



**JAM**  
HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF

**2016**

**ANNUAL REPORT**









# JAM'S HISTORY

JAM is an organisation with a proud 34-year history. From humble beginnings, it has grown from having a handful of staff to a workforce of close to 400 across the globe.

In 1984, when JAM's founder Peter Pretorius was stranded in Mozambique for ten days, he witnessed people dying of hunger and he knew then that his calling extended beyond preaching of the gospel. From that moment on, he and his wife Ann committed themselves to reducing hunger among Africa's children.

JAM is equipped to intervene in emergencies and we prioritise the need for our programmes to tackle sustainability at a community level. JAM also strives to implement sustainable elements in every area of our programming.

JAM's agricultural development programmes are an exciting area of grassroots development. Our programmes range from optimising school and community gardens to newly redefined initiatives that foster the development of small commercial farms and provide training for the farmers on these farms. This sustainable approach aims to change the economics of a particular region by making farming profitable for families and communities.

## SERVING AFRICA IS WHAT DEFINES US

Serving Africa is what defines us. JAM is an African-founded and headquartered, Christian international humanitarian relief and development organisation. We implement and operate sustainable programmes for the most vulnerable groups in Africa. JAM does not discriminate in terms of race, religion, gender, or political persuasion.

### VISION

Helping Africa Help Itself

### MISSION

To empower Africans to create better lives for themselves

### GOALS

- ▶ Save lives through providing nutritious food, water, and sanitation
- ▶ Sustain lives through health and social programmes such as the establishment of small commercial farms including training and assistance, basic skills development, nutrition and health education
- ▶ Improve lives through education, technical training, and transitional finance
- ▶ Create better lives by providing links to sustainable commercial business development.





## AFFILIATE OFFICES

Our Affiliate Offices are JAM's face to the world. JAM is a global organisation that operates with a network of eight Affiliate Offices. These offices are staffed by locals, all driven to achieve the goals set by the organisation. They raise awareness of our JAM programmes in their countries. This network of qualified professionals form and nurture vital partnerships for the implementation of our programmes.

