



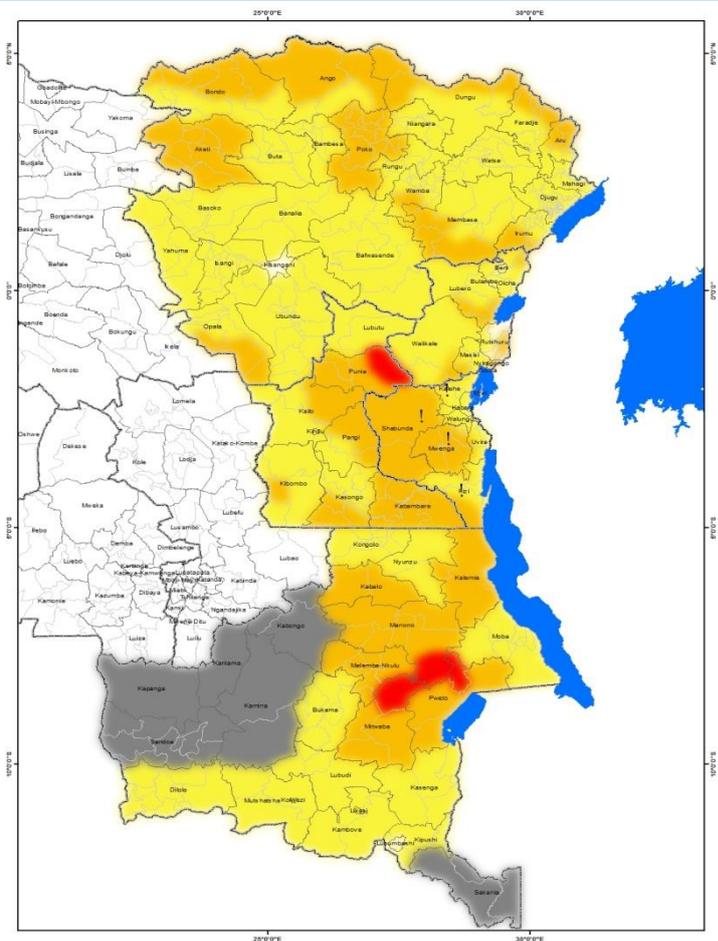
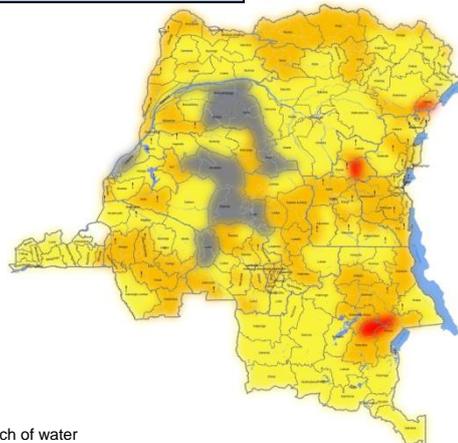
Degradation of the food situation in Maniema; unlike the improvement noticed in Orientale Province and the status quo in the other Eastern DRC Provinces

Executive summary: The 11th IPC analysis cycle covers five of the eleven provinces of the country, located in Eastern DRC and mostly affected by armed conflicts, notably battles for the control of natural resources and access to land, ethnic tensions and the activism of some Congolese and foreign armed groups in a context of generalized poverty and weak representation of State Institutions. The analysis took into account 67 territories and the findings depending on the consequences on food consumption, the evolution of livelihoods, nutritional state, mortality, underlying causes and specific vulnerabilities, show that 22 territories are in crisis phase (of which 4 in emergency phase 4 and 18 in phase 3), 39 zones are under pressure (phase 2) and 6 were unclassified due to the lack of rigorous and converging proofs. In the East, according to the analysis of June 2014, the population in acute food and livelihood crisis is estimated at 4.1 million people. Compared to the findings of the 10th analysis cycle of December 2013, there has been a slight improvement of the situation in the North-eastern part, notably in the South of Irumu (Orientale Province) which has moved from phase 4 to 3. In Southern-Kivu, the bordering zone of Punia in the Maniema Province, the situation remains precarious, whereas the situation remains unchanged in Katanga. From the above information, the spatial distribution of zones in acute food insecurity is as follows :

Phase 4: 4 territories have been classified in this phase: they are: (i) Punia (Maniema Province), with the area of Babira Bakwame; (ii) Mitwaba, (iii) Manono and (i) Pweto (Katanga Province), the health zones of Kiambi (Manono), Mitwaba and Pweto. These zones are persistently under the threat of armed conflicts which provoke the displacement of populations leaving their livelihood assets without any food reserve and developing thus malnutrition rates higher than 15%.

Phase 3: Nearly 18 territories are in this phase namely due to various crises aggravated by a generalised precariousness and poverty. These zones are subject to attacks by armed groups, natural disasters, land and intercommunity conflicts in addition to alarming indicators in the sectors of nutrition, food security, health, water, hygiene and sanitation.

