



# Q1 | 2021

## QUARTERLY REPORT JANUARY - MARCH

### BENEFICIARIES REACHED

| PROGRAMME AREA          | ANGOLA         | MOZAMBIQUE     | RWANDA     | SIERRA LEONE  | SOUTH AFRICA  | SOUTH SUDAN    | UGANDA       | TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>YEAR 2021 TOTALS</b> | <b>252 397</b> | <b>182 550</b> | <b>549</b> | <b>56 170</b> | <b>67 735</b> | <b>547 816</b> | <b>6 196</b> | <b>1 113 413</b>     |

### OVERVIEW OF Q1

The cost of the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic globally and in our operational countries is still yet to be fully comprehended. The fatalities from the pandemic in Africa have not been as massive as those seen in other parts of the world, especially in Western Europe, Latin and North America. However, the continent is reeling from the secondary effects of the pandemic such as hunger, malnutrition and loss of livelihoods.

Compared to the same period last year (Jan-Mar 2020), JAM saw an increase in the number of people requiring support in this quarter. Across our seven operational countries, JAM supported over **6 000** more people through our School Feeding, Food and Nutrition, Community Agriculture, Emergency Relief and Emergency Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH) activities. This takes the number from **1 107 367 beneficiaries** in the first quarter of 2020 to a cumulative total of **1 113 413 beneficiaries** this quarter. Although marginal, this highlights the increased demand on our services.

In January, tropical Cyclone Eloise slammed into parts of Mozambique which were already hit by Tropical Storm Chalane in December 2020. The areas deeply affected were Sofala, in particular Buzi, Manica, the southern part of Zambezia, Inhambane, and Gaza provinces of Mozambique. In addition, the continued escalation of the conflict and security situation in the Cabo Delgado region has seen the number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) increasing rapidly. With no immediate solution, humanitarian organisations such as ours, provide hope and services.

In Angola, fears of impending hunger due to a prolonged drought require our alert for a humanitarian response to be at the highest levels. The humanitarian situation in South Sudan is still dire with people struggling to salvage their livelihoods and recover from the most devastating floods in a generation. In September 2020, profuse and continuous rainfall caused a devastating flood across 17 out of the 18 Sudanese states, with the Blue Nile reaching water levels not seen for nearly a century.

In South Africa, loss of livelihoods, rising crime and a generally poor economic situation has heightened social tensions culminating in student and community service delivery protests placing more pressure on the government and humanitarian partners like JAM to be on standby with support for those in need.

### COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

#### ANGOLA

- We reached a total **252 397 beneficiaries** in this quarter through our School Feeding, Food and Nutrition, Community Agriculture, Emergency Relief and WASH activities.
- We reached **19 365 beneficiaries** through the School Feeding Programme (**9 491** boys and **9 874** girls). Due to the school closures, food was provided in the form of Take-Home rations.
- Our Health and Nutrition programmes reached a total of **68 145** children under five years and **12 881** pregnant mothers with nutrition screening services. Of these, we supported **2 571** malnourished children to receive treatment during admission at seven clinics and three Outpatient Therapeutic Feeding Programmes (OTPs). At the time of reporting, **1 080** had been cured. An additional **2 220** children were registered in the outpatient programme and received Mannapack rations. Our fortified rice is a source of protein, carbohydrates and essential micronutrients. The Mannapack rice used for supplementary feeding totalled **399 600** meals during this quarter which translates to an average of **133 200** meals per month. A further **50 086** under-five children received Vitamin A and Albendazole supplementation which is essential for deworming.
- In our WASH activities, we conducted **105** pre-assessments to identify communities with the greatest water needs in Kwanza Sul and Benguela provinces. Selected communities will benefit from well rehabilitations and drilling of new wells. JAM Water Services and JAM Angola engaged the local Governors and Administrators who had priority lists for drilling. A team of JAM and government officials from various ministries including the Ministry of Water and Infrastructure visited the prioritised villages and held meetings with the village leaders and committees who defined their requested drilling locations.
- In addition, **50** Tippy Taps for hand washing were distributed and installed at **25** facilities including schools, clinics, local administration offices and police stations. These are expected to reach **20 000 beneficiaries**.
- We continued to implement our COVID-19 emergency response activities in the country. In collaboration with other stakeholders, we trained **616** (**434** men and **182** women) community leaders and sensitized **175 500** people (**91 700** women, **73 800** men and **10 000** children) in the community on safety and preventive measures.

