

## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### GAZA

- The supply chain freeze resulting from the Israeli-imposed aid blockade since 2 March, and resumed hostilities following the collapse of the ceasefire on 18 March, continues undermining the Shelter Cluster's response capacity.
- As of early April, 84 per cent of North Gaza, 78 per cent of Gaza, 41 per cent of Central Gaza, 51 per cent of Khan Younis, and 100 per cent of Rafah have been classified as militarized "no-go zones" or under displacement orders. According to the Site Management Cluster Population Movement Monitoring update #14 issued 13 May, an estimated 436,048 (87,209 households) were displaced.
- With 92 per cent of homes are reportedly damaged or destroyed, while shelter options remain extremely limited. Many families are forced into unsafe or overcrowded spaces.
- High rent costs, lack of cash, and steep service fees for cash withdrawal (up to 43 per cent per transaction) further prevent displaced families from accessing adequate shelter.

### WEST BANK

- As of mid-May 2025, over 39,000 people have been displaced in the northern West Bank. Returns to their refugee camps is not anticipated in the near future due to ongoing military operations.
- Working in Area C has become increasingly challenging due to movement restrictions and heightened risks. Despite this, the shelter needs, particularly for substandard shelter upgrade, remain high.
- The multi sector needs assessment, led by the Shelter Sub-national Coordinator, in the northern West Bank is ongoing. At the end of June, we expect to analyse data and further design potential temporary shelter solutions.
- For the West Bank overall, there is a pressing need to strengthen preparedness and enhance emergency response capacity. This includes the pre-positioning of sufficient quantities (for 30-40k IDPs) of NFIs to ensure timely and effective support during emergencies. Currently 2,200 people displaced in Area C.

## NATIONAL SHELTER CLUSTER ACTIVITY UPDATE

- The SAG groups were renewed at the national and sub-national levels, with increased representation from national organizations. The National SAG will review and endorse the SAG ToR, Shelter Cluster Strategy, and Membership Guidelines.
- The National Technical Coordinator is leading a discussion to address gaps in technical guidance for Gaza and the West Bank. For Gaza, this includes matching caseloads to response options; for West Bank, it involves assessing rental markets and the feasibility upgrading substandard buildings for reduced-rent use. Guidance will be updated as the context evolves.
- For the release of the 3rd Humanitarian Fund reserve allocation, the Shelter Cluster engaged in discussions to prioritize inter-sectoral activities, resulting in the selection of three key priority interventions, ensuring complementarity with ongoing projects from previous allocations and avoiding duplication.

## SHELTER ASSISTANCE

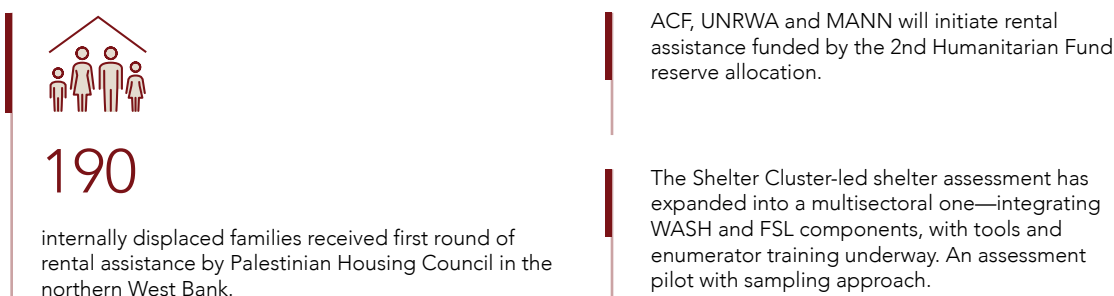
Between 30 April – 12 May, partners on the ground continued providing shelter relief items despite immense constraints:

### GAZA



While tents have been out of stock since 12 April, about 100 tents, which were previously pre-positioned for a specific displacement site in Jabalia, were delivered to displaced families.	<b>983K</b> Shelter items and <b>2.2M</b> Non-food items (NFI) are in the pipeline of 10 Shelter Cluster partners, with ongoing discussions of prioritization as soon as humanitarian access is granted.	Shelter Cluster partners are coordinating efforts to combine available resources of SOKs, tarpaulins, and timber to complete ESKs as stock are depleted.	Systemized coordination is ongoing to define areas of responsibility based on geographical coverage and type of assistance, along with a pilot referral system between the Shelter and Protection Clusters.
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### WEST BANK



## KEY GAPS AND NEEDS

### ACCESS CONSTRAINTS:

Immediate lifting of the aid blockade and unimpeded humanitarian access is needed to enable Shelter Cluster partners to deliver assistance to vulnerable communities. Shelter and non-food items need to be prioritized.

## KEY GAPS AND NEEDS

### UNMET NEEDS:

A gap analysis conducted over the past six months (through 30 April) found that

**1.1 M** people in Gaza need emergency shelter assistance, and **700,000** require non-food items (NFIs).

However, as of 27 April, most partners' response capacities had been depleted, as shown in the table below.

### CURRENT STOCKPILES

Tents	Tarpaulins	SOKs	FRKs	Mattresses	Clothes	Blankets
0	6,122	1,545	422	5,777	3,059	2,498

### LOGISTICS NEEDS:

To support

**100** households, approximately **35** pallets of shelter items and **2** trucks are required.

Due to the volume and weight of shelter materials, increased logistics capacity is urgently needed—particularly for Framing Kits (FRKs) and timber, given their versatility.

### ASSESSMENT GAPS:

While efforts toward a comprehensive assessment are ongoing, there are still critical gaps in enumerator resourcing, logistics, and data management. Greater funding is also required to support Shelter Cluster response in the West Bank, amid growing displacement.