



SITUATION OVERVIEW

GAZA

- **Materials Access:** Remains a key challenge to address urgent and critical shelter gaps. Restrictions/ limited supplies continue to delay emergency responses and hinder relief efforts.
- **Dual-Use List:** The Shelter Cluster has formally requested the lifting of restrictions on materials essential for humanitarian shelter interventions and winterization, such as timber, basic tools, cement, and other construction elements beyond tents and tarpaulins.
- **Civil-Military Coordination Center (CMCC):** A newly established Center has been set up to oversee ceasefire stabilization efforts and facilitate material access to Gaza for humanitarian purposes.
- **Ongoing discussions with Gulf Committees** are exploring options to supply winterized tents and other critical items. Bilateral and partner coordination meetings will be

conducted to define possible collaboration modalities and distribution mechanisms inside Gaza.

- Twelve displacement sites re-established in Northern Gaza, mainly Gaza City. Approximate population: 10,000 individuals.



BLDA Warehouse Yafa Street - Hammam Shaloot /NRC Shelter Team

WEST BANK

- There has been a notable increase in demolition orders and associated incidents across the West Bank. During the operation, they delivered demolition orders for 15 residential shelters, placing families at imminent risk of forcible displacement.
- Incidents resulted in destroyed homes, secondary displacement, and psychosocial distress, highlighting the need for standardized needs assessment tools.
- High vulnerability reported among small villages and herding communities.
- **Possible Return to the Camps (Jenin, Tulkarem, Nur Shams)** - Explore response options for potential return inside and outside the camps
- **Inside the camp** - Sealing-off materials or light damage repairs
- **Essential NFIs** to be included in the response
- According to the (SMC) Since 10 October, more than 546,000 movements were recorded. 435,000+ movements from southern to northern Gaza (mainly via Al Rashid Road).
- Reverse movements also observed due to lack of services in the north and 96,000+ movements from western to eastern Khan Younis.

- On 21 October, around 1 million IDPs across approximately 800 displacement sites. Figures are highly dynamic, with population shifting daily.
- Majority of IDPs are in makeshift or informal sites in Deir al Balah and Khan Younis.
- **Outside the camp** - Rental support for 3 to 6 months for prioritized cases
- **Transitional or temporary shelter** for families unable to return- OFC
- **Establish a clear exit strategy** in coordination with key stakeholders



Demolition order in Khirbet Umm al-Khair, Masafer Yatta (West Bank)- Umm al- Khair village council



NATIONAL SHELTER CLUSTER ACTIVITY UPDATE

- On October 24th, the shelter cluster submitted the Flash Appeal document for 2026 (replacing the HNRP) which includes
- for each activity, the indicators, the target covering Gaza and the West Bank providing a comprehensive estimate of the resources needed to provide targeted, high-priority humanitarian assistance. At the same time, the Shelter cluster IM team is analyzing the Shelter Severity Indicators classification to classify by administrative unit based on a severity rank and to calculate People in Need.
- The Guideline [West Bank Shelter Minimum Standards Guidance](#) providing minimum technical standards for reception interventions in the West Bank It was published in October by the shelter cluster, accompanied by a [Score System sheet](#). The Guideline helps humanitarian partners design and build safe, dignified, and adequate shelters for vulnerable families, particularly those living in precarious or unsafe conditions.
- A technical meeting with the shelter cluster partners regarding damage assessment was held on October 14th with the aim of harmonizing methodologies and focusing on minor and medium repair categories to inform response targeting, repair programming, and advocacy for material access. At the same time, the Shelter Cluster is working on Technical Guidance for Damage Assessment.
- The Shelter Cluster met with the **Qatari, Saudi, Bahraini, and Egyptian Committees**, in coordination with OCHA, to understand their pipeline, implementation plans, areas of intervention, and coordination/support needed. Several Arab committees are entering or planning to enter shelter materials, with very high numbers of tents and NFIs.
- A tipsheet document titled [Tipsheet for Occupancy Free of Charge](#) was published in October by the Shelter Cluster, provides practical guidance for Shelter Cluster partners implementing the Occupancy Free of Charge (OfC) approach in the West Bank. The intervention aims to improve living conditions for internally displaced families by upgrading unfinished or substandard buildings where they currently reside, or by preparing vacant units that can be offered rent-free or at reduced rent by upgrades.
- [Community-Based Shelter response Modalities](#) / Technical guide documents Published by Shelter Cluster on October 2025 focuses on the community-built makeshift shelter solutions in Gaza and translates observed good practices into safe, low-cost, non-structural recommendations partners can support at scale.
- [Local Coping Mechanisms for Adapting Partially Damaged buildings](#) / Local Coping Mechanisms document published in October by Shelter Cluster showed how the communities have implemented different adaptation strategies to rehabilitate damaged buildings and transform them into livable shelters using alternative and reclaimed materials
- [Inclusive adaptation practices of housing for people with disabilities](#) / Publication produced by the Gaza Local Coping Strategies Technical Working Group in October and focuses on people with disabilities face disproportionate barriers in accessing safe and dignified shelter. Field observations collected by HEKS/EPER in Gaza

