

Against the background of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, JAM continued to face a myriad pre-existing development challenges across our different country operations.

The most prominent of these is the growing humanitarian crisis in Mozambique. The country is experiencing a triple threat of the virus, climate change and serious conflict in the northern province of Cabo Delgado. Current resources for our emergency response are strained because of the high demand.

The United Nations Refugee Agency estimates that nearly 700 000 people have been displaced as a result of the conflict. In other provinces, people are still trying to pick up the pieces from the devastation caused by Cyclone Eloise and depend heavily on humanitarian support.

In Angola, reports of hunger and malnutrition emerged from some parts of the country stricken by drought. In South Sudan, the rainy season has brought about its own challenges, with many roads becoming impassable, and ongoing internal conflict has left many displaced or fleeing.

Nevertheless, across our six operational countries, JAM reached a total of 799 623 beneficiaries through our various programmes and activities from April to June.



### BENEFICIARIES REACHED

PROGRAMME AREA	ANGOLA	MOZAMBIQUE	RWANDA	SIERRA LEONE	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH SUDAN	UGANDA	TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED
YEAR 2021 TOTALS	361 133	265 637	549	107 089	147 710	1 007 268	23 650	1 913 036





### EMERGENCY RESPONSE

In Mozambique we have been able to assist internally displaced people (IDPs) with essentials such as food, water and sanitation facilities. We rehabilitated boreholes and made point-of-use water treatment and purification materials available to over 6 000 families. A further 13 540 people were provided with toilets.

Food hampers, take-home rations and surplus vegetables were used to provide emergency relief to hundreds of families in all our countries.

JAM also started the positive step of planning the post-emergency recovery phase for communities affected by Cyclone Eloise in Mozambique.



### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE (WASH)

The use of unhygienic and contaminated water is an underlying cause of malnutrition, so this is a vital aspect of our work and WASH activities became even more important under the threat of the Covid-19 pandemic.

The drilling of boreholes, rehabilitation of wells and installation of pumps, the provision of hand-washing stations as well as an increase in messaging and training around hygienic practices, especially at Early Childhood Development centres and in refugee camps continued apace.

In South Africa, empty cold drink bottles have been innovatively reused as hand-washing stations at a number of childcare centres, proving highly effective.



### FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

The establishment of kitchen, school and community gardens to increase nutrient-rich vegetable production and improve dietary diversity as well as provide an income, has taken off in all of the countries we work in. This will go a long way towards strengthening agriculture-based livelihoods and ultimately food security.

JAM has scaled up the promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and livelihood interventions aimed at strengthening food security for vulnerable refugees and host communities in Uganda where small-scale farming has proven to be life-changing for many.

After negotiations with the Ugandan prime minister's office, we obtained an additional 124 acres of land through minimal-fee host community rental agreements on behalf of farmers and farmer groups. With access to a cumulative total of 259 acres of land, small-scale farmers are cultivating maize, groundnuts, sorghum and soya plants within delineated farming blocks.



### HEALTH AND NUTRITION

As Covid-19 lockdowns persist, hampering school feeding programmes, JAM has continued to feed children and vulnerable families through alternative arrangements. Take-home rations, serving hot meals at schools, providing vegetables from community and school gardens and food hampers continue to be the order of the day. The result has been that more than a million meals were provided during this quarter. In Angola, this translated to an average of 340 468 meals a month.

The Mannapack fortified rice programme has proved effective in a number of countries such as Angola, Sierra Leone, South Sudan and Mozambique and JAM's factory in Beira, which produces our highly nutritious corn, soya blend porridge, was awarded product certification during its annual audit.



### EDUCATION

Covid lockdowns have vastly reduced access to schools across our countries but we have continued with our school feeding and other programmes as far as possible.

In Mozambique we successfully completed a school renovation project in the Sofala province and even managed to reap the first harvest from the school garden. School gardening projects have also been started in Angola and Sierra Leone and continue to thrive in South Africa's ECD centres.

Here we have collaborated with others to provide teacher training on basic skills for running an ECD centre and making use of limited resources to create equipment and educational toys. What has been especially gratifying is seeing how practitioners share the knowledge and skills gained through our various workshops and activities with others in their communities.