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

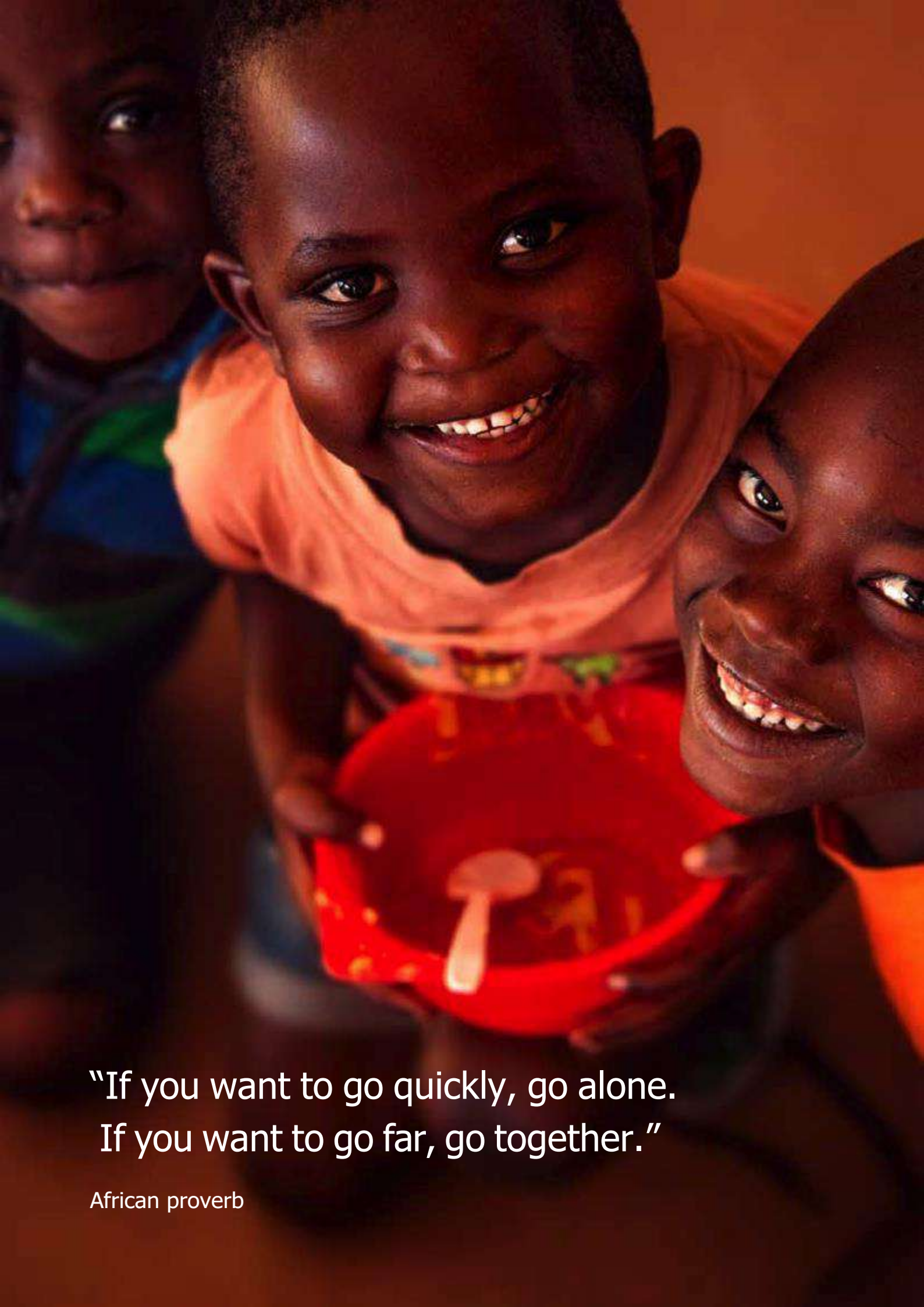
## IMPLEMENTATION COUNTRIES

In these countries, JAM has feet on the ground. Our commitments to our beneficiaries and donors need to be met, and all funds received need to be used effectively. We take care to employ the right team members to drive our programmes effectively.

JAM has a base of operations in which a range of diverse programmes are implemented in five African countries: Angola, South Africa, South Sudan, Mozambique, and Rwanda.

Specialised teams operating under country directors, are employed at our JAM Country Offices and team members play essential roles to ensure our programmes are run successfully. Each country of operation has a context within which to work, providing us with the challenge of overcoming a range of implementation challenges.





"If you want to go quickly, go alone.  
If you want to go far, go together."

African proverb

# CONTENTS

FROM THE GROUP CEO	05
SUMMARY OF ANGOLA PROGRAMMES	07
SUMMARY OF MOZAMBIQUE PROGRAMMES	11
SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDAN PROGRAMMES	17
SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICAN PROGRAMMES	24
SUMMARY OF RWANDAN PROGRAMMES	28
CONTACT DETAILS	34

## FROM THE GROUP CEO

The prospect of a new year is always very exciting for me and, even if there are dark clouds on the horizon, I look forward to the challenge.

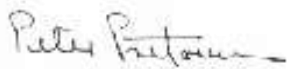
Aware of the increasing needs in South Sudan, we continued to pursue opportunities to assist more and more people, with an increased focus on partnerships throughout 2016. Our programme in South Africa grew significantly, reaching close to 100 000 children cared for. The highlight of the year for me was to see the crop of maize covering the entire farmlands at Pambara in Mozambique, a dream come true. Also to see the small commercial farms being developed for local Mozambique farmers, with full irrigation. This really is Africa's tomorrow developing today.

The dark clouds I referred to is the situation developing in South Sudan. All the signs are there that a terrible famine is approaching. The continued fighting is scattering people everywhere. The numbers of refugees in Uganda and other neighbouring countries, the lack of good crops has depleted any hope of food security. The most frightening is the fact that the

whole relief effort is underfunded and insufficient food is coming into the country. It is as though the perfect storm is about to hit and millions of children and adults could face starvation.

Although JAM does work on positive development to increase food security, we are still an organisation focused on saving lives in emergencies. 2017 is going to be a challenging year, to find the necessary funds to respond to crises and to fulfill programmes on the ground.

Thank you for partnering with us.







# SUMMARY OF ANGOLAN PROGRAMMES



Since May 2016, Angola became Africa's top oil producer. The oil sector still dominates their economy, and low prices continue to stifle growth.





The performance from the non-oil sector was also weak. The weaker currency, along with severe drought conditions, kept inflation high. Far less grain than usual was harvested in the southern provinces, although harvests were more favourable in the central and northern areas. The drought in Angola has continued to devastate the lives of those who rely on subsistence agriculture. Overall, about 1,2 million people were affected by this.

Through the support of partners from around the world, JAM Angola reached a total of 34 211 children in school nutritional feeding during 2016. JAM continued to partner with government to provide school meals to children in targeted schools in Lobito, Ganda and Conda.

JAM continues to support malnutrition clinics by supplying therapeutic Formula 75 (F-75) and Formula 100 (F-100) to children in six malnutrition clinics.

A total of 1 829 patients were admitted to malnutrition clinics during this year. Of these, 1 132 were successfully treated and discharged. Over the year, 201 children were removed against medical advice, 191 died and 527 were still undergoing treatment.

Our JAM water drilling team drilled a total of 95 water wells and in-depth community water and sanitation training also took place.

			
2016 SCHOOL FEEDING IN NUMBERS	MALNUTRITION CLINICS IN NUMBERS	WATER WELLS DRILLED IN NUMBERS	SUPPORT TO MOTHERS IN NUMBERS
<b>34 211</b> meals served every school day	<b>1829</b> patients admitted	<b>95</b> water wells drilled	A total of <b>1250kg</b> of CSB fed to <b>189</b> mothers
<b>104</b> schools reached	<b>1329</b> treated and discharged		







## JAM WATER POINT QUENCHES THIRST OF ISSOMBO VILLAGERS

Water is very precious for the people of Issombo. According to José Candona, access to water was previously difficult and had a major impact on the community's quality of life, especially during the dry season between May and September.

Before the JAM water point was installed the community had to move their livestock to other areas about 20 to 30km away, to access water from a river not safe for consumption. The river water also caused infection from waterborne diseases. Since JAM drilled and installed a water pump in Issombo, the health of the community has improved, and they have also been able to use clean water with which to wash.

This community now has water for consumption, hygiene and to keep the local school clean. The poor school infrastructure remains a major obstacle to improving the quality of education here as most classes take place in sub-standard, under-resourced classrooms. The community needs government, and/or other stakeholders, to assist by building adequate classrooms so pupils can properly access learning.





