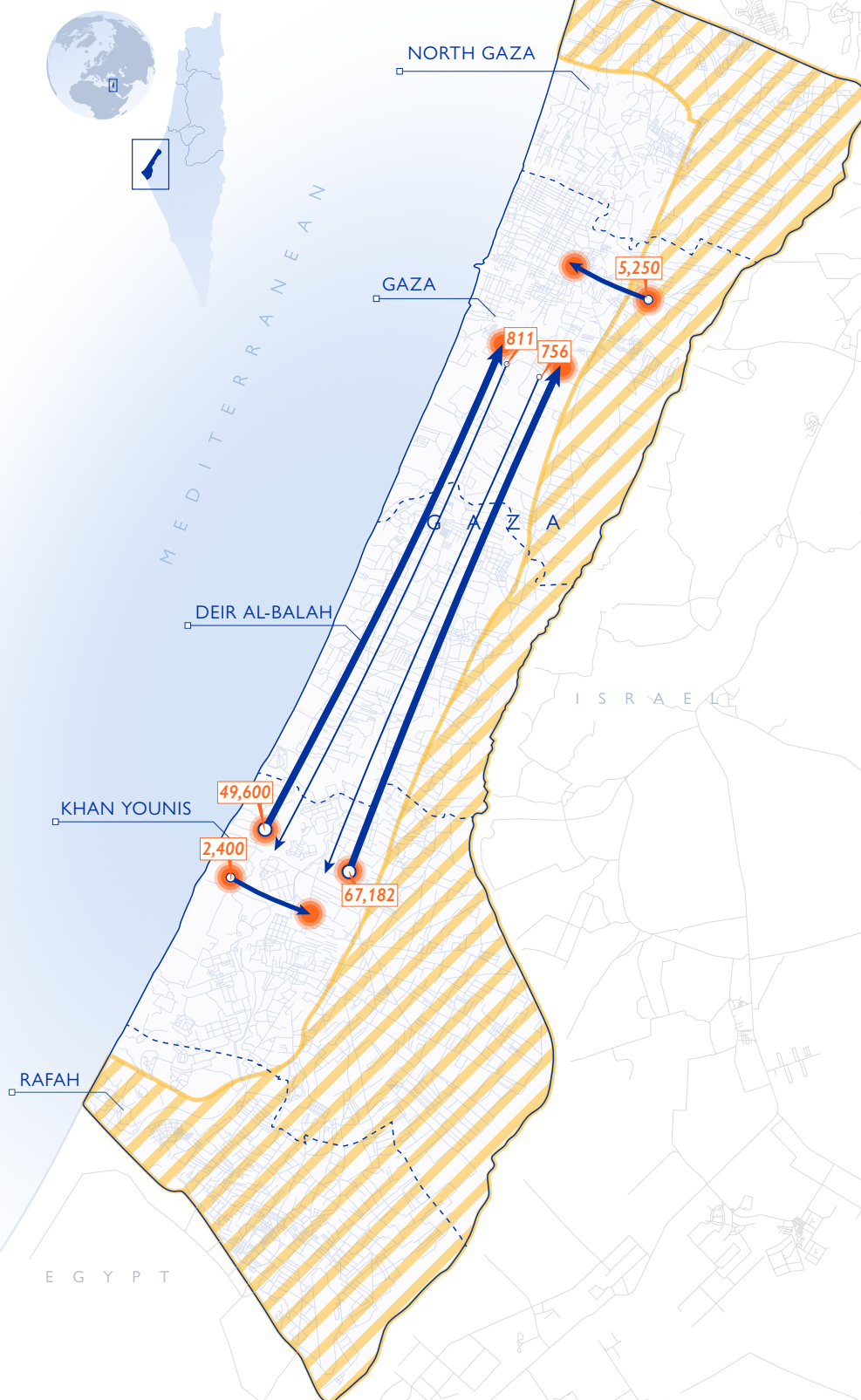


MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT FLOW MAP (1-30 NOVEMBER 2025)



776,030

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT
MOVEMENTS
(10 OCTOBER - 30 NOVEMBER 2025)

125,999

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT
MOVEMENTS
(1 - 30 NOVEMBER 2025)

This report provides a monthly overview of displacement movements across the Gaza Strip for November, 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 two Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) located in Deir al Balah.

