lucala, Kwanza Norte. We started the "Education for Nutrition" project in Benguela, where lessons on nutrition will com-

plement the school feeding program in 440 primary schools. In Kunene we returned to the 30.000 families in three municipalities we previously worked with in TCE, a three year HIV project. This time, as part of the revitalization program in the municipalities, we have trained Community Health Agents who reach each family with key health messages, and function as links between the families and the health services. In 2010, we also started Community Projects for Rural Development in three new communities in rural parts of Luanda province and also in the Kaxikane, birthplace of Dr. Agostinho Neto, the first president of Angola.

Nothing you read about in the following pages could have happened without the enthusiasm and dedication of the around 1000 ADPP staff who do the day to day work at the projects; nor without the hundreds of thousands of community members who are active participants. Of course, it has also been made possible by all our partners, including the Government of Angola at national, provincial and municipal level, as well as private business, embassies and bilateral donors.

On behalf of the Board of Directors, a big thank you to all and we hope you will enjoy reading our annual report 2010.

and Selected Highlights

- 678 students trained in 2010 at ADPP Teacher Training Colleges in 12 provinces.
- Expansion of ADPP's National Courses and Conference Centre completed.
- 1847 public school teachers received in-service training in 7 provinces.
- ADPP Community Health Agents trained and have begun field work in Kunene.
- 771 public school teachers trained as nutrition educators in Benguela.
- 48.707 people have taken active part in ADPP Community Projects in 6 provinces.
- 2 Environment conference for 60 workers from 10 provinces held at Frontline Institute in Huambo.
- A large scale girls' empowerment project launched at the Vocational School in Viana by the US Ambassador.
- Four new Community Projects for Rural Development started in Luanda and Bengo.
- The Korean Ambassador, the Governor of Kwanza Norte and the President of ADPP headed the ceremony for the laying of the corner stone for the new Education Centre in Kwanza Norte.
- The 12th School for the Teachers of the Future opened in Kwanza Norte.
- The "Forest for the Future" project successfully concluded with the result that 3000 families in Cabinda have improved welfare and increased income through a sustainable use of forest resources.

Education in Angola

Since 2002 a concerted effort has been made to improve the quantity and quality of education on offer in Angola.

Despite many challenges, good progress is being made towards reaching the Millennium Development Goals concerning education. Primary school enrolment, for example, rose from around half to more than three quarters between 2005 and 2009. Almost equal numbers of boys and girls are enrolled in primary school.

A comprehensive educational reform has also been implemented with the aim of improving the quality of education on offer and making it responsive to the needs of the workforce.

ADPP Angola in the educational sector

Education has been an ADPP focus areas since it started in 1986 and ADPP's schools have evolved to meet the changing needs in the country ever since. The focus is now very much

on educating young people to become active and productive citizens.

All ADPP schools combine academic and/or vocational training with life skills and a broad general knowledge. The aim is to give students the knowledge, skills and belief they need to become passionate about creating a better future for themselves and for the country. For this reason, all of ADPP's schools also carry out community activities where students gain practical experience in mobilizing fellow community members to work together to create development.

Most of ADPP's schools are situated in rural or suburban areas and ADPP's Teacher Training Colleges primarily educate teachers for rural areas. This is helping meet the need for quality education in the most underserved areas. Despite the progress already made, much still needs to be done to achieve the goals shared by the people, the government and ADPP:

- Universal primary education
- Student-centred education
- Workforce relevant education



The Schools for the Teachers of the Future

Teacher Training Schools, graduates and trainees throughout the country

ADPP currently operates 12 teacher training colleges in Angola. Known as the “Schools for the Teachers of the Future”, they provide a dynamic, student-centred education which aims to equip coming teachers to give relevant, effective and child-friendly lessons at primary schools, predominantly in rural areas.

The Schools for the Teachers of the Future are based on a ‘whole community approach’ providing the students with skills in basic education as well as health, community development and basic agriculture. The teachers and the community networks that they build post-graduation carry out grass roots development work throughout the country.

An agreement signed between the Ministry of Education and ADPP Angola in 1996 paved the way for the Schools for the Teachers of the Future. In 2006, the agreement was extended to cover the establishment and operation of a total of 17 Schools for the Teachers of the Future. The curriculum at the Schools is in continuous development and fully approved by the Ministry of Education, which authorises the teacher training diplomas for successful graduates.

ADPP’s teacher training schools have, as of December 2010,

graduated 3250 teachers with 2658 currently being trained. Of these, 843 are scheduled to graduate in January 2011, bringing the total number of graduates to 4093.

