Quarterly Report: 1 April – 30 June 2023
Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Lebanon and Yemen

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DTM

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IDPs and Returnees caseloads in Iraq, Libya, Sudan and Yemen[1]

IRAQ — 1,142,014 / 4,846,062

LIBYA — 125,802 / 705,426

SUDAN — 3,820,772* / 2,152,936** / 1,181,419

YEMEN — 4,523,000 / 2,322

IDPs caseload   IDP Returnees caseload
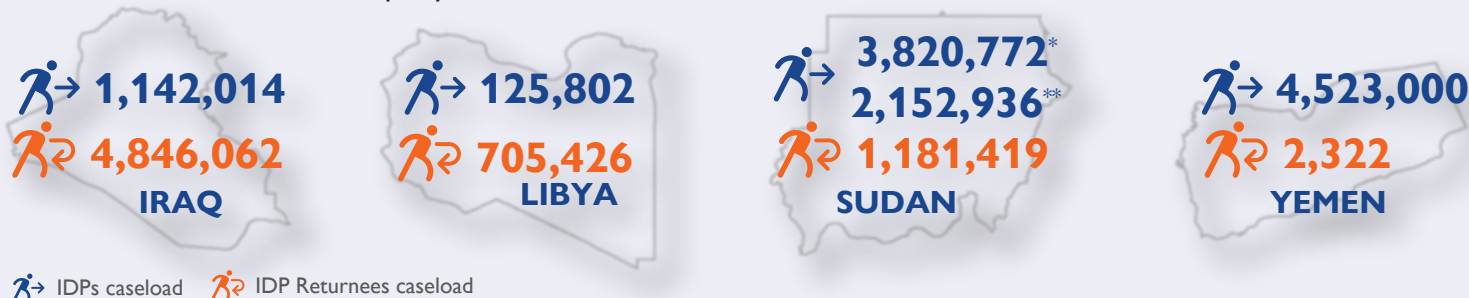
* IDP stock by 15 April: The IDP figures were sourced from DTM Sudan Mobility Tracking Round Six.
** New displacement between 15 April to June 2023: The IDP figures were sourced from DTM Sudan Situation Report (#10).

Overview

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, there were 16.2 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) as of end 2022.[2] This figure constitutes 23 per cent of the global number of IDPs, making MENA the region with the second highest concentration of IDPs following the sub-Saharan Africa region. Most displacement in the MENA region (80%) has been triggered by armed conflict, particularly in Iraq, Libya, Syria and Yemen.

This report covers DTM activities in five countries (Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen, and Lebanon) from April 2023 to June 2023. All five countries implemented mobility tracking activities. Flow monitoring in operational in Yemen and Libya, through a network of flow monitoring points (FMP) and Flow Monitoring Surveys with the main aim of tracking cross-border movement trends in the region.

Methodology: DTM gathers data on population, locations, needs, vulnerabilities, conditions, and flows using a range of methodologies. These include mobility tracking, flow monitoring, registrations, and surveys. Mobility tracking systematically monitors mobility patterns and cross-sectoral needs in areas of interest to facilitate targeted assistance. Flow monitoring tracks movement patterns and provides an overview of the situation at key points of origin, transit locations, and destinations. Registration is focused on registering individuals and households for beneficiary selection, vulnerability targeting, and programming, while surveys collect specific information through population sampling methods.

Limitation: While this report covers DTM activities between April and June, it is essential to note that the data may not be up-to-date due to variations in data collection timeframes across the five countries where DTM operates. The reporting period for events and information can differ from one country to another. For detailed information, kindly refer to the country-specific sections.

Below is a summary of displacement and return trends for each country:

Iraq – As of August 2023, Iraq recorded 1,142,014 IDPs and 4,846,062 returnees. This marked a decrease in the number of IDPs and returnees, compared to the first quarter of 2023 when 1,156,115 IDPs were recorded (-1.3% decrease) and 4,835,784 returnees were recorded (0.21% decrease).

The decrease in the number of IDPs may be attributed to stabilization efforts to support IDPs to return to their place of origin. However, while Iraq is among the leading countries with a high proportion of returnees, its slow increase may be due safety concerns and structural issues which can hinder people's ability to return home.