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

Between 1st – 31st October 2025, partners on the ground continued providing shelter relief items despite immense constraints:

GAZA



33K

Bedding items entered to Gaza of which:

27.2K

Bedding items distributed



40K

Tarpaulins entered to Gaza of which:

5K

Tarpaulins distributed



26.9K

Tents entered to Gaza of which:

6.4K

Tents distributed

Above the difference between the items entered to Gaza and what was distributed must consider looting and other impediments.



- Regarding Shelter Cluster approach adapts based on three key factors: 1) Flow of materials 2) Type of available 3) Movement of people.

Current approach is based on the approval of material entry, and due to limited quantities, especially tents, the cluster has prioritized Households with no form of shelter, recently displaced vulnerable households; Protection and AoR referral cases. Discussions are ongoing to agree and validate list of priority activities requiring tents. Evolving approach with an increase in the entry of tarpaulins(tarps) and expectations for hundreds of thousands more to arrive the approach will shift Greater coverage including Blanket distributions where applicable. Partners are now sharing site lists with Cluster for de-duplications checks.

The cluster is mapping sites to identify opportunities for an area-based approach, aligned with increased material flow and wider response capacity.

- Over two months since initial approval, the flow of materials entering Gaza remains extremely low. Despite the ceasefire, there has been no significant increase in the entry of shelter materials.

Flow of materials is low, irregular and unpredictable, preventing scale-up of response. Most INGOs and UNRWA are still not authorized to dispatch materials, and most partners were rejected across multiple sectors (AIDA & UN2720). Ongoing delays on approved requests due to donations, requirements, customs clearances, restrictive policies and Pallet type. Over 65% of the total shelter cluster

pipeline belongs to INGOs and UNRWA. Operational delivery assessment, monitoring and last-mile distribution also rely heavily on these actors. Without their clearance the response capacity will remain limited to the needs. If the materials are not cleared within 2-3 weeks it will severely impact the clusters winterizations efforts and limit coverage ahead of winter.

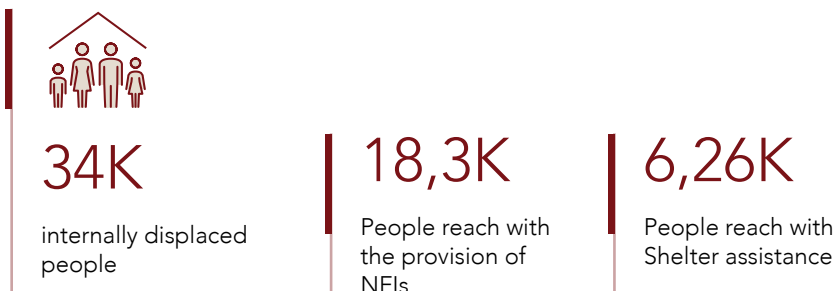
- Preparedness – Key Points

The Shelter Cluster has updated its part in the Inter Agency Gaza Ceasefire plan and participated in the relevant meetings and discussions. Ongoing discussions and consultations with partners on several important topics including Partners assessments and distribution of Shelter/NFI based on verified needs. This is to ensure that partners conduct proper needs assessments before distribution items and prioritize the most vulnerable individuals, rather than relying on ready beneficiary lists from various sources as was previously done where distribution was carried out without verification. Partners capacity for storage of Materials (warehouses and distribution points) and the possibility to cooperate with other partners in this regard.

