

GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF SHELTER CLUSTER RESPONSES

2025 mid-year snapshot

INTRODUCTION FROM THE GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER COORDINATORS

The first half of 2025 has highlighted the vital role of shelter and essential household items in humanitarian response. As of June, Shelter Clusters in 28 countries report a combined funding requirement of USD 2.5 billion, yet only 11% has been secured. **This represents a significant drop from the same period last year and leaves a funding gap of more than USD 2.2 billion.**

Shelter and essential household item needs remain extremely high: 86 million people require assistance, with 28 million targeted for support. By mid-year, partners had reached 5.9 million people, slightly above half the number reached during the same period in 2024. The decrease reflects both the global funding crisis and the contraction of operational capacity, with fewer partners able to maintain or scale their activities (see page 2 for more information on people reached and remaining gaps).

Despite these constraints, the dedication of Shelter Cluster partners is evident. From emergency shelter and winterisation in Ukraine and Afghanistan, to large-scale NFI distributions in South Sudan and Syria, to medium-term repair and rental support in Yemen, CAR, and Ethiopia, partners continue to provide life-saving assistance in extremely challenging contexts (see page 3 for more information on national shelter cluster responses).

This mid-year snapshot, produced through harmonised 5W data across all country clusters, offers a consolidated overview of progress and gaps.

It comes at a moment of transition for the humanitarian system, as discussions on the Humanitarian Reset advance. One of the most significant outcomes is the decision to merge the Shelter, CCCM, and HLP clusters/AoR into a new Cluster designed to better reflect the interlinked realities of shelter, settlements, land, and community needs.

The Global Shelter Cluster is actively engaged in this process, ensuring that lessons from years of coordination, the expertise of partners, and the needs of affected communities inform the way forward (see page 5 for examples of events, working groups, and other initiatives coordinated by the GSC).

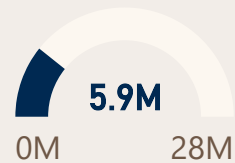
While humanitarian architecture may evolve, the imperative remains the same: ensuring that families affected by conflict, disaster, and displacement have access to safe and dignified shelter solutions. **We thank all Shelter Cluster partners for their tireless efforts and call on donors and stakeholders to close the widening gap between needs and resources.** The Global Shelter Cluster remains committed to supporting national clusters, strengthening coordination, and contributing to the transition toward a new Cluster in ways that serve crisis-affected people first and foremost (see pages 4–6 for information on preparedness, DRR, and advocacy efforts by national shelter clusters).



86M PiN



People reached



Funding requirement

\$2.5 Bn



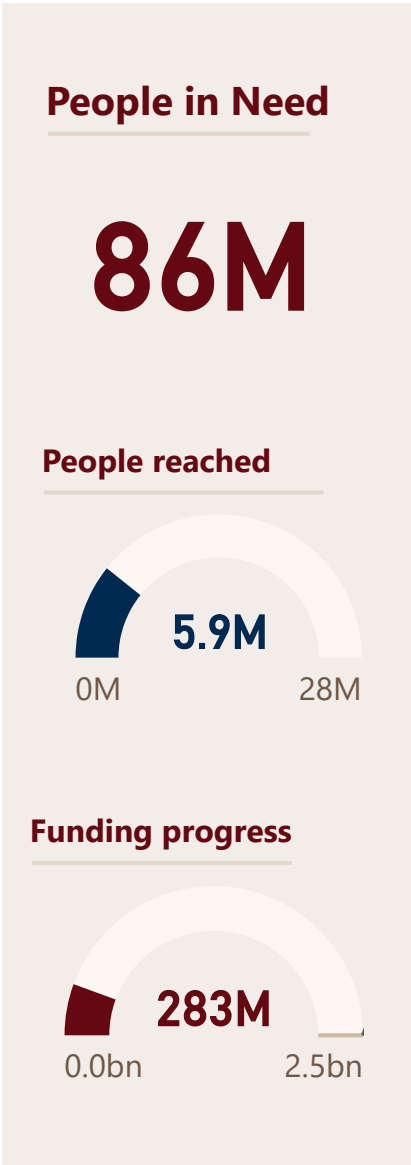
Funding progress



Quarterly reporting from 28 country Shelter Clusters confirms that shelter and essential household items needs remain extremely high, with 86 million people in need. Yet the response is increasingly under-resourced: only 11% of required funding has been received, partner capacity has declined, and the number of people reached has almost halved compared to the same period in 2024. This gap highlights the urgent necessity of stronger support to ensure crisis-affected families can access safe shelter and essential household items.