#### MOZAMBIQUE

- JAM reached a total of **182 550 beneficiaries** through our programmes including WASH, Food and Nutrition Support, Livelihood and Emergency response activities. We reached **14 263 beneficiaries** (**7 254** boys and **7 009** girls) through our School Feeding programme, a commendable feat as schools only reopened in February following the easing of COVID-19 restrictions.
- In response to Tropical Cyclone Eloise, in partnership with HUMEDICA, JAM distributed emergency household and WASH Non-Food Items (NFIs) in Muanza, Sofala Province reaching **200** households in three of the most affected villages, Galinha, Nhanssato, and Mussapassa.
- Through our Community Agriculture Programme, we established **12** demonstration plots for small-scale farmers aimed at practical training and dissemination of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to selected small-holder farmers in the targeted communities. Training on climate smart modern agriculture methods was provided to **200** small-scale farmers (**91** men and **109** women) in four beneficiary communities and **81** small farmers received agricultural inputs. In addition, **100** Community agriculture project beneficiaries received **400** native species of chickens for breeding to supplement their incomes and for enhanced nutritional needs through dietary diversity. **50** female farmers received seeds and tools for vegetable production under our community agriculture project.
- Through the World Food Programme's Food for Asset Lean season project, we reached **3 500** households, translating to **17 500 beneficiaries** (**10 670** men and **6 830** women). The Food for Assets (FFA) Project was implemented to improve the living conditions of families affected by drought through lean season agricultural activities.
- We constructed **70** fully subsidized latrines for vulnerable households benefiting **70** people. During this quarter, we also constructed three gender sensitive temporary latrines, to ensure that male and female beneficiaries don't share the same facilities, and 30 temporary bathing units.

#### RWANDA

- In line with an "Africa that thrives", JAM Rwanda is investing in the development of human capital by training and empowering the youth of Rwanda. This contributes to poverty alleviation and resilience of communities and families - our contribution to transformational development. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, schools and learning institutions in Rwanda were only permitted to operate for five months from October 2020 to March 2021.
- JAM provided training to **549** Students at the JAM Fred Nkunda Life Centre in Gitarama, Rwanda, benefiting **181** girls and **368** boys who were trained in subjects including mechanical engineering, masonry and hotel operations.
- This year, JAM expects to graduate about **180** students who will have successfully completed three years of training and will be prepared for the job market.



# Q1 | 2021

## QUARTERLY REPORT JANUARY - MARCH

### SIERRA LEONE

- JAM reached **56 170 beneficiaries** through School Feeding, Food Security & Livelihood, Health & Nutrition and WASH activities.
- The highlight of this quarter was the signing of our Memorandum of Understanding with the Ministry of Basic and Senior Secondary Education (MBSSE) giving us a good boost to reposition ourselves in the country.
- In this quarter, **21 784** children received meals (**10 837** males and **10 947** females) through our feeding activities. A further **22 712 beneficiaries** (**11 129** males and **11 583** females) were reached with health and nutrition education. We trained **65** community cooks who will assist in our school feeding programmes. We also conducted joint assessments of schools with the NSFS for our School Feeding programmes and assessed **147** schools.