# Q2 | 2021

## QUARTERLY REPORT APRIL - JUNE

### BENEFICIARIES REACHED

PROGRAMME AREA	ANGOLA	MOZAMBIQUE	RWANDA	SIERRA LEONE	SOUTH AFRICA	SOUTH SUDAN	UGANDA	TOTAL PEOPLE REACHED
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### OVERVIEW OF Q2

Against the background of the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, JAM continued to face a myriad pre-existing development challenges across our different country operations. The most prominent of these is the growing humanitarian crisis in Mozambique, which is experiencing a triple threat of the virus, conflict and climate change.

The ongoing conflict in the northern province of Cabo Delgado continued to grow in complexity following the attacks in the city of Palma in late March. In a recent address to the nation, President Filipe Nyusi said that in the beginning it had been difficult to establish who the attackers were, but over time the government learned they were “terrorists with international connections”. Experts have said that the rebellion has its roots in local people’s grievances; the region is rich in gas but its inhabitants remain very poor.

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) countries agreed in late June, along with military assistance from the European Union and the United States, to deploy forces to the affected region to help quell the insurgency and restore peace and stability for thousands of internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities.

The UNHCR (Refugee Agency) estimates that nearly **700 000** people have been displaced in Cabo Delgado, many of them repeatedly. This has left them without homes, food, livelihoods and insufficient access to water, sanitation and hygiene materials, increased protection risks and psychosocial stress — all of which exacerbate their vulnerability to future shocks.

Meanwhile, communities in the central provinces of Sofala, Manica and Zambezia are still trying to pick up the pieces from the devastation caused by Cyclone Eloise and depend heavily on humanitarian support.

In Angola, reports of hunger and malnutrition emerged from some parts of the country, a situation mainly attributable to recurrent drought. JAM assessment teams reported rising numbers of malnutrition cases, resulting in the overcrowding of already overburdened health facilities. In South Sudan, the rainy season has brought about its own challenges, with many roads becoming impassable.

Across our six operational countries JAM reached a total of **799 623** beneficiaries from April to June. A number of our public Covid-19 response interventions and other projects from 2020 concluded at the end of the first quarter, which resulted in a dip in numbers reached for this quarter.

### COUNTRY HIGHLIGHTS

#### ANGOLA

- In Angola, we reached a total of **108 736** people in need in Benguela and Kwanza Sul provinces through our pillars of School Feeding, Health and Nutrition, Community Agriculture and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) activities. In this period, Benguela province recorded a sharp increase in malnutrition rates among children under five, with JAM’s Mannapack rice playing a pivotal role in mitigating the adverse effects of hunger due to prolonged drought.
- 21 810** primary school children benefitted through the school feeding programme. Due to the Covid-19 regulations imposed at provincial level, **19 333** children in Benguela received take-home rations while **2 477** children in Kwanza Sul received hot meals prepared by community cooks at the school premises.
- Our Health and Nutrition programmes reached a total of **53 037** under-five children and **17 153** pregnant mothers with nutrition-screening services. Of these **6 494** severely malnourished children were admitted to the seven malnutrition clinics. Those found with moderate malnutrition were referred and admitted into the community management of malnutrition (CMAM) programme running at three Outpatient Therapeutic Programme (OTPs), supported by JAM. At the time of reporting, **3 107** children were successfully cured and discharged. An additional **6 422** children registered on the outpatients programme received Mannapack fortified rice take-home rations, totalling **1 021 403** meals for the past quarter. That translates to an average of **340 468** meals a month.
- Through our WASH activities, we rehabilitated **9** wells benefiting **5 400** community members. Additionally, **7** boreholes were drilled, with **3 600** inhabitants expected to benefit after installation.
- Through our community agriculture activities, **15** community members of the Lumwe garden committee received training for garden and fruit orchard establishment and management. Once the gardens start producing fruit and vegetables, they can be used to boost the children’s school meals with added nutrients.

