



SOMALIA SITUATION 2017

Supplementary Appeal

January - December 2017

MAY 2017

COVER PHOTOGRAPH:

Somali refugees from Dadaab camp, Kenya returning to Somalia. © UNHCR/Assadullah Nasrullah

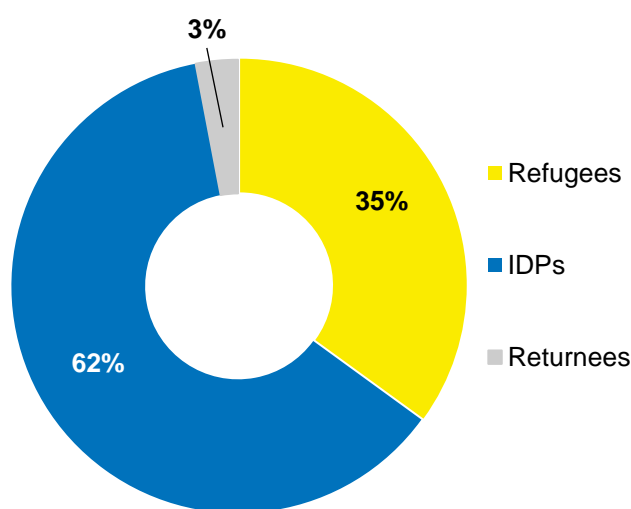
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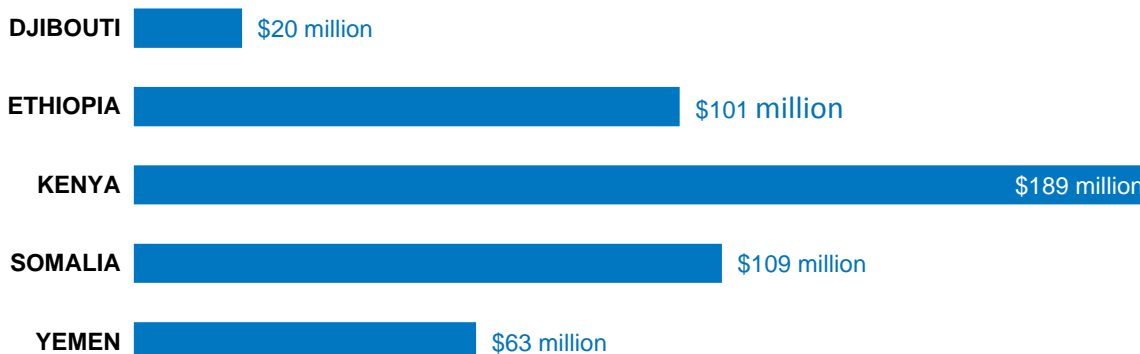
At a glance

