
Compared to the last IPC analysis, covering June 2019 to June 2020, the absolute number of people who are facing high levels of acute food insecurity has increased from 15.6 to 21.8 million people for the current period (July to December 2020) and from 13.6 to 19.6 million for the projected period (January to June 2021), including more than 4.8 million classified in IPC Phase 4.

Urban Analysis and COVID-19

COVID-19 is disproportionately affecting urban households, as they are dependent on markets for food and their livelihoods have been more impacted by restriction measures. However, following the sharp price increase after the State of Emergency declaration, purchasing power deteriorated for both urban and rural households.

Economic Decline

A continued decline in national tax revenues, reduced demand for exports from the mining sector, currency depreciation and a drop in GDP growth impact households purchasing power.

Key Figures

- More than 21.8 million people in DR Congo facing high levels of acute food insecurity in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse from July to December 2020.
- Conflict and insecurity have forced over 1.4 million Congolese to flee their homes leading to a significant disruption of agricultural and livelihood activities mainly in North-Kivu, South-Kivu, Ituri and Maniema. (CPNP - June 14, 2020)

Key Drivers

- Conflict
- Insecurity and armed conflict continue to significantly disrupt livelihoods, especially in Ituri, North-Kivu, South-Kivu, Tanganyika, and Maniema regions. Since 2018, approximately 6 million people have been living in a situation of displacement in the DRC.

Natural Hazards

- In South-Kivu, Tanganyika, Haut-Lomami and Haut Katanga, heavy rains resulted in flooding which damaged food crops. Around 500,000 people have lost almost all of their food reserves. A high prevalence of plant and animal diseases continues to hamper agriculture.

Overview

In the current period (July to December 2020) out of the 66.6 million people analysed in the Democratic Republic of Congo, 21.8 million (33%) are facing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in IPC Phase 3 or 4 (Crisis or worse). This figure includes 5.7 million people classified in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency). For the projected period (January to June 2021), 19.6 million people (29% of the population analysed) are likely to be in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse, including more than 4.8 million people in Emergency (IPC Phase 4). The provinces of North and South Kivu, Ituri and Kasaï Central have the highest number of populations facing high acute food insecurity.

During the projected period, from January to June 2021, nearly 19.6 million people, or 29% of the analysed population are expected to face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse), including more than 4.8 million classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).

Due to the sharp price increase after the State of Emergency declaration, purchasing power deteriorated for both urban and rural households.

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