



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

### GAZA

- 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 (Site Management Cluster) 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 Yunis, and 13 in Rafah.
- Coordination Meetings with the Municipalities on Winterization discussions on the contributions 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.



Source: Speda TV-Flooded site

### WEST BANK

- Significant Increase: Comparing 2025 data with 2024, there has been a 20% increase in the demolition of Palestinian-owned structures
- 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 specific attention to the escalating crisis in Area C
- 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
- Effectively preventing Palestinians from obtaining the necessary building permits in Area C, forcing the population into a state of structural lawlessness.
- Operational and Protection Challenges - Limits to Material Assistance: Significant legal and operational constraints severely challenge the ability to provide timely and essential material assistance to displaced families.
- Rehabilitation Challenges: Efforts to restore shelters, structures, and livelihoods after demolition are severely hampered, often because all available legal remedies have been exhausted, leaving communities vulnerable and unprotected.

- For an 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 West Bank Protection Consortium's (WBPC) work and coverage, and the vulnerability data, along with other relevant information, can be populated by WBPC partners.



Khallet Athaba, Masafer Yatta Photo: Ahmad Al-Bazz/NRC



## NATIONAL SHELTER CLUSTER ACTIVITY UPDATE

- The shelter cluster has developed [Advocacy and Urgent Action for Winterization](#) for Gaza, following the first rains on 14th November, that caused significant flooding of sites and shelters.
- The shelter cluster with the contribution from CRS, CARE, and Oxford Brooks, developed IEC on [winterization tips](#) for Gaza, to provide guidance on reducing exposure to harsh weather elements in the winter. The IEC is available in Arabic language as well [Winterization tips in Arabic](#).
- The shelter cluster in Gaza has launched Cash and Markets for shelter (CMS) sub-technical working group under the Transitional Shelter Assistance Technical Working Group.
- The sub-TWG has members from eleven agencies, including national NGOs, INGOs and UN. CMS Sub-TWG is closely coordinating with Gaza's Cash Working Group. A parallel sub-technical working group has been kicked off on damage assessment (DA Sub-TWG) with members from 12 agencies. The first phase of the work focuses on damage classification unification, followed by developing tools on safely assessing non-structurally damaged buildings to provide emergency assistance such as SOKs and for durable repairs assistance when feasible.
- West Bank Shelter Cluster is initiating a technical working group. The TOR has been developed and is being finalized. The group will work on number of technical guidance documents for West Bank, with priorities being development of NFI standards and updating of previous guidance on repairs and rental assistance.
- The Shelter Cluster conducted a site visit in Amman to observe the Relief Housing Unit (RHU) and held a technical meeting with Better Shelter to deepen understanding of the solutions and develop practical guidance for partners.
- Shelter Cluster for November has developed a menu of options for transitional shelters in coordination with the Transitional Shelter Assistance Technical Working Group and coordinating with partners to develop an aligned early recovery approach.
- The shelter Cluster in WB, in collaboration with its partners, will undertake a comprehensive Shelter Vulnerability Assessment to enable a more targeted and effective humanitarian response in Area C
- In November, Shelter Cluster, NRC, and CRS carried out a joint technical visit to NRC Jordan's Occupancy Free of Charge (OfC) projects, which includes repairs and rental assistance for vulnerable displaced households. The observations from the visits will feed into revision of West Bank's technical guidance and support partners' OfC pilot programs.
- To strengthen operational coordination, is being set up by the Cluster an established area-based coordination system aligned with partners' geographical presence.
- In WB developed GIS system on Power BI to locate the partners' geographical presence activities at Community level.