2.4 million people of concern as of March 2017

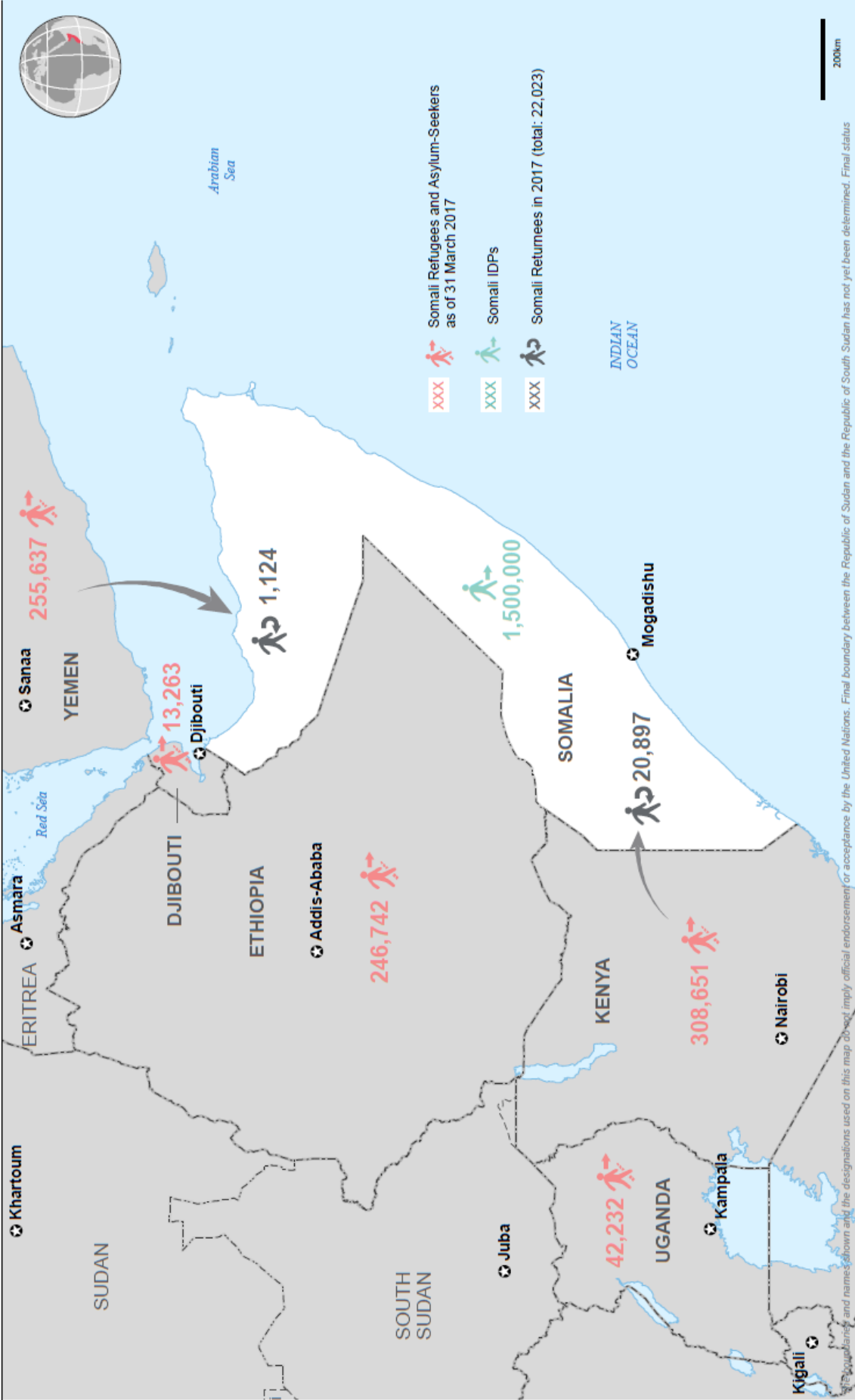
This appeal aims to address return and reintegration needs of 50,000 Somali refugees returning from Kenya and 10,000 returning from Yemen, as well as the emergency pre-famine response in Somalia for 250,000 most vulnerable newly displaced, including drought-related outflows of Somalis to neighbouring countries. It aims to reinforce asylum and protection in the region while also renewing efforts to find durable and sustainable solutions, including support infrastructure and stabilization in Somalia to ensure sustainable reintegration.



US\$487.75 million is needed in financial requirements for the Somalia situation for January to December 2017¹



¹ All dollar signs denote US dollars. This total includes regional and global activities, and support costs (7 per cent).



Somalia

Regional Overview

as of 31 March 2017

Printing date: 10 May 2017 Sources: UNHCR Author: UNHCR - HQ Geneva Feedback: mapping@unhcr.org Filename: som_supplementary_appeal

Introduction

More than two million Somalis are currently displaced by a conflict that has lasted over two decades. An estimated 1.5 million people are internally displaced in Somalia and nearly 900,000 are refugees in the near region, including some 308,700 in Kenya, 255,600 in Yemen and 246,700 in Ethiopia. The ongoing process of political and security stabilization in Somalia presents a critical moment to renew efforts to finding durable solutions for Somali refugees, whilst maintaining the protection space in countries of asylum and responding effectively to the drought that is increasing the risk of famine-induced displacement in the region.

