



PALESTINE  
**SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

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# NATIONAL SHELTER CLUSTER MEETING

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26 Nov 2025

# INTRODUCTIONS

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# AGENDA

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- National Update
- Gaza update
- MoPW&H: Recovery and Reconstruction of Gaza
- West Bank update
- Information Management Update
- Technical Coordination Update
- CRS: Winterization IEC
- Open discussion
- AOB

# CONTEXTUAL / NATIONAL UPDATE

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- Gaza:
  - CMCC and engagement
  - Area based coordination
  - Transitional sites guidelines
  - Materials entry is still not consistently improving
- West Bank:
  - Significant Increase / Escalating Demolitions and Displacement
  - Area C shelter vulnerability assessment update
- National:
  - Co-coordination setup (CRS, IOM)
  - SAG Advocacy strategy
  - FA: Second week of December



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# GAZA UPDATE

# Overview of the situation in Gaza

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- Heavy rain on 14 and 15 November caused severe flooding across Gaza, especially in Gaza city and northern Gaza, affecting thousands of families.
- The heavy rains and stormy weather flooded thousands of tents and makeshift shelters across the Gaza Strip, leaving an estimated 13,600 tents completely damaged and exacerbating already crisis-level shelter needs.
- The SMC estimates that the weather events affected more than 740,000 people across 715 displacement sites, including 384 located in high flood-risk areas. Of the affected sites, 130 were in northern Gaza, 264 in Deir Al Balah, 308 in Khan Younis, and 13 in Rafah.

# Shelter Partner's Response

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- In November, as a preparedness measure and in response to weather extremes, shelter partners distributed 10,500 tents, 255,000 tarpaulin sheets, and 154,000 bedding items to affected families in the Gaza Strip.
- Additionally, partners have provided more than 2,000 kitchen sets and around 3,000 winter clothing vouchers to vulnerable households.
- In the same period, the committees distributed 11,380 tents, 22,000 tarps, and 33,000 bedding items
- This is bringing the total items distributed in November (until 24 Nov) to 21,900 tents, 277,000 tarps, and 187,000 bedding items.

# Update on Shelter Materials Entry to Gaza

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- Shelter Materials continued to enter Gaza, however, at limited rates and quantities particularly over the last two weeks:
  - Tents received: 9,800
  - Tarps entered: 267,000
  - Bedding items: 190,000

# Other Coordination Updates

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- **Gaza Shelter Cluster Meeting- 23 Nov**

An in-person meeting, conducted at MAAN with participation of active partners. The main Agenda included Updates from the Shelter Cluster, the IM updates, and a discussion on winterization responses and plans. It was emphasized during the meeting that partners need to conduct assessments at the selected location to identify needs and to respond to the most vulnerable people in a coordinated way.

- **Coordination Meetings with the Municipalities on Winterization**

Discussions on the contribution from various partners and clusters to support the municipalities' plans for relocation of IDPs from the shoreline as well as flood-prone areas.

- **Follow up Meetings** on the Relocation of IDPs from the Shoreline with OCHA, UNDP, and the clusters.
- **Area-based coordination among SC partners**



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# WB UPDATE

## Shift in Focus and Urgent Call for Attention to Area C

While recent shelter humanitarian efforts have appropriately focused on the needs of **IDPs** from the camps, the Cluster and its partners must now direct a specific attention to the escalating crisis in **Area C**. This area faces major vulnerabilities, including constant demolition, destruction, displacement, and settler violence.

### 1. **Escalating Demolitions and Displacement**

Analysis reveals a sharp increase in structural demolitions, severely impacting Palestinian shelters and livelihoods:

- **Significant Increase:** Comparing 2025 data with 2024, there **has been a 20% increase** in the demolition of Palestinian-owned structures.
- **Concentration in Area C:** Of the total 1,498 structures demolished in 2025, **81% occurred in Area C**. This represents a substantial rise from the **60%** recorded in Area C during 2024, highlighting the accelerated targeting of this critical area.

## 2. Policy Drivers and Strategic Intent

This systematic destruction is fundamentally driven by the restrictive **Israeli planning and permitting regime**. This regime effectively prevents Palestinians from obtaining necessary building permits in Area C, forcing them into a state of structural illegality.

Coupled with a documented **surge in settler violence**, these deliberate and coordinated actions appear to be aimed at achieving two primary, strategic outcomes:

- **Eliminate Palestinian Presence:** Creating an untenable environment to induce the displacement of Palestinian communities.
- **Expand Israeli Sovereignty:** Facilitating the de facto expansion of Israeli control and settlement infrastructure across Area C.

## 3. Operational and Protection Challenges

A critical additional challenge significantly complicates the humanitarian response:

- **Constraints on Material Assistance:** There are high legal and operational constraints that challenge the ability to provide timely and essential material assistance to displaced families.
- **Restoration Difficulties:** Efforts to restore shelters, structures, and livelihood priorities following demolition are severely hampered, often because all available legal appeals have been exhausted, leaving communities vulnerable and unprotected.

