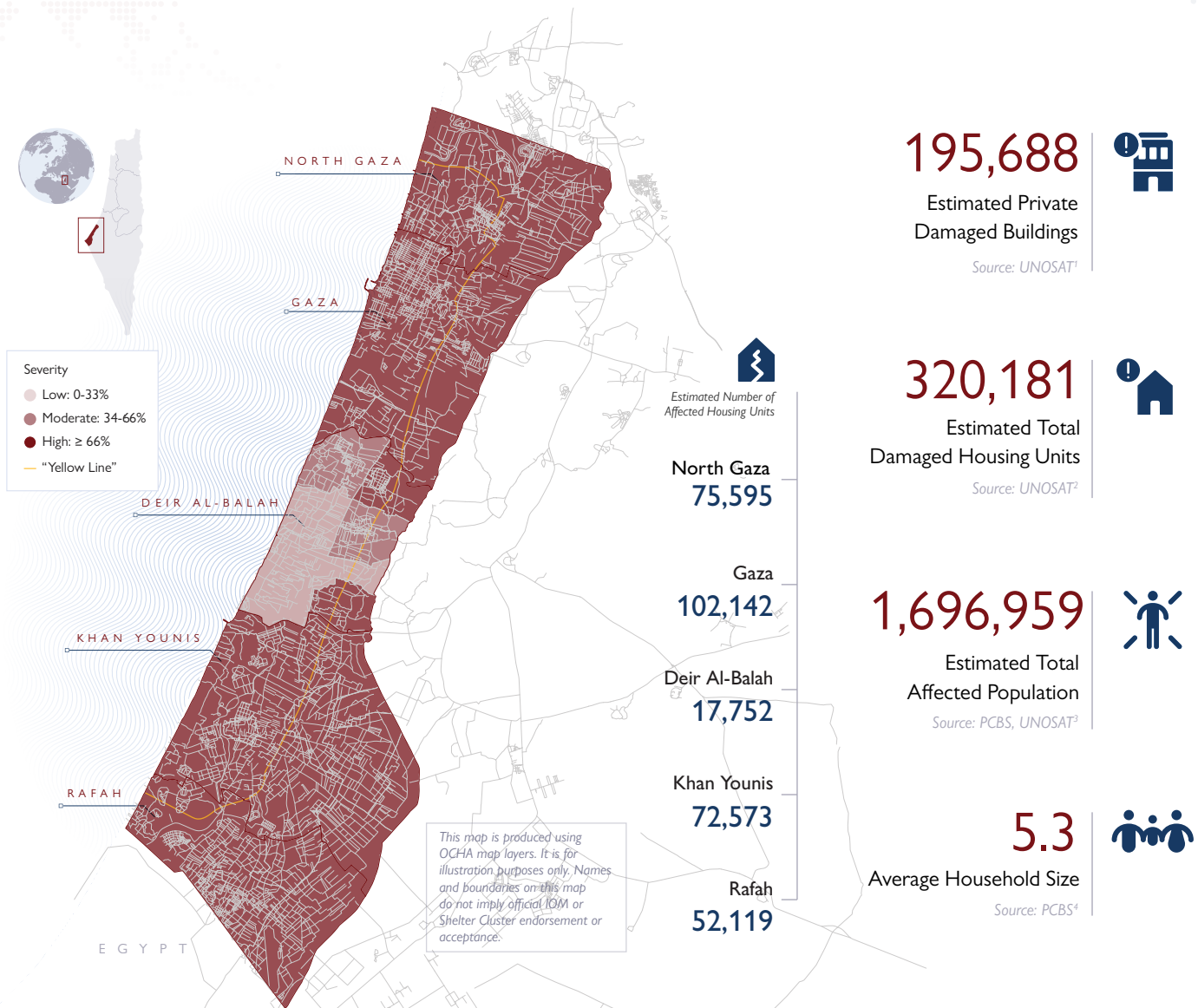


# Shelter Damage Overview

## Multisource Damage Mapping for Gaza

JANUARY 2026



**195,688**  
 Estimated Private Damaged Buildings  
Source: UNOSAT<sup>1</sup>

**320,181**  
 Estimated Total Damaged Housing Units  
Source: UNOSAT<sup>2</sup>

**1,696,959**  
 Estimated Total Affected Population  
Source: PCBS, UNOSAT<sup>3</sup>

**5.3**  
 Average Household Size  
Source: PCBS<sup>4</sup>

**Estimated Number of Affected Housing Units**

North Gaza **75,595**

Gaza **102,142**

Deir Al-Balah **17,752**

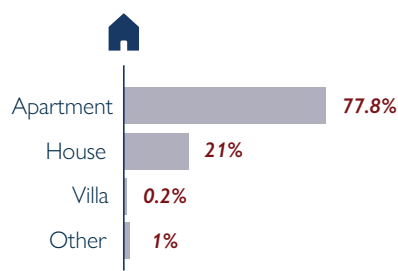
Khan Younis **72,573**

Rafah **52,119**

This map is produced using OCHA map layers. It is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official OCHA or Shelter Cluster endorsement or acceptance.