Libya – Compared to August 2022, Libya witnessed a decrease in IDPs (from 134,787 to 125,802) and an increase in returnees (from 695,516 to 705,426) in 2023. The overall displacement stock in Libya, encompassing IDPs at their locations of displacement and returnees at their locations of origin, includes 831,228 displaced individuals. Analysis per the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework indicates that approximately 75,643 individuals (IDPs at their locations of displacement) and 616,832 individuals (returnees or those previously displaced who have now returned to their locations of origin) are progressing along solutions pathways.

Sudan – On 15 April 2023, clashes between the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and the Rapid Support Forces (RSF) erupted. Since then, Sudan has experienced intense and continuous clashes across Khartoum, the Darfur region, the Kordofan region, and Blue Nile. The hostilities have resulted in significant loss of life and forced displacement. Prior to this conflict, Sudan already hosted an estimated 3,820,772 internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to DTM since the start of the clashes, there have been approximately 2,152,936 newly displaced individuals due to armed conflicts. These figures are derived from DTM Situation Report #10, which was produced at the end of this quarter.

Yemen – Between 1 April and 30 June 2023, DTM in Yemen recorded 1,016 households (6,096 individuals) who experienced displacement at least once. This represented a 59 per cent drop from the first quarter of 2023, where 2,495 households (14,970 individuals) were affected. Safety and security concerns stemming from the conflict were the primary reasons for displacement, accounting for 88 per cent (890 households) of the total, followed by economic factors related to the conflict, which accounted for 12 per cent (123 households).

Lebanon – an estimated 160,738 migrants were idented in Migration Presence Monitoring (MPM) round 3, which represents an increase of 18 per cent compared to the number of migrants recorded (135,420) in 2022.

Table 1. Overview of IDPs by country

Country	Quarter 1 2023	Quarter 2 2023	Difference #	Difference %
IRAQ	1,157,115	1,142,014	15,101 ↓	(-) 1.3%
LIBYA	168,011	125,802	42,209 ↓	(-) 33.5%
SUDAN	3,779,487	3,820,772 / 2,152,936	41,285* ↑	(+) 1.1%
YEMEN	14,970	6,096	8,874 ↓	(-) 59.3%

* Does not include the displacement that occurred after 15 April 2023.

Table 2. Overview of returnees by country

Country	Quarter 1 2023	Quarter 2 2023	Difference #	Difference %
IRAQ	4,835,784	4,835,784	10,278 ↓	(-) 0.2%
LIBYA	661,892	705,426	43,534 ↑	6.17%
SUDAN	1,181,419	1,302,938	121,519 ↑	(+) 9.3%
YEMEN	240	2,322	2,082 ↑	(+) 89.7%

1. Figures presented in the chart are captured from the most recent Mobility Tracking Reports, except for Yemen, which is sourced from the Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022.
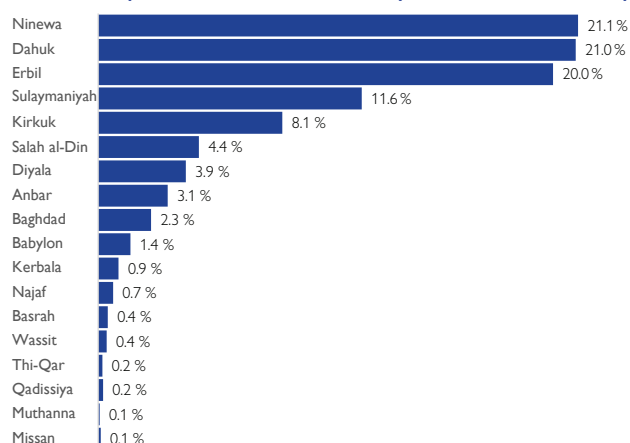2. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (2022). Global Report on Internal Displacement 2022. Unlike the GRID report, this regional DTM report includes Sudan in this figure and for its MENA regional analysis, following IOM's regional categorization.

