

## MOBILITY SNAPSHOT – Round 44

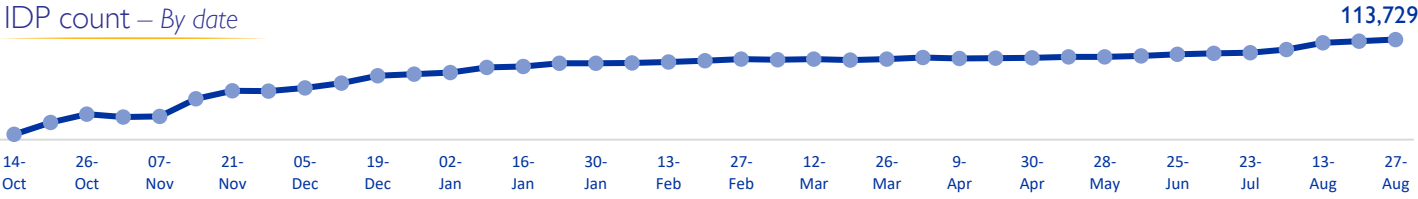
Report Production Date: 29 August 2024 | Data collected up till 4 pm on 27 August 2024

### Overview

Armed confrontations have been occurring at the Southern Lebanese border since the 8 October 2023. As a consequence, families have fled their homes. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) conducts daily monitoring of population movements to inform preparedness and response planning. This work is carried out in partnership with the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) Unit, technically supported by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to triangulate and mutually verify data from the IOM mobility tracking exercise and the household registration exercise conducted by the Lebanese Red Cross (LRC) through the Emergency Operation Rooms (EORs) at the Union of Municipality (UoM) level across the country.

