INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of the Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) data collection exercise conducted by IOM in Lebanon from April to June 2023, covering all districts. The MPM is an annual assessment that aims to determine the number of migrants present in different areas of Lebanon to support humanitarian assistance and planning efforts.

To ensure accurate data, the MPM relies on key informants (KIs), such as representatives from migrant communities, local leaders (mukhtars), and municipal officials. This year, recruitment agencies were also included as KIs to enhance data reliability in their respective areas. The assessment focuses on small areas to gather detailed and precise information. It not only categorizes migrants by nationality, sex, and age but also considers their living situations, distinguishing between "live-in" and "live-out" migrants.

Overall, the MPM provides valuable insights into the migrant population in Lebanon, contributing to informed decision-making and effective support for those in need.

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The highest concentration of migrants was found in Mount Lebanon, accounting for 55% (88,091 individuals) of the identified migrant population, followed by the Beirut governorate with 19% (31,063 individuals). An increase in population distribution was observed between 2022 and 2023, with a 16% increase in the number of migrants in Mount Lebanon (from 75,775 to 88,091 individuals) and a 31% increase in the Beirut governorate (from 23,713 to 31,063 individuals).

KEY FIGURES

The number of migrants identified was 160,738, representing an 18% increase compared to the number recorded in 2022, which was 135,420.

Out of the total migrant population, 119,154 individuals reside in urban areas. The Mount Lebanon and Beirut governorates accommodate 88,091 migrants (55% of the total migrant population) and 31,063 migrants (19%), respectively.

The largest migrant groups identified in Lebanon are Ethiopian (37%), Bangladeshi (22%) and Sudanese (9%). The MPM identified a total of 84 nationalities among the migrant population in Lebanon.

Out of the total number of migrants, the living arrangements of 67,449 individuals (42%) were identified. Among them, the majority, 43,380 migrants (63%), are categorized as "live-in" migrants, while 23,890 migrants (37%) are classified as "live-out" migrants.