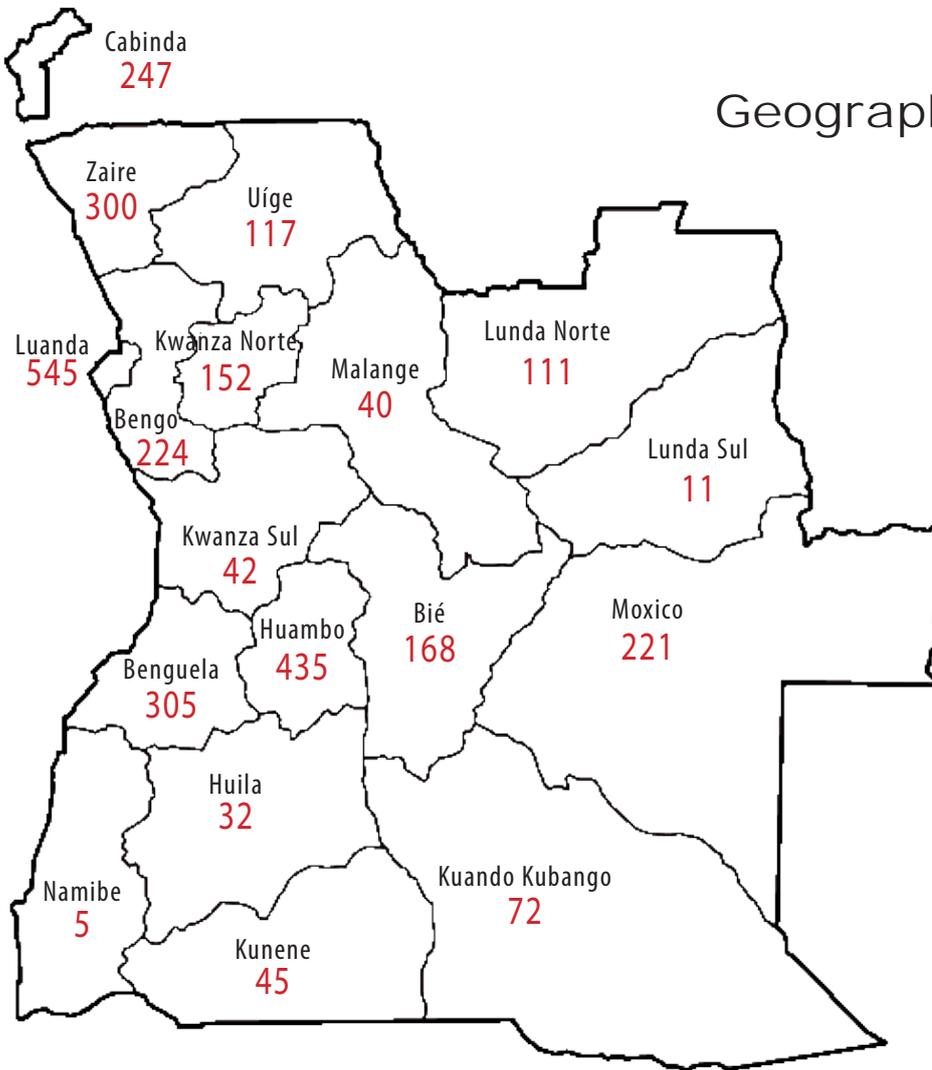
Increasing Access to Teacher Training

In 2007, ADPP and the Ministry of Education established a pilot project to increase access to teacher training. Traditionally a 10th grade exam was required to enrol on a teacher training course, but in many rural areas, there are limited possibilities to take a 10th grade exam. Building on the educational reform, ADPP developed a preparatory course for prospective students with a 9th class exam. On successful completion of the course, these students became eligible to enrol on the teacher training course. This six month course, initially trialled at the School for the Teachers of the Future in Bié, was monitored and positively evaluated by the Ministry of Education.

In 2010, all 10 of the 12 schools had a preparatory course and by 2012, the course will be integrated into the teacher training program, which will be extended to 36 months.

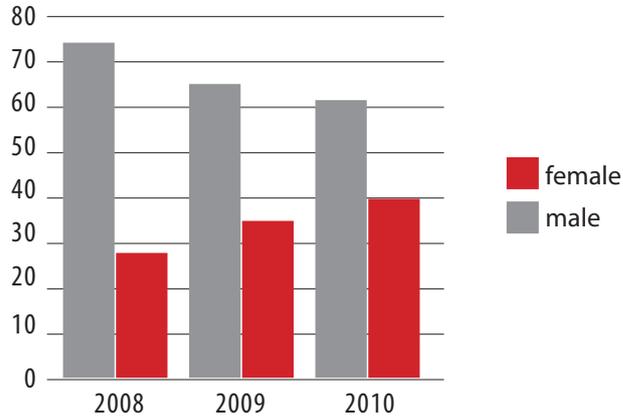
This will give many more young people access to a teacher training education, particularly from rural areas, helping increase the number of teachers in the country.

Geographical placement of ADPP graduates 1995 - 2010



95.47% of the graduates are working as primary school teachers or are otherwise employed in the educational system, for example, as headmasters or with the educational authorities.

Gender Distribution at the twelve Schools for the Teachers of the Future



In collaboration with the Norwegian Embassy in Angola, ADPP has been working to increase the number of female teacher trainees. As can be seen above, steady improvement is being made at the schools. Four of the schools even managed equal numbers of male and female students on their new teams in 2010. At each of the 12 schools, between half and two thirds of students on the preparatory courses in 2010 were female.

The increasing number of females who have graduated or are studying at the schools have an immense effect. They actively encourage others women to enrol, showing by example that it can be done, leading to more female trainee teachers. This also means more female graduates, more female teachers in rural areas and consequently more focus on girls in rural areas staying school.





Schools for Children and Young People

ADPP Children's Schools aim to provide a solid education at primary and lower secondary level. The schools all offer intensive programs, combining regular lessons with life skills education, sport, theatre, community development activities and much more. The aim of the schools is to give the students a solid academic and practical foundation from which to build a good, productive future for themselves.

Demand for education in Angola is high: the majority of the population is under eighteen and there are also many adults trying to catch up on the education they missed out on during the war. Many schools offer several shifts per day to try to accommodate the need. In Benguela, the Children's School has three shifts: morning, afternoon and evening. The morning shift is for 1st to 6th graders, including some of the most socially vulnerable children, who receive extra support and are provided with breakfast and lunch through a school feeding program. The afternoon shift is for 7th - 9th graders and the evening shift is for adults catching up on their education.

All of the schools work to make lessons lively and inspiring, and to make the children active learners. Lessons outside of the classroom are a good way of doing this, from measuring the size of the school building to going for trips in nature. All of the school also carry out a variety of extra curricular activities with theatre, sports, community campaigns and much more.

| | Children's Town Caxito | Children's Town Huambo | Children's School Luanda | Children's School Benguela |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>Established</i> | 1986 | 1991 | 1991 | 1993 |
| Students/ year | 354 | 983 | 1030 | 1325 |
| | | | Total: | 3692 |

9000 Girls for a Brighter Future

From 2008 - 2010, all four of the schools have been implementing an ExxonMobil funded project to empower 9000 girls.

More than 1500 girls at the schools have benefitted from extra vocational training and life skills lessons. They have also supported each other in girls clubs, and carried out peer education in the local communities.

In addition, around 7500 girls in local communities have taken part in girls clubs and life skills lessons. Three key messages have been promoted: get educated, stay healthy, avoid early pregnancy.





Vocational Schools

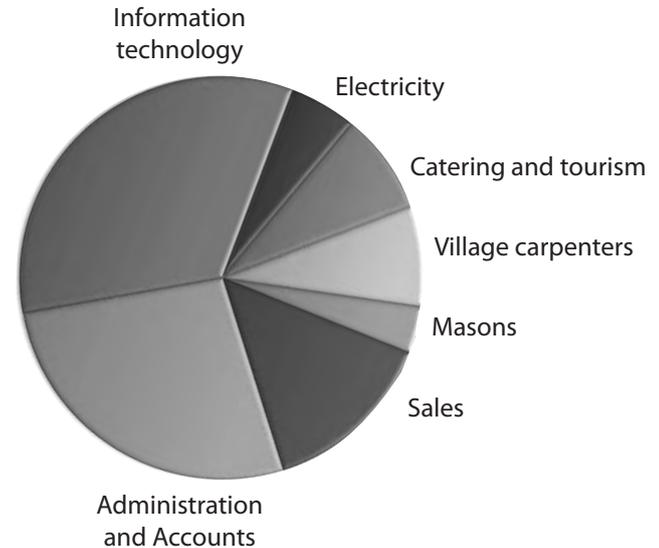
The courses at ADPP's three vocational schools range from Masonry to Information Technology, from Electricity to Catering and Tourism. Common to all of them is the emphasis on linking the students, education, workforce and community.