	Destroyed	Severe Damage	Moderate Damage	Possible Damage	Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris	Estimated Number of Damaged Buildings	Estimated Number of Affected Population
North Gaza	29,341	3,840	5,009	2,535	153	40,878	<b>400,654</b>
Gaza	25,895	5,006	12,143	7,047	383	50,474	<b>541,353</b>
Deir Al Balah	5,237	1,731	5,324	4,708	942	17,942	<b>94,086</b>
Khan Younis	32,902	4,691	8,835	4,413	494	51,335	<b>384,637</b>
Rafah	28,867	1,340	1,765	2,966	121	35,059	<b>276,231</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>122,242</b>	<b>16,608</b>	<b>33,076</b>	<b>21,669</b>	<b>2,093</b>	<b>*195,688</b>	<b>1,696,959</b>

**Distribution of Dwelling Types<sup>5</sup>**



**Damaged Public and Community Buildings<sup>6</sup>**



40,878

Estimated Damaged Buildings

75,595

Estimated Total Damaged Housing Units

2.2<sup>7</sup>

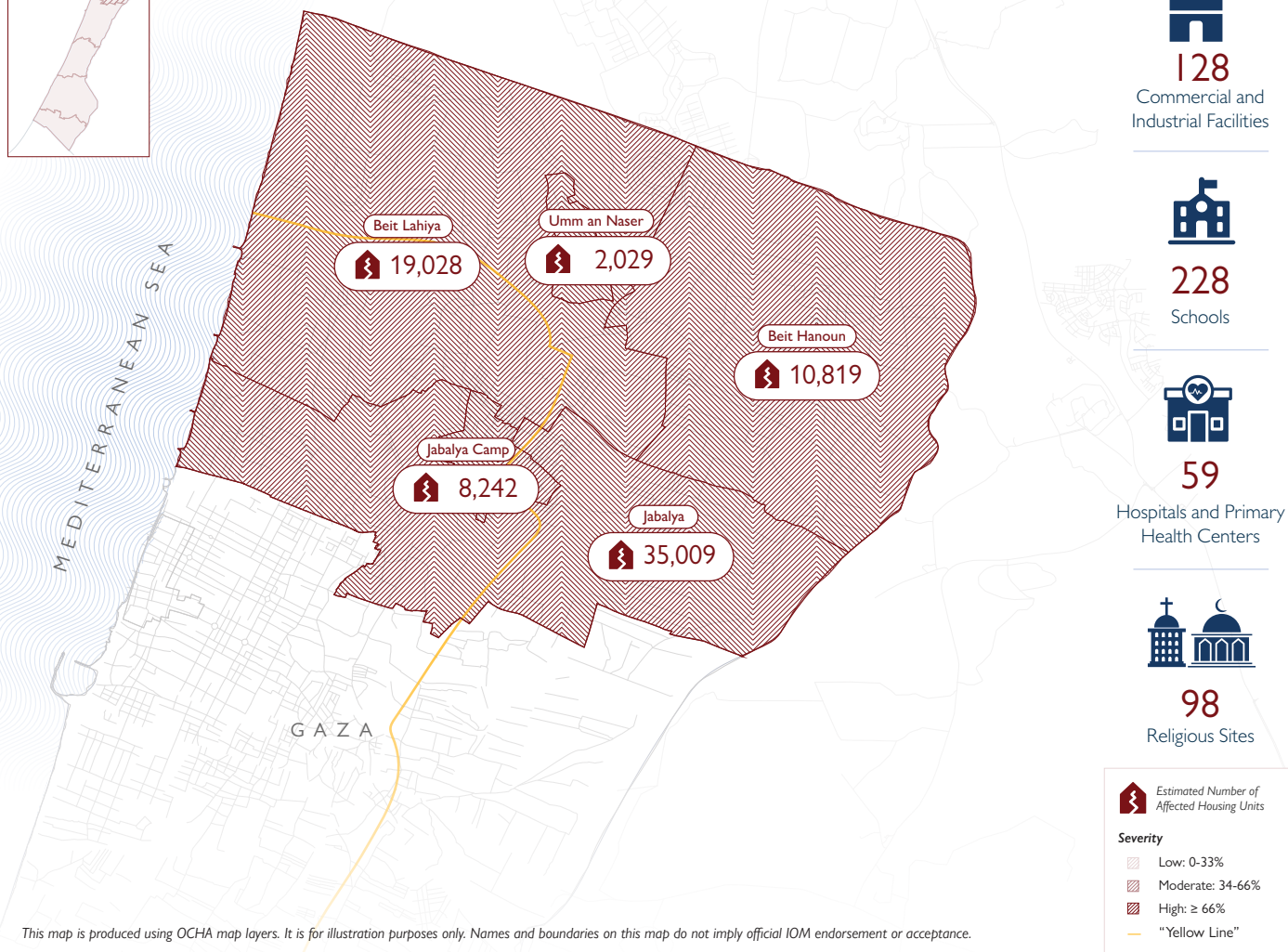
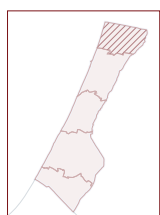
Average Housing Unit