## ALFREDO JONGO'S WONDERFUL RECOVERY

Alfredo was three and a half when he was admitted to the Cubal Nutrition Centre. His family comes from the village of Lungo, in the Yambala commune of Cubal, about 70km from the municipal centre. His grandmother, Micaela Bundo, took care of him after his mother died in December. When he was admitted, he weighed just 6kg, well below the average of 14kg for a child of his age. He was diagnosed with kwashiorkor, caused by a lack of protein in his diet and was also suffering odema, which is characteristic of this type of malnutrition.

His grandmother said he had been ill for three weeks before being admitted to the clinic. They had visited the local outpatient centre but his condition had not improved, and they were advised to visit the nutrition centre in Cubal immediately, for him to be treated by specialised doctors and nurses.

On one of their monitoring visits, when the JAM team next saw Alfredo, he had been at the clinic for three days and was already recovering well. He was receiving F-75 milk as part of the stabilisation phase of his treatment. His body mass was increasing at the time and he was expected to start the recovery phase. The odema had reduced and he was starting to regain his appetite. Micaela had initially held little hope for her grandson surviving when they first arrived at the clinic, but was excited that he was "showing signs of life" which gave her hope that he would recover fully.

Micaela is 45, and has three other children. She explained that her community is remote and poor and the trip to the Cubal clinic cost the equivalent of about US\$18. Paying for the taxi trip meant a big sacrifice for her family, who are subsistence farmers cultivating corn, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes, yet she says it was worthwhile so Alfredo could get the life-saving treatment he needed.



# SUMMARY OF MOZAMBICAN PROGRAMMES



Mozambique remains in a difficult situation economically and is struggling with debt. In the first quarter, insecurity in the country restricted the movement of JAM staff between Pambarra Life Centre (PLC) and Beira. The local currency weakened and prices spiked.

The El Niño-induced drought severely affected the southern provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane and parts of Tete and Sofala. In April, the UN estimated 1,5 million people were affected by drought during the first half of the year. Higher than usual rain fell for most of October until the end of the year which then unfortunately damaged crops and worsened the situation. During 2016, JAM assisted a government-supported survey on food and nutrition. JAM engaged with donors to meet funding gaps for the drought response. Food security focused on agriculture, commercial farm land clearing, establishing an 80-hectare pivot irrigation system for commercial maize production for the Beira factory, establishing plots for farmer training and seed multiplication of the open-pollinated maize varieties for distribution to drought-affected families at the onset of the planning season in September 2016. Upgrading of our Beira factory started in May and was expected to increase its CSB production capacity.

Anchoring the JAM programme is commercial farming aimed at building local capacity for increased food production and income. The PLC farm demonstrates the viability of agriculture in Vilankulos through irrigation and improved, modern farming practices. The 73 hectares under maize and a trial of 1,2 hectares under soya were ready for harvest by the end of the year. Ten smallholder farmers are set to receive irrigation equipment and will have their first seed in the ground in early 2017.

In December JAM concluded a project with WFP on the emergency drought response School Feeding programme with plans of extending the programme in 2017. JAM partnered with WFP on a Food for Assets intervention targeting 13 600 beneficiaries in the Vilankulo district of Inhambane from September until 31 March 2017. JAM continues to partner with UN humanitarian agencies in the district and through the United Nations cluster system. This partnership forms a springboard for continued growth and expansion as the country struggles to recover from the drought and to respond to pre-existing food insecurity issues affecting populations.

We had the pleasure of welcoming the Vice Minister of Education for Sierra Leone, Dr Christiana Thorpe, who visited JAM's Pambarra Life Centre farm and a beneficiary school to assess our sustainable domestically grown and produced feeding model. Discussions between JAM and the Sierra Leone government continued to progress towards the end of the year.

To help local farmers recover from losses of the previous season, JAM harvested about 12,4 Metric tonnes (MT) of maize seed for multiplication for emergency seed distribution, targeting drought-affected families. In total, JAM expects about 1 000 families to benefit from this emergency seed distribution in time for the next planting season in order for them to recover from the poor harvests faced during the past two seasons.

During the year a total of 96 borehole wells were rehabilitated and 19 community sanitation committees were established under JAM's WASH programme in Gaza, Sofala and Inhambane. 100 community members were trained in effective use of water and sanitation. A total of 20 school gardens were established in 2016 in Vilankulo and Inhassoro.

To combat the cycle of poverty, JAM has introduced the FEED Cycle. This sustainable approach aims to make farming profitable for families and communities. Using this combination of a high-payoff input model and an outgrower scheme, JAM can provide all the maize and soya it needs for school feeding through both the PLC Farm and empowered local small commercial farmers whom JAM supports and trains. This both encourages agricultural development by helping local farmers to become commercially viable, and provides raw materials JAM can use for school feeding.