## SHELTER ASSISTANCE

In November 2025, shelter cluster partners and Committees on the ground continued providing shelter relief items despite immense constraints:

### GAZA



190.3K

Bedding items entered to Gaza of which:

154.3K

Bedding items distributed



267.4K

Tarpaulins entered to Gaza of which:

255K

Tarpaulins distributed



9.82K

Tents entered to Gaza of which:

10.52K

Tents distributed

Additionally, shelter cluster partners have provided more than 2,000 kitchen sets and around 3,000 winter clothing vouchers to vulnerable households



## GAZA



33K

Bedding items entered to Gaza of which:

33K

Bedding items distributed



22K

Tarpaulins entered to Gaza of which:

22K

Tarpaulins distributed



10.5K

Tents entered to Gaza of which:

11.38K

Tents distributed

Above the difference between the items by Committees entered to Gaza and what was distributed considering looting and other impediments

## FOCUS ON MARGINALIZATION OF COMMUNITIES IN WEST BANK

UNOSAT conducted a comprehensive building and infrastructure damage assessment based on satellite imagery within the perimeters of the refugee camps such as Tulkarem, Nur Shams and Jenin Refugee Camps, acquiring satellite imagery on different dates

on 16 October 2025, 21 May 2025, 12 March 2025, 21 October 2023, and 17 June 2023. These images were analyzed and compared to detect changes within the designated areas of interest.

1. Approximately 80% of the destroyed and damaged structures are residential buildings
2. Each residential building contains, on average, three housing units (HUs).
3. The analysis represents preliminary findings and has not yet been validated through field verification.
4. Damage Assessment is based on UNOSAT satellite imagery analysis

Damage Category	Total HUs
Destroyed	1,445
Severely Destroyed	495
Moderately Destroyed	1,565
Total HUs	3,504
HUs for around	20,000

Between 4 and 10 November 2025, OCHA documented the demolition of 25 Palestinian-owned structures, including 15 in Area C and 10 in East Jerusalem, for lacking Israeli-issued building permits, which are almost impossible for Palestinians to obtain. Demolished structures included eight residential structures and 12 agricultural and livelihood structures. The demolitions led to the displacement of 43 people, including 14 children, and affected the livelihoods of another 59 people. Out of 49 people displaced by demolitions, 34 were displaced in Area C of Jerusalem governorate and nine were displaced in East Jerusalem.

In marginalized communities across Area C, more than 2,700 shelters require rehabilitation and upgrading to meet the agreed minimum shelter standards. Many of these structures are substandard, unsafe, or unsuitable for winter conditions, leaving households exposed to harsh weather, protection risks, and deteriorating living conditions.

A total of 1,939 housing units were either destroyed or severely damaged, resulting in an estimated 10,700 IDPs who will have no habitable homes to return (see left side a summary).

The situation is further compounded by ongoing demolitions in Area C. In November there has been an increase compared to October, from January 1st to November 30th, 2025, a total of 477 housing units were demolished, resulting in the displacement of approximately 1,900 individuals, including 882 children. These demolitions continue to deepen the vulnerability of already at-risk households and create urgent humanitarian shelter needs.



Humssa al-Fawqa Photo: Ahmad Al-Bazz/NRC

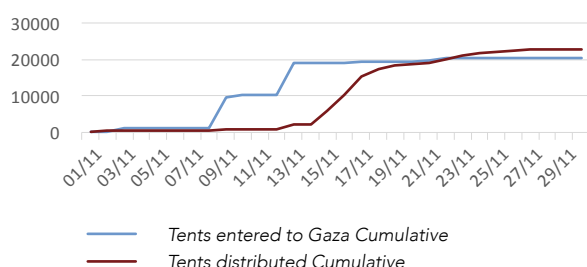


## KEY GAPS AND NEEDS

### ACCESS CONSTRAINTS:

Based on daily data collected about tents entering Gaza November, the difference between what enters and what is distributed daily unlike October shows an alignment between what enters Gaza and what was distributed, as illustrated in Fig.2 below.

*Tents entered to Gaza vs distributed globally (cumulative values) - November 2025*



*Tarpaulins entered to Gaza vs distributed globally (cumulative values) - November 2025*

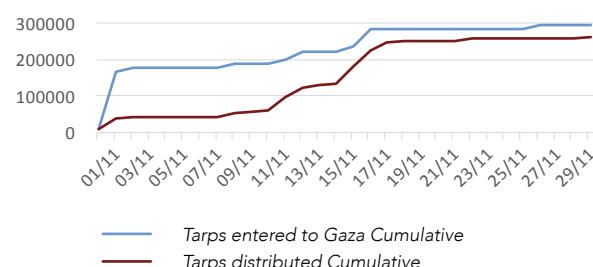


Fig.2 (Left) The graph shows for November an irregular trend between entering Gaza and what distributed.