IRAQ

IDP individuals
1,142,014

Locations
2,645

DTM Iraq identified 1,142,014 individual IDPs (195,880 households) across 18 governorates in Iraq (May to August 2023).[1] This represents a decrease of 15,101 IDPs compared to the previous data collection period (January - April 2023).[2] Sumel and Zakho districts in Dahuk Governorate and Erbil District in Erbil Governorate had the largest decreases in IDPs. Some of those displaced in these districts returned home, while others engaged in internal movements or went abroad. Additionally, some families left Debaga Camp 1 in Erbil for Makhmour District while Samarra District in Salah al-Din Governorate, Sinjar District in Ninewa Governorate and Mahmoudiya District in Baghdad Governorate saw the largest increase in IDP figures since the previous round. In Samarra District, drought and desertification in Al Jazera caused some returnee families to be displaced again while economic conditions in the district contributed to secondary displacement of IDPs. Some families arrived in Sinjar District as IDPs due to hate speech against the Yazidi community. In Mahmoudiya District, internal movement of IDP families from other districts was also recorded.

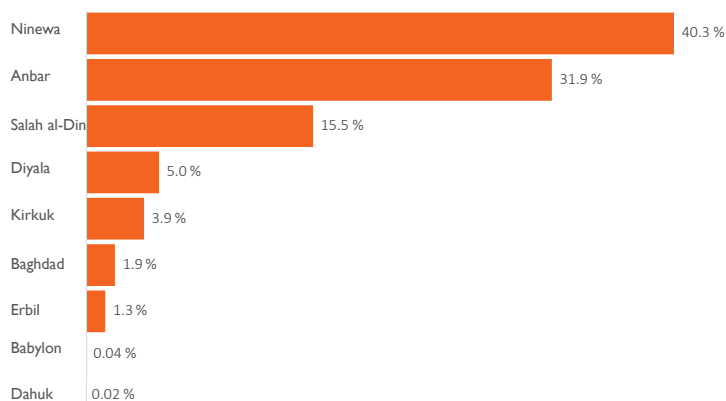### Graph 1. Governorates ranked by number of IDPs in Iraq

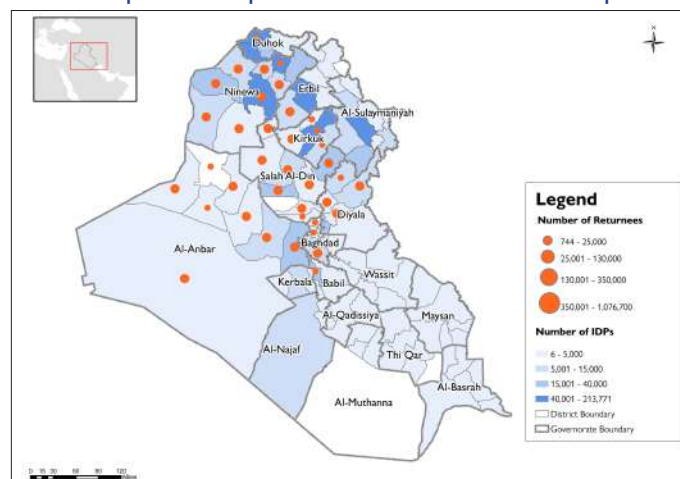| Governorate	Percentage
Ninewa	21.1 %
Dahuk	21.0 %
Erbil	20.0 %
Sulaymaniyah	11.6 %
Kirkuk	8.1 %
Salah al-Din	4.4 %
Diyala	3.9 %
Anbar	3.1 %
Baghdad	2.3 %
Babylon	1.4 %
Kerbala	0.9 %
Najaf	0.7 %
Basrah	0.4 %
Wassit	0.4 %
Thi-Qar	0.2 %
Qadissiya	0.2 %
Muthanna	0.1 %
Missan	0.1 %