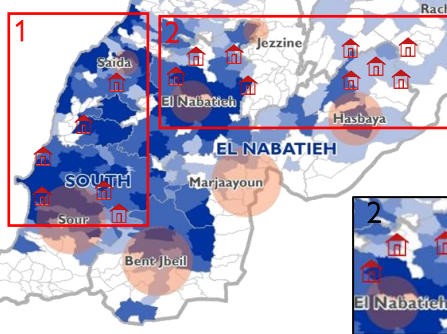
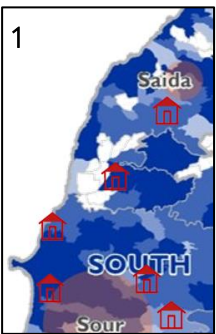
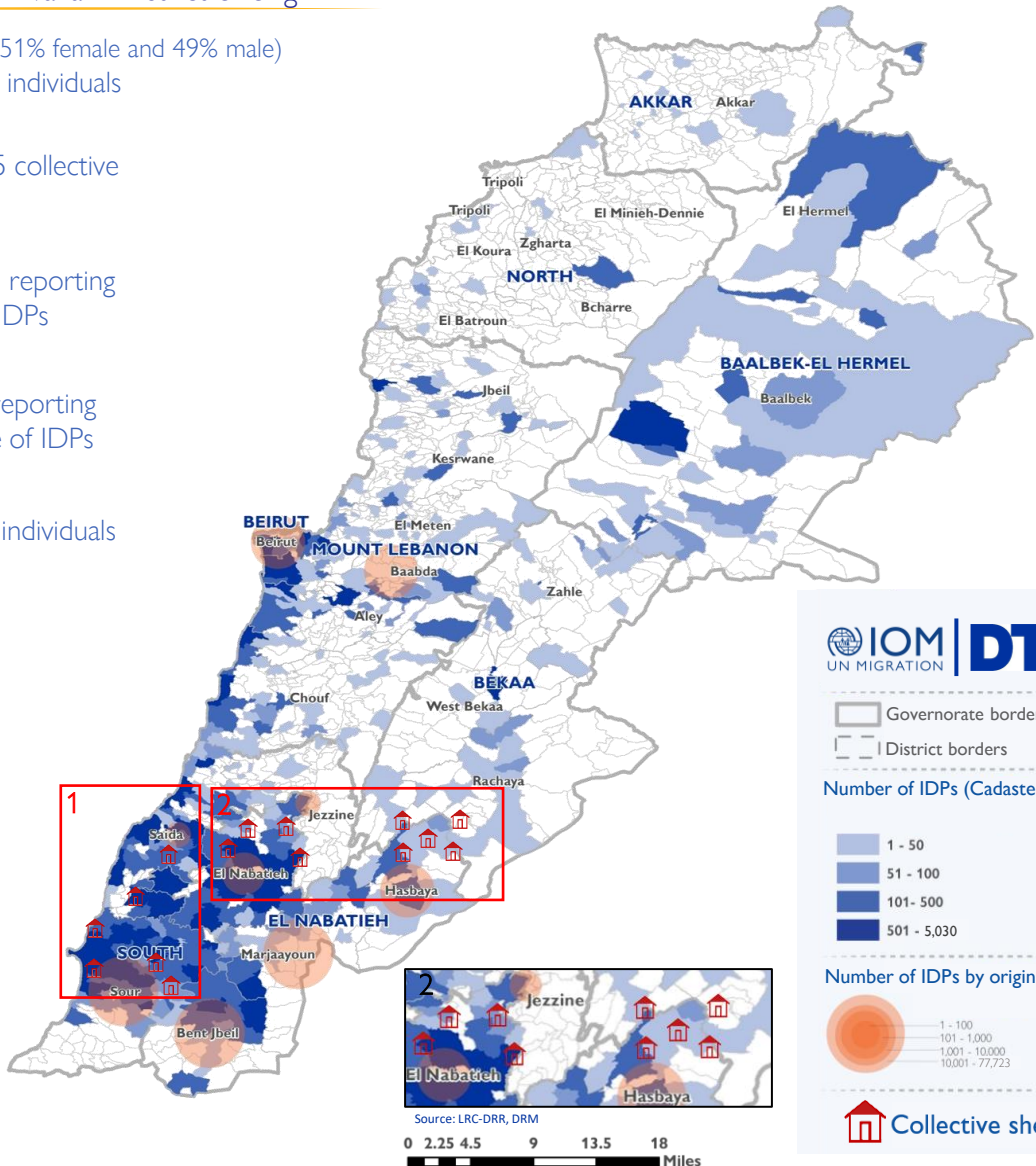
Population numbers for collective shelters have been directly provided from the data collected at the level of the emergency operations rooms, supported by the LRC and the DRM Unit.

### IDP count – By date



### IDPs by cadaster of arrival and district of origin

- 113,729** (51% female and 49% male)  
Displaced individuals
- 1,248**  
IDPs in 15 collective shelters
- 429**  
Cadasters reporting arrival of IDPs
- 9**  
Districts reporting departure of IDPs
- 80**  
Returnee individuals



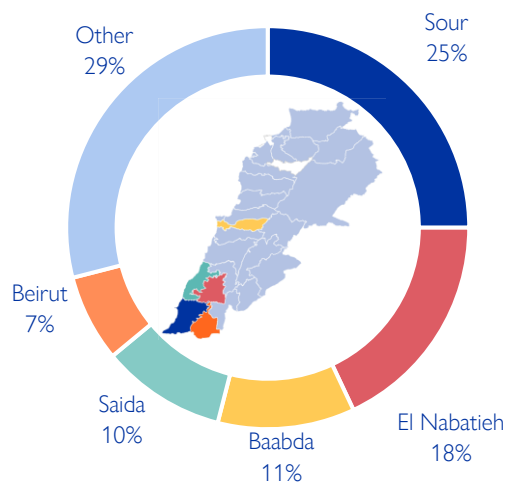
**Collective shelter**

This map is for illustration purposes only. Names and boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by IOM.