Women constitute 65% of the migrant population, while men make up 35%. The female-to-male ratio varies by nationality, with 94% of Ethiopians and 98% of Filipinos being women, compared to 12% of Egyptians and 9% of Sudanese.
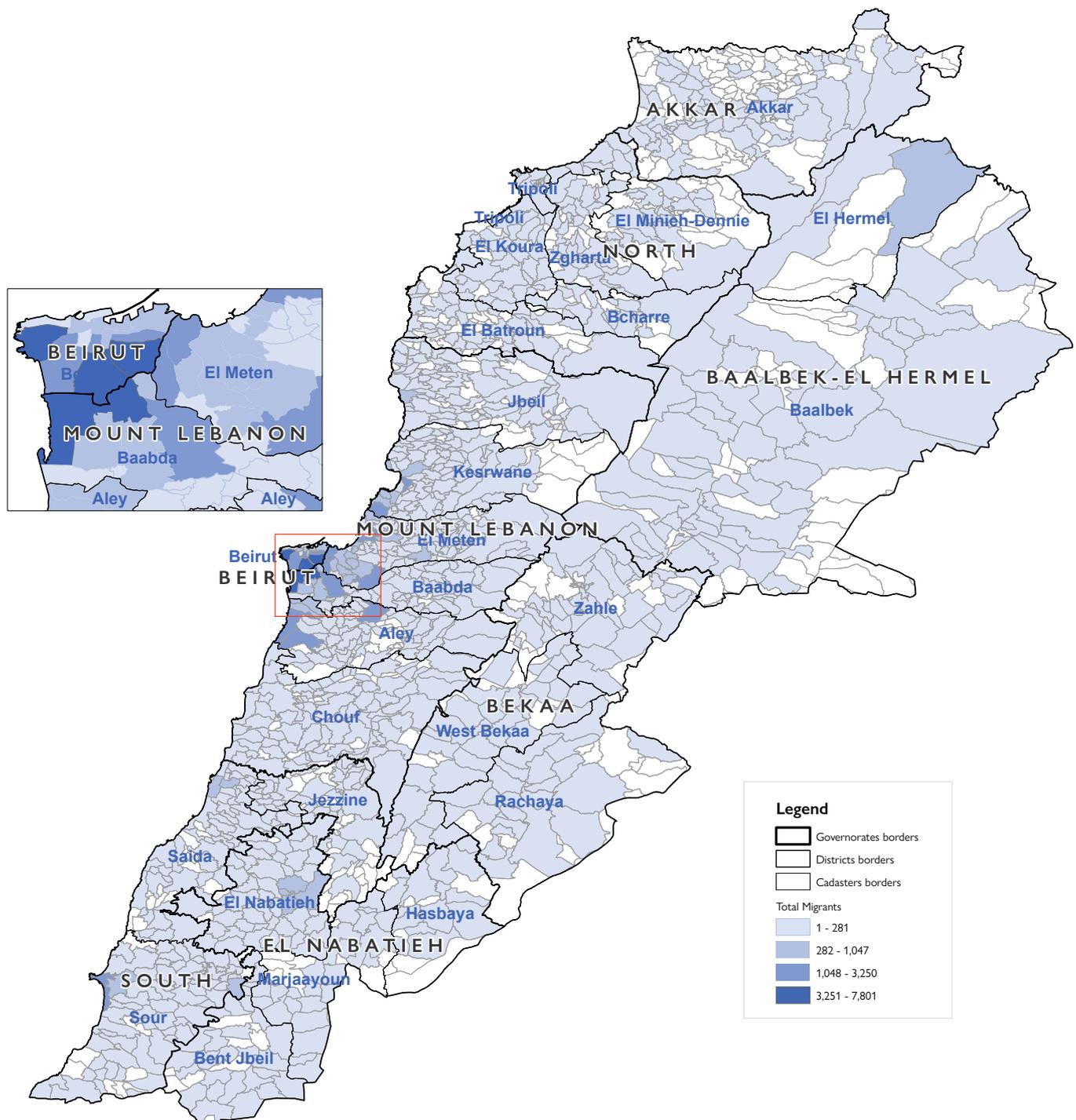
The MPM exercise covered a total of 2,347 neighbourhoods across 1,610 cadasters, 26 districts, and eight governorates in Lebanon.
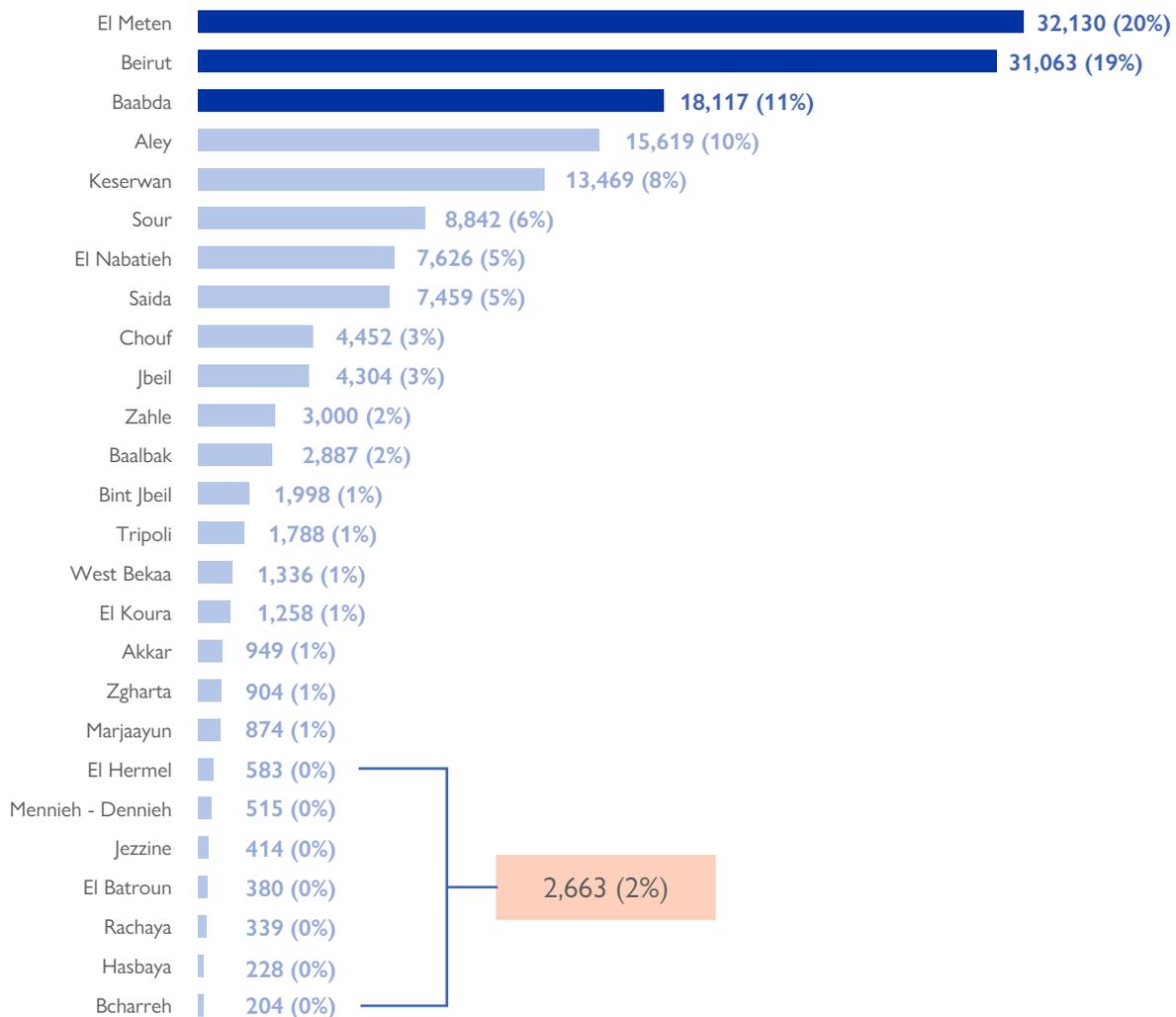
Between April and June 2023, a total of 3,615 key informants were interviewed for the MPM, including 110 recruitment agencies, 310 migrant community representatives, 1,551 mukhtars, and 898 neighbourhood focal points such as store owners, workers, and residents.