### SOUTH AFRICA

- We reached **67 735 beneficiaries** this quarter through Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centre Feeding, Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), ECD Centre COVID-19 prevention kits distribution and Emergency Relief and Community Agriculture training. Schools reopened on the 26th of January and we provided support through our nutritional programme. **58 410** (**29 352** boys and **29 058** girls) were reached through the ECD Centre feeding programme alone. For this activity we distributed **4 739** bags of Corn Soya Sugar (CSS) to ECD centres by the end of March. No take home packs were distributed in this period. A total of **2 039 500** hot meals were served. In this quarter **676** children undertook Body Mass Index (BMI) assessments. We also assisted ECD centres to complying with the Department of Social Development COVID-19 regulations and protocols.
- 2250 beneficiaries** were reached with food parcels whilst **206** benefited from our food gardens activities. A further **100** households were trained on food gardens. **240 beneficiaries** were trained on WASH, with a further **240** benefiting from the distribution of hand wash stations.

As part of its COVID-19 relief efforts, the Government of South Africa allocated ZAR496 Million to the Department of Social Development to set up the Early Childhood Development (ECD) Stimulus Relief Fund (ECD-ESRF) to cushion job losses due to the pandemic. JAMSA assisted the ECD Centres with the application process and their verification. By March, JAM SA processed **951** individual applications who will benefit from the Fund.

### SOUTH SUDAN

- JAM reached **547 816 beneficiaries** (Girls **199 66**, Boys **157 011**, Women **136 990** and Men **53 949**) by the end of the first quarter. This translates into 70% of our annual target across all our programming activities. In this past quarter, we had **18** projects running across our School Feeding, Nutrition and Community Agriculture activities.
- We also began a second emergency project under the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) funding mechanism to assist in the scaling up of Nutrition and Food, Security and Livelihoods (FSL) support interventions to flood and conflict affected communities in Pibor.

- Pibor is facing the likelihood of a famine and has been classified as a priority location for humanitarian assistance. The project will support our nutrition intervention to increase OTP sites from **24** to **37**. In addition, JAM South Sudan has received funds from Life Outreach International (LOI) to support the rehabilitation of **10** OTP structures in Pibor which were damaged following a period of flooding and inter-community violence.
- We raised over \$1.3 million towards flood dyke rehabilitation activities in Bor and Twic East which were some of the worst flood affected counties in 2020. We have completed rehabilitating **25** dyke breaks along the River Nile and are reclaiming large tracts of land that were previously under water. We anticipate communities displaced by flooding will now start moving back. In 2019, the South Sudan programme had received donations of two back-end loaders, which have been deployed to support the dyke rehabilitation project.

### UGANDA

- JAM has supported **6 196** (**3 975** females and **2 221** males) **beneficiaries** (consisting of vulnerable people from refugee and host communities) with livelihood interventions, with particular emphasis on vegetable production. Beneficiaries use the different varieties of indigenous vegetables cultivated to diversify their staple diet of corn meal, and earn some income from the sale of extra harvest in the local markets. We mobilised **947** farmers for block farming. The participants were drawn from both the host and refugee communities of the four refugee settlements where JAM serves. Through careful negotiation, JAM supported the farmers to obtain a total of **135** acres of land across the four refugee settlements of Palorinya, Imvepi, Omugo and Lobule from Landlords. JAM is pivotal in facilitating agreements for land use between the refugees and the landlords. The agreement in question is meant to safeguard the beneficiaries from the unpredictable landlords who will want to claim refugee gardens during the harvest period as happened last year to some of our beneficiaries.
- Our services which include providing farming tools and inputs were extended to the above beneficiaries across the refugee settlements areas of Imvepi, Lobule, Omugo and Palorinya. JAM supported three youth groups in Zone one villages 1, 4 and 6 with membership of 15 per group with both farm tools (watering cans, forked hoes & handles), vegetable seeds such as cowpeas, tomatoes, beans, and training on good agronomic practices which included soil and water conservation. The group now run their own min block gardens for commercial purposes.
- We also participated in the joint monitoring conducted in the Imvepi Refugee settlement. This activity was organized by JAM as the Livelihood Lead Partner. All livelihood implementing and operating partners were invited to participate with Terego District represented by the District Agriculture Officer (DAO) whilst the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) was represented by the focal person for livelihoods and environment.