Since the ceasefire came into effect 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 beyond the "yellow line" where the military remains deployed, daily detonations of residential buildings continue to be reported and access to humanitarian assets, public infrastructure and agricultural land remains restricted or altogether barred.

Throughout November, heavy rains and flooding continue to trigger population movement as people are in constant search for safer shelters, particularly where drainage systems remain damaged. Flooding continues to heighten vulnerabilities among displaced households, many of whom struggle to keep living spaces dry and secure reliable heating sources.

Since 10 October, approximately **641,318** displacement movements have been observed moving from south to north, primarily along Al-Rasheed Road, with additional movements recorded on Salah Al-Deen Road. During the same period, an estimated **113,260** displacement movements were recorded from the western areas of Khan Younis toward the eastern parts of the governorate. Overall, displacement movements in November have decreased compared to the peak observed in October.

*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.

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

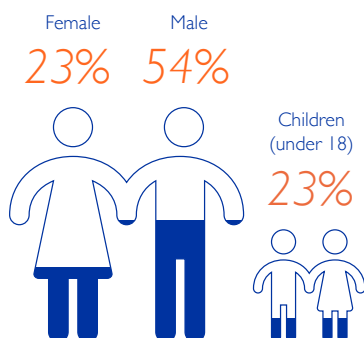
***Figures on the map reflect data received within the reporting period.

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

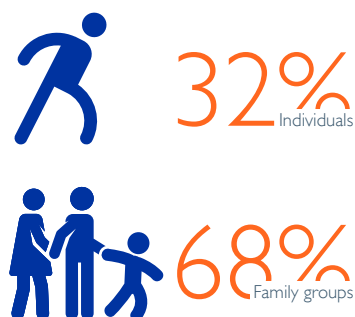
****The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

MOVEMENT OBSERVATIONS

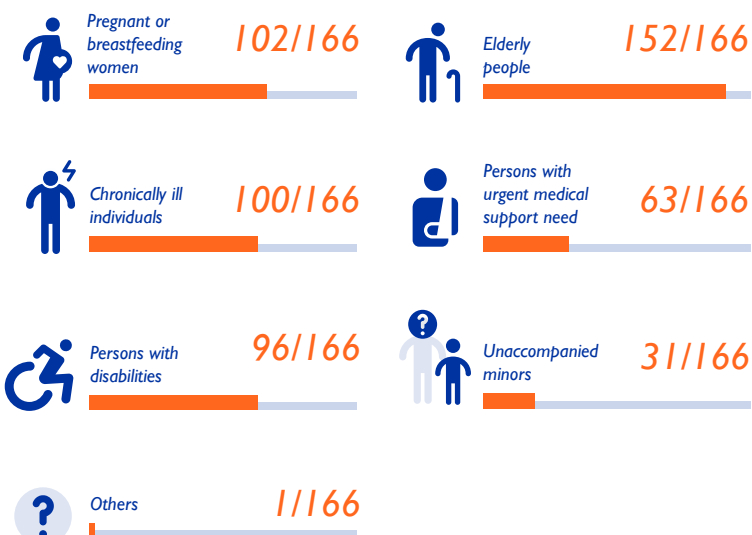
Demographics



Movement Composition



Observed Vulnerabilities



Observed Urgent Needs



Population Movement and Needs Overview

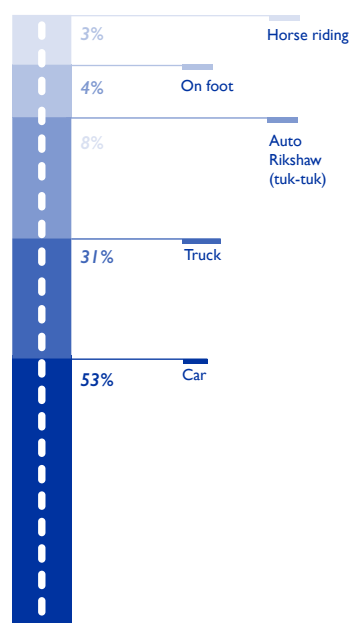
The observational data presented under this section was collected between 01 – 30 November through two flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Deir Al Balah, that operate daily from 08:00–17:00. Therefore, movements occurring beyond this timeframe are not captured, which represents a limitation in monitoring 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.

