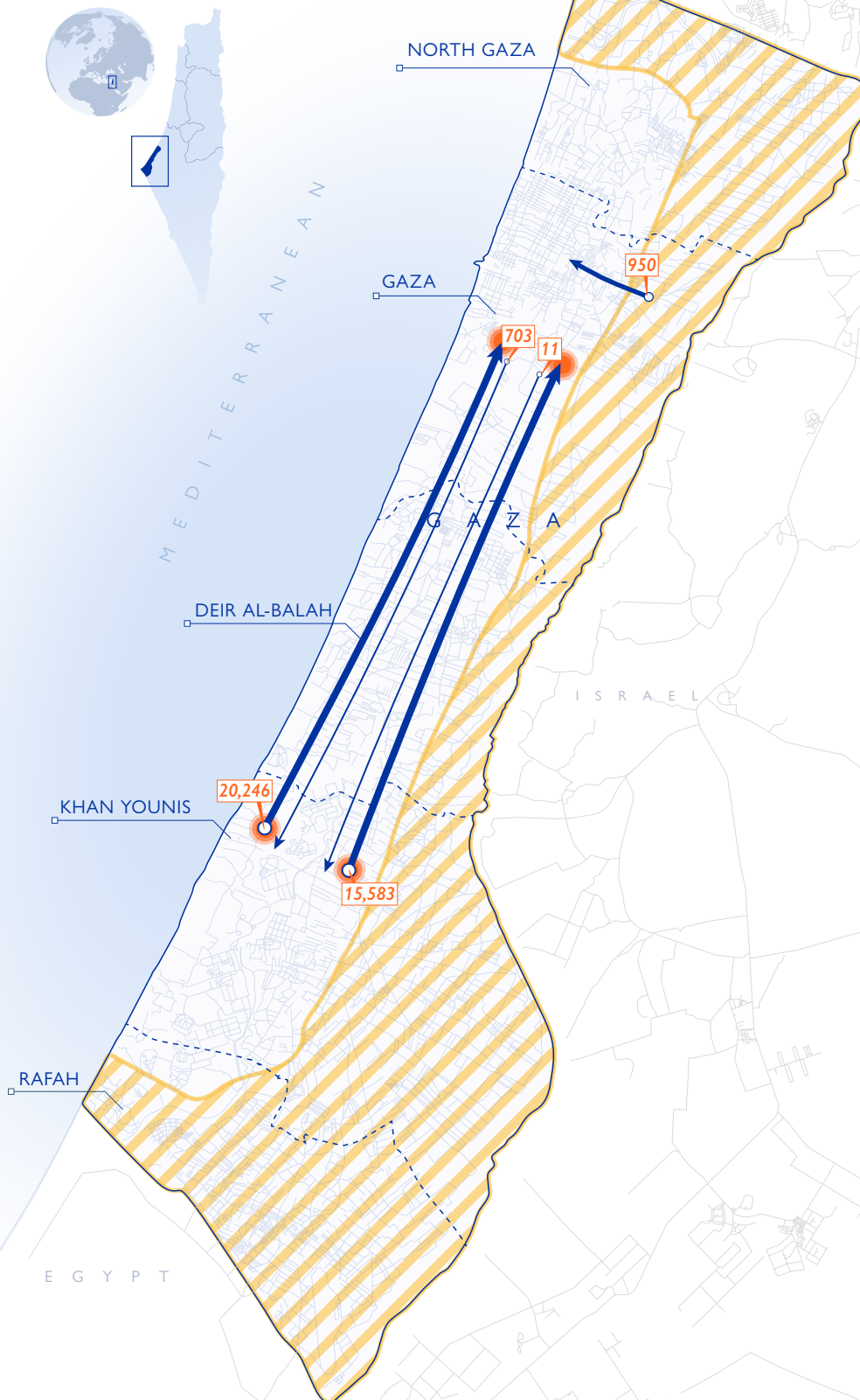


MONTHLY DISPLACEMENT FLOW MAP  
(1-31 DECEMBER 2025)



**813,523**

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT  
MOVEMENTS  
(10 OCTOBER - 31 DECEMBER 2025)

**37,493**

TOTAL DISPLACEMENT  
MOVEMENTS  
(1 - 31 DECEMBER 2025)

This report provides a monthly overview of displacement movements across the Gaza Strip for December, 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.

