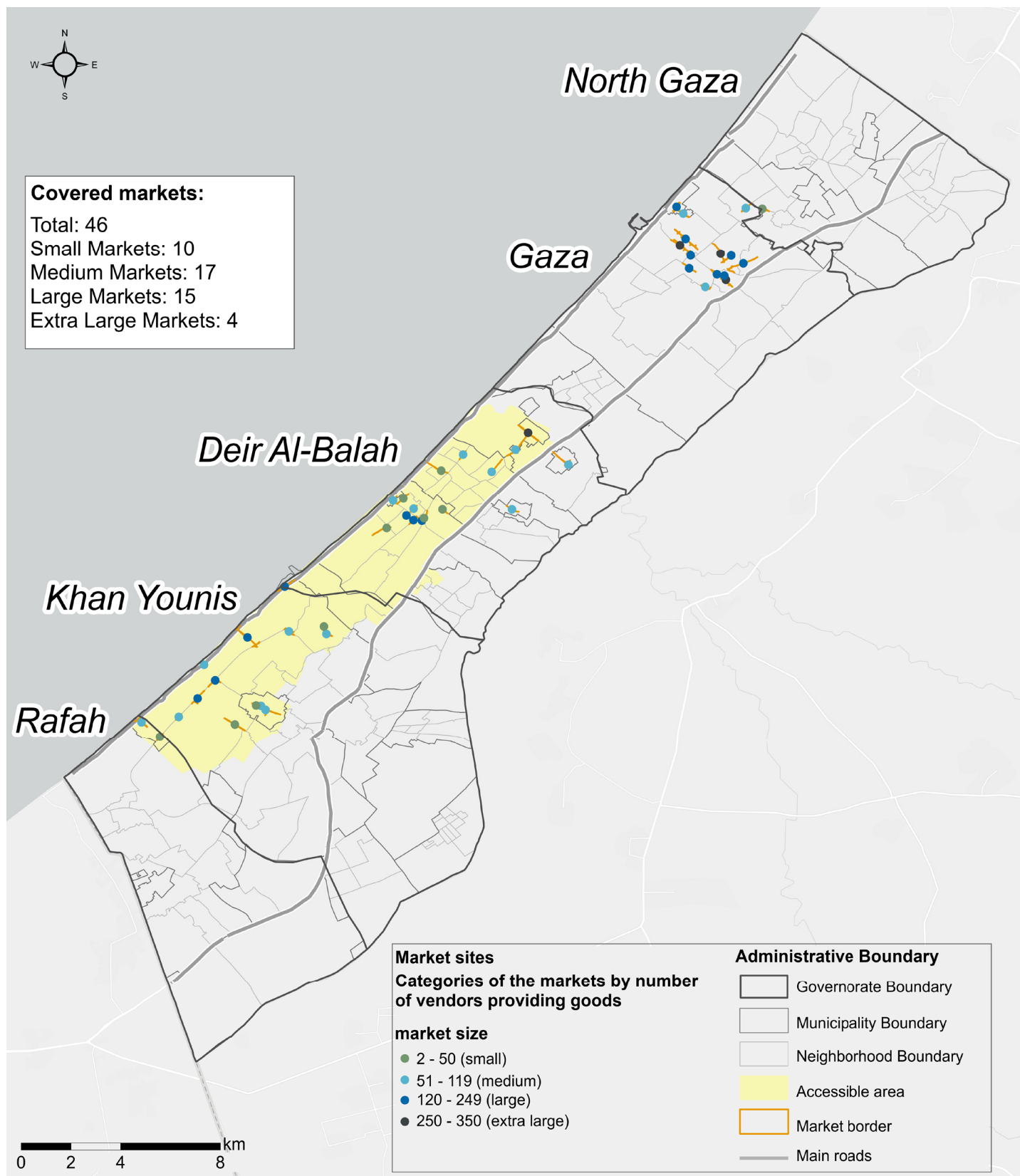


Gaza Strip Market Mapping

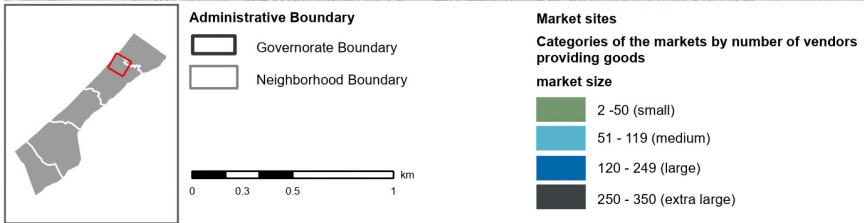
20-27 October 2025 | Gaza Strip, occupied Palestinian territory (oPt)