The tents entered in Gaza start from the second week of November, with a significant increase observed, which continued also into the following week. The distribution, however, showed a shift of only a few days, confirming an effective distribution that occurred in just a few days demonstrating the effectiveness of the distribution. In the last week of the month, as shown in the graph, the distribution curve exceeded the number of tents by drawing on existing stock. In Fig.2 (right) the trend for Tarps distribution, after an initial delay in the second half of the month, equals the incoming quantity of tarps. This confirms what seen for tents with a reactive response in distribution in Gaza.

*Tents entered to Gaza vs distributed by shelter cluster partners (cumulative values) - November 2025*

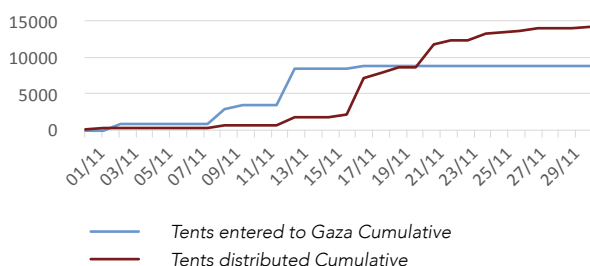


Fig.3 In the last decade of the month, as shown in the graph on the side, the distribution curve exceeded the number of tents entered by drawing on existing stock. This confirms the trend already seen in the graphic in Fig.2. where not only the number of tents distributed equal those received by the distribution evacuate the tents previously present in stock.

### UNMET NEEDS:

Gap analysis result as of November 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.



## Emergency Shelter Items



1,35M

People in Need



Tents



Tarpaulins



Plastic sheets

## Household Items



1,37M

People in Need



Mattresses



blankets



Clothing

## CURRENT PIPELINE FOR GAZA

The situation in Gaza up to November 30th for Emergency Shelter and NFI cluster Pipeline status show as below



Tents

63.4K



Tarpaulins

803.6K



Bedding Items

5.0M



Searchlight

29.2K

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

## FOCUS ON IMPACT OF INGO AND NNGO REGISTRATION ON SHELTER CLUSTER

### Percentage of aid that reached HHs in Gaza (2025)

INGOs deliver most of the shelter support in terms of households reached, 74% of all reported shelter items and NFI activities in Gaza were implemented by INGOs, in coordination with local NGOs/CBOs since the beginning of 2025.

INGOs provided 83% of the non-food items and 33% of the shelter items that reached households, The national NGOs and CBOs provided 40% of the shelter items, followed by INGOs at 33% and UNRWA at 24%. (Fig.4)

More than half (25 INGOs) of the active Shelter cluster partners are INGOs, in addition to the active INGOs, there are 8 more INGOs that are members of the Shelter Cluster but are not actively reporting their activities.

While other humanitarian entities are large shelter actors as well, INGOs are critical to ensure maximum household coverage; local NGOs remain essential but operate at a smaller scale compared to INGOs and UNRWA. Local NGOs cannot absorb the increased workload alone, as most rely on INGOs or UNRWA for supplies, pipelines, and technical support.