FOOD AND NUTRITION



WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)



SCHOOL IMPROVEMENTS



FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

### CHALLENGES

- Poor hygiene and sanitation in most of **South Africa's** ECD Centres in its informal settlements. Heavy rains damaged toilets in some ECDs and they are struggling to rebuild them, especially in Limpopo Province.
- The **Angolan** Government has yet to lift a travel ban for South Africa under its COVID-19 restrictions. As a result, 2021 drilling operations have not yet commenced. We are exploring alternative ways to begin activities in the second quarter.
- In **Angola**, wet feeding in schools was not approved by the government due to COVID-19 restrictions. However, municipalities were given the mandate to do their own situational analysis and give recommendations at a local level. JAM Angola negotiated with Conda, Quienda and Seles municipalities in Kwanza Sul province and they gave the green light to resume wet feeding during the next quarter. JAM is negotiating with Chongoroi, Caimbambo and Ganda municipalities of Benguela province to also lift the ban. There is a looming hunger crisis in the country stemming from a poor rainfall season leaving thousands of people vulnerable. Humanitarian agencies are on high alert.
- Tragically, JAM lost a staff member in **South Sudan** in an ambush attack by an unidentified armed group earlier this year. This highlights the dangerous nature of our work. Security measures to protect our field workers such as travelling in convoys have been strengthened to reduce risk of future incidences.
- Food insecurity is an ongoing concern in **South Sudan** with 8.3 million people requiring some form of humanitarian assistance. This is a marked increase compared to 2020 when the number was 7.5 million.
- The security situation in Cabo Delgado, **Mozambique** remains delicate with terrorism acts increasing drastically. The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) continued to rise, increasing the demand for humanitarian assistance. A recent United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) report indicates that the number of IDPs increased from **70 000** a year ago, to close to **700 000** as of March 2021, and is expected to reach one million by June. This has overstretched the response capacity for JAM and partners on the ground. We are appealing for more resources to meet the immediate needs of new arriving displaced people.
- Funding gaps in **Uganda** and **Sierra Leone** has led us to work with various partners in-country for support with resource acquisition and programme expansion.



**STORY**

**UGANDA** RISING ABOVE DEPENDENCE: AISHA CHANDIRU'S STORY



Aisha Chandiru a 43 year old refugee from Democratic Republic of Congo settled in Lobule refugee settlement in Koboko district. She is a single mother, and heads up her family of five.

*"I've been a refugee in Uganda for seven years. Life has not been easy, especially raising school fees, meeting medical bills and feeding my children single handedly,"* says Aisha.

In Lobule, the World Food Programme initially supported refugees with food rations under General Food Assistance, however in 2018 they were moved to Cash Based Transfer modality. *"This often gets exhausted before the end of the month,"* Aisha explains.

In an attempt to solve her challenges, Aisha resorted to farming vegetable crops like tomatoes and eggplants in order to raise school fees. *"This has not been easy either because I could hardly afford seed, pesticides and had limited knowledge of vegetable production and marketing,"* says Aisha.

*"But God has never forgotten his people,"* Aisha exclaims. *"Around July 2020, the Refugee Welfare Council leader (RWC 1) of Waju 3 told us that there's a new implementing partner called JAM who intends to support communities with regards to livelihoods. I smiled and said to myself, the time has come - no more suffering."*

JAM offered technical support in the form of practical experience on a demonstration garden established for training purposes, farm tools, seeds, training on organic pesticide extraction using locally available materials like papaya and neem leaves as well as close household level monitoring to support those that seemed not to have understood at the demo sites. *"I personally received cowpeas, eggplants, tomatoes and onion seeds and was able to plant some last year. I made 100,000 Uganda Shillings (\$28) from selling excess vegetables which I saved for school fees. Additionally, my household diet is well boosted".* Aisha explains. When 2021 began, Aisha identified an 8m×20m piece of land along a river on which she planted cowpeas to sell in order to raise school fees for her four children (three of them are in primary level and one is in secondary level). *"So far I have made 50,000Ugx (\$14),"* says Aisha proudly. *"I didn't go far with education, but I have at least seen the value of education and for this reason I will work harder to see my children complete their education and get jobs."* she continues.