## Displacement within Lebanon – By district of arrival

Governorate	District	# of Cadasters	# of Locations	IDPs
South	Sour	52	64	28,645
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	38	38	20,916
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	22	31	12,681
South	Saida	46	59	11,928
Beirut	Beirut	8	14	7,850
Mount Lebanon	Aley	24	35	7,324
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	22	22	5,884
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	28	35	4,278
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	29	43	3,564
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	33	42	2,865
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	15	15	2,070
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	14	14	1,940
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	11	12	785
Bekaa	West Bekaa	6	6	588
Bekaa	Zahle	15	15	495
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	13	13	455
Akkar	Akkar	16	16	414
Baalbek-El Hermel	El Hermel	4	10	358
Bekaa	Rachaya	8	9	246
North	Zgharta	4	4	175
North	El Batroun	6	6	104
South	Jezzine	9	9	93
North	El Minieh-Dennie	2	2	50
North	El Koura	4	4	21
<b>Total</b>		<b>429</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>113,729</b>

Chart 1: IDPs distribution by district of arrival

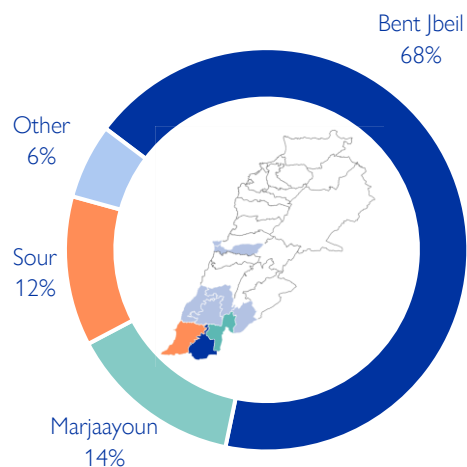


As of 27 August, Lebanon has recorded 113,729 internally displaced persons (IDPs), showing a 2% increase since 20 August. IDPs have sought safety in 518 locations (villages or neighbourhoods) across 429 cadasters throughout Lebanon. Displacement has been observed in 24 out of the 26 districts across all eight governorates. Most of the IDPs (72%) are in five districts out of the total 24 districts hosting IDPs—specifically, Sour, El Nabatieh, Baabda, Saida, and Beirut.

## Displacement within Lebanon – By district of departure

Governorate	District	IDPs
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	77,723
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	15,543
South	Sour	13,363
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	2,946
Beirut	Beirut	1,817
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	1,721
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	600
South	Saida	12
South	Jezzine	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>113,729</b>

Chart 2: IDPs distribution by district of departure



The majority of IDPs (94%) originate from three districts. These three districts span along the Southern border of Lebanon. Specifically, 68% are from Bent Jbeil, 14% are from Marjaayoun, and 12% are from Sour. The remaining 6% originate from five different districts, Hasbaya, Beirut, Baabda, El Nabatieh, Saida and Jezzine.

## Arrivals in the last week – (20 August to 27 August)

Governorate	District	# of Cadasters	# of Locations	IDPs
South	Sour	14	16	407
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	11	11	324
Mount Lebanon	Aley	4	5	186
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	6	8	177
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	5	5	162
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	3	3	158
Beirut	Beirut	3	3	146
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	4	4	145
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	7	7	137
South	Saida	11	13	127
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	6	7	124
Akkar	Akkar	2	2	30
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	2	2	25
Baalbek-El Hermel	El Hermel	1	1	25
Bekaa	Zahle	1	1	10
South	Jezzine	1	1	10
North	El Minieh-Dennie	1	1	5
North	El Batroun	1	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>83</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>2,200</b>

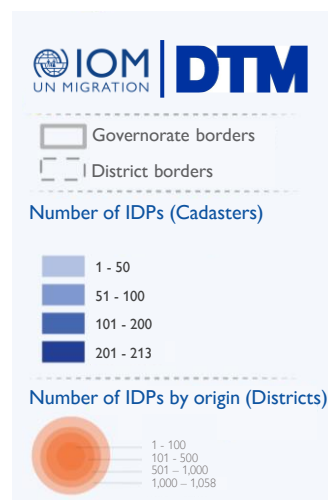
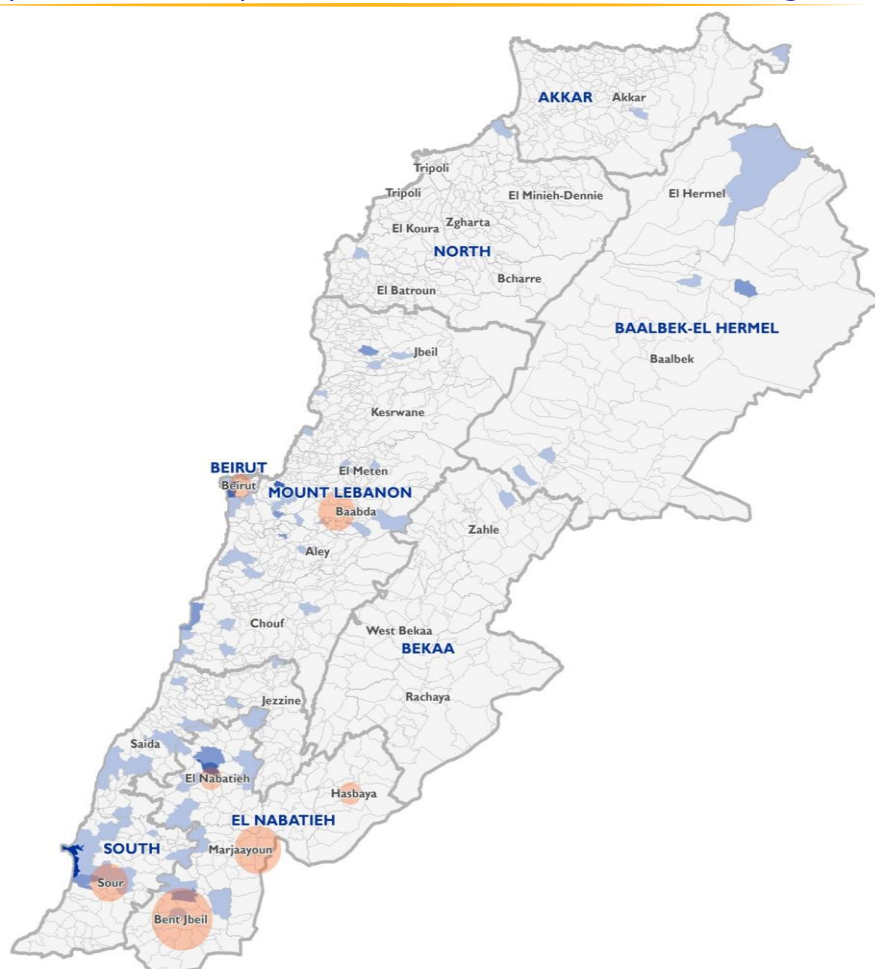
In the past week, 2,200 new displacements have been recorded in 83 cadasters across 18 districts. These individuals might be experiencing displacement for the first time or undergoing secondary movement.

The majority of newly displaced individuals come from Bent Jbeil (48%), Marjaayoun (26%), and Sour(15%) districts. Another 6% relocated from Baabda district, and the remaining 5% from the districts of Beirut, El Nabatieh, and Hasbaya.

Over the past week, the top five destinations (districts) for newly displaced individuals were Sour (19%), El Nabatieh (15%), Aley (8%), Chouf (8%), and El Meten (7%).

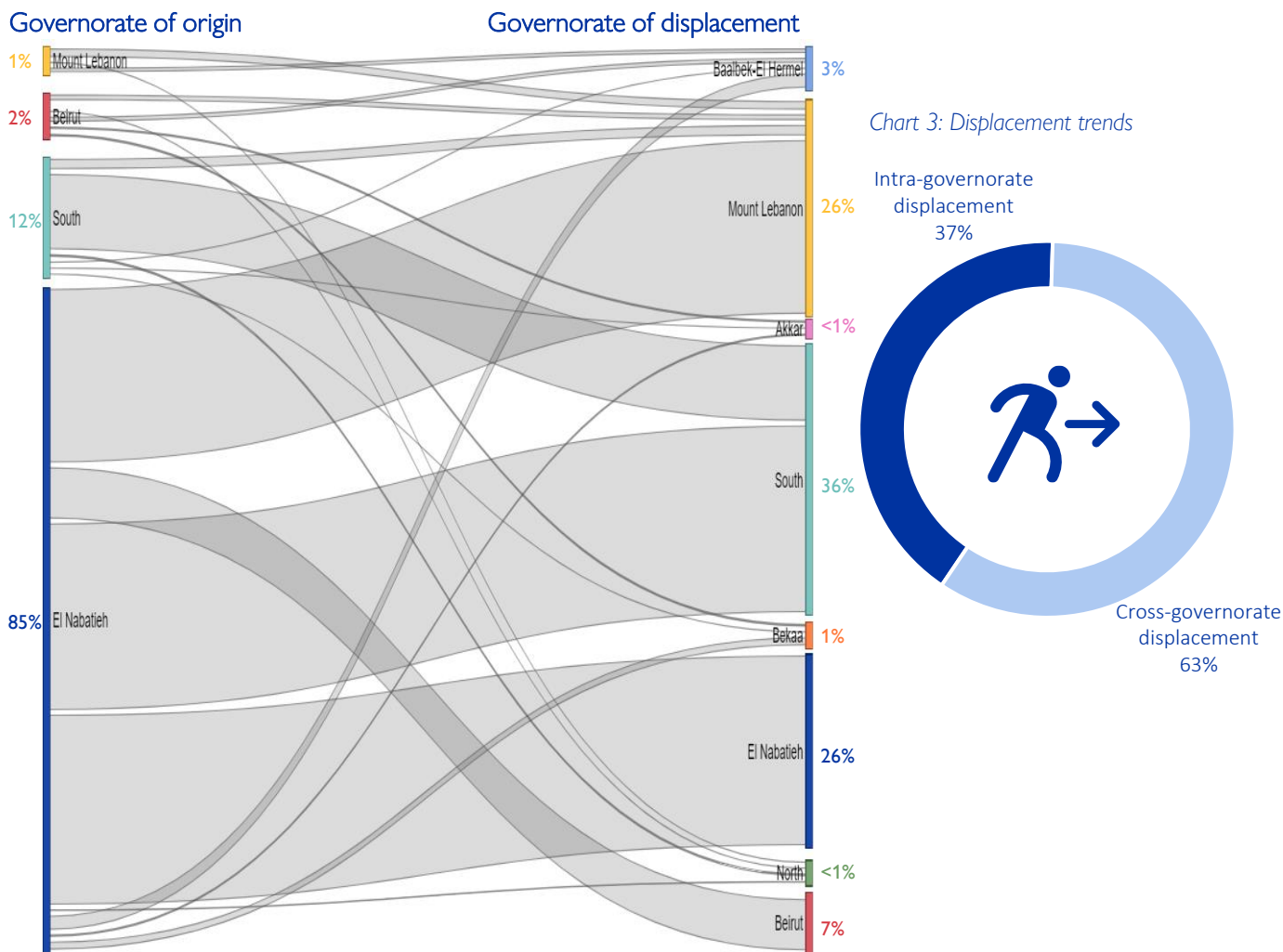
The increase in total number of IDPs may not always align with the number of new arrivals within a specific period. This difference often occurs when Key Informants (KIs) report cumulative totals that include previously uncounted IDPs.

## Newly arrived IDPs by cadaster of arrival and district of origin



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# Movement of IDPs from governorate of origin to governorate of displacement



Overall, 63% of the displacement has occurred outside the boundaries of the IDPs' governorate of origin. While 85% (96,812) of the IDPs originate from El Nabatieh, of this population 70% fled to locations outside the boundaries of El Nabatieh governorate. However, in the South governorate, where 12% (13,379) of IDPs originated, 87% of these IDPs chose to move internally within the governorate.

