



INTRODUCTION

This snapshot on Bangladeshi nationals' presence in Lebanon is part of the outputs of IOM's EU-funded Displacement Tracking and Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy in Asia project. This snapshot summarizes available data on Bangladeshi nationals from IOM's Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) activity. Round 3 data collection took place between April and June 2023, revealing that Bangladeshis rank as the top two nationalities hosted in Lebanon (22%).¹ The MPM baseline assessment is designed to systematically assess the geographical areas in Lebanon to quantify the presence of migrants per administrative area to support operational assistance, coordination, and planning. Data is collected through a series of MPM data collection rounds based on estimates received from Key Informants (KI) who are mostly composed of representatives of the local authorities, for instance head of villages (mukhtars), municipality officials and members of the different migrant communities.

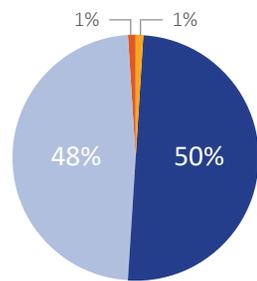
DISTRIBUTION OF BANGLADESHI NATIONALS IN LEBANON

In the third round of MPM, a total of 36,145 Bangladeshi nationals were accounted for across all 26 districts of Lebanon. Almost half of the identified Bangladeshi nationals (49%) were females, including girls below the age of 18.

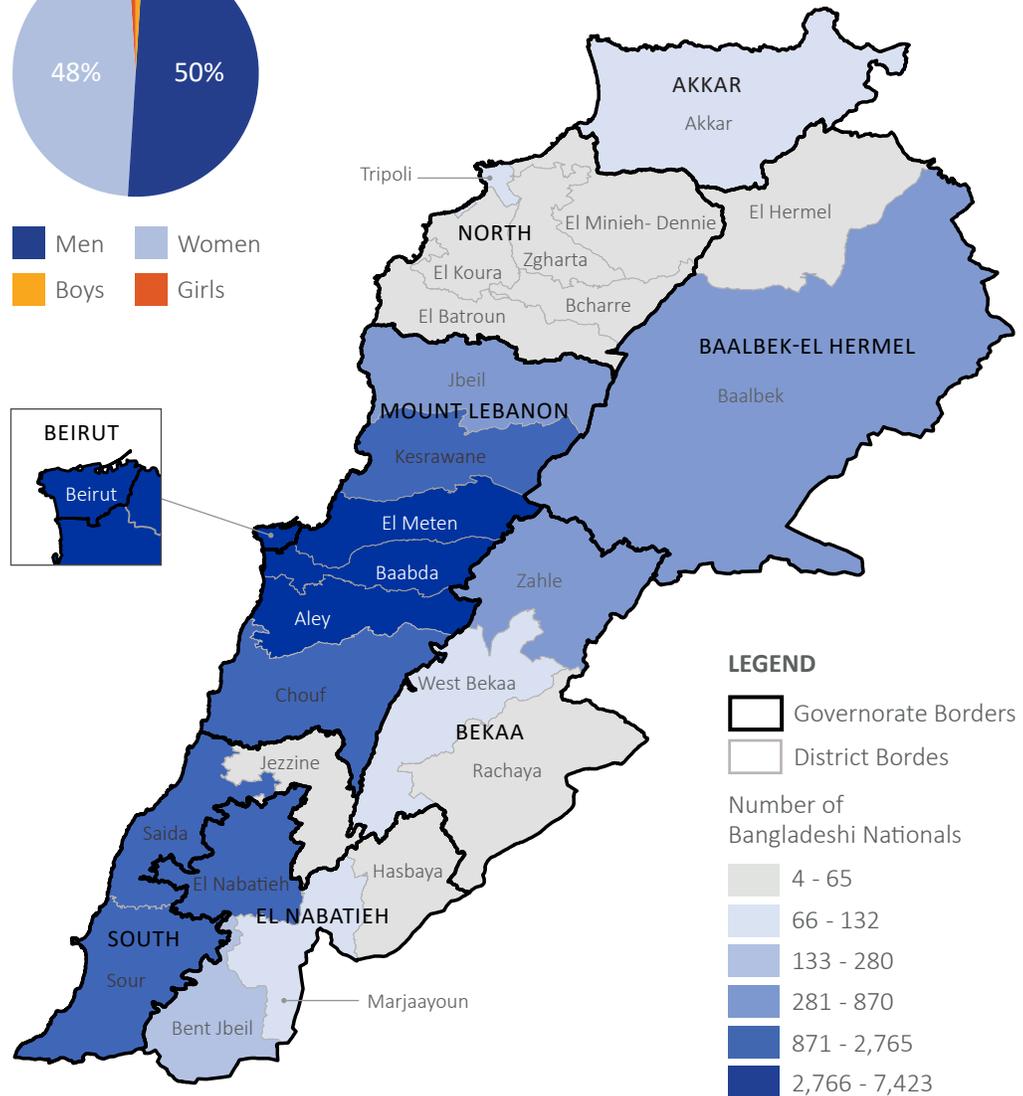
Compared to Round 2 of the MPM, there was a 19 per cent increase of Bangladeshi nationals in the country, in particular, from 30,406 in 2022 to 36,145 individuals in 2023.²

Fifty-eight per cent of the Bangladeshi nationals were identified in Mount Lebanon governorate followed by Beirut (21%) and South (11%) governorates.

