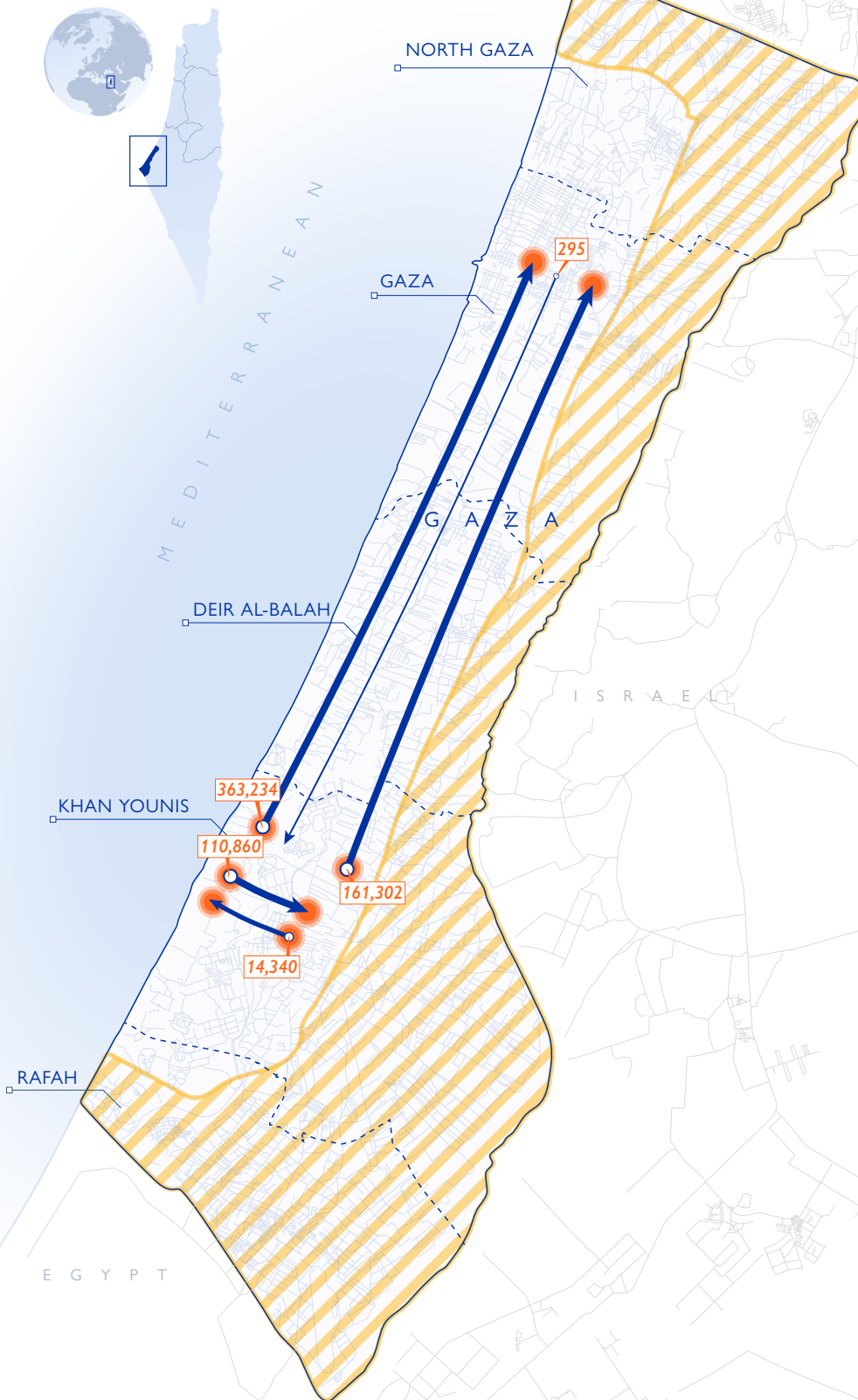


MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT FLOW MAP
(1-31 OCTOBER 2025)



8,130

(PRE-CEASEFIRE)

**TOTAL DISPLACEMENT
MOVEMENTS**

(1 - 9 OCTOBER 2025)

650,031

(POST-CEASEFIRE)

**TOTAL DISPLACEMENT
MOVEMENTS**

(10 - 31 OCTOBER 2025)

658,161

**TOTAL DISPLACEMENT
MOVEMENTS**

(1 - 31 OCTOBER 2025)

This report provides a monthly overview of displacement movements across the Gaza Strip for October, highlighting population movement trends, including reoccurring displacement as well as patterns of origin and arrival at the governorate level. The data is collected through imagery analysis and Site Management Cluster (SMC) partners operating on the ground, who continue to monitor and report on displacement through three Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs); two in Deir al Balah and one in Khan Younis.

