



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Humanitarian Response
Plan 2022

The Democratic Republic of the Congo continues to have the **world's highest number of people facing acute food insecurity: 26 million through June**. Around **80 percent live in rural areas and rely on agriculture to feed and provide for themselves**. Between 2016 and 2020, only USD 9 out 100 in food security assistance went to support rural livelihoods. This ratio needs to change for food security to improve.



TO ASSIST
1.2 million people




FAO REQUIRES
USD 70 million

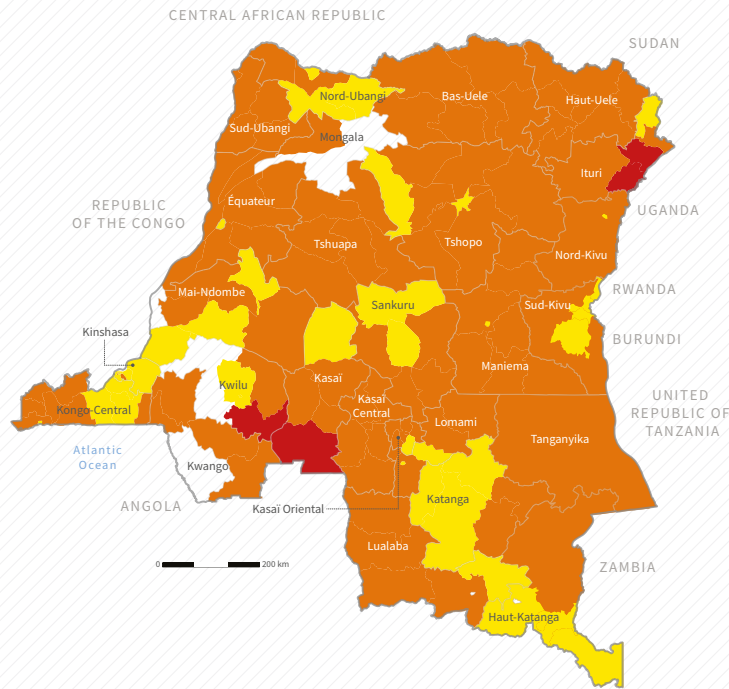


JANUARY–DECEMBER
2022

What humanitarian investment in agriculture can achieve

- USD 0.70** = Vaccinating one sheep/goat protects a vital food asset that would cost USD 90 to replace if the animal died. =  **Keep a milking animal alive, productive and feeding children**
- USD 100** = A cropping package of seeds and tools supports a household to cultivate 1 ha of land and produce an estimated 0.7 tonnes of maize, worth USD 280 on the local market. =  **Provide a family of 6 with staple food for 8 months**
- USD 105** = Unconditional cash transfers of USD 35/month for 3 months during the agricultural lean season enable a household to buy farming inputs as well as food to consume while their crops are growing. =  **Enable a family to farm while covering food needs before harvest**

Projected acute food insecurity situation (January–June 2022)



Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

- 1 – Minimal
- 2 – Stressed
- 3 – Crisis
- 4 – Emergency
- 5 – Famine
- ▨ Famine-likely
- Inadequate evidence
- Not analyzed

Source: IPC. 2021. *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification Snapshot, September 2021–August 2022* [online]. [Cited 9 February 2021]. https://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/ipcinfo/docs/IPC_DRC_FoodSecurity_Nutrition_2021Sept2022Aug_Snapshot_English.pdf. Map conforms to United Nations Geospatial Democratic Republic of the Congo map, 2018.

Urgency of humanitarian agricultural assistance

For decades, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has been facing a complex humanitarian crisis, fuelled by armed conflict, natural disasters and disease outbreaks. Compounding the situation are the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and structural weaknesses. As a result, the Democratic Republic of the Congo is the most food-insecure country in the world as well as one of the poorest. Women and children remain the most vulnerable.

Goats and poultry are some of the most accessible and important sources of protein for rural households, which they also use to generate income to cover other basic needs. In addition, fish production support along with nutrition education significantly improve households' food security and nutrition, as fishing is a vital source of nutritious food, income and employment, contributing to the local and national economy.

Coordination

As co-leads of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme work closely with 58 local and international partners, in collaboration with government counterparts, to ensure a needs-based, coordinated and effective response.

Drivers of food insecurity

- Population displacement
- Armed conflict
- Poor rainfall and production
- COVID-19
- High food prices
- Diseases

Key facts

Country population: **92.4 million**



26 million people projected to be in high acute food insecurity (January–June 2022)



1.33 million people in acute malnutrition (September 2021–August 2022)



5.2 million internally displaced people, **1.4 million** returnees, and **+500 000** refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries



USD 9 out of 100 in food security assistance went to support rural livelihoods (2016–2020)

FAO priorities

| Priorities | Type of assistance provided/ contents of assistance package | Cost per beneficiary (USD) | Number of beneficiaries (people) | Total cost (USD) | Calendar of funding deadlines and implementation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| | | | | | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| Support and restore the agricultural livelihoods of affected households | Vegetable seeds (50 g/household) and tools (two hoes, rake, shovel, watering can/household and one wheelbarrow/25 households); legume seeds (10 kg of bean/household); cereal seed (15 kg of maize/household); COVID-19 protection kit (mask, hand sanitizer); 50-kg polypropylene bags (10/household) | 57.30 | 660 000 | 37 500 000 | | \$ | | | | | | | | \$ | | | |
| Strengthen communities' capacities to set up and manage sustainable safety net structures and systems, and reduce tensions/conflicts related to the use of natural resources for agropastoral activities | Dimitra clubs; income-generating activities and <i>caisses de résilience</i> ; farmer field schools and training on (i) production, post-harvest storage, processing and marketing of agricultural products; (ii) seed production and multiplication techniques, the functioning and maintenance of processing units, and facilitation and monitoring techniques; (iii) livestock management, good agricultural practices and organizing input trade fairs; and (iv) disaster risk management; COVID-19 prevention measures; conflict management and prevention, securing land rights and setting up community radio stations; support to information and early warning systems; direct distribution of seeds, cuttings and agricultural inputs to farmers' groups, livestock restocking (dewormed and vaccinated); cash for work to rehabilitate infrastructure. | 58.33 | 540 000 | 31 500 000 | \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | \$ |
| Ensure FSC coordination, while facilitating needs assessments, activity planning, including the definition of priorities, the identification of gaps and the preparation of call for funds | Cluster coordination, working closely with stakeholders; facilitate the organization of inter-agency technical group meetings and IPC workshop; contribute to drafting of sector strategies; coordinate agricultural and livelihoods response, training in agriculture and livelihoods; develop preparedness and response capacity within the Cluster. | - | - | 1 000 000 | \$ | | | | | | | | | | | | \$ |

— Funding required year round

\$ Month by which funding is required for the implementation of priorities

■ Planned implementation timeframe for priority activities

REQUIRED CITATION: FAO. 2022. *Democratic Republic of the Congo: Humanitarian Response Plan 2022*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb9369en>

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on the map(s) in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.



Some rights reserved. This work is available under a CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO licence

Contact

FAO Representation in the
Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO-CD@fao.org | Kinshasa, Democratic
Republic of the Congo

FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience
OER-Director@fao.org | fao.org/emergencies
Rome, Italy

Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations