INTRODUCTION

This snapshot summarizes available data on Bangladeshi nationals' presence in Lebanon. The first page visualizes on a map the number of Bangladeshi nationals quantified by IOM's Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) Round 1 of data collection that took place between October 2020 and June 2021 across Lebanon.[1] The second page presents the data in a table by governorate and district. The MPM baseline assessment is designed to systematically assess, through a series of MPM Rounds, cadastres (Admin 3 areas) in Lebanon to quantify the presence of migrants per this administrative area to support operational assistance, coordination, and planning. Data collection is based on estimations received from Key Informants (KI) who are mostly composed of Mukhtars, local authorities of these areas, and Municipality officials. The full report can be accessed here.[2] The snapshot is part of the outputs of IOM's EU-funded Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) project "Regional Evidence for Migration Analysis and Policy" (REMAP) in Bangladesh. The objective of DTM REMAP is to strengthen the evidence-based formulation and implementation of humanitarian and development policy and programming on migration and forced displacement in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Iraq and Pakistan.

DISTRIBUTION OF BANGLADESHI NATIONALS PER CADASTRE IN LEBANON

During Round 1 of the MPM, 39,570 Bangladeshi nationals were identified in 411 (25%) cadastres out of 1,610 across all 26 districts. The majority of Bangladeshi nationals were reported in Beirut (57%), followed by El Meten (11%), Sour (7%) and Zahle (4%) districts. A total of six districts had around two to three per cent of Bangladeshi nationals each, namely Kesrwane, Saida, El Nabatieh, Aley, Chouf and Baabda, with Marjaayoun at one per cent. In Tripoli and in El Hermel, there were no Bangladeshi nationals, and in each of the other 13 districts, less than one per cent of Bangladeshi nationals were reported. Within Beirut district, the neighbourhoods Achrafieh (18%), Ras Beirut (18%) and Mousaitbeh (9%) were the main areas where Bangladeshi communities were reportedly living.

Legend:
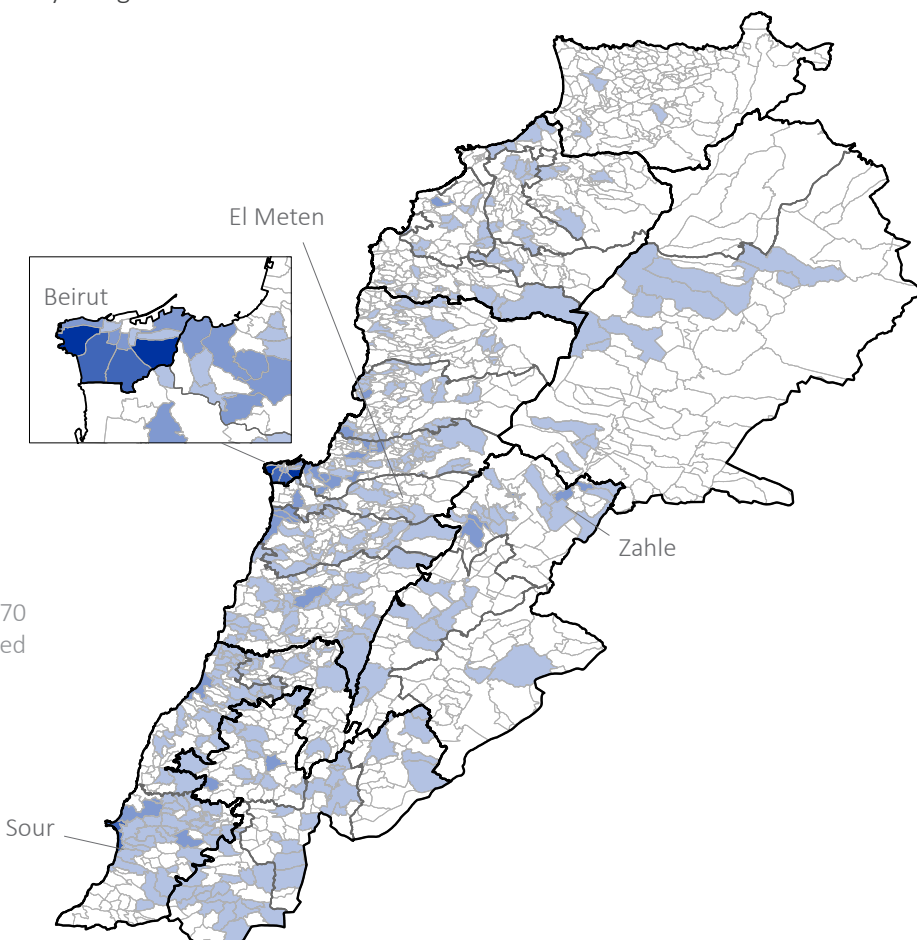⬜ Governorate borders
⬜ District borders
⬜ Cadastre borders

Density of Bangladeshi population
■ 1 - 100
■ 101- 1,000
■ 1,001- 3,572
■ 3,573- 7,305

In total, an estimated 39,570 Bangladeshi nationals were identified within all districts.

1. MPM Round 1 was made possible through the financial support provided by the Government of Cyprus, the Government of Denmark, the Government of the Netherlands, the Government of Germany, and the Government of Kuwait.

2. Updated information on Bangladeshi nationals and their geographic distribution within Lebanon, as obtained during Round 2, is expected to be published by end of September 2022.

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 1 of data collection.

Governorate	District	Bangladeshi nationals
Akkar	Akkar	127
Baalbak Hermel	Baalbek	157
	El Hermel	0
Beirut	Beirut	22,478
Bekaa	Rachaya	17
	West Bekaa	277
	Zahle	1,726
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	232
	El Nabatieh	990
	Hasbaya	118
	Marjaayoun	390
Mount Lebanon	Aley	945
	Baabda	577
	Chouf	901
	El Meten	4,214
	Jbeil	255
	Kesrwane	1,232
North	Bcharre	15
	El Batroun	77
	El Koura	341
	El Minieh-Dennie	178
	Tripoli	0
	Zgharta	213
South	Jezzine	267
	Saida	1,129
	Sour	2,714

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