**There are four main steps in the FEED Cycle:**

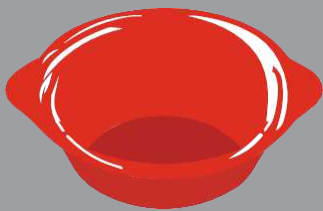
- ▶ **Farm:** JAM's fully-irrigated PLC Farm serves as both a major source of the maize and soya as well as a training opportunity for local farmers.
- ▶ **Empower:** JAM builds the production capacity of local smallholder farmers through on-going training and technical support such as the provision of game-changing pivot irrigation systems. Once smallholder farmers harvest a crop, JAM is a guaranteed buyer.
- ▶ **Enhance:** The maize and soya beans are fortified with vitamins and minerals and processed into a super cereal is called a Corn Soya Blend (CSB).
- ▶ **Distribute:** The CSB is sent to Mozambique and other countries for JAM's Nutritional School feeding programmes.

JAM International plans to perform Makeovers in all the countries in which it operates across Africa, and the first of these outside South Africa took place at Manchengue school in Mozambique. The school, which has 262 pupils, is in Mapinhane village, 30km south of the JAM Pambarra Life Centre near Vilankulos, Inhambane was given an "extreme upgrade". The kitchen and warehouse were also repaired and solar lighting was installed. Almost all the building supplies were sourced locally. The school had no sports equipment and also received a volleyball net and balls, soccer balls and equipment and athletics equipment.

The food garden was a focus of the Makeover. The team replaced the hand water pump with a solar pump to draw water to an overhead water tank. This allows the half-hectare vegetable garden to be watered via the drip irrigation system. The donor team planted maize seeds in a portion of the garden. The income the garden generates can be used for renovations, repairs and maintenance and to buy school supplies. Pupils also received backpacks containing stationery.







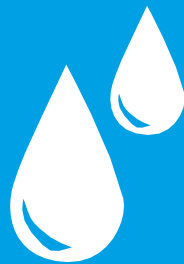
## 2016 SCHOOL FEEDING IN NUMBERS

**46 664**

beneficiaries reached

**138**

schools reached



## WATER PROVISION IN NUMBERS

**96**

wells  
rehabilitated and

**81**

boreholes  
rehabilitated





## MELITA JOINS SMALL COMMERCIAL FARMER PROJECT

Melita Fabio is the first beneficiary of a centre pivot irrigation system from the small commercial farmer project. Her rail-thin body is evidence of a life lived with little food. Melita is not sure how old she is and hazards a guess that she's in her late fifties. She was born in a rural area, where Inhassoro was the nearest town. Her parents subsisted as grain farmers. She says she enjoyed working in the fields with them to cultivate the land. "Farming was easier then," she says. "We could rely on rain, but now, we cannot." Mozambique is one of the most disaster-prone countries in the world and climate change and drought have scarred her life as savagely as it has the landscape.

She racks her brains to think of happy times. She likes to dance the dzumba, a dance where the people of her tribe put beads on their legs, dance and play the drums. Life was once briefly happy. When she married, she and her husband moved to settle in Vilankulo. But life there was too hard, as they couldn't find work and they moved to Pambarra. Melita is well acquainted with grief. She has lost almost all of her family. She had nine children who suffered under-nutrition, which magnified the effect of disease and seven of them died very young. Only two lived to adulthood.

Melita has a machamba on which she grows maize. She is not sure of whether life is any better for her than it was for her parents. She says that because it is such a tiny family, the important aspect to life is that they support one another.

But in place of despair, there is hope – in the form of the JAM small commercial farm project. Since November the clearing of the land has been ramped up in preparation as the pivot irrigation has already been bought. JAM is setting up 10 four hectare plots to farm and one is for her to manage. JAM's plan is for this project and others to help to improve food security and sustainable agricultural growth.

Melita understands pivot irrigation because it has been explained to her. But it seems she has weathered too many storms in her life for her to dare to hope for anything better. With all of her energy devoted to just staying alive, aspiring to a better future is a luxury. She can scarcely believe that this project is ever going to see the light of day – it seems just like blue sky dreaming. She says that only once she sees her first harvest – she will be able to believe it.





## ANSELMO DREAMS OF BECOMING A TEACHER

Anselmo Rafael is 13 and has four younger brothers, two of whom are with him at the same school. His mother died of HIV-related illness three years' ago. His father, believing he couldn't manage to look after him on his own, arranged that he stay with his grandmother Cristina, who lives about 8km from the school, along the main road.

Because his grandmother struggles financially, Anselmo, as the oldest, helps her to grow food and to sell charcoal, which means that he didn't attend school. He was doing so poorly in school last year that he failed the fifth grade. The Parent Teacher Association then intervened to recommend that Anselmo move into town. Leaders made a 300 metre plot of land available for the family to build a shack. Now he attends Murure school regularly and each day he receives the CSB porridge provided by JAM. His performance this year improved and the teacher reported that he participated diligently in all school activities. Next year he will enter the sixth grade.

Anselmo dreams of finding a way to pay his fees for teacher training school so he can become a teacher and secure a future for his younger brothers. His talent and creativity also led him to win the traditional dance festival competition, which involved four schools this year.

Murure School has benefited from the JAM school feeding programme since 2004. In 2016 it had total of 760 students, made up of 366 boys and 394 girls.









# SUMMARY OF SOUTH SUDANESE PROGRAMMES

As the world's youngest country, South Sudan should be one full of hope, yet war and the crippling drought has caused great despair and food insecurity.



The nation struggles with interrelated threats, explosive political conflict between government and opposing forces, dire economic difficulties and massive displacement of its people. By December, the humanitarian catastrophe had deepened and famine loomed.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre estimated that by July there were 1 793 000 internally displaced people in the country. Violence continued to affect all South Sudanese in all ten states. By the end of the year, more than 4,1 million people were facing starvation. Conflict-related displacements and limited access to food are major causes of food insecurity.

