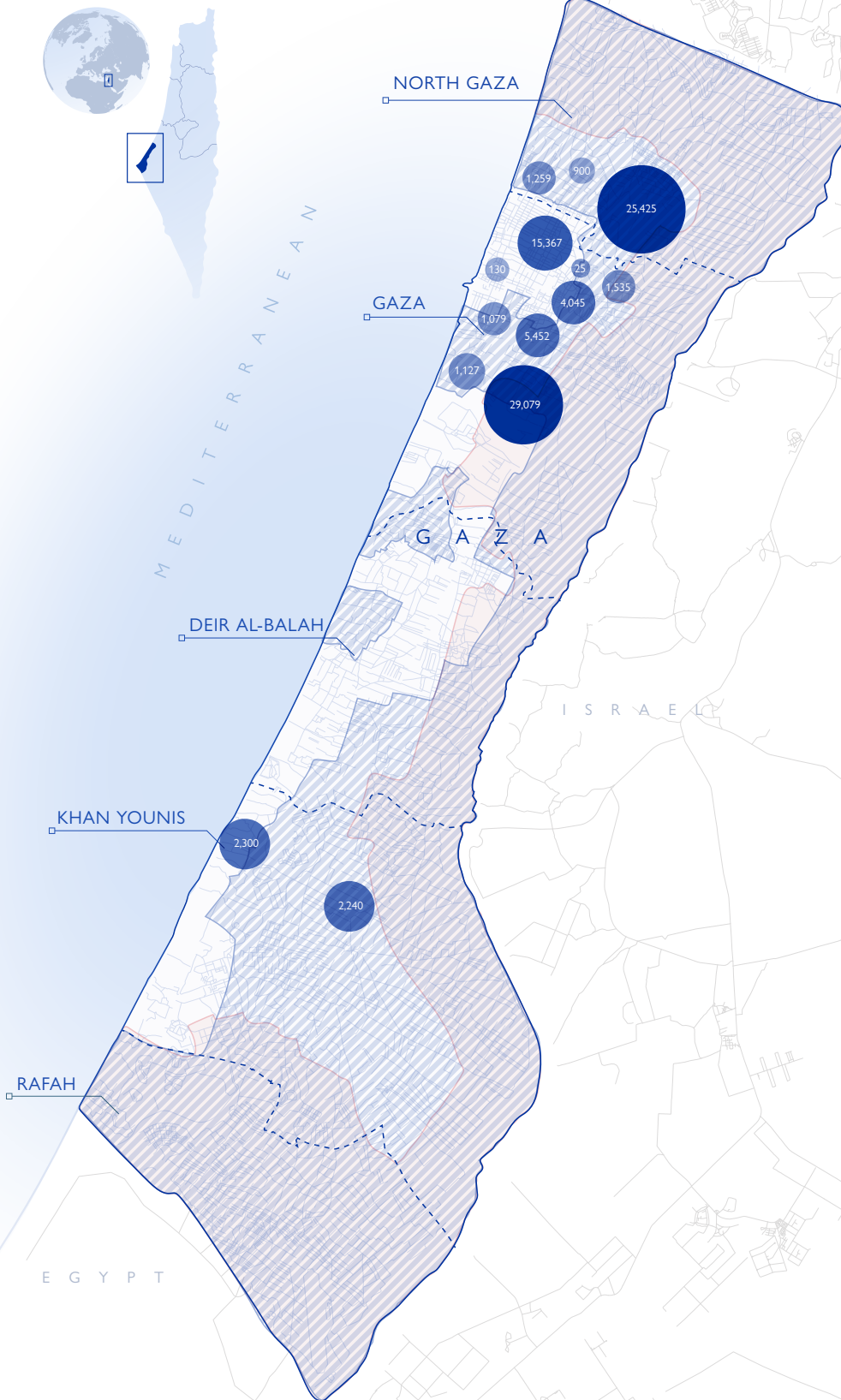


MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT ORIGIN DENSITY MAP



859,990

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS
(18 MARCH - 31 AUGUST 2025)

92,162

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT MOVEMENTS
(1 - 31 AUGUST 2025)