#### MOZAMBIQUE

- In Mozambique, JAM reached a total of **83 087** beneficiaries through our various programmes.
- We managed to reach **17 024** beneficiaries through our School Feeding programme, despite disruptions. A total of **654 430** meals were distributed over **50.5** feeding days in **48** primary schools in Inhambane and Sofala provinces.
- 56 725kg** of Corn Soya Blend (CSB+) porridge meal was produced at the JAM factory in Beira. In this quarter the factory also received product certification (NNOQ) in its annual audit.
- In partnership with Humedica, we reached **181** households (**823** individual beneficiaries) with non-food items in the Dondo and Cheringoma districts of Sofala province as part of our ongoing response to the effects of Cyclone Eloise. JAM also started planning the post-emergency recovery phase for the same communities to benefit from livelihood-support programming, through the distribution of seeds and gardening tools.
- Our school improvement project initiated during the last quarter at Milha 8 Primary School in Dondo district, Sofala was completed and the official handover took place on April 30. The project included the construction of a block with two classrooms, rehabilitation of an old classroom block, school garden fencing and the supply of agricultural inputs (resources), the supply of school desks, rehabilitation of a water well, installation of soccer goal posts and supply of backpacks and stationery for pupils. The project benefitted **425** pupils. The first lettuces were harvested on 29 June and the garden will sell any surplus vegetables to surrounding communities.
- We trained **50** Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs) from **22** schools and district agriculture technicians from Vilankulo, Inhassoro and Dondo district in basic nutrition and distributed vegetable seeds to **22** beneficiary schools as part of building the food security capabilities of our beneficiaries.
- In Cabo Delgado, **31 265** internally displaced people received **89 273kg** of Mannapack fortified rice to supplement their food and nutritional needs. We worked with UNICEF to provide a further **6 027** families with hygiene and dignity kits.
- As part of the JAM emergency response in Montepuez district, we provided **18 490** people with access to sufficient quantities of safe drinking water through the construction and rehabilitation of water points. We rehabilitated **17** boreholes while **6 635** families received point-of-use water treatment and purification materials. A further **13 540** people were provided with access to sanitation facilities through a family latrine.





# Q2 | 2021

## QUARTERLY REPORT APRIL - JUNE

### SIERRA LEONE

- In Sierra Leone, JAM held a multi-stakeholder country programme launch event in April to increase visibility of our activities with relevant government departments and within the NGO and donor community in the country. We have been working on forging good relationships with various departments.
- We reached a total of **50 919** beneficiaries through School Feeding, Food Security and Livelihood, Health and Nutrition and WASH activities. Most of those beneficiaries were a part of our school feeding programme in **177** schools.
- We trained **147** community cooks who will assist in our school feeding programmes. We also conducted joint assessments of **147** schools with the National School Feeding Secretariat (NSFS) for our school feeding programmes.
- Through our Food Security and Livelihood activities, we supported **20** government-supported schools to establish vegetable gardens. In addition, **40** groups were supported with farm inputs and farming tools reaching **705** beneficiaries. The farmers were trained in improved agricultural practices.
- JAM supported the co-ordination of the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition (SMART) nutrition survey as part of the government's National Nutrition Survey Committee. SMART is a tool JAM uses to determine the prevalence of acute malnutrition among children aged six to 59 months. In coordination with the education ministry and the National Disaster Management Agency, JAM distributed 18kg of Mannapack rice and 200g of soap per household to **721** households affected by a massive fire that swept through the informal settlement in March 2021.

### SOUTH AFRICA

- In South Africa, our work remained focused on supporting communities in urban informal settlements using Early Childhood Development (ECD) centres as the entry point. We reached a total of **79 975** beneficiaries through ECD centre-based feeding, community agriculture, food gardens, once-off hot meals, food parcels and various WASH activities. Of these, **75 988** beneficiaries were reached through the feeding programme alone in which a total of **3 020 908** meals were provided. We also continued to support centres with food hampers for emergency relief in the Eastern Cape and Western Cape provinces, with **1 075** hampers being distributed and benefitting an estimated **4 837** people in total.
- We collaborated with Nando's fast food franchise as part of their Tin4Chip campaign. Nando's and their partners, such as Tiger Brands, McCain and Detpak, donated **12 501** cans benefitting **8 053** beneficiaries in **259** ECD centres. Most centres have struggled to make ends meet due to the negative economic impacts of Covid-19 lockdowns which saw many small businesses either close or struggle to recover.