SHELTER AND NFI ASSISTANCE AS OF JUNE 2025: PEOPLE REACHED AND REMAINING GAPS

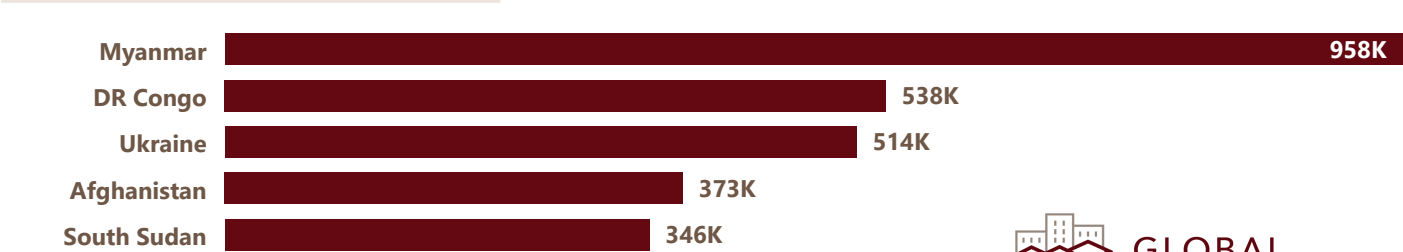


As of June 2025, Shelter Clusters in 28 countries are reporting funding requirements of USD 2.5 billion, from which only USD 283 million has been received. This represents 11% coverage only, compared to 15% at the same time in 2024, and leaves a very large gap of more than USD 2.2 billion. The total People in Need (PiN) is estimated at 86 million, with a target of 28 million people to be assisted this year. By the second quarter of 2025, partners have reached 5.9 million people, which is 21% of the target. The operational capacity has been slightly reduced, with on average 37 partners per country cluster, compared to 42 last year.

When comparing with the same period in 2024, the needs remain very similar (84.1 million PiN in 2024 versus 86 million in 2025). However, the capacity to respond is clearly reduced: the target population has slightly decreased (from 30 million in 2024 to 27 million in 2025), but **the funding received has fallen by 35% (USD 433 million in 2024 to USD 283 million in 2025). As a result, the number of people reached has dropped almost by half, from 10 million in 2024 to 5.9 million in 2025.**

The largest numbers of people reached were reported in Myanmar, DR Congo, Ukraine, Afghanistan and South Sudan, highlighting both the magnitude of the needs and the importance of sustained support in protracted crises and acute emergencies. **Yet, with only 11% of the required funding received until now, the Shelter and NFI response is severely under-resourced, putting millions of people at risk of not accessing adequate shelter and essential household items at a critical moment.**

National Shelter Clusters with highest # of people reached



In December 2024, the Global Shelter Cluster (GSC) and national Shelter Clusters agreed on a [common set of 5W indicators](#), now used across all country reporting tools. Using this harmonized framework, the GSC compiled all 5W data into a single dataset. This section provides a mid-year snapshot of the scale and nature of Shelter responses, showing activities through the three pillars of the [Shelter Severity Classification \(SSC\)](#), and broader Shelter categories. The result is a clearer, more consistent picture of the contributions of Shelter Cluster partners worldwide.

The data presented here is drawn from the following reporting sources:

# Countries*	# Partners	# Activities	# Locations
28	361	16K	707



SHELTER RESPONSES AND ACTIVITIES
IMPLEMENTED AS OF JUNE 2025

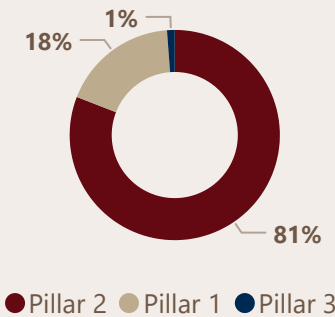
As of June 2025, 81% of HH supported received assistance to improve their living conditions inside shelters (Pillar 2). This mainly consisted of the distribution of NFI kits, which are packages of essential household items such as clothes, bedding or kitchen sets, defined at country level to reflect country needs. Most of these distributions were concentrated in South Sudan, Sudan and Syria. In colder climates such as Afghanistan and Ukraine, partners also focused on winterization support, including warm clothing, bedding, heating appliances and energy, to help families cope with harsh winters.

In parallel, 18% of HH supported received shelter assistance, providing protection from external threats (Pillar 1). The biggest share of emergency shelter support was reported in Ukraine, followed by Haiti and Mozambique. These are usually short-term solutions such as tents, emergency shelter kits or small upgrades of makeshift shelters. In Ukraine, Syria and Nigeria, families benefitted from light repairs, while in the Philippines and Chad, they received repair and reconstruction toolkits, giving them the means to start rebuilding their homes.