IDP returnee individuals
4,846,062

Locations
2,172

According to the latest data collection period (May - August 2023),[1] DTM identified 4,846,062 individual returnees (807,677 households). This is a decrease of 10,278 returnees compared to the previous data collection period (January - April 2023).[2] Sinjar, Al-Ba'aj and Mosul districts in Ninewa Governorate saw the largest increase in the number of returnees since the previous round. Returns to Sinjar District were driven by hate speech against the Yazidi community in locations of displacement, as well as improved security situation in locations of origin. In Al-Ba'aj District, families returned from Jeddah 1 and 5 camps, with the latter formally closed in April 2023. Additionally, some Yazidi families opted to return to Al-Ba'aj due to challenges associated with protracted displacement. Increased returns to Mosul District reflect camp closures, a lack of financial means to remain in the area of displacement and access to new locations. Samarra District in Salah al-Din Governorate, Hatra District in Ninewa Governorate and Al-Rutba District in Anbar Governorate saw a slight decrease in returnees as they are displaced again after returning. In Samarra District, returnees were displaced again because of drought and desertification, while in Hatra District, a lack of public services and job opportunities were the primary triggers.

Graph 2. Governorates ranked by number of returnees in Iraq

Governorate	Percentage
Ninewa	40.3 %
Anbar	31.9 %
Salah al-Din	15.5 %
Diyala	5.0 %
Kirkuk	3.9 %
Baghdad	1.9 %
Erbil	1.3 %
Babylon	0.04 %
Dahuk	0.02 %

Map 1. Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Iraq

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.

Research and Assessment Highlights

1. **Climate-induced Displacement in Southern Iraq**[3] - As of 15 June 2023, 13,920 families (83,520 individuals) remain displaced due to drought conditions across 10 governorates. Of these, 5,169 families have been displaced within their district of origin. The displaced families are dispersed across 389 locations, with the majority (77%) in urban locations. Data collection took placed between 1-15 June 2023 through the Rapid Assessments and Reponse Teams (RARTs), who are deployed across Iraq. RARTs collect data through interviews with key informants, utilizing a large well-established network of over 9,500 key informants that includes community leaders, mukhtars, local authorities and security forces. rces.

2: **Protection Risks and Concerns Among Travellers Crossing for Work (July 2023)**[4] - DTM Iraq collects data at border crossing points with neighbouring countries – the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran), the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the Republic of Türkiye (Türkiye) to better understand migration movements in the Middle East. Cross-border monitoring is designed to capture and describe migration flows.[5] Data were collected employing two approaches: 1) a headcount of all travellers entering or leaving Iraq and 2) a survey of randomly selected travellers. Data collection took place between 1 March and 31 May 2023. Due to budget constraints, starting from 1 March 2023, data collection took place at three border points only, namely Bashmagh, bordering Iran, Fiskhabour, bordering Syria and Ibrahim Al-Khalil, bordering Türkiye.

DTM Iraq continues to collect data on issues that may signify labour-related protection risks and concerns among travellers passing through the monitored border crossing points. This report presents information on main socio-demographic characteristics of travellers, type of employment or job offer pursued and possible indicators of exploitation, such as unpaid employment or false claims about the nature or location of the work.

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1. DTM Iraq, Master List Report 130 (May-August 2023).
2. DTM Iraq, Master List Report 129 (January-April 2023).
3. DTM Iraq, Climate-Induced Displacement Southern Iraq (June 2023).
4. DTM Iraq, Cross-Border Monitoring Report: Findings Round 12.
5. An interactive dashboard presenting data on the volume of travellers, their socio-demographic characteristics, reasons for travel, and protection risks can be found on the Iraq DTM portal.
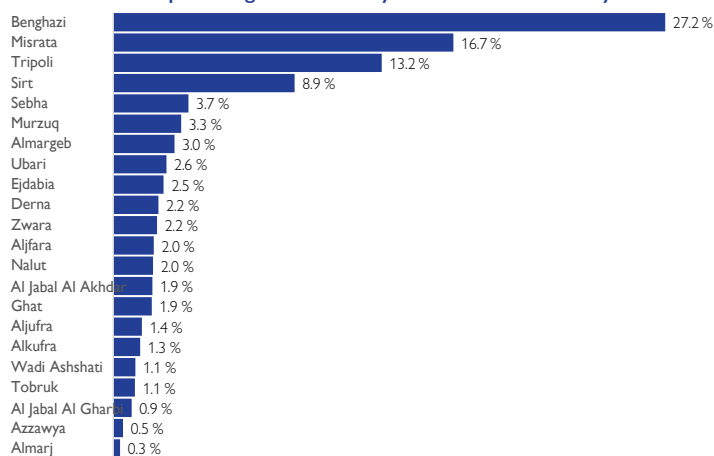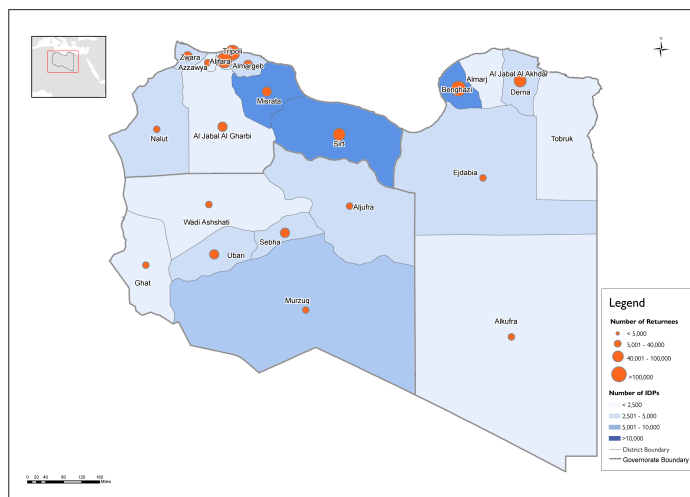
LIBYA

