



1st Quarter Report **2017**

JAM
HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF

January - March 2017



Table of **Contents**

From the Group CEO	3
Angola Programmes Summary	5
Angola Stories	8
Mozambique Programmes Summary	12
Mozambique Stories	15
South Sudan Programme Summary	18
South Sudan Stories	20
South Africa Programmes Summary	23
South Africa Stories	25
Rwanda Programmes Summary	28
Rwanda Stories	30
Beneficiary Summary	32
Finances	33

A message from the **JAM Group CEO**

New year is always exciting for me, because it is like a new start and you don't really know what is coming next.

The beginning of the year is a bit slow with commodities needing to get into the countries and the schools only starting at the beginning of February after summer break. Unfortunately it is also a time when children do not get the right nutrition and we have a much greater need to meet.

The situation in South Sudan is deteriorating by the day with nearly two million people in danger of starvation. JAM is gearing up to increase its programs substantially in the second quarter to meet as many needs as is possible.

In South Africa we have 28% of children under 10 are stunted in their growth and progress because of a lack of nutrition. Over 2 million children go to bed hungry. We have increased JAMs recipient numbers.

Things have worsened in Angola; we see it by the dramatically increased numbers of children being admitted to the malnutrition centers. We also have experienced more children dying in the first quarter of this year. We desperately need to increase the number of clinics we work in and also to be able to supply food for the mothers while their children are in the clinic.

In Mozambique we are still working in the aftermath of the draught, and the floods and damage caused by the cyclone.

The development of the small commercial farmers is going well. Irrigation has been installed on the first 14 farms and soon their first crops will be planted. After the harvest of the maize crop on the 88 hectares of the JAM farm, Soya beans are being planted.

It is a wonderful reward in ones heart to do good, and help others.







Angola

From the last quarter of 2016, the macro socio economic climate in Angola remains largely unchanged with the local currency continuing to decline against major currencies as international oil prices continue to plummet. On the humanitarian front the ongoing effects of the El Nino drought continue to linger affecting the most vulnerable sections of the population. UNICEF 28 February 2017 situation report paints a gloomy picture: an estimated 1.42 million people are affected by the drought crisis, including 756,000 children and El Niño has resulted in significant food production losses of almost 90 per cent; leaving 800,000 people food insecure. Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) rates remain high at 3.6 per cent for Cunene and Cuando Cubango, higher than the reported national average of 1 per cent (DHS, 2016). The same report indicated an acute malnutrition rate of 11 per cent and stunting prevalence rate between 20-29 per cent (DHS, 2016). At the end of 2016, the estimated caseload of children with SAM in the seven most affected provinces was 95,877. Further compounding the existing health related challenges was the cholera outbreak in some parts of the country in which about 306 suspected cases were reported in Cabinda, Soyo, Luanda in February 2017.

The greater proportion of the rural communities that JAM serves in Angola are heavily reliant on subsistence agriculture for survival hence irregular rainfall patterns have a direct impact on the livelihoods and food security of the population targeted by our interventions. The lingering effects of the El Nino weather patterns are still being felt as there was erratic rain during 2016/2017 wet season. According to JAM field monitoring reports, the months of September and October received good rain and encouraged communities to plant their first crop. However the rains ceased in November, December and January leading to crop failure. This is expected to have a major impact on food security as already constrained food stocks are likely to deplete at a fast rate towards the second quarter. Some rain did fall during February and March, but the loss of a large portion of the growing season is going to hit community farmers hard in the coming months, especially in Caimbambo, Bocoio and Ganda municipalities.

January 2017 saw a slow start to the new year in terms of programme implementation as schools were closed and resumed on 1 February 2017. This period was used for preparatory work including CSB pipeline planning and call forward with 110 MT of CSB received from the Beira Factory. This enabled timely delivery of 22.48 MT of CSB to schools under JAM private funding in Bocoio, Caimbambo, Lobito and Ganda municipalities in early February 2017. Early efforts to increase government funding school feeding for 2017 started in January when JAM Angola was invited by provincial authorities to participate at a workshop for all municipalities in the province. This platform provided an opportunity to network and promote JAM's nutritional feeding programme to all municipalities. The country management team continued maintaining contact and communication with municipalities in Ganda, Lobito and Conda municipalities. Lobito and Seles municipalities signed government feeding contracts in March 2017.