86.5%

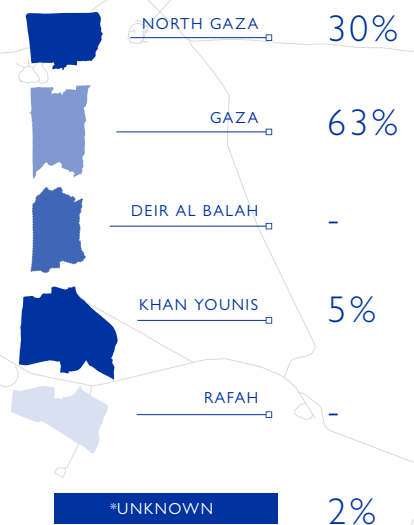
UNDER DISPLACEMENT ORDERS AND MILITARIZED ZONES OR WHERE THOSE OVERLAP

This report provides a monthly overview of internal displacement across the Gaza Strip for August, highlighting key developments in population movement trends, including reoccurring displacement as well as patterns of origin and arrival at the governorate level. The data is compiled through contributions from Site Management Cluster (SMC) partners operating on the ground, who continue to monitor and report on displacement under challenging conditions.

Displacement remained fluid throughout August, with populations facing repeated displacement. Five displacement orders were issued, affecting five neighborhoods in Gaza city, four in North Gaza, and one in Khan Younis. Following the ground incursion on 14 August on Gaza city and North Gaza, significant displacement was observed from North to South, with **33,153** movements recorded, further straining overcrowded areas. The largest displacement occurred on 26 August, where over **15,535** individuals were displaced towards West Gaza city, Deir al-Balah, and Khan Younis.

These findings highlight the scale of the displacement crisis and the urgent need for response planning to support timely, evidence-based humanitarian interventions.

DISPLACEMENT PERCENTAGE BY GOVERNORATE



*Unknown indicates displacement movements with unidentified origins. A total of 2,199 displacement movements from or to unknown origins are not reflected on the map due to incomplete origin or destination data. These 2,199 correspond to 2% of the recorded displacement movements across Gaza throughout August.

**All maps presented under this update are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be free of error nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by Site Management Cluster and IOM.

Displacement density

Militarized zones where the Israeli authorities require the coordination of humanitarian movements
Areas under active displacement orders issued since 18 March

(1-31 AUGUST 2025)

NORTH GAZA

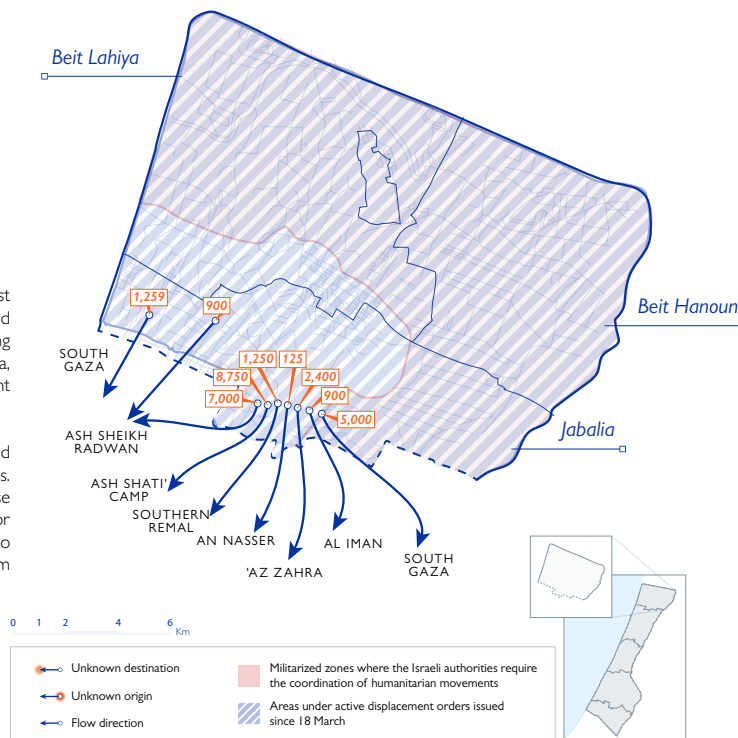
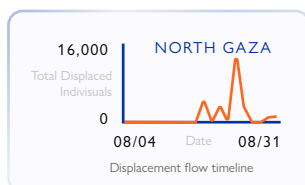
27,584 Total Recorded Displacement.

25,425 Displacement Movements originated from
labalia

100% Under displacement orders since 18 March 2025

In August 2025, North Gaza recorded **27,584** displacement movements towards West Gaza city, Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis, largely triggered by the 14 August ground incursion that started in Jabalia then spread south into Gaza city and other surrounding areas. On 20 August, a displacement order was issued for four neighborhoods in Jabalia, though many residents remain in designated areas due to fear of repeated displacement and lack of safe zones.