The JAM South Sudan country office is based in Juba, with field sub-offices in the states where programmes are run. JAM focuses on the greatest need, which is short-term emergency response projects and works with other organisations to assess needs in a particular area to position programmes. In 2016, JAM helped to assess the Pibor area, to scale up nutritional interventions there. JAM is also involved in multiple interventions in other areas.

The year of 2016 has been logistically very difficult for our work in South Sudan. JAM has been working here for more than a decade and have learned how to operate efficiently even in conflict situations.

## **JAM operated the following programmes:**

- Food for Education (FFE) where school children receive meals at schools daily.
- Food for Assets (FFA): this builds a 'hunger free future' by paying with food for development in infrastructure and food security such as roads, vegetable gardens, water troughs for cattle and dykes to prevent flooding.
- Cash for Assets (CFA): addresses immediate food needs through cash, voucher or food transfers, while at the same time promotes the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience.
- General Food Distribution (GFD): general food parcels are given to households, which targets Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and families struggling with food insecurity. Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL): enhancing food security and livelihoods access by addressing the high insecure situations with distribution of food, crop seed and survival kits.
- Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP): aims to rehabilitate children under five years, identified as acutely malnourished during nutritional screenings in Target Supplementary Feeding Programme selected states.
- Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL): distribution of crop seed and survival kits as well as vaccination of cattle.
- Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme (BSFP): targets a food supplement to all members of a specified at-risk group, regardless of whether they have moderate acute malnutrition or not.
- Infant, Youth and Child Feeding (IYCF) & Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding (OTP)

In the second quarter, the JAM South Sudan programme focused on GFD, FSL (FFE, CFA, Food for Work and Food for Assets), nutrition (Infant and Young Child Feeding, Mid-Upper Arm Circumference Screening (MUAC), Outpatient Therapeutic Services) and provision of logistical support to other humanitarian agencies. In addition JAM worked with the UN Mission to help build the Rumbek Peace Hall in Lakes State.

JAM focuses operations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Jonglei states. The nutrition situation in Northern Bahr el Ghazal was called "catastrophic" during 2016 and JAM and other partners continue to seek ways to ramp up the response to worsening food security and nutrition.



The onset of the rainy season made logistics extremely difficult to satellite locations in Pibor. JAM's large 6 x 6 trucks proved to be very useful in these conditions. JAM participated in several food security and humanitarian meetings at national and state levels, to develop a multi-sectoral strategy to respond to the continuing crisis.

During the year the crisis continued as localised conflicts drove people away, forcing them to seek refuge in Uganda. By October, the Equatoria states were the most affected. Clashes in Unity state resulted in more displacement. Although the conflict in Western Bahr el Ghazal (WBeG) state subsided, many were still displaced and clashes were reported. Jonglei and Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBeG) states remained peaceful compared to other locations.

In November, JAM South Sudan continued its partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and secured a six-month contract to manage the UNICEF warehouse in Awiel to preposition supplies for all the nutritional programmes. A successful nutrition SMART survey was also conducted with the results validated and released to the nutrition cluster in November.

Access to many locations improved in November and December as the dry season approached, though insecurity remained a challenge in parts of Upper Nile, Unity and the Equatoria states, where partners travelled only with military protection. JAM's areas of operations were mostly secure except for Guit county in Unity state where fighting briefly disrupted security.

The JAM and UNICEF nutrition survey conducted in October in Pibor showed high levels of malnutrition with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) levels reported as "critical" while the Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) levels were defined as "very critical". During December, JAM and UNICEF reported high levels of malnutrition with 170 out of 1 000 new cases identified as SAM, and enrolled into the treatment programme. JAM South Sudan focused on food assistance being GFD, food security and livelihoods (FFE, CFA, FFW, FFA) nutrition (IYCF, MUAC Screening, OTP services and provided logistical support to other humanitarian Agencies.

JAM partnered the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) on a Food and Livelihood Security programme and reached 1 912 beneficiaries in NBeG and 456 in Unity State. The programme implemented in partnership focused on restoring livelihoods and building resilience among local farmers.

The Outpatient Therapeutic Programming is aimed at children under five years who are screened for malnutrition. If diagnosed as malnourished, they are given supplementary food. They are then screened at a later stage, to measure their improvement and the effects of the programme.

JAM continues to work with local government, humanitarian agencies, the FAO, WFP, UNICEF and UNDP in all its areas of operation. Its partnerships with players of this calibre bear witness to its capabilities as a humanitarian organisation in the region. Despite the instability in the country and factors beyond the control of the humanitarian sector, JAM has a strong presence in South Sudan. Partnerships worked well between donors and International non-governmental organisations (INGOs) and NNGOs). One of JAM's greatest successes was in NBeG where staff moved freely and could implement our programmes. Despite operating in these tough conditions, JAM continues to save lives of vulnerable communities in NBeG, Unity and the Greater Pibor Administrative Area.