In preparation for rolling out the 2017 WASH programme, a rapid assessment to pre-site possible well locations was done in Balombo Municipality in March 2017. 20 possible well sites were identified for the first semester drilling period with more planned for the second quarter of the year. During the reporting period JAM Angola conducted a WASH training session that included 26 participants from 6 communities: Niva, Lonjamba, Cartoze, Cahenda, Tapela and Paroquia. In general, hygiene and sanitation practice is still poor in these communities since there are no latrines and people still practice open defecation. Hand washing practice, food and water handling and storage is also still poor. This WASH training therefore seeks to address these basic sanitation and hygiene issues. After a brief lecture on the topic the participants agreed that a lot needed to be done on building Latrines as most people were relieving themselves in bushes. It was also agreed that borehole sites needed quarry stones and fencing around the pump, routine cleaning around the pump area and good drainage system to avoid flooding the area. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of good storage of water and food in homes, to avoid the spread of contaminable diseases. The committees agreed to pass the messages to their respective communities.

At the beginning of the year JAM Angola continued to support patients at 6 clinics in Benguela province through distribution of F75 and F100 therapeutic milk for malnourished children. February and March 2017 saw high mortality levels with 27 and 28 children losing their battle with malnutrition related complications respectively. Health practitioners attested that the reason for this was due to the majority of patients arriving at the hospital when they were already showing signs of severe malnutrition, hence they could not be saved. Catumbela clinic had the most deaths with 16 recorded in February while 13 were recorded in March 2017. The Provincial Health Officer reported that limited supply of therapeutic milk was also a contributing factor hampering the recovery of children in these nutrition centers as some clinics did not always have sufficient stock to meet the high number of children being admitted to the clinics. At present JAM is the only source of support to save children in the province of Benguela as government stopped supplying F75 and F100 Milk. The Provincial Officer requested JAM to try and increase its current support by supplying more quantities of F100 and F75 in order for the province to save more lives.

Nutritional Feeding beneficiaries

Angola fed a maximum of **21,344** children through the school feeding for 1st quarter of 2017. School feeding did not take place in January 2017 as schools were closed. Feeding commenced in February for JAM privately funded schools and in municipalities that had confirmed continuation of feeding contracts. Beneficiary numbers are expected to increase in the second quarter once new government feeding contracts are secured.

Bocoio Municipality	4974
Caimbambo Municipality	8698
Ganda Municipality	5624
Conda	1677
Lobito	371
TOTAL	21 344

Malnutrition clinic Beneficiaries

A total of 120 existing patients were in the programme at the beginning of the quarter and an additional 270 new admissions were registered during the month of January 2017. The nutrition programme beneficiary cumulative figures for the 6 malnutrition clinics for the period January to March 2017 were as follows:

Number of children who were in the programme at the beginning of the quarter (admitted)	120
Number of children who were admitted during the quarter	868
Number of Children cured, and discharged	850
Number of children removed against medical advice (defaulted)	686
Number of children who died	80
Number of children admitted and in the programme at the end of the quarter	129





Angola story

Battling the odds

In Angola the rural communities remain highly underdeveloped, approximately two thirds of the rural population does not have access to safe water and food insecurity hampers many communities especially during the dry season and/or when there is lower than expected rainfall during the wet season as has been the case in the 2016/17 rainy season.

The community of Cabio, in the Caimbambo municipality is a very rural community. Caimbambo is the second smallest municipality in the province of Benguela and has very little infrastructure save the railway that runs through it connecting Benguela to the neighbouring Huambo and Bie provinces. The area is reliant on subsistence agriculture, but many farmers are struggling this year as it has been a very dry rainy season with the rains also coming later than expected. The Village is about a 40 minute drive from the municipal center of Caimbambo. Most of the population are reliant on trade along the railway where the train slows down for passengers to buy the traders wares.

When we visited, the school of Cabio had 328 students enrolled in 2017. The headmaster Joao Baptista Ngombe works hard and you can see by the way he speaks about and works with the students that he cares deeply for them. During 2016 Cabio had one of the worst pass rates of the JAM schools in Caimbambo at around 70%, but the school continues to work hard to make sure that education happens. The school meal is essential at the school in order to motivate student attendance.

Although the school has no formal classrooms, they have 7 improvised teaching areas including three community built rooms, a church that is used for classes and a number of “classrooms” that have been laid out under the massive baobab trees near the school.



There are two markets along the railway to Primaria Cabio. One is 200 meters from the school and the other is about 5 kilometers away.



