



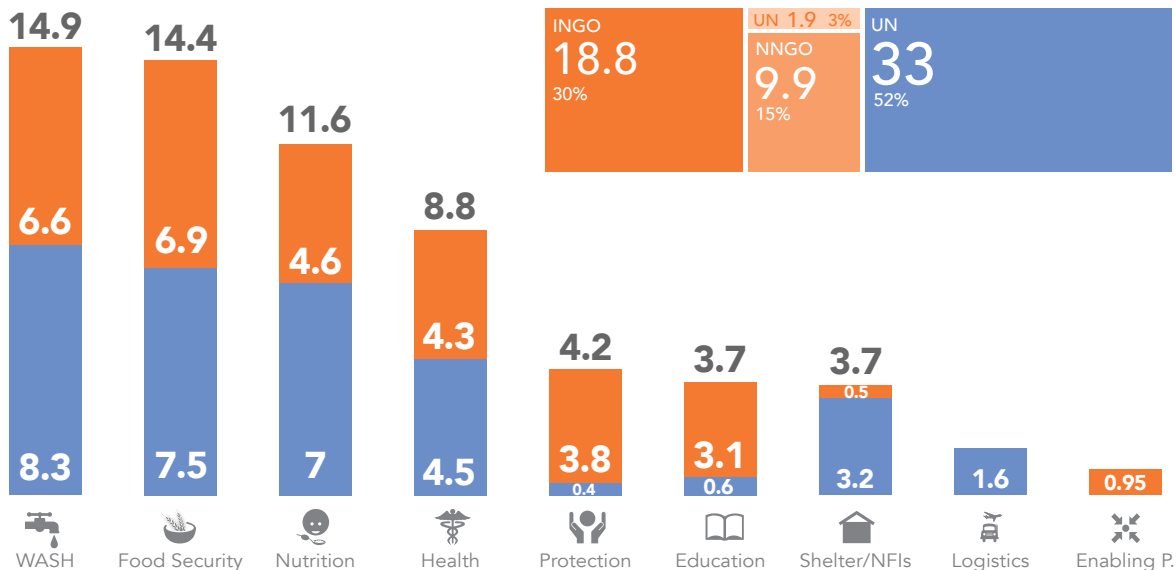
The humanitarian situation in Somalia has rapidly deteriorated in 2017. Over 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance and more than 600,000 have been newly displaced since November 2016. Humanitarian partners have significantly scaled up humanitarian assistance, but joint efforts need to be sustained to avert famine in the worst drought-affected areas.

To help humanitarian partners deliver the most urgently needed assistance, they have received more than US\$63 million through humanitarian pooled funds since December 2016: more than \$30 million from the Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and \$33 million from the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF). Closely coordinated allocations from these life-saving Funds are helping partners deliver a stronger collective response and ensure maximum impact of limited resources.

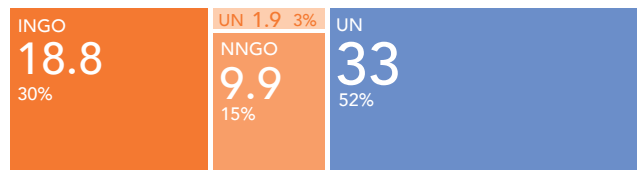
ALLOCATIONS BY SECTOR (US\$ millions)*

SHF (2016/2017)
RESERVE / STANDARD
\$30.6 million

CERF (2017)
UNDERFUNDED EMERGENCIES / RAPID RESPONSE
\$33 million

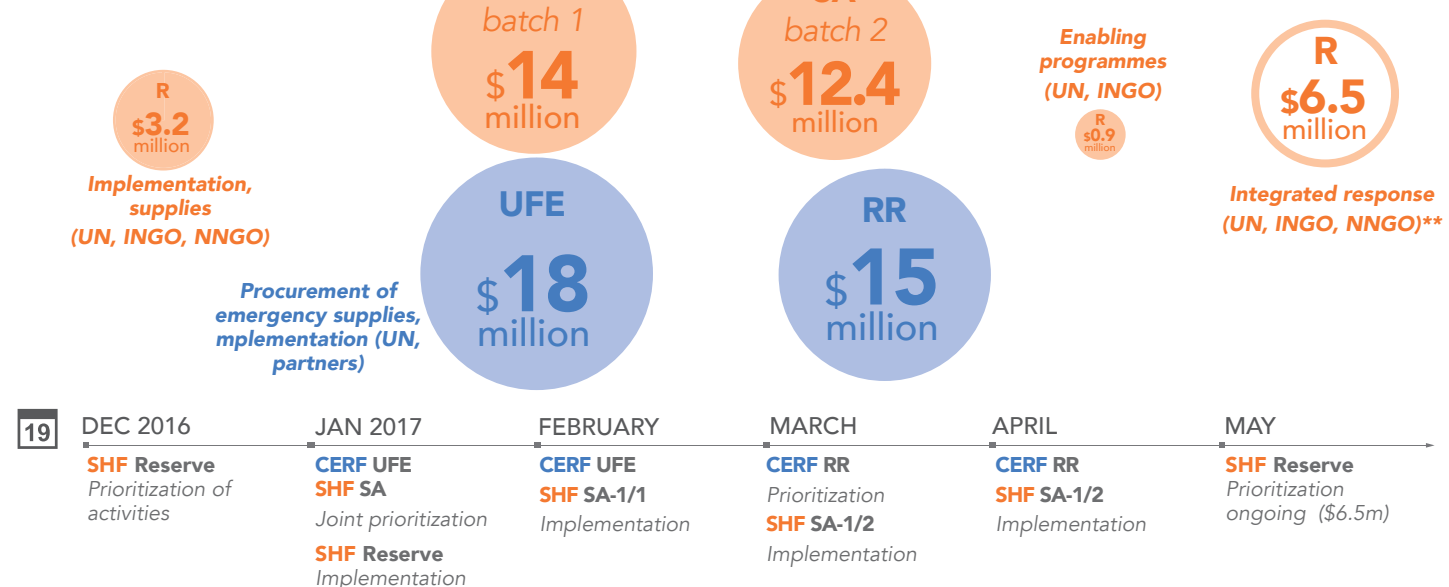


SHF BY RECIPIENT TYPE (US\$ millions) CERF



SHF / CERF

ALLOCATION TIMELINE



* Programmed amounts since December 2016. For real-time allocation and approval data visit CBPF Business Intelligence at <http://gms.unocha.org/bi>. ** Being programmed in May 2017.

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.