

MORE THAN ONE MILLION BENEFICIARIES



ANNUAL REVIEW

2018

IN AFRICA, FOR AFRICA

THE YEAR THAT WAS

SERVING AFRICA IS WHAT DEFINES US

JAM'S HISTORY

Joint Aid Management International (JAM) is an organization with a proud 35 year history.

From humble beginnings, JAM has grown from just a handful of dedicated volunteers to a committed workforce of more than 455 across the globe.

JAM is an African-founded, Christian organization headquartered in South Africa. International Humanitarian Relief and Development is at the core of our organization.

We implement and operate sustainable programmes for the most vulnerable groups on the African continent.

JAM prioritizes the need for sustainability in all our programmes, a golden thread that runs through every area in which we operate.

JAM does not discriminate on the basis of race, religion, gender, or political persuasion.

In 1984, JAM founder Peter Pretorius was stranded in Mozambique for ten days where he bore witness to people dying of starvation, and he knew then that he had found that his calling.

From that moment on Peter, and his wife Ann, committed themselves to reducing hunger

among Africa's children and JAM's vision of "Helping Africa Help Itself" was born.



FEEDING A CHILD WORKS MIRACLES



VISION

Helping Africa Help Itself

MISSION

To empower communities in Africa to create better lives for themselves.

GOALS

Save, sustain and improve lives, through nutrition and development. Restore and enhance livelihoods, and build resilience at grassroots level.

JAM International lives by its
Core Values - **D.E.L.T.A**

Delivery - We do what we say we do.

Efficiency - We maximize service, we minimize costs.

Leadership - We are credible, trustworthy, competent, inspiring and innovative.

Trust - We have confidence in our ability and accountability.

Alignment - We all pursue the JAM purpose.



AFFILIATE OFFICES

Our seven global Affiliate offices are JAM's face to the world to raise much needed funds to implement our programmes on the African Continent.

JAM IS GLOBAL

These offices raise much needed funds that are used to implement our programmes on the African Continent. Staffed by locals, who are all driven to achieve the goals set by the organization and raise awareness for JAM at an international level.

This network of qualified professionals nurture and form vital partnerships for the sponsorship of our programmes.

Each of the JAM International's Affiliate offices are independently registered as a charity in their respective countries. These are based in the USA, Canada, Norway, Germany, Switzerland, South Africa, and the United Kingdom.



IMPLEMENTING COUNTRIES

JAM has a base of operations that take place on the ground in seven African countries, namely Angola, South Africa, South Sudan, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Uganda. Our commitments to our beneficiaries and donors need to be met, and all funds received used effectively.


We endeavor to employ the right team members to drive our programmes effectively, experienced staff who are committed to the organizational mission.

Specialized teams operating under Country Directors are employed at our JAM Country Offices, and their team members play essential roles in ensuring that our programmes are run efficiently and successfully.

Each country of operation has a specific context within which we must work, providing us with the task of overcoming a range of implementation challenges.

The JAM headquarters in South Africa provide oversight and support to the various implementing countries ensuring that programmes are fulfilled in accordance with the JAM purpose and strategic direction.



The background features a dark gray silhouette of the African continent. Overlaid on this is a pattern of light gray circles of varying sizes, creating a textured effect. A network diagram is drawn in a light orange color. It consists of several circular nodes connected by straight lines. One node is located in the top-left corner of the continent. A line connects it to a second node in the lower-middle section. From this second node, another line extends to a third node in the bottom-right area. From this third node, five lines radiate outwards to five separate nodes, which are clustered together in the bottom-right corner of the continent.

If you want to go quickly, go alone. If you want to go far, go together. ~ African proverb



AFRICA

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**HELPING AFRICA
HELP ITSELF**



**FOREWORD
FROM THE
CO-FOUNDER
AND GROUP
CEO**



WE MISS OUR FOUNDER PETER PRETORIUS, AFFECTIONATELY KNOWN AS “PAPA JAM”

A dark cloud fell on the JAM family on 9 August 2018, when our visionary founder and Group Chief Executive Officer passed away, after 35 years of dedicated service, touching and assisting some of the most vulnerable people across Africa.

JAM lost a true hero, a legend, and our spiritual leader who loved and served God with absolute dedication. Peter impacted millions of lives and built a legacy that will stand the test of time.

With the dedication and support of an amazing team, we continue to work together with determination to keep the vision alive and thriving, fulfilling the plans and purposes of helping Africa help itself.

We are building on an amazing foundation. We all miss you Papa JAM!

2018 - SAVING LIVES AND EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES

Our teams are the hands and feet touching the lives of more than 1.2 million beneficiaries daily in communities across Africa. JAM currently employs 455 staff members and thousands of volunteers from around the world and within the countries where we serve. These volunteers donate their time, expertise and resources towards improving the lives of the precious people we serve.

We are strengthened by the hard work of those serving in our affiliate offices in seven countries, namely USA, Canada, UK, Germany, Switzerland, Norway and South Africa. They help us to source and mobilize the much-needed resources that maintain and build the flow of funding for expansion of our reach. They also facilitate strategic partnerships with other like-minded organizations committed to serving humanity through their various capabilities and strengths.

Our greatest offering is to be the best, most efficient and effective implementing partner.

LOOKING AHEAD - FUELED BY PASSION, DRIVEN BY DEDICATION.

JAM's commitment to creating a better life for children and communities across Africa remains at the core of our work. As we look into 2019 and beyond, we remain committed to the JAM purpose while pursuing operational excellence.



Ann Pretorius
Co-founder and Chief Executive Officer

SUMMARY OF ANGOLA PROGRAMMES

The drought caused crop failure resulting in poor harvests for local farmers

Children who received school meals each school day	57,116
Schools that received school meals	181
Children supported with LEGO six bricks educational Programme	7,623
Teachers trained on LEGO six bricks methodology	182
Boreholes drilled	101
Children Admitted for Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment in JAM supported clinics	5,448

Context: Angola remains one of the top oil producing nations on the African continent. However, the global drop in oil prices continued to have a negative effect on the Angolan economy well into 2018. The lingering effects of El Niño induced weather patterns further compounded the negative economic outlook.

The drought caused crop failure resulting in poor harvests for local farmers, lack of clean water as well as scarcity of pasture and water for livestock. With a reduction in national income, lower local food production and commodity price increases, Angola experienced higher levels of food insecurity and increasing levels of malnutrition, worsening an already desperate humanitarian situation in the country.