Each course offers a mix of theoretical and practical lessons in the vocational subjects. All courses also have general education lessons including Portuguese, mathematics, general knowledge. In addition, there are work placement periods ranging from one week to two months. This is a valuable learning experience for the students and for many it is their first taste of the formal workforce.

All students participate in regular community development activities, e.g. tree planting in local villages / neighbourhoods, HIV awareness raising campaigns and community clean ups. Local business people and role models also visit the schools or are visited by the students.

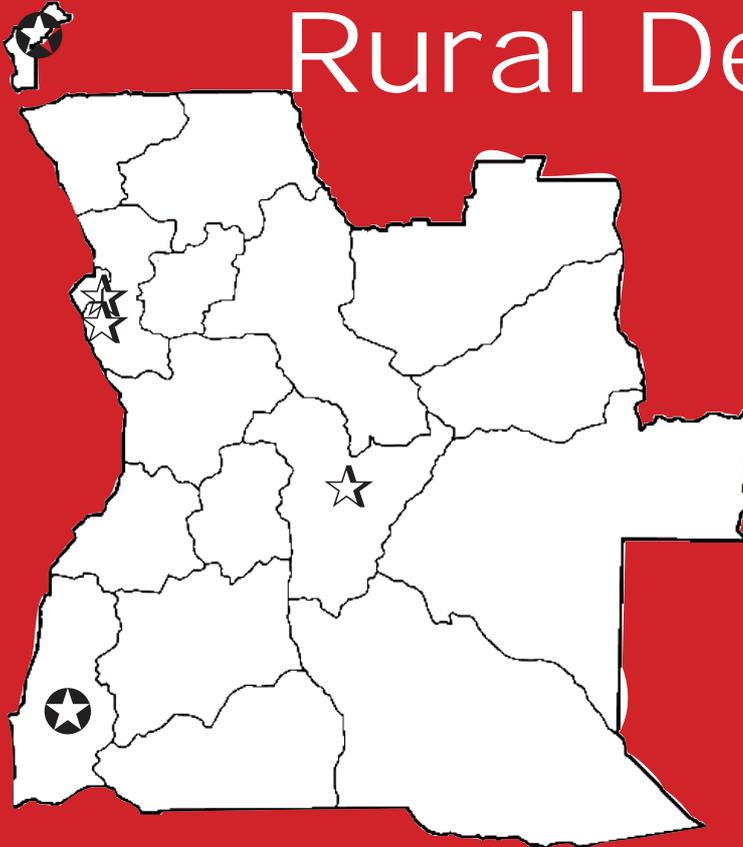
During 2010, all three vocational schools began special vocational training courses for young women, as part of a USAID-financed project. Aside from vocational training, the women have life skills education and carry out community development activities.

Courses on offer at one or more of the schools in 2010



| | Vocational School Benguela | Vocational School Cabinda | Vocational School Viana |
|-----------------|--|---|---|
| | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Students/ year | 37 | 165 | 60 |
| Courses in 2010 | Sales Assistant, Administration and Accounts, Information Technology | Electricity, Catering and Tourism, Administration and Accounts, Information Technology, Village Carpenters, Masons, | Sales Assistant, Administration and Accounts, Electricity, Information Technology |

Rural Development



 Child Aid

 Community Projects for
Rural Development

The question of rural development is crucial in Angola. The country has a fast growing economy, but ensuring that this benefits the whole population in the long term is a huge challenge.

The government's strategy to combat poverty aims to cut the incidence of poverty in the county from 68% (in 2002) to half that level by 2015, and notes that poverty is estimated to be twice the rate in rural areas compared to urban.

ADPP has been operating Community Projects for Rural Development / Child Aid projects in rural areas since the mid nineties. These aim to improve the standard of living for children by working with the whole family. In 2010, there were Child Aid projects in Cabinda and in Namibe provinces, each with their particular focus.

In 2009, ADPP started a pilot Community Project for Rural Development in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Fishing. The project was part of the government strategy to combat hunger and poverty, and promote integrated, community-led rural development.

The pilot project in Bié province continued with great success during 2010, and after a positive evaluation from the Ministry, a further five ADPP Community Projects for Rural Development were given the go ahead. The first three of these started in December 2010 in Luanda and Bengo provinces.



The Secretary of State for Rural Development at the launch of the Community Project for Rural Development in Kakila, Viana, December 2010.



Community Project for Rural Development / Child Aid Cabinda and Child Aid / Environment Tombwa

In 2010, the Community Project for Rural Development / Child Aid Cabinda successfully finalized a 3 year project aimed at promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and improving food security for the population in 30 rural communities in the province.

The final external evaluation reported that the project was highly relevant and well aligned with government strategy. The evaluation recognizes that the project achieved good results in the beneficiary communities, and that the legacy of the project is ongoing. Direct and indirect impacts mentioned include:

- the significant reduction of the practice of slash and burn farming
- many families are using economic firewood saving stoves which reduce the amount of firewood used in cooking
- some communities have an increased availability of water for garden farming
- diversified horticultural production, both for household consumption and for marketing,
- new agricultural practices are in use
- the introduction of moringa leaves as a food supplement
- A number of innovations have had a considerable impact among the beneficiaries, as in the production of

peanut butter.

Towards the end of 2010, Child Aid Cabinda was preparing to start a new EU-funded Women's Empowerment project covering 1000 women in the same area.

In Tombwa, the focus of the Child Aid project has continued to be on environmental activities and education.

The project has a small tree nursery to produce saplings which can be transplanted in the community. In 2010, it distributed more than 3000 trees to schools and community members in 3 communities. It carried out 52 tree planting actions, an important effort in fight against desertification.

Almost 500 pupils from 5 primary schools took part in an in-school program with actions and education about environmental issues.

The project runs four preschools, and in 2010 all preschoolers who were old enough successfully transitioned to first grade, where they were well primed to make the most of their primary education from the first day.

The project also runs youth clubs, with sport, education and tree planting activities.



Community Project for Rural Development in Bié

3000 families participate actively in the Community Project for Rural Development in Ringoma and Umpulo, Bié, with all 10,000 families in the area benefiting from activities.