# WB UPDATES

## Area C shelter vulnerability assessment update

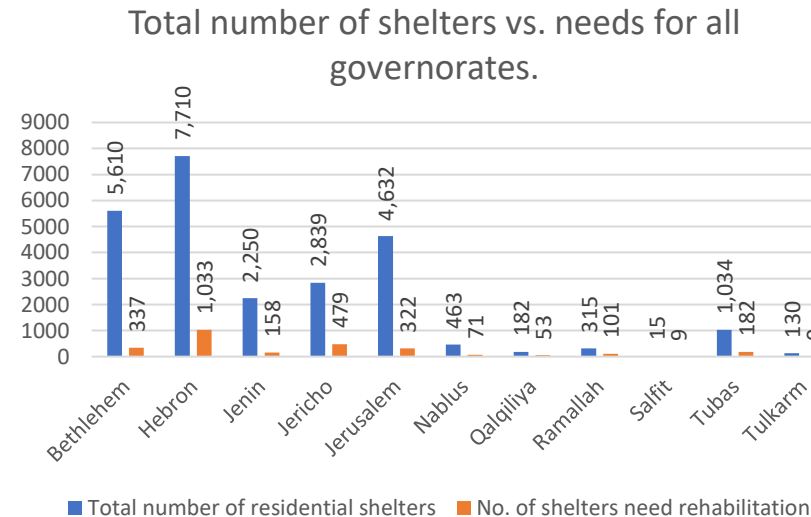
- To enable a more targeted and effective humanitarian response in Area C, the Cluster, in collaboration with its partners, will undertake a comprehensive Shelter Vulnerability Assessment. This assessment will encompass more than 300 communities located throughout Area C.
- The vulnerability assessment is primarily based on 10 technical shelter vulnerability indicators, providing an overview of shelter vulnerability across communities located in Area C.
- Approximately 50% of these communities are included in the WBPC's work and coverage, and the vulnerability data, along with other relevant information, can be populated by WBPC partners.
- Agreement on the appropriate timing to conduct this exercise/update is required. To be finalized by January 2026

# WB UPDATES

Governorate	No. of Community	Total No. of families	Total Population	Total number of residential shelters	Average persons per shelter	No. of shelters need rehabilitation
Bethlehem	25	5769	30006	5610	5.3	337
Hebron	106	7938	46300	7710	6.0	1033
Jenin	38	2264	12178	2250	5.4	158
Jericho	24	2789	12893	2839	4.5	479
Jerusalem	52	4656	19625	4632	4.2	322
Nablus	11	296	2605	463	5.6	71
Qalqiliya	4	161	1101	182	6.0	53
Ramallah	20	316	1766	315	5.6	101
Salfit	3	17	88	15	5.9	9
Tubas	27	1036	7488	1034	7.2	182
Tulkarm	1	130	570	130	4.4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>25372</b>	<b>134620</b>	<b>25180</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2745</b>

Organization	No. of Community
AAH, MA'AN	1
WeWorld, MA'AN	3
ACTED	4
UAWC	5
PHC	8
MA'AN	10
PARC	18
PUI	20
WeWorld	110
AAH	132
<b>Total</b>	<b>311</b>

WB Consortium	No of communities
No	125
Yes	184
<b>Total</b>	<b>309</b>





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# IM UPDATE

# IM UPDATES November 2025

## SC-PARTNERS

  
TENT  
**9.82K**  
Tents Entered To Gaza Strip

  
TENT  
**10.52K**  
Tents Distributed

  
TARPAULIN  
**267.39K**  
Tarps Entered to Gaza Strip

  
TARPAULIN  
**255.02K**  
Tarps Distributed

  
**190.38K**  
Bedding items Entered

  
**154.36K**  
Bedding items Distributed

## COMMITTEES

  
TENT  
**10.50K**  
Tents Entered To Gaza Strip

  
TENT  
**11.38K**  
Tents Distributed

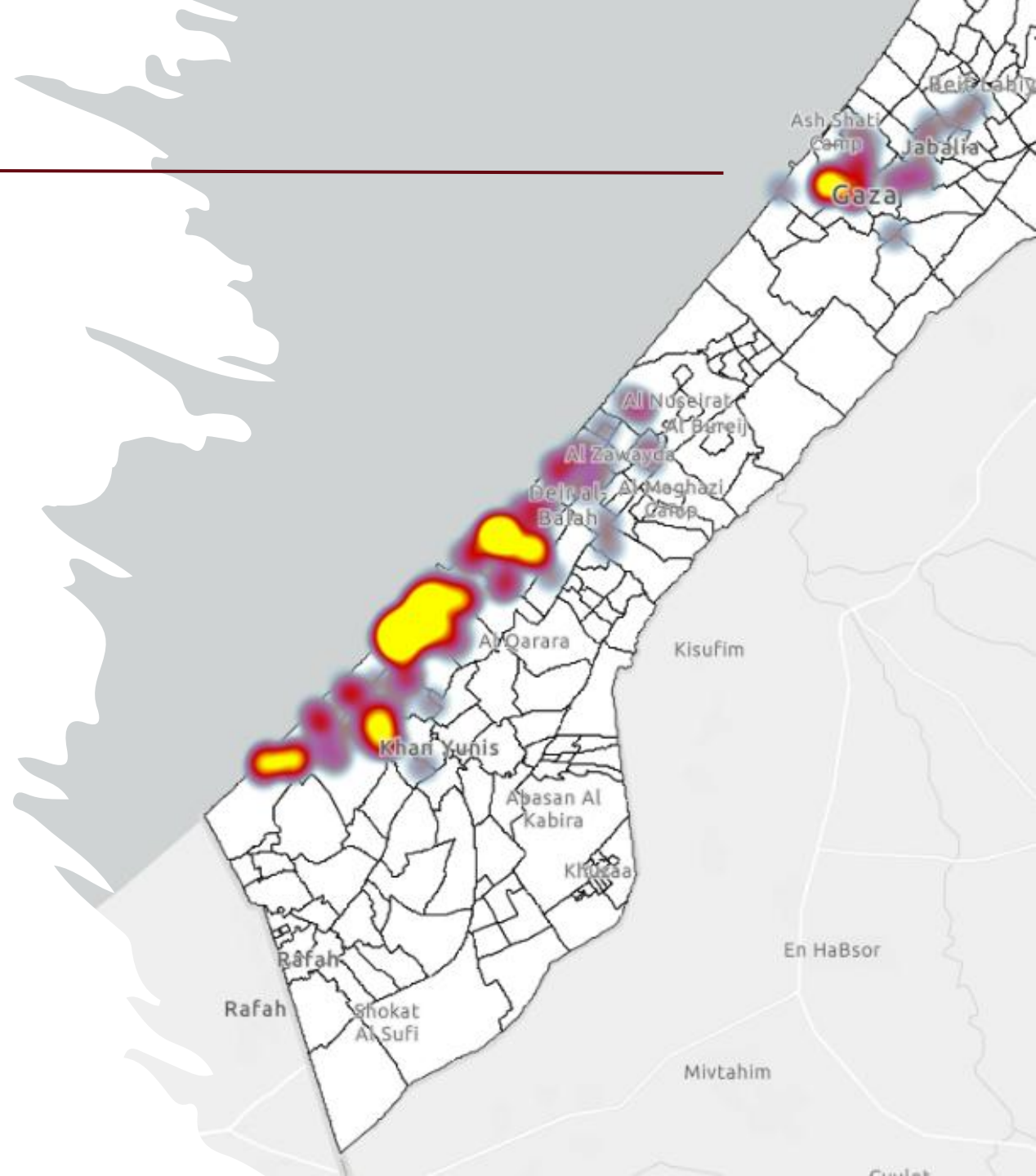
  
TARPAULIN  
**22.00K**  
Tarps Entered to Gaza Strip

  
TARPAULIN  
**22.00K**  
Tarps Distributed

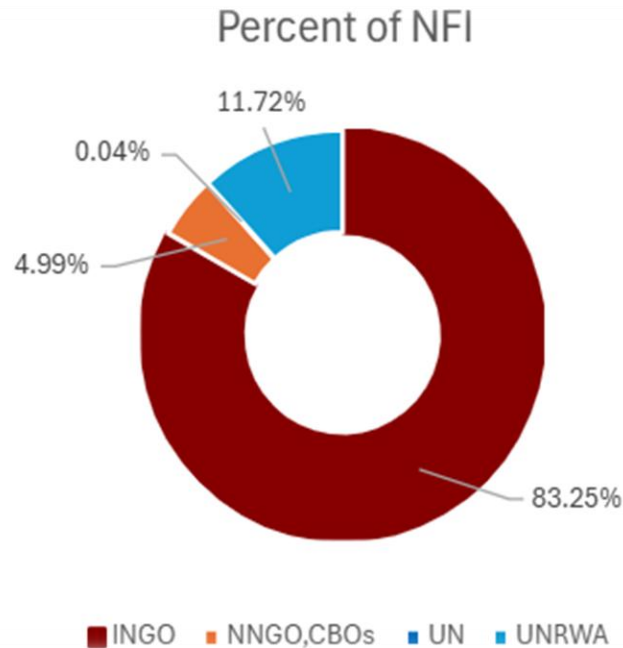
  
**33.00K**  
Bedding items Entered

  
**33.00K**  
Bedding items Distributed

## Tents/Tarp Current Partners distribution

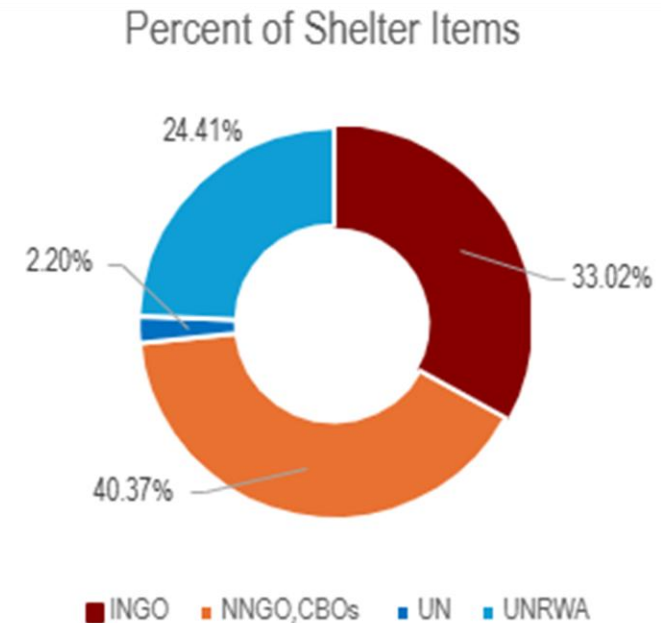


## Percentage of aid that reached HHs (2025)



### Percent of NFI (Non-Food Items)

- INGOs dominated NFI distribution (**83.25%**).
- NNGO/CBOs contributed **11.72%**.