400,654

Estimated Total Affected Population

5.3

Average Household Size



128

Commercial and Industrial Facilities



228

Schools



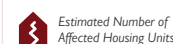
59

Hospitals and Primary Health Centers



98

Religious Sites



Severity

- Low: 0-33%
- Moderate: 34-66%
- High: ≥ 66%
- "Yellow Line"

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	Destroyed	Severe Damage	Moderate Damage	Possible Damage	Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris	Estimated Number of Damaged Buildings	Estimated Number of Affected Population
Beit Hanoun	5,713	219	36	431	12	6,411	57,341
Beit Lahiya	8,232	1,097	1,109	873	83	11,394	100,848
Jabalya	10,224	1,885	3,324	1,036	54	16,523	185,548
Jabalya Camp	3,256	610	527	128	0	4,521	43,683
Umm an Naser	1,916	29	13	67	4	2,029	13,234
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>29,341</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>5,009</b>	<b>2,535</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>40,878</b>	<b>400,654</b>

50,474

Estimated Damaged Buildings

102,142

Estimated Total Damaged Housing Units

2.9

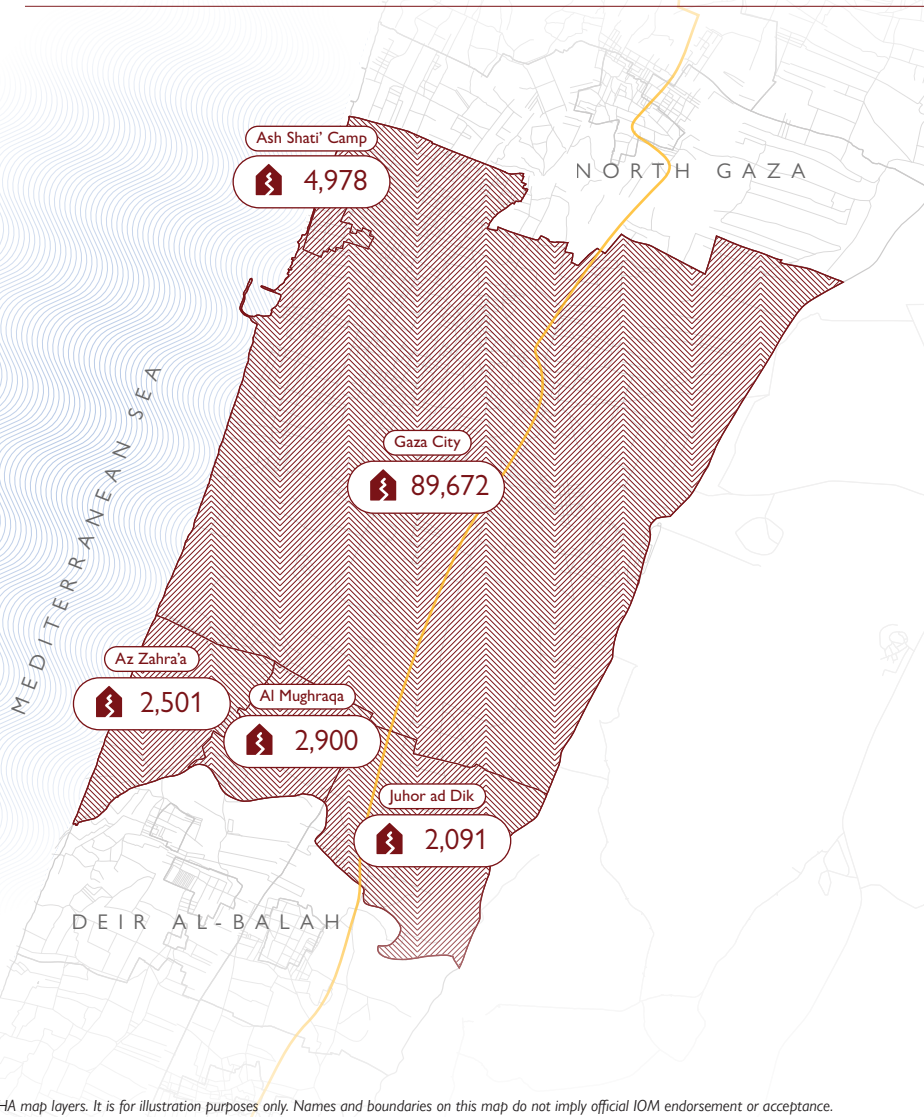
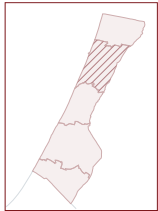
Average Housing Unit

