



World Food Programme

Democratic Republic of Congo

FACTS and FIGURES

July 2016

The World Food Programme has been present in the DRC since 1973. While the main office is in Kinshasa, WFP also has 10 sub-offices across the country. WFP staff consists of 410 people of which 50 are internationals. In 2015, WFP provided assistance to 1.25 million vulnerable people by distributing 48,000 metric tons of food commodities

as well as through the transfer of USD\$10 million in cash and vouchers.

WFP DRC's portfolio is varied and includes a mix of emergency humanitarian assistance, support for recovery, agricultural development, and special operations for the benefit of the wider humanitarian community.

1. Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200832):

Duration: January 2016 - December 2017

Beneficiaries targeted: 3.2 million

Beneficiaries reached 2015: 1.25 million

Total Budget: US\$ 242 million

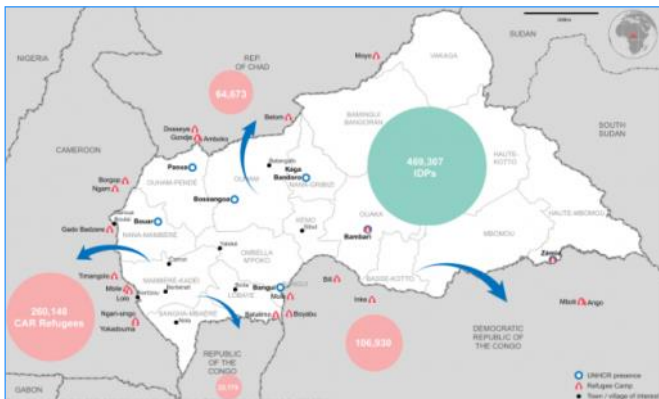
Total Requirements for 2016: US\$ 120 million

6 Month Net Funding Requirements - July to December 2016 : US\$ 25 million

Operation objectives:

- Provide life-saving food assistance for internally displaced people (IDPs), refugees and vulnerable host communities in conflict affected areas in Eastern DRC.

- Relief assistance to IDPs and refugees using modalities such as cash and vouchers or food distributions depending on each specific context.
- Support to early recovery of people returning to their areas of origin through assistance such as Emergency School Feeding which contributes to increasing school attendance and installing a sense of normality.
- Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women in areas where Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) affects more than 10 percent of the population.
- Support access to markets and education through improvement or rehabilitation of infrastructure.



2. REGIONAL EMERGENCY OPERATION (EMOP 200799)

Duration: January 2016 - December 2016

Targeted Beneficiaries: 130,000

Budget: US\$ 24 million

6 Month Net Funding Requirement—July to December 2016: US\$ 7.6 million

The political and humanitarian crisis in the Central African Republic (CAR) unfolded in December 2012 when attacks against the central government led to the demise of President Bozize. The armed conflict that ensued forced thousands of Central Africans to flee their homes in search for safety.

Currently there are some 113,000 refugees in North-Ubangi, South-Ubangi and Bas-Uele provinces. The majority, around 70,000 people, live in four different camps in South-Ubangi and North-Ubangi, while the remaining live in host communities. WFP provides food assistance to in-camp refugees through in-kind, or cash and voucher modalities. Projects for agricultural development are implemented with FAO to improve food security for refugees and host communities.

3. Smallholder Value Chains Development (Purchase for Progress - P4P)

Duration: 2016 - 2017

Budget: US\$ 18 million

Shortfall: US\$ 8.2 million for 2016

The Smallholder Value Chains Development Programme, also known as "Purchase for Progress (P4P)" is a joint WFP and FAO programme implemented in collaboration with the Government at national and subnational level. It focuses on reviving agricultural production and commodity markets damaged by years of mismanagement, disruption and armed conflict. The programme envisions an environment where smallholder farmers move from subsistence farming to a market oriented agriculture. The approach combines the competences and comparative advantages of a large span of partners. On the one hand, FAO focuses on agricultural production and processing. On the other hand, WFP focuses on logistics, commodity markets, food quality and safety, Government institutions and NGOs. The objectives of the programme is to help farmers to: increase their production in quantity and quality; improve aggregate and storage; allow for collective sales of surpluses at good prices; strengthen food security; increase incomes; and reduce poverty.





4. SPECIAL OPERATIONS

4.1 Provision of Humanitarian Air Service in DRC, UNHAS (SO 200789)

Duration: January - December 2016

UNHAS bases: Kinshasa, Goma, Kalemie

Budget: US\$ 28 million

Net Funding Requirement 2016: US\$ 1 million

UNHAS provides safe, flexible, efficient, and cost-effective air transport services to more than 30 destinations for the humanitarian community. DRC is a country with grave transportation challenges, making UNHAS indispensable.

UNHAS transports personnel, food and medicine to vulnerable people in the most hard-to-reach areas of the country.

The UNHAS fleet includes six aircrafts positioned strategically in Kinshasa, Goma, Kalemie, as well as in other locations in order to respond to humanitarian needs.



4.2 Food Security Cluster Coordination Strengthening (SO 200661)

Duration: March 2014 - July 2017

Budget: US\$ 1.4 million

Net Funding Requirements: US\$ 1.4 million

Co-lead by FAO and WFP and co-facilitated with Action Against Hunger, the Food Security Cluster coordinates food security responses to displaced people and strengthens collaboration between UN agencies, NGOs, donors and other stakeholders.

4.3 Logistics Cluster Coordination and Information Management (SO 200747)

Duration: December 2014 - November 2016

Budget: US\$ 2.4 million

Net Funding Requirement: US\$ 2.4 million

The Logistics Cluster was launched in December 2014 to provide a range of logistical support and services to the humanitarian community. The Logistics Cluster allows the efficient and coordinated delivery of humanitarian assistance through effective coordination, mapping, and information management on land, air and sea transport.