Throughout December, population movements remained constrained and largely localized, as households continued to assess safety conditions amid ongoing military presence and access restrictions. [OCHA](#) estimates that over **50%** of the Gaza Strip remains beyond the “Yellow Line,” where military forces continue to be deployed, daily detonations and bulldozing of residential structures are reported, and access to humanitarian facilities, public infrastructure, agricultural land and the coastline remains restricted or prohibited. In addition, the “Orange Line,” a military-designated movement restriction line used to indicate areas under active hostilities which is periodically adjusted, has further constrained civilian movement and access, particularly in northern areas.

During December, winter storms and heavy rainfall intensified humanitarian needs across the Gaza Strip, particularly among displaced households living in damaged tents and unsafe structures. Population movements during the month were largely driven by adverse weather conditions and winter storms as flooding in low-lying and coastal areas rendered shelters temporarily uninhabitable due to rain and seawater intrusion.

Since 10 October, approximately **677,147** displacement movements have been observed moving from south to north, along Al-Rasheed Road, with additional movements recorded on Salah Al-Deen Road. During the same period, an estimated **6,200** displacement movements were recorded from the eastern areas of Gaza toward the western parts 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.

\*\*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.

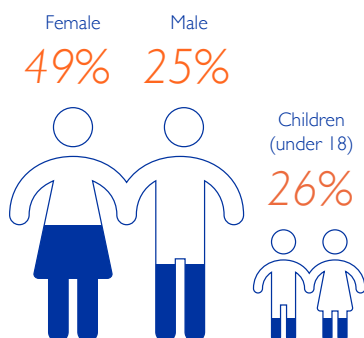
\*\*\*Figures on the map reflect data received within the reporting period.

Unknown origin and destination  
Unknown destination  
Unknown origin  
Flow direction  
“Yellow line”\*\*\*\*

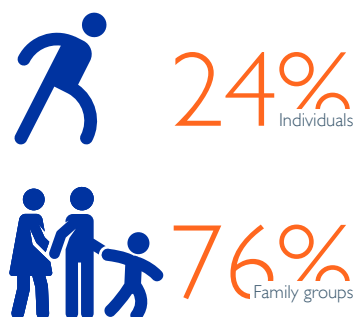
\*\*\*\*The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