Map 1: Migrant presence in Lebanon per cadaster

Legend

▢ Governorates borders
▢ Districts borders
▢ Cadasters borders

Total Migrants

▢ 1 - 281
▢ 282 - 1,047
▢ 1,048 - 3,250
▢ 3,251 - 7,801

Note: This map is for illustration purposes only The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration

Figure 1: Distribution of migrants in Lebanon, by district

| District	Value
El Meten	32,130 (20%)
Beirut	31,063 (19%)
Baabda	18,117 (11%)
Aley	15,619 (10%)
Keserwan	13,469 (8%)
Sour	8,842 (6%)
El Nabatieh	7,626 (5%)
Saida	7,459 (5%)
Chouf	4,452 (3%)
Jbeil	4,304 (3%)
Zahle	3,000 (2%)
Baalbak	2,887 (2%)
Bint Jbeil	1,998 (1%)
Tripoli	1,788 (1%)
West Bekaa	1,336 (1%)
El Koura	1,258 (1%)
Akkar	949 (1%)
Zgharta	904 (1%)
Marjaayun	874 (1%)
El Hermel	583 (0%)
Mennieh - Dennieh	515 (0%)
Jezzine	414 (0%)
El Batroun	380 (0%)
Rachaya	339 (0%)
Hasbaya	228 (0%)
Bcharreh	204 (0%)

2,663 (2%)

The majority of migrants in Lebanon reside in urban areas, with approximately 76% (121,916 individuals) of the migrant population living in just 100 out of the 1,610 cadasters. Among these 100 cadasters, 48 are located in the densely populated districts of El Meten, Beirut, and Baadba, hosting around 46% (74,739 individuals) of the migrant population.

NATIONALITIES

The majority of migrants in Lebanon, come from five countries: Ethiopia (37% or 58,772 individuals), Bangladesh (22% or 36,145 individuals), Sudan (9% or 14,613 individuals), Egypt (8% or 12,630 individuals), and the Philippines (6% or 9,252 individuals). These nationalities constitute the largest groups among the migrant population. In total, the MPM identified 84 different nationalities represented within the migrant population in Lebanon.

There has been a significant increase in the number of migrants from African countries, including Cameroon, Sierra Leone, and Kenya. Conversely, there has been a notable decrease in the migrant populations from Gabon, Malaysia, and Togo.

