



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



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# The Democratic Republic of the Congo

Humanitarian  
Response Plan  
2017–2019



to assist  
**1.8 million people**



FAO requires  
**USD 50 million**



period  
**January–December 2019**

Supporting vulnerable families through agricultural assistance allows them to produce their own food, generate an income and increase their resilience.

For over two decades, the Democratic Republic of the Congo has suffered from a series of shocks – armed conflict, epidemic outbreaks and natural hazards – that have continued to increase humanitarian needs and people’s vulnerabilities.

## Objectives

FAO is working with partners of the Food Security Cluster to:

- Protect and restore the livelihoods of crisis-affected households to increase their self-reliance.
- Enhance production and marketing chains and support the establishment of income-generating activities.

## Activities



### Restore livelihood production activities

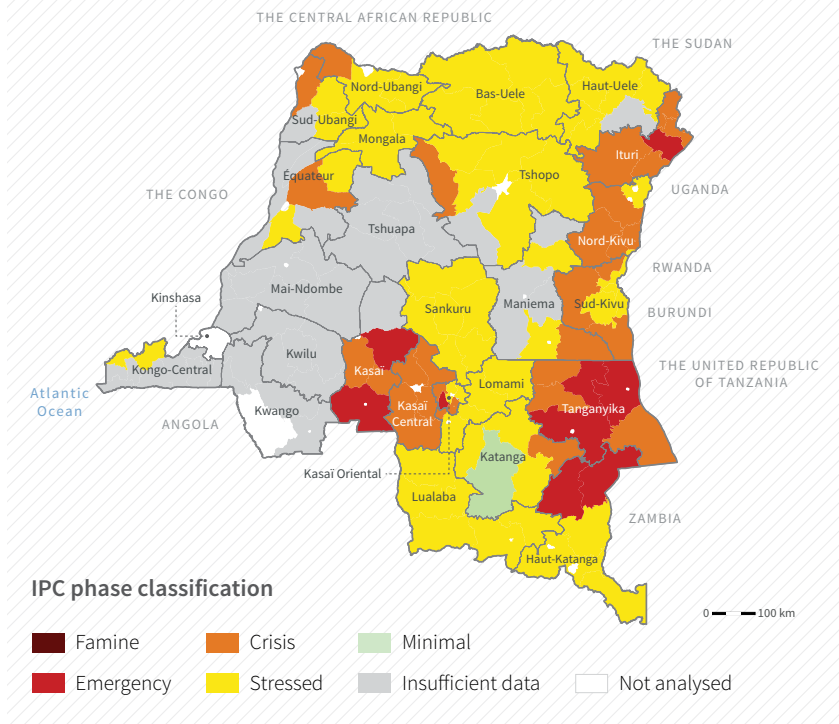
agricultural inputs | cash for work | conditional cash transfers | income-generating activities | training | *caisses de résilience* activities | conservation, processing and marketing of agricultural products | sustainable management of natural resources | conflict management and prevention | secure land rights | set up community radios



### Strengthen Food Security Cluster coordination

information systems and early warning | capacity building | collection, analysis and dissemination of food security information

## Acute food insecurity situation (August 2018)



Source: IPC, June 2018


## Impact on food security

Following over two decades of insecurity and violent inter-community conflict coupled with the devastating effects of natural disasters, crisis-affected populations remain extremely vulnerable to human rights violations, malnutrition, epidemics and food insecurity, which has significantly increased in 2018 – now affecting 13.1 million people across 101 of the country’s 145 territories.


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 and 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.

## Situation analysis

 **13.1 million** people severely food insecure

 **1.3 million** IDPs

 **4.3 million** children malnourished

 **9.5 million** people affected by armed conflict and natural hazards

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