- Through our WASH programmes, we reached a total of **3 593** beneficiaries. We trained ECD practitioners on sanitation and best hygiene practices during our monthly forum meetings. In the Eastern Cape we collaborated with the Department of Health and conducted a workshop for practitioners. The training focused especially on preventing the spread of viruses; this included training on daily disinfecting, safe waste-disposal methods and safe food storage. In addition **1 692** children benefited from the **86** hand-washing stations that were distributed in KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, North West and Gauteng provinces.
- JAM collaborated with Reel Gardening, a supplier of innovative agriculture inputs and a partner for some of the food garden implementation projects. They donated seed packs for households selected on the basis that they had no source of income or were only surviving on government grants. Recipients needed to have sufficient space and sufficient water supply for a garden. JAM in Switzerland also provided funding for "garden-in-a-bag" kits to distribute to **12** ECD centres that they have funded in the past. This concept is designed for urban dwellers in informal settlements who often struggle to find adequate space for establishing food gardens.

### SOUTH SUDAN

- In South Sudan, JAM reached **459 452** beneficiaries through various activities. Our Food Security and Livelihoods sector programming reached vulnerable communities through cash transfers, distribution of livelihood kits, food assistance and school feeding.
- Using the cash-transfer modality, (where cash or vouchers for goods and services is directly provided to beneficiaries), a total of **68 522** people were reached on a monthly basis with a transfer value of \$40,50 per household.
- The Dry Season Response, supported by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), reached a total of 162 000 people in Aweil Centre and Aweil South, Guit and Rubkona (Unity State) and Pibor (Jonglei State) with vegetable and fishing kits.
- We also supported **25** enterprise groups (**11 964** people) through skills transfer and input support to enhance their agricultural productivity, agro-processing and marketing capacity under the FAO-assisted Sustainable Agriculture for Economic Resilience (SAFER) project in Aweil Centre.
- Though the World Food Programme-supported General Food Distribution project, we reached **102 965** people, while the Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme supported **37 540** and the School Feeding Programme reached **20 809** people in Twic (Warrap) and Twic East and Bor South (Jonglei).

- Our health and nutrition programming interventions reached a total of **55 652** suffering from acute malnutrition. Of these, 64% were children younger than five years of age and 36% were adults.
- As a measure to prevent acute malnutrition, **34 469** children under five were provided with Vitamin A supplements and deworming tablets, **17 985** caregivers, including mothers, pregnant, lactating and elderly women and **204** fathers were counselled and trained on different approaches to infant feeding. We also embarked on a drive to assist households treat water using the simple method of aqua tablets and purifier sachets. The use of unhygienic and contaminated water is an underlying cause of malnutrition.
- We commenced a baseline survey for the country with the final report anticipated shortly. The main objective of the baseline is to establish a benchmark for the review of JAM's programming framework in South Sudan as it relates to its relevance and responsiveness in the context and in meeting the needs of the most vulnerable.
- We also conducted a review meeting which came up with key points for action based on the learnings. The meeting was attended by managers from field locations and support and technical leads aimed at enhancing understanding of JAM's key values, systems, policies and procedures; reviewing the efficiency of the South Sudan programme; identifying problem areas and defining ways to improve as well as celebrating achievements and positive changes and building on those.

### UGANDA

- In Uganda, JAM has scaled up the promotion of nutrition-sensitive agriculture and livelihood interventions aimed at strengthening food security for vulnerable refugees and host communities residing in Palorinya, Imvepi, Lobule and Omugo refugee settlements, reaching **17 454** beneficiaries in the last quarter.
- Through mediation from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), on behalf of individual refugee farmers and farmer groups, we obtained an additional **124** acres of land through minimal-fee host community rental agreements for cultivation across four refugee settlements. With access to a cumulative total of **259** acres of land, individual refugee farmers and JAM-organised farmers' groups are cultivating maize, groundnuts, sorghum and soya plants within delineated farming blocks.
- We have supported **13 065** individuals (**3 210** households) through the establishment of kitchen gardens to increase nutrient-rich vegetable production and improve dietary diversity in the home. Concurrently, **4 389** individuals (**877** households) from the refugee and host communities were enrolled in block-farming training to increase agricultural production of aforementioned staple crops. This will go a long way towards strengthening agriculture-based livelihoods and ultimately food security for both refugees and hosts.