INTERVENTION

Nutrition: In response to high levels of malnutrition, particularly during the lean season, JAM's nutrition programme provided much needed therapeutic milk formula to malnourished children in six nutrition clinics in Benguela.

SUMMARY OF ANGOLA PROGRAMMES

This life-saving intervention enabled under-resourced clinics to effectively treat a total of 4,780 cases of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in children out of a total of 5,448 admissions recorded for the period.

JAM also introduced fortified rice take-home rations that were given to caregivers upon discharge of children from the clinics in order to assist in their recovery. This was a major boost for caregivers who often go back to their communities to face the same hunger that led to their children becoming malnourished in the first place. A total of 1,207 caregivers received fortified rice take home rations upon discharge of their children between September and December 2018.

Education: JAM implemented a holistic education support programme whose key components included school feeding, provision of safe water in schools, school gardens, school infrastructure upgrade and provision of teaching/ learning aids. School meals were served to children in primary schools as a means of curbing short-term hunger and as an incentive to keep children in school.



SUMMARY OF ANGOLA PROGRAMMES

JAM provided meals each school day to **57,116** learners in 181 schools.

Provision of safe water in schools and communities forms an integral part of JAM's humanitarian response work in Angola

This significant expansion was made possible through JAM's concerted efforts to mobilize the extra funding necessary to reach more children in need. JAM also grew its partnership with the government of Angola to increase the number of children receiving school meals in Bocoio, Caimbambo, Lobito, Seles, Cubal, Ganda, and Conda municipalities.

To further promote learning in these areas JAM, with the support of Boeing and Care for Education South Africa, implemented the LEGO Six Bricks Project, an initiative aimed at integrating play-based activities in the classroom to improve fine motor skills, problem solving, spacial awareness, numeracy and logic. 7,623 children from 64 schools benefitted. JAM trained 182 teachers to apply LEGO Six Bricks methodology in the classroom.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): Provision of safe water in schools and communities forms an integral part of JAM's humanitarian response work in Angola. Thousands of people enjoyed improved access to safe water through the drilling of 101 boreholes across the most needy locations.



SUMMARY OF ANGOLA PROGRAMMES



Henri Fernando is one of the many children who have benefitted from JAM's nutritional programme in Angola. His mother, 25 year old Joana Isabel, lives with her three children in Camunda, Benguela Municipality, Angola. She works in a shop where she receives a meagre monthly salary, which is barely enough to buy food for the family, let alone cater for their medical needs.

When Joana's youngest, one-year old Henri, became sick she was unsure what was wrong with him. After she took him to the local health center and saw no improvement, she was advised to take her son to JAM's nutrition clinic in Benguela.

Joana recalls how worried she was before she realized that she would get full support from the clinic. "When the doctor told me that my son needs special milk for treatment, I was so worried as I thought to myself *"where am I going to get money to buy this special milk?"* she says. "When I arrived at the nutrition center, I was informed that my child would drink milk provided for free at the clinic. I took a deep breath and said thank you very much God, because there was no way I could afford to buy special milk. I'm very happy and grateful for the treatment," she continues.

According to Benguela Nutrition clinic records, Henri weighed 9.6 kg upon admission and was diagnosed as suffering from malnutrition with oedema, a condition characterized by excess fluid in the body. Henri received therapeutic milk formula for five days while in treatment and his oedema went away. He was discharged ten days later and Joana was very pleased to see her son recover.

Left : Henri at a JAM supported nutrition clinic in Benguela

SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES

**Communities
desperately
in need of
emergency
humanitarian
assistance**

Children who received school meals each school day	17,452
Wells rehabilitated	52
WASH committee members trained	624
Land under cultivation	118 HA
Corn soya blend (csb) production	319.3 MT
School Upgrades	1

Context: Mozambique's unpredictable and often devastating weather patterns continued to present new challenges to livelihoods and agriculture production leading to increased household food insecurity.

The overall number of severely food insecure people in 11 provinces, was estimated at 1.78 million people (IPC phase

3 and above) for the period of September to December 2018.

This was according to the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis and the food security and nutrition assessment conducted by the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) in October 2018.

Recurrent climate related shock left communities desperately in need of emergency humanitarian assistance in the form of food, shelter, water, sanitation and primary health care services.

INTERVENTION

JAM focused on developmental interventions in agriculture, water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) and provided education in response to different levels of vulnerabilities in the targeted locations in Inhambane and Sofala provinces.

SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES

Agriculture: Agricultural development forms the core of JAM's operations in Mozambique. It is encapsulated in JAM's signature FEED model (Farm, Empower, Enhance, Distribute), an approach that has been progressively developed over many years to promote and drive local food production, procurement, consumption and strengthening of local agricultural value chains.

The JAM Commercial Farm located in Vilanculos district, Inhambane province, serves as the nucleus of the FEED Model to showcase the impact of using improved agricultural technologies and practices to increase agricultural productivity.

Two crop cycles of maize and soya were cultivated on 74 hectares under a water driven center pivot irrigation system.

The yield was then sent to the JAM Food Production Factory in Beira, as part of the inputs required to produce the fortified Corn Soya Blend (CSB porridge) used in school feeding and nutritional programmes.

JAM's FEED Model also focuses on empowering local smallholder farmers. Through the Entrepreneurial Farmers Programme, JAM equips local farmers with the skills and resources needed for them to competitively participate in local agricultural value chains, increase agricultural production and income. JAM provided the farmers with training, supplied inputs, irrigation technology and farming equipment on an agreed cost recovery mechanism.

By the end of 2018, modern center pivot irrigation systems had been installed at 11 smallholder plots measuring 4 ha each, enabling farmers to plant their first maize crop under irrigation. The yield was sold to the JAM Beira factory at a competitive market price. Unfortunately, crop production was heavily affected by the Fall Armyworm (FAW) attack that brighted the maize crop in many parts of the continent during this period resulting in lower than expected yields.

JAM's impact is evident, as can be seen through the transformation of the local agricultural landscape. Local farmers who were previously only exposed to traditional farming methods acquired skills for practicing improved, climate smart agriculture using modern irrigation technology.

The project enabled access to advanced modern agriculture technology as well as improved input supply for targeted local farmers. Some of the results enjoyed by the farmers included being able to provide adequate foodstuffs for their families, pay for educational requirements for their children, purchase food, build decent shelter and buy livestock.



SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES

Many
children
take
classes in
overcrowded
or old and
degraded
classrooms

Food Processing: Against ongoing upgrades to increase its production capacity, the JAM Food processing factory in Beira, Sofala province, registered remarkable progress towards achieving ISO 22,000 certification.

The certification is an essential step for accreditation to supply food commodities to key international partners such as the UN World Food Programme and International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) among others that have already expressed an interest to use JAM's CSB porridge in various nutrition programmes. The ISO 22,000 internal audit carried out as of October 2018 showed a 95% progress towards reaching the parameters for certification. Total CSB production in 2018 was 319.3 MT that was utilized for JAM school feeding as well as supply to nutrition interventions by other NGO partners.

Education: The JAM school feeding programme serves as a means towards achieving broader educational outcomes. In addition to reducing short term hunger, school meals are an incentive for children to attend school.

JAM fed around 17,452 children each school day across 48 schools in the Inhambane and Sofala Provinces.

School upgrades are JAM's contribution to creating a better, safer and more stimulating learning environment for children in disadvantaged communities. In a lot of schools in rural Mozambique, infrastructure is often inadequate, with many children taking classes in overcrowded or old, degraded classrooms. Many rural schools also lack basic hygiene and sanitation facilities such as safe water supply, latrines or hand washing facilities.

JAM upgraded a school in Inhassoro district benefitting the 129 children enrolled. This upgrade involved construction of classrooms, kitchen, storeroom and latrines, installation of a solar powered water supply system, establishment of a school garden under drip irrigation and supply of sports kits.

WASH: Improving access to safe water is one of the most notable contributions JAM has made to vulnerable communities in Mozambique.

SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES

This was achieved through rehabilitation of boreholes and training of Water User Committees, mainly in the Inhambane and Sofala provinces.

JAM rehabilitated a total of 52 boreholes benefitting an estimated 22,301 people. Seven of the borehole rehabilitations were carried out in partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in Tete province during December 2018.

JAM targeted some of the hardest to reach, and most drought prone areas plagued by years of water scarcity. 624 Water User Committee members received training on sustainable management of water points.



SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES

Lucinda Lourenço Story

Lucinda Lourenço is 11-years old and her parents divorced when she was little. As a result of the divorce, Lucinda's life has been somewhat tumultuous; going between two homes, living in whichever home had enough food at the time. Lucinda was initially enrolled in the first grade when she was seven years old but was forced to drop out due to hunger, as she had to walk to school and spend the day on an empty stomach; a reality for many children in rural Mozambique.

Her family could only afford one decent meal a day, and thought it was better for Lucinda to stay at home instead of walking the distance to school on an empty stomach, only to return even more hungry and having learnt very little due to low concentration and fatigue.

At the beginning of 2018, it was decided to move Lucinda to the Mujavangue community, to live with her grandmother Arminda Zibane; a 54-year-old who ran a traditional drink production business for a living.

The local school is part of the JAM school feeding programme and her grandmother decided to enroll Lucinda. Since then,

she has been enrolled in the first grade at Majuvangue school, where she receives a fresh bowl of nutritious CSB porridge each school day.

"The presence of school meals was the key deciding factor to send Lucinda back to school," the grandmother says.

At home, Arminda now encourages Lucinda to take in everything that she is taught so that she can one day leave the community and build a better life for herself. Lucinda, who's favorite subject is Mathematics, enjoys school and her JAM meals very much. She says that she would like to study further to be a teacher one day. She understands the value of a good education and would like to help other children get one too.

SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES

Right : Lucinda demonstrating
her love for mathematics



Right : Lucinda in class



SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAMMES

**JAM's
agenda
in South
Sudan is to
save lives
and restore
human
dignity**

People reached with food assistance	1,003,852
Beneficiaries who receive school meals each school day	24,713
Beneficiaries who benefitted from nutritional interventions	104,345
Beneficiaries reached with Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Interventions	689,719
Beneficiaries reached through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities	8,323

Context: In South Sudan, continued conflict and a bleak economic outlook led to civil strife, suffering and unnecessary loss of lives nation-wide, worsening an already precarious humanitarian situation in the young nation. The prices of essential foodstuffs continued to rise, and the national currency further weakened against the US dollar leading to increased food insecurity at household levels. The signing of the

“Revitalized Agreement of the Resolution of the Conflict in South Sudan (R – ARCSS)” in August of 2018 however, marked an important step towards consolidating peace, bringing yet another chance for meaningful post conflict recovery in the war-torn nation. In light of the promising political developments in South Sudan, JAM continued to position itself as a strategic partner working not only to save lives but also empowering vulnerable communities to seek long-term solutions in addressing the existing chronic humanitarian challenges.

INTERVENTION

JAM's programmatic focus during 2018 was on emergency food assistance, nutrition, food security and livelihoods interventions (FSL) in Northern Bar El Gazal (NBEG), Jonglei, Unity and Warrap States, to combat deepening vulnerabilities faced by a significant proportion of the population. Strategically, JAM's agenda in South Sudan is focused on saving lives and restoring human dignity by meeting the most basic needs as well as supporting the community in recovery and resilience.

SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAMMES

Food Assistance: Food Assistance interventions through General Food Distribution (GFD) and Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) are designed to save lives by meeting the most urgent and basic needs of vulnerable population groups. GFD and BSFP interventions in NBEG, Unity and Warrap states benefited around 1,003,852 people during 2018.

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL): FSL interventions in NBEG, Warrap and Jonglei states included provision of seeds, tools and training for local farmers, livestock management and vaccination, and asset creation through CFA and benefitted an estimated 689,719 people.

To improve household nutrition and food security in Pibor, JAM sought additional resources to support the establishment of vegetable gardens for families whose children suffer from malnutrition. 434 group gardens were established, with beneficiaries being trained on land preparation, seedbed management, transfer of seedlings, pest management and the overall crop management cycle.

After graduating, the beneficiaries went on to establish their individual household vegetable gardens using tools and seeds provided by JAM.

Nutrition: JAM implemented Community Management of Malnutrition (CMAM) in partnership with UNICEF integrating nutrition, FSL and WASH activities in 8 outpatients' therapeutic program (OTP) sites in Pibor County, Jonglei State. UNICEF continued to support the project by providing Plumpy'Nut nutritional supplements for treatment of severe acute malnutrition (SAM). The intervention benefited a combined total of 104,345 people which included screening and treatment of children under 5 and screening of Pregnant and Lactating women (PLWs).