Aisha dreams of one day raising enough school fees, constructing an iron sheet roofed house and purchasing a tricycle for transportation of vegetables to distant markets. *"I will achieve all of the above no matter what, and with JAM's support, it even makes it more achievable. Ever since I came to Uganda, no partner has ever given me a shoulder to lean on like JAM has done,"* Aisha smiles.

*"I pray JAM receives more resources to continue supporting and transforming our lives as refugees,"* Aisha concludes.



**STORY**

**MOZAMBIQUE** NUTRITIONAL IMPROVEMENT THROUGH COMMUNITY TRAINING

Anita Damião is one of the beneficiaries of the JAM Community Agriculture project. She lives in Chichocane village in Vilanculos district, Mozambique. She was trained together with other beneficiaries by JAM in partnership with the Health Sector on food safety, preparation and preservation. She will be one of the volunteer champions empowered to promote best food preparation and preservation practices in her community. Below she talks about the benefits of the training:

*"We received various seed crops from JAM, however our challenges continued in food preparation, especially for our children. We learned a lot from the training and I now understand how to prepare more nutritious food using locally available foods like peanuts (to make baby porridge), sweet potatoes and papaya. We are going to add value to the upcoming harvest from the peanut seeds received from JAM, so thank you for your support."*



**STORY**

**SOUTH SUDAN** KITCHEN GARDENING; A REMEDY FOR IMPROVED NUTRITION AND FOOD SECURITY IN PIBOR

Women in Langachod, Pibor town are embracing an innovative form of growing fast maturing green vegetables to improve family nutrition and income. The practice, known as Kitchen Gardening, is promoted by JAM and supported by the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF). JAM's Kitchen Gardening empowers women with seeds, and other farm implements like watering cans, hoes, fencing poles and manual water pumps to plant nutritious foods during the dry season. The women also receive practical training at demonstration gardens.

The Pibor communities have traditionally been exclusively pastoralist. Now, because of Kitchen Gardening, a new trend has developed. Women have expanded their gardens and now practice sustainable commercial Kitchen Gardening in a bid to earn a decent living.

Martha Lolema, 50, is a mother of seven and was a pioneer member of the Mother-to-Mother (M2M) Support group. These M2M groups are formed to disseminate messages on good child health, hygiene and sanitation to pregnant and lactating women, through regular community level meetings to prevent malnutrition. The M2M women groups are also encouraged and supported to practice Kitchen Gardening to help feed malnourished children once they are cured and discharged from JAM OTP Nutrition programmes.

Prior to this Martha was a charcoal vendor in Pibor Central Market. *"Selling charcoal was very strenuous, and was risky. You would encounter all kinds of challenges from petty thieves, snakes and hot weather and besides I was earning very little for all the trouble,"* says Martha. JAM trained her in Kitchen Gardening, after which she invested her savings from charcoal sales amounting to SSP 8000 (USD 12) to set up her first Okra vegetable garden. She has since diversified to growing sukuma wiki (kales), tomatoes, kudra (cowpeas) and dodo (amaranths).

For Martha, this is a perfect substitute because it requires little energy and little money. She says, to invest *"a handful of Okra is SSP100, yet I sell up to 5 kgs on a good day. It would take me weeks to earn SSP 5000 (USD 9) but now it is possible"* she explains. Martha's husband is handicapped. He lost his arm after a bullet wound during internal conflict. Martha, who is now the sole family bread earner, says that she cannot look back because she lives in a community that is synonymous with conflict and floods.

Her garden is located near River Kengen. *"The River Kengen that waters our plants is a blessing during dry weather but can be a devil when it floods,"* says Martha with a smile pointing to the river that displaced over 6 000 people due to flooding, disrupted trade and is the most plausible cause of food insecurity and malnutrition in Langachod Pibor.

Martha says that her dream is to educate her seven children. She hopes that if she has a thriving Kitchen Gardening business, she will one day set up a permanent stall in the market. *"I want those women who have been looking at us as cheap farmers to one day believe in this and come and let us teach them how to make money,"* she cautiously brags.