In addition, the Flow Monitoring Point in Khan Younis was temporarily deactivated, as new movement flows had slowed and stabilized to levels below the operational threshold required for active monitoring.

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 below emphasize the movement conditions, showcasing the toll of displacement. The data presented in this section reflects observations recorded up to 17:00 PM on 30 November (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

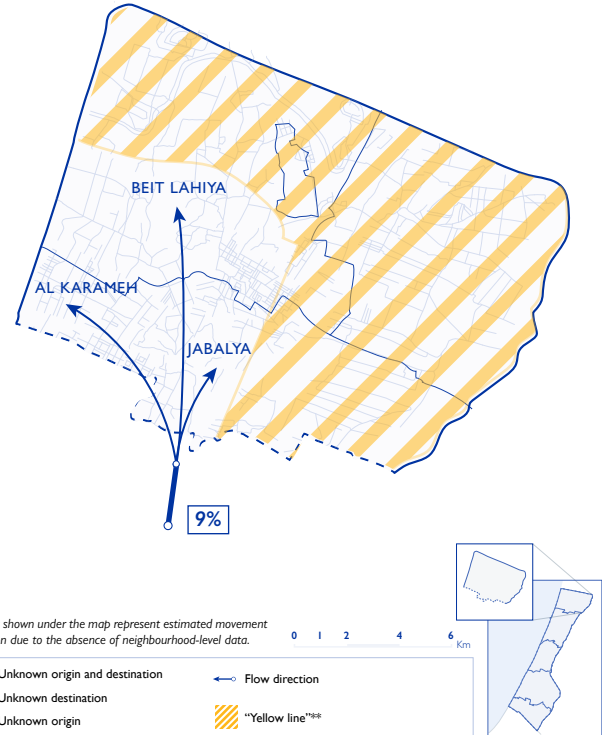
(1-30 NOVEMBER 2025)

NORTH GAZA

63% Under military presence

The scale of returns to North Gaza remained limited, particularly when compared to movements toward Gaza city. This is largely driven by the fact that approximately **63%** of North Gaza is located north and northeast of the militarized “yellow line,” an area where access is heavily restricted, basic services are scarce, and humanitarian operations remain significantly constrained. In addition, ground reports suggested that the “yellow line” shifted more than once during the month of November, leading to further access restrictions for the population.

Consequently, returns were observed only in specific areas recently opened and assessed as conditionally habitable. No returns were recorded in locations beyond the militarized “yellow line” where military forces have advanced and installed concrete barriers, nor in neighborhoods where rubble clearance has not yet occurred and where no humanitarian assistance has been delivered. Based on population movements observed from south to north, it is estimated that roughly **9%** of these movements are directed toward North Gaza.



**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

GAZA

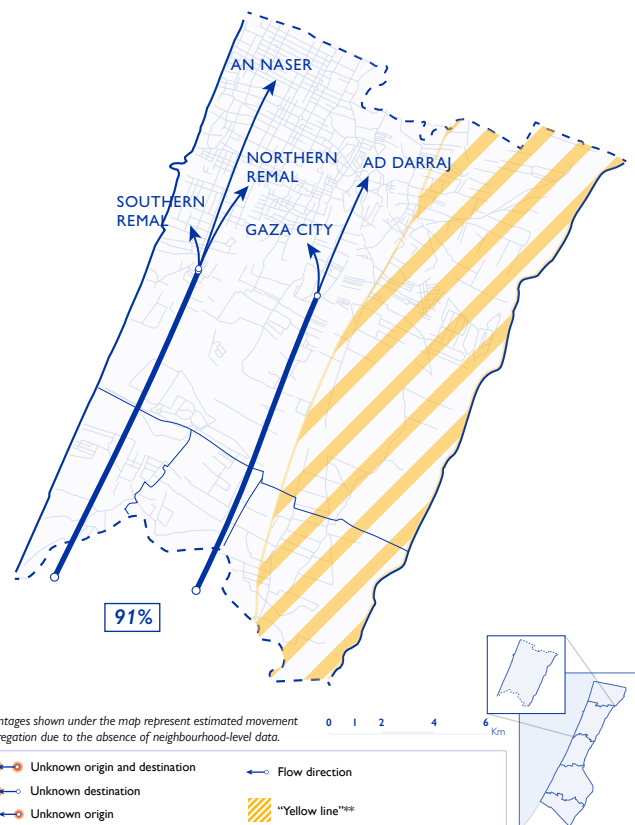
38% Under military presence

Throughout November, gradual displacement movements from southern areas toward Gaza city continued, with an estimated **91%** of northbound flows directed toward the city. Approximately **116,782** movements were recorded from the south toward Gaza city and North Gaza.