Community built classes using adobe brick and wooden poles



Joao Baptista Ngombe, the Cabio school director

Community built cooking area at the school





Angola story

A mother worried for her child

Geraldo is 2 years old and was admitted to the Balombo nutrition center during the reporting period. He was admitted to the clinic 6 days before this photo was taken, and weighed 6.8kg, which is a little over half of the expected weight of an average 2 year old (12.5kg). He is severely malnourished and currently receives 6 daily servings of the life saving Therapeutic milk provided by JAM Angola. Frail and swollen, he is fighting for his life at Balombo clinic instead of running around and playing like a normal 2 year old would. Without the life saving therapeutic milk little Geraldo would have lost his life due to the health complications associated with severe malnutrition and become a statistic like the thousands of other children that die daily in Angola due to lack of proper nutrition for their young bodies and limited access to medical care.

His mother, Fernanda Angelina is 35 years old. Her family is fortunate to stay fairly close to the clinic in Cavalinho which is about one (1) kilometer away. The family is reliant on subsistence agriculture for their survival. At thirty-five (35) years old she has five additional children. The older children care for the younger children and they also get assistance from other family members whilst Fernanda is in the clinic with little Geraldo. The mother does not look too well herself. She wears a look of despair and desperation on her face due to the burden of watching her child's health deteriorate. Fernanda is committed to ensuring that her child completes his treatment.



Mozambique

Programme Summary

JAM Mozambique continues to drive innovative Agriculture development aimed at building local capacities for increased food production and income through the small commercial Farm and JAM commercial Farm programmes. However Mozambique's unpredictable and often devastating weather patterns continue to present new challenges on agriculture practice. In the wake of the devastating El Nino drought situation, Mozambique was hit by the La Nina phenomenon during the first quarter of the year. Beginning January 2017, heavy seasonal rains affected central and southern provinces in Mozambique. The Mozambican authorities issued an orange alert (disaster response planning) for the provinces of Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane and Nampula. Yet areas of Tete and Sofala provinces were also affected. Vulnerable displaced households in these flood prone areas were left in a desperate situation and needing humanitarian assistance, particularly related to food, shelter, WASH and provision of health services.

Ongoing effects of the drought related food insecurity were further exacerbated the impact of the floods on vulnerable populations. According to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA), the combination of shocks (floods and cyclone Dineo) since January 2017 has affected a total of 30 districts in five provinces (Manica, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza, and Maputo). A total of 62,382 hectares, nearly one percent of the total planted area was impacted, and more than 45,000 farmers were affected and will need seeds, particularly for horticulture crops, to help them recover during the second season. Due to these flooding impacts, poor households in these areas are experiencing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) outcomes, as the majority already faced food gaps due to the drought. Against this context both humanitarian and development needs continue to mount in Mozambique and call for greater efforts by JAM and other partners to be well positioned to respond to both emergency and longer term development interventions in order to better serve vulnerable population groups.

PLC Commercial Farm received a boost in terms of farm equipment and machinery thanks to the combined effort of JAM Switzerland and JAM Canada which resulted in two harvesters being secured for the farm: a double-row BPI maize combine was purchased for maize and a Claas combine was purchased for soya. The harvester made its maiden run at Pambarra Farm at the beginning of January 2017. This facilitated more efficient harvesting of the maize although heavy rains affected harvest progress as the machinery cannot be used in wet weather. Land preparation for the next planting cycle commenced during February with disking being carried out for 5 pivots. Preparations for the first soya crop also took place during the period. Key preparatory activities included developing the planting calendar, drawing up the inputs list, identifying suppliers and procurement of inputs as well as land preparation.

School feeding commenced on 23 January when the schools opened for the 2017 school year and there were only 3 feeding days during this month. Highest number of children fed during the quarter was 16,117 children reached during February 2017. An additional 3,000 children were added to the school feeding programme now targeting a total of 46 schools up from 31 for 2016 in Inhambane and Sofala provinces.

The Small Commercial Farm project continued on the land clearing and cleaning and by the end of January the first set of pivots were installed. Progress was also made with regards to linkage to the mainline and electrification of the irrigation system. Seed sown at the first pivot was a high performing variety (PAN 53) that had produced good results at the PLC Farm. JAM is taking lessons learnt and improved agriculture practices to the small farmers in order to ensure that through this project their productivity can significantly improve compared to what they were achieving at their traditional farms. MOU's with the farmer group were also discussed and drafted.

The WASH programme was faced with a unique challenge during the reporting period. Heavy rains and strong winds associated with Cyclone Dineo damaged water supply infrastructure and Massinga district was one of the worst affected. The team had to revisit Massinga to assess the extent of the damage and do the necessary repairs. March was dedicated to preparations for the 2017 drilling cycle as well as training of WASH committees for the boreholes rehabilitated in 2016.

