



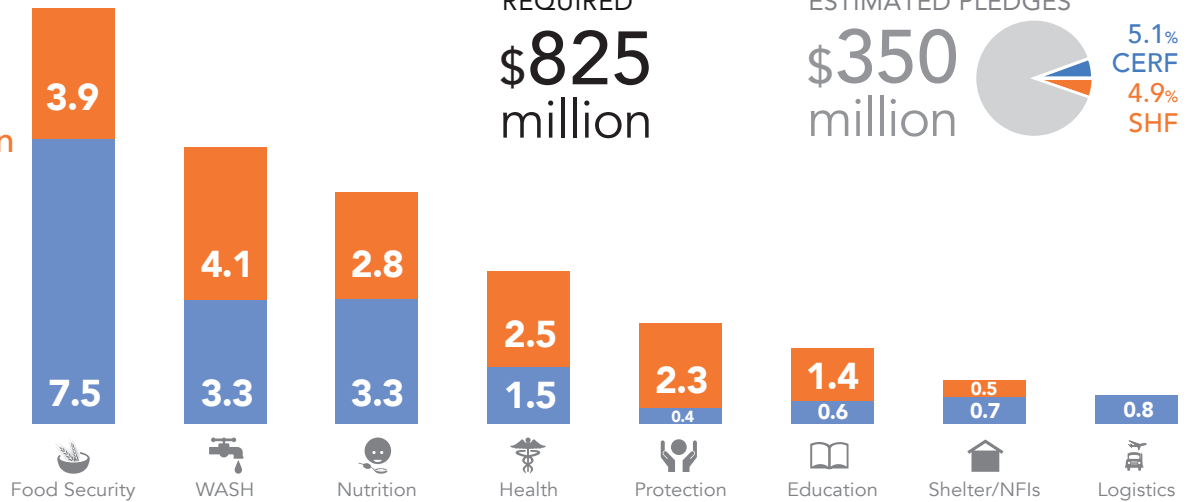
The drought situation in Somalia is rapidly deteriorating. Over 6.2 million people, more than half of the population, are in need of humanitarian assistance. Some 3 million people now need urgent life-saving assistance, compared to 1.1 million in September 2016. Without a massive and urgent scale up of humanitarian assistance, famine could soon be a reality in the worst drought-affected areas.

To help humanitarian partners deliver the most urgently needed assistance, more than US\$35 million has been allocated from humanitarian pooled funds since December 2016: \$17.3 million from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and \$18 million from the United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). An integrated approach to allocations from these life-saving Funds helps partners deliver a stronger collective response and ensures maximum impact of limited resources.

ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR (US\$ millions)

SHF (2016/2017)
RESERVE / STANDARD
\$17.3 million

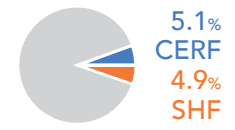
CERF (2017)
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES
\$18 million



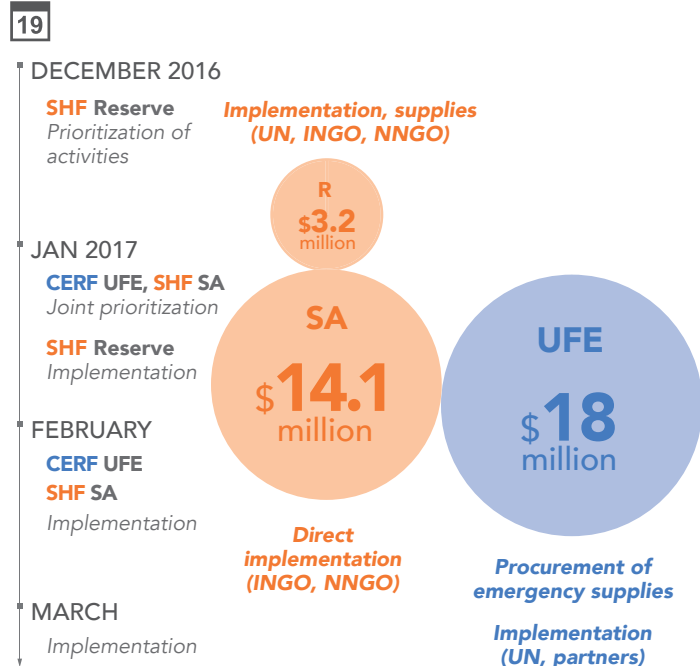
OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR FAMINE PREVENTION (Jan-Jun)

REQUIRED
\$825 million

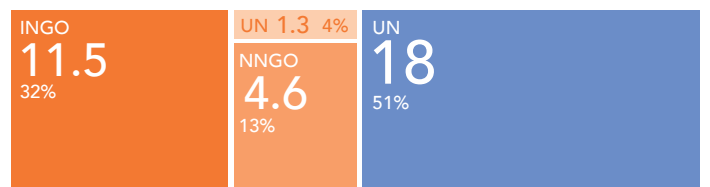
ESTIMATED PLEDGES
\$350 million



SHF / CERF TIMELINE / ALLOCATION TYPE

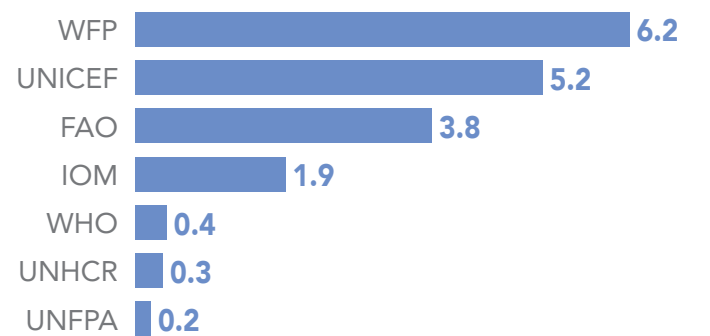


SHF BY RECIPIENT TYPE (US\$ millions)



CERF

ALLOCATIONS BY RECIPIENT AGENCY (US\$ millions)



R - SHF Reserve; SA - SHF Standard Allocation; UFE - CERF Underfunded Emergencies Allocation; INGO - international non-governmental organization; NNGO - national non-governmental organization

CERF and Country-Based Pooled Funds (CBPFs), including the SHF, are managed by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). They allow Governments and private donors to pool their contributions into common, unearmarked funds to deliver life-saving assistance to those who need it most. CERF receives contributions year-round into a single global fund for immediate use at the onset of new and rapidly deteriorating and underfunded emergencies anywhere in the world. CBPFs are set up in-country for large, persistent emergencies and ensure funding is available and prioritized locally. CERF and CBPFs are designed to complement other humanitarian funding sources, such as bilateral funding, and while the funds can be used independently, they often work in synergy as complementary tools at the country level.