

# SAA CID

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## Final Report

### Emergency Wet Food Feeding Centres

#### Mogadishu, Somalia

18 February - 16 March 2008



## **Background**

A failed internationally sponsored political process has led to the imposition of an illegitimate Somali government that is controlled by Ethiopia through an Ethiopian military occupation. This occupation has been militarily opposed by a majority of Somalis, and the result has been the displacement of 750,000 people in and around Mogadishu City (the capital of Somalia).

SAACID was able to develop consortium of partners to intervene in Mogadishu and provide 50,000 lifesaving meals every day since November 2007. UN agencies currently believe the level of need within Mogadishu is the equivalent of 150,000 meals per day. Through to the end of week 16, some 4,405,862 meals had been provided.

The \$10 Club chose to commit funds to this programme in January 2008 to help provide extra and critically needed meals.

## **Consortium partners**

- The \$10 Club
- Oxfam-Novib
- Danish Refugee Council
- World Food Programme
- UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Activities
- ECHO
- USAID
- Swedish Government
- Danish Government
- Dutch Government
- Norwegian Government

## **Outputs**

The \$10 Club contribution of US \$5,300 was utilised in the period from 18 February to 16 March 2008. In that period, 28,342 lifesaving meals were delivered with The \$10 Club funds (@ US \$0.21 per meal delivered).

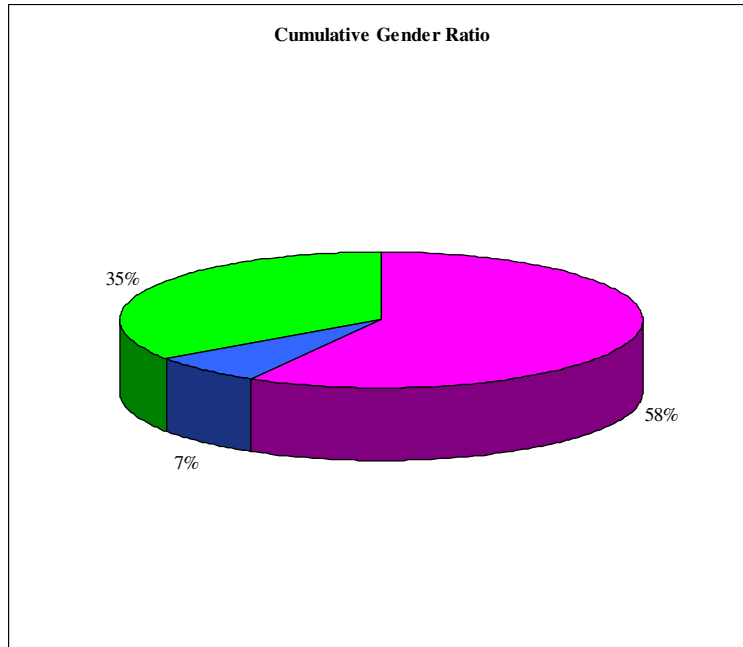
Significant cost saving were able to be made by utilising the existing logistical and distribution structure.

No incidents or accidents were recorded in the period of The \$10 Club funding.

