

# BUSINESS GUIDE

## NORTH-EAST NIGERIA, SOUTH SUDAN, YEMEN AND SOMALIA: PREVENT FAMINE AND SUPPORT RESPONSE

### CRISIS OVERVIEW

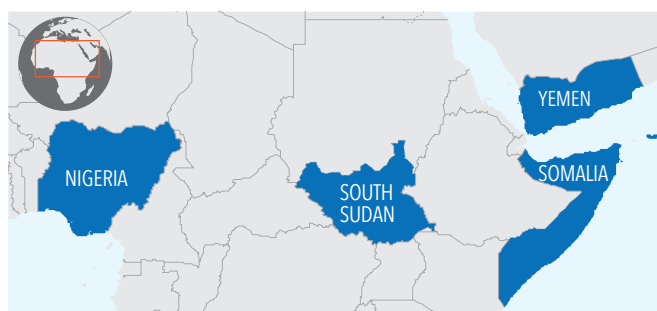
More than 20 million people in North-East Nigeria, South Sudan, Yemen and Somalia are facing famine or a credible risk of famine over the coming six months. Some 1.4 million children are currently at imminent risk of death from malnutrition. To avert a major humanitarian catastrophe the United Nations and its partners must massively scale up efforts now. To do this, humanitarian operations in the four countries require more than **US\$5.6 billion** in 2017, of which at least **US\$4.4 billion** are required urgently.

**YEMEN**  
**\$1.7 BN**

**SOUTH SUDAN**  
**\$1.25 BN**

**NIGERIA**  
**\$734.1 M**

**SOMALIA**  
**\$720 M**



### 20 M PEOPLE

In North-East Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen facing or at the tipping point of famine.



### 1.4 M CHILDREN

At imminent risk of death from severe acute malnutrition.

## HOW CAN BUSINESSES HELP?

### MAKE A FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO A POOLED FUND

Pooled funds are considered to be one of the most efficient mechanisms of humanitarian financing as they reduce transaction costs and allow for a better prioritization of assistance among different organizations. They enable humanitarian partners operating in countries affected by natural disasters and armed conflict to quickly deliver flexible and effective life-saving assistance to people who need it the most. You can contribute to two main types of pooled funds:

#### COUNTRY-BASED POOLED FUNDS (CBPF)

A **Country-Based Pooled Fund (CBPF)** is dedicated to a specific country. Funds are allocated to UN agencies, national and international NGOs and Red Cross/Red Crescent organizations based on thorough in-country consultations and prioritized to meet top humanitarian needs and priorities. To contribute to individual funds for Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen, please go to the links below:

Nigeria: <http://bit.ly/GiveToNigeria>

South Sudan: <http://bit.ly/GiveToSSudan>

Somalia: <http://bit.ly/GiveToSomalia>

Yemen: [bit.ly/GiveToYemen](http://bit.ly/GiveToYemen)

To find out more about contributions to and allocations from pooled funds for Yemen, South Sudan, Nigeria and Somalia please click:

<https://gms.unocha.org/content/cbpf-contributions>

#### CENTRAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE FUND (CERF)

The **Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)** is a global fund that provides immediate funding for life-saving humanitarian response at the onset of emergencies and for crises that have not attracted sufficient funding. A contribution to CERF is a contribution to people most in need so that their immediate needs for food, water, shelter, health care, protection and other services can be met through programmes prioritized by humanitarian partners on the ground. Contributions are welcome year-round from donors including the private sector. In 2016 and 2017, CERF allocated over \$112 million to Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen. Recently, CERF provided \$40 million to Nigeria and Somalia to sustain underfunded life-saving relief activities. The CERF needs replenishment on a regular basis. For more information, please go to: [www.unocha.org/cerf/donate](http://www.unocha.org/cerf/donate)

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## IN-KIND AND SERVICE SUPPORT

The United Nations urges donors to make cash rather than in-kind donations for maximum speed and flexibility, and to ensure the most appropriate aid is delivered effectively to those most in need. Companies that have employees, suppliers, customers in the region, or those with existing agreements with responding humanitarian organizations, should reach out to and provide support to these groups directly.