On 27 August, 7.2 km² of “vacant” land across 18 neighborhoods in Khan Younis and Deir Al Balah was designated by the military as “safe zones” for displaced populations. However, partners on the ground have reported that exit corridors and routes to these areas are not safe; they fall directly under displacement orders, militarized areas or where those overlap. In addition, high costs of crossing from Jabalia and Gaza city to Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis—around 500 ILS (\$150)—prevent many families from moving.



GAZA

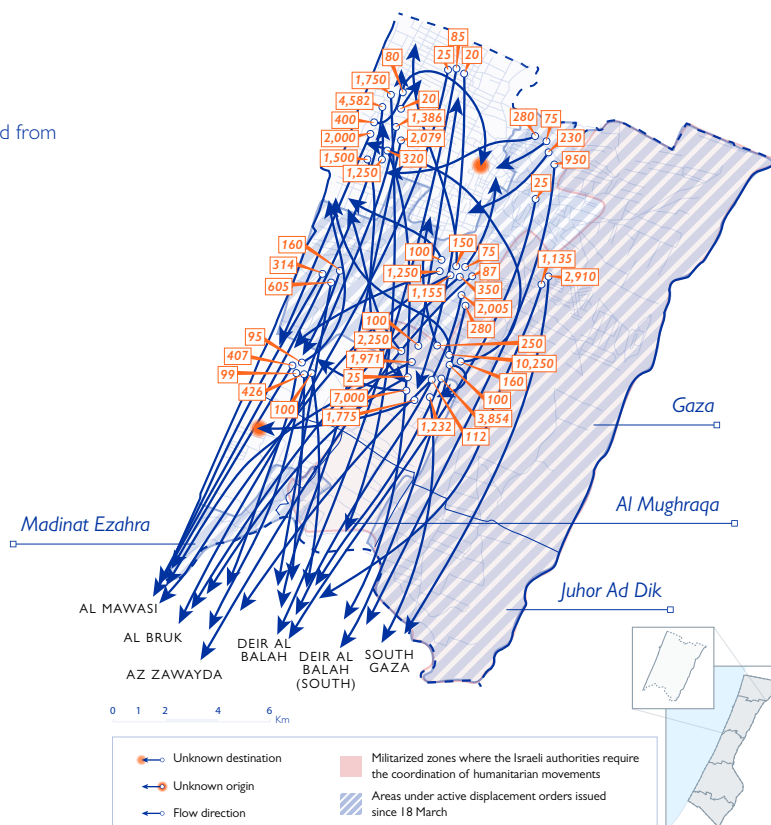
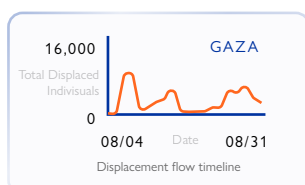
57,839 Total Recorded Displacement

29,079 Displacement Movements originated from Az-Zaitoun

85% Under displacement
orders since 18 March 2025

In August 2025, most displacement originated from Gaza city following intensified ground operations in Gaza and North Gaza after 14 August, which accounted for **63%** of all recorded displacement movements this month. On 26 August, a displacement order was issued for 1 km² in Ad Daraj and Ash-Sheikh Radwan for the first time since 2023.

Around **70%** of the population in Jabalia Al Balad, Al Nazlah, and Al Siftawi has been displaced, primarily to Al Karameh, West Gaza city, and south of Wadi Gaza as more than 3,000 households were newly displaced in August. Families face severe shelter shortages, with many constructing makeshift shelters amid widespread destruction in Az-Zaitoun.



DEIR AL BALAH

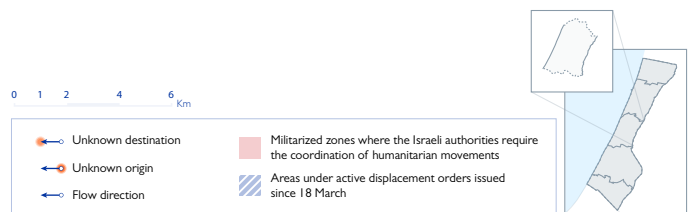
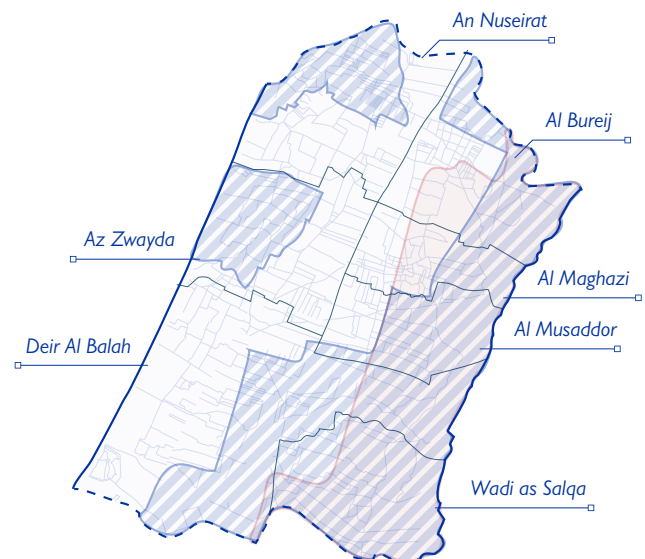
59%