During Round 3 of data collection, between April and June 2023, the majority of Bangladeshi nationals were documented in Beirut district of Beirut Governorate, totaling 7,423 individuals. This was closely followed by El Meten district with 7,214 individuals, Baadba district with 4,472 individuals, Aley district with 4,383, and Kesrawane district with 2,765 individuals, all within Mount Lebanon Governorate.



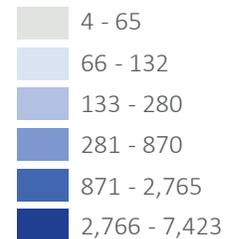
In total, an estimated **36,145** Bangladeshi nationals were identified in Lebanon



LEGEND

- Governorate Borders
- District Bordes

Number of Bangladeshi Nationals



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

1. MPM Round 3 was made possible through the support provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands as part of the Cooperation on Migration and Partnerships for Sustainable Solutions initiative (COMPASS).

2. The Round 1 MPM extended report can be accessed [here](#) and the Round 2 MPM report can be accessed [here](#).



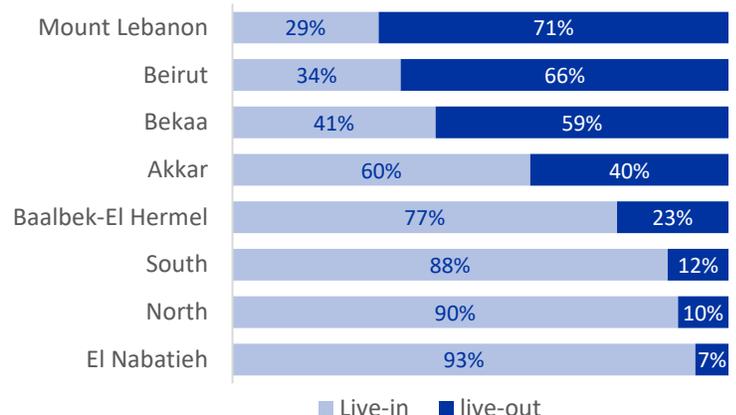
ESTIMATES OF BANGLADESHI NATIONALS IN LEBANON BY GOVERNORATE AND DISTRICT

The following table presents estimates of Bangladeshi nationals in Lebanon, by governorate and district, as quantified by IOM's Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) Round 3.

Governorate	District	Bangladeshi Nationals
Akkar	1. Akkar	90
	2. Baalbek	549
Baalbak-El Hermel	3. El Hermel	20
	4. Beirut	7,423
Beirut	5. Rachaya	14
	6. West Bekaa	85
	7. Zahle	568
El Nabatieh	8. Bent Jbeil	280
	9. El Nabatieh	1,686
	10. Hasbaya	55
	11. Marjaayoun	113
Mount Lebanon	12. Aley	4,383
	13. Baabda	4,472
	14. Chouf	1,434
	15. El Meten	7,214
	16. Jbeil	870
	17. Kesrwane	2,765
	18. Bcharre	4
North	19. El Batroun	23
	20. El Koura	55
	21. El Minieh-Dennie	43
	22. Tripoli	132
	23. Zgharta	12
South	24. Jezzine	65
	25. Saida	2,233
	26. Sour	1,557
Total		36,145

LIVING ARRANGEMENT (“LIVE-IN” AND “LIVE-OUT”) OF BANGLADESHI NATIONALS BY GOVERNORATE

MPM 2023 assessed the living arrangements of a total of 9,614 migrants, accounting for 27% of all Bangladeshi (36,145) in Lebanon. The migrants were categorized according to their living arrangement, revealing that 4,173 individuals (43%) were in live-in arrangements³, while 5,441 individuals (57%) were live-out migrants⁴. Living arrangements among Bangladeshi migrants varied across governorates. Mount Lebanon had the highest percentage of Bangladeshi migrants living in live-out arrangements (71%), while El Nabatieh had the highest percentage of Bangladeshi migrants residing in live-in arrangements (93%).



3. Live-in arrangements: This category includes migrants who are residing in (shared) accommodations or housing provided by their employers. Typically, people in live-in arrangements may live in the same place where they work, and their housing might be provided as part of their employment or other arrangements.

4. Live-out arrangements: In contrast, migrants in live-out arrangements are those who live independently in their own housing arrangements, separate from their workplace or any provided accommodation. They are not required to live in the same place where they work.