Following the announcement of the ceasefire on **10 October**, movement patterns shifted rapidly with the re-opening of key movement roads as households assessed their options and began to go to northern areas to check the damage and living conditions. In this phase of the ceasefire, [OCHA](#) estimates that over **50%** of the Gaza Strip remains within the "yellow line" which depicts military presence.

Since 10 October, approximately **524,536** displacement movements have been observed crossing from south to north, primarily through Al-Rasheed Road, with additional movements noted along Salah Al-Deen Road.

In addition, since 10 October, a total of **110,860** displacement movements were recorded from the western parts of Khan Younis towards the eastern areas of the governorate.

*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.

**Unknown* indicates movements with unidentified origins and destinations, while 'North to South' refers to movements from northern to southern Gaza Strip.

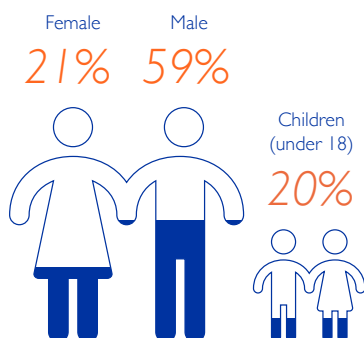
***Throughout this report, only post-ceasefire movements are illustrated on the map

● Unknown origin and destination
● Unknown destination
● Unknown origin
→ Flow direction
Yellow hatched area "Yellow line"****

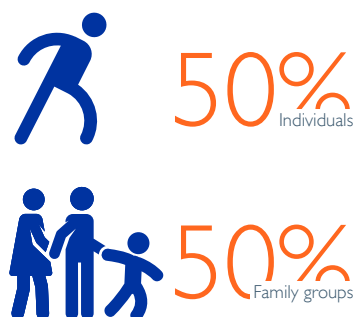
****The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

MOVEMENT OBSERVATIONS

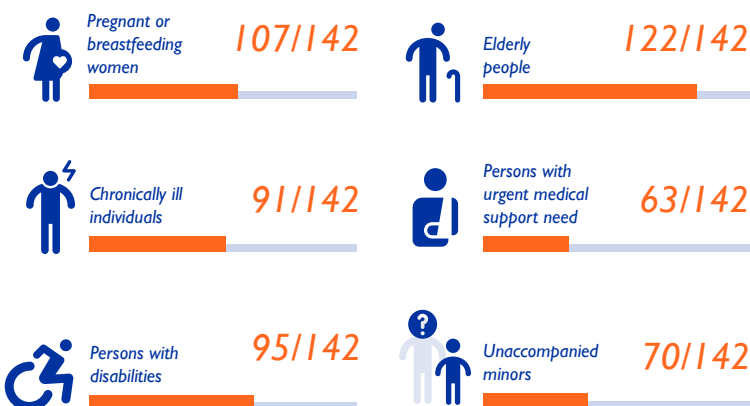
Demographics



Movement Composition



Observed Vulnerabilities



Observed Urgent Needs



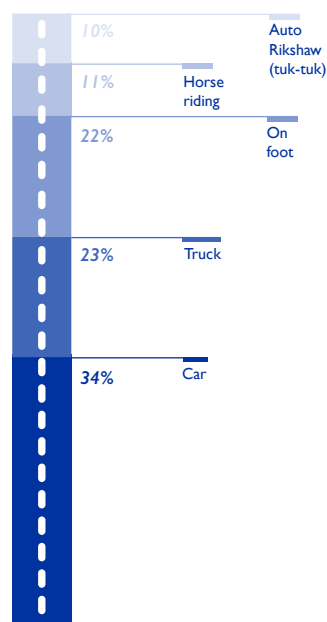
Population Movement and Needs Overview

The observational data presented under this section was collected between 01 – 31 October through three flow monitoring points (FMPs), two in Deir Al Balah and one in Khan Younis, that operate daily from 08:00–17:00. Therefore, movements occurring beyond this timeframe are not captured, which represents a limitation in monitoring the overall flow of displacement and urgent needs of the people on the move. Findings are observational and non-visible needs may be under-represented.