For in-kind donations or pro-bono services that your company can provide, please go to <https://business.un.org/en/disasters/7677> or write to [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org). Please be as specific as possible with what you wish to donate, including the time-frame for delivery and any other conditions. We will then guide you to the most appropriate organizations. Companies with employees, suppliers, customers in the region, or those with existing agreements with responding humanitarian organizations should reach out and provide support directly to these groups.

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## COMMERCIAL OFFERS

If your offer is commercial in nature, please go to: [www.ungm.org](http://www.ungm.org) for more information

## WHERE TO FIND THE LATEST INFORMATION?

### HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLANS

A Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) is developed for any humanitarian crisis that requires humanitarian assistance. It builds upon a humanitarian needs overview which provides an analysis of the magnitude of the crisis and identifies the most pressing humanitarian needs.

The plans for Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen identify prioritized needs in the food and livelihoods, nutrition, health, water and sanitation sectors.

The full plans are available here:

**Nigeria:** <http://bit.ly/NigeriaHRP2017>

**South Sudan:** <http://bit.ly/SouthSudanHRP2017>

**Somalia:** <http://bit.ly/SomaliaHRP2017>

**Yemen:** <http://bit.ly/YemenHRP2017>

## CRITICAL REMINDERS

- The UN Secretary-General encourages companies to coordinate their response efforts with the United Nations and the relevant governments in order to ensure coherence with priorities and to minimize gaps and any duplication with the other responders. All responders are encouraged to source supplies locally whenever possible to help stimulate the economy and speed up recovery.
- All response activities should be guided by the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence. Engagement with local stakeholders is crucial to corporate engagement in humanitarian response. Relief efforts succeed when they collaboratively mobilize civil society.
- Business contributions to the UN response efforts must comply with the Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector [www.business.un.org/en/documents/guidelines](http://www.business.un.org/en/documents/guidelines)
- Business can obtain more information on partnering with the UN in response to this crisis at <https://business.un.org/en/disasters/7677>

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## RECOGNIZING YOUR CONTRIBUTION

OCHA manages the Financial Tracking Service (FTS), which records all reported humanitarian contributions including cash and in-kind donations. Its aim is to record the total amount of funding and resource gaps in humanitarian crises.

To give credit and visibility for your generosity please report your contributions to [fts@un.org](mailto:fts@un.org) and [pss@un.org](mailto:pss@un.org)

If your contribution is in-kind, please refer to the guide to valuation of in-kind contributions from the private sector here:

[www.humanitarianresponse.info/ru/programme-cycle/space/document/guide-valuation-kind-contributions-private-sector](http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/ru/programme-cycle/space/document/guide-valuation-kind-contributions-private-sector)

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## WE ARE HERE TO HELP

For more information on how businesses can help please contact:

**OCHA Geneva**  
**Mamissa Mboob-Hunger**  
Tel: +41 22 917 1360  
Mob: +41 78 850 1785  
E-mail: [mboobm@un.org](mailto:mboobm@un.org)

**OCHA New York**  
**Karen Smith**  
Tel: +1 (917) 367 8117  
Mob: +1 (917) 705 2434  
E-mail: [smith3@un.org](mailto:smith3@un.org)

# FAMINE RESPONSE AND PREVENTION

## NORTH-EAST NIGERIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SOMALIA AND YEMEN

More than 20 million people in North-East Nigeria, South Sudan, Somalia and Yemen are facing famine or a credible risk of famine over the coming six months.

With access to people in need and sufficient funding, the United Nations and its partners can avert famine and provide the necessary relief and support where famine already exists.