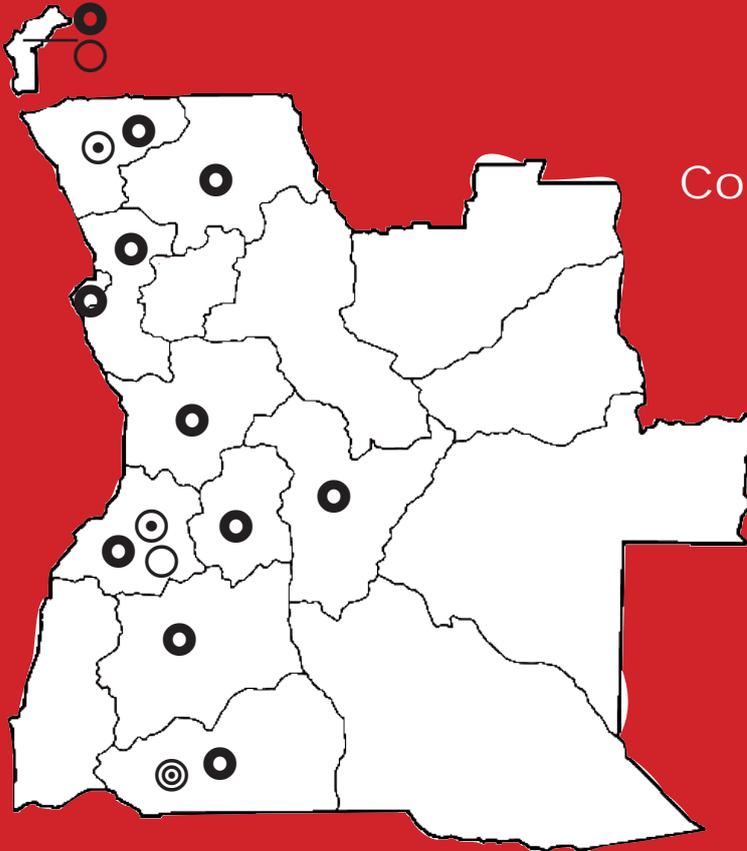
Two ADPP trained "rural dynamos" in each village assist in development activities. Village Action Groups have also been set up to tackle development in specific areas including: water and sanitation, HIV, gender issues, agriculture etc.

The project started in 2009, and accumulated results by the end of 2010 include the establishment of:

- 34 Farmers' Associations,
- 1719 family and 90 communal vegetable gardens,
- 2433 family latrines
- 2421 rubbish pits
- 80 rope pumps
- preschool programs for 226 children
- literacy classes for 641 persons
- 1 mini-market and
- 8 community centres



Health



HOPE ○

Community Malaria Projects ●

Nutrition Education ●

Community Health Agents ◎

There is much work to be done in Angola to meet the Millennium Development goals and to improve the basic health status of the population, particularly in regard to maternal and child health. However, the government is working to tackle the many challenges: a lack of capacity to meet the basic health needs of the population, and a lack of awareness of general health issues by the public at large. A Municipal Strategy to Revitalize the Health System is also being rolled out.

ADPP contributes to building up the health sector in a variety of ways.

The first HOPE project, part of the fight against HIV, was started in Angola in 1997 in Benguela, followed by HOPE Cabinda in the year 2000. Both projects offer information and practical support to those infected or affected by HIV.

In 2010, the Community Health Agent project started in Kunene where ADPP is working together

with a variety of partners, including the provincial government, as part of an integrated strategy to revitalize health services in the province. ADPP is responsible for community mobilization and awareness regarding basic health, as well as forging links between the community, health service providers and the authorities.

In addition, ADPP has a number of schools-based community health projects ongoing in 2010. In all municipalities in Zaire province, school teachers and children are organised to promote malaria prevention. In Benguela, a similar project aims at promoting community control of malaria and HIV. A third community health project involved nutrition education in 10 provinces.

Finally, basic health is a cross cutting issue throughout all ADPP projects. HIV, malaria, water and sanitation, good hygiene and many other issues are tackled with school children, trainee teachers, in Farmers' Clubs and in all the communities where ADPP works.



HOPE

The HOPE projects in Cabinda and Benguela have traditionally helped those infected or affected by HIV. In 2010, HOPE Benguela also began working to combat malaria, which is an enormous health risk in the province and the country. Both HOPE projects operate HOPE Centres, which functions as drop-in resource centre for the community. They also reach the population through campaigns in markets and other public places, through schools and work place programs, via training sessions for police and military, via the distribution of condoms, informative pamphlets and much more.

HOPE Cabinda also works closely with communities near the border with Congo where there are many high risk groups, including commercial sex workers, immigrants and border forces. HOPE Cabinda continues to work with a wide range of stakeholders, including the Ministry of Health, local church leaders and many schools. It also regularly invites the community to special events at the Centre and provided HIV testing and counselling for almost 1000 people.

In 2010, HOPE Benguela expanded its mobile HIV testing services and 2.146 people were counselled and tested for HIV. Those who tested positive were referred to the local health services. HOPE also runs a Positive Living program to help those who are HIV positive.

The HOPE project started a new combined malaria and HIV prevention project in 2010, funded by the ExxonMobil Foundation. Through this the project is working with students and teachers at 100 schools to promote community control of malaria. In collaboration with the local authorities, HOPE staff trained teachers on HIV and malaria and organised them to form Malaria and HIV control patrols at the schools. In turn, the Patrols carried out community mobilization activities, including holding quarterly Malaria Control Days for family and community members.

Messages from a client, HOPE Benguela

I am a young man aged 25. I took an HIV test during the mobile testing carried out by HOPE at the Market in Calohombo. My result was positive, which was really hard for me to accept. Through counselling I started learning to accept it. I was referred to a clinic for CD4 count, however, I decided not to go and I didn't share my results with anyone at work or at home.

In March I started to get sick, I lost weight, and as the situation worsened I decided to visit the Hope Centre again so as to get ideas on what to do next. To my surprise the counsellor received me with open arms and did not blame me for not following his guidelines, instead he explained to me the importance of controlling the CD4 count.

I controlled my CD4 count and was enrolled for ARV Program and I started to take ARV drugs. My CD4 count level has since increased and I am gaining weight.

I have learned that HIV/AIDS issues are not meant to stay with one person, instead we need to share with others to get new ideas. Finally, I shared my status with my family and friends. J.M.



Community Malaria Project

With their “Malaria Won’t Catch Me” t-shirts, more than 10,000 school children in all 6 municipalities in Zaire province are active in helping fight malaria.

198 primary school teachers have been trained as Malaria Control Teachers and are giving their pupils a weekly lesson in prevention and treatment of malaria.

The children are organised into 525 Malaria Control Patrols, who carry out extra curricular activities from their “Malaria Won’t Catch Me” exercise and action books.

The Malaria Control Patrol members register the families reached by the project and investigate what they know about malaria. They distribute mosquito nets to pregnant women, children under 5 years of age, and the elderly; distribute information materials about the prevention and treatment of malaria, mobilize pregnant women to undertake preventive treatment, and reach the wider community through theatre plays, songs and poems.