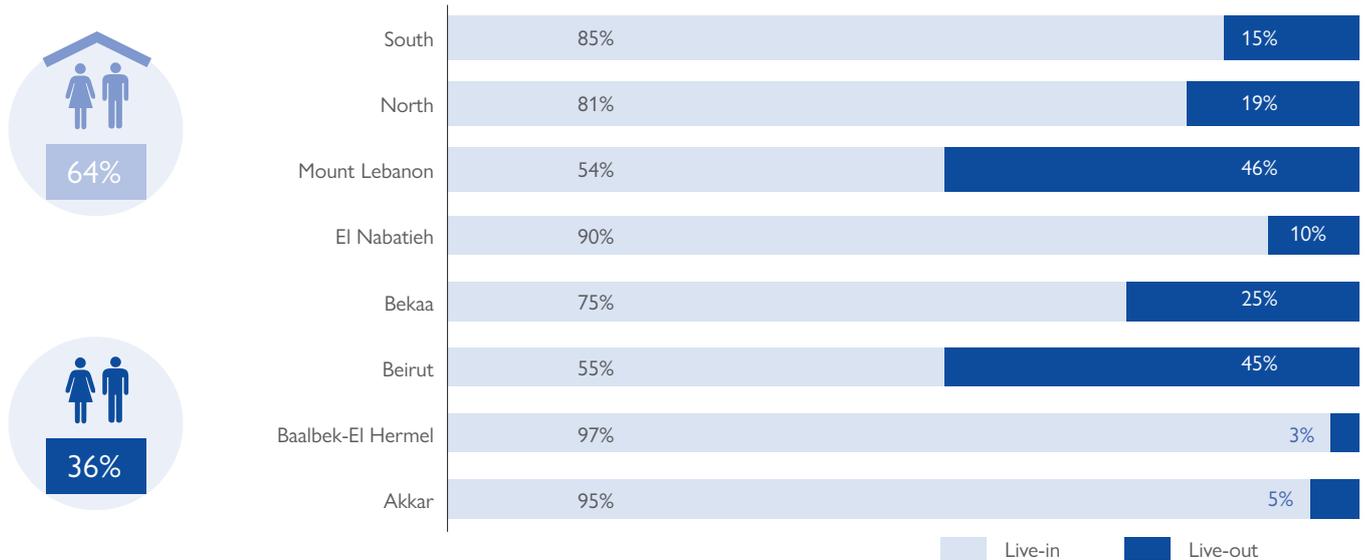Figure 2: Percentage of migrants by nationality

- Ethiopian — 37%
- Bangladeshi — 22%
- Sudanese — 9%
- Egyptian — 8%
- Filipino — 6%
- Other — 18%
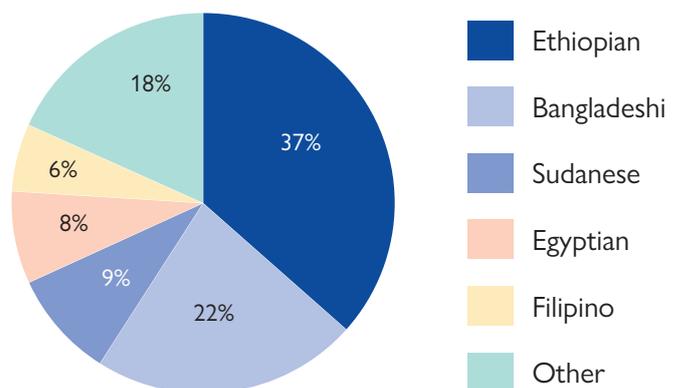
LIVING ARRANGEMENTS ("LIVE-IN" AND "LIVE-OUT")

Out of the migrants whose living arrangements could be ascertained, 67,449 (42%) migrants were categorized as either "live-in" or "live-out" migrants. Among them, 43,380 migrants (64%) were categorized as "live-in," while 23,890 migrants (36%) were classified as "live-out."

Mount Lebanon and Beirut had the highest percentages of "live-out" migrants, with 46% and 45% respectively, while the other governorates had primarily "live-in" migrants. In Baalbek Hermel, 97% of migrants were classified as "live-in". The majority of "live-in" migrants were women, while the majority of "live-out" migrants were men.