- UNRWA provided **4.99%**.
- UN agencies had a minimal share (**0.04%**).



### Percent of Shelter Items

- NNGO/CBOs provided the largest share (**40.37%**).
- INGOs contributed **33.02%**.
- UNRWA supplied **24.41%**.
- UN agencies provided the smallest share (**2.20%**).

# PIPELINE OVERVIEW - GAZA EMERGENCY SHELTER AND NFI CLUSTER



**1M**

Shelter items in the pipeline



**5.0M**

NFIs in the pipeline

Corridor

All

Expected Border

All

Type of items

All

Procurement Status

All



TENT

**56.8K**

Sum of Tents



TARPAULIN

**805.6K**

Sum of Tarps



**5.0M**

Sum of Bedding Items

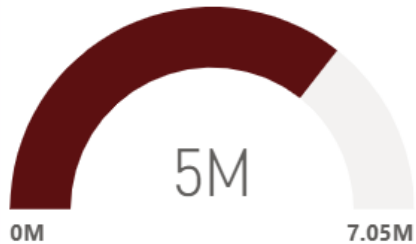


SEARCHLIGHT

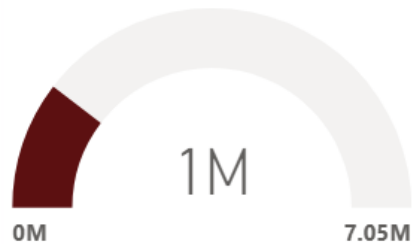
**29.2K**

Sum of Solar Lights

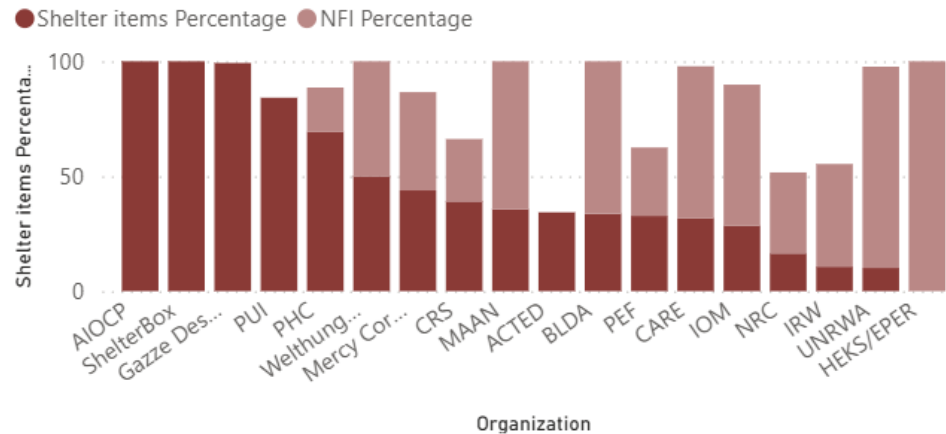
NFI Material Items per total



Shelter Items per total



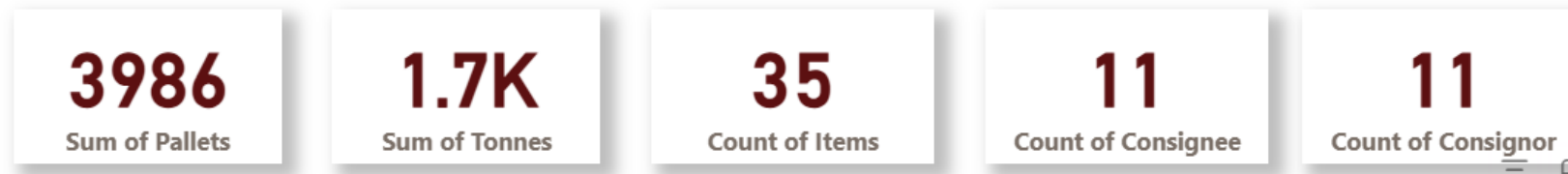
Shelter items Percentage and NFI Percentage by Organization



Organization

- ACTED
- AIOCP
- BLDA
- CARE
- CRS
- Gazze Destek Organiza..
- HEKS/EPER
- IOM
- IRW
- MAAN
- Mercy Corps
- NRC
- PEF
- PHC
- PUI
- ShelterBox
- UNRWA