To avert a humanitarian catastrophe in the four countries over the coming months, the United Nations and its partners will continue to scale up humanitarian operations.

Lifesaving assistance in the areas of food and livelihoods, nutrition, health, and water, sanitation and hygiene will be prioritised as these represent the key sectors of famine response and prevention.

The United Nations is also stepping up cooperation between humanitarian and development partners. Strengthening such links, we are seeking not only to save lives but to build the resilience necessary for people to withstand future shocks.

Overall, humanitarian operations in the four countries require more than US\$5.6 billion in 2017, of which \$4.4 billion is required for the key sectors by March. These figures may rise as the crises unfold.

Effective and efficient humanitarian delivery relies on access to reach people in need. The UN and its partners call for full, safe and unimpeded access to all those in need, wherever they are.



 **20M PEOPLE**

IN NORTH-EAST NIGERIA, SOUTH SUDAN, SOMALIA AND YEMEN FACING OR AT THE TIPPING POINT OF FAMINE

 **1.4M CHILDREN**

AT IMMINENT RISK OF DEATH FROM SEVERE ACUTE MALNUTRITION

### NORTH-EAST NIGERIA

- **5.1 million people** urgently need food and livelihoods assistance
- **450,000 children** suffering severe acute malnutrition
- In 2016, humanitarian partners reached more than **2.3 million people** with food and agriculture assistance and **1.1 million** with water, sanitation and hygiene assistance.

### SOMALIA

- **2.9 million people** urgently need food and livelihoods assistance
- **185,000 children** suffering severe acute malnutrition
- In 2016, humanitarian partners reached over one million people with food and livelihoods support, treated nearly **140,000 children** for severe acute malnutrition, and provided water and sanitation to over one million people.

### SOUTH SUDAN

- **100,000 people** already facing famine
- **1 million people** on the brink of famine
- **5 million people** urgently need food and livelihoods assistance
- **270,000 children** suffering severe acute malnutrition
- In 2016, humanitarian partners reached more than **5 million people** with aid, including nearly **3.6 million** with food assistance or emergency livelihoods support and more than **2 million** people with access to clean water.

### YEMEN

- **7.3 million people** urgently need food assistance
- **462,000 children** suffering severe acute malnutrition
- Humanitarian partners reached **5.3 million people** with assistance in 2016, including an average of **3.8 million people** with food assistance every month and **5.3 million people** with direct health services.

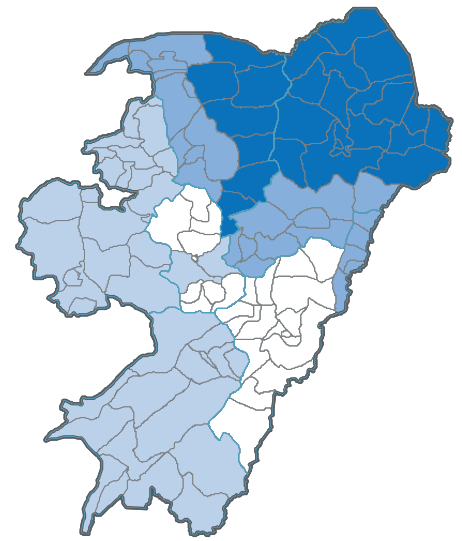
# NIGERIA

## REQUIRED FOR FAMINE RESPONSE

 **\$734.1M**

The prolonged humanitarian crisis in the Lake Chad Basin has had a devastating impact in North-East Nigeria. Food and nutritional insecurity has reached extreme levels, especially in parts of Borno, Adamawa and Yobe states, with 5.1 million people severely food insecure. In the worst-affected and least accessible areas of Borno and Yobe states, severe forms of hunger have been registered, with 55,000 people estimated to be experiencing famine-like conditions. This figure is projected to increase to 120,000 by June 2017. Some 450,000 children under 5 (300,000 of them are located in Borno State) will suffer from severe acute malnutrition this year and require specialized treatment.