541,353

Estimated Total Affected Population

5.3

Average Household Size



**227**  
 Commercial and Industrial Facilities

**467**  
 Schools

**102**  
 Hospitals and Primary Health Centers

**167**  
 Religious Sites

**Estimated Number of Affected Housing Units**

**Severity**

- Low: 0-33%
- Moderate: 34-66%
- High: ≥ 66%

\*"Yellow Line"

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\*The Yellow Line depicts ongoing military presence

	Destroyed	Severe Damage	Moderate Damage	Possible Damage	Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris	Estimated Number of Damaged Buildings	Estimated Number of Affected Population
Al Mughraqa	2,456	85	20	193	8	2,762	15,370
Ash Shati' Camp	425	475	1,561	964	12	3,437	26,383
Az Zahra'a	1,277	74	29	133	12	1,525	13,255
Gaza City	19,974	4,324	10,527	5,567	314	40,706	475,262
Juhor ad Dik	1,763	48	6	190	37	2,044	11,082
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>25,895</b>	<b>5,006</b>	<b>12,143</b>	<b>7,047</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>50,474</b>	<b>541,353</b>

17,942

Estimated Damaged Buildings

17,752

Estimated Total Damaged Housing Units

1.9

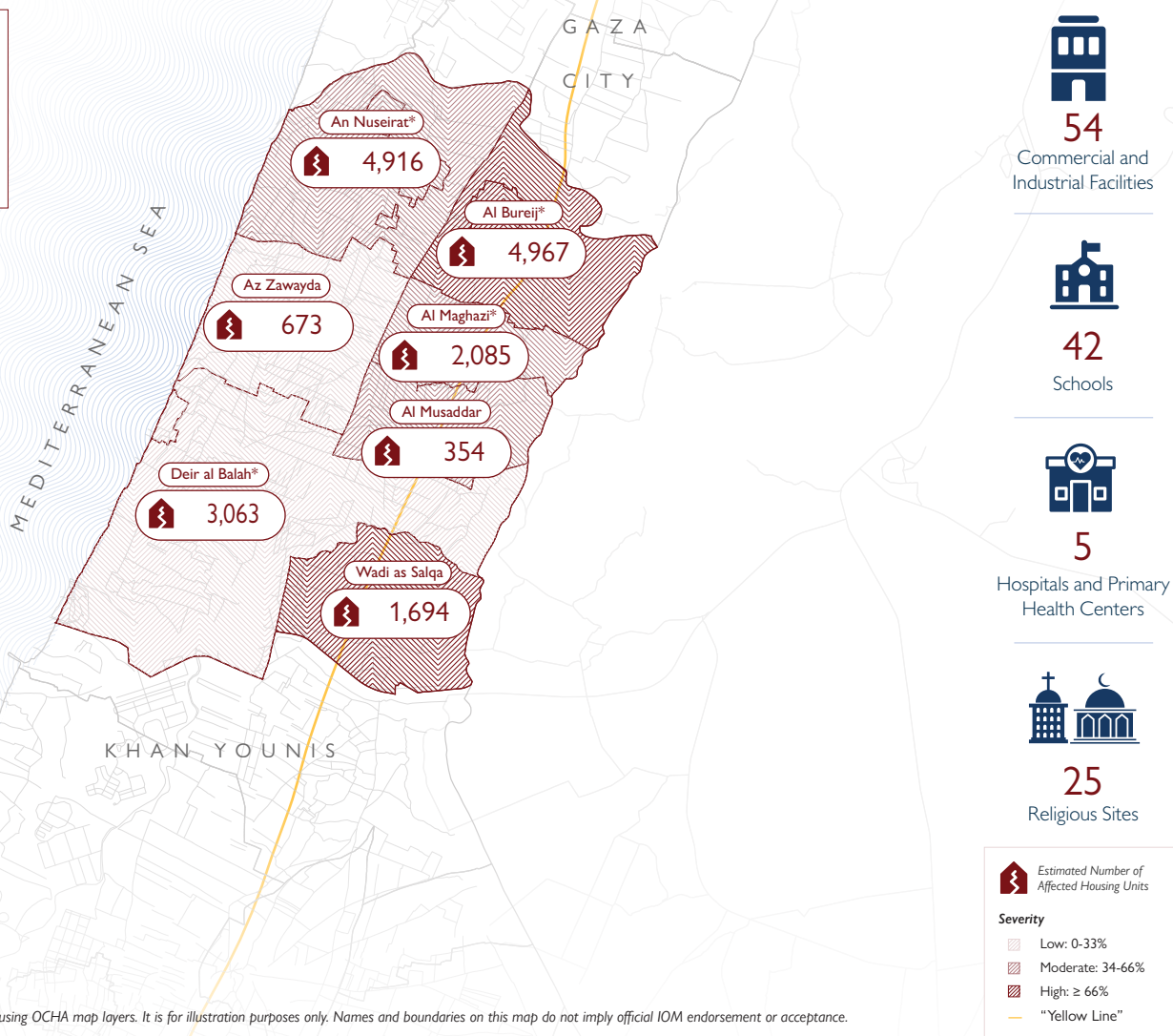