## Shelter Rejections Through UN2720 since Ceasefire





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# Technical Update

# Technical Updates: West Bank

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- Technical working group to be set up, awaiting interest from partners
- Under the group the following priorities have been discussed:
  - NFI Standards kits
  - Shelter solution menu
  - Strategic plan for displacement
  - Revising minimum standards

# Technical Updates: Gaza

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- Winterization IEC revised and published
- New Sub-TWGs under TSA TWG kicked off
- First **CMS Sub-TWG** (Cash and Markets for Shelter Sub-TWG) held last week.
  - First priority to kick off market monitoring for shelter cluster in coordination with shelter partners and CWG
  - Second priority is to develop technical guidance on cash-based shelter interventions

# Technical Updates: Gaza

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- First **DA Sub-TWG** (Damage Assessment Sub-TWG) held yesterday.
  - First priority is to work on damage classification, in line with Module 2
  - Second priority is to develop damage assessment tool aligned with actors carrying out damage assessments in Gaza and global best practices.

**Please note that the Sub-TWGs will be held bi-weekly in alternating weeks**

# Snapshot of flooding from the first rains in Gaza



Source: Daily Sabah

A Palestinian man removes water from the roof top of a tent on a rainy day, during a cease-fire between Israel and Hamas, in Gaza City, Nov. 14, 2025. (Reuters Photo)



Source: Speda TV-Flooded site.



Source: The times of Israel.



Source: Speda TV-Flooded site.



Pictures from Al Saftawi Health Centre showing the rainfall into the centre SMC whatsapp group.

The first rain that hit Gaza on 14 November led to flooding across several sites, influx of water in shelters, soaked NFIs, and leaking roofs.

It was observed that tents performed poorly in providing weather protection, and urgent steps are needed to improve sheltering conditions.

# Types of Tents in Gaza



1. Humanitarian Standard Family tent



2. Humanitarian Standard Geodesic tent



3. Tent provided by Qatari committee



4. Tent provided by Egyptian Committee



5. Tent provided by Saudi Committee



6. Tent manufactured in China



7. Tents by UAE

# URGENT Actions to Improve OR Replace Tents

Tent	Urgent Action	Required materials	Challenges
<p><b>Humanitarian Standard Family Tent</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Family Tent by UAE</b></p> <hr/> <p><b>Tents provided by Qatari</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• If framing is not structurally stable: replace tent</li> <li>• If roof and walling is not waterproof (deteriorated): provide at least 3 to 4 tarpaulins (for walls, roof, and floor)</li> <li>• Raise floor of tent with diverse shelter material options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tent or tarpaulins depending on action</li> <li>• Sandbags, gravel, cement, wooden pallets and tarpaulin</li> <li>• Rope.</li> </ul>	<p>Need large-scale access of tents and tarps</p> <p>No access of flooring materials</p> <p>Need large-scale access of timber/pallets</p>
<p><b>Humanitarian Standard Geodesic tent</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is waterproof, but in case the fabric is damaged, 2 tarpaulin can be used to cover the tent, especially if the outer layer is not provided. And if the damage is limited tapes can be used to fix the fabric.</li> <li>• Raise floor of tent with diverse shelter material options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tarpaulin.</li> <li>• Tape.</li> <li>• Sandbags, gravel, cement, wooden pallets and tarpaulin</li> </ul>	<p>Need large-scale access of tents and tarps</p> <p>Need large-scale access of timber/pallets</p>

# URGENT Actions to Improve OR Replace Tents

Tent	Urgent Action	Required materials	Challenges
<b>Tents provided by Egypt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on observations in Gaza, tent quality is poor and will likely need to be replaced</li> <li>As an urgent action, until tents are replaced, complement the distributions with 4 tarpaulins.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tents or ESK (emergency shelter kit including timber, tools, and sealing off kit)</li> </ul>	Need large-scale access of tents Access challenges for ESK
<b>Tents provided by Saudi Arabia</b>			
<b>Tents from Chinese Market</b>			

*\*The shelter cluster has not received official specifications for the non-humanitarian tents; only feedback from partners on the ground, community feedback and observations from social media are available. It has been noted that tents with the same name show discrepancies in specifications and performance sometimes, which is difficult to track the specification. Reports indicate that the structure of some tents cannot support the additional weight of tarpaulin sheets. It is recommended that shelter partners assess the structural integrity of these tents and explore alternative solutions for installing additional tarpaulin sheets without placing the load directly on the tent structure.*