How has the situation evolved?
Previous IPC analysis, December 2013



Legend

- Lakes and stretch of water
- Border
- Province
- Territory
- Collectivity

Current of imminent phases

- Not covered by the analysis
 - Zones with insufficient data
 - Minimal
 - Under pressure
 - Crisis
 - Emergency
 - Famine
- ! The zone would be at least in a worse phase without the effects of humanitarian aid

The Analysis Partners and Support Institutions





Main findings and issues of the analysis

The 11th IPC analysis cycle on Eastern DRC, depending on the consequences on lives and livelihoods as well as underlying causes and specific vulnerabilities, classified the territories of Mitwaba, Pweto, Manono in the Katanga Province, Punia in Maniema in a phase of emergency. These 4 zones have homogeneous characteristics based on the presence of various forms of crisis namely attacks by armed groups, displacement of populations, land and intercommunity conflicts; in a context of generalized poverty and precariousness illustrated by alarming indicators in the areas of food security, malnutrition, health, water, hygiene, sanitation and the lack of communication means. With regards to territories in crisis (Phase 3), the activism of Congolese and foreign armed groups involved in the control of natural resources, access to land, ethnic tensions and the displacement of the populations which cause them to leave their livelihood assets and those who have come back in their zones of origin without any adequate assistance, at times obliged to have resort to aggressive strategies in order to get some food. The zones of the Orientale Province bordering South Sudan and Central Africa require a particular assistance because of the presence of refugees fleeing battles prevailing in their respective countries and obliged to leave their livelihood assets. According to OCHA, the Orientale Province has about 500 000 internal displaced people with no reliable accommodation and living under the poverty line. The overall acute malnutrition is estimated at 12.6% and children confronted with severe malnutrition are estimated at 3.1%. More than 50% of the population do not have access to drinking water and a quarter of children are not registered with any primary school. Katanga has more than 500 000 internal displaced people whose villages have been burnt down; their property as well as their farms have been looted or destroyed. The nutritional and food security survey conducted in February 2014 with newly displaced people in the territory of Mitwaba reveals a GAM rate of 21.6% (PB <125 mm and/oedemas), and more than 90% of households with inadequate (poor and limited) food consumption. In Northern Kivu, despite the lull and the return of the populations observed in some zones, according to OCHA, nearly one million of internal displaced people live in host families and the others live in camps or shanty sites. In February and April 2014, respectively in the territories of Masisi and Lubero, fighting opposing FARDC (DRC regular army) and armed groups provoked new internal displacements, and other people moved to neighbouring countries namely Uganda and Rwanda. Maniema and Southern Kivu are two neighbouring zones with similar indicators, namely the area of Babira Bakwame (Punia) and the health zone of Lulingu and Mulungu (Shabunda) as well as Kimbi Lulenge in Fizi. Finally, most zones, estimated at 39 showed indicators converging towards phase 2 (under pressure). These zones should undertake vigorous rehabilitation programmes in the field of agricultural products transportation infrastructure, mechanized agriculture, provision of technical assistance to farmers, financing farmers living in rural areas through the provision of loan to buy agricultural inputs: ploughing materials, food processing materials, quality seeds, plant-care products and other agricultural materials. The support of good governance which would permit a close collaboration between the State and producers like CARG, the protection of the environment, the improvement of access to markets and the organization of crop-based sectors. From the above and in view of food consumption indicators, the evolution of livelihoods, the nutritional state, mortality and contributory factors, the 11th IPC analysis cycle conducted in the Eastern zones of the country from June 22, to 24, 2014 estimate that 4.1 million people (3.8 million for the same Eastern Provinces in December 2013) are in food and acute livelihood crisis (phase 3 and 4).

Method and Process

The 11th IPC analysis cycle brought together exclusively Eastern DRC provinces; they are Orientale Province, Northern Kivu, Southern Kivu, Maniema and Katanga. For three days, i.e. from June 22, to 24, 2014, the analysis of Acute Food Insecurity were complete and a cartography shared with all the TWG present in Goma. This analysis was supported by FEWSNET Washington and the TWG of Côte d'Ivoire. Prior to that cycle, a training on Level II IPC was conducted from June 18, to 21, 2014. The 11th IPC analysis cycle was financed by GSU, FAO and WFP. From now to December 2014, subject to the availability of funds, a new analysis will be conducted with all the overall TWG of 10 DRC provinces.

Recommendation for a response

The 11th IPC analysis cycle set as priority zones with high risk of vulnerability where liquidation of production materials, abandonment of main income and production sources occur and adaptation strategies are physically and socially detrimental especially in the territories of Mitwaba, Pweto, Manono in Katanga and Punia in Maniema. However, the strategic framework of intervention will be based on the objective of alleviating immediate effects on lives and livelihoods through emergency interventions with a view to avoiding severe malnutrition, inanition and the irreversible loss of property by improving food access and availability and other essential needs to minimal norms. With regards to zones in crisis phase, emergent intervention to increase access and availability of food at minimal norms and to avoid the destruction of livelihood assets will be conducted by means of a quick, participatory assessment technics.

Finally, in zones under pressure an assessment of the current situation of agriculture (main income source) should be conducted with a view to identifying the needs in terms of assistance depending on the contextual realities of each zone. The identification and the capacity building of farmers' associations are very important in the planning and implementation of interventions according to comparative advantages of the different territories and sectors. The mechanization of agriculture, facilitating financing, the support to value chains, the organization of markets as well as the rehabilitation of roads could contribute to the increase and diversification of agricultural production and its conveying towards markets and important consumption centres.

Contacts for further information

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