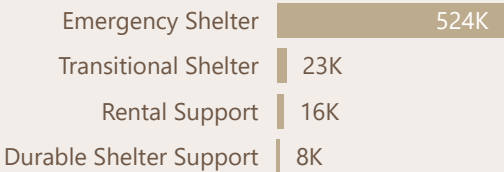
Despite limited funding, partners continued to implement longer-term shelter solutions. In Syria, Ukraine and Madagascar particularly, medium shelter repairs were carried out, addressing structural issues such as walls, roofs, doors and windows repair. Transitional shelters were mainly delivered in Yemen, CAR and Mali, while rental support was concentrated in Ethiopia, Haiti and Burkina Faso, helping vulnerable families secure safe accommodation.

Linking the Shelter Clusters partners' responses to the Shelter Severity Classification

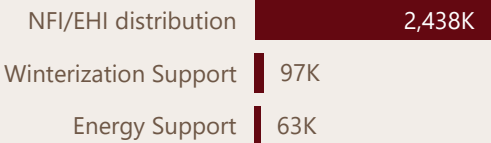
% of HH reached, by SSC pillars



Pillar 1: # of HH reached by activities improving their shelter and protection from external threats



Pillar 2: # of HH reached by activities improving their living conditions inside the shelter



Pillar 3: # of HH reached by activities improving access to services and infrastructure



*No activities implemented in Q2 in Bangladesh, Nepal and Vanuatu, 5W reports missing Niger and Mozambique



SHELTER CLUSTERS PREPAREDNESS, ENVIRONMENT AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION ACTIVITIES

Preparedness

In the first half of 2025, the GSC support team worked closely with national cluster partners to respond to diverse preparedness needs. Despite disruptions to activities in February, country clusters were able to articulate strategies to anticipate and manage foreseeable risks. In light of recent severe floods and their impact on displaced communities in countries already affected by conflict, the Chad, Mali, Nigeria, [Sudan](#), and South Sudan clusters developed flood preparedness and contingency plans to complement the response strategies outlined in the HNRP chapters. Under the guidance review for preparedness and response, Bangladesh has developed a Pre-crisis Data Analysis and Community Profiling tool to support informed, context-specific decisions for shelter interventions country-wide, followed by a joint Shelter Capacity and Vulnerability Assessment covering the most vulnerable and at-risk districts. In the Philippines, the ongoing rollout of the Standardisation of the Shelter Damage Categorisation process will provide a harmonised metric of house damage categories around safety and structural integrity, enabling articulated shelter preparedness and response strategies. Nepal is reviewing its national multi-hazard contingency plan to align with the recently developed sub-national contingency plans, and in the Pacific, preparation is underway for contingency plans in Fiji, Tonga, and Vanuatu with the support of the Pacific Humanitarian Team’s regional clusters.

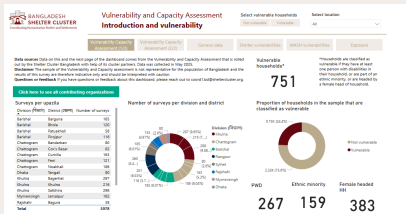
Environment & Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)

In the first half of 2025, developing [Environmental Country Profiles](#) (ECPs) was a major focus, guiding greener and more risk-informed shelter planning. Profiles for [Afghanistan](#), [Mozambique](#) and [Myanmar](#) have been published, while missions to Ethiopia in May and June supported the development of its ECP. Support was also provided to a separate EU-funded study of environment, sustainability and shelter. In the Philippines, the government continues to actively use the ECP to guide site selection for housing and settlements at the regional level. The GSC also supported country-level operations. In Madagascar, building on the GSC’s [global collaboration with UNDRR](#), the cluster partnered with UNDRR and national actors to strengthen preparedness through a new [DRR and Environment Technical Working Group](#), developed SOPs for [preparedness](#) and [response](#), with [pilot testing](#) in southern regions. The [Madagascar ECP](#) was also updated as part of this effort. In Nigeria, a DRR workshop co-hosted with UNDRR brought together government and humanitarian partners to lay the groundwork for risk-informed shelter interventions. In Yemen, the cluster, with support from UNDRR, addressed urgent flood risks in IDP sites using a combination of engineering solutions and community engagement.

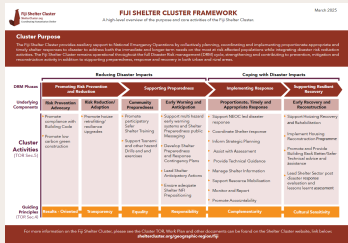


PUBLICATIONS

[Bangladesh Shelter capacity and Vulnerability Assessment](#)



[Fiji contextualised Shelter Cluster Coordination Guidelines](#)



Funding Sources for Mainstreaming Environment and DRR in Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements Programming: available in [English](#) and [Spanish](#)



GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements



GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER KEY EVENTS AND INITIATIVES

First forum of the Francophone Emergency Shelter Network (RHUF)

The first forum of the RHUF took place from 1 to 3 July 2025 at the Ecole Africaine des Métiers de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme (EAMAU) in Lomé, Togo, and online. The forum brought together around 200 practitioners, students, and experts from 22 countries to rethink emergency housing assistance in the French-speaking world. Participants explored innovative solutions, strengthened connections between actors and highlighted sustainable practices. A dedicated webpage on the Shelter Cluster website provides additional information, including information about the [Forum](#) and its [report](#).