The United Nations and its partners are scaling up and reaching more people with life-saving support every month. However, they require protection of the affected populations and humanitarian access to ensure that all vulnerable households in need of urgent humanitarian assistance are reached safely on a regular basis. Humanitarian actors are currently reaching 2.1 million people with food assistance as they continue to scale up. Food security and nutrition are at the heart of the humanitarian response with a special focus on women, children and youth. It is also key to provide agricultural inputs to enable affected people to plant ahead of the next rainy season in May. However, to achieve these goals, focusing on averting famine, immediate funding is urgently required. Without early action and sustained humanitarian assistance, lives and livelihoods will not be saved.



Food security need severity



## PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

### FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE TARGETED

 5.1M

FUNDING REQUIRED

 \$480.3M

### HEALTH

PEOPLE TARGETED

 5.9M

FUNDING REQUIRED

 \$93.8M

### NUTRITION

PEOPLE TARGETED

 2.7M

FUNDING REQUIRED

 \$110.3M

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE TARGETED

 2M

FUNDING REQUIRED

 \$49.7M

Note: The Nigeria Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 requires \$1.054 billion. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.

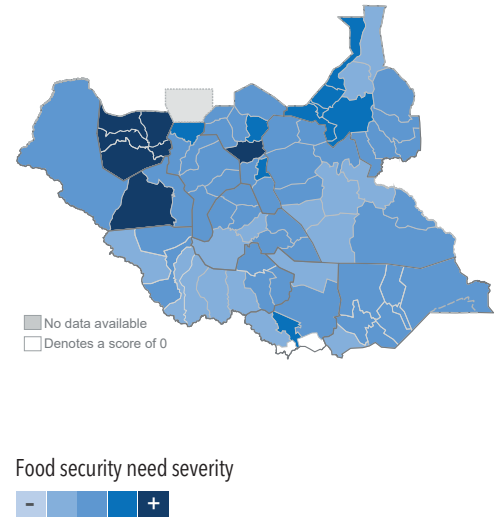
# SOUTH SUDAN

Nearly 5 million people across South Sudan – more than 40 percent the population – are severely food insecure. This number is expected to rise to 5.5 million by July, if nothing is done to curb the severity and spread of the crisis. Some 100,000 South Sudanese now face starvation as famine is declared for two counties (Leer and Mayendit) in the former Unity State. Another 1 million people are on the brink of famine unless they have sustained access to humanitarian assistance. Over a quarter of a million children are severely acutely malnourished and at risk of dying. Crop production and rural livelihoods have been undermined and the economy has suffered a severe downturn.

Humanitarian partners are continuing to work to prevent the spread of famine by providing assistance to food insecure areas. However, in order for humanitarian actors to scale up an already robust relief effort to ensure food, nutrition and agricultural assistance reaches areas of highest needs they require safe and sustained access to affected populations. They also require immediate funds commensurate with needs. While humanitarian assistance can save many lives, only a political solution can provide meaningful peace and security for the crisis-affected people.

REQUIRED FOR  
FAMINE RESPONSE

 **\$1.25BN**



## PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

### FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 **4.8M**



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$780.5M**

### HEALTH

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 **3M**



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$144.7M**

### NUTRITION

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 **1.2M**



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$165.1M**

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 **3.2M**



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$156.6M**

Note: The South Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 requires \$1.6 billion. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