The main messages communicated are to avoid mosquito bites, to sleep under an insecticide treated net, to recognise the symptoms of malaria, and to seek prompt treatment.

During 2010 the Malaria Control Patrols have distributed a total of 17.139 mosquito nets. The distribution has taken place at the local health posts or from the houses of the local leaders in the communities. Before the mosquito nets are handed over, the recipients receive information on malaria prevention

and transmission and the correct use of the nets, and are registered in the malaria net distribution form. Later, the Malaria Control Patrols will visit the families to make sure that the nets are used correctly.

The project is working closely together with the local health authorities and with other organizations engaged in malaria control in the Zaire province.





Nutrition Education

Since October 2009, ADPP Angola has been implementing a project with the title: “Food for Education: Teacher Training, Nutrition Education and School Gardens”.

The project is implemented in partnership with Joint Aid Management (JAM), which is responsible for a school feeding program in Benguela province. ADPP Angola is responsible for the education of the pupils and their parents about nutrition, so that they understand the importance of the school feeding program and of good nutrition in general.

The project, which runs over 4 years, has among its goals:

- Training of 880 in-service primary school teachers as Nutrition Educators
- Training of 1500 students at the Schools for the Teachers of the Future as Nutrition Educators
- Nutrition Education in 440 primary schools and the surrounding communities in Benguela province
- Spreading of key messages on nutrition to 850,000 people in Benguela and in the ten provinces where the trainee teachers carry out their teaching practice.
- Establishment of school vegetable gardens in at least 160 primary schools

During 2010, a manual on Nutrition Education for primary school teachers has been elaborated by ADPP in collaboration with the Ministry of Health. The manual contains a description

of 30 lessons, so that the primary school teachers can give their pupils a weekly lesson on nutrition throughout the school year.

790 students from Team 2009 at the Schools for the Teachers of the Future and 771 primary school teachers at 347 primary schools in Benguela have been trained as nutrition educators through a five day course with the title: Nutrition, Health and Community Mobilization, where they have learned how to use the manual.

The in-service teachers have begun to give lessons in their classes, and Team 2009 will give the lessons in 2011, as they carry out their year long teaching practice.

83 schools in the municipalities of Balombo and Bocoio have formed Health and Nutrition School Clubs.

The first step in the establishment of 160 school gardens has been taken by selecting 10 schools, where model school gardens will be established. The 2 trained teachers at each school, who will be responsible for the gardens, have created Garden Committees and Clubs with the participation of students and parents.



Community Health Agents

ADPP's Community Health Agent project is part of the Ministry of Health's "Revitalization of the Health Services" program currently being implemented in Kunene province. Under the leadership of the Provincial Department of Health, UNICEF, ADPP and CUAMM are working together to improve health services for people in rural areas by improving facilities, improving the capacity of health service staff and by carrying out preventative health care work in the community. ADPP is responsible for the community education and mobilization. The idea is to train Community Health Agents who work in the communities teaching the population about diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, HIV, diarrhoea. The project has a particular focus on pregnant women and children under five.

The project covers 30,000 families, approximately 180,000 people, which is the majority of the population in three municipalities in Kunene province. The project started in 2010 with the recruitment of 300 community members from the target area who are being trained as Community Health Agents.

The training is designed as a three year education, during which the Community Health Agents learn about a variety of topics under six main headlines:

1. Pregnancy and Maternal Health
2. Tuberculosis and respiratory infections
3. Hygiene and Sanitation
4. Child Survival and Development
5. HIV/AIDS
6. Malaria

The six weeks of initial training were carried out in August, after which the Community Health Agents began their work in the field.

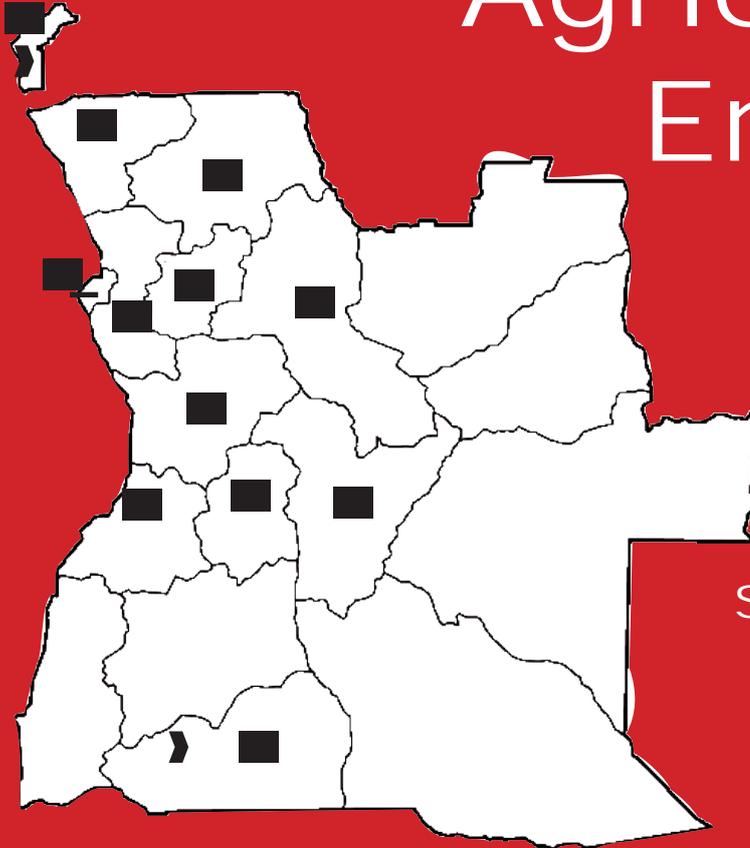
The Community Health Agents meet biweekly to continue their education throughout the three years of the project. The Community Health Agents also receive continuous training in community mobilization and communication, making them more effective in passing messages on to the families. Each Community Health Agent has received the book "Where There Is No Doctor" which is used for individual study and reference.

Each Agent is responsible for 100 families. By December 2010, 14,389 families had been registered, complete with baseline data concerning their knowledge, attitudes and practices concerning a range of health related issues. This process will continue in 2011 until all families are registered and there is a complete picture of the situation in the target area.

The Community Health Agents have also begun visiting the families to give individual lessons, collecting groups of families together for lessons and doing what they can to make sure the families are well informed about preventative health care and make use of the services which are available.

An important role for the Community Health Agents is to function as a link between people in rural communities and the health services. They refer people to the appropriate services, they work with clinics to get messages out, they mobilize people to complete their treatment.

Agriculture and Environment



Farmers' Clubs »

Garden farming and environment at the Schools for the Teachers of the Future ■

In the colonial era, Angola was a net exporter of food but post-war is a net food importer. However, there is massive agricultural potential and huge efforts are being put into changing this situation.

