

Overview

The latest IPC data reveals that approximately 25.4 million people (23 percent of the population analysed) are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in IPC Phase 3 or above (Crisis or worse). Between July to December 2023, around 3 percent of people (around 3.5 million people) are classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and 20 percent (around 21.8 million people) in Phase 3 (Crisis).

The provinces with the highest population numbers in Phase 3 and above include: North-Kivu (2,6 M), city of Kinshasa (2,1 M), Kasai Central (1,6 M), South-Kivu (1,5 M), Kwilu (1,5 M), Ituri (1,3 M), Congo Central (1,4 M), Tanganyika (1,4 M), Kasai Oriental (1,1 M) and Kasai (1,1 M).

The most affected populations are mainly displaced people, returnees, host families and populations living in conflict zones or affected by natural disasters. The poorest populations in urban and peri-urban areas as well as those highly dependent on the market, with low purchasing power and living in isolated areas are also highly affected.

The areas with the highest proportions of populations in IPC Phase 3 and above are found in the provinces of Kasai, Kasai Central and Kasai Oriental (respectively 41, 37 and 27 percent), Ituri (32 percent), Tanganyika (31 percent), North Kivu (29 percent) and Maniema (26 percent). In the province of Ituri, certain territories (such as Djugu) have nearly 45 percent of their population experiencing high food insecurity (Phase 3 and above).

In the projected period of January to June 2024, 23.4 million people (22 percent of the population analysed) are likely to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 or above). Further population displacement, caused by armed conflict, is likely to occur – primarily in the eastern provinces of the country. In areas affected by armed conflict, limited access to production areas may have negative consequences. In the Bandundu area, the level of intercommunity violence could decrease by facilitating the gradual return of displaced people.

Changes in the exchange rate are likely to lead to an acceleration in the depreciation of the currency, increasing the prices of imported products. In addition, with the deterioration of world commodity prices, non-agricultural labour could experience a reduction in income in mining areas

IPC analysis partners:  
INS, MINAGRI, CAID, Pêche et élevage, Action Humanitaire, Développement rural, Ministère de la santé, WFP, FAO, UNICEF avec l'appui du Cluster Sécurité Alimentaire, Action Contre la Faim, ACTED, REACH, Solidarité Internationale, COOPI, Save the Children, Caritas, Croix Rouge, FEWS NET, Mouvement de la croix rouge et croissants rouge, ICRC, ABCOM, APTAMAKO, ANTP, RCID, GRAPEDECO, UPDDH, CH-ACDD, AJE-DEC, BACS, APROBES, TDH, BAEDI, UNIKIN, UNIKIS, UNIKAL, UEA.

Publication date: September 29, 2023. Population data is based on the Technical Working Group (TWG) Information management team and DRC's National Institute of Statistics, 2022 Population Estimates. | Contact: IPC@FAO.org | Disclaimer: The information shown on this map does not imply official recognition or endorsement of any physical and political boundaries.

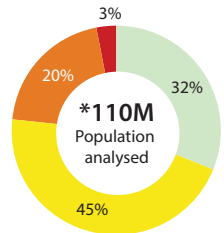


Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | July - December 2023



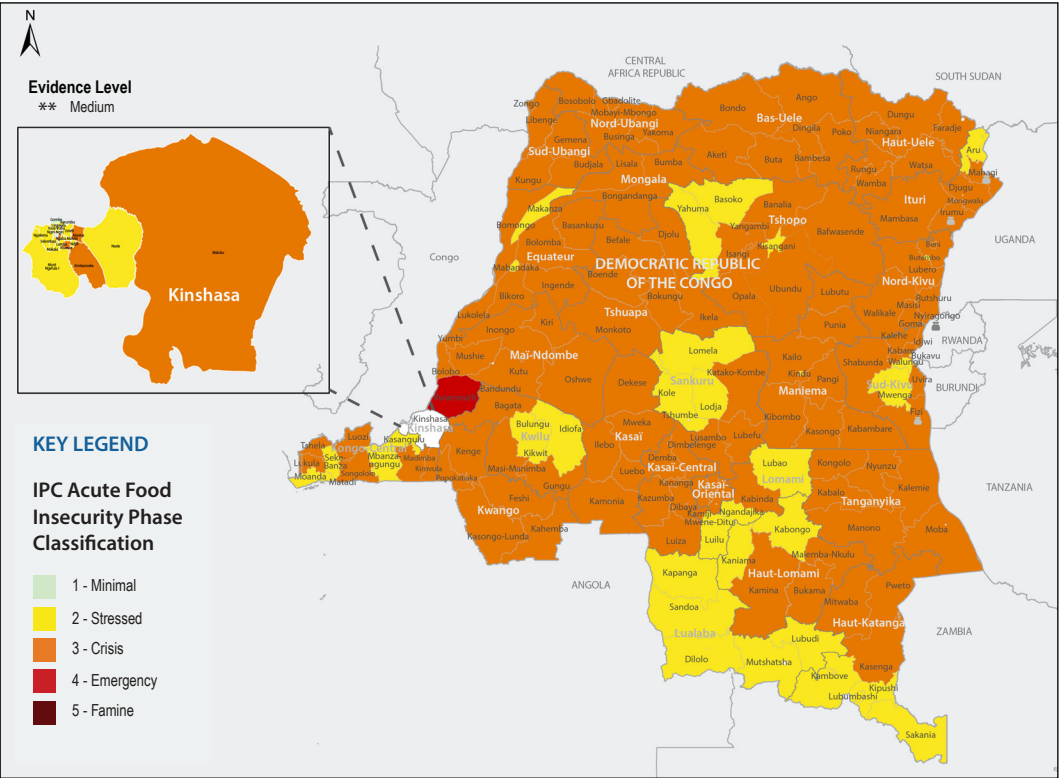
25.4M

Approximately 25.4 million people in DRC (23% of the population analysed) are experiencing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between July and December 2023



None  
Stressed  
Crisis  
Emergency  
Catastrophe

Current Acute Food Insecurity Situation | July - December 2023



Key factors



**Conflicts and insecurity:** The persistence of socio-political conflicts continues to disrupt the agricultural activities of households – impacting their livelihoods. The number of internally displaced people (IDPs) in the country is more than 6.3 million, including 677,000 newly displaced people since the start of 2023.