28th edition of the Humanitarian Shelter Coordination Training (HSCT)

Between March and May 2025, the GSC delivered the [28th edition](#) of its master-level short course, aiming to further strengthen shelter coordination capacity among practitioners engaged in ongoing humanitarian crises. The course brought together 28 selected shelter practitioners from a wide range of agencies, including IFRC-RCRC, UNHCR, IOM, CARE, CRS, Save the Children, NRC, Juba Foundation, the SDC-SHA Swiss Humanitarian Agency (Donor), the Department of Housing, Settlements and Urban Development (Government of the Philippines), and Istituto per la Cooperazione Universitaria (ICU), as well as independent practitioners.

Participation in Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks (HNPW) 2025

The GSC actively contributed to the 2025 HNPW by organizing sessions on the Settlements Approach, climate and environmental impacts, disaster risk reduction, and housing, land, and property rights. The Cluster also supported partner-led events and broader discussions on emerging risks, such as extreme heat, promoting collective learning and more people-centered humanitarian responses.

Launch of the Extreme Heat Working Group

The GSC launched an [Extreme Heat Working Group](#), a cross-cluster initiative to raise awareness and develop life-saving solutions for shelters and settlements exposed to high temperatures. Unlike cold weather responses, which benefit from decades of research and resources, extreme heat remains under-addressed. A [work plan](#) for June 2025-June 2026 has been developed to guide activities and priorities.

Technical Community of Practice (CoP)

The new [Technical CoP](#), launched in March 2025, organized two introductory webinars to present six core thematic areas identified as priority topics and to invite participants to join the corresponding Technical Sub-CoP committees, currently coordinated by 29 members. A series of webinars is scheduled from September to November 2025. In parallel, a new [Technical Toolkit](#) has been developed and made available on the GSC website, providing access to key resources.

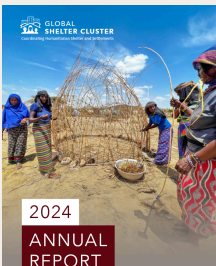


GSC PUBLICATIONS

[GSC Strategy 2030](#)



[Annual report 2024](#)



[Coordinated life-saving shelter interventions](#)



GLOBAL SHELTER CLUSTER

Coordinating Humanitarian Shelter and Settlements



UNDERFUNDED RESPONSES IN FOCUS

The first half of the year has been heavily marked by the global funding crisis, which led to the unprecedented decision to hyper-prioritize HNRPs. At the same time, it is important to highlight two country clusters, Myanmar and Sudan, that have faced particularly acute challenges in accessing funding during this period.

Myanmar

Humanitarian needs in Myanmar have sharply deteriorated over the past four years, with the number of PIN now twenty times higher than before the 2021 coup. The March 2025 magnitude 7.7 earthquake in Sagaing further exacerbated shelter needs, leaving thousands of families without adequate housing. Most assistance remains limited to emergency shelter, while transitional and longer term-solutions are urgently needed to reduce prolonged displacement and support safe returns. The estimated funding gap for Myanmar Shelter Cluster mid-year stands at 91%. The Myanmar Cluster continues to advocate for additional resources to ensure affected families can rebuild their lives with dignity.



Myanmar 2025 Earthquake. Credit: UNHCR

Sudan

Sudan faces a complex humanitarian situation: ongoing conflict since April 2023, compounded by extreme climate vulnerability, has left nearly two-thirds of the population in need of support. Seasonal floods and drought threaten lives, and limited funding constrains preparedness measures such as reinforcing flood-prone sites and pre-positioning shelter and NFI supplies. Without urgent additional resources, more than 127,000 households remain exposed to flooding risks, while recent emergencies, including the Tarsin landslide (South Darfur) and a cholera outbreak in Tawila (North Darfur), highlight the devastating consequences. In August 2025, the funding gap for the Sudan Shelter Cluster was around USD 134 million. Through targeted advocacy, the Cluster is calling for urgent support to protect communities and strengthen resilience.

Advocacy from other countries

Throughout the first half of 2025, Shelter and NFI Clusters amplified the voices of affected communities through advocacy briefs, situation updates, mid-year reports, and urgent appeals. Key publications included the [Ethiopia Mid-Year Report](#) and urgent appeals from [Palestine](#), [Ethiopia](#), [South Sudan](#), and [DRC](#), as well as the [Myanmar Earthquake Situation Report](#). Together, these publications highlight operational challenges, make critical shelter and essential household items gaps visible, ensuring that shelter and NFI needs remain visible at national and global levels.