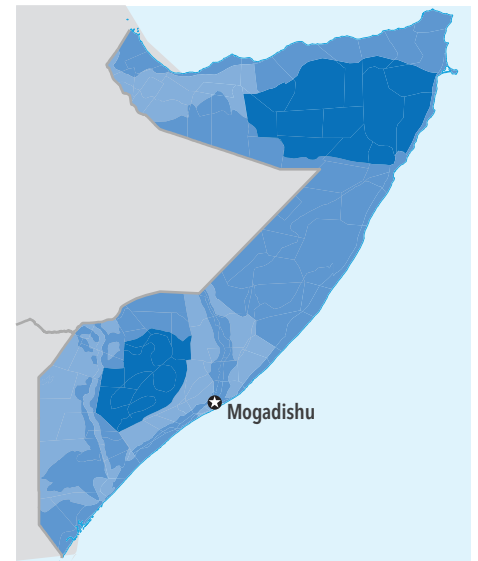
# SOMALIA

Famine could soon be a reality in Somalia, largely due to consecutive and severe drought. There are already worrying similarities to the situation in 2011, when 260,000 people died. In the worst affected areas, chiefly rural communities, crops have been wiped out and livestock died, while communities are being forced to sell their assets, and borrow food and money to survive. Some 6.2 million people are in need of humanitarian aid. Of these, close to 3 million people cannot meet their daily food requirements and need urgent humanitarian assistance. Around 944,000 children will be acutely malnourished this year, including 185,000 who are severely malnourished.

Humanitarian partners are scaling up to quickly reach as many people in need as possible, using a combination of food distribution and cash-based transfers. Humanitarians are in a stronger position to respond than in 2010/2011 but there are still some areas that we cannot reach and where needs are high. Providing emergency assistance through cash-based transfers, humanitarians can reach more areas than before. Moreover, the UN and partners are working with the Government of Somalia to address existing access challenges, seeking to ensure safe and unhindered delivery of assistance. Resources are urgently required by March, however, to enable partners to make the necessary interventions to prevent a catastrophe in April and May.

## REQUIRED FOR FAMINE RESPONSE

 **\$720M**



Food insecurity phases



## PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

### FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 5.5M



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 \$350M

### HEALTH

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 4.3M



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 \$85M

### NUTRITION

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 2.1M



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 \$200M

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 4.5M



FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 \$85M

Note: The Somalia 'Operational Plan for Famine Prevention' requests \$825 million. The overall Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 requires \$864 million. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.

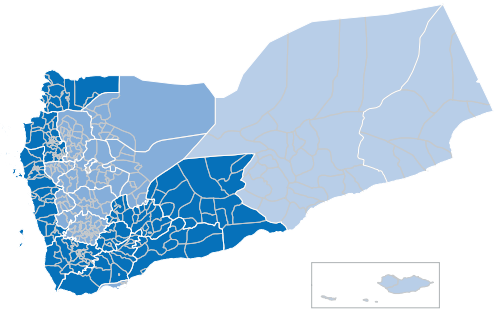
# YEMEN

The scale of food insecurity in Yemen is staggering. Some 65 per cent of households in the country are estimated to be food insecure and about 7.3 million people require emergency food assistance. More than 460,000 children are currently suffering from severe acute malnutrition.

Last year the UN and its humanitarian partners reached an average of nearly 4 million people each month – people who may otherwise have died. This intervention must, at all costs, be funded and scaled up for a population now on the brink of famine. A humanitarian response alone, however, is not enough to address the severity of this crisis. Free and unhindered access to all possible ports, including Hudaydah, must be granted, particularly for the import of food items. Commercial trade must be allowed to continue – including international lines of credit for traders. Political failure to address the continued conflict, insecurity and the strangulation of Yemen's economy – the sources of Yemen's humanitarian crisis – will only bring the country closer to famine.

## REQUIRED FOR FAMINE RESPONSE

 **\$1.7BN**



Food security need severity



## PRIORITISED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

### FOOD SECURITY

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 8.2M

FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$1.07BN**

### HEALTH

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 10.4M

FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$321.6M**

### NUTRITION

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 2.6M

FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$182.2M**

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

PEOPLE  
TARGETED

 8.3M

FUNDING  
REQUIRED

 **\$125.9M**

Note: The Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017 required \$2.1 billion. The above represent prioritised, life-saving requirements to avert and respond to the risk of famine.