The Beira factory had an opening balance of 27.250 MT of CSB in stock of which 15 MT was distributed for the Inhambane school feeding; 12.250 MT was distributed for the Sofala programme while 400kg was sold to a private organization. Under the reporting period the factory produced 53.925 MT of CSB over 30 production days.

Emergency School Feeding (ESF) partnership with WFP continued into the current reporting period serving school meals comprising of maize flour, beans, cooking oil and salt in Funhalouro, Mabote and Govuro districts. An additional 60 schools in Mabote and Fulanhoro districts were added to the 106 from 2016 bringing the total number of targeted in 2017 schools to 166. However in January there was no distribution to schools due to a pipeline break for beans that were not delivered to district warehouses on time. Stock balance for January was 257.252 MT. In total 136.903 MT of commodities was allocated to schools during the reporting period. March was the last month of the current ESF contract with WFP. WFP initiated discussion with JAM over a possible 3month extension to the emergency school feeding programme.

Food for Assets (FFA), the second project under the WFP 2016 FLA also continued into March 2017 benefitting 22 villages and 13,710 registered beneficiaries in drought affected communities Muabasa, Belane and Maphinhane areas in Vilankulo district. In addition to WFP, JAM also worked with the National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC) who are partners to FFA project to coordinate communities into action. Some of the activities the beneficiaries carried out included opening of community farms for seed multiplication, opening of access roads, construction of classrooms and fencing of school grounds, construction of houses for the elderly and teachers, construction of school kitchens and warehouses and reforestation. March was the last month in the 5 month project that began in November 2016 to respond to the El Nino drought crisis.

Feeding beneficiaries in Mozambique

A total of 63,342 beneficiaries were reached in Mozambique through school feeding and food for assets (FFA) interventions. Inhambane province alone benefitted 56,581 beneficiaries through the JAM school feeding programme as well as the WFP Emergency School Feeding (ESF) and Food for Assets (FFA) projects. 6,671 school feeding beneficiaries were in Sofala province.

Inhambane	56,581
Sofala	6,761
TOTAL	63,342





Mozambique story

Story title or quote..

Epc Manuce is located in Maimelane, a rural village 50 km inland from Inhassoro, a coastal town in Southern Mozambique. Students there attend school from the 1st to the 7th grade. Enrolment in the present year (2017) is 207 students, 116 boys and 91 girls. The school has 6 teachers.

In 2008, the school was included in the school feeding programme JAM implemented with funding from the McGovern Dole grant from the US Department of Agriculture which concluded in 2013. For three years the school was not assisted with food. The lack of school feeding in Maimelane had a negative impact on the teaching and learning process. The dropout rate increased and attendance was 80% on average.

Izaque Lourenço, is 13 years old. He is the youngest brother in a family of 3 children. His parents live on subsistence agriculture and, due to poverty, have sent his other brothers to live with an aunt in Inhassoro. Izaque stopped studying in 2014 when he was 11 years old because of the hunger that plagued the community. There had been no rain.

Izaque would herd goats or do farm labor for small money or food. For Izaque this work was hard but he had no choice. This year (2017), because of additional funds raised for the school feeding programme, JAM expanded from 31 schools reached in 2016 to 46. Manuce school is one of the schools where feeding resumed after a gap from 2013 to 2016. With this new assistance at school, Izaque and his family decided that he could resume his studies instead of working. Izaque told us that he has a dream to be a teacher one day to help the country improve literacy.



Mozambique story

Water for Education

The primary school EPC Mangungumete is located in Inhassoro 30 km away from the district centre. The school has grades one through seven. It enrolled 1258 students this year, 613 boys and 645 girls in grades one through seven and is staffed by 22 teachers. It is a big school compared to others in the district.

In 2002 a borehole was built at the school. In addition to providing water to the school, it also benefited 36 neighbouring families. In 2010 the borehole broke down and remained broken for years with the school surviving without water, and the neighbours walking a long distance to find water from other sources.

Fidélcia Naftal lives with her 45-year-old single mother, a subsistence farmer. In 2014 Fidélcia had to drop out of school to collect water for her mother. The water source was 6 kilometres away and Fidélcia tried to fetch water in the morning before attending school, but she was always late for school and eventually gave up and dropped out.