IDP individuals
125,802

Locations
663

DTM Libya identified 125,802 IDPs across 22 regions in Libya during this quarter, representing a decrease of 8,985 IDPs (-7%) compared to the previous quarter. Benghazi has the highest number of IDPs in Libya, with 34,186 individuals, representing 27% of the total IDPs across all regions. This is followed by Misrata with the second highest number of IDPs (21,070), accounting for 17 per cent of the total IDPs in Libya. The region with the third highest number of IDPs is in Tripoli with 16,630 IDPs, which is equivalent to 13 per cent of the total IDPs in the country. The total IDP figure (125,802) includes 75,643 individuals who are in their locations of displacement but are on solutions pathways, according to the Data for Solutions to Internal Displacement (DSID) framework. The analysis of displacement in Libya, based on the DSID framework, includes all IDPs displaced from Murzuq and Tawergha, as well as smaller numbers of IDPs in various locations with needs related to adequate standard of living, primarily related to access to basic shelter and housing.

Graph 3. Regions ranked by number of IDPs in Libya

Region	%
Benghazi	27.2 %
Misrata	16.7 %
Tripoli	13.2 %
Sirt	8.9 %
Sebha	3.7 %
Murzuq	3.3 %
Almargeb	3.0 %
Ubari	2.6 %
Ejdabia	2.5 %
Derna	2.2 %
Zwara	2.2 %
Aljfara	2.0 %
Nalut	2.0 %
Al Jabal Al Akhdar	1.9 %
Ghat	1.9 %
Aljufra	1.4 %
Alkufra	1.3 %
Wadi Ashshati	1.1 %
Tobruk	1.1 %
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	0.9 %
Azzawya	0.5 %
Almarj	0.3 %

IDP returnee individuals
705,426

Locations
228

By end of December 2022, 9,910 additional returns (+1%) were recorded in 19 regions in Libya, bringing the total number of returnees to 705,426. Nearly 90 per cent of returnees have resettled in their own houses while a smaller proportion are living with relatives (6%) and with host families (3.75%). The most cited reason for return is the improvement of the security situation, followed by the need to protect their assets. The improvement of the economic situation peaked to third reason explaining return. Although more people have returned, challenges are still present preventing others from following along. The fear of conflict remains the first reason not to return, followed by the damage to public infrastructure and economic conditions at origin. First line priority needs for returnees include, in descending order, food, health services and WASH (water, sanitation, and hygiene).