Figure 3: Living arrangements by governorate

	Live-in	Live-out
South	85%	15%
North	81%	19%
Mount Lebanon	54%	46%
El Nabatieh	90%	10%
Bekaa	75%	25%
Beirut	55%	45%
Baalbek-El Hermel	97%	3%
Akkar	95%	5%

SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA

Women make up 65% of the migrant population, totaling 102,566 individuals. This includes 1,709 girls below the age of 18. Men represent 35% of the migrant population, accounting for 54,878 individuals, including 1,585 boys below the age of 18.
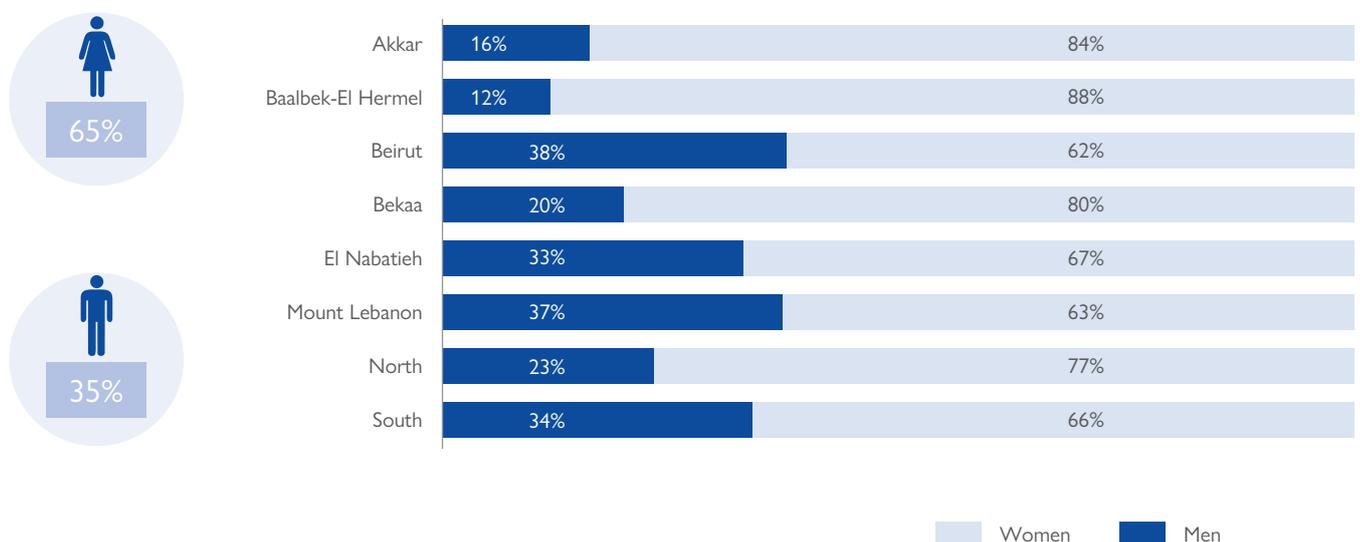
Figure 4: Sex disaggregation, by governorate

	Men	Women
Akkar	16%	84%
Baalbek-El Hermel	12%	88%
Beirut	38%	62%
Bekaa	20%	80%
El Nabatieh	33%	67%
Mount Lebanon	37%	63%
North	23%	77%
South	34%	66%

Figure 5: Percentage of children and adults

Adults
98%

2%
Children
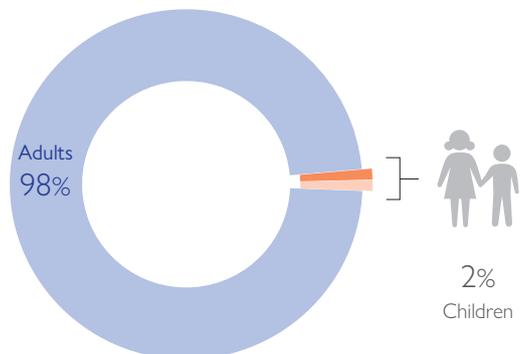
Figure 6: Percentage of children by governorate

Governorate	Boys	Girls
Akkar	4%	5%
North	2%	1%
Bekaa	1%	2%
Beirut	1%	1%
Mount Lebanon	1%	1%
South	1%	1%
El Nabatieh		<1%
Baalbek-El Hermel		<1%

Boys
Girls
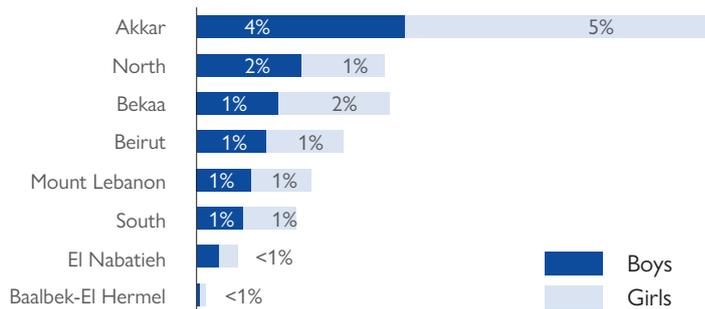
Figure 7: Number of children by governorate