Trained enumerators conduct direct observation through the FMPs using a structured tool capturing sex composition, basic demographics, visible needs and vulnerabilities, transport modes, and intended destination governorates. Data is shared to support principled, coordinated, data driven and needs-based planning and response.

The snapshots on this page emphasize the movement conditions, showcasing the toll of displacement. The data presented in this section reflects observations recorded up to 17:00 PM on 31 October (Gaza Time). Movements recorded after this time will be included in the next report.

Mode of Transport



*Figures reflect movement flows observed during the reporting period in which specific needs or vulnerabilities were identified. They do not represent the number of individuals with those needs or vulnerabilities.

GOVERNORATE DISPLACEMENT OVERVIEW

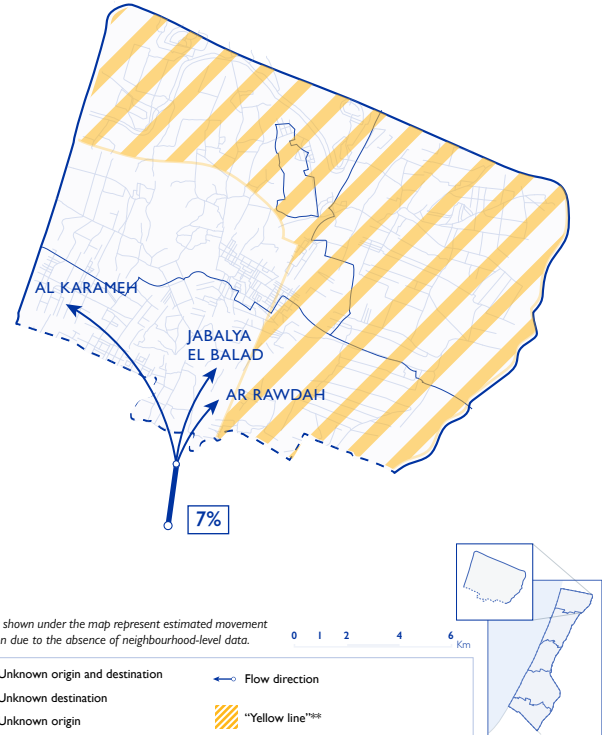
(1-31 OCTOBER 2025)

NORTH GAZA

63% Under military presence

In October, Site Management partners reported rapidly deteriorating conditions in North Gaza, where large-scale destruction, the absence of essential services, enabling conditions, and constrained humanitarian access were the primary barriers to safe movements to North Gaza and population re-establishment.

During the reporting period, based on the disaggregation and analysis of available datasets, SMC partners estimate that **7%** of recorded south-to-north displacement movements were directed toward North Gaza, particularly to Jabalia, Al Karamah, and Ar-Rawda neighborhoods. Furthermore, the delayed reopening of the two crossings in North Gaza has disrupted critical aid pipelines, significantly constraining humanitarian actors' ability to scale up distribution and extend assistance to the North.



**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

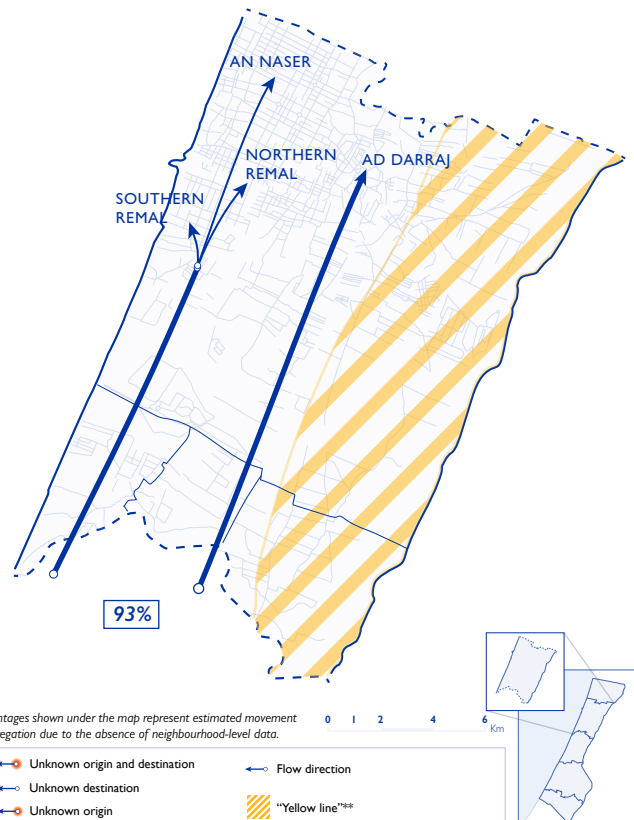
GAZA

38% Under military presence

Prior to the ceasefire, in early October, the population from Gaza city had been displaced to the south.