The election of Somalia's parliament in December 2016 and President in February 2017 were important milestones for the country's post-conflict transformation and provide opportunities to accelerate progress on national priorities such as security sector reform; completing the constitutional review process; building State institutions and local governments; continuing dialogue with Somaliland; and improving public financial management and revenue collection. Mindful of the current drought situation, prospects for the identification of appropriate durable solutions on a case-by-case basis remain viable, including with regard to voluntary returns. The Government of Somalia has also underlined that the creation of investment, education and employment opportunities are essential for the sustainability of livelihoods and the political and security stabilization of the country, as well as the sustainable return and reintegration of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

At the same time, a number of factors continue to jeopardise the humanitarian and social situation in Somalia. These include: (1) insecurity and Al Shabaab presence, particularly in South/Central regions; (2) limited presence and capacities of government institutions in many areas; (3) limited access by humanitarian and development actors; (4) limited livelihood opportunities; (5) lack of basic services such as health and education; (6) poor infrastructure, especially with regard to housing, schools and health facilities; and (7) low levels of investment in early recovery and development.

In addition, the current risk of famine in Somalia is high and there are already reports of deaths and illnesses caused by drought-related factors. More than 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. Children are particularly at risk, and 944,000 children are currently acutely or severely malnourished.

Between November 2016 and March 2017, more than 615,000 people in Somalia have been internally displaced by drought, including 377,000 displaced in the first three months of 2017. Some 126,000 have moved to the capital Mogadishu in Banadir region, and 136,000 have headed to

Baidoa in the country's south-west Bay region. The remaining newly-displaced people have moved to Togdheer, Sool, Bari, Kismayo (Lower Juba), Galkayo (Mudug), Middle Juba and other regions, including across borders. In 2017, more than 4,500 Somalis fleeing drought have been registered in Melkadida, Ethiopia; approximately 75 per cent of children among these new arrivals are affected by acute malnutrition.

The situation of displacement in and around Somalia is complex and dynamic. In addition to those being *internally displaced* due to conflict and famine, Somalia is also experiencing the *return* of refugees, mainly from Kenya (60,800 Somali refugees have returned from Kenya since December 2013) and Yemen (30,600 Somalis have returned since March 2015). At the same time, the risk of large numbers of Somalis leaving the country as refugees to seek protection and safety remains high.

UNHCR's response to the Somalia situation is in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which calls upon governments, humanitarian and development actors, civil society, refugee and host communities, and other stakeholders to work together to ease pressure on host governments, increase self-reliance of refugees, expand third-country solutions, and support conditions of return in countries of origin. Three country operations—Djibouti, Ethiopia and Somalia—that are part of UNHCR's response to the Somalia situation are also pilot countries for the CRRF.

Some protection risks will be further exacerbated by drought and famine. As evidenced in the 2010-11 drought in Somalia, incidents of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), in particular domestic violence, and violations of child rights, such as forced recruitment or child labour, as well as involuntary family separation can all increase. The rate of school drop-outs may also go up. Risks to particular groups, such as women and children, may rise in certain places, such as water distribution sites. Scarcer resources, such as pasture and water, will have greater potential for conflict between pastoral and sedentary populations. Scaled-up protection monitoring that is nimble enough to detect such salient drought impacts is critical to trigger an early response to these needs as central components to the overall humanitarian response.

Populations of concern

OPERATION		POPULATION OF CONCERN	POPULATION OF CONCERN	PROJECTED POPULATION
		as of 31 December 2016	as of 31 March 2017	by 31 December 2017
DJIBOUTI	Somali refugees and others of concern	22,085	22,085	26,950
ETHIOPIA	Somali refugees	242,014	246,742	292,014
KENYA	Somali refugees	326,562	308,651	306,562
SOMALIA	Internally displaced (IDPs)	1.1 million	1.5 million	2 million
	Somali returnees	39,888	61,909*	99,888
YEMEN	Somali refugees	255,598	255,637	245,598
TOTAL		1,986,147	2,395,024	2,971,012

*Somali returnees in 2016 and January – March 2017.

Financial summary

UNHCR's Executive Committee (ExCom) budget for the Somalia Situation in 2017 was \$396.8 million. To address the increasing needs of people of concern, UNHCR has established a supplementary budget for the requirements presented in this appeal, amounting to \$90.9 million. **The total revised 2017 requirements for the Somalia situation, including additional requirements, now amount to \$487.75 million** (including \$5.9 million in support costs for the additional requirements).

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_17924