Angola has much fertile land and huge internal renewable water sources. The government is investing heavily in developing the farming sector and in diversifying the country's economy and production. The transport infrastructure is rapidly being improved and there are now asphalted roads between most major towns and provinces.

Another major issue now centres on training and organisation. 70% of the population is involved in agriculture, of which the majority are subsistence farmers without the knowledge and skills necessary to increase their productivity, and without the collective organisation necessary to access markets. Angola wishes to expand Farmers' Field Schools and

ADPP's Farmers' Club are a contribution to this.

Through its Farmers' Club, ADPP is training subsistence farmers in environmentally sustainable techniques to improve productivity, and at the same time training the Farmers' Club members in how to self-organise around buying inputs and selling to the market. Farmers' Clubs in Cabinda was successfully completed in 2010, and Farmers' Club Kunene was in the final stages of preparation for its start in 2011.

In addition, both agriculture and the environment has been in focus throughout the year at the Schools for the Teachers of the Future- and in many nearby primary schools. The Teacher Training Schools have been increasing their own agricultural production through garden farming and have also been educating the community on global warming and how to both enjoy and protect the local environment.



Environmental Projects

Together with the Norwegian Embassy in Angola, ADPP has been promoting environmental awareness via the Schools for the Teachers of the Future. The trainee teachers have learned about the importance of protecting the environment and have been carrying out a range of activities at the teacher training schools to this end, for example, introducing composting, planting more trees and waste management.

As part of the project, the trainee students have been mobilizing local primary schools to become "Green Schools". 10 demands have to be fulfilled to qualify as a Green School, including appropriate waste management; the availability and use of hand washing and improved latrine facilities at the school; the existence of flowers and plants; the planting of at least 50 trees per year; Nature Walks and environment lessons in the curriculum; and Open Days for the Community on environmental issues.

By the end of 2010, more than 100 primary schools in 11 provinces are working to become Green Schools.

ADPP has developed a range of educational materials for teachers and students as part of the project, in collaboration with the Ministry of the Environment.

Nós somos uma Escola Verde

- ✓ Lavamos as mãos com água e sabão antes de comer e depois de ir à latrina ou casa de banho.
- ✓ Temos sistema para lavar os mãos.
- ✓ Mantemos os latrines limpos.
- ✓ A nossa escola está limpa e sempre controlada pelo IAC.
- ✓ A nossa escola tem flores e outras plantas.
- ✓ A nossa escola tem um viveiro e plantamos pelo menos 50 árvores por ano.
- ✓ Cada turma na nossa escola faz uma caminhada por ano na natureza.
- ✓ Cada turma na nossa escola tem 4 aulas por trimestre com lições sobre o ambiente.
- ✓ Cada turma na nossa escola faz uma acção por ano contra queimadas.
- ✓ Cada turma na nossa escola faz uma acção por ano contra o lixo.
- ✓ Nossa escola coberta para 2 Dias de Ambiente por ano.

O Lixo é mau
Mantém a tua casa e a escola limpas

Como fazer um composto:
Colocar o lixo na covas ou no composto.

Que fazer com o lixo?

- Como fazer um composto: Colocar o lixo na covas ou no composto.
- Como fazer um composto: Colocar o lixo na covas ou no composto.

A água suja é perigoso
A água suja não é segura para beber. Os bebentes água suja têm mais doenças.

Diferentes formas de limpeza da água

- Como fazer: Usar água de fonte ou de poço que não esteja contaminada.
- Como fazer: Usar água de chuva que não esteja contaminada.
- Como fazer: Usar água de rio ou de lago que não esteja contaminada.
- Como fazer: Usar água de poço que não esteja contaminada.
- Como fazer: Usar água de chuva que não esteja contaminada.
- Como fazer: Usar água de rio ou de lago que não esteja contaminada.
- Como fazer: Usar água de poço que não esteja contaminada.

A Natureza em Angola

Preserve

Como levar a casa?

- Como levar a casa: Usar produtos naturais.
- Como levar a casa: Usar produtos naturais.

Plante uma árvore
Cada árvore que plantamos ajuda a melhorar o ambiente.

Como plantar uma árvore:

1. Escolha a espécie de árvore adequada ao local.
2. Prepare o solo antes de plantar.
3. Coloque a árvore no buraco e cubra com terra.
4. Regue a árvore regularmente.
5. Proteja a árvore de animais e pessoas.

A boa higiene
Tempo ajuda a evitar a propagação de doenças.

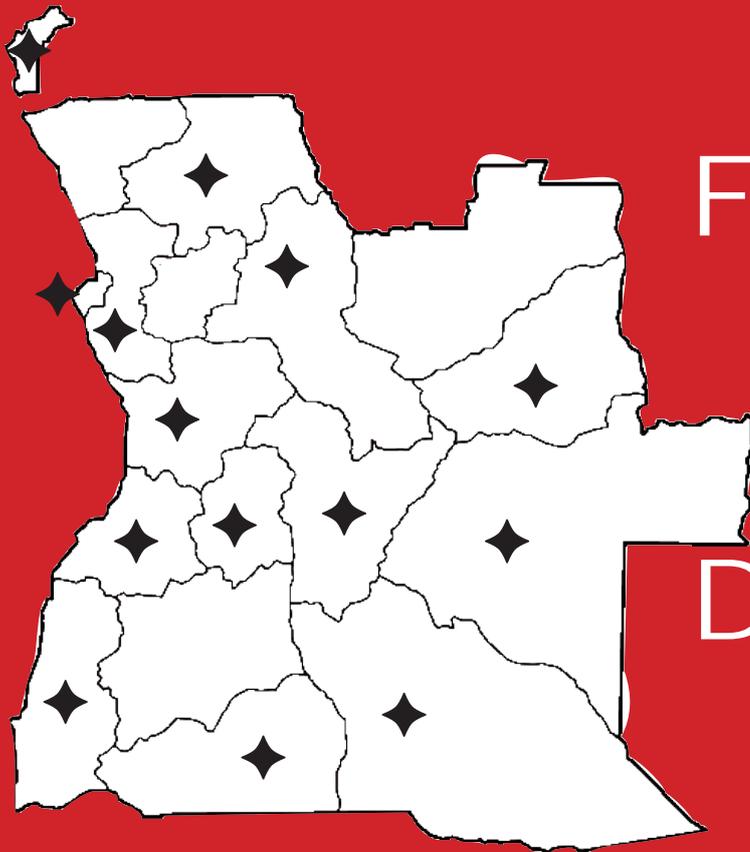
Como lavar as mãos?