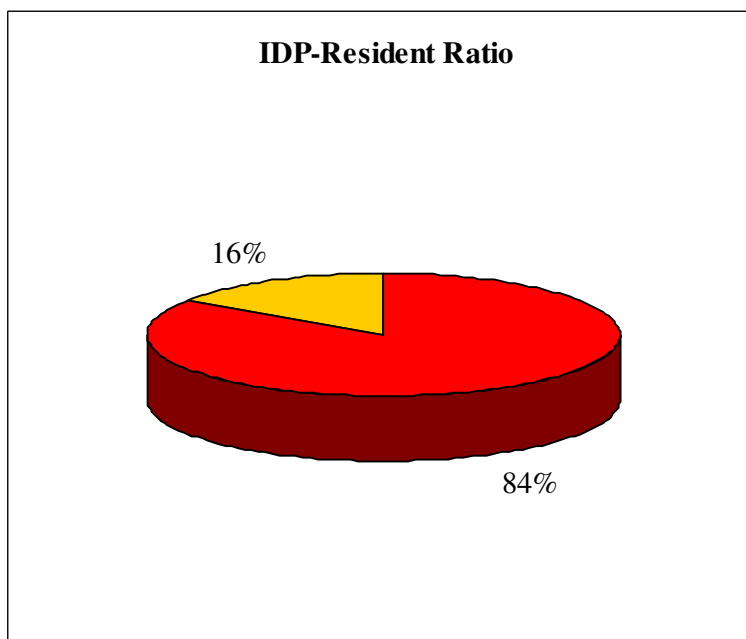
The meals delivered were comprised of 375 grams of cooked maize powder; 250 grams of pulses; 0.025 millilitres of vegetable oil; 0.06 grams of CSB; and a 'soup', consisting of lemon, garlic, Somali spices, tomato, onion, salt, Kamsar Caleen (Somali – unknown translation), Xawaash (Somali – unknown translation), and 1 banana. The recipe is consistent with local cultural tastes. The meal represents a calorie count of approximately 2,000 Kcal, with lipids at 15.9% (the normal range is 15-30%) and protein at 13.7% (the normal range is 10-15%). The meal recipe has no meat – because of cost; and because if the meal is too good, then those in lesser need will also come to the kitchens, and it will create unnecessary conflict. The meal is very basic, but genuinely lifesaving for those receiving it.

The average monthly cash income per person presenting themselves at the food kitchens was US \$1.78.

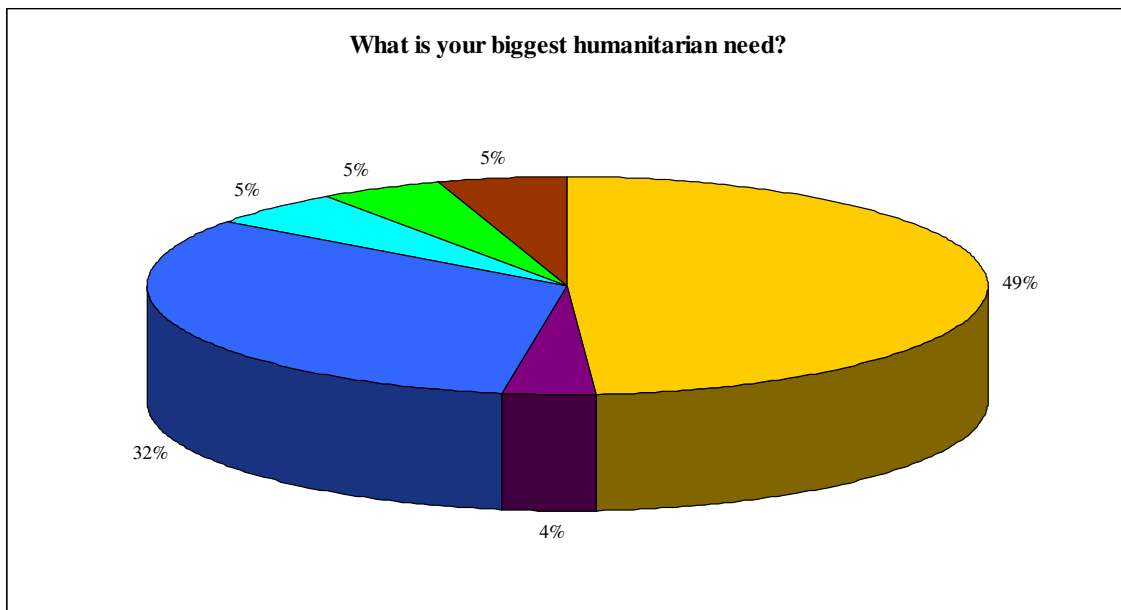
Of those presenting themselves for meals at the 10 kitchen sites, 58% were women, 35% were children and 7% were men.



