



# WFP Democratic Republic of Congo

## Country Brief June 2018

### Country Background & Strategy

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is Africa's second largest country. Due to its rich and fertile soil, agriculture is the primary rural economic activity. However, the nation has a food production deficit estimated at 30-40 percent. Seventy percent of the population live below the poverty line and lack access to adequate food.

As part of the Integrated Road Map, DRC started implementing the Interim-Country Strategy Plan (I-CSP) in January 2018. The I-CSP was approved by the Executive Board in November 2017 and will govern the portfolio of activities in the country under a results-based framework for a period of three years (2018-2020).

In June 2018, WFP reaffirmed the need to scale up its operations in Ituri, Kasai, Kasai Central, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces based on the deteriorating humanitarian situation in the country and findings of the Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs).



Population: **84 million**

2015 Human Development Index:  
**176 out of 188**

Income Level: **Low-income country**

Chronic malnutrition: **43% of children between 6-59 months**

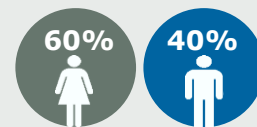
## In Numbers

**7.7 m** people in food insecurity and livelihood crisis (15<sup>th</sup> IPC)

**4.6 m** people in need of nutrition assistance

**US\$167 m** six months (July - December 2018) net funding requirements, representing 31.3% of total

**1,140,902 m people assisted** in June 2018



### WFP Assistance

Total Requirement (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>720.5 m</b>	<b>187 m</b>	<b>167.01 m</b>
<b>Interim Country Strategic Plan (2017-2020)</b>		
<b>Strategic Result 1: Access to food</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 1:</b> Targeted food insecure populations affected by shocks in DRC are able to meet their basic food requirements in times of crisis		
<b>477.13 m</b>	<b>121.5 m</b>	<b>123.20 m</b>
<b>Strategic Result 2: End Malnutrition</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 2:</b> Food insecure and vulnerable populations in conflict affected areas have improved nutritional status in line with national protocols by 2020		
<b>53.44 m</b>	<b>7.93 m</b>	<b>28 m</b>
<b>Strategic Result 3: Smallholder Productivity and Incomes</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 3:</b> Smallholder farmers and vulnerable communities in targeted and crisis prone areas, especially in Eastern DRC, increase their productive livelihoods and improve their food security and resilience by 2020		
<b>64.28 m</b>	<b>36.37 m</b>	<b>5.27 m</b>
<b>Strategic Result 5: Countries strengthened capacities</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 4:</b> National institutions in the DRC have strengthened capacity to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and respond to shocks by 2020		
<b>6.46 m</b>	<b>1.7 m</b>	<b>0.2 m</b>
<b>Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnership</b>		
<b>Strategic Outcome 5:</b> The humanitarian community in the DRC have the capacity to effectively respond to shocks through strategic partnerships by 2020		
<b>117.9 m</b>	<b>19.50 m</b>	<b>10.34 m</b>

## Operational Updates

**Ebola Virus Disease (EVD):** In total, 55 cases (38 confirmed, 15 probable and 2 suspects) were reported in June. The last reported and confirmed case dates back to 6 June. The government may declare the end of the outbreak on 24 July, should there not be any new confirmed cases. Food was airlifted from Kinshasa to Mbandaka for distribution to Ebola-affected people. Some food was further transported by road to Bikoro, Itipo and Iboko. On 5 June, the cooperating partner OXFAM launched food distributions in Mbandaka. People who had come in contact with confirmed Ebola patients received food assistance covering 21 days. People who were discharged from Ebola Treatment Centres (ETCs) received nutrition assistance, covering 15 days, as well as family food rations covering three months. Food distributions started on 20 June in Bikoro, Itipo and Iboko. The UNHAS air bridge to Ebola-affected areas remains in operation.

### • WFP interventions in the Kasais:

In Kasai Central, general food distributions were conducted in Dibaya and Lubondaie health zones. A total of 76,000 beneficiaries were reached for a total 563 MT of food. In Mwetshi and Bena Tshiadi health zones, 64,486 beneficiaries received USD 1,251,000 in cash (90% of planned beneficiaries).