Graph 4. Regions ranked by number of returnees in Libya

Region	%
Benghazi	27.6 %
Tripoli	22.6 %
Aljfara	15.3 %
Sirt	10.9 %
Derna	6.4 %
Misrata	5.0 %
Ubari	4.1 %
Zwara	2.3 %
Al Jabal Al Gharbi	1.8 %
Almargeb	1.7 %
Sebha	0.7 %
Murzuq	0.4 %
Nalut	0.4 %
Alkufra	0.3 %
Aljufra	0.2 %
Azzawya	0.1 %
Ejdabia	0.1 %
Wadi Ashshati	<0.1%
Ghat	<0.1 %

Map 2. Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Libya

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Migrants
705,746

Present in
642 Municipalities

DTM Libya identified a total of 706,062 migrants from over 44 nationalities in the 100 Libyan municipalities during round 47.[1] The number of migrants in Libya has remained consistent compared to the previous round of data collection (706,472 migrants, Round 46,[2] January - February 2023). For the first time since December 2020 the number of migrants has not increased. In March 2023, DTM Niger observed a decrease in the number of migrants traveling to Libya due to a combination factors, including soaring transportation costs as a result of fuel price hikes, insecurity and increased border patrols. Overall, nearly half of migrants (46%) interviewed in Libya in 2023 had transited through or came from Niger.

Research and Assessment Highlights

1: Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya[3] - This infographic provides valuable insights into the situation and vulnerabilities of Sudanese migrants in Libya. The information pertaining to migrants' situation and vulnerabilities is based on quantitative individual interviews conducted by DTM Libya with 888 migrants in January and February 2023.

In February 2023, Sudanese in Libya accounted for 19 per cent of the total migrant population in the country — the third most-represented nationality.

The majority of the 4,376 migrants from Sudan surveyed by **DTM in Libya in 2022** were single, male, between the ages of 21 and 49 and had completed a middle school-level education or higher.

POPULATION
133,979
migrants from Sudan in Libya as of February 2023, including 21,684 refugees registered with UNHCR.

AGE
0 - 20: 5%
21 - 29: 44%
30 - 49: 48%
50 or over: 4%

SEX
92% male
8% female

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1. DTM Libya - Migrant Report Round 47 (March – April 2023)
2. DTM Libya - Migrant Report Round 46 (January-Febuary 2023)
3. DTM Libya - Profile of Sudanese Migrants in Libya

SUDAN

Newly displaced
2,152,936
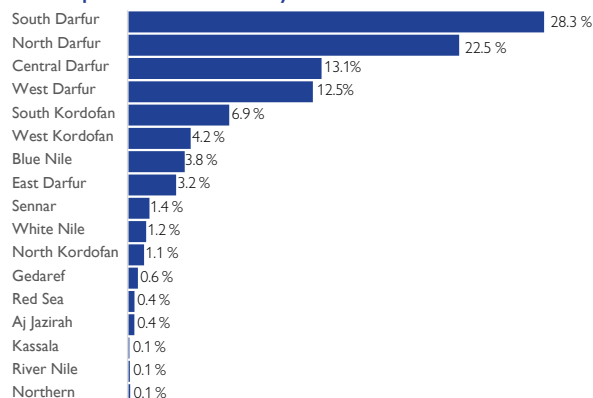individuals

Locations
1,978

Despite logistical and security challenges, DTM Sudan has provided vital information to humanitarian partners during the conflict, using a network of key informants to gather data on new displacement. Based on DTM Sudan Situation Report #10,[1] which compiled data collected between April to June 2023, 2,152,936 new displacements were recorded in 1,978 locations in 125 localities across Sudan's 18 states. Recent clashes have led to an unprecedented rate of displacement, with an average increase of 100,000 to 200,000 IDPs per week.

IDP individuals
3,820,772

Locations
1,053

According to Mobility Tracking Round Six,[2] conducted in 1,053 IDPs locations across 17 states, DTM Sudan identified the presence of 3,820,722 IDPs. The greatest proportion of displacement in the country is protracted. An estimated 2,057,846 IDPs (54%) were initially displaced between 2003 and 2010 at the height of the Darfur crisis while 1,081,169 IDPs (28%) were initially displaced between 2011 and 2017. Furthermore, 40,629 (1%) were newly displaced in 2018, 53,288 IDPs (1%) in 2019, 112,742 IDPs (3%) in 2020, 210,274 (6%) in 2021, and 264,824 IDPs (7%) were observed in 2022.

Graph 5. States ranked by number of IDPs in Sudan

State	%
South Darfur	28.3 %
North Darfur	22.5 %
Central Darfur	13.1%
West Darfur	12.5