



Two-Year Impact Assessment of School-Based HIV/AIDS Prevention Interventions in Southern Africa: A Moroccan Perspective

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Abstract

Southern Africa has faced significant challenges in reducing HIV/AIDS prevalence among adolescents. Morocco is one of the Southern African countries with a growing population of young people and high rates of HIV infection. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including quantitative surveys and qualitative interviews. The data were collected from students (

$n=500$) ^ teachers ($n=100$), using a standardised questionnaire designed to assess knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour.

Students demonstrated significant improvement in knowledge about HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention methods, with an increase of 38% from baseline scores. However, there was a notable decrease in reported condom use among students (from 50% to 42%), indicating potential challenges in behaviour change despite educational efforts. The findings suggest that while school-based HIV/AIDS interventions have been effective in enhancing knowledge and awareness, sustained intervention strategies are necessary to address behavioural changes and promote safer practices. Future interventions should incorporate more interactive methods, such as group discussions and role-playing games, to enhance student engagement and behaviour change. Additionally, partnerships with families and community organizations could be strengthened to reinforce school-based programmes.

Keywords: Sub-Saharan, African, Schools, Prevention, Epidemiology, Qualitative, Intervention

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