1. Molhar as mãos com água corrente.
2. Aplicar sabão.
3. Lavar as mãos.
4. Enxaguar as mãos com água corrente.

Usar as latrinas!

Como usar as latrinas:

1. Usar as latrinas.
2. Usar as latrinas.



ADPP
Fundraising
and
Clothes
Distribution
project



ADPP Fundraising raises funds for ADPP Angola's projects through promoting the sale of second hand clothes by a network of commercial agents. In this way, people throughout the country gain access to good quality second hand clothes at a reasonable price.

More than 100 people are directly employed in the import, packing and transporting of the clothes to commercial agents throughout the country. In addition, many jobs are created indirectly as the agents sell the bales of clothes to more than 1.000 customers, who in their turn earn a living re-selling at markets. During 2010, 4.220 tons of clothes and 140 tons of shoes were sold.

In 2010, ADPP Angola received donations from Humana People to People member associations in Spain, Norway, Austria, the USA and Italy for the project: Used Clothes to Strengthen the Family Economy in the Quest for Rural Community Development. The overall objective is to reduce extreme poverty among families in rural areas of Angola by distributing used clothes packages to help the families cover some of their basic clothing necessities, allowing them to use their scarce resources for other purposes.

Through the project, used clothing was distributed to needy families in rural communities in Bié, Kunene, Luanda, Huambo, Bengo, Kwanza Norte and Malange provinces. The families received 10 kg of used clothing, with a mixture of items for men, women and children. Distribution began in December 2010 and will continue in 2011 until a total of 500 tons of clothing are distributed to approximately 50,000 families or 300,000 people.





More
about
ADPP





A brief history of ADPP Angola

The history of ADPP is rich in activity, events, in results and it is full of the strong bonds and friendships which have been established in the process of creating development throughout the country.

It all started in 1983, before the beginning of ADPP, when the first contact between the Danish Development Aid from People to People (UFF) and the Government of Angola took place. The President of the Republic featured in the organisation's 1984 calendar "On the Road to Victory", which had interviews with all the frontline Heads of State. The interview took place in 1983 and in the same year, UFF had also celebrated an agreement with LAASP – Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity between People.

In 1984 the first agreement was made between the Ministry of Education of Angola and UFF Denmark about the establishment of a Rural Technical School in Bengo province for orphaned children and youngsters. To get this started a team of 10 Angolans came to Denmark and together with 10 young Scandinavians, they prepared to start the establishment of the Rural Technical School in Caxito in 1986.

This was the beginning of the beginning of ADPP Angola, which began working in Angola in 1986, and was officially registered as an Angolan organization in 1992.

During the last 25 years, ADPP Angola has worked with the Government of Angola at all level and with communities

throughout the country to assist where needed during the war and to contribute to development in many different areas. We have established schools and training centres- both in war time and after. We've trained a new kind of primary school teacher with a passion for learning and development. We've worked to fight HIV / AIDS by working with each person and with the communities. We've planted millions of trees together with community members to protect the environment. We've constructed schools and affordable housing, we've built fishing boats and much more.

In all provinces and the majority of municipalities, you will find people of all ages who have been in touch with ADPP Angola through one kind of formal training or another- vocational training, teacher training, management training, agricultural training. Hundreds of thousands others have been in touch with ADPP through one of our projects, which has held open days, carried out community campaigns, performed theatre and song or in some other way spread knowledge on important topics- HIV, malaria, water and sanitation, nutrition, global warming and much more.

ADPP's history is rich and has at times been as dramatic as the history of Angola.

This is the short version of a long history- with much more to come as ADPP continues its commitment to development throughout Angola.



Humana People to People

Humana People to People is an international membership organisation, with members in 43 countries on 5 continents.

Member organizations have up to 34 years of experience in development work and focus on long-term development projects in the fields of education, agriculture, rural development, HIV/AIDS, community development, the environment and economic development.

The combined efforts of Humana People to People organizations in Europe and North America and those of Africa, Asia and Latin America have resulted in more than 360 development projects in operation as of the end of 2010. These projects involve 11.5 million people and have 8.300 employees in 10 countries in Africa, 3 countries in Asia, and 3 countries in Latin America.

In addition to this, 13.2 million people buy clothes from the second hand clothes trade in 6 countries in Africa.

In 26 countries in Europe and North America, Humana People to People member organizations protect the environment through collection and reuse of second hand clothing.





Human Resource Development

Up to 1000 people work at ADPP's projects and human resource development is very much in focus. From weekend courses to Masters degrees, ADPP prioritizes the capacity development of staff: the goal is to build a strong institutional capacity by increasing the personal capacity of each individual.

The **ADPP Courses and Conferences Centre** is situated in Ramiro, 43km south of Luanda and serves as an educational and capacity building centre for key staff from ADPP Angola's projects.

Frontline Institute Angola was established in 2009 in Huambo Province by ADPP Angola. The Institute trains key persons from ADPP projects to work in the frontline of development and fight against dehumanizing phenomena such as poverty, hunger, illiteracy and diseases. The participants are chosen among ADPP project employees, who show commitment to development and wish to take on the challenge of spearheading development in rural areas throughout Angola.

In 2010, Frontline Institute Angola operated six month course in Basic Project Management, aimed at building the capacity of participants in a long line of areas which are necessary in order to carry out effective development work, from leadership and management skills to resource mobilization to monitoring and evaluation.

