

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs) HNO 2022

TOTAL IN NEED	SEVERE	STRESSED	GAZA	WEST BANK	WOMEN	CHILDREN	ELDERLY
0.94m	560k	178k	870k	73k	240K	420K	33K
	59%	19%	92%	8%	25%	45%	3%

Based on the recent MSNA analysis it is estimated that 943,000 Palestinians across the oPt are in need of humanitarian assistance in 2022 to access adequate shelter (including basic households supplies), which is indispensable to providing people with a minimum level of privacy, protection and dignity. Some 92 per cent of the people in need of assistance are in the Gaza Strip and eight per cent are in the West Bank, including East Jerusalem.

The MSNA analysis across the oPt for the vulnerable groups shows that there are over 104,000 individuals of households headed by females, 41,000 of which live in severe and extreme shelter conditions that are not matching the shelter cluster agreed minimum standards for protection, privacy, covered living space, resistance of extreme weather conditions, unrepaired damages and inadequate WASH facilities. Similarly, 23,000 people with disabilities (including 10,000 children) of whom 9,000 individuals live in severe shelter conditions.

Gaza's shelter needs

Gaza is one of the most densely-populated areas in the world. Its' 2.11 million Palestinians are cramped in 365 km² (Gaza's total land area), where population density is 5,800 per square kilometre.¹ It suffers from a chronic shortage in housing that exceeds 120,000 units with an annual average of 14,000 housing unit needed to meet natural population growth².

While occupation remains a major driver for shelter needs in Gaza, the housing crisis is impacted by a combination of different factors; escalations, demolitions, blockade and affordability as a result of over 15 years of Israeli restrictions on the import of building materials and equipment, the deteriorating socio-economic situation, and the recurring waves of hostilities.

According to the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, based on field assessment of 45,000 housing units in Gaza during the period from June to December 2019, around 21,300 inhabited housing units across Gaza are classified as substandard. They do not meet the minimum requirements for adequate³ living space, weather protection, hygiene facilities and privacy, and require different degrees of rehabilitation. The assessment shows that another 7,000 units were found beyond repair⁴.

¹ OCHA (needs referencing).

² <http://www.mpwh.ps/article/read/518>

³ For more information about adequate shelter, refer to "Shelter minimum standards for repairs and upgrades",

<https://www.sheltercluster.org/palestine/documents/shelter-minimum-standards-repairs-and-upgradesenar-guidance-gaza>

⁴ Substandard shelter assessment conducted by MOPWH, announced in Jan. 2020 <http://www.mpwh.ps/article/read/518>, and data analysis by Shelter Cluster in March 2020, https://www.sheltercluster.org/sites/default/files/docs/mopwh_substandard_survey_analysis_june_2020.pdf

Based on the Multi Sectoral Needs Assessment (MSNA), conducted in July 2021, 14 per cent of the surveyed housing units in Gaza reported living in critical shelter (damaged buildings, tent, collective shelter, container, makeshift shelter, unfinished/damaged building). Sixty-two per cent reported damage to their shelter (large cracks/ opening in the walls and roof, broken/cracked windows, broken exterior doors) in addition to 28,000 individuals registered at Ministry of Social development records are at risk of eviction for not being able to pay rental cost.

According MSNA wash analysis, some 130,000 people from Gaza living in ground floors located in low depression areas, or next to sewage pumping stations, are at constant risk of flooding during the rainy season. This is primarily due to the lack of proper storm water drainage and winterization preparedness.

In the recent escalation of May 2021, 58,000 housing units were damaged or destroyed, of which 9,500 housing units had moderate to severe damages and 1,255 housing units destroyed and rendered uninhabitable, leaving 8,250 people displaced. According to the MSNA 85 per cent of households that had their homes damaged as a result of hostilities had no capacity to repair their homes.

As of September 2021, a total of 11,250 remain internally displaced, 8,250 of whom from the May escalation⁵ and 3,000 from previous escalations.

