WFP News Video:
Global Food Crises Report 2019

Location: Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)
Rome Italy
Shot: August 2017 – February / March / April 2019
TRT: 02:37

Shotlist

:00:-22
Near Kananga, Kasai (DRC)
Shot: 22Aug2017
People displaced by fighting on the road with their belongings.
Jean-Pierre Kashila, 41yrs old was an artisan diamond miner in Kamonia. When militias attacked on June 6 2017 their home was destroyed and a child was killed. He and 13 family members fled, living more than a month in the bush near the Angolan border. They have been walking for 2 weeks to reach the regional capital, Kananga.

:22:-33
Nganza, Kasai (DRC)
Shot: 21Aug2017
Destruction
“Pourquoi Sa?” (“Why This?”) written on wall of home/mechanic shop that was destroyed in attacks by militias in March 2017. The shop owner was killed. His neighbors stand in the ruins.

:33:-50
Tanganyika Province (DRC)
Shot 27 Feb 2019
Drone footage of Tanganyika, shots of WFP vehicle crossing a bridge built by WFP and FAO.

Tanganyika province was historically an agriculturally productive area of DR Congo. However, a surge in conflict between the Luba (Bantu) and Twa communities, costing many lives, disrupted staple food production and marketing systems leaving more people vulnerable to hunger. Since 2016 WFP and FAO have worked with government and local NGOs on a joint resilience programme bringing together the two communities; to improve their farming techniques and post-harvest practices alongside other activities that improve resilience and promote peace building.
A Mixed community of Bantu and Twa are now working together in a field that grows a mix of maize and cassava to satisfy the preferences of both communities. The field is near Monde, a village inhabited by both communities.

“**We have already observed the impact and the positive progress, in that, in several villages, the two communities now live together peacefully, they work together and they have a dialogue. And they work together to prevent further conflict**”

The mixed community of Bantu and Twa from the local village of Monde clearing roads as part of the Food Assistance for Assets project supports small farmers to rehabilitate lands, roads or infrastructure through cash or in-kind transfers that strengthen their livelihoods in the long run while covering their immediate food and nutrition needs.

“The biggest reason for hunger in DRC is conflict. If there was peace there will be no hunger in DRC. But today because of conflict, unfortunately, there are more than 13 million people who go hungry every single day. WFP today is working to break that cycle, the cycle of conflict and hunger. We are trying to create peace we are trying to prevent conflict and improve stability. And the only way you can do that is by working to empower women to work in the agricultural sector so the majority of people have livelihoods and a reason to live.”

Women taking literacy courses in Shabana Primary School in Kabalo. Women take literacy and Income generating activities courses with the aim of empowering women within their communities as additional drivers for peace.
02:46-03:01
Near Kabalo, Tanganyika (DRC)
Near Kabalo, cassava farmers show the fruits of their labour.

03:01-03:25
Monde, Tanganyika (DRC)
Shot: 28 February 2017
As part of the resilience project there are also mixed recreational activities, including a football match between mixed teams of Bantu and Twa (the latter notably barefoot). Shot of the two teams equally divided and swapping team shirts and some shots of the game.

ENDS

The Global Food Crises Report 2019 finds that more than 113 million people across 53 countries experienced acute hunger last year. More than half of them were in countries affected by conflict or insecurity.

The report highlights Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as second only to Yemen in terms of the severity of its food crisis. Some 13 million Congolese people are acutely food insecure, struggling to feed themselves on a daily basis.

This flagship report on hunger has called for a new way of responding to food security challenges. It demonstrates the need for simultaneous humanitarian and development action to deliver a hunger-free world in the 21st century.

Hunger and conflict fuel one another in DRC but food can also be a tool for recovery and peace. While WFP provides food assistance for more than 5 million people, it is also making investments in food security and nutrition that can advance development and peace by fostering agriculture, women’s empowerment and reconciliation.

DRC’s humanitarian emergency is especially challenging, given its combination of widespread inter-ethnic conflict, large-scale internal displacement, a protracted Ebola epidemic, donor fatigue and huge gaps between funding levels and requirements.

The crisis has been aggravated by rising political tensions in the wake of the recent, controversial presidential election. Disagreement between the international humanitarian community and the government about the gravity of the crisis – particularly the number of IDPs – risks further eroding donor support.
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WFP is the world’s largest humanitarian agency fighting hunger worldwide, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience. Each year, WFP assists some 80 million people in around 80 countries.

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