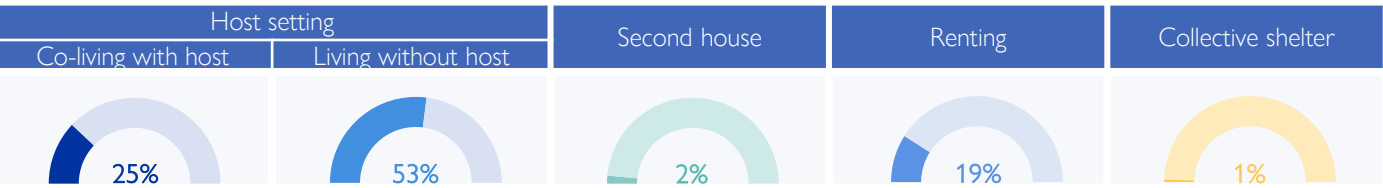
## Return within Lebanon – By district \*

Governorate	District	# of Cadasters	# of Locations	Returnees
South	Sour	4	4	80
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>80</b>

As of 27 August, 80 returnees have been identified in Sour district. These individuals have returned from Aley, Beirut, and El Meten districts.

\* An IDP is identified as a returnee only if they have returned and stayed for over a week in their place of origin.

# IDPs distribution by shelter type – By Governorate



Around 78% of IDPs are currently living in host settings, while 19% have opted for rental housing. Another 2% have relocated to their secondary residences. Around 1% are housed in 15 collective shelters.

Of the 78% in host settings, 27,995 are co-living with non-internally displaced families, while 60,107 reside separately. Notably, 21% of the 88,102 individuals in host settings are living in overcrowded conditions according to the perception of IOM DTM key informants.

In Sour, there are presently five collective shelters accommodating 846 IDPs; in Hasbaya, there are five collective shelters hosting 97 IDPs; in El Nabatieh there are four collective shelter hosting 75 IDPs; and in Saïda, there is one collective shelter hosting 230 IDPs. In Akkar, ten IDPs are currently living in a tent.

Governorate	Host setting		Second house	Renting	Collective shelter
	Co-living with host	Living without host			
Bekaa	31%	22%	1%	46%	0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	14%	37%	5%	44%	0%
Beirut	53%	19%	15%	13%	0%
El Nabatieh	3%	88%	0%	8%	1%
Mount Lebanon	49%	11%	3%	37%	0%
North	3%	13%	0%	84%	0%
South	17%	68%	0%	12%	3%
Akkar	30%	24%	0%	46%	0%

## Displacement demographics

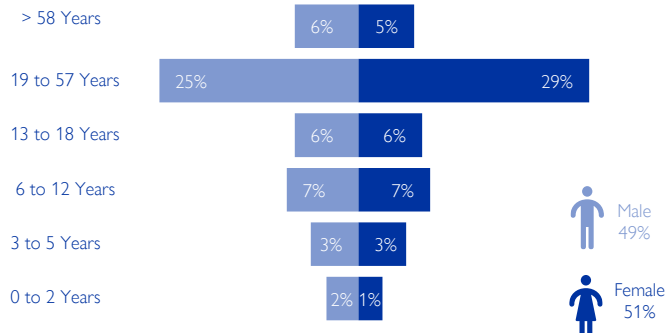


Chart 4: Displacement demographics – Based on Round 41

35% of IDPs are children (< 18 years), while 34% are female adults and 31% are male adults.

Note: These figures represent sample data of 2 households per location provided by key informants and do not reflect the entire IDP population in each area.

## Methodology

The objective of the Mobility Snapshot is to support the humanitarian community in preparedness and response planning. Multi-layered data is routinely captured through Rounds using a suite of methodological tools designed to track and monitor displacement. These tools are in line with the [DTM Global Methodological Framework](#).

Data is collected nationwide through a combination of face-to-face and remote data collection methods, utilizing a network of over 44 enumerators and 3,600 key informants. These key informants consist of government officials, mukhtars, community representatives, and neighborhood focal points.