The extension of the yellow line westward in Gaza city, on the 20th and the 24th of November, caused further displacements. In the Al-Tuffah and Al-Shuja'iyya neighborhoods, approximately **5,250** families were displaced to the Al-Daraj, Al-Zaytoun, Al-Nasr, and Gaza old city neighborhoods.

Flood-affected households reported urgent needs for emergency shelter support, including tents, tarpaulins, and essential non-food items. Site Management Cluster partners further indicated that over **5,000** families living near drainage systems face heightened flooding risks and require urgent relocation to safer areas. The situation remains extremely challenging, with limited access to cash or livelihood opportunities.

The Gaza municipal authority has established committees to assess public schools and health facilities currently hosting displaced families, with the aim of preparing these sites to resume education and health services. However, no alternative shelter arrangements have yet been proposed for families residing in these facilities.



**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

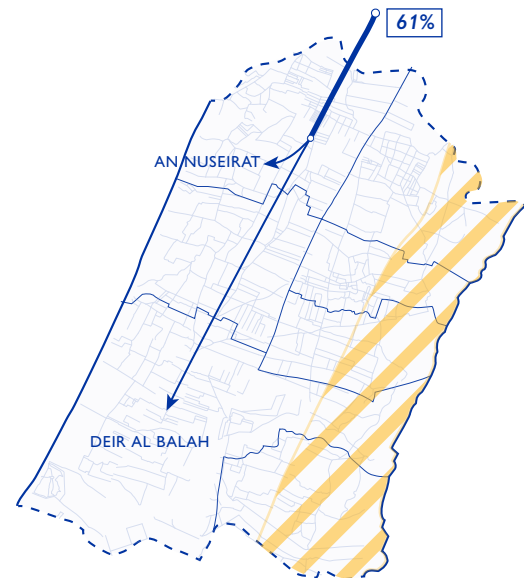
DEIR AL BALAH

21% Under military presence

Site monitoring under the Site Management Cluster indicates a marked decrease in displacement movements from Deir Al-Balah during November compared to October.

This decline is primarily linked to restricted accessibility to northern neighborhoods due to military presence, and the continued absence of essential services, both of which reduce the feasibility of return. Weather-related deterioration and shelter conditions—including flooding, weakened tent structures, and exposure to high-risk zones—have also triggered short-distance, localized displacement within the central governorate.

Households in flood-prone areas such as the coastal strip and Street 24 near Al-Durra attempted to relocate to safer nearby locations. However, movement between sites remains extremely limited, as most locations are already congested and lack adequate space to accommodate additional tents. Where alternative shelter options exist, rental costs remain beyond the financial means of many displaced families.



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



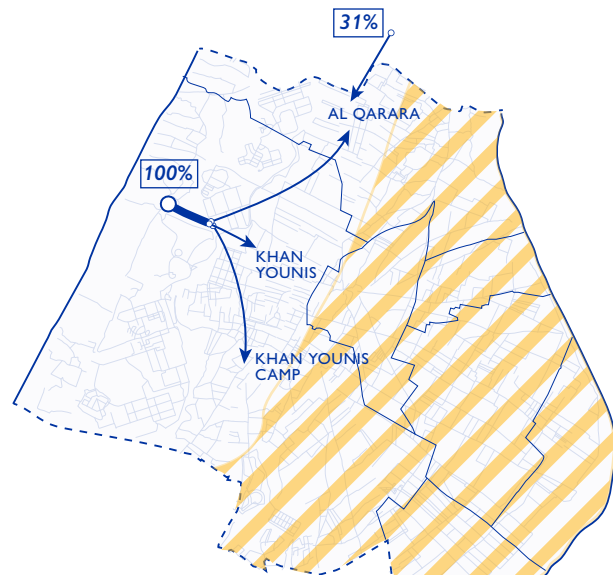
**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

KHAN YOUNIS

54% Under military presence

Conditions in Khan Yunis continue to deteriorate, particularly in displacement sites along the shoreline that host over **4,300** families, according to the Site Management Cluster. Flooding, inadequate drainage, and weakened infrastructure are compounding existing vulnerabilities across these locations. Recent damage to shelter structures has also reduced the availability of safe learning spaces, highlighting the urgent need for more durable materials and reinforced facilities to maintain access to education for school-aged children in the governorate.