# URGENT Actions to Improve Makeshift Shelters

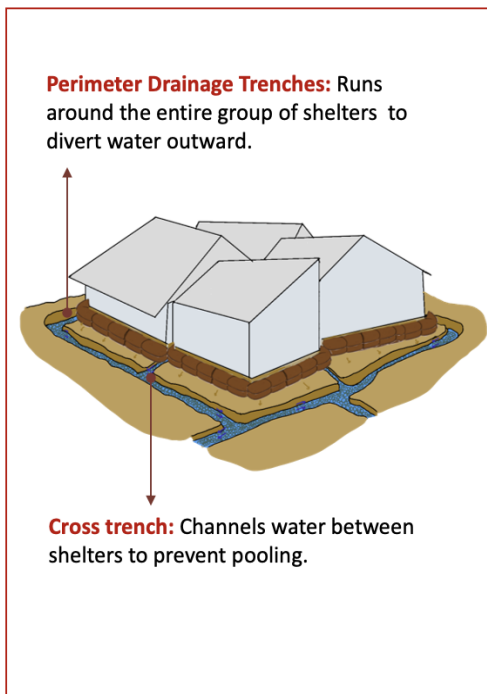
Element	Urgent Action	Required materials	Challenges
*Structure/ frame	Providing framing materials such as timber to strengthen or replace shelter framing The framing materials need to be sufficiently embedded in the ground.	Framing kits (timber) and tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited availability in local market;</li> <li>No access of timber and tools into Gaza</li> </ul>
*Floor	Raising shelter floor Adding a damp proof layer	Sandbags, gravel, cement, wooden pallets and tarpaulin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access of flooring materials</li> <li>Need large-scale access of timber/pallets</li> </ul>
Walls	Adding additional waterproof layers for sub-standard walls	Tarpaulin and plastic sheets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Need large-scale access of tarpaulins and plastic sheets</li> </ul>
*Roof	Messaging on having sloped roofs (several makeshift shelters have flat roofs), provision of tarpaulins to cover roofs	Timber required for sloped roofs, tools, tarpaulin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access of timber and tools into Gaza</li> </ul>

# URGENT Actions to Improve Makeshift Shelters

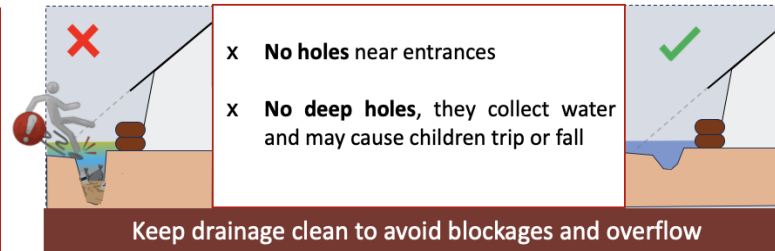
Element	Urgent Action	Required materials	Challenges
Household level site improvements (in coordination with SMC)	Digging of drains around shelter Adding sandbags around shelter periphery	Sandbags, gravel, cement, tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No access of flooring materials</li> </ul>

## Whether You Can Raise the Shelter or Not: Always Dig Drainage Channels to Prevent Water Buildup

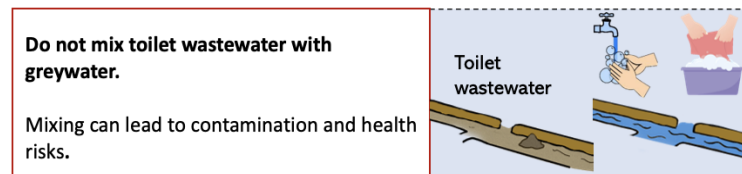
### □ Dig Drainage Around the shelters



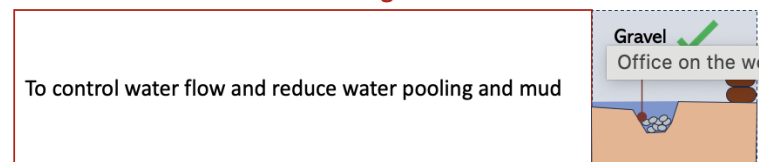
### □ Avoid Deep Digging Around Shelters



### □ Avoid Contamination Of Grey Water With Wastewater



### □ Add Gravel Inside The Drainage Trench



To mitigate flood risks requires urgent action not only inside the shelter, but also around the shelter.

Site improvements fall under Site Management Cluster, while it is recommended that Shelter Cluster partners support households in digging of drains around the shelter and securing the shelter from water influx through sandbags around the shelter periphery.

However, the prerequisite remains access of tools and sandbags for site improvements.



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# Winterization IEC

# Stay Warm and Dry Through Winter



This document provides winterization advice to help **maintain warmth and dryness** during the cold season, whether in a **tent or a makeshift shelter**.

All illustrations apply to **both shelter types** for easy reference.



**Collaborate with Neighbours** Identify risks related to winter weather

**Siting** Avoid areas prone to flooding.

**Flooring** Keep the ground dry.

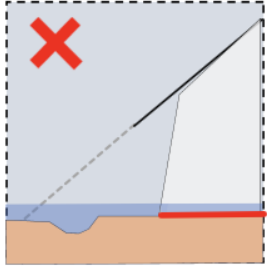
**Drainage** Stop water from pooling around you.