JAM rehabilitated the school's borehole, replacing the old pump with a brand new pump that effectively returned water to the school and village once again! After two years out of school, Fidélcia Naftal has returned to her studies. She is 12 years old and in fifth grade at the school. She is a good student and dreams of one day being a teacher to help reduce illiteracy and premature marriages for young girls.



South Sudan

Programme Summary

The beginning of 2017 saw the re-emergence of active conflict and new internal displacement in a few locations in South Sudan, amid a worsening economic situation. The outlook for the first quarter of the year was bleak with reignited tensions among the key actors across the political divide causing civil strife, suffering and unnecessary loss of lives. According to UNOCHA in their Jan 2017 bulletin there was renewed fighting in Upper Nile, the Equatorias and Western Bahr el Ghazal states and localized skirmishes in Unity state resulting in the displacement of thousands of civilians. In all the ongoing conflict in Central Equatoria led to 58,000 South Sudanese to seek refuge in neighboring Uganda in January alone. In Western Equatoria about 7,000 were internally displaced. In Upper Nile, around Malakal 20,400 were displaced and still in Upper Nile another 30,000 were displaced from Nasir. In Unity state, new cholera cases were confirmed in Mayendit County and this appears to have spread from neighboring Panyijiar.

During the period January to March 2017, the deepening economic crisis saw the prices of essential food stuff continue to rise, and the national currency weakened further against the US dollar reaching an all time low of SSP 115 to the dollar in the black market by the end of January 2017, thus compounding a situation already burdened by ongoing political instability. Uncertainty and mystery continues to surround the peace deal as no consensus was reached to consolidate peace in the troubled nation. In February, the humanitarian situation continued to deteriorate, culminating in the declaration of localized famine in Mayendit and Leer Counties in Unity on 20 February. Some 100,000 people were reported to be facing starvation and a further 1 million people were classified as being on the brink of famine across the country. An estimated 4.9 million people were severely food insecure in South Sudan and this number was expected to rise to 5.5 million at the height of the lean season in July. In March South Sudan once again grabbed the negative attention of the international development community when 6 aid workers from a national NGO were attacked on the Juba-Pibor highway on 25 March 2017. The ambush; which represented the highest number of aid workers killed in a single incident since the conflict began, came after two other grave attacks on aid workers in Yirol East and Meyendit on 10 and 14 March respectively.

In this reporting period JAM continued its focus in NBEG, Unity and Jonglei states implementing projects in Food assistance, food security/livelihoods, nutrition and warehousing respectively. JAM successfully negotiated two FLAs with WFP (one a PRRO and the other EMOP) and one letter of Agreement with FAO to continue to implement activities in Aweil south and Center counties. JAM South Sudan continued active engagement in several humanitarian meetings in preparation for the 2017 humanitarian response. UNOCHA announced delay in the launch of the Common Humanitarian Fund's 2nd allocation (CHF 2) due to slow Donor community response to South Sudan humanitarian appeal. Tenuous peace however continues to hold in the rest of the Country.

While accessibility by road to all JAM operational locations seemed to have improved in January 2017 as compared to the last reporting period, however sporadic incidences of attacks caused concern across February and March. Due to insecurity on major roads, relief supplies were sent through convoys with force protection especially in Greater Bahr el Ghazal, Equatorias and Upper Nile. Road transport to southern Unity even with force protection was and is however still impossible due to the area being an active conflict location. Partners that operate in these and neighbouring locations only have the option to fly in supplies.

Insecurity and access constraints (mainly due to slow clearance of convoys) continued to be the major program setbacks in the reporting period. For the most part JAM's areas of operation were secure save for Guit County in Unity state which reported localized clashes between marauding youths and cattle keepers in certain locations. Politically much of Guit County has now come under the control of the Government aligned SPLA-IO.

JAM South Sudan continued to engage in strengthening partnerships with our traditional UN partners that include WFP, FAO and UNICEF. WFP launched the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) and Emergency Operations (EMOP) FLAs in Northern Bahr El Ghazal with a call to partners to add value by incorporating innovative ideas to improve modalities such as FFA, CFA and FFE, warning that future partnership will be pegged on how well partners incorporate new ideas and expand the scope of the field level agreements. The JAM senior management team met with WFP Heads of Programs to give an update on JAM SS's Program strategy for 2017 and re-affirmed JAMSS's commitment to add value through innovation and documentation and sharing of best practices. JAM was well positioned to continue it's partnership with WFP and the JAM WFP 2017 FLA is were signed in March.