MAP 1: Covered Markets and Observed Boundaries



Gaza City Markets

MAP 2: Covered Markets in Gaza City



Municipality	Market name	Stalls/shops estimation ¹
Gaza	1. Jabalia Alnazle Market	20
	2. Al-Jalaa Market	60
	3. Al-Falah Market	100
	4. Fahmi Beik Market	120
	5. Al-Saraya Market	150
	6. Al-Zawiya Market	180
	7. Al Wehda Market	200
	8. Al-Mughrabi Market	200
	9. Yafa Market	200
	10. Al-Nafaq Market	210
	11. Al-Sahaba Market	250
	12. Al-Rimal Market	300
	13. Omar Al-Mukhtar Market	350
Shati Refugee Camp (Beach Camp)	14. Shati Al-sosi Mosque Market	100
	15. Shati White Mosque Market	150

Market Observations

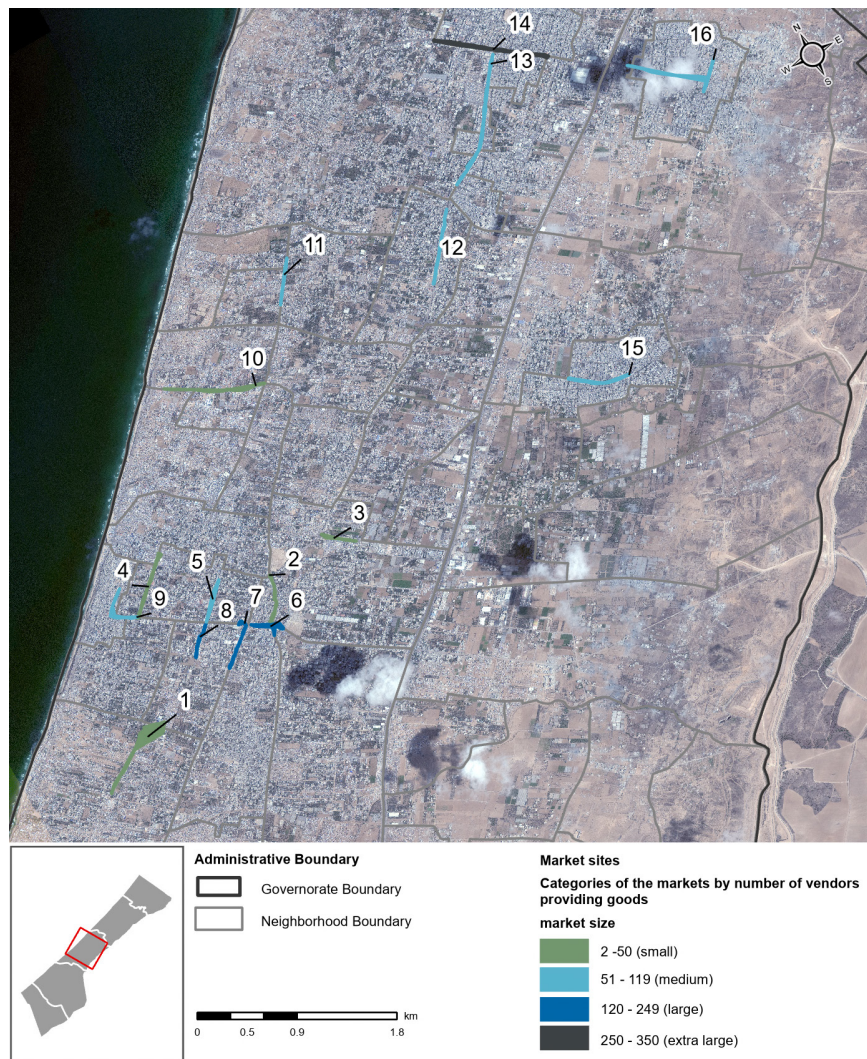
The markets in Gaza City reflect the severe impact of the ongoing conflict, with widespread destruction and gradual, uneven recovery across different areas. Many **large and historically vital markets**, including **Al-Zawiya, Omar Al-Mukhtar, and Al-Rimal**, have **suffered extensive infrastructure damage**, with most shops destroyed or replaced by temporary stalls, despite their continued importance as trade centers.

Infrastructure destruction in markets like **Al-Wehda** and **Al-Shata' Camp** severely limits access, with rubble and sewage blocking movement. **Congestion is also a major constraint**, especially in narrow, linear markets. **Fahmi Beik Market** is exceptionally dense, with over 100 vendors packed into a small space, making navigation and service delivery difficult.

While some markets like **Al-Jalaa** and **Al-Maghrabi** are **slowly recovering**, others such as **Al-Saraya** and **Al-Sahaba** have **reopened hundreds of stalls** offering basic goods. **Limited liquidity** continue to restrict access and purchasing power, **even in markets where E-wallet payments are widely accepted** such as Al-Sahaba. ²

Deir Al-Balah Markets

MAP 3: Covered Markets in Deir Al-Balah



	Market name	Stalls/shops estimation ¹
Deir al Balah	1. Al-Masha'la Market	20
	2. Tejari Street Market	32
	3. Al-Aqsa Hospital Market	35
	4. Al-Nakheel Street Market	50
	5. Al Salam Market	60
	6. Madfa' Market	150
	7. Al-Baraka Market	200
	8. Yafa Market	200
Deir al Balah Camp	9. Deir al-Balah Market	90
Az Zawayda	10. The Chalet Market	25
	11. Al-Sawariha Market	60
	12. Al-Zawaida Street Market	100
Al-Nuseirat Camp	13. Al-Nuseirat Camp Market	100
Al-Nuseirat	14. Nuseirat Market	250
Al-Maghazi Camp	15. Al-Maghazi Camp Market	100
Al Bureij Camp	16. Al-Bureij Camp Market	70

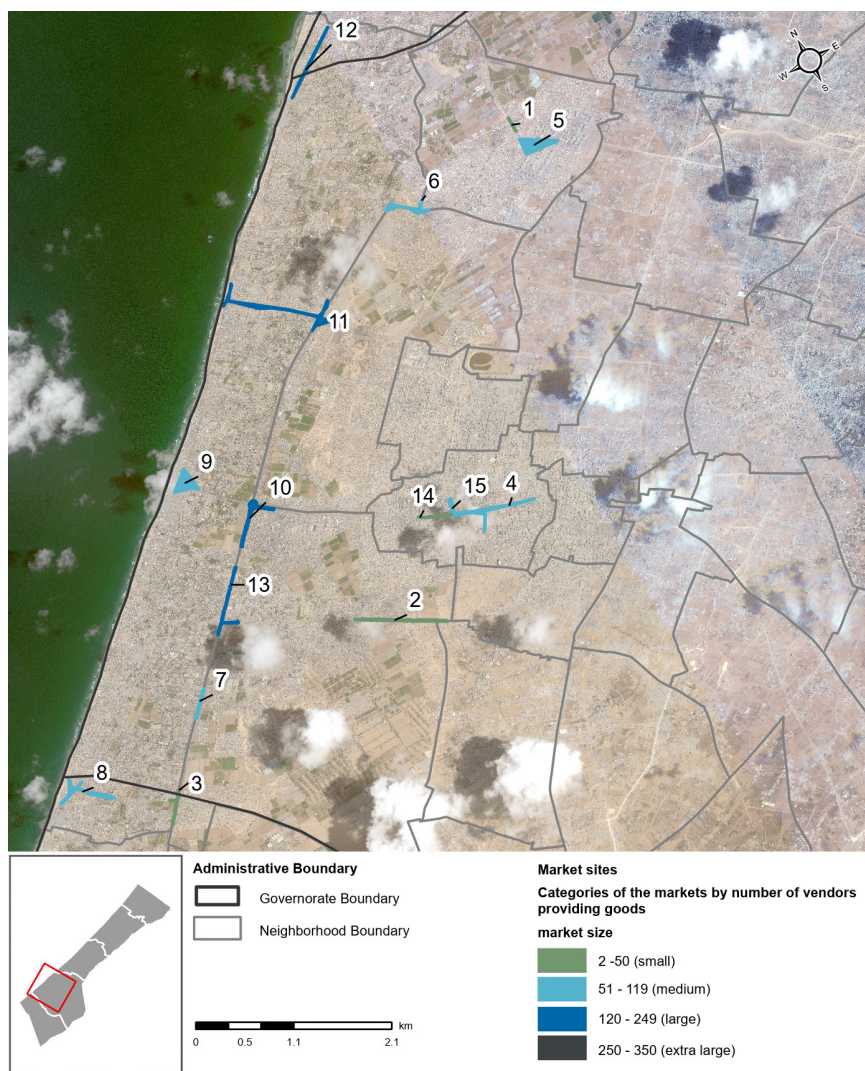
Market Observations

Markets in Deir al-Balah reflect a mixed status of recovery and strain, shaped by both the influx and return of displaced populations. Traditional hubs like **Deir al-Balah Market** and **Nuseirat Market** remain central to commercial activity, hosting hundreds of shops and stalls with diverse goods and services. However, infrastructure challenges, particularly sewage overflow and severe congestion, persist across many sites.

