



## Key Messages

**1. DRC is the world's second largest hunger crisis after Yemen**, with 13 million people living in acute food insecurity, and five million children acutely malnourished.

**2. Hunger and conflict fuel one another in DRC but food is also a tool for recovery and peace.** While WFP's Corporate Level 3 Emergency targets 5.1 Congolese million people for lifesaving assistance, we also foster agriculture, women's empowerment and inter-ethnic reconciliation.

**3. Armed conflict and widespread displacement have prevailed in Eastern DRC since the Rwanda genocide twenty-five years ago.** DRC faces internal displacement on a massive scale and it is primarily displacement that triggers hunger. There were more than 4.5 million recorded IDPs in December 2017. Whereas some have returned, 1.2 million were newly displaced in 2018. Displacement continues in 2019, including in Ituri, North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces.

**4. The relative peace restored to Kasai is in jeopardy with the repatriation of close to half a million Congolese citizens and the spontaneous demobilization of rebels. In other parts of the country inter-ethnic conflict is on the rise.** These developments open additional fronts in DRC's multiple humanitarian emergencies, against the backdrop of the MONUSCO drawdown, diminished access and limited capacity to respond to new crises.

## Key WFP Beneficiary Figures in L3 Provinces

L3 Province	Food Insecure People (IPC 3 and 4)	Beneficiaries Reached During Q1 2019	Beneficiaries Planned 2019
Ituri	2.9 million	263,000	638,000
North Kivu	1.6 million	318,000	827,000
South Kivu	746,000	190,000	795,000
Tanganyika	2.0 million	242,000	944,000
Kasai Central	961,000	246,000	1,2 million
Kasai	2.2 million	219,000	662,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,4 million*</b>	<b>1.5 million</b>	<b>5,1 million**</b>

Table 1: WFP Beneficiary Figures in L3 Provinces

\* Other provinces not covered by WFP's L3 host the remaining 2.7 million people in IPC 3 and 4, bringing the total to 13.1 million people

\*\* Includes children targeted with school feeding activities

## Thematic Priorities in 2019

### Corporate Level 3 Emergency

WFP continues its scaled-up interventions in Kasai Central, Tanganyika, South Kivu, North Kivu and Ituri provinces. WFP targets 5.1 million people with lifesaving food and nutrition assistance in the form of in-kind food, cash transfers and specialized nutritious foods to prevent and treat malnutrition. WFP also provides school meals to children to stimulate enrolment and attendance in classes.

### Other Acute Crises

WFP provides critical operational support and food assistance to the Ebola-affected populations in eastern DRC. Since the current Ebola outbreak started last August, WFP reached 264,300 affected people through weekly distributions. WFP also assists Congolese citizens repatriated from Angola into Kasai and Kwango provinces, and the victims of recent inter-ethnic conflict in the Yumbi area (Mai-Ndombe province).

### Shifting Gradually to Resilience

WFP is expanding multisector resilience activities in partnership with FAO, UNICEF, UNFPA, Search for Common Ground and other partners. WFP operates resilience projects in North Kivu, South Kivu and Tanganyika provinces, where 200,000 people benefit from a combination of asset creation, literacy classes, agriculture value chain development, post-harvest losses reduction, and commercialization activities. WFP has started resilience activities in South and North Ubangi and will soon commence such activities in the Kasai region. WFP targets 455,000 people with resilience interventions in 2019, of whom 30 percent will receive conditional cash assistance.