JAM and WFPs' Food For Education (FFE) partnership supported girls and boys and encouraged schools by providing school meals. 24,713 children who enrolled in 62 schools in Northern Bahr El Ghazal state received school meals each school day during 2018.

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH): WASH activities undertaken in Pibor County included the establishment of 75 WASH Committees whose purpose was to disseminate key hygiene messages in order to promote improved practices within the larger population. Distribution of WASH NFIs was also conducted in partnership with other agencies.



SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAMMES

JAM, with support from WFP, implemented a Cash For Assets Program (CFA) in the wider Warrap State until December 2018.

STORY: Cash for Assets (CFA) intervention in Warrap State, South Sudan transforms Akot Arou's life

Through this program, JAM identified the most vulnerable community members who often fall into the categories of female-headed households, the elderly, disabled persons and internally displaced persons. JAM worked closely with the local area authorities and identified members of a committee known as Boma Project Management Committee (BPMC), to identify the most vulnerable members of the community and afford assistance to them. Beneficiaries were trained on improved agricultural methods among other practices. In addition, beneficiaries received cash allowance for their use in implementing the project. The project takes the beneficiary through a three year period during which they are equipped with the skills to sustain themselves once their time in the project elapses. Among such beneficiaries is, Akot Arou; a first time CFA beneficiary. As part of the project requirements, Akot cultivated her fedan/ plot as part of Adhet group farm. She says that during the sensitization phase of the project, JAM informed them that the project was meant for the most vulnerable people who are able to work and they would be supported in the form of cash,

seeds, tools and training so that they can produce their own food to alleviate food insecurity during the lean season. Speaking on being selected to be part of the project she said; "I consider myself lucky to be involved in the project since my community has a high number of people who would fit the same criteria used to select me". Akot says that prior to her selection into the program, her family struggled to get enough food. Her time was split between working in her own farm and as a casual laborer on other people's farms to make ends meet. Her effort was still not sufficient. In addition, her desire to cultivate her own farm was frustrated by lack of quality seeds and knowledge. As a first time beneficiary, Akot could hardly believe that she would get money while working on her own farm. She thought that at some point, the organization would demand part of the harvest. She was proved wrong when no one from JAM came to claim her harvest. She says, "Now I have proven that this is not the case, all I produce belongs to me and nobody is entitled to ask me for any produce from my farm." Akot had a bumper harvest of 11 bags of groundnuts.

SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAMMES

On use of her money from the project, she says the first installment was used to purchase groundnut seeds for cultivation. Akot is proud of her improved farming skills which include practices such as land demarcation and line planting, skills which she did not possess prior to participating in the project.

Her goal is to work harder during the next year in order to surpass her current yield. One of the ways she plans to achieve this is through cultivation of two fedans/plots instead of one. She wants to make sure that her family has enough food stocks to take them to the next harvest. She also said if there is any surplus harvest she would then sell it at the market to earn money for other household needs. In her parting words, Akot said, “ *I advise other people not to use the money on luxurious items such as clothes. Rather, they should invest in ensuring they can produce enough food for their families and not depend entirely on food handouts*”. Akot feels prepared for the future and JAM is committed to helping her realize it.



Above: Akot showcases some of her groundnuts yield

SUMMARY OF UGANDA PROGRAMMES

Adoption of vegetable gardens by individual households

People who benefited from FSL training and establishment of vegetable gardens	13, 823
People who received WASH non food items	2, 200

Context: South Sudanese refugees constitute the largest population of refugees in Uganda. According to UNHCR, approximately 1,065,094 South Sudanese refugees resided in the country by mid 2018. As of August 2018, UNHCR planned for an additional 30,000 refugees to arrive in Uganda before the end of the year. The Uganda Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment published in August 2018 by REACH, notes that some Northwest regions including Arua (where the majority of South Sudanese refugees reside) continue to have higher poverty rates. While the country has made progress in reducing poverty, service delivery concerning “improved sanitation, access to electricity, education (completion and progression), and child malnutrition,” are still lacking. With the presence of refugees, access to basic services presents further

resource constraints in the host communities.

INTERVENTION

Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL): In partnership with a national organization - Uganda Refugee and Disaster Management Council (URDMC), JAM implemented Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) in Zone 3 of Imvepi Refugee Camp in Arua district in Northern Uganda. Beneficiaries also received WASH NFI Kits to improve sanitation and hygiene. A total of 16,023 beneficiaries were reached with these interventions during 2018.

Beneficiaries receive basic agriculture training and FSL kits for developing food gardens. The seemingly small innovation in vegetable gardening attracted a lot of attention within the camp and the wider humanitarian community in the area. Government representatives and other development agencies visited the agriculture demonstration plots to witness the steps taken by the refugees to diversify their diet with support from JAM. JAM was the only NGO agency that was implementing this kind of intervention in the camp during 2018.

SUMMARY OF UGANDA PROGRAMMES

The levels of adoption of vegetable gardens by individual households after receiving training from the demonstration plots were impressive as some families were able to sell surplus crop to other refugees within the camp. These refugees had in the past only relied solely on maize and beans distributed by WFP.

Sanitation and Hygiene:

JAM conducted an initial assessment on WASH needs in the camp. The final selection of items to be included in the WASH NFI Kits was done in consultation with other partners operating in the camp. Key among the partners was United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR), the Office of the Prime Minister, Uganda Red Cross and World Vision Uganda. Five items were selected including; mosquito nets, soap, sanitary pads, tarpaulins and buckets, and these were assigned to the different agencies. JAM was assigned to distribute soap and buckets. JAM therefore procured and distributed 2,200 buckets and 126 cartons of soap. Each beneficiary received one bucket and a piece of soap.



Some of the beneficiaries proudly showcase their cowpea vegetable crop at the vegetable garden



Above: Vegetable crops at the demonstration plots in Arua Camp

SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAMMES

Inadequate nutrition can adversely affect the physical and cognitive development of the children living under these conditions

Children fed each school day	121,228
Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres supported	2,508
ECD centre makeovers/ upgrades completed	17
Boreholes drilled	2

Context: The rapid growth and expansion of urban informal settlements has become one of the biggest developmental challenges faced in South Africa today. People in these areas are subjected to adverse living conditions, characterized by widespread poverty, unemployment, overcrowding, poor education facilities and poor or no water and sanitation infrastructure. Children who grow up in these settlements have difficulties in accessing a balanced nutritional diet as well as decent and stimulating

learning environments. Inadequate nutrition can adversely affect the physical and cognitive development of the children living under these conditions. This may lead to short and long-term developmental issues, which have the potential to create lifelong damage.