## MOVEMENT OBSERVATIONS

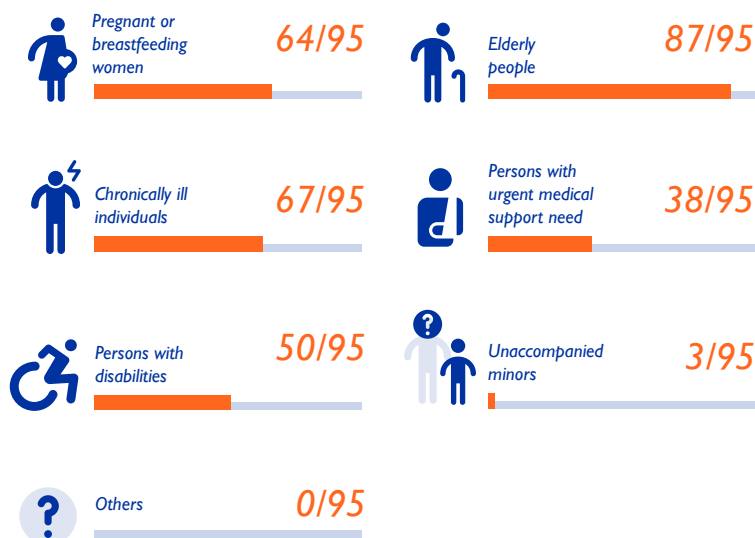
### Demographics



### Movement Composition



### Observed Vulnerabilities



### Observed Urgent Needs



### Population Movement and Needs Overview

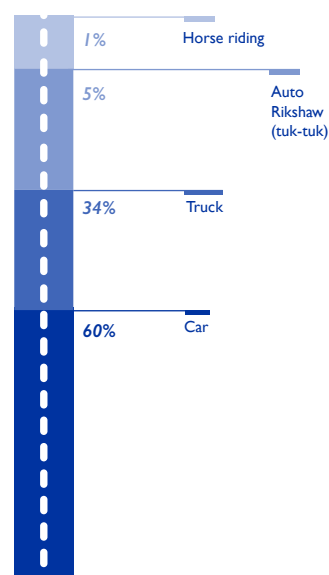
The observational data presented under this section was collected between 01 – 31 December through two flow monitoring points (FMPs) in Deir Al Balah, that operate daily from 08:00–17:00. Therefore, movements occurring beyond this timeframe are not captured, which represents a limitation in monitoring 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 Deir Al Balah along Salah Al Din Road was temporarily deactivated on December 21st, 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 31 December (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 DECEMBER 2025)

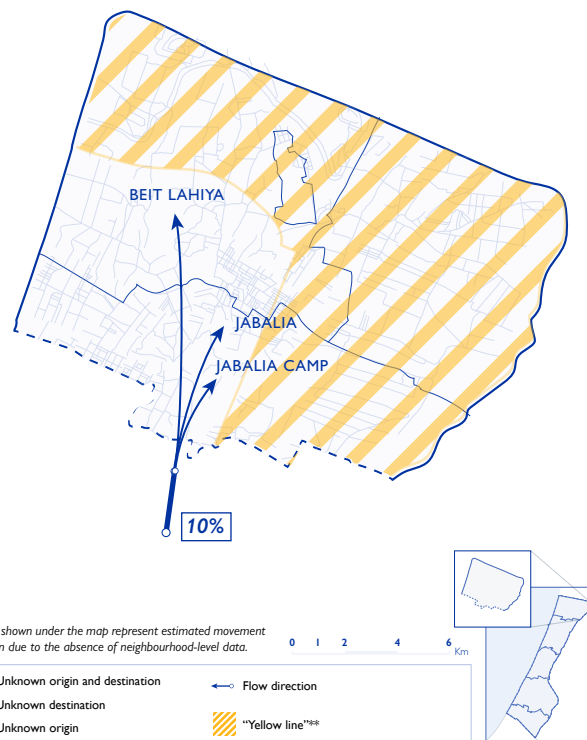
### NORTH GAZA

**63%** Under military presence

During December, displacement in North Gaza was reported from areas located between the “orange” and “yellow” lines, particularly affecting Beit Lahia, Jabalia, and Jabalia Camp. Approximately **10%** of south-to-north movements during the reporting period were directed toward North Gaza, while the majority concentrated in Gaza city. At the same time, limited reverse movements were observed, with around **714** movements recorded from North Gaza toward southern governorates, indicating constrained secondary or reverse movements and reflecting continued challenges in northern areas.

The number of people residing between the orange and yellow lines continued to increase during the reporting period. This corresponds with the southward adjustment of the orange line, which expanded the geographic area classified between the two lines and brought additional residential areas within this zone, resulting in higher population concentrations in areas that remain comparatively accessible.

Due to deteriorated, non-weather-resistant shelters and widespread rubble, options for safe and dignified shelter remain limited, increasing exposure to weather-related and health risks, particularly for children.