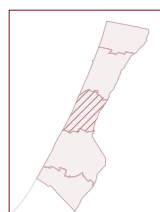
Average Housing Unit

94,086

Estimated Total Affected Population

5.3

Average Household Size



54

Commercial and Industrial Facilities



42

Schools



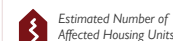
5

Hospitals and Primary Health Centers



25

Religious Sites



Severity

- Low: 0-33%
- Moderate: 34-66%
- High: ≥ 66%
- "Yellow Line"

This map is produced using OCHA map layers. It is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official IOM endorsement or acceptance.

	Destroyed	Severe Damage	Moderate Damage	Possible Damage	Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris	Estimated Number of Damaged Buildings	Estimated Number of Affected Population
Al Bureij	1,514	516	1,246	1,026	33	4,335	26,325
Al Maghazi	455	174	749	720	163	2,261	11,051
Al Musaddar	302	36	69	82	21	510	1,876
An Nuseirat	863	454	1,509	1,328	312	4,466	26,055
Az Zawayda	127	68	302	230	131	858	3,567
Deir Al Balah	720	337	1,122	1,011	245	3,435	16,234
Wadi As Salqa	1,256	146	327	311	37	2,077	8,978
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,237</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>5,324</b>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>17,942</b>	<b>94,086</b>