South Africa experienced the most severe drought in over a century during 2018. Impoverished people living in these informal settlements, who rely on the use of communal water sources were most impacted by water shortages.

INTERVENTION

JAM South Africa implemented programmes aimed at addressing some of the major challenges faced by communities in informal settlements through nutritional feeding in Early Childhood Development (ECD) centers, and makeovers aimed at improving infrastructure and learning environments for children, as well as establishment of food gardening projects to encourage diet diversification and income generation for these centers.

SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAMMES

Nutritional feeding: With the help of its funders, JAM South Africa (JAM SA) implemented feeding projects in Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centers, in nine provinces, to ensure that 121,228 children are guaranteed of one nutritional meal a day. This wide geographical footprint is made possible through JAMSA's well established local level partner networks that are grouped together to ensure better collaboration and application of standardized implementation and monitoring. JAM worked with a total of 2,508 ECDs every morning, JAM SA serves 50g of highly nutritious, fortified corn and soya porridge to children who cannot afford the food needed for healthy growth and development.

ECD Center Makeovers:

To provide safer and more stimulating learning environments for children in underprivileged communities, JAMSA has focused on improving infrastructure and resources, through ECD Center Makeovers. The makeovers are one of the signature interventions for JAM in South Africa. These upgrades are funded and facilitated by international groups and local

corporates. Major outcomes from the makeovers included rehabilitation of classrooms, improvement of water, sanitation and hygiene facilities, distribution of educational toys and increasing safety and security features in the centers.

Water: In response to the drought in 2018, JAM SA drilled two boreholes to improve access to clean water in the worst affected province of the Western Cape. Access to safe water remains a major challenge in the communities where JAMSA operates. JAM South Africa is developing a strategy to expand WASH activities to more people.



SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAMMES

STORY: Paballo's solid foundation at a JAM supported ECD center help him to thrive

Paballo Molakeng, a grade two pupil at Qoqizizwe Primary School lives in the south of Johannesburg with his parents and siblings. Although his parents sometimes struggle to pay fees, they always do what they can to provide for Paballo and his siblings' well-being. His mother, Puleng Mareletse works odd jobs and gets financial assistance from her mother whenever she can't make ends meet.

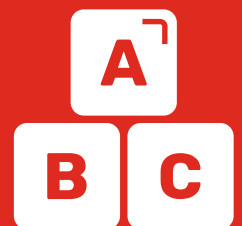
Paballo has attended the JAM supported Tiyani daycare and pre-school since the age of three.

Every morning, while at daycare, he receives a delicious bowl of JAM Corn Soy Blend (CSB) porridge for breakfast which provides the much-needed nutrition to create a solid foundation in his developmental phase.

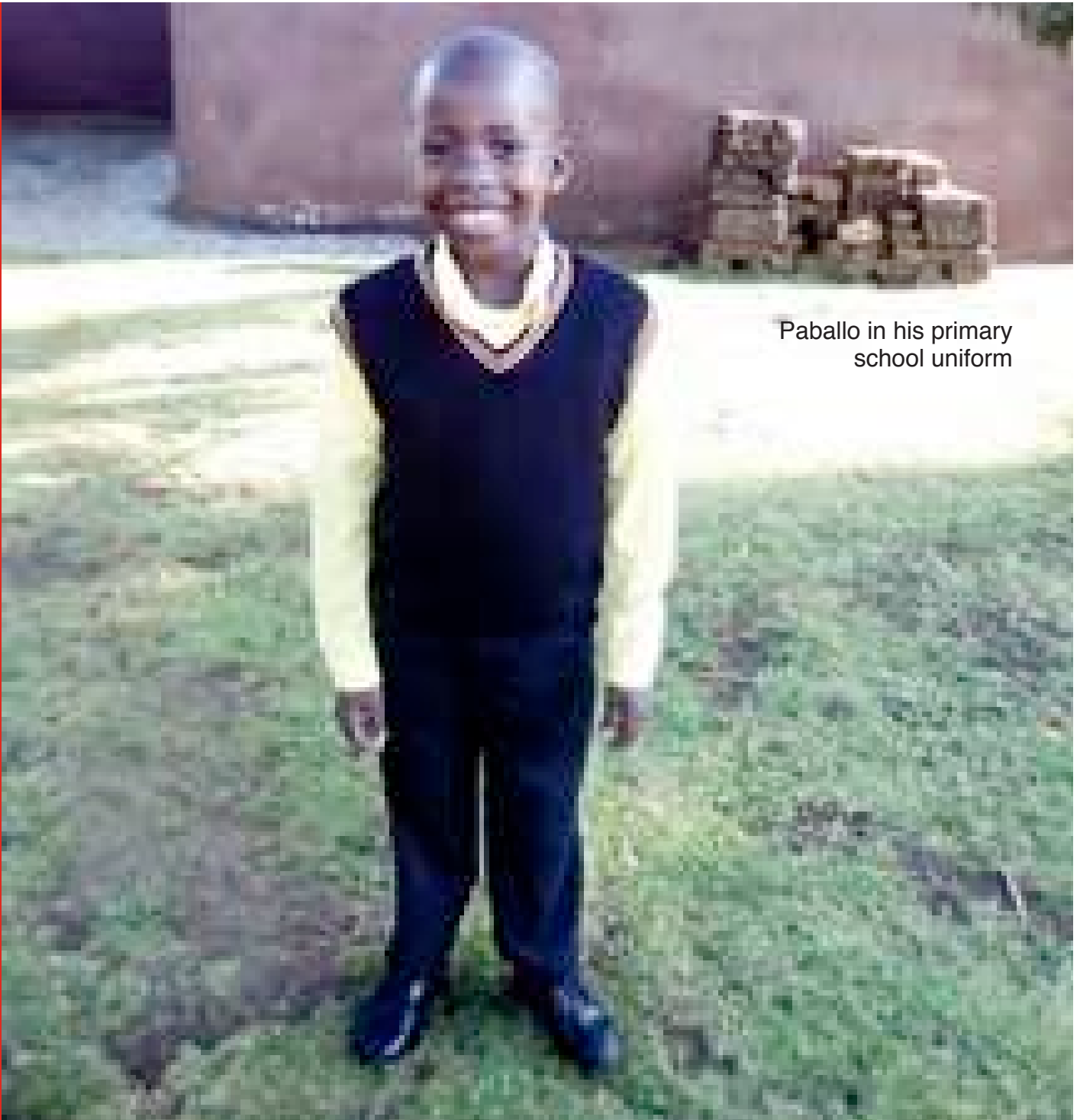
The daycare's principal, Martha Mnganye said Paballo is one of a few of her pupils who are reported to be excelling at primary school. "In his first report, his marks were outstanding and his mother came to show and thank me," said Martha. He also received certificates for cleanliness and

outstanding performance. Martha said that the makeover that the ECD did, together with the JAMSA feeding programme, all contributes to a good foundation which allows children like Paballo the opportunity to thrive in primary school.