Following the 10 October ceasefire, population movements towards Gaza city resumed despite extensive damage to the area. According to [UNOSAT](#), approximately **83%** of structures in Gaza city are destroyed.

During the reporting period, based on the disaggregation of available datasets, Site Management Cluster partners estimate that **93%** of south-to-north displacement movements were directed toward Gaza city, particularly to Al-Remal, Ad-Darraj, and An-Naser neighborhoods.



**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

DEIR AL BALAH

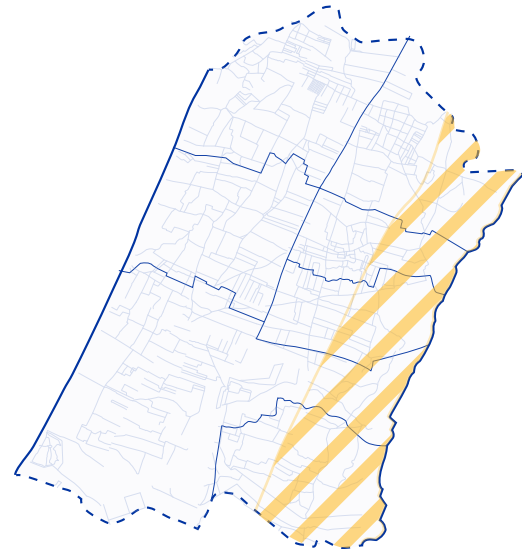
21% Under military presence

Between 01 – 10 October (pre-ceasefire), Deir Al Balah recorded an influx of **3,382** displacement movements, further intensifying congestion and overcrowding in a major displacement hub.

The density of displaced individuals has resulted in critical gaps in shelter space, WASH facilities, and protection services. Thus, the ceasefire on 10 October gave the displaced population in Deir Al Balah a window to decongest and make short trips to northern areas to assess damage and collect their belongings.

Following the announcement of the ceasefire on 10 October, Site Management Cluster partners established two flow monitoring points in Deir Al Balah, through which **524,536** displacement movements were recorded from Khan Yunis and Deir Al Balah towards the North.

It is important to note that even with the ceasefire, the humanitarian operating environment in Deir Al Balah remains highly constrained and overcrowding continues due to the lack of safe shelter in the north.



*Percentages shown under the map represent estimated movement disaggregation due to the absence of neighbourhood-level data.



**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

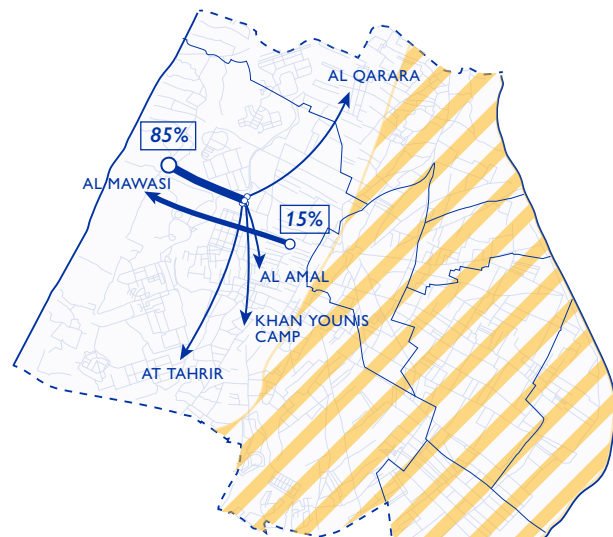
KHAN YOUNIS

54% Under military presence

Between 01 – 10 October (pre-ceasefire), SMC partners recorded an influx of **4,748** displacements movements into Khan Yunis. Following the announcement of the ceasefire on 10 October, several neighborhoods in East Khan Yunis that are located under the “yellow line” remain inaccessible and considered unsafe.

In addition, after the ceasefire, available datasets and SMC partners estimate that **85%** of recorded movements within Khan Yunis were from the western parts towards the eastern areas of the governorate, particularly to Khan Yunis Camp, Al Amal, At Tahrir, and Al Qarara neighborhoods. This movement pattern reflects ongoing multiple displacement driven by access constraints and the search for safer, more accessible locations.