51,335

Estimated Damaged Buildings

72,573

Estimated Total Damaged Housing Units

1.8

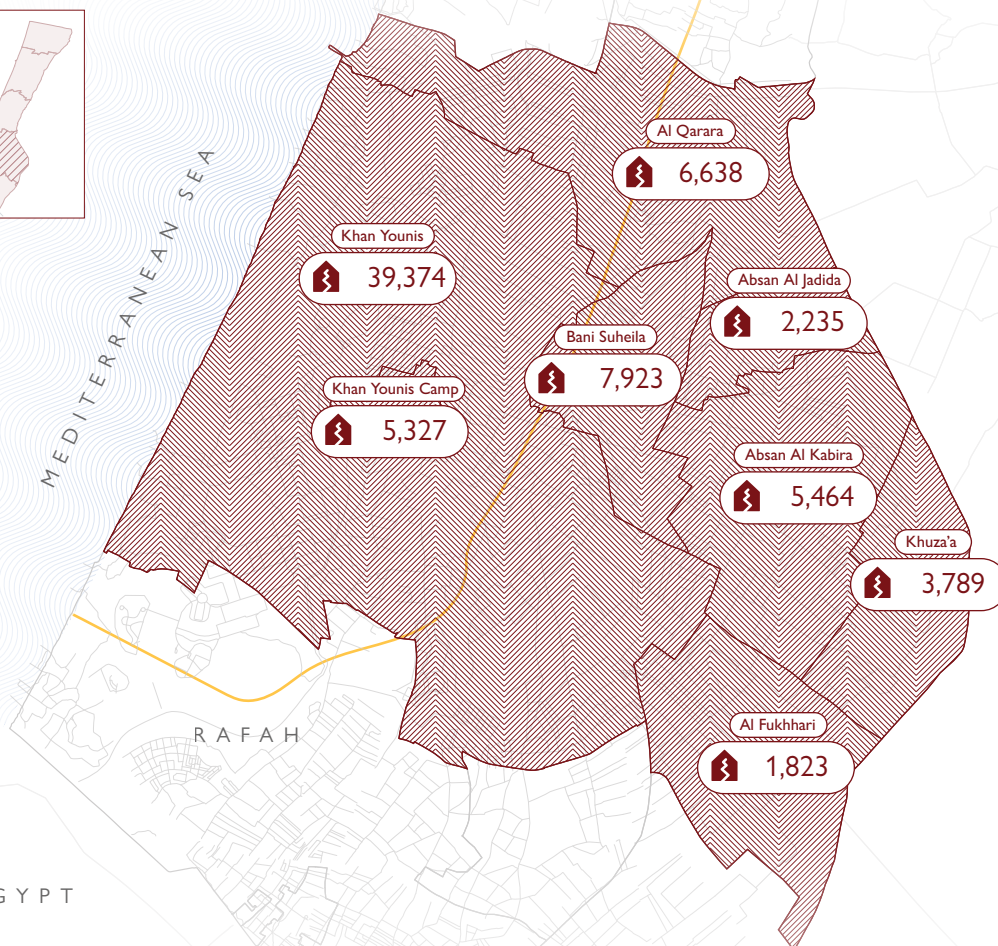
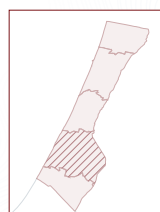
Average Housing Unit

384,637

Estimated Total Affected Population

5.3

Average Household Size



28

Commercial and Industrial Facilities



307

Schools



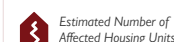
62

Hospitals and Primary Health Centers



105

Religious Sites



Estimated Number of Affected Housing Units

Severity

- Low: 0-33%
- Moderate: 34-66%
- High: ≥ 66%
- "Yellow Line"

This map is produced using OCHA map layers. It is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official IOM endorsement or acceptance.

	Destroyed	Severe Damage	Moderate Damage	Possible Damage	Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris	Estimated Number of Damaged Buildings	Estimated Number of Affected Population
'Abasan al Jadida (as Saghir)	1,196	154	264	141	7	1,762	11,846
'Abasan al Kabira	3,022	285	985	436	100	4,828	28,959
Al Fukkhari	1,459	84	160	144	12	1,859	9,662
Al Qarara	4,376	289	555	425	25	5,670	35,181
Bani Suheila	3,084	716	1,450	528	57	5,835	41,992
Khan Younis Camp	1,229	639	1,278	557	29	3,732	28,233
Khan Younis City	16,121	2,453	4,041	1,938	198	24,751	208,682
Khuza'a	2,415	71	102	244	66	2,898	20,082
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,902</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>8,835</b>	<b>4,413</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>51,335</b>	<b>384,637</b>