Paballo says he loves going to school, and dreams of being a doctor when he grows up.



SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICA PROGRAMMES



Paballo in his primary school uniform

SUMMARY OF RWANDA PROGRAMMES

Many young Rwandans still live at levels far below the poverty line

Number of students who received vocational training	567
Motor vehicle mechanics student enrolment	320
Construction student enrolment	47
Masonry student enrolment	51
Hotel operation student enrolment	40
Culinary art student enrolment	95
Tailoring student enrolment	14

Context: While Rwanda has been celebrated as one of Africa's greatest economic successes, the scars from the genocide conducted in the mid

1990s, that led to the death of 800 000 ethnic Tutsis and moderate Hutus, are still evident in Rwanda today.

Rwanda's painful past has resulted in many orphaned and vulnerable children who, due to lack of access to education, are without a hope of escaping the poverty cycle. This has led to a very high amount of unemployed youths in the area. While national statistics showed a 3.7% decrease in unemployment between 2017 and 2018; youth unemployment remains high at about 18.7% according to the 2018 Labor Force Survey results released by the National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR). As a result, many young Rwandans still live at levels far below the poverty line.

INTERVENTION

JAM Rwanda was initially established as an orphanage, to provide refuge to hundreds of children who had been orphaned by the genocide. In 2014, following the government directive to reintegrate children into society, the orphanage transitioned into the present day JAM Vocational Training Centre (VTC)

SUMMARY OF RWANDA PROGRAMMES

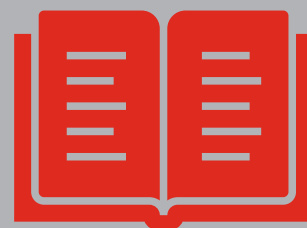
It was in response to the need to equip vulnerable young adults with practical skills to enable them to compete favourably in the employment market, that JAM Rwanda's orphanage was converted into a Vocational Training Center (VTC).

Vocational Skills Training :

Rwanda (VTC) is accredited by The Ministry of Education, through the Workforce Development Authority (WDA). WDA oversees the running of technical and vocational training centers and schools in Rwanda. WDA is also the regulatory body that accredits and sets policies that govern Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions in the country.

JAM VTC follows the national education curriculum and provides assessments from the Rwandan Department of Education. The center offered instruction on hairdressing, tailoring, culinary arts, masonry and motor vehicle mechanics. During 2018, the JAM Rwanda VTC had 567 enrolled students across six vocations supported by 18 teaching staff. In addition to practical subjects, students are also taught French, English, Swahili, Mathematics,

Entrepreneurship and Computer literacy. This is in the hope of giving students a more holistic skill set that will enhance their employability or entrepreneurial endeavours in their chosen fields.



SUMMARY OF RWANDA PROGRAMMES

**A girl can
achieve
anything
she puts her
mind to just
like boys!
Diane's
story of
determination**

18-year old Diane Mukeshamahoro's lives in Cell Kavumu.

Diane lost her mother at a very young age, and her father is plagued with health issues that hinder him from engaging in productive work. As a result, Diane is supported and cared for by her four older siblings. The lack of a working adult in the family has led to the family struggling financially. Very often they have had to make a choice between putting food on the table or paying school fees. This has led to none of the siblings studying further than a basic primary school education.

JAM Rwanda has earned a reputation as the solution of choice when it comes to youth to providing free education to underprivileged children each school year. This spurred Diane to apply to the VTC. The day she received the acceptance letter from JAM was the beginning of a new dawn for Diane. For the first time she could see her dreams for the future starting to become more realistic. Diane chose to specialize in construction studies as she felt that it was one of those courses that have the highest prospect of

employment in Rwanda. When asked about her choice, Diane said the following: "I chose to study Construction because people build houses all the time so there will always be employment opportunities available in construction. I can even get a job in the village and be close to my family."

Diane hopes that this opportunity will help end the poverty cycle she and her family are currently trapped in. She is eternally grateful for the life changing opportunity to receive free education from JAM. She is an example that girls can achieve anything that they put their mind to and defy the concept that certain professions are best suited for boys.

SUMMARY OF RWANDA PROGRAMMES



Diane at a JAM Rwanda VTC

SUMMARY OF SIERRA LEONE PROGRAMMES

**JAM does
not turn
a hungry
child away**

Number of children fed each day	19,800
Number of schools in the school feeding programme	88
Number of school gardens	20

Context: Sierra Leone is well-known for its large stores of minerals, most notably diamonds, and the controversy surrounding their trade. Whilst the country has experienced substantial economic growth in the last couple of years, the legacy of the brutal civil war and decades of economic decline continue to hamper progress on development. Sierra Leone is ranked as one of the toughest countries to survive in. According to United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) 2018, poverty remains widespread with more than 60% of the population living on less than US\$ 1.25 a day and unemployment and illiteracy levels remain high, particularly among youth.

INTERVENTION

In 2018 JAM introduced a School Feeding pilot programme in partnership with the Government of Sierra Leone. The programme is a core component of the JAM FEED model - “Farm, Empower, Enhance and Distribute”; which was developed through JAM’s many years of agricultural development work in Mozambique. The end goal of this intervention, which is aligned directly to the Government of Sierra Leone Poverty Reduction strategy and the Free Quality Education Programme (FQEP), is to develop a holistic and sustainable model that promotes local food production, processing, distribution as well as active participation of local farmers in local agricultural value chains.

Education: JAM introduced the school feeding project in Sierra Leone in 2018. The initial phase targeted 15 000 learners at 88 pre- and primary schools in the Yele area of the Tonkolili district. This number rapidly expanded to 19 800 by the end of 2018 once out-of school children began returning to schools following the introduction of

SUMMARY OF SIERRA LEONE PROGRAMMES

school meals. Some learners who lived closest to the schools even brought their younger siblings to school, with the intention of sharing their meal. School meals in Sierra Leone comprised of a single serving of a highly nutritious fortified rice to each child every school day. JAM does not turn away a hungry child hence arrangements were made to ensure that schools were adequately stocked to cater for the increasing attendance figures.