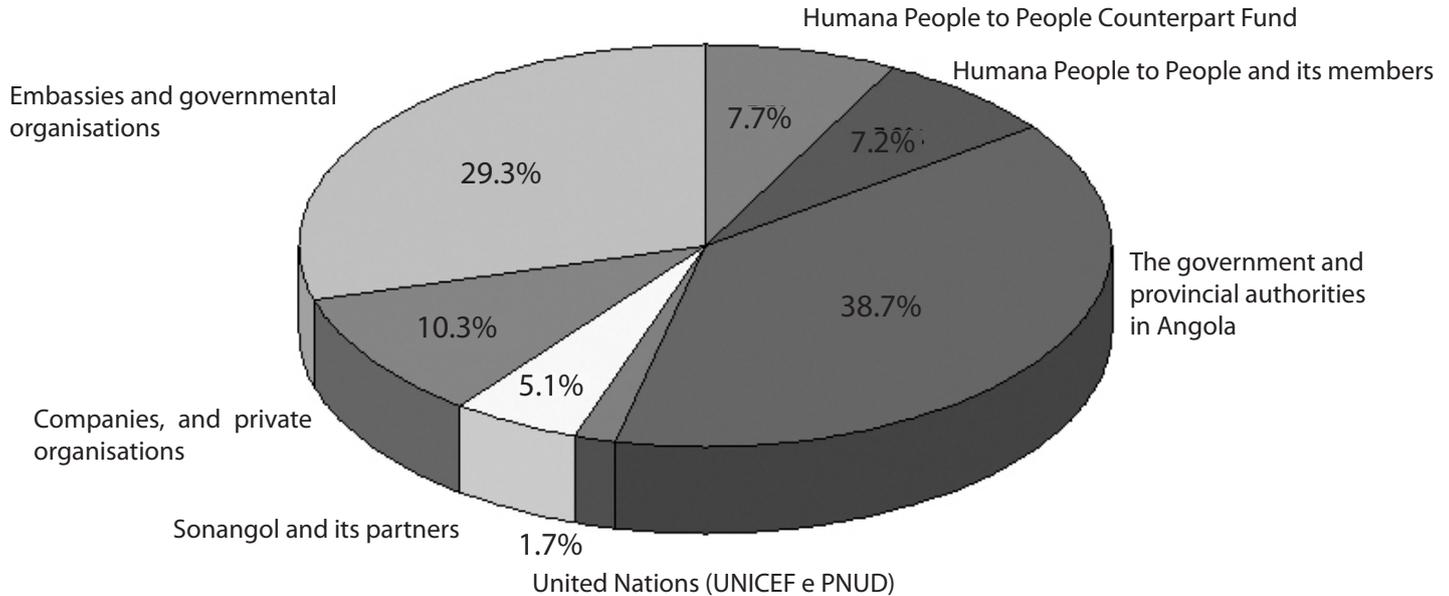
Lessons at the Institute are both theoretical and practical in nature and the participants carry out many practical actions both at the school and in neighbouring communities. Frontline's participants learn to work with the community and carry out community education campaigns on HIV, malaria, environmental issues and much more.

In 2010, there were 52 graduates from Frontline Institute Angola.

After the six months, graduates from the Basic Project Management course can continue on the Advanced Project Management course at **Frontline Institute in Zimbabwe**, which was established in 1991.

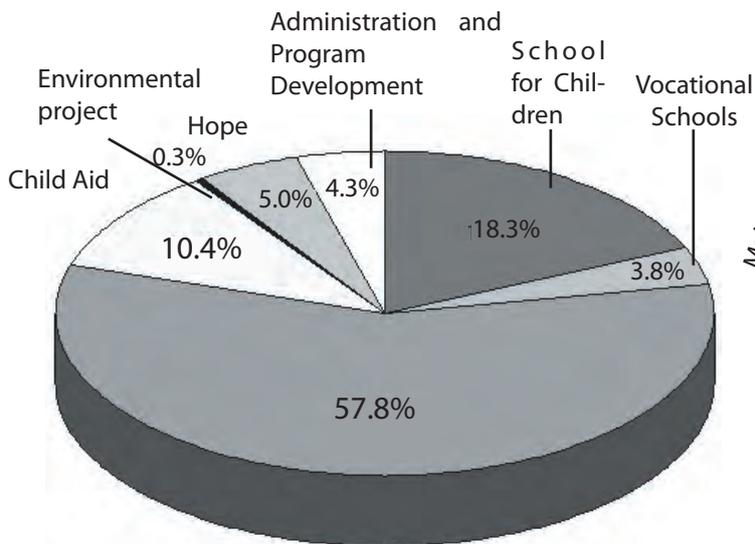
Instituto Superior de Educação e Tecnologia/One World University (ISET/OWU) was established in 1998 to train professionals in the field of education and poverty alleviation. Since 1998, OWU has operated Bachelor of Education courses, with graduates training the future teachers at the ADPP Schools for the Teachers of the Future in Angola, Mozambique and Malawi. In 2008 a new course, "Community Development – Fighting with the Poor", was introduced as the first of its kind in the world. During 2010, OWU developed a third course, "Polyhistor - Social Activist and People's Educator" and was accredited to deliver all three courses at Bachelor and Masters level.

ADPP's Revenue in 2010



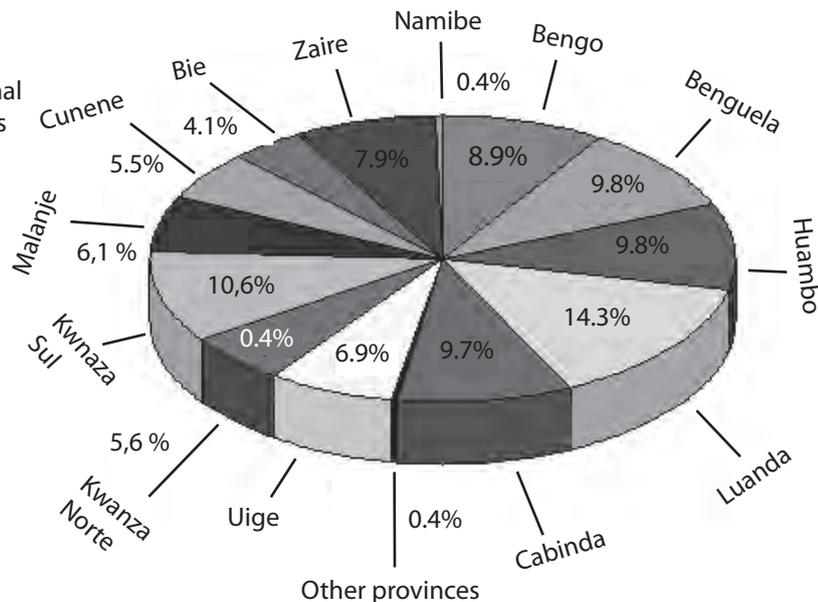
ADPP's Expenditure in 2010

By Sector



The Schools for the Teachers of the Future

By Province





Invitation to Partnership

Angola is at peace and development is taking place in many key areas: infrastructure, education, health.

The big challenge ahead is rural development, standing shoulder to shoulder with the poor to effectively combat poverty and this puts large demands on all.

ADPP is committed to working with the Angolan Government to promote development in rural and suburban areas.

There is also a big role to play for others: bilateral and multilateral partners, private and public business operating in Angola, individuals in companies. In fact, there is a role to play for every organisation and individual who wants to contribute to development.

We invite you to be a partner in one of our existing projects or in a new one; we are always open to new ideas.

Your contribution can be in many forms, in cash or in kind. Money, in small amounts or large. In-kind contributions in the form of busses, cars, computers, furniture, tools and workshop equipment, water supply or solar energy systems. Any kind of material used in running schools; agricultural inputs, construction materials, free printing.

Have a think, give us a call and we can work out ways of creating development together.

Rua João de Barros nº 28 RC

Telefone A 244 912 31 08 60

email: adppsede@netangola.com

www.adpp-angola.org