4.4 Special Operation Feeder Road Rehabilitation (SO 200864)

Duration: August 2015 - July 2017

Budget: US\$ 22 million

Net Funding Requirement: US\$ 20 million

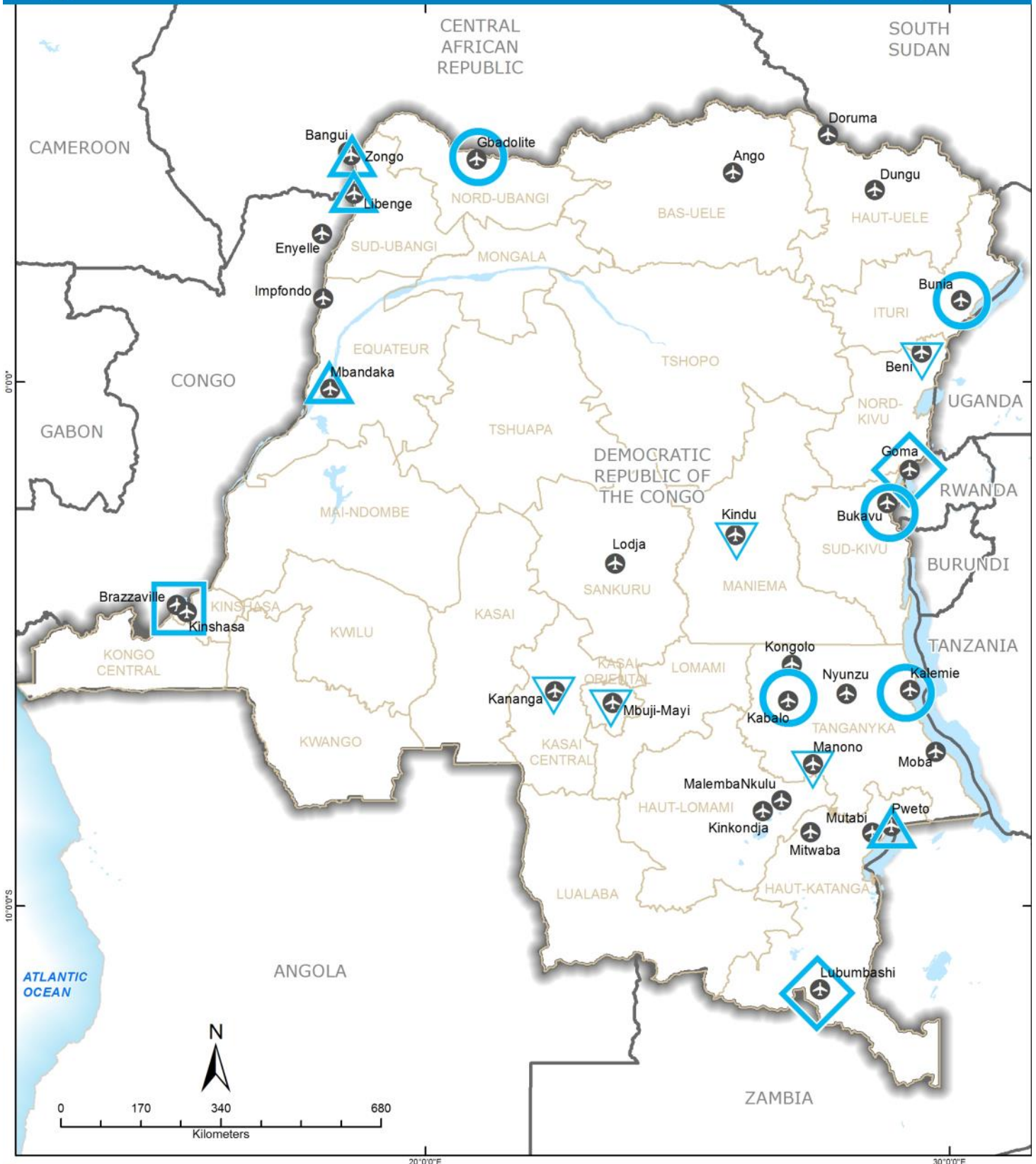
Due to poor or inexistent infrastructures in the DRC, humanitarian access to people in need is often time-consuming and costly. Through extensive consultations with stakeholders a number of critical areas with damaged bridges and sections of roads have been identified. These will be rehabilitated with two key objectives: allow for rapid and reliable access to vulnerable people in need of assistance, and provide access for agricultural products to be transported to markets. This is important because trade can stimulate local economies and make recovery from shocks more rapid and durable. This special operation will rehabilitate 200 km of roads for the benefit of more than 350,000 people.

Supporting Innovation

Cash and Voucher transfers When vulnerable people such as IDPs receive cash or vouchers, they become positive economic actors. Their temporary purchasing power can also stimulate local economies. WFP transfers almost US\$ 400,000 each month to people in need of assistance.

SCOPE (System for Cash Operations) is a digital platform and database that is being rolled out in the DRC and that will increase the efficiency of cash and voucher transfers. The database includes the photos and biometrics of beneficiaries which allows a live monitoring of distribution and avoids duplication errors.




mVAM (Mobile Vulnerability Analysis) is supported by the Humanitarian Innovation Fund and uses mobile voice recognition technology for the collection of household food security data in hard to reach locations, allowing programme officers to save long hours of driving on difficult roads in addition to having direct access to useful data.



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-  Country Office
-  Area Office
-  Sub Office

-  Field Office
-  Antenna Office (UNHAS Only)
-  UNHAS Connection

-  International boundary line
-  Province boundary
-  Surface waterbody

Data Sources: WFP, Cluster Log, UNGIWG, GAUL, RGC.

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance.

For more formation:

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