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

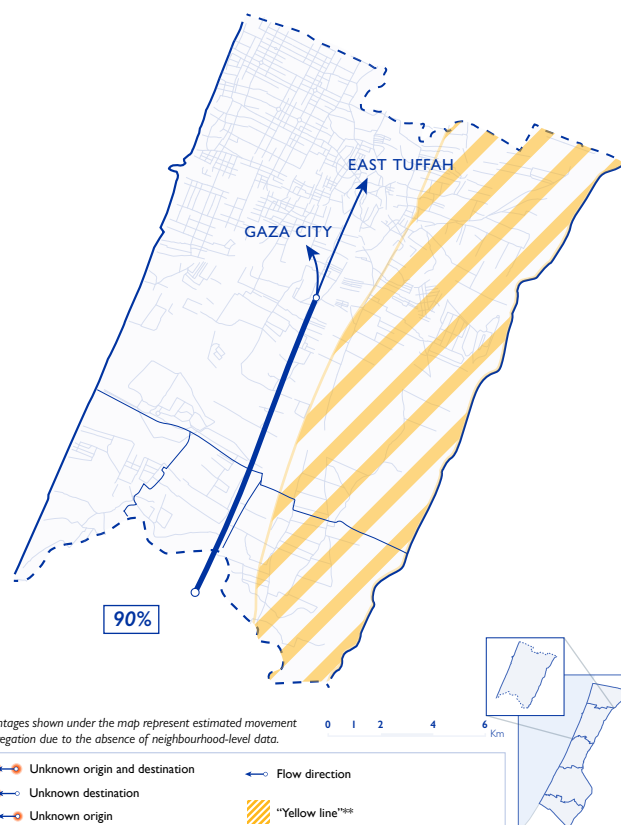
### GAZA

**38%** Under military presence

During December, displacement in Gaza city was reported from a limited number of locations, primarily affecting northern and eastern parts of the city, including Al-Tuffah (Al-Sanfour area). These movements followed military incursions and displacement orders, resulting in temporary displacement, with some households subsequently returning when conditions permitted.

Population density in the western part of Gaza city continued to increase, largely due to the southward shift of the orange line into residential areas in eastern Gaza city, prompting households to relocate away from restricted zones. During December, approximately **950** crossings were recorded from eastern Gaza city (areas located under the yellow line) toward western Gaza city. In addition, the vast majority of south-to-north movements—approximately **90%**—were directed toward Gaza city.

Many shelters consist of non-weather-resistant and deteriorated tents, providing inadequate protection from rain and cold. Many sites are located on or adjacent to extensive rubble, limiting drainage and safe site preparation, thereby increasing exposure to flooding, harsh weather conditions and associated health risks, including cold-related illnesses among children.



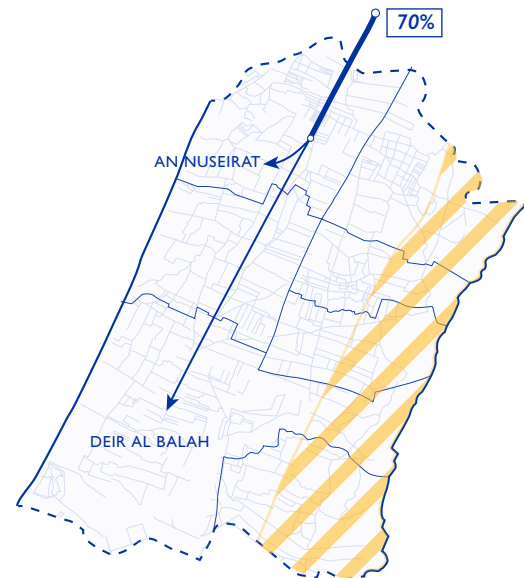
\*\*The yellow line depicts ongoing military presence.

## DEIR AL BALAH

21% Under military presence

While displacement continued during December, movement levels were notably lower than earlier reporting periods. Population movements were primarily driven by adverse weather conditions and winter storms, which negatively affected living conditions at displacement sites. As a result, some households sought alternative arrangements, including returns to places of origin in northern Gaza, as well as limited intra-governorate relocations following the flooding of tents and damage to site infrastructure.

Despite the overall reduction in population movements, movements from north to south remained very limited during the reporting period. However, approximately **70%** of these southbound movements were directed toward Deir Al Balah, underscoring its continued role as a primary destination for households relocating southward.



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



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

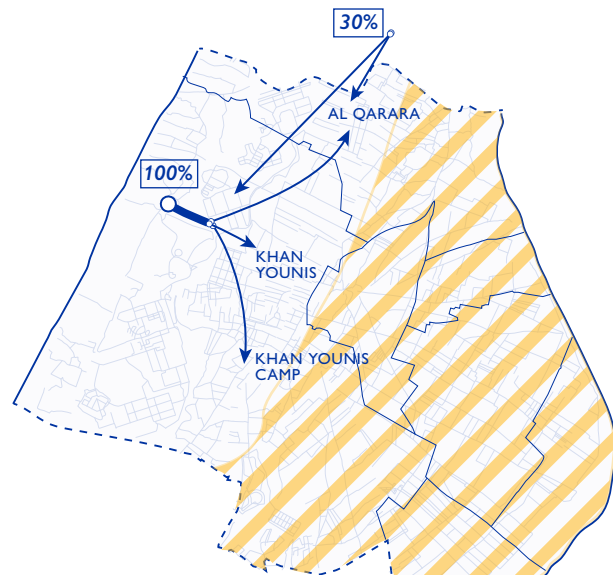
## KHAN YOUNIS

54% Under military presence

A reduction in the displaced population was observed across displacement sites in Khan Younis during December. This decrease is primarily attributed to adverse weather conditions, particularly in areas to which households attempted to return, where extensive infrastructure damage continues to limit the sustainability of returns. Overall population movements in Khan Younis remained significantly lower compared to previous months, reflecting reduced displacement activity during the reporting period.