West Bank Shelter needs

According to the MSNA, over 73,000 Palestinians in need of shelter assistance live in the West Bank including Area C, East Jerusalem, and the H2 area of Hebron city. The restrictive and discriminatory planning and zoning regime applied by Israel in Area C and East Jerusalem makes it virtually impossible for Palestinians to obtain building permits, thus impeding the development of adequate housing and infrastructure. Public (also called 'state') land is almost exclusively allocated to Israeli settlements or for military training (of area C: 30% fire zones, 36% state land, 14% natural reserves⁶), while most of Palestinian land is private and zoned as agricultural, where construction is severely restricted. The resulting housing deficit alongside the risk of demolition, is a significant 'push-factor' for residents of Area C and East Jerusalem to relocate elsewhere in the West Bank.

Between January and September 2021, there was a surge in demolition 72% higher than same period of 2020, with a total of 240 residential structures demolished or confiscated (70% in area C, 29% in EJ and 1% in area A and B), rendering 960 people, half of whom children, homeless and in need of urgent shelter assistance⁷, while in Area C alone, there are over 15,500 demolition orders pending against Palestinian structures⁸.

In East Jerusalem the shortage in housing units and high rental costs push people to find other alternatives in the nearby communities such as Bethlehem, Aanta, Ram, and Abu Dies. Moving to live outside of Jerusalem's municipal boundaries put Palestinian Jerusalemites at risk of losing their residency rights. Risk of home demolition, unaffordable housing market, and settler takeover of Palestinian homes are key challenges facing Palestinians in East Jerusalem. Some 218 families⁹ are at risk of eviction, primarily due to court cases filed by Israeli settler organization. The families live in and around the Old City of Jerusalem, in neighbourhoods such as Sheikh Jarrah and Silwan.

⁵ MoPWH, detailed damage assessment August 2021, [Shelter Cluster Dashboard #3](https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/palestine), <https://www.sheltercluster.org/response/palestine>

⁶ https://www.btselem.org/settlements/20140910_declaration_of_state_land_in_bethlehem_area

⁷ Demolition tracker, <https://www.ochaopt.org/data/demolition>

⁸ <https://www.ochaopt.org/page/demolition-orders-against-palestinian-structures-area-c-israeli-civil-administration-data>

⁹ OCHA Central Field Office legal cases record

An assessment, carried by West Bank Protection Consortium (WBPC) members in February 2021, found that at least 37,300 individuals in Palestinian Bedouin and herding communities in Area C live in substandard, basic shelters like tents, metal shacks and caves, and are in need of urgent rehabilitation and upgrading.¹⁰ Many communities in WB suffer from frequent settler attacks and are in need of shelter protection measures (e.g external fences/gates, windows steel protection nets).

Impact of COVID-19 and unforeseen emergencies

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to add extra strain to shelter needs. It generates extra pressure for families living in substandard shelters to create hygienic and appropriate living covered space and to find alternatives for the shared kitchens and toilets with other extended family members. As members who contract the virus cannot properly isolate, increasing the risk of transmission where particular focus from shelter sector is needed.

For an effective, efficient and timely response to unexpected and frequent escalations as well as unforeseen emergencies, it is necessary to increase the partners' capacities to respond to the emergent needs. This involves NFIs stockpiling, community capacity building, improving urban displacement setting to host IDPs, and maintaining the existing DES (Designated Emergency Shelter) to ensure adequate functionality at time of emergency.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- **AAP/PSEA:**

The cluster partners are encouraged to have meaningful engagement at all the project stages through interviews and focus group discussion respecting the local culture, traditions and norms. The cluster recommends the partners to adopt transparent and clear complaints mechanisms with two-way channels of communication like emails, phone number or other means appropriate to the people capacity and knowledge to have sufficient feedback and explanation, and the affected people to be involved in the project monitoring and evaluation during and after the implementation to collect feedback and lessons learned.

Different trainings and sessions might be facilitated by the cluster for the protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), referral pathways and existing support services (according to needs of partners).