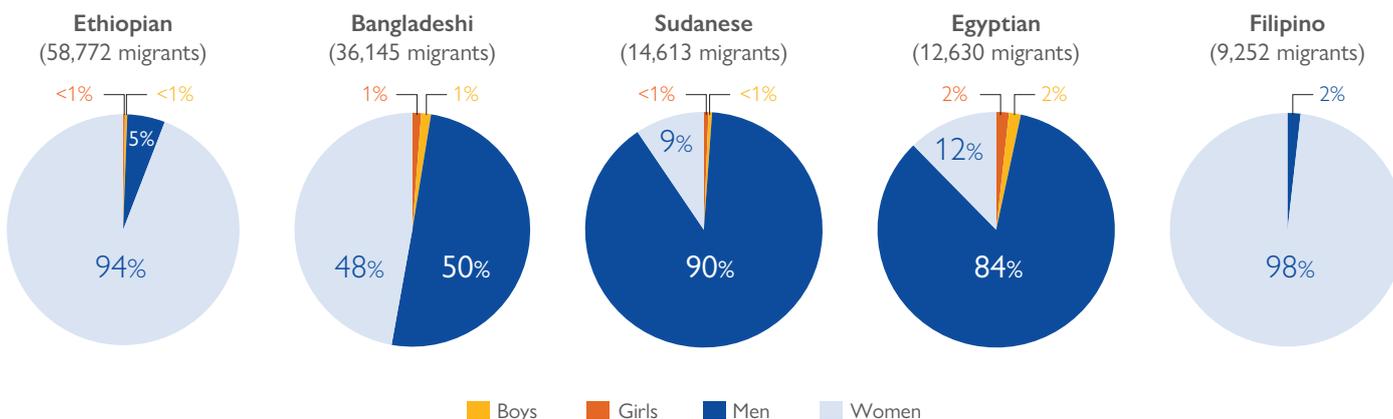| Governorate	Boys	Girls
Mount Lebanon	842	895
Beirut	371	409
South	135	154
North	91	73
Bekaa	67	89
El Nabatieh	42 boys	35 girls
Akkar	34 boys	51 girls
Baalbek-El Hermel	3 boys	3 girls

Boys
Girls
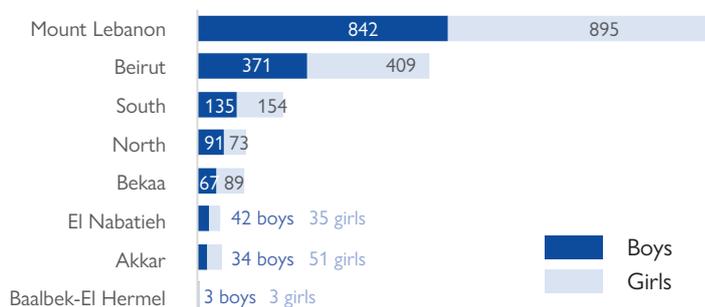
Approximately 2% of the overall migrant population (3,294 individuals) are children with the highest number residing in Mount Lebanon. However, the proportion of children among migrants varies across different governorates, with Akkar, North governorates, and Bekaa having a higher proportion of the total migrant population compared to the other five governorates.

Figure 8: Age and gender distribution across the top five nationalities

Ethiopian
(58,772 migrants)

<1%   <1%
5%
94%

Bangladeshi
(36,145 migrants)

1%   1%
48%   50%

Sudanese
(14,613 migrants)

<1%   <1%
9%
90%

Egyptian
(12,630 migrants)

2%   2%
12%
84%

Filipino
(9,252 migrants)

2%
98%

Boys   Girls   Men   Women

ANNEX

METHODOLOGY

The MPM assessment in Lebanon used the methodology of IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mobility Tracking component. It updated the findings from previous MPM assessments conducted in 2021 and 2022, focusing on gathering data related to migrants' locations, numbers, countries of origin, sex, age, and living arrangements (such as "live-in" or "live-out").