Southbound displacement movements remained minimal during the reporting period. Of the limited movements recorded toward the southern governorates, approximately **30%** were directed to Khan Younis.

Displacement sites in Khan Younis continue to face acute winter-related challenges, notably due to clay-rich soil with limited water absorption capacity, increasing the risk of flooding and compounding shelter, health, and protection risks during rainfall events.



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



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

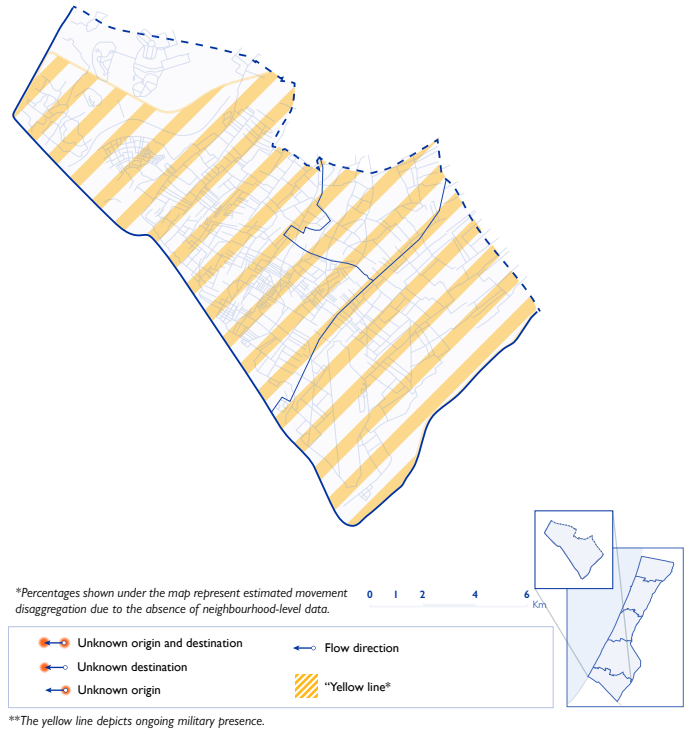


## RAFAH

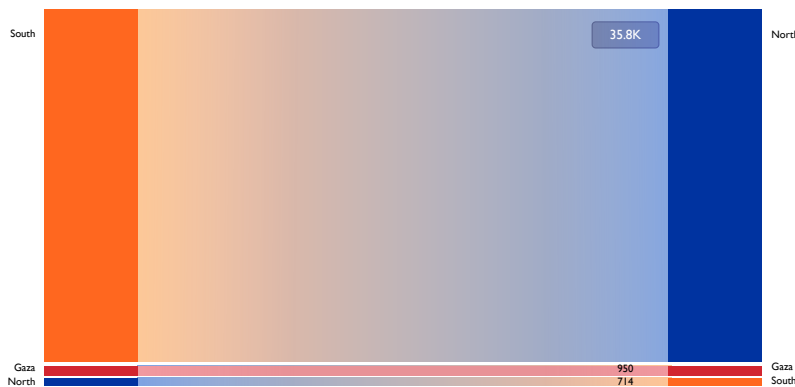
**189%** Under military presence

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 Yunis, 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 KhanYounis, where the destination or origin of the displaced population wasn't specified.

Approximately **35,800** displacement movements were recorded from the southern governorates toward the northern governorates, accounting for the majority of inter-governorate movements during the reporting period. Intra-governorate movements were observed within governorates, including around **950** movements within Gaza city and approximately **714** within North Gaza, alongside a small number of reverse movements toward the south. Overall, the visualization indicates that population movements were predominantly directed toward Gaza city and North Gaza, while the low volume of intra- and reverse movements points to a continued slowdown in large-scale displacement dynamics compared to earlier reporting periods.

## 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.