This programme realized a much faster change than anticipated, with 30% more children attending class in the first three weeks alone. This provided the confidence to JAM that the school feeding initiative was well received, and the programme will be further implemented in 2019. This not only averts short-term hunger but promoted regular school attendance, which will contribute to broader positive education outcomes and lead to less hunger in the long-term.

School gardens: JAM Sierra Leone also implemented a School gardens intervention as part of the broader education support programme. School gardens were established in 20 of the 88 schools. The school gardens complement JAM's school feeding programme bringing in diversity to the menu. This intervention was received quite favourably by the Ministries of Education and Agriculture whom JAM closely worked with. JAM is the only NGO agency that implemented the intervention at this scale in the area. Concrete plans in consultation with school authorities, local leaders and government were set in motion to expand to the remaining schools during 2018.

SUMMARY OF SIERRA LEONE PROGRAMMES

The thankful twins

Three years ago, the twins' mother died, and all seven children were sent to live with their grandmother after their father abandoned them, in search of a better job.

In addition to being elderly, the children's grandmother is blind in one eye. This makes it very difficult for her to look after and provide for all seven children.

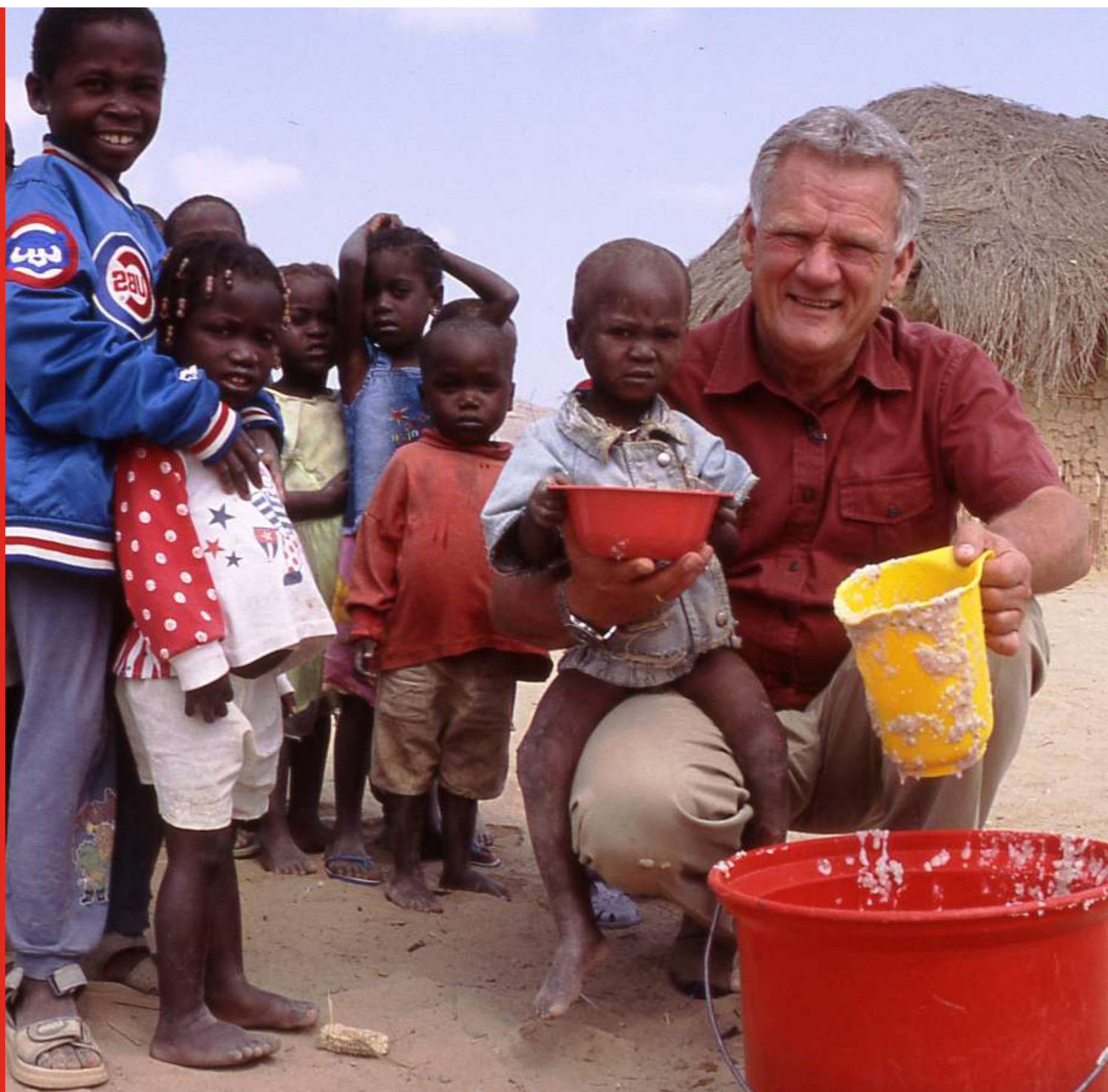
Adam and Hawantu have been receiving hot lunches at school from the JAM school feeding project, and were very excited when they heard that they had qualified to receive JAM Christmas packages, as orphaned and vulnerable children.

On the day of the distribution they walked 4 km to school on empty stomachs with no hope of food after school, wondering how they would make it through the holidays. They left school with 13.98 kg packets of Manna pack rice.



Adamsay & Hawanatu (back), pictured with their grandmother and their younger siblings

THANK YOU!



JAM Founder Peter Pretorius was passionate about children and ensuring that they are fed.