- Arab Committees - Several Arab committees are entering or planning to enter shelter materials, with very high numbers of tents and NFIs. So far, they have entered around 25,000 tents and 50,000 bedding items. In addition to material entry, they are supporting rubble removal, opening roads, preparing land, and establishing sites.

SHELTER ASSISTANCE

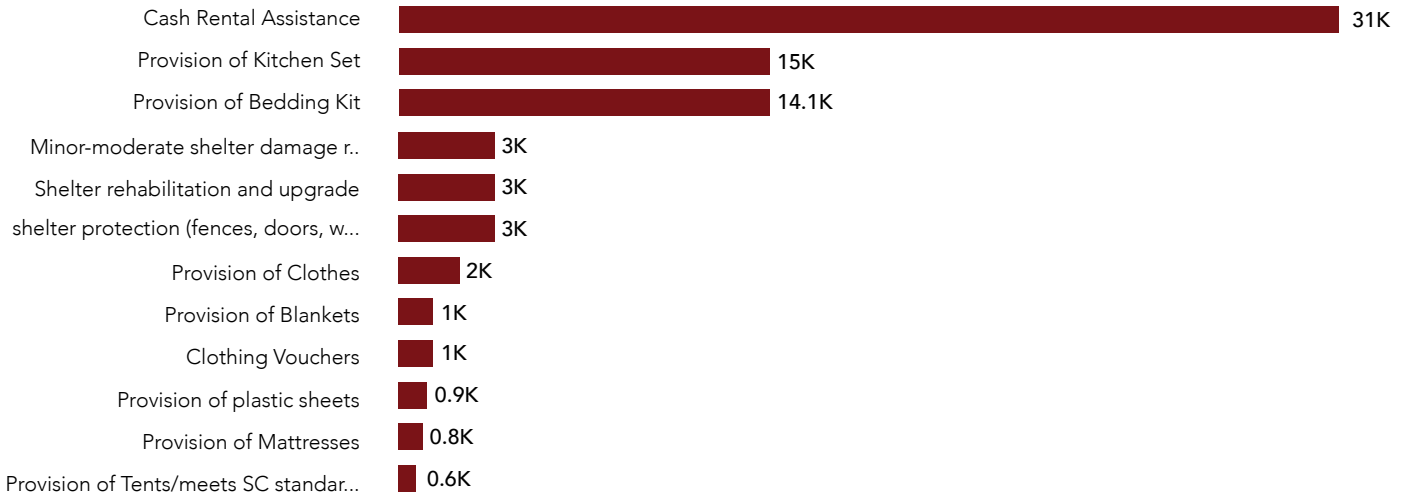
WEST BANK



Between 1st – 31st October 2025, partners on the ground continued providing shelter relief the activity with the most Individual support for WB the figures are not so different if compared to last month but the Shelter Cluster and partners are conducting a scenario analysis on potential displacement trends adding in the West Bank as indicated in the picture below, including the scale of needs and feasible humanitarian assistance options.



Individual supported by activities



[5W West Bank emergency Shelter and NFI cluster](#)



Ed Prior/NRC in WB

Escalation of Settler Violence: There has been an unprecedented scale and severity of SV across the WB, including direct attacks on shelters and the creation of an unsafe environment aimed at forcing Palestinians to leave. Violence has now spread to multiple villages and towns within Areas A and B

KEY GAPS AND NEEDS

ACCESS CONSTRAINTS:

Based on daily data collected about tents entering Gaza in October, the difference between what enters and what is effective daily distributed is evident, as illustrated in Fig.2 below.

A clarification regarding the tents, tarpaulin and bedding entered and distributed in Gaza in October and September as well, in addition to those entered in Gaza by the Cluster partners those must also be counted by provided by the Egyptian and UAE committees October on 16th with 20,340 tents. Into Gaza over the last month the committee has countered at the same time with 3,470 tarpaulins entered (distributed 2,890) of them and 48,160 bedding items and distributed 42,720. On September 23rd, the Egyptian and UAE committees had already intervened in Gaza by entering 3,940 tents and distributing them.