# Q2 | 2021

## QUARTERLY REPORT APRIL - JUNE

### CHALLENGES

- In South Sudan, there was general operational stability across the field locations except in Pibor, where intercommunal violence flared up again in mid-May, displacing over 40 000 people. This led to loss of nutrition supplies, destruction of some OTP sites and disruption of services. It affected the progress that had earlier been registered, even though mitigation measures were instituted and all the OTP sites are now operational.
- The advent of the rainy season for South Sudan brought about challenges with roads impassable in some places. Some logistical arrangements for supplies to Pibor and Boma field offices were disrupted.
- There was delayed administration of Vitamin A, multivitamins and Albendazole (treatment to kill parasitic worms in children) in Angola due to delayed shipment.
- The JAM water drilling team was involved in a serious accident and this disrupted the drilling schedule.
- An unstable power grid, leading to frequent outages and unstable internet connectivity in Benguela, has seriously affected operations.
- Current resources for our emergency response in Cabo Delgado are strained due to the high level of need in the region.
- In South Africa, we struggled to reach the ECD beneficiary targets due to the ripple effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. Many parents lost income due to lock down regulations. Parents experiencing financial difficulties find it easier to keep their children at home. Even though we have encouraged ECD owners to accommodate children to receive breakfast, not all parents are sending their children to school.

### STORY

#### **SOUTH AFRICA** ECD CENTRES PROVIDE INNOVATIVE WAYS TO WASH

JAM SA has collaborated with Early Care Foundation to provide teacher training on basic skills for running an ECD centre. The organisation has trained 57 of our ECD practitioners and 45 have successfully graduated. One of the modules covered focuses on making use of limited resources, such as how to make educational toys from waste materials. Creating sensory boards to stimulate infants, making glue for arts and crafts, and how to reuse empty cold drink bottles as hand-washing equipment are just some of the innovative activities.

It has been really exciting and encouraging to see how those who attended the 18-month course are implementing these new ideas. What has been even more rewarding is seeing how practitioners have shared their new-found knowledge with other ECD centres that were not afforded the opportunity to attend the course. In the North West province, all the centres had some form of hand-washing station outside their classrooms, the most common being a cold drink bottle filled with soapy water, readily available for children to use before eating and after going to the toilet.



### STORY

#### **ANGOLA** EMPOWERING SAFER LIVELIHOODS WITH SAFER WATER

Ngundje village, located in Angola's drought-stricken Benguela province, is home to over 200 families. One of these families is that of Rosalina Nana and Camati Tchitumba and their five children. Like many of Ngundje's residents, this family of seven rely on small-scale agricultural and cattle farming for their subsistence.

Being 2km away from the nearest water source had exposed the entire community to health and nutritional threats associated with contaminated water. To empower Ngundje, JAM installed a manual water supply system in Rosalina's vegetable garden in December 2018. The installation has proven to be especially useful for a nearby school which has enjoyed better sanitation standards as a result.

Speaking to the JAM team about the changes which she has seen, Rosalina says: *"It has been a great joy since the pump was installed in our community. Now the water is very good and healthy for consumption, people no longer complain about typhoid fever. I can see big differences in our community; like, construction and sanitation has been done more often."*

The water pump was installed in her vegetable garden

since this was the only viable site for water extraction in the village. Rosalina and her family feel a sense of responsibility for this communal water pump, along with the Ngundje community. They have all committed to taking care of this precious asset.

The water supply has also encouraged residents to expand their subsistence farming activities. For example, Rosalina is planning to plant cabbage, tomatoes, peppers, and other fruit as soon as she can secure the seeds. The additional crops would allow her to better feed and support her family.

