

**Vulnerability and Food Security in the DRC- SADC Regional
Forum on the Evaluation of Vulnerabilities. Kalahari Sands
Hotel, Windhoek, Namibia
14th -16th of June, 2010.**

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Presentation Plan.

1. Important elements to understand about food insecurity and vulnerabilities
2. Major causes of food insecurity
3. Permanent institutions dealing with food insecurity alleviation.
4. Tools to analyse food insecurity.
5. The Food security situation in 2010.

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Important elements to understand about food insecurity and vulnerabilities

- **Food Security**- is assured when all persons, at all times have physical social and economic access to sufficient food and satisfactory nutrition in order to live healthy and active lives.
- **Food insecurity** - occurs when certain persons lack the physical means in order to live or lack economic and social opportunities for livelihood in order to utilisation toward their basic nutrition.

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- **Chronic food insecurity** – is when a person or a group consume an inadequate amount for a period of time.
- **Food insecurity interventions in research period** – small farmers are prone to consume produce immediately and find it difficult to sustain agricultural production for the above reasons.
- **The changing nature of food insecurity** - is concerned with urban inhabitants whom depend on very unstable markets and is also concerned with farmers exposed to natural disasters.

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- **Vulnerability** – makes defence to all the factors which places people in danger of food insecurity. The degree of insecurity of a person, a family or groups of person faces is determined by risk exposure factors, ones ability to confront these risk factors will determine ones ability to survive them.

Major causes of food insecurity.

- **Armed conflict** – permanent insecurity (Killing, sexual violence, pillaging, *Rackets NB* (translation uncertain but presumed to be *cartels*) , population displacement, loss of production, lack of access to basic socio-economic infrastructure (Markets, Health facilities, Education, etc)
- **Increasing insecurity of means livelihoods** – (stagnation, lack of infrastructure, market fragmentation, lack of production material , climatic unpredictability, natural disasters (floods, draught, volcanic eruptions, etc)

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- Collapse of agricultural production (30-60%), Consumption of 1800 Kcal/day per person < is the norm.
- Malnutrition beyond an increase of 10 % of MAG (sic).
- Capital Flight, market collapse, inflation, reduction or no access to basic social services.

Permanent institutions dealing with food insecurity alleviation.

Food security mitigation = UN agencies - FAO, MONUSCO (UN mission in Congo), UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF → Government →International NGO's →National NGO's

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Tools to Analyse Food Insecurity: integrated classification of food security IPC (sic).

1. a composite of tools aids to classify food security at different stages and functions to effect the means of livelihood of effected populations
2. Analytical processes composite with intervention actors in the domain of food security.
3. The utilisation of standard tools permits the production of consensual information, comparable in time and space and based on what is already expected.

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Integrated Food Security Phase Classification.

Category Indicators

- Mortality
- Severe Malnutrition
- Chronic malnutrition
- Disease
- Access/ food sufficiency
- Food diversity
- Access to water/sufficiency

- Dangerous and serious occurrences
- Civil security
- Displacement
- Strategic alternatives
- Access to means of livelihood
- Structural questions

Phase		General Description
1	1A food security generally 1B food security generally	Finding adequate and stable means in order to avoid the risk of falling into phases 3, 4 and 5.
2	Moderate food insecurity	Limitation of adequate food elevates the risk of recurrent and gradual falling into phases 3, 4 and 5.
3	food insecurity that threatens the existence to live	Access to food is critical with associated serious and habitual humanitarian situation, if situation persist population will be exposed to phases 4 and 5 or even chronic poverty.
4	Humanitarian urgency	Insufficient food, associated with excessive mortality as a result, with a growing and severe malnutrition situation and a lack of livelihood in general.
5	Humanitarian crises	A grave social crisis associated with a severe lack of access to food and other basic needs. This will result in definitive deaths and displacements.

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The Food security situation in 2010.

- The situation presented is the third application of IPC (sic): analyses of the period from March to September 2010.
- The food security situation in general is unstable and in deterioration. The country is registering new instances of displacement of the population, in secure regions of the country.
- Inter ethnic conflict have evolved into armed insurrections, with devastating impact on the people and important material.

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- The expulsion of Congolese from Angola and conflict over land and power is the basis of population displacement

In mining areas and its enclaves the food and nutrition situation of the population is very worrisome.

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- A severe form of mosaic (**unable to establish context**) have resulted in the loss of production of cassava and the rapid expansion of fertility bacterium, risking and seriously affecting the security of food production in the west (North and South Kivu, Oriental Province).
- Climatic disturbances, environmental degradation and the destruction of socio-economic infrastructure, the relapse of agricultural services have all resulted in food insecurity an aggravating the vulnerability of the state.

Page 12....map of food security in the DRC.

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A General synthesis of the classification of the food security phases by region.

Province	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Not classified	Total
Oriental (presumably east)		9	8		2	19
Ituri		4	1			5
Maniema		4	3			7
North Kivu		5	1			6
South Kivu		4	4			8
West Kassai		5	5			10
East Kassai		5	11			16
Bas- Congo	5	4	1			10
Bandunu		10	8			18
Equator		19	5			24
Katanga		12	10			22
Total	5	81	57	0	2	145

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Estimation of population affected by phase 3.

Province	Number of regions	2009 Population	Population in crises	%
Equator	5	1 172 813	879 754	75
Oriental (Perhaps East)	9	1 914 464	559 018	29
Maniema	3	118 744	58 185	49
Katanga	10	3 704 902	1 621 754	44
South Kivu	4	1 103 657	40 835	37
North Kivu	1	306 419	94 990	31
East Kassai	11	3 259 792	2 093 875	64
Kassai West	5	1 515 977	831 300	55
Bandunu	8	2 491 238	712 463	29
Bass-Congo	1	124 685	29 925	24
Kinshasa				
Total (68 543 240)	57	15 712 691	6 922 099	10

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Conclusion.

- Approximately 56% of the countries territory is in a food insecure state.
- Approximately 39% of the territories of the country are in a food crises situation and of grave threat to livelihood; the affected population represents 44% of the assembled number of territories of the country and 10% of the population of the country.
- Approximately only about 3 % of the population is in a situation of complete food security.

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Recommendations

- In the territories in crisis phase of food insecurity and in which the existence to means of livelihood is urgent, it is necessary to maximise the utilisation of

existing produce in order to make its reach and distribution wider in order to improve the likelihood of the pollution

- Classify the territories with insecurity of food as moderate, limited in this way we can put in place a program for food security.

End of presentation.