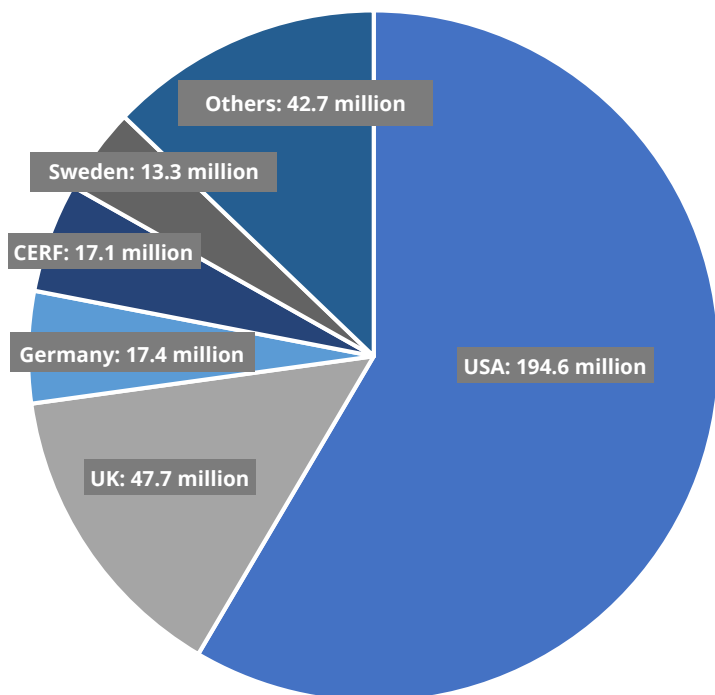
### Refugee Self Reliance

DRC has hosted refugees for decades, and currently 538,000 refugees from Burundi, Central African Republic, Rwanda and South Sudan reside in the country. One quarter of the refugees live in camps, where they receive cash-based transfers from WFP. To make refugees more self-reliant, WFP and UNHCR have agreed to shift towards livelihood/agricultural support activities outside camps. This forms part of the country level implementation of a UNHCR-WFP corporate joint strategy on enhancing self-reliance in food security and nutrition in protracted refugee situations. Small-scale livelihood activities are already implemented in North and South Ubangi in which both host communities and refugees from C.A.R. participate, thereby promoting community stabilization and refugee self-reliance.

Table 2: WFP Funding Requirements in USD

	Requirements 2019	Resources Available	Percentage Funded	Net Funding Requirements May - October
<b>Total</b>	453 million	243 million	54 percent	113 million

### Total funding received (USD) in 2018-2019: USD 333 million



### Funding Requirements

**WFP requires USD 453 million** to provide food and nutrition assistance for five million people in the Corporate L3 areas in 2019.

**Resources currently available** for emergency food assistance last until July 2019, and for nutrition assistance until June 2019, pending the arrival of in-kind nutritious foods.

**An additional USD 113 million is urgently needed in order to cover the requirements for the next six months (May - October 2019).** Given the 3-6 months lead time required for commodities to arrive in-country ready for distribution, funding is immediately required to cover the upcoming shortfalls. If no additional funding is received, WFP will be forced to take measures such as limiting the numbers of people assisted or reducing the ration size.

**Resilience building activities require USD 48 million,** of which 69 percent has been received.

**UNHAS requires USD 32.6 million,** of which 35 percent has been received.

**Food Security Cluster requires USD 1.5 million.**

**WFP's requirements for the Ebola Strategic Response (SRP 3) amount to USD 20.5 million,** of which 30 percent has been received.

**WFP is grateful for the generous contributions from its donors in DRC:** Belgium, Canada, China, European Commission, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States of America. Contributions also come from the UN CERF, UN Pooled Funds and Multilateral Funds.

### The imperative of maintaining WFP operations at scale in DRC

The risk of destabilization remains high in DRC, especially as MONUSCO is currently reducing its presence in the country. In December 2018, newly erupted ethnic tensions between two groups in western DRC resulted in a massacre that left at least 800 people dead and more than 23,500 people displaced. Elsewhere in the country, militiamen are laying down arms which drives criminal activity, posing significant risks to civilians. The risk of destabilization in DRC is further compounded by the ongoing political transition.

WFP's scaled up logistical operation is imperative to effective Ebola response and critical to containing the virus from spreading. Advocacy, preparedness and response to Ebola requires significant investment from WFP and partners.

As the largest food assistance agency in the world, the international community expects WFP to respond robustly in DRC – a country that faces the second largest food crisis globally after Yemen.