HIGHLIGHTS

The humanitarian needs in the DRC have reached alarming proportions. 2017 was one of the most violent years in history. According to the 2017 – 2019 HRP updated for 2018, 13.1 million people (including 7.7 million children) are in need of humanitarian assistance and protection. This constitutes nearly 14% of the total population of the country projected in 2018. The NFI / Shelter Cluster has thus far targeted 30% of people in need in 2018 – i.e. 629,552 persons (43 %) out of 1,930,572 persons in need.

NEED ANALYSIS

The NFI / Shelter Cluster in DRC responds to the need of population victim of two type of crisis: forced displacement and natural disasters. The response strategy is based on identification of population’s vulnerability according to the Cluster’s standards. Responses modalities include in-kind distributions and vouchers and cash-based approaches. Additionally the Shelter Sector promotes innovative solutions based on owner and community driven construction and local building practices.

RESPONSE

- From January to September 2018, 17 humanitarian actors pr
- From January to September 2018, 17 humanitarian actors provided 936,955 persons (186,983 households) with NFI (34% of the HRP target); 44% were assisted via voucher and fairs; 56%, through direct distributions.
- Of the NFI beneficiaries to date, 60% were displaced; 31% returnees; 9% host families.
- Four organizations assisted 38,405 persons (7,681 households) with distribution of tarpaulins (9% of the HRP target). However, the Shelter Sector ardently promotes local construction techniques (in lieu of tarpaulins) and market-based approaches to achieve more diversified shelter assistance modalities with communities at the heart of the response.
- Six organizations reached 50,905 persons (8,381 households) to ameliorate their shelter (with local construction techniques and materials) – 5% of the HRP target.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tarpaulin</th>
<th>Shelter</th>
<th>NFI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reached</td>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td>Planned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Funding

Total funding required: $149.0 M

- Funded: 10%
- Source: OCHA Financial Tracking Service

KEY DATES

- April 2018: The level 3 emergency in DRC was deactivated. The Cluster, nevertheless, continues to mobilise partners and funds in order to meet the needs. The Cluster mobilised financial resources through the recently published standard allocation of the Humanitarian Fund
- August 2018: A joint Shelter / WASH assessment was launched in South East Hub
- :

KEY DOCUMENTS

- Redevabilité envers les bénéficiaires dans les interventions en articles ménagers essentiels et abris d’urgence
- Perspective Gender
- Lignes directrices checklists Protection NFI
- Chartes des Engagements Minimum du Cluster NFI et Abri

KEY LINKS

- Country page on ReliefWeb
- Country Shelter response strategy
- Country page on Shelter Cluster Web Site
distribution of tarpaulins (9% of the HRP target). However, the Shelter Sector ardently promotes local construction techniques (in lieu of tarpaulins) and market-based approaches to achieve more diversified shelter assistance modalities with communities at the heart of the response.

- Six organizations reached 50,905 persons (8,381 households) to ameliorate their shelter (with local construction techniques and materials) – 5% of the HRP target.

GAPS / CHALLENGES

- According to various humanitarian multi-sectorial assessments, the Shelter / NFI sector is in the top three needs of returnees.
- In relation to the Government led closing of IDP sites in Tanganyika province, an additional 80,000 persons are in need of shelter assistance in potential return areas.
- According to various humanitarian multi-sectorial assessments, the Shelter / NFI sector is in the top three of the humanitarian needs - namely in the Province of Tanganyika in context of massive returns. Despite a greater presence of Shelter partner in Tanganyika, lack of funding remains an issue.
- The restricted access to certain provinces such as Haut-Katanga, Haut-Lomami, Ituri and Kasai and limited financial resources have a negative bearing on the Cluster’s response capacity.