**Shocks impacting agricultural, livestock and fishing activities:** In addition to shocks linked to climatic hazards, agricultural activities continue to be affected by crop diseases (cassava mosaic), fall armyworm (CLA) and poor access to agricultural inputs.



**Evolution of food price trends:** Compared with the annual average for 2022, maize prices have risen by 11.6 percent, beans by 9.3 percent, salt by 8 percent, local rice by 19.7 percent, imported rice by 16.3 percent and cassava by 24.6 percent.



**Socio-economic context and basic infrastructure:** More than 60 percent of the population lives on less than \$2.1 per day. The deterioration of road and rail infrastructure affects the evacuation of surplus production in certain areas, discouraging the trade. In other areas, this degradation added to transport costs and the depreciation of the Congolese franc limits household access to food.

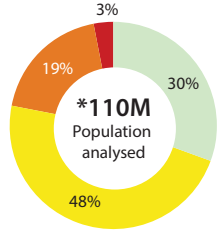


Projection Acute Food Insecurity Situation | January - June 2024



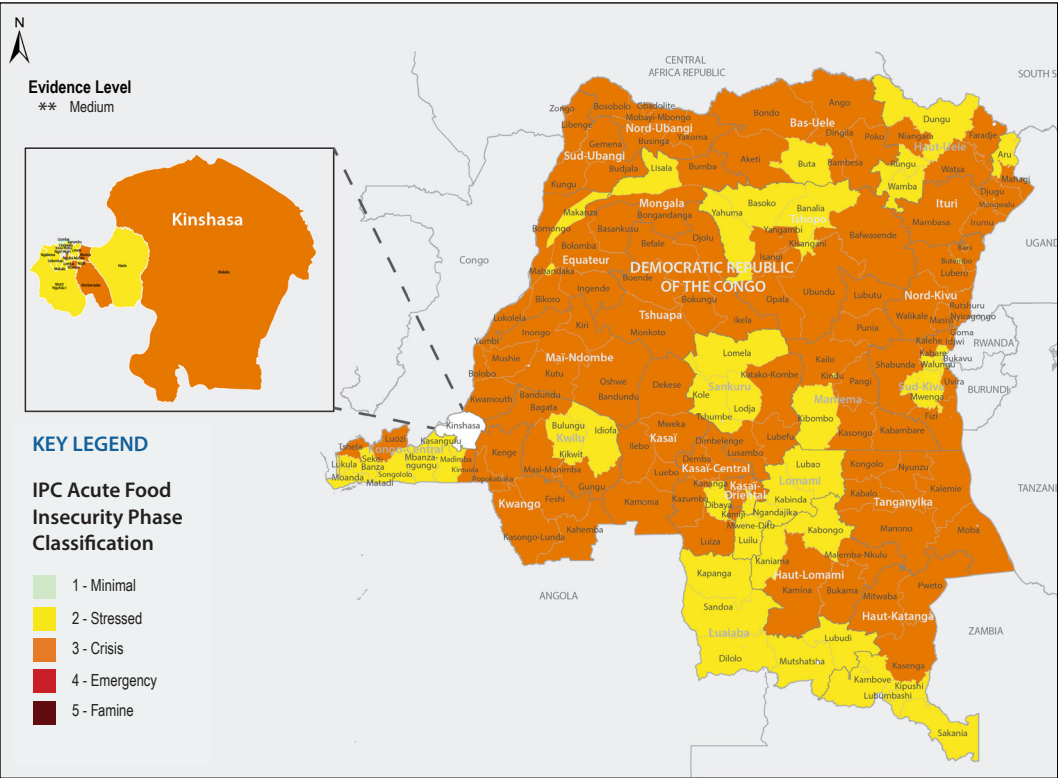
23.4M

Between January and June 2024, the situation is expected to improve, with around 23.4 million people in DRC (22% of the population analysed) likely to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above).



None  
Stressed  
Crisis  
Emergency  
Catastrophe

Projection Acute Food Insecurity Situation | January - June 2024



Recommended Actions



**Ending violence and conflict:** Support efforts to restore peace and security to prevent any resurgence of conflict and enable households to access their livelihood. Support in reconstituting capital productive of households (including agricultural recovery in favour of returned populations).



**Humanitarian assistance:** Mobilize additional capacities and resources to scale up emergency food assistance responses in the territories affected by conflicts in support of populations in IPC Phase 3 and 4 to improve their food consumption.



**Facilitate humanitarian access in conflict zones:** In order to secure humanitarian workers, negotiate access agreements with parties in conflict, and establish humanitarian corridors to provide essential assistance to vulnerable populations.



**Support a food price control mechanism:** Establish a control mechanism through the organization and deployment of the national strategic reserve throughout the territory with the aim of facilitating access to populations most vulnerable to food insecurity.



**Resources to agriculture sector:** in line with the Maputo and Malabo commitments, timely allocate adequate resources to the agriculture sector.