According to SMC partners on the ground, the remaining **15%** of movements recorded within Khan Yunis were reverse movements from east to west, mainly towards Al Mawasi area, where overstretched space and basic services mean long queues for water, food and healthcare, and slow movement for residents and humanitarian operations



*Percentages shown under the map represent estimated movement disaggregation due to the absence of neighbourhood-level data.



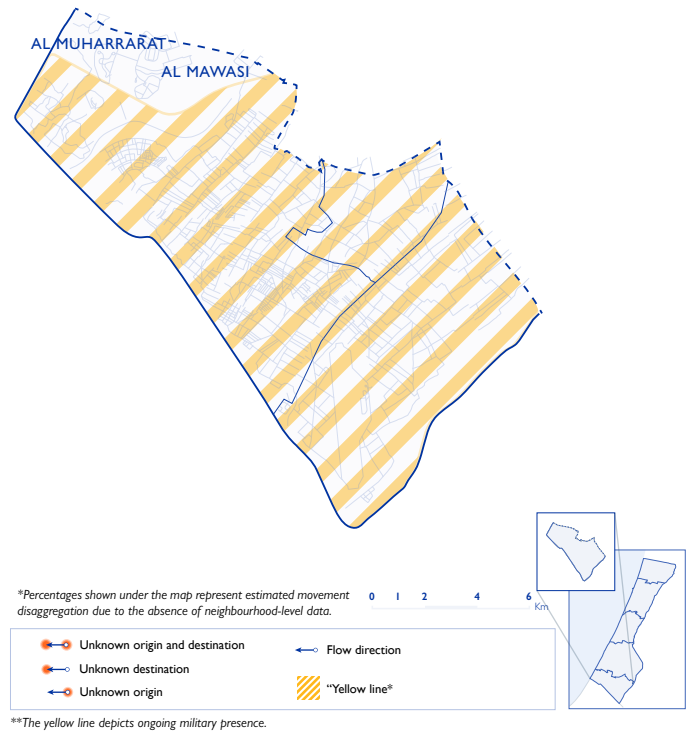
**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

RAFAH

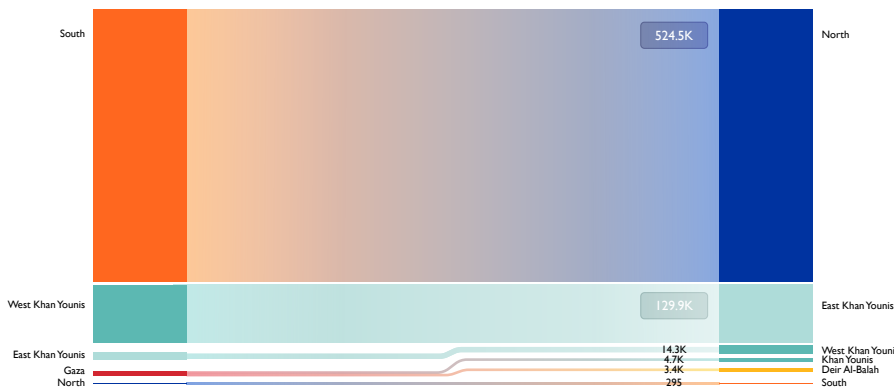
89% Under military presence

As of 10 October, **89%** of Rafah remains under the "Yellow Line," rendering movement toward the area highly dangerous for the population of Gaza. Furthermore, the delayed reopening of the Rafah crossing has disrupted critical aid pipelines, significantly constraining humanitarian actors' ability to scale up distribution and extend assistance to the North.

Although the ceasefire halted active ground operations in Rafah, the city remains devastated from prior offensives. Large portions of the urban core had already been destroyed, and many families had fled northward. Those who stayed behind were living in makeshift shelters close to Khan Younis, mainly in the Al Mawasi area of Rafah and in the Al Muharrarat neighbourhood.



DISPLACEMENT FLOW BETWEEN GOVERNORATES



* "South" indicates areas located in either Deir Al Balah or Khan Younis, where the destination or origin of the displaced population wasn't specified.

The data presented in this chart indicates that the North experienced a significant influx, receiving more than **524,536** displacement movements between 10 – 31 October. The largest intake of arrivals from the south occurred on **10 October**, where over **176,800** displacement movements were recorded towards the north in one day. However, population movements towards the North have slowed down in the last third of October, with only **104,294** displacement movements recorded in that direction.

ABOUT NEEDS AND POPULATION MONITORING PROGRAMME (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.