In Kasai province, 241,000 persons were assisted with 1,847 MT of mixed food in Kamwasha, West Kalonda, Nyanga, Banga-Lubaka, Mutena, Kanzala and Tshikapa health zones. Cash was distributed to 23,430 beneficiaries in Banga Lubaka territory in Ilebo health zone. Overall, 100% delivery of Plumpy Sup was made to children for the treatment and prevention of MAM.

### • Eastern provinces

**Tanganyika:** 422 MT of food were distributed to 40,246 IDPs at Kabutonga, Kikumbe and Kakomba sites and an amount of USD 1,796,168 in cash was distributed to 110,970 IDPs at Katanika, Kalunga and Lubuye, Kakomba and Pweto. A total of 24,485 nutrition beneficiaries were reached in Kalemie.

**Ituri:** Cash was distributed to 37,016 refugees in Biringi and Meri camps. A total of 970 MT of food is being distributed to 104,404 beneficiaries (IDPs and South Sudanese refugees) in and around Bunia (Irumu and Southern Djugu territories).

**North Kivu:** 692 MT of food was distributed to 113,567 people including IDPs, nutrition and school meals beneficiaries.

**South Kivu:** 1,406 MT of food was distributed to 67,395 IDPs, returnees and host families in Luntukulu (Walungu territory), Bizalugulu (Mwenga territory), Kilembwe (Fizi territory) and Kabambare (Maniema province). Over 30,000 Burundian refugees in Lusenda and Mulongwe camps were reached with electronic vouchers.

**Purchase for Progress (P4P):** A national P4P workshop was held from 19 to 22 June in Goma. The workshop brought together P4P staff (WFP and FAO) to develop a common understanding of the different approaches used in P4P (i.e. Food-for-Assets, 3-pronged approach, village saving and loan associations), Monitoring and Evaluation, review of first half activities, and to develop business planning for the second half of 2018.

## Monitoring

- An mVAM assessment in June based on food security showed no developments of concern directly linked to the Ebola outbreak. Food prices are higher in Bikoro than in Mbandaka due to access difficulties. The only development as a direct result of the outbreak is the disappearance of “bush meat” in local markets.
- The first quarterly food security bulletin of the government supported by WFP and FAO was published in June. It highlighted that heavy rainfall as of April and subsequent flooding led to agricultural losses in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika, among other areas.
- The IPC national validation workshop was held from 29 June in the attendance of 50 participants, mostly from the Government.
- The joint agricultural season monitoring season covered around 130 territories out of 145. Preliminary findings indicated below normal average harvests for the major cereals, notably maize. Fall armyworm attacks were reported in the maize belt that comprised Kasai region, Haut-Katanga, Tanganyika and Sud-Ubangi provinces.

## Challenges

- Physical access constraints are severe with major roads inaccessible due to collapsed bridges. WFP maintains close co-ordination between Supply Chain and Programme units at area and sub-office levels to face these challenges.
- Conflicts and clashes involving FARDC and armed rebels force WFP to postpone food and cash distributions.
- WFP DRC is currently implementing its activities at a reduced level in line with available and projected funding levels. In light of the scale up plan, WFP needs **USD 167.01 million** in the next six months (July to December) to meet the needs of the most vulnerable IDPs, returnees and refugees.

### WFP Country Activities

<b>SO 1</b>	Provide food assistance to conflict affected populations Provide food assistance to populations affected by non-conflict shocks.
<b>SO 2</b>	Treat moderate acute malnutrition among vulnerable people including children 6-59 months, PLW/G and ART/TB- DOTS clients. Prevent acute malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6-23 months and PLW/G. Prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable groups including children 6-23 months and PLW/G.
<b>SO 3</b>	Provide capacity strengthening to smallholder farmers Provide productive assets to smallholder farmers and food-insecure communities.
<b>SO 4</b>	Provide capacity strengthening to the Government of the DRC on social protection, nutrition, food security and emergency preparedness/DRR Provide evidence-based analysis to relevant national institutions
<b>SO 5</b>	Provide Humanitarian Platform(s) to the humanitarian community in DRC Provide Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) to the humanitarian community in DRC

**Donors:** Belgium, Canada, DFID, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Japan, Norway, UN CERF, UN Common Fund, USA, Sweden, South Korea, Russia.