



JOINT AID MANAGEMENT

SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMS


**WISHH /WORLD SOY FOUNDATION
CONFERENCE**

MARCH 13, 2008

WASHINGTON, D.C.



ORGANIZATIONAL OVERVIEW

-  Joint Aid Management (JAM) is a African-founded, faith based, humanitarian relief and development organization that has been working on sustainable development programs in Africa for the past 23 years
-  JAM's goal is to "Help Africa help itself," through sustainable and targeted programming - providing a hand-up rather than a hand-out
-  JAM's programs are child focused, with core activities including Child Nutrition, Water & Sanitation, Agriculture, and HIV/AIDS programs
-  JAM is uniquely positioned to address African development, with its headquarters in South Africa and focused exclusively on the African continent, while still operating in accordance with global standards and receiving international funding
-  JAM takes a distinct approach to its programs, focusing strongly on sustainability - for example, developing national human capital & building infrastructure through its in-country truck manufacturing plants & food processing factories

CURRENT PROGRAMMING



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School Feeding - reaching 479,000 children each day with a school meal and educational assistance. Funded by U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Food Program, foundational, corporate and private donors around the world. We utilize the WFP school feeding model as the basis for the program design. In Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan and Zimbabwe

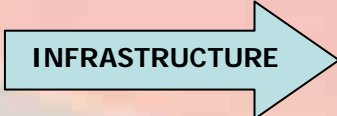
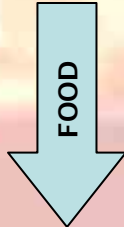


Child Nutrition - including therapeutic feeding and OVC rations

Water and Sanitation - providing in excess of 200 deep wells each year

HIV/AIDS awareness - focusing on educating community representatives, teachers and primary school aged children. Nutritional support - focusing on the provision of "food prescriptions" to people living with AIDS

JAM uses a mix of geographical and vulnerability assessments for targeting and has intensive monitoring and evaluation processes



School Based Platform
Total Community Assistance
Hand-Out to Hand-Up

Nutrition, Water, Sanitation, HIV/AIDS, Agriculture, Teacher Training

TRAINING

Development of Political Will, Civil Society Activation, National Human Capital

CAPACITY

COMMODITIES & FOOD BLEND

Students receive 100-150g of fortified CSB each school day (185 school days per year), at the first break in classes

The CSB is manufactured at JAM food factories, utilizing a mix of GIK commodities and some locally purchased commodities



Corn	65%
Soya	25%
Sugar	10%
Micronutrient	UNICEF IS245

JAM is in the process of installing a Plumpynut plant in Mozambique, to produce ready-to-eat foods for moderately and severely malnourished children



MONITORING & EVALUATION

Based on the WFP model for school feeding monitoring and evaluation.

Monitors are required to make a minimum of two visits per month (depending on the distribution, terrain and school location)

Must conduct a minimum of one joint monitoring visit, with Ministry of Education staff, to each school each term

Monitors must accompany the commodities when they are delivered to the schools







JAM uses a Commodity Accounting System (CAS) to track all commodities from origin to final distribution

Evaluation teams collect outcomes data and compare this to baseline, at the end of each term or annually, to track impact



JAM - LESSONS LEARNED



-  There is no silver bullet for sustainable school feeding programs. The basic model can be the same but there needs to be flexibility to contextualize the model on a case-by-case basis
-  Infrastructure plays a huge role in the success of the program and needs development at all levels
-  A school-based platform approach is an effective way to change community mindsets toward education, operate a complete community assistance model efficiently and invest in long term community development
-  Educational assistance (not just food), including but not limited to teacher training, is critical to ensure the long term commitment to and success of education
-  There needs to be a mix of vulnerability and geographical targeting
-  School feeding can reduce shock on primary school beneficiaries (high risk) during emergencies