JAM
HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF

CONTACTS



AFFILIATE COUNTRIES

CANADA

11613 Bramalea Rd N,
Brampton
ON Canada L6R 0C2
Tel: +1 905 499 3722
Email: info@jamcanada.ca
jamcanda.ca
Charity No 86598 2573 RR0001

GERMANY

Junghansstraße 5
70469
Stuttgart
Tel: (0711) 480 40 460
Email: info@jam-deutschland.org
jamgermany.com
Reg No VR7128
EIN No 38-2726350

NORWAY

jamno@jamint.com
jamint/jam-norway

SWITZERLAND

Schwellistrasse 6
8052 Zürich, Schweiz
Tel: +41 44 500 36 36
Email: info@jam-schweiz.org
jam-schweiz.org
Reg No CH-020.7.001.542-0

SOUTH AFRICA

PO BOX 1502, Honeydew, Gauteng, 2040
Tel: +27 11 548 3900
Email: jamsa@jamint.com
jamsa.co.za
PBO No 18.11.13.144
Reg No 1983.011.022.08
NPO No 052-455

UNITED KINGDOM LONDON

Tel: +44 7265 0030
Email: jamlondon@jamint.com
jamunitedkingdom.co.uk
Charity no 1050992 (England & Wales)

UNITED KINGDOM SCOTLAND

Tel: +44 141 846 0393
Email: jamscotland@jamint.com
jamunitedkingdom.co.uk
Charity No SC043643

USA

726, 7th Street SE, Washington, DC 20003
Tel: (202) 706 5333
Fax: (202) 706 5370
Email: jamusa@jamint.com | jamusa.us
Charity No 704-675

COUNTRY OFFICES

ANGOLA

ZONA INDUSTRIAL II-Barro de Calombtao, Benguela
Tel: 00244 923 75 86 34
Email: angola@jamint.com
jamint.com
Registration number: Folha 01 Livre 8 do ano 2014,
sob 0 No: 01/2014

MOZAMBIQUE

Avenida do Zimbabwe, nr. 1330 Maputo, Mozambique
Tel: +258 21499 838 or +258 823050228
Email: JAM.Moz@jamint.com
jam-international.org
Registration number: 700068048

SOUTH SUDAN

4th Floor UAP Equatoria Tower, Hai Neem, Juba
Tel: +211921715177 or +211926144673
Email: info@jamint.com
jamint.com
Registration Number: NGO 125

SOUTH AFRICA

123, Marina Road, Nooitgedacht
Honeydew, Gauteng
Tel: +27 11 548 3926
Email: jamsa@jamint.com
jam-southafrica.org

RWANDA

SHYOGWE -muhanga- Southern Province
Tel: +250788388282
Email: rwanda@jamint.com
jamint.com
Registration number. 041/RGB/18

SIERRA LEONE

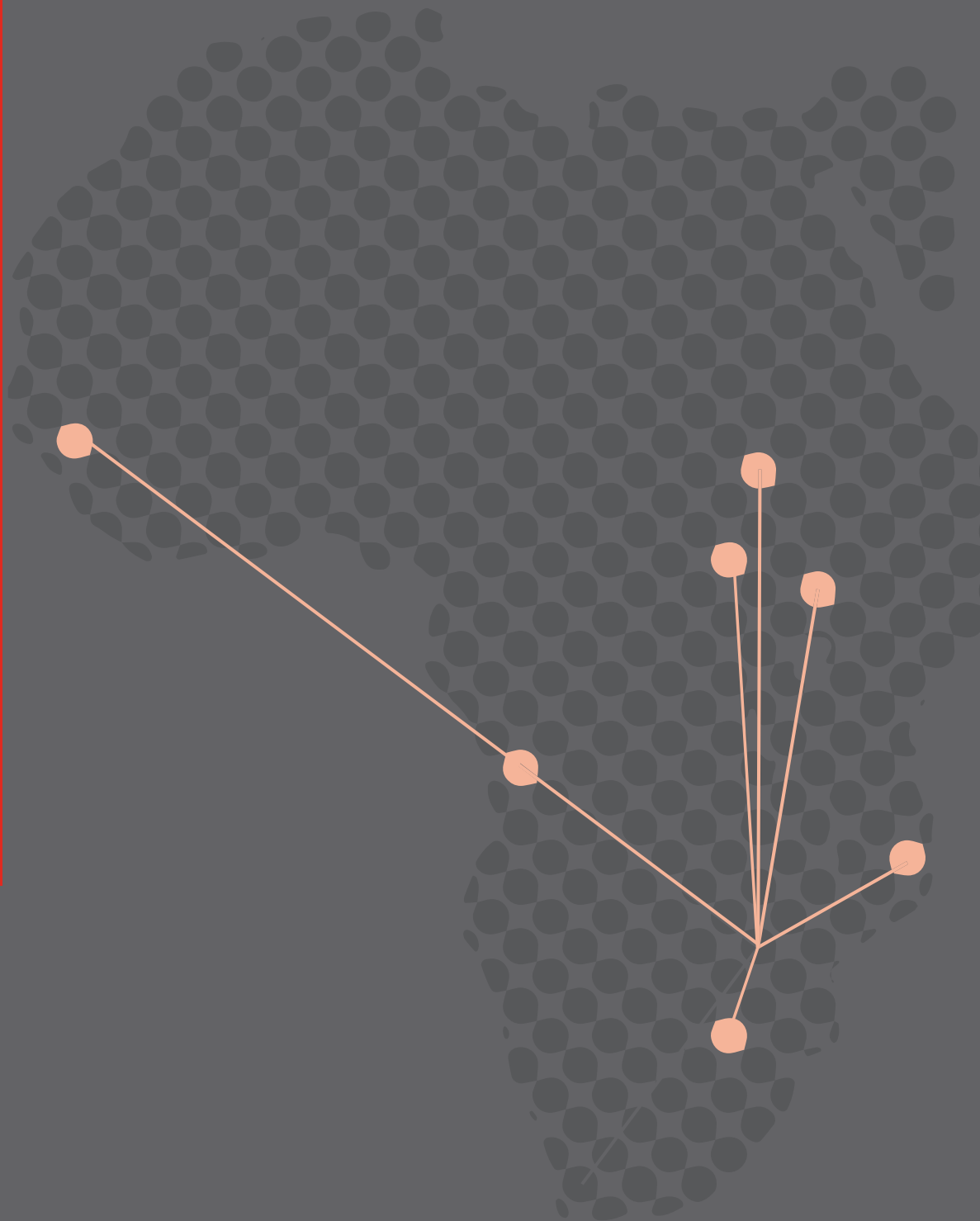
12 Smart Farm, Off Wilkinson Road, Freetown
Tel: +232 22230703 or +23275709609
Email: info@jamint.com
jamint.com/
Registration number: INGO/198/2018-2019

HEAD QUATERS

123, Marina Road, Nooitgedacht
Honeydew, Gauteng
Tel: +27 11 548 3926
Email: jamsa@jamint.com
jam-southafrica.org
NPO/Charity number: NPO No.: 052-455
PBO number: 18.11.13.144
Registration number: 1983.011.022.08

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