Under displacement orders since 18 March 2025

In August 2025, Deir al-Balah recorded an influx of **14,710** displacement movements, despite the area and its surroundings remaining highly unsafe and severely overcrowded. The eastern parts of Deir al-Balah are fully saturated, leaving inadequate space for new arrivals. Public land is now either completely crowded or informally rented out, creating additional barriers for displaced households in already congested areas.

However, on 29 August, Deir al-Balah received a significant influx into Al-Tahlia area, where around 250 families from Gaza city sought shelter.

Although the military incursion expanded from Gaza city into An-Nuseirat Camp, Deir al-Balah, and Al-Zawayda, overall displacement movements were limited, reflecting exhaustion and movement fatigue among affected populations in the absence of safe zones.



KHAN YOUNIS

4,540

Total Recorded Displacement

2,300

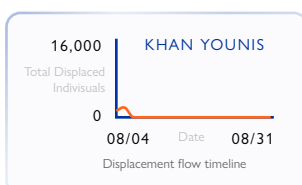
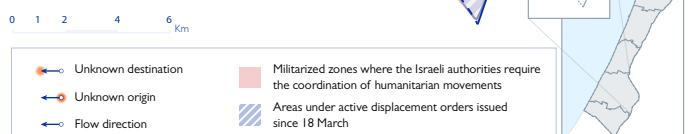
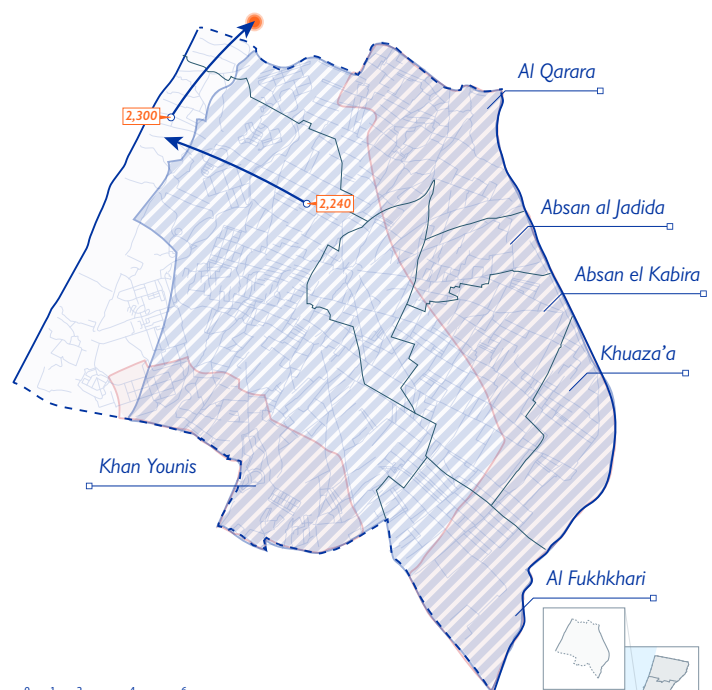
of all known movements originated from Al Mawasi

87%

Under displacement orders since 18 March 2025

In August 2025, Khan Yonis recorded an influx of **12,145** displacement movements, largely driven by repeated displacement. Additionally, around **4,540** displacements occurred from and within Khan Yonis. Thousands were forced to displace to Al-Mawasi displacement sites, where families face overcrowded and inadequate conditions, many without proper shelter.

Movement fatigue and reluctance to relocate are increasing, as by the end of August, Al-Mawasi became crowded beyond capacity. The entire population of Rafah is now displaced in Khan Yonis, while residents from East Khan Yonis have moved westward. From the Rafah border to Deir al-Balah, extreme overcrowding persists, leaving no space for additional arrivals.