In some instances **displacement has led to rapid expansion** of markets such as Al-Baraka, and Madfa', resulting in **overcrowding and limited mobility**. In contrast war-induced markets like Al-Masha'la and Chalet Market **have shrunk significantly as displaced populations return home, leaving only a few stalls in operation**. **Yafa Street Market** function is primarily a **wholesale market**, serving merchants more than individual consumers. Despite widespread damage in some areas, most markets remain accessible and operational, continuing to serve as vital centers for food, basic goods, and social interaction amid ongoing recovery efforts.²

Khan Younis Markets

MAP 4: Covered Markets in Khan Younis



Municipality	Market name	Stalls/shops estimation ¹
Khan Younis	1. Hamad Market to the West	40
	2. Al-Maslakh Market	50
	3. Al-Eqlemi Market	50
	4. Nasser Hospital Market	70
	5. Hamad Market Al-Nakheel Street	70
	6. Asdaa Market	100
	7. Bear 19 Market	100
	8. Fish Fresh Market	100
	9. Al-Nus Market	100
	10. Al-Aqsa University Market	150
	11. Street 5 Market	150
	12. Al-Ahramat Market	180
	13. Al-Atar Market	200
Khan Younis Camp	14. Al-Thahra Market - Sea Road	40
	15. Al-Thahra Market- Al-Mashroa' Road	70

Market Observations

Markets in Khan Younis are highly active and diverse, but operations are constrained by **widespread infrastructural deterioration**, resulting in poor sanitation, sewage overflow, and disorganised layouts.

Market structures vary considerably across Khan Younis. While markets like **Asdaa** and **Street 5** offer semi-fixed kiosks and relatively better infrastructure, with Street 5 also hosting women vendors, others, such as **Hamad Market** and **Al-Nus**, operate in deteriorated conditions with makeshift stalls. The **Fish Fresh Market** stands out as **particularly chaotic**, with scattered, irregular setups that hinder navigation and service delivery **amid an influx in customer and supply volumes**. Many vendors across these markets rely on **carts or ground displays**, further contributing to the disorder.

Markets clustered around **Nasser Hospital** (Bear 19, Al-Aqsa University, and Al-Mashroa' Road) are among **the most active**, with high supply and demand. These markets **support both cash and e-wallet** transactions, however, **liquidity constraints** remain a key barrier, limiting purchasing power even where goods are available. ²

Methodology Overview

The market mapping exercise aimed to identify and document key marketplaces across Gaza, focusing on their boundaries and estimated size. Market areas were selected based on field team capacity, accessibility, and their relative importance to surrounding communities, with priority given to densely populated areas in Deir al Balah, Gaza City, and Khan Younis.

Field teams conducted in-person verification visits using a quantitative tool that enabled GPS point collection and direct observation. Enumerators recorded GPS coordinates to outline market boundaries and estimate the number of stalls, shops, and selling points within each market, providing a basis for market size estimation. The collected GPS data were then complemented by satellite imagery analysis to validate and refine market boundaries.

In addition to spatial data, the survey included a market observation section where enumerators provided open-text qualitative insights based on their field visits. These observations captured information on market functionality, types of goods available, challenges faced, and any special features or unique characteristics observed on site. This qualitative component added valuable context to the mapping results, supporting a more comprehensive understanding of market dynamics and conditions on the ground.

For this assessment, a marketplace is defined as an area with a high concentration of vendors or traders operating in proximity, whether in a dedicated market area, along busy streets, or within residential zones. This inclusive definition allowed the mapping to capture diverse vendor types, including street sellers, makeshift stalls, minimarkets, supermarkets, and pharmacies.

Data Collection

A total of **46 markets** were mapped across Deir al Balah, Khan Younis, and Gaza City, identified through the data collection partner. The data collection **took place between 20 and 27 October**. Enumerators conducted in-person visits to accessible markets using a Kobo tool to record GPS points and outline market boundaries.

Markets were mapped by collecting multiple GPS coordinates forming polygon shapes that define their extent. While some markets extended along streets or crossed governorate lines, this did not affect data accuracy. The main goal was to ensure precise and consistent GPS data to support comprehensive market mapping.

Enumerators and Training

Data collection was carried out by field staff familiar with local conditions, ensuring a strong understanding of the context. Before starting, enumerators received comprehensive training on the methodology and the tool provided to ensure accuracy and consistency.

Field data were collected using the Kobo Collect mobile application, a reliable tool that supports efficient and robust data gathering in the field.

Limitations

- The rapidly changing context means that information may become outdated quickly. Therefore continuous review and update of the maps in coordination with the CWG and partners is essential.
- Access constraints in certain areas, due to security concerns or movement restrictions, limited the extent of in-person data collection.
- The instability of market locations, resulting from evacuations and population movements, may have affected the accuracy of mapped markets.
- The mapping focused on identifying market hubs rather than individual stalls, which may have led to the underrepresentation of smaller or temporary markets within Deir al Balah, Gaza City, and Khan Younis.

Endnotes

¹ Estimates are based on field observations and include different types of shops.

² Based on enumerators' direct observations in the markets.