JAM reached **4 649** beneficiaries via **Food for Education programme**

JAM reached **61 154** children via **Therapeutic Supplementary Feeding Programme**

JAM reached **432** beneficiaries via **Out Patient Treatment**

JAM reached **1 148 568** via **General Food Distribution Programme**

JAM reached **241 100** via **Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme**

JAM reached **5 816** via **Infant and Young Child Feeding**

JAM reached **254 034** via **Food Security and Livelihoods**



## SABITHA HANGS ON BY A THREAD

Sabitha's Lebelele is a widow and mother to five children. The decades of war in South Sudan, and the brutal violence of 2013 and 2016, after the nation achieved its independence, have created thousands of widows and orphans. Her story is typical of so many who have lost their husbands. Her husband was a soldier, killed during the conflict of 2016.

Being left alone to survive and bring up children on your own in a developed country is difficult. Doing this in what is now one of the harshest environments on earth, such as South Sudan, is near to impossible. "When my husband was alive, we survived on his salary and we were able buy food," she says. "But now I am alone and I have no food at all."

She and her children are entirely vulnerable, on the brink of starvation and rely almost entirely on humanitarian aid. Not only can she not feed her children – Sabitha cannot feed herself – she is skin and bone and visibly malnourished herself.

Sabitha says life has not been easy for her and hunger has always shadowed the family. When she was growing up, she says that they ate wild fruit and drank milk of the cattle. "We were always hungry. There was not enough food for us." Her struggle is not confined to having enough food to stay alive. Collecting water is difficult and time-consuming. Not only is collecting water central to her life, but the water is dirty and is often contaminated. "Sometimes, the water makes my children sick," she says.

The question about food is a difficult one. "We have no food at home. We go and look for wild fruit. If we do not find anything, we rely only on JAM's help. There is nothing else for us." Sabitha had that day brought her youngest child to the Pibor malnutrition clinic and the child qualified to enter the programme. Sabitha was given a take-home ration of Plumpy'Nut.

Her expression is one of quiet resignation. She knows that her child could have died. Perhaps she knows the whole family could die. Many thousands of others in her position in this war-ravaged nation also face breathtaking social, economic and emotional hardship.





## JACOB DENG: DO NOT ALLOW BITTERNESS TO GROW IN YOU

Holding grudges is part of human nature. Yet Jacob Deng has learned forgiveness and takes his message to others. His mother was murdered alongside his six brothers and yet his message for all the tribes of South Sudan, including those who killed his family, and has become a message of peace and reconciliation within the nation.

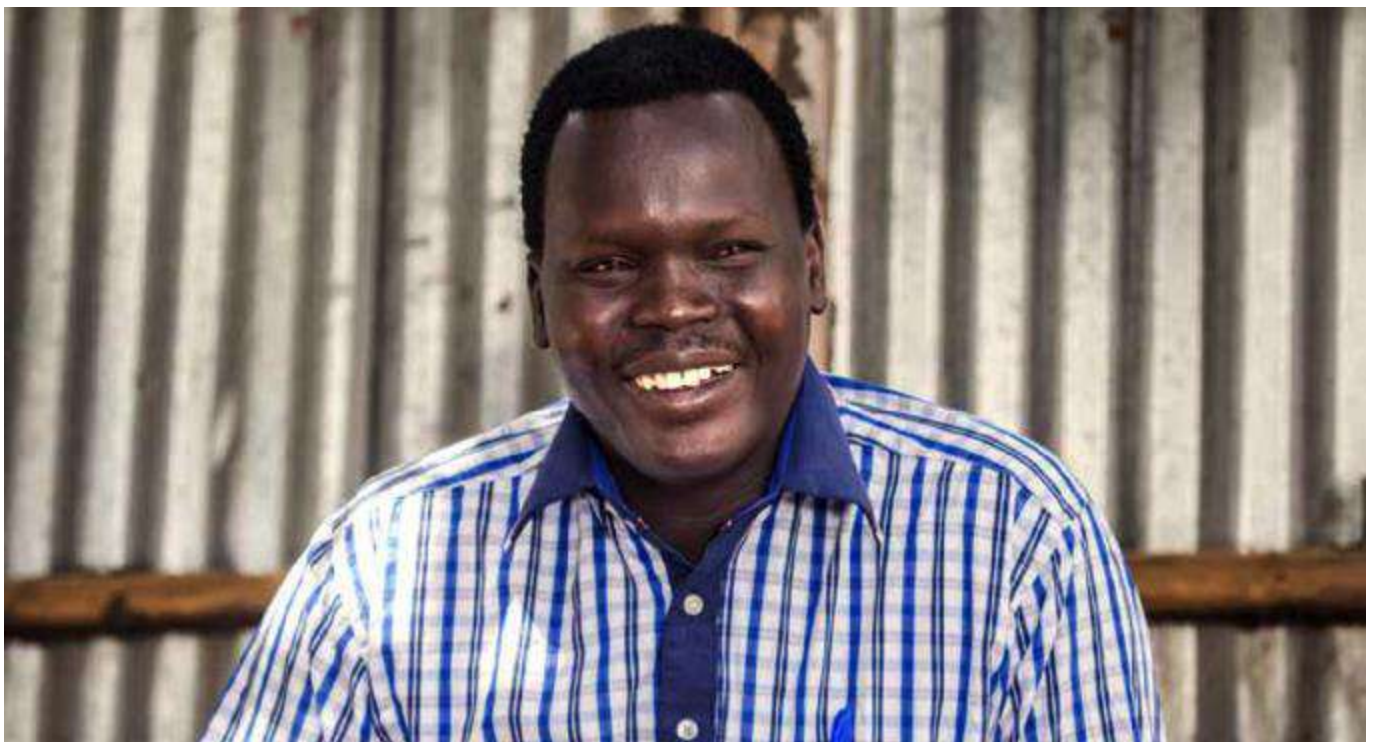
When he was just seven, Jacob's village in Duk was attacked by soldiers and his family were killed. He fled, meeting up with other boys as he did so. The boys were often traumatised and their journeys could be as far as thousands of kilometres to the nearest camps. Travel took weeks to months and sometimes even years. The hardships they endured were immense. The Sudanese People's Army also presented other threats and would often force the boys into become child soldiers.