**35,059**

Estimated Damaged Buildings

**52,560**

Estimated Total Damaged Housing Units

**1.8**

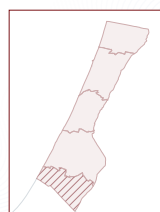
Average Housing Unit

**276,231**

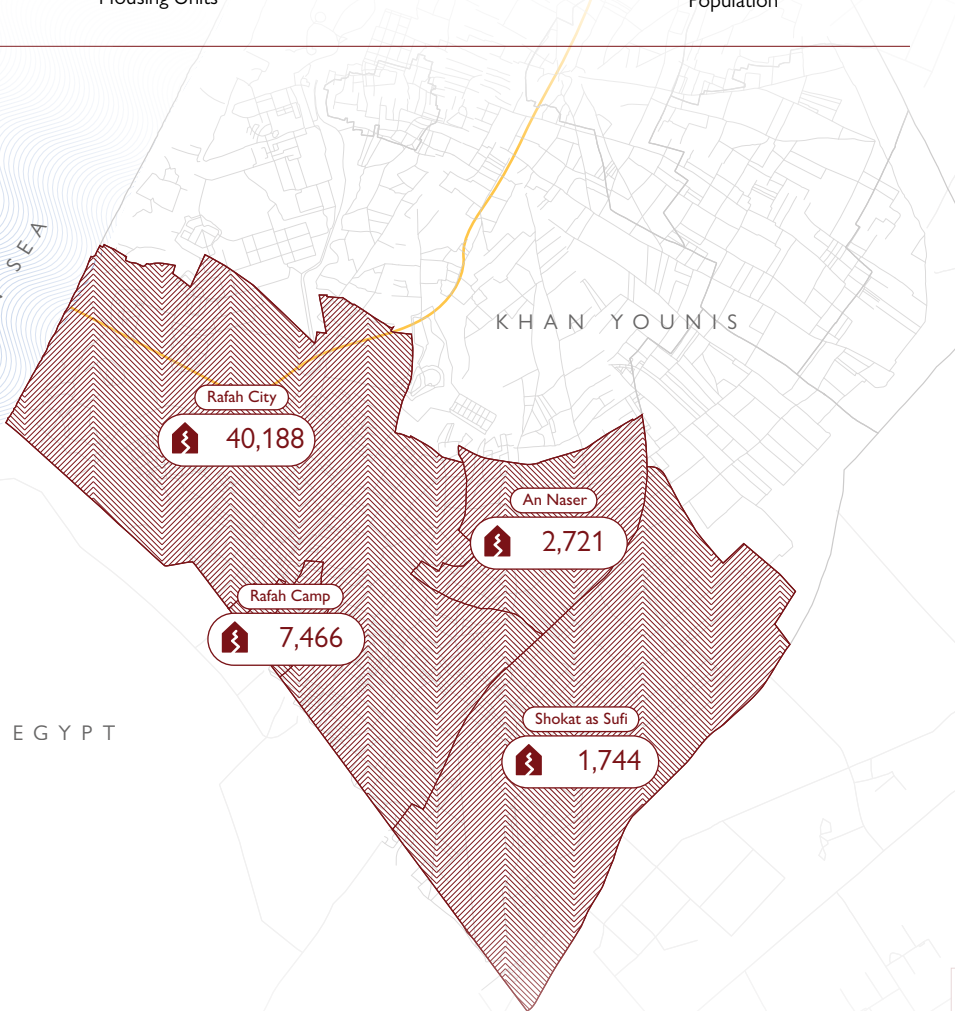
Estimated Total Affected Population

**5.3**

Average Household Size



MEDITERRANEAN SEA



**17**

Commercial and Industrial Facilities



**127**

Schools



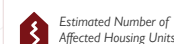
**25**

Hospitals and Primary Health Centers



**62**

Religious Sites



Estimated Number of Affected Housing Units

**Severity**

- Low: 0-33%
- Moderate: 34-66%
- High: ≥ 66%
- "Yellow Line"

*This map is produced using OCHA map layers. It is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official IOM endorsement or acceptance.*

	Destroyed	Severe Damage	Moderate Damage	Possible Damage	Possible Damage from adjacent impact, debris	Estimated Number of Damaged Buildings	Estimated Number of Affected Population
An Naser	2,431	98	277	292	21	3,119	<b>14,421</b>
Rafah Camp	4,256	114	104	443	12	4,929	<b>39,570</b>
Rafah City	20,342	1,104	1,370	2,055	76	24,947	<b>212,996</b>
Shokat as Sufi	1,838	24	14	176	12	2,064	<b>9,243</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>28,867</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>2,966</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>35,059</b>	<b>276,231</b>

## **Background:**

The Gaza Strip, with a population of over 2.1 million people, has sustained extensive and widespread physical damage as a result of prolonged hostilities. Large-scale destruction of residential buildings, public infrastructure, and essential service facilities has fundamentally altered living conditions across all governorates. Entire neighbourhoods have experienced partial or complete structural collapse, rendering significant portions of the housing stock uninhabitable and severely constraining the population's ability to return to pre-crisis locations.

Over the past two years, recurrent waves of hostilities, evacuation orders, and shifting frontlines have driven repeated displacement, with population movements closely linked to the scale, intensity, and location of structural damage. Widespread damage to housing, health facilities, water and sanitation networks, and road infrastructure continues to limit mobility, disrupt service delivery, and undermine prospects for stabilization and early recovery.

