



### IN NUMBERS



**13.1 million**

people severely food insecure (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC], August 2018)



**50-75%**

of families rely on subsistence agriculture for their food and income



**1.3 million**

people internally displaced



**USD 42.2 million**

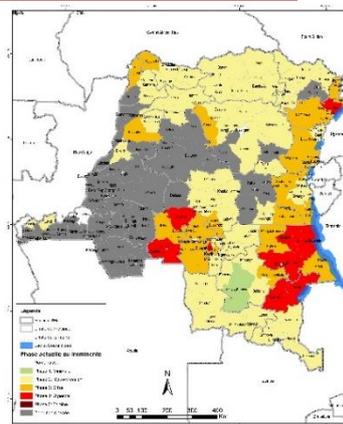
needed of the USD 50 million required for 2019 under the 2017-2019 Humanitarian Response Plan

### KEY POINTS

- The results of the latest IPC analysis (August 2018) indicate that the number of people in IPC Phase 4 (emergency) is 3.5 million – a significant increase compared with the analysis of June 2017 – in 12 of the country’s 26 provinces, including in Ituri, Kasai, Kasai Central, Haut Katanga, North and South Kivu and Tanganyika. These provinces have recently experienced massive population displacements, which are the main cause of food insecurity and malnutrition.
- More than 80 percent of the population lives on less than USD 1.25 a day without access to basic services. FAO and WFP have strengthened their partnership in the last three years to strengthen the social, technical and financial capital of vulnerable populations, particularly of women and children, who seem to be the best actors of change.
- There all forms of malnutrition in the country – acute, severe or chronic – in almost all provinces, with nearly 4.3 million children suffering from acute malnutrition in 2018. One of the main causes is linked to the fact that most households in crisis areas only eat meat 2-4 times a year. In order to promote access to animal protein – important for muscle development in children – FAO provides vulnerable households with small livestock kits.
- In addition to 554 700 refugees, a significant proportion of the population has been affected by forced displacements in the country, including 1.3 million people internally displaced, nearly 3 million returnees and 253 760 host communities.
- The outcome of 2018’s main agricultural season is expected to be below average due to conflict, fall armyworm, floods or insufficient rains, and limited access to land and inputs.
- For 2019, FAO requires USD 50 million to support 1.8 million people in the country. Of this, USD 15 million is required to provide immediate agricultural assistance to 373 000 people in the greater Kasai region that were expelled from Angola.

### MAP

IPC, August 2018



### BACKGROUND

The Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to be affected by a severe and widespread humanitarian crisis, with conflict and insecurity as the main drivers affecting food security and livelihoods, and causing massive displacement. Results of the latest IPC analysis (August 2018) indicate that the number of people severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4) has nearly doubled compared with the previous analysis – from 7.7 to 13.1 million people in 101 of the country’s 145 territories.

The high vulnerability of the population is the result of over two decades of instability due to the activity of militias and armed groups as well as violent intercommunal conflict. Further compounding the situation are insufficient infrastructure, devastating natural disasters, the resurgence of cholera, Ebola and measles outbreaks, limited access to basic goods and services, as well as tensions fueled by the electoral process. While in certain areas a relative security lull seems to reduce population displacement and increase returns, major humanitarian challenges remain throughout the country.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

The deterioration of the food insecurity situation, particularly in the Kasai, Tanganyika and eastern regions, is mainly caused by a decline in agricultural production. The outcome of 2018's main agricultural season is expected to be below average due to conflict, fall armyworm causing production losses particularly in maize-growing regions, floods or insufficient rains, and limited access to land and inputs. Accessing productive assets is especially challenging for IDPs as well as returnees who frequently go back to areas that were looted and find themselves without the means to resume livelihood activities. Furthermore, the low levels of supplies available on the markets has resulted in increased prices of staple food commodities. This will have a major impact on food availability during the first half of 2019. Livelihood support will be needed, particularly during this year's lean season, to ensure that vulnerable populations resume production activities to strengthen their resilience.

## FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

### 2019 PLANNED RESPONSE



**1.8 million people** targeted

Restore livelihood production activities through the provision of agricultural inputs; improve the conservation, processing and marketing of agricultural products; and promote the sustainable management of natural resources



Implement income-generating activities through cash for work and conditional cash transfers, especially for women and farmer organizations



Improve resilience through integrated activities to foster social cohesion, production of nutritious food and enhance financial capacities



Strengthen Cluster coordination to boost local and national food security capacities through monitoring and analysis, early warning systems and information sharing; and improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of food security information

### 2018 ACHIEVEMENTS



**995 000 people** assisted

Provided beneficiaries with **37 400 kg of vegetables seeds** and **165 900 agricultural kits**, as well as a total of **1 400 tonnes of crop and cereal seeds**, allowing them to cultivate 65 550 ha of land and produce 27 000 tonnes of food for an estimated **146 million meals**

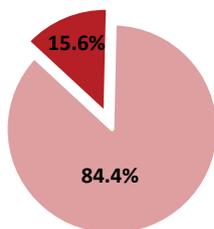


Transferred **USD 2.1 million** to beneficiaries through *caisses de résilience* activities



Provided beneficiaries with **1 000 guinea pigs and rabbits**, and **240 goats** for share farming

### 2019 FUNDING



- Funding to-date: USD 7.8 million
- Funding gap: USD 42.2 million

Given the deteriorating food insecurity and alarming humanitarian situation, with a significant increase in needs, FAO's financial requirements had also increased. Of the total revised amount of USD 192.5 million requested under the 2017-2019 HRP, only USD 48.4 million has been received. For 2019, FAO requires USD 50 million to assist 1.8 million people.

**FAO requires:** USD 50 million      **To assist:** 1.8 million people

**Resource partners:** the Governments of Ireland, Italy and Sweden, the Peacebuilding Fund and the World Bank.

## CONTACT

Aristide Ongone Obame | FAO Representative | Kinshasa, Democratic Republic of the Congo | [FAO-CD@fao.org](mailto:FAO-CD@fao.org)

Dominique Burgeon | Director, Emergency and Resilience Division and Strategic Programme Leader, Resilience | Rome, Italy | [TCE-Director@fao.org](mailto:TCE-Director@fao.org)