Throughout his journey, he remembered what his mother had taught him in his early childhood – that receiving an education was the most important element of his life. Now he is passionate about the power that education holds to transform the nation.

"It is my mission to talk about peace within and peace with neighbours," Jacob said. "With our country, many hearts were broken many hearts are bleeding and there is a lot of hatred. If we allow the root of bitterness to grow in us – we become inhuman. We need to know that life is not fair and we need to make peace with that fact. It is not fair for everyone."

He also spoke of his gratitude towards JAM for its commitment to South Sudan. "The first plane that touched down in Duk when the people there needed food and medicine was from JAM. No other planes were landing there – but JAM did this. Thank you so much to JAM for saving human lives. Thank you for your work and for going to places like Boma to help the Murle to have healthy food. We in the South Sudanese government want to partner with JAM so that everyone can have a chance in life."

Jacob has channelled the extraordinary experiences he faced as a child into giving hope to the people of South Sudan. Intense suffering and hardship in his early childhood was the springboard for him to experience the counterpoint to this – joy and contentment in his adult life, and a longing to extend mercy to others. Even though he spent little time with his mother, he cherishes it. "I loved her very much and I want to pay this back to the world."







# SUMMARY OF SOUTH AFRICAN PROGRAMMES

JAM South Africa's (SA) programmes are designed to respond to the educational and nutritional needs of children under six years. In the informal settlements, poverty and crime are widespread.



Broad transformation is needed to reverse this outlook, but until then, governments and partners like JAM need to intervene. Our programmes aim to deal with these challenges by providing nutritional feeding and school Makeovers for infrastructure development.

JAM SA is one of 11 national KFC AddHope recipient organisations and 137 local organisations. JAM was the only recipient to receive funding for expansion in 2016 from KFC AddHope, based on a vote of confidence from the company's board of trustees. We champion an African founded, African funded and African focused agenda to improve the lives of children today and lay a foundation for future success. The interventions are anchored on a financial sustainability model aligned to our vision to "Help Africa Help Itself" where 75% of our funding is locally mobilised through Corporate Social Investment.

JAM operates in a tough environment, and the year started with a difficult economy, increased unemployment, food shortages caused by drought and projections that this was not going to ease soon. Despite challenges, several successes were achieved and became operational in all nine provinces. 21 makeovers were completed in 2016 and nine Early Childhood Development (ECD) Practitioners were trained.

JAM built ECD centres and consolidated and made major changes in KwaZulu-Natal. In January we started to distribute CSB in the Northern Cape. We also work with 48 NGOs/ECD forum partners in seven provinces and participate in the ECD Community of Practice. Discussions were held with Care For Education and JAM started discussions with non-profit human development organisation FHI 360 to cooperate on ECD development.



A total of  
**95 829**  
children  
were reached in

**1 801**  
ECD centres





JAM also worked with 111 partner forums with an average of 16 ECD centres per partner forum. This is a significant accomplishment aimed at ensuring community involvement, participation and ownership. A highlight was the successful annual marketing and fundraising gala.

Food gardens continue to draw interest and food gardening is in great demand in the Orange Farm and its surrounding area as they can reduce feeding costs. In addition, JAM conducted training on food gardens for 12 ECDs in Eikenhof. Seedlings were collected from Walkerville and were delivered to ECDs as Goods in Kind. This is a potential programme expansion opportunity for JAM.





## 'I NEVER TURN ANYONE WHO IS STRUGGLING AWAY'

It has been a long, challenging journey for Margaret Mogotlane, who owns the Thandi Marcia daycare centre. Of the ten women who started the Pfula Mavhoko daycare centre as a project to take care of underprivileged children in the Kekana area, she is the last "mama" standing. The others all had no option but to leave because they could not afford to stay at the centre, where they were not being paid. "I know what it feels like to struggle and I never turn anyone who is struggling away. We'll struggle together."

The outlook for the centre improved when her daughter Thandi Marcia was able to contribute financially. Then Thandi passed away, and as painful as this was, Margaret felt she had to continue running the care centre and she changed its name to Thandi Marcia in honour of her daughter.

Lize Oosthuizen is the founder of Butterfly Change for Children, a community organisation that aims to improve the lives of children by empowering their caregivers. It is based in the Hammanskraal area, north of Pretoria. Lize introduced Margaret to JAM. Lize explained that helping Margaret was rewarding, because she is enthusiastic and keeps on improving the environment in the light of what she learned from Butterfly Change for Children. "We arranged their first water tank and fence, but the building itself is important and JAM helped to address the needs that we had identified but could not meet," said Lize.