**Walls & Roof Cover** Keep the shelter warm.

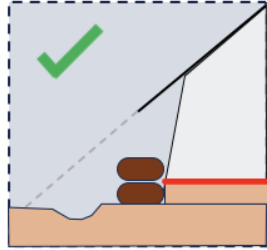
# Stay Warm and Dry Through Winter

## Raise the Shelter Interior, Add Perimeter Drainage, and Protect with Sandbags

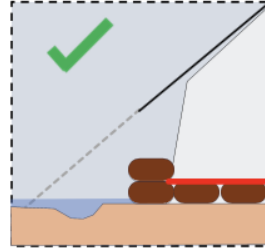
### ❑ Raise Your Shelter Floor By At Least 15–30 cm



When the shelter floor is level with the ground, rainwater easily enters, causing dampness and cold



**Backfill & Compact Soil Layer**



**Sandbags**

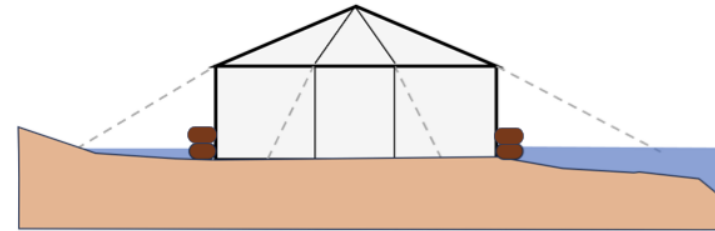


### ❑ Cover Floor, Walls and Roof

**Floor covering helps keep the shelter drier:** Add a damp-proof layer on your raised floor, such as tarpaulin.

**Adding drapes or extra fabric to the walls and roof** can boost warmth.

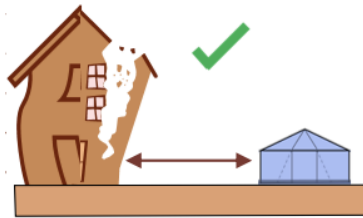
### ❑ Use Sandbags Around Your Shelter



**Line up sandbags** along the shelter walls to protect the shelter from water entering.

## Siting Recommendation

### ❑ Don't Place Your Shelter Near Damaged Building Or Bulging, Leaning, Or Cracked Walls



### ❑ Pick A Safe Spot From Flooding

Check slope direction and ensure water flows away from your shelter.

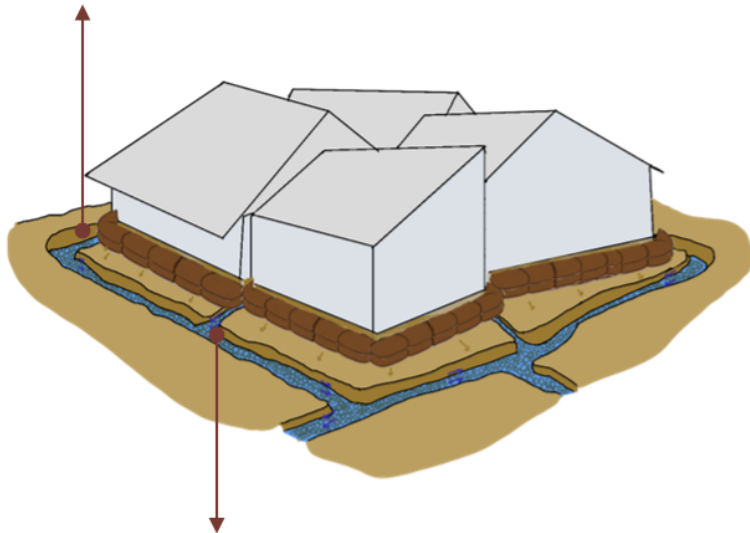
Always work as a team with your neighbors to spot risks!

# Stay Warm and Dry Through Winter

Whether You Can Raise the Shelter or Not: Always Dig Drainage Channels to Prevent Water Buildup

## ❑ Dig Drainage Around the shelters

**Perimeter Drainage Trenches:** Runs around the entire group of shelters to divert water outward.



**Cross trench:** Channels water between shelters to prevent pooling.

## ❑ Avoid Deep Digging Around Shelters

A diagram comparing two digging scenarios. On the left, a red 'X' is placed over a deep hole being dug near a shelter entrance. A stick figure is shown tripping over the edge of the hole. On the right, a green checkmark is placed over a shallow, wide drainage channel. A stick figure is shown walking safely over the channel. The ground is shown in brown, and the shelter is in light grey.

x **No holes** near entrances

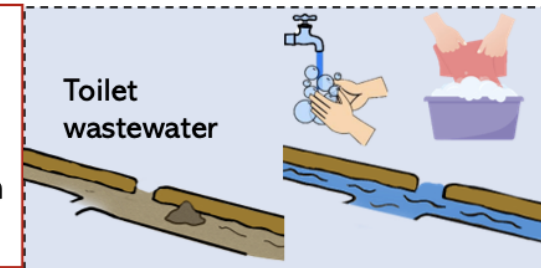
x **No deep holes**, they collect water and may cause children trip or fall

Keep drainage clean to avoid blockages and overflow

## ❑ Avoid Contamination Of Grey Water With Wastewater

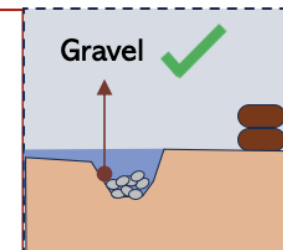
**Do not mix toilet wastewater with greywater.**

Mixing can lead to contamination and health risks.