Our Food security and livelihoods programme was in partnership with WFP and FAO under the reporting period. Under the UNICEF supported health and nutrition intervention in Jonglei children under 5 and Pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) were screened. The GFD rations made up of sorghum, YFP, vegetable oil and salt were served to individuals in food insecure households.

Nutritional Feeding Beneficiaries in South Sudan

State	FFE	GFD	BSFP	FSL	IYCF	Total
Jonglei		88,000			13,101	101,101
Nbeg	13,760		5,332	79,242		98,334
Unity				136,176		136,176
TOTAL	13,760	88,000	5,332	215,418	13,101	335,611



Calf with swollen leg

South Sudan story

Livestock for survival

Yak Riak Kueth is a resident in Chotyiell village. He is 45 years old and lives in a small hut with his 5 children. He is a member of the host community in Chotyiell and has a small herd of cattle which he rears. His livelihood is through milk, meat, and using his live animals in exchange for food and other Household expenses when there is a need for his family. Yak Riak Kueth told us that he used to believe the cultural system of magic for prevention of livestock disease. After becoming a JAM programme beneficiary before he became a project beneficiary, and got enough community sensitization on the importance of livestock vaccination and treatment campaign which JAM implements in his areas.

“Before JAM came to my area I used to go a far distance to find a magician to do some magic to prevent the disease outbreak but I realized that the magic is not protecting them and 5 of my livestock died.” said Yak. JAM came with free treatment and vaccination of livestock and taught Yak how diseases spread and the importance of timely reporting of disease cases to veterinary services.

“I am very thankful to JAM who support us for our livestock. Their tireless assistance to the poor people like me. I feel empowered. We have also learnt to change from our cultural beliefs which were not supporting us in time of need. I can’t imagine how my life and that of my kids would be like if we lost all of our livestock assets.”



Mr. Aguot Maduot Achuil, and his son, in his vegetable garden

South Sudan story

Dry season vegetable garden

As part of the dry season response (DSR) intervention, JAM initiated this project in 4 payams of Aweil south; Ayai, Gakrol, Tarweng and Nyieth. We started with 5.3 Mt and 1.4 Mt of assorted fishing kits and vegetable seeds –respectively – being distributed to 6,751 families (40,500 individuals) in the reporting period.

Through this program we have seen phenomenal cultivation of vegetables and fishery production. Mr. Aguot Madout Achuli' is one of the program beneficiaries and has a garden. Garden participants have been growing eggplants, collards, tomatoes, rigila and onions. Mr. Achuil told us that he has cultivated more onions compared to other vegetable crops, which has earned him SSP 60,000 from the sale of 5 bags of onions he harvested from the farm.

Our Community based participatory planning (CBPP) process has ensured community buy in and active involvement resulting in successful implementation and improved household food access and availability for the beneficiaries.



South Africa

Programme Summary

The first quarter of 2017 commenced with continued expansion for JAM South Africa as we started operations in Mpumalanga with partners Penreach and Ntataise Lowveld with an initial target of 3 000 children.

A major operational objective was to have food available in every ECD Centre in time to commence feeding as the schools opened. This was achieved in most areas but is a problem where access to ECD Centres is not possible prior to the start of schooling for the year. In many areas it is not possible to leave food in storage at these centres during school holidays.

Our 2017 target is to reach 101 000 children enrolled in ECD Centres throughout the nine provinces of South Africa by the end of the year. At the end of the first quarter we were reaching 91 922 children in 2 019 centres. North West and Free State have achieved the highest growth rates followed by Gauteng, KZN and the Western Cape.



91,922 children was the highest number of enrolled children fed during the reporting period. Regional reach is presented in beneficiary table below.

Nutritional Feeding Beneficiaries in South Africa

Gauteng	35,806
Kwa Zulu Natal	18,625
Western Cape	8,326
Eastern Cape	11,967
Limpopo	7,280
North West	4,499
Northern Cape	790
Free State	2,117
Mpumalanga	2,512
TOTAL	91,922





South Africa story

Rainbow of Hope

Little Rainbows Day Care Centre qualifies to be registered with the Department of Social Development. After over three years of struggling to make ends meet and just surviving on the bare necessities in poor structure, Little Rainbow Day Care Centre has been revamped, and now qualifies to be registered with the Department of Social Development (DSD). This as a result of an extreme makeover that was completed by an enthusiastic German team that turned the once run down structure into a beautiful environment that is child friendly and conducive to learning.