With the donation from JAM Switzerland, the Thandi Marcia daycare now boasts a seven-room building that comprises four classrooms, two toilets, a kitchen, a sick room and an office.

The Swiss team painted murals, a sunset and silhouettes of African wildlife on the walls and the colourful building now stands out in the community. Outside the building is a flourishing vegetable garden and a spacious play area where the children enjoy playtime on the jungle gym and ride their scooters along the racetrack, while the adults have a place to relax under the shade netting.





## SWISS TEAM SHARES THEIR LOVE WITH KIDOS EDUCARE

Kido Educare Centre Makeover is yet another success story fuelled by love, passion and a desire to continue to hope.

Julia Maseko started Kido's in Protea South in Soweto because of her love for children – and she wanted to help those who were playing in unsafe areas not conducive to their development. She took them into her shack, and although it leaked when it rained, was dusty and battered, she helped them with their homework and cared for them in the absence of their parents.

As the African saying goes, it takes a village to raise a child. In this case, it is not just the community of Protea South and Julia who is helping to raise them, but also the amazing team from JAM Switzerland. Led by Andrea and Nadine Speccia, the Swiss team showed love and compassion that not only spurred the fundraising needed to build a new centre, but also their involvement in decorating, furnishing and seeing the makeover of the ECD through to completion.

It now boasts three classrooms, an office, a kitchen and proper sanitation. The children will also enjoy JAM porridge for a year, courtesy of Swiss donors.

"Our children have more than enough so we want to share our love with you. We want to share our love and give you a piece of hope and a future. It goes deep in our hearts to see you smile. You've touched us in the deepest way – you can't imagine how happy you've made us feel," said Nadine at the handover ceremony.

Julia expressed her gratitude for what JAM has done for the children and the community. She said she was going to ensure that the children at this centre receive a good quality education. "I love JAM. Without JAM I was nothing – God sent you here to make things smooth," she said.



# SUMMARY OF RWANDAN PROGRAMMES

Education reduces poverty, boosts economic growth and increases income and for these reasons JAM invests in young Rwandans by giving them the education to create a better future for themselves, and by helping them to overcome the trauma of the country's past.



The Fred Nkunda Life Centre built to protect orphans and vulnerable children affected by the genocide is JAM's flagship programme. Since 1994, 12 000 orphans have been integrated into society and by the end of 2016, the 22 girls and three boys whom had remained at the centre since 2015 were integrated into society.

Rwanda's Economic Development and Poverty Reduction Strategy 2013 to 2018 was successful and the United Nations Development Programme reports that those living in poverty dropped from 44,9% in 2011 to 39,1% in 2014. Agricultural productivity still needs to be improved and household income increased.

The goal is to transform the economy into a modern one. Central to the plan is to increase technical skills, as espoused in the national Youth Sector Strategic Plan 2013 - 2018. JAM Rwanda has been well positioned to contribute to technical skills training and agricultural development and has continued with vocational skills training. In September, technical school teachers received refresher training on the curricular.

Local officials conducted the annual evaluation for non-governmental organisations to approve the renewal of the NGO certificate and the outcome was published in November. Student enrolment in mechanics, construction, hotel operation, hairdressing and tailoring was good.

**350**  
students enrolled  
at the Fred Nkunda  
Life Centre





The JAM Rwanda programme has a small-scale agriculture component, focusing on dairy and crop production. The products and harvest contribute to the meals for students at the training centre. Potential exists to grow the agricultural sector of the project, increasing productivity and income for the school.

During December planning, the direction of the Rwanda country programme was reviewed to strengthen the technical skills training and agriculture development programme focus in future. JAM Rwanda held its annual operations planning session, and submitted the resulting documentation to headquarters for review and input into the broader operational framework for 2017.





## ‘JAM HAS HELPED ME GET A START IN LIFE’

Charles Hitayezu was born in 1999 in Shyogwe Sector, Muhanga District and Southern Province. He came from a poor family and has eight siblings. His parents struggled to satisfy their needs, especially in terms of their schooling.

He completed Primary level six and he attended the Ordinary Level at secondary school, but when he failed the Ordinary Level national examination, he found that he had no further opportunity to continue his studies.

In 2015, another lifeline appeared for him in the form of an opportunity to gain professional skills at the JAM-supported Vocational Skills Centre and he is learning to be a Motor Vehicle Mechanic. Charles says that this is not like any other learning centre. He says that the teaching and learning process is good quality and that there is a spirit of loving one another at the centre. He also says that they receive good food at the centre and for all of these reasons, he says he is motivated to succeed in the course.

Charles said he dreams to save enough money by working to start his own business in Kigali City. He said that he would go out of his way to employ vulnerable youth, as his contribution to his country. He was grateful to JAM for the opportunity to study as it has been a salvation for him and has helped him to get a start in life.





## OLIVER WANTS TO HELP OTHER RWANDAN WOMEN

Oliver Uwimana, aged 19, was born in Mbuye Sector, in Ruhango District, in the Northern Province. She is the second oldest in the family of five siblings. Her mother died when she was ten years old. When she was 12 she became orphaned when her father died. She became despondent, as she believed she had no future.

All of her siblings dropped out of school, but things took a turn for the better when this year when she came to study at the Fred Nkunda Life Centre where she is enrolled in Hotel Operation.

She is now in Senior Five and is doing well in class. Oliver said she is intensely motivated to promote Rwandan women to develop their careers.











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