In Khan Yunis, a total of **2,400** displacement movements were recorded in November; reflecting crossings from the west toward the east of the governorate.



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



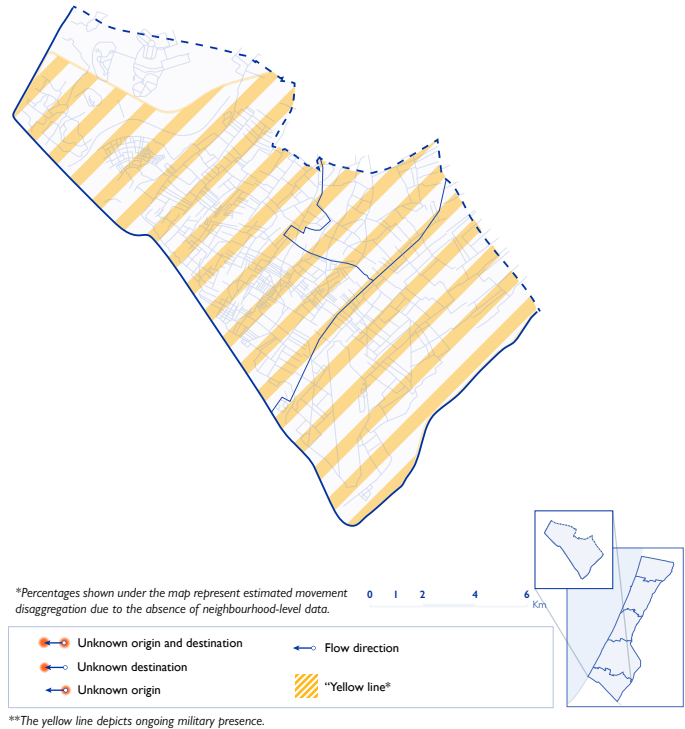
**The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

RAFAH

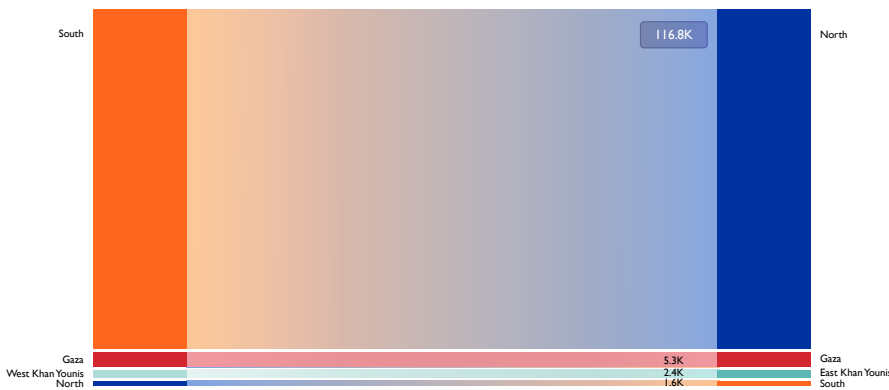
189% Under military presence

As of 10 October, **89%** of Rafah remains under military presence rendering movement toward the area highly dangerous for the population of Gaza, as well as for humanitarian actors. 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.

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 neighborhoods.



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.

Over **116,000** movements were recorded from the south to the northern governorates, representing the vast majority of northbound displacement. Smaller-scale movements were also observed within central and southern areas, including over **5,000** movements within Gaza, **2,400** crossings from West Khan Younis to East Khan Younis, and limited movements originating from northern areas. Overall, the visualization indicates that population movements during the reporting period were primarily directed toward Gaza city, followed by North Gaza. Compared to October, displacement flows—both from south to north and from east to west—have markedly slowed, reflecting a reduction in large-scale population movements across the Strip.

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.