Several **Arab committees** are entered or planning to enter shelter materials, with very high numbers of tents and NFIs, so far, they have entered around **25,000 tents** and **50,000 bedding items**. In addition to material entry, they are supporting **rubble removal, opening roads, preparing land, and establishing sites** in coordination with the municipalities.

Planned numbers of tents include:

Saudi Arabia: 50,000 tents

Qatar: 87,000 tents

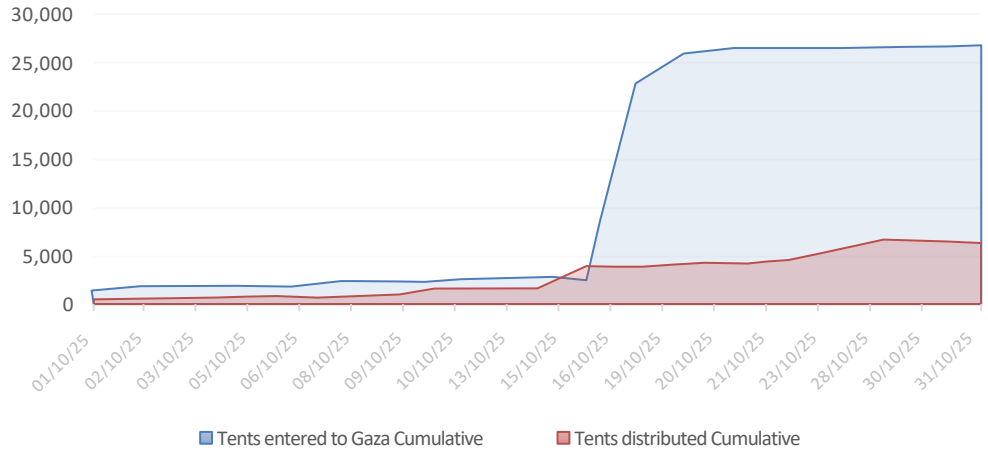
Bahrain: 40,000 tents

The Shelter Cluster met with the **Qatari, Saudi, Bahraini, and Egyptian Committees**, in coordination with OCHA, to understand their pipeline, implementation plans, areas of intervention, and coordination/support needed.




Fig.2 The graph shows for October a regular trend between what entered Gaza and what was distributed by cluster partners until on October 15th when 2,340 tents were distributed by the Egyptian committees to beneficiaries and the day after 20,340 tents Entered in Gaza (but not distributed) always provided by the Egyptian committees and on the same day 340 tents Entered by UAE.

(Gaza October 2025: Tents entered to Gaza vs distributed (cumulative values)



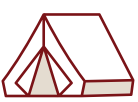


Related to October 2025, a summary as indicated below can help clarify how much material has been received and/or distributed by the cluster partners and how much are related to the activities of the Egyptian and UAE committees:

EGYPTIAN AND UAE COMMITTEES (ONLY OCTOBER 2025)

	20,340	2,340
	Tents Entered to Gaza Strip	Tents Distributed to Gaza Strip

At the beginning of November 2025, the Saudi Committees were added to the previously appointed committees, with significant amounts of Tarps (22,000) and Bedding items (33,000) entered and distributed to beneficiaries in Gaza.

SHELTER CLUSTER PARTNERS (ONLY OCTOBER 2025)

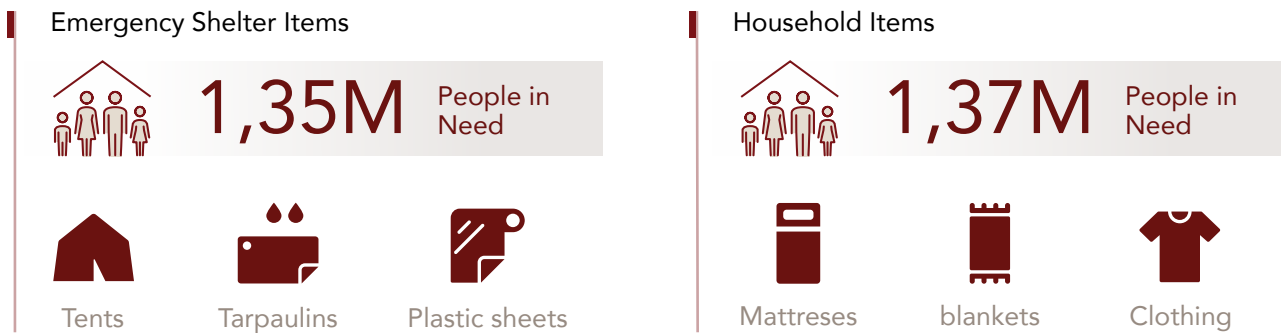
	6,600	Tents Entered to Gaza Strip <i>(4,410 after ceasefire)</i>	4,040	Tents Distributed to Gaza Strip <i>(2,610 after ceasefire)</i>
	40,000	Tarps Entered to Gaza Strip <i>Overall</i>	4,980	Tarps Distributed to Gaza Strip <i>(2,450 after ceasefire)</i>
	33,170	Bedding items Entered to Gaza Strip <i>(14,000 after ceasefire)</i>	27,210	Bedding items Distributed to Gaza Strip