Despite the ceasefire, humanitarian operations remain constrained by access restrictions, extensive debris, and the degraded operational environment in heavily affected areas, including locations adjacent to or beyond the “Yellow Line” where the military remains deployed, daily detonations of residential buildings continue to be reported. These constraints continue to limit humanitarian reach and the pace of assistance delivery. In this context, systematic, damage-informed analysis is essential to understand displacement dynamics, identify priority geographic areas, and support evidence-based humanitarian planning. Reliable assessments of structural damage enable humanitarian actors to align emergency response with early recovery efforts and to prioritize interventions based on both immediate humanitarian needs and longer-term habitability and safety considerations.

## **Methodology:**

This report provides a situational overview of the scale and geographic distribution of damage across the Gaza Strip, with an emphasis on analysis at the municipality level. It triangulates data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) 2024 and the United Nations Satellite Centre (UNOSAT)'s Gaza Strip Comprehensive Damage Assessment 2025 to assess the extent and distribution of damage.

The population impact estimates in this report represent the number of individuals who were residing in residential structures identified as destroyed or damaged—categorized as severely, moderately, or possibly damaged. These figures are calculated by applying the average household size published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in 2024 to the number of affected housing units identified through UNOSAT's satellite imagery analysis in October 2025. It should be noted that these estimates do not reflect the current displacement status or shelter location and conditions of the affected population.

In addition, the report outlines the distribution of damage to residential dwellings, public infrastructure, and key community facilities across governorates. These findings are supported by demographic indicators to inform data-driven humanitarian planning and prioritization. The analysis will be updated regularly as new verified information becomes available and the situation on the ground evolves.

Severity maps and scales presented in this report were developed by comparing the total estimated building stock prior to 7 October with the total number of damaged buildings within each municipality. Damage severity was classified into three categories based on the resulting damage ratio: Low (0–33 per cent), Moderate (33–66 per cent), and High ( $\geq 66$  per cent).

This approach provides a standardized metric for assessing the relative scale of structural damage across municipalities, enabling spatial comparison and prioritization. While the methodology allows for consistent cross-area analysis, it is subject to limitations inherent to secondary data and satellite-based damage assessments.

## About Needs and Population Monitoring Programme:

In September 2024, the IOM Occupied Palestinian Territory (OPT) team 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 Shelter Cluster and other humanitarian actors to effectively identify and respond to the needs of affected populations.

## About Shelter Cluster:

In Palestine, the Shelter Cluster coordinates humanitarian partners to ensure a coherent, timely, and effective shelter response for displaced and conflict-affected populations. It provides strategic guidance, technical standards, and agreed approaches to support emergency, transitional, and shelter repair interventions adapted to the evolving context. The Cluster facilitates information sharing, joint needs analysis, and gap identification to minimize duplication and promote equitable geographic coverage. It works closely with national authorities, local actors, and other clusters to strengthen area-based and multi-sectoral responses. In addition, the Shelter Cluster advocates for safe access, appropriate shelter solutions, and the integration of protection, accountability to affected populations, and environmental considerations across shelter programming.

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<sup>1</sup>Estimated number of damaged buildings is based on the UNOSAT Gaza Strip Comprehensive Damage Assessment, released on 31 October 2025. This includes only the number of buildings. Damaged public and community buildings are presented in a separate table. Source: <https://unosat.org/products/4213>.

<sup>2</sup>The estimated number of housing units is based on satellite imagery analysis conducted by UNOSAT in October 2025.

<sup>3</sup>The estimated number of affected individuals is calculated by taking the number of damaged housing units identified in the UNOSAT Gaza Strip Damage Assessment (May 2025) and multiplying it by the average household size reported by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). The calculation covers all categories of structural damage to private buildings, including destroyed, severely damaged, moderately damaged, possibly damaged, and possibly damage caused by debris. Source: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2715.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>The average household size is based on data from the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) 2024. Source: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2715.pdf>

<sup>5</sup>The average distribution of dwelling types is derived from data published by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) in 2018. Source: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2364-1.pdf>

<sup>6</sup>The estimated number of damaged public and community buildings is based on data from the UNOSAT Gaza Strip Damage Assessment (October 2025). Source: <https://unosat.org/products/4213>.

<sup>7</sup>The average number of housing units per governorate in Gaza was calculated using data from the PCBS Preliminary Results of the Population, Housing and Establishment Census (2017), by dividing the total number of buildings by the number of housing units in each governorate. Source: <https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2364-1.pdf>