The crèche was initially a one-room shack that accommodated 19 children of all age groups. It had no insulation, ceiling or proper flooring, and would leak when it rains. The electrical wires hung from the ceiling posing a safety risk to the teachers and the children. These conditions amongst others saw Hellene Fisher (owner) always in trouble with the department officials.

After the makeover the crèche boasts three classrooms, two toilets and a kitchen. A sand pit, mini racetrack and music wall was also created for the kids' enjoyment. The DSD officials that were present at the handover were completely blown away, and immediately told Hellene she will definitely qualify to get funding and that all she has to do is submit the required documentation.

Congratulations to Hellene, this is indeed proof that there lies a rainbow of hope after every storm.



South Africa story

Mogau Day and Night Care Centre graduate excels

Reneilwe Mmapula Mogano (6) started attending creche at Mogau Day and Night Care Centre in Diepsloot under very unfavorable circumstances. She was one of the many children that endured creche in a shack, sitting on old carpets with poor ventilation and poor lighting from the windows due to lack of electricity.

Regardless of these condition, Magdelinah Gafane (Owner and Principal) equipped her with a solid foundation that has resulted in Mogano being a top achiever in Grade 1 at Mogano Primary school. Magdelinah said "Reneilwe always concentrated in class thanks to the JAM porridge, was very well behaved and found it easy to read and write. She is also a beauty queen as she has won several modelling competitions".

When the teachers at Mogano Primary asked Reneilwe which creche she attended, they could not believe she went to Mogau in Diepsloot.

"We teach our children medium English and all my kids can talk English" said Magdelinah. Reneilwe has also received awards in English and Sepedi.

We are proud of the efforts that Magdelinah and the teachers put in to equip Reneilwe and other children to excel in school.



Rwanda

Programme Summary

JAM Rwanda had a busy first quarter preparing both learners and teachers for the new academic year. Registration process of students of the 2017 academic year took place in January and saw enrollment of students for both the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) and the Technical Secondary School (TSS) increase from 350 in 2016 to 434 in 2017. 17 teachers are responsible for both the VTC and TSS. For the teachers a change in the education curriculum by the Ministry of Education meant that they had to attend skills upgrade training with the Workforce Development Association (WDA), a government agency responsible for the national education curricular. Induction of new students also took place during the reporting period. Teachers were trained on harmonizing lesson planning, lesson preparation teaching methodology with the new curricular.

In March 2017, JAM received the results of the 2016 final examinations for TSS students. Of the 58 senior 6 candidates who sat for the final national exam in their respective options, **51** of them got good grades and received their Advanced certificates. Their success rate was 87,93% an e remarkable achievement for JAM as an institution. On 11 March, Learners of Senior 6 Hotel operations class held a study visit to the capital Kigali whereby they visited 2 hotels and the Kigali regional stadium. This was an important learning event to expose final year students to the real world of work as they prepare to transition from learning to practical application of skills they would have attained.

JAM also helped and participated in other events during this reporting period. As part of the community engagement, JAM students, teachers and staff participated in “*Umuganda*” a monthly public community clean up event that encourages environmental cleanliness. Christian students also successfully organized an open-air crusade to share the gospel and to call for new converts.

JAM is contributing significantly to the empowerment of young people through education but more can be done in order to enhance the institutional capacity and performance in equipping student with skills that are relevant to the labour market. Following the 2016 operation planning resolution to review the JAM Rwanda country programme, Terms of reference for the engagement of expert consultants to undertake the assignment were developed. Expert consultants from Egerton University in Kenya were identified for the assignment that was scheduled to commence in April 2017.

Enrolment for both the VTC and TSS stood at **434 students** during the first quarter of the 2017 academic year. Table below shows enrolment at different levels.

TECHNICAL SECONDARY SCHOOL

	S4 MVM	S4 HOT	S4 CST	S5 MVM	S5 HOT	S5 CST	S6 MVM	S6 HOT	S6 CST	TOTAL
BOYS	68	9	26	91	5	38	43	5	38	323
GIRLS	1	23	3	6	24	6	1	14	1	79
TOTAL	69	32	29	97	29	44	44	19	39	402

VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

	LEVEL 1 HAIRDRESSING	LEVEL 1 MVM	LEVEL 1 TAILORING	TOTAL
BOYS	0	12	0	12
GIRLS	10	0	10	20
TOTAL	10	12	10	32





Rwanda story

Baptiste's story of hope

Baptiste is a young man who was born in 1998 (he is now 19yrs) .He was born in Gasasa Village, Kimihurura Sector, Gasabo District, capital city of Rwanda. His father died in 2010 when Baptiste was 12 years old studying in Primary four.