Data collection for this MPM involved interviews with key informants, conducted both remotely and in person. The assessment specifically focused on the neighbourhood level (admin 4) as a lower administrative unit of analysis.

OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the MPM assessment is to provide the international community and Lebanese partners with evidence-based information about the presence of migrants. This information contributes to a more comprehensive understanding of the migrant situation in Lebanon and seeks to enable well-informed, targeted, and coordinated responses to address their needs. The findings from the MPM assessment can serve as a baseline and supplementary source of data, allowing for comparison and cross-validation with other data sources.

DEFINITIONS

"Migrant" is defined by IOM as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common understanding of a person who moves away from their place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for various reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movement are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means or movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students (IOM, Glossary on Migration, 2019).

"Live-in migrants" refers to migrant workers who live in the same residence as their direct employer. This category mainly comprises female migrant domestic workers, although some drivers, gardeners, or janitors may also fall under this classification if they live in the same house or apartment as their employer.

"Live-out migrants" refers to migrants who live outside the residence of their employer. They may or may not receive payment or accommodation from their employer. Examples of live-out migrants include doormen, concierges, and domestic workers who have separate living quarters provided by their employer.

For the purposes of this exercise, "children" were defined as individuals below 18 years of age.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE

The geographic reference for areas in the MPM assessment is based on the HDX geo-dataset obtained in October 2020. Adjustments were made to this dataset during MPM Round 1 and 2. In MPM Round 2, a new geographic division called Admin 4 was introduced for more detailed analysis. It serves as a reference for future assessments and operational activities.

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

- The key informant database from 2022 required updating and diversification, which involved extensive field research during the preparatory phase of data collection.

- Only 67,260 out of 160,738 migrants (42%) were categorized as "live-in" or "live-out", indicating that living arrangement data was not available for all migrants.

- Key informants provided figures based on their perception and knowledge, introducing a certain level of subjectivity into the data collected.

- Local movement restrictions posed challenges for face-to-face interviews, leading to a shift towards remote or phone interviews with some key informants to ensure data collection could proceed.

- Some cadasters showed significant variations in reported values, and there were cases of a high number of "unidentified nationals." To improve data reliability, a validation phase was conducted alongside additional assessments.

- It is likely the migrant population estimates in this report do not extend to migrants from non-typical coutries of origin, such as migrants from America or Europe, who reasons to migrate to Lebanon are often more miscellaneous and more difficult to capture during data collection.

OVERVIEW TABLE BY DISTRICT (TOP FIVE NATIONALITIES)

Governorate	District	Total Population	Ethiopian	Bangladeshi	Sudanese	Egyptian	Filipino
Akkar	Akkar	949	585	90	-	100	36
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	2,887	1,835	549	-	35	17
Baalbek-El Hermel	El Hermel	583	514	20	-	-	3
Beirut	Beirut	31,063	9,515	7,423	4,127	1,586	3,279
Bekaa	Rachaya	339	246	14	-	-	-
Bekaa	West Bekaa	1,336	918	85	-	35	28
Bekaa	Zahle	3,000	1,482	568	32	340	34
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	1,998	707	280	120	52	22
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	7,626	2,296	1,686	996	214	54
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	228	147	55	-	-	4
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	874	323	113	30	59	3
Mount Lebanon	Aley	15,619	6,196	4,383	1,280	1,348	179
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	18,117	6,541	4,472	3,038	969	975
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	4,452	1,540	1,434	93	418	100
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	32,130	9,379	7,214	2,237	3,527	2,750
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	4,304	1,780	870	328	678	181
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	13,469	5,201	2,765	983	1,440	1,201
North	Bcharre	204	162	4	1	4	9
North	El Batroun	380	308	23	-	20	14
North	El Koura	1,258	881	55	10	104	55
North	El Minieh-Dennie	515	394	43	-	46	-
North	Tripoli	1,788	661	132	35	495	61
North	Zgharta	904	483	12	-	28	45
South	Jezzine	414	258	65	1	29	7
South	Saida	7,459	2,777	2,233	715	911	130
South	Sour	8,842	3,643	1,557	587	192	65
Grand Total		**160,738**	**58,772**	**36,145**	**14,613**	**12,630**	**9,252**

International Organization for Migration

Address: Nicolas Ibrahim Sursock Street,
            Ramlet El Baida,
            Beirut, Lebanon

Email: iombeirut@iom.int
Website: dtm.iom.int/Lebanon

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