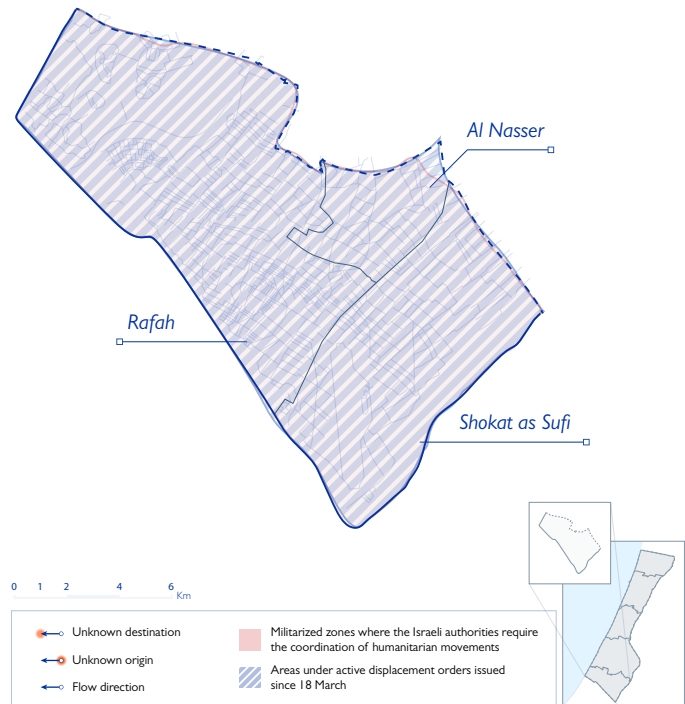


RAFAH

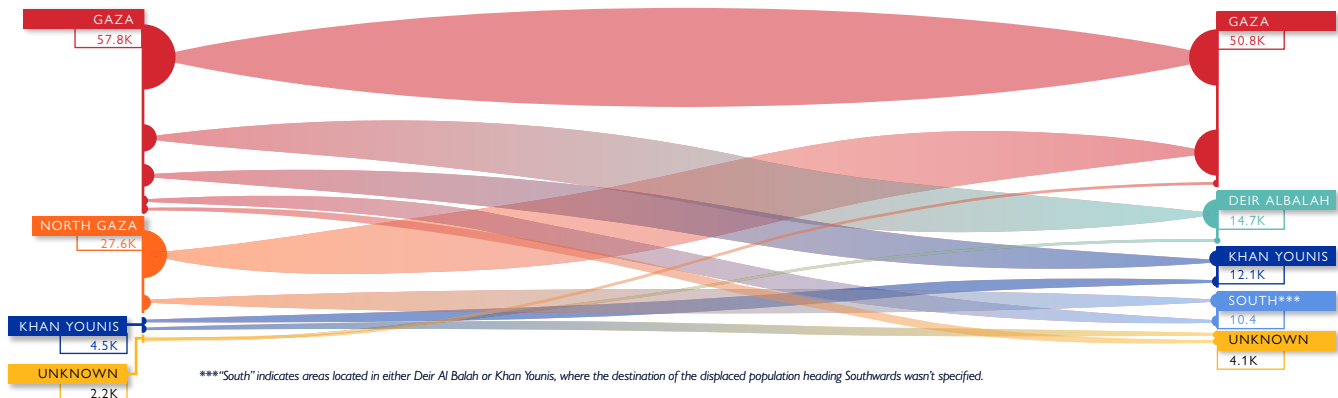
100% Under displacement orders since 18 March 2025

Rafah Governorate is now considered largely depopulated, with only a small number of displaced families remaining in the western areas near Khan Younis. Movement toward Rafah remains highly dangerous, with reports indicating that the entire city has been destroyed and all its entry points closed except for its eastern parameters where only trucks transporting aid can pass through the Karam Abu Salem Crossing.

Despite the risks, some assistance is reportedly accessible in the Morag area, prompting displaced individuals to move toward that location. However, access to aid in Rafah remains highly precarious and unpredictable.



DISPLACEMENT FLOW BETWEEN GOVERNORATES



In August, the majority of displacement movements were inter-governorate, primarily from North Gaza and Gaza towards Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis. A portion of these movements extended further south, towards unspecified locations. Following the onset of the ground incursion on 14 August, West Gaza City experienced a significant influx, receiving more than 50,000 displaced individuals in less than two weeks.

ABOUT THE SITE MANAGEMENT CLUSTER AND NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING (NPM)

The Site Management Cluster (SMC) is a joint humanitarian body that coordinates assistance for people in displacement sites. Since May 2024, partners have been tracking population movements in Gaza during major displacements to better understand needs and guide the response. In September 2024, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) Response launched the Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) programme to carry out a comprehensive range of data collection activities and assessments across the OPT. The initiative aims to generate timely, accurate, and evidence-based information to support strategic planning and enable the SMC and other humanitarian actors to effectively identify and respond to the needs of affected populations.