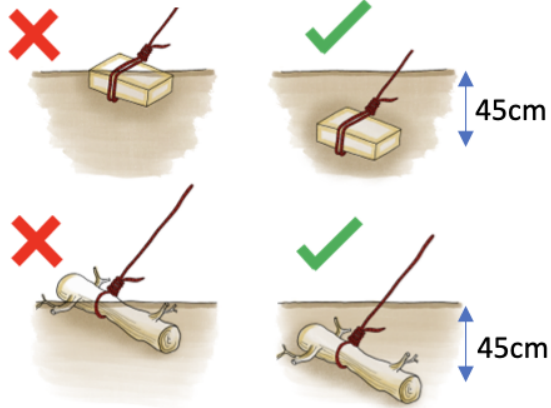
## ❑ Add Gravel Inside The Drainage Trench

To control water flow and reduce water pooling and mud



# Stay Warm and Dry Through Winter

## Anchor Your Shelter Firmly



Use available materials (bricks, wood, or steel bars) to reinforce the structure against wind.

## Secure Roof Cover

Reinforce tarps and plastic sheets to protect against wind and rain



Pull tarp through eyelet



No eyelets? Use a stone or any other non-sharp material inside tarp, to hold the knot

## Provide A Slope To The Roof



Avoid flat or loose roofs. they collect water and flap in wind.

Use a sloped roof to shed rain efficiently.

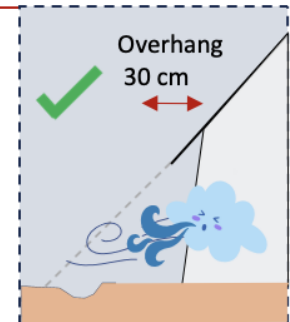


## Add Overhangs



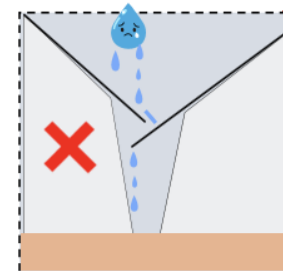
Use overhangs to protect walls from rain.

Keep them short (around 30cm) to prevent sagging or wind uplift

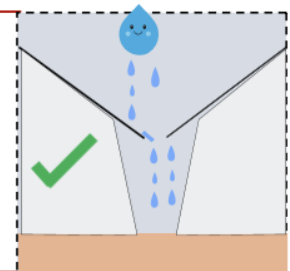


It's important to add an overhang to the roof and above openings to keep rain and wind out.

## Coordinate With Your Neighbors



Work together to manage water flow and prevent runoff onto adjacent roofs.



# Stay Warm and Dry Through Winter

## Cooking And Lighting – Fire Prevention And Health Risks

### ❑ It Is Recommended To Cook Outside.



It's best to cook in **outdoor areas**, away from any flammable materials, to reduce the risk of fire.

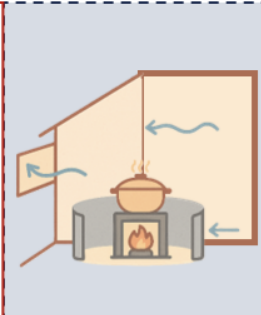
### ❑ If It's Not Possible And You Have To Cook Inside The Same Area You're Occupying, Make Sure To:



- ✓ **Avoid an open flame**
- ✓ **Keep the flame enclosed in a stove or metal cage**
- ✓ **Raise the stove** using bricks



- ✓ Don't let the stove **unattended**
- ✓ Use a **metal/clay barrier** around the stove, if available.
- ✓ **Keep distance** between the walls and the stove
- ✓ **Ensure ventilation** while cooking
- ✓ **Ensure the stove is turned off** completely after use.



Be aware of fire and health risks such as oil or kerosene lamps and candles.



Keep the fire away from any flammable materials and children.



If candles are used, try to secure them in a non-combustible holders.

### If your shelter catches fire, **EVACUATE!**

Keep a bucket of sand or soil nearby to smother flames.



### If your clothing catch fire.....**STOP DROP ROLL!** until flames are out.



Cool the burn by pouring cold water over yourself. Keep your clothes on and seek medical help before removing them.



PALESTINE  
**SHELTER CLUSTER**

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements

Discussion / Q&A / AOB

- **Upcoming meetings:**
  - National SAG: 04 December @ 1 PM
  - Gaza Shelter Cluster meeting: Sunday 30 November @ 12 PM
  - Gaza SAG meeting: TBC
  - WB Shelter Cluster meeting: 30 December 2025 (will be cancelled due to New Year)
  - WB SAG meeting: **2 December 2025**
  - CMS (Cash and Markets for Shelter) Sub-TWG: **2 December 2025**
  - Damage Assessment Working Group: **9<sup>th</sup> December**
  - Next National Shelter Cluster meeting: **1PM-Gaza time, December 10**