Baptiste's family currently lives in Kigali and they belong in the second category of poorest people according to the national poverty classification. His mother Claudine sells only vegetables around Kimironko market but it doesn't cover their life's basic necessities. Baptiste is the fourth child in a family of seven . He didn't succeed well in the last level of primary and grade 3 of high school National exams because of diverse challenges caused by their home life.

Baptiste joined JAM School in 2016, he heard about JAM through a neighbour giving good credits about the school saying that the school has a target of having a respectable student's discipline and also heard that JAM was among the schools which pay school fees. After getting all the information he came to JAM and he studied construction because nowadays it is easier to get job. He is now in Senior five Construction, and for his future plans or career he wants to be an engineer while selling construction or building materials as well. Baptiste got the support from JAM in the second semester 2016, he is thankful for JAM not only for the support but for always trying to provide quality education for the students.

In concluding his story Baptise had this to say: *" I always always remember how, before coming to JAM, I was always taken as just a street boy with no future. But, now I have a good target to succeed in my future life. God bless JAM and its supporters."*



Rwanda story

Nicole's story

Nicole is a young girl who was born in 1999 (she is now 18 years old). She was born in the southern province, Muhanga district, Nyamabuye sector and she currently lives in Musezero Village, Shyogwe Sector, Muhanga District.

The separation of her parents affected her and the siblings' childhood life. Her mother is a tailor she works in the center Kinini, near the JAM school compound. Nicole's mother Speciose is not able to meet her children's school requirements. At the beginning of this year she wrote a letter to JAM asking for support. And now Nicole is studying without paying school fees.

Nicole succeeded well grade 3 high school National Exams, she got an official letter to join common studies in TTC (Teacher Training Center at Gikongoro/ Nyamagabe District). She didn't attend the school, because she liked vocational/Technical studies. When she came to JAM she chose to study our Hotel Operation course. She is now in senior five, a year away from completing her studies.

When asked what she wanted to do in the future, Nicole said: *"I want to work in a 5 star hotel as a Manager where I can earn a good salary and make a better life for myself. I also plan to set up my own restaurant in my home area where I was born. I am very thankful to JAM for the support of allowing me to study without paying tuition and I will never forget how JAM takes care of poor children like me. God bless JAM always."*



Feeding Beneficiary Summary

1st Quarter 2017

Angola	21, 344
Mozambique	63,342
South Sudan	335,611
South Africa	91,922
TOTAL	512,219

1st Quarter Finances

Income

Income	Actual	Budget
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Funds Received - Germany	335 457	335 457
Funds Received - (Great Britain) UK, Scotland, London	42 114	11 903
Funds Received - South Africa	164 353	186 754
Funds Received - LOI	1 946 588	1 011 720
Funds Received - USA	33 188	26 202
Funds Received - Switzerland	141 204	232 738
Funds Received - Canada	292 557	225 000
Funds Received - Norway	9 912	20 089
Funds Received - Angola	-	56 325
Funds Received - South Sudan	131 342	329 678
Funds Received - Mozambique	44 736	554 542
Interest Received	1 004	1 004
Commodities received from Grants	979 858	2 342 558
Total Income	4 122 313	5 333 970

1st Quarter Finances Expenses

Expenses	Actual	Budget
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Asset	548 806	64 525
Carriage and Courier	529	7 981
Communication	15 890	18 400
Advertising	975	3 990
Entertainment	2 003	4 970
Promotion and Production	10 055	15 340
Occupancy	22 955	32 400
Love Gifts	7 761	8 112
Security	29 268	20 704
Subscriptions	1 495	3 275
Training, Seminars and Workshops	3 300	22 100
Audit Remuneration		18 000
Bank Charges	3 908	4 910
Consulting Fees	74 744	64 911
Computer Software and Licences	2 453	10 451
Hire of Equipment	481	1 945
Insurance	28 275	17 197
Legal Fees	4 946	1 969

Expenses	Actual	Budget
	Jan-Mar	Apr-Jun
Employment Remuneration	894 501	901 200
Repairs and Maintenance	23 698	43 067
Program Expenditure	1 324 539	1 524 602
Travel & Transport	112 986	170 463
Cost of Commodities from Grants	979 858	2 342 558
Total Expenses	4 093 426	5 303 070
Remaining Funds	28 887	30 900

Our programmes save lives!



JAM
HELPING AFRICA HELP ITSELF