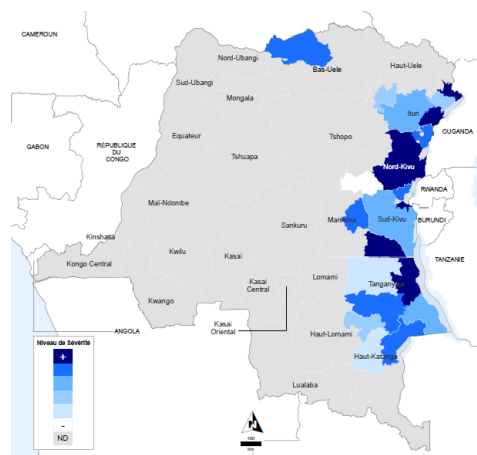




Henriette Chigoho/UNICEF, 2015

AIRD Emergency Shelter project for returnees, Nyunzu, Tanganyika province



## NEED ANALYSIS

- Eastern DRC is a mosaic of constantly shifting zones of insecurity and relative stability, with new waves of displacement and return every week. These multiple and protracted crises impact families' access to adequate shelter and essential household and personal items to undertake essential daily activities for their survival, well-being, and protection.
- Average NFI vulnerability scores among affected population in 2015 were an average of 3.8; the Cluster intervention threshold is 3.0.
- Host families—who provide shelter and basic NFI support to more than 70% of IDPs in DRC—are often living themselves in extremely vulnerable conditions; analysis of overcrowding shows an average of less than 1m<sup>2</sup> per person.
- IDP returnees often return with few possessions and to homes that have been destroyed or need to be rebuilt.
- 2015 has also seen an increase in NFI and shelter needs as a result of natural disasters such as flooding and landslides

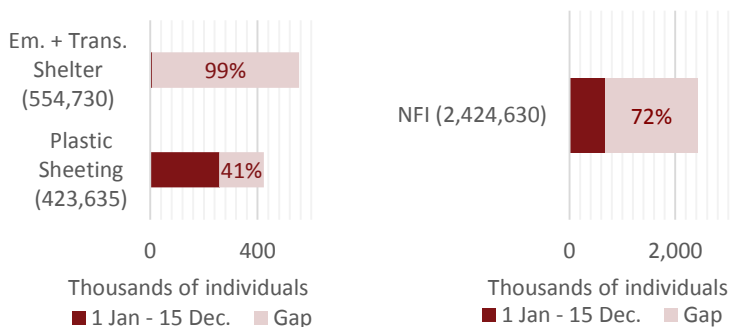
## RESPONSE

- The cluster response strategy is based on:
  1. Pre-positioned and flexible evaluation and response capacity.
  2. Vulnerability-based beneficiary targeting that considers needs of all crises-affected populations.
  3. The use of cash-based approaches.
  4. Participatory approaches adapted to local contextual analyses.
- From January through mid-December 2015 preliminary results show that:
  1. Humanitarian actors (excluding ICRC) have assisted over 675,000 people with access to essential NFI – over 65% via cash voucher fairs.
  2. Of these, 63% were displaced; 28%, returnees; 4%, host families; 3%, vulnerable local families; and 2%, victims of natural disasters.
- The shelter activities completed in 2015 include:
  1. Plastic sheeting for 258,000 emergency-affected people.
  2. 541 emergency shelter kits distributed to 2,199 IDPs in 6 CCCM camps in North Kivu.
  3. Tent distribution to 1,002 IDPs – last tent intervention.
  4. 1,103 transitional shelters for 5,458 returnees and IDPs.

## GAPS / CHALLENGES

- Adapting NFI and shelter response to host family contexts, pendular displacement, and extended stays in sites.
- Few active shelter actors, especially with a capacity to respond quickly to emergencies with materials other than plastic sheeting or design innovative locally appropriate emergency and transitional shelter solutions.

## COVERAGE AGAINST TARGETS



## CLUSTER TEAM

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## KEY DATES

In 2006, DRC was chosen among the first countries for piloting the Cluster Approach. Since that time, as the majority of response activities are in NFI, UNICEF has lead the NFI and Shelter Cluster at a national and provincial level with a group of NGO co-facilitators and focal points including CRS, IRC, Solidarités, and Caritas Kindu. In 2009, the Cluster created a Shelter Working Group under the coordination of UNHCR.

Activation of cluster: 2006

## KEY DOCUMENTS

- [Technical guidance](#)

## KEY LINKS

- [Country page on HumanitarianResponse.info](#)

## KEY FIGURES (for 2015)

**50** Cluster partners      **3.6 M / 2.4 M** People in need / targeted

## FUNDING (source: OCHA FTS)