UNMET NEEDS

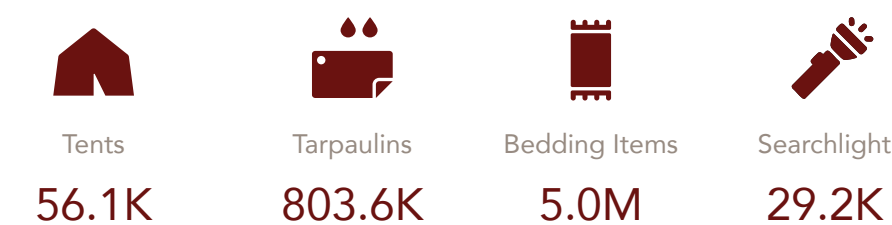
Gap analysis result as of November 4th 2025

Based on the number of people reached over the past six months and the number of people newly displaced during the same period, a thorough analysis—taking all relevant factors into account—indicates that a significant number of people still urgently require shelter assistance.



CURRENT PIPELINE FOR GAZA

The situation in Gaza up to November 6th for Emergency Shelter and NFI cluster Pipeline status show as below



Source: [Pipeline overview – Gaza emergency shelter and NFI cluster](#)

SPECIAL FOCUS ON FLASH APPEAL 2026

Priority Need - Three urgent points as indicated below are to be prioritized:

- The Provision of emergency, climate-resilient shelter and life-saving NFIs to displaced and returning households without adequate shelter including those sleeping in the open, in substandard makeshift shelters, or in overcrowded conditions to prevent exposure to severe weather, heightened protection risks, and loss of dignity
- Enable safe, dignified, and accessible living conditions for displaced and returning households residing in medium and minor damaged homes by supporting emergency shelter repairs or weather protection and heightened protection risks.
- Provide dignified interim shelter solutions for displaced people who are unable to return to their homes in the foreseeable future, to ensure sustained protection, stability, and continuity of living conditions during the transition from emergency response to early recovery.



	NUMBER PEOPLE TARGETED	NUMBER OF IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS
<i>OPT</i>	1.65 M	22
<i>GAZA</i>	1.5 M	20
<i>WB</i>	63 K	12

Priority Activities

- Deliver essential non-food items (NFIs) – including weather-appropriate bedding kits, kitchen sets, and solar lighting to displaced households residing in collective centers, informal self-settled locations, and formal sites, as well as to returnee households residing in partially damaged homes
- Provide weather-appropriate clothing, heating fuel, and other seasonal assistance to reduce exposure to extreme temperatures and protect households from weather-related health risks
- Provide emergency shelter assistance – including humanitarian standard tents, Emergency Shelter Kits (ESKs), Sealing off Kits and Tarpaulin Packages – to households without adequate shelter, including those sleeping in the open or sheltering beside their fully destroyed homes, households in informal self-settled and makeshift sites displaced families in overcrowded collective centers.
- Based on damage assessment findings, provide shelter repair assistance through in-kind or conditional cash-for-shelter support (when market conditions allow), to enable vulnerable households to repair their minor and medium damaged homes. This activity should be accompanied by technical assistance.
- Provide interim shelter solutions (when conditions allow), through in-kind materials and/or cash assistance to support households who are unable to return to their damaged homes. These may include options of self-built shelters, rental assistance, hosting assistance, finishing of unfinished buildings and conversion of use, and provision of prefabricated units or Relief Housing Units (RHUs).