1. Participants:

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2. Mission Objective:

Monitoring of on-going emergency response in Galmudug state, identify issues, assess possibilities of improved integration across clusters, and consult partners to explore opportunities for further scale up of integrated emergency responses.

3. Meeting with the Regional Authorities

The team met with regional authorities upon arrival including the Regional Governor, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs, Ministry of Education and Cadado District Commissioner.
The authorities noted that Galmudug state has critical needs and it is **one of the worst affected area and expressed their feeling that it is being neglected.** They felt there is too much of assessments and paper work going with limited interventions. During the discussions, authorities noted the following.

- Galmudug state has been forgotten by humanitarian actors and there is no solid presence of UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes (AFPs) despite that the area is accessible and secure.
- Galgaduud region received below normal rain and Dhusaamareeb, Abduwaaq, Guriel, Balanbale districts are the most affected ones. As a result, people are migrating leaving behind their children and women – the cost of migration to Somaliland and Puntland is high and people are losing their assets.
- The government is trying to mobilize resources from the community and diaspora which is insufficient to respond to the needs hence urgent support in both humanitarian and development is requested.
- While most IDPs are being accommodated by the host community, small settlements do exist. The government has provided space for IDPs, however there is lack of Shelter and NFI assistance.
- There is limited food aid by Food Security cluster partners, out of 37,000 households in need only 3,747 households have been assisted with over 90 per cent gap. They noted that WFP has reached 1,847 households, ICRC- 1, 150 households and NRC-500 households while IRC has reached 250 households.
- Save the Children and CPD assisted with water tracking though its insufficient while the authorities are concerned with hygiene and sanitation issues and limited access to safe drinking water with the only option becoming unprotected Berkards.
- Because of drought 10% of the schools are closed while 50% of students dropped out of school.
- There is absence of emergency education to support IDP/pastoral children arriving in Cadado
- There is absence of education cluster response and a critical need for education kits as well as school feeding programme.
- Galmudug Education cluster conducted partners meeting and agreed on the need to opening of schools in July and requested school feeding to commence immediately.
- There is grave concern that malnutrition, cholera, and measles cases are increasing while nutrition and health cluster support is low with few number of organizations responding in limited areas.
- Ministry of Health requested for the strengthening and expansion of mobile clinics.
- The DOCC team clarified most of the issues which are tied to priority needs across Somalia and resource availability and noted that Galmudug remains a priority and high on the agenda of the humanitarian community.

**Action points**

- Strengthening existing responses both in the host community and IDPs while explore scaling up of integrated multi-sectorial emergency response in all accessible areas.
- Strengthening coordination mechanisms with activation of major lifesaving clusters Health, Shelter/NFIs and Protection at Cadado level
- Government (Ministry of Health) to identify functional health facilities and accessible villages with no health and nutrition services and share the list with health and nutrition clusters for further follow upon service availability

**4. Meeting with the humanitarian partners**

Humanitarian partners noted the current situation, challenges and how best to strengthen the response to prevent famine. Key issues highlighted include:

- Drought is still ongoing and further deterioration expected where by people are migrating to Puntland and Somaliland. Households who can afford are spending between US$ 1,200-1,500 for the movements.
- Women and children who remain behind are integrated in the host community and often separated and shared across multiple households to alleviate the burden of host family –a protection concerns were raised.
- Major concern on institutional WASH and water sources.
Absence of health, protection and shelter clusters.

Concern over dropout rates and school closure.

Need for emergency shelter as new arrivals are increasing and creating pressure on host community.

About 800 households live in Bahdo village which is the only IDP settlement in Cadado town.

Authorities raised the prospect of return to places of origin by some of the IDPs if they are assisted, however, this requires an intention survey to find out if there could be willingness to go back considering that the drought is not yet finished.

One of the reasons attributed to the migration from the rural areas is the forced recruitment of children by AS and making parents uncomfortable to stay in AS controlled areas.

IDP children in the outskirts of Cadado walk for long distances, about 9kms to access schools.

**Action points**

- **WASH** – strategic borehole maintenance, rehabilitation of unprotected Berkards with roof topping, and provision of institutional WASH for 31 schools.

- **Coordination** – activate all the missing clusters (health, Shelter/NFIs and Protection) and ensure bimonthly meetings at Cadado level with better information sharing across the clusters and between national and sub-national clusters.

- **Education** – expanded school feeding program.

- **Food Security and Livelihood Cluster** – Public Private Partnership for local production and timely available fodder.

- Response must be integrated and multi-sectoral.

- **Shelter/NFI** – follow up with possibility of intervening with emergency shelter for IDPs in settlements.