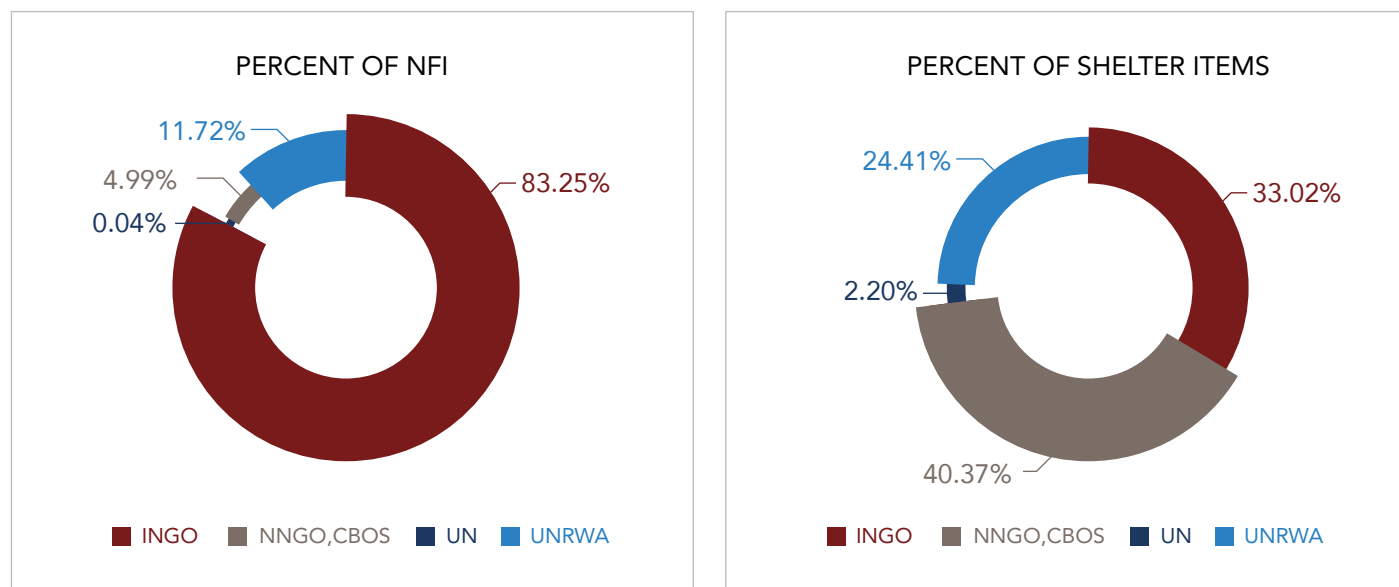


Fig.4 - [SCP National Cluster Meeting 26 Nov 2025 | Shelter Cluster](#)

UNRWA delivered a substantial share of items to individuals and households, nearly matching INGOs. However, UNRWA is currently under significant restrictions, limiting its ability to distribute NFIs and shelter assistance.

Other UN agencies represent a smaller proportion of the overall shelter delivery but still have a big proportion of the pipeline (blocked).

Delays in shelter cluster pipelines will significantly increase unmet shelter needs for Palestinians living in Gaza, particularly with the beginning of winter.

**Most items currently in the pipeline belong to international organizations**, without the IOM Common Pipeline there are 1 million shelter items and 3.7 million NFI shelter items in the pipeline. The IOM common pipeline has 350,000 shelter items and 173,000 NFIs.

- The combination of INGO disruptions and UNRWA constraints will lead to a sharp decline in households reached with essential NFIs and emergency shelter solutions.
- These factors together will result in a substantial widening of existing shelter gaps, leaving a high proportion of displaced households without adequate support across Gaza.

The Shelter Cluster relies mainly on international and local organizations, unlike other sectors. Any disruption to INGO operations would directly remove most of the sector's delivery capacity.

## SNAPSHOT ON THE WINTERIZATION

Almost two months after the ceasefire, emergency shelter materials are still entering Gaza at a level far below what is required, despite the overwhelming scale of needs.

Thousands of displaced households continue to rely highly on temporary shelters that offer minimal protection from rain, wind, and rapidly deteriorating winter conditions. Many families remain concentrated in overcrowded sites along the coastline, where exposure to strong winds, standing water, and tidal flooding poses significant safety risks.



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To support partners in mitigating these risks, the Shelter Cluster has developed [winterization recommendations](#), [IEC materials](#), and a set of [urgent winter actions](#) focused on insulation, weatherproofing, and improved drainage solutions.

These tools aim to guide frontline responders in providing the fastest, most practical support possible in the absence of sufficient materials. In parallel, the Shelter Cluster is coordinating closely with the Site Management Cluster to identify and prioritize locations that are already flooded or at high risk of flooding.

To strengthen operational coordination, is being set up by the Cluster an established area-based coordination system aligned with partners' geographical presence.

This allows for quicker decision-making, clearer responsibilities, and more effective coverage of critical gaps on the ground.

Through this setup, partners are better able to mobilize limited resources, focus on the most urgent needs, and reduce duplication in high-density displacement areas.