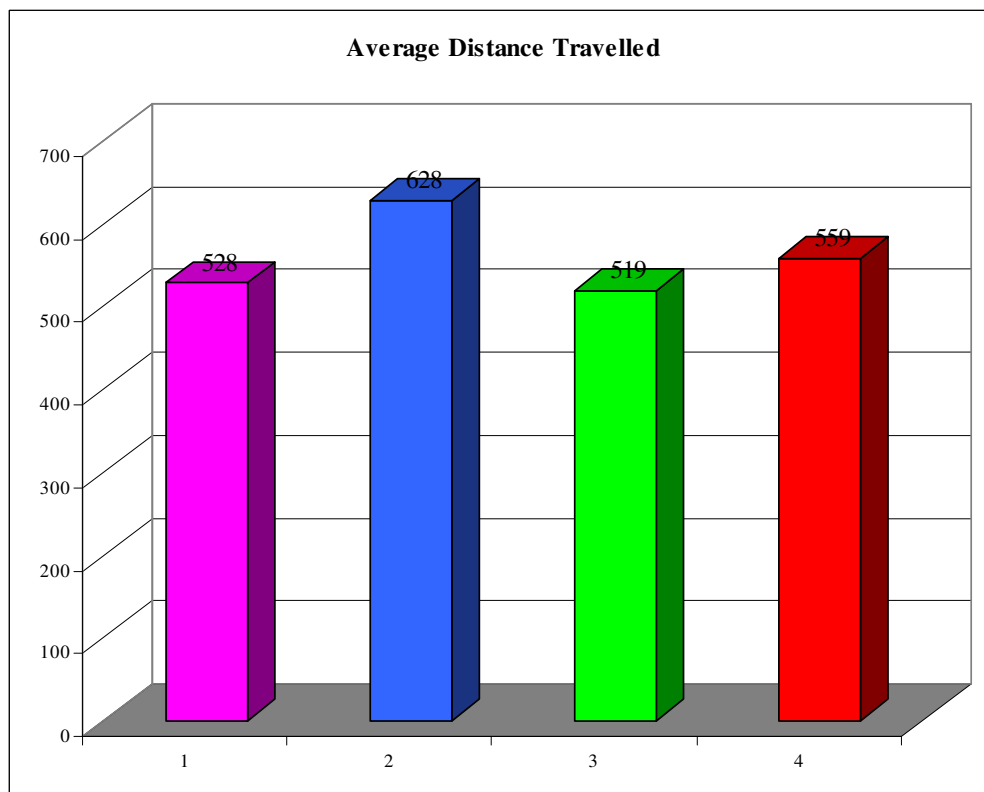
Of those presenting themselves at the food kitchens, 84% indicated that they were displaced from their abodes by factors including conflict, drought and flood.



Some 49% of those presenting themselves to the food kitchens indicated that 'hunger' was their biggest need at this time. This was followed by 'unemployment' at 32%, 'education' 'health' and 'shelter' at 5% and fresh water at 4%.



In the reporting period, the average distance travelled by women to a food kitchen was 528 metres. For children the average distance travelled was 519 metres, and for men it was 628 metres.



## **Ongoing need**

The conflict in Somalia continues to deepen, and a widespread drought is deepening – combining to now displace more than 1.5 million people; and placing in severe food security crisis more than 2.5 million people.

The needs continue to far outstrip committed resources. The world “oil shock” and significantly rising food prices are also impacting very heavily for this population that is subsisting on the very margins of existence. Even for families that were not affected by conflict or drought, the impact of rising world food commodity prices has reduced meal consumption from 2-3 meals per day to 1-2 meals per day. For those in food security crisis in Mogadishu City, their only viable access to food is now these food kitchens.

It is planned to extend and expand the wet food kitchen programme from 10 to 16 sites; and 50,000 to 80,000 meals per day; but the UN is indicating that there is a need for 150,000 meals per day required in Mogadishu City alone.

Please refer to [www.saacid.org](http://www.saacid.org) for more information updates and photos for this and other SAACID programme initiatives.