- **Gender:**

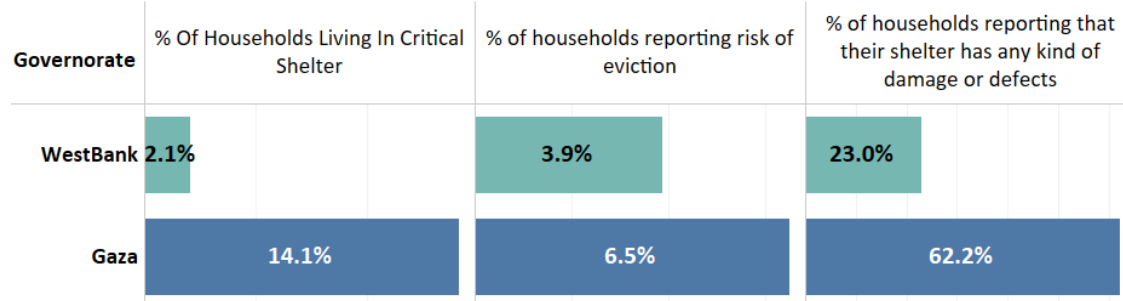
The cluster supported with gender FPs integrates gender approach to effectively respond to the differentiated needs of beneficiaries, and to have positive spin-off effect on resilience. Whenever possible, the cluster prioritizes women, boys and girls as they are often the most vulnerable. Data collected is disaggregated by gender and age groups. Vulnerable households headed by female or elderly people are prioritized for shelter interventions. Other interventions and activities are designed to target particular groups such as shelter adaptation for the PWDs. Different tip sheets

¹⁰ [West Bank Protection Consortium Assessment updated in February 2021 for 160 communities in Area C.](#)

and guidance are produced and distributed to partners with information related to how to mainstream Gender and protection in shelter work.

Shelter Specific MSNA findings:

Critical Shelter Indicators:

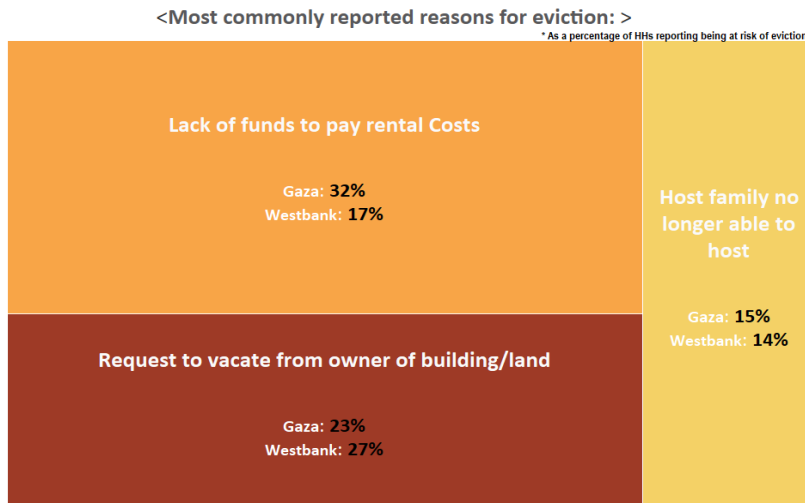


Severity Desegregation:

<SEVERITY SCALE >

Governorates	Stress	Severe	Extreme
Area_A_B	22,981	0	45,962
Area C	7,541	710	19,565
H2	625	0	208
East_Jerusalem	0	0	6,776
North Gaza	30,220	182,283	54,228
Gaza	51,513	163,010	49,008
Deir al Balah	18,876	74,026	56,295
Khan Yunis	25,076	83,606	81,837
Rafah	20,794	56,315	68,886

Reasons for eviction risks:



Shelter Cluster Needs Indicators:

#	INDICATORS	SECTOR	SOURCE
1	# of people displaced	Shelter & NFIs / Protection	Shelter & NFIs partners
2	# of people displaced due to demolition	Shelter & NFIs / Protection	OCHA Demolition Database
3	# of HH in need for shelter protective materials	Shelter & NFIs / Protection	OCHA Demolition Database
4	# of people evicted or at risk of eviction due to deteriorated socio-economic situation .	Shelter & NFIs / Protection	Shelter & NFIs partners
5	# of individuals living in substandard shelters	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
6	# of individuals living in shelters un-protected from weather conditions	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
7	# individuals in need of shelter NFI support	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
8	# of individuals living in overcrowded conditions and at risk of being affected from COVID 19	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
9	#of people in need of shelter support at the onset of emergencies	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
10	# of communities in need of capacity building and awareness raising on emergency preparedness	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
11	# of Individuals able to be supported with prepositioned NFIs at the organization warehouses.	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners
12	# of IDPS able to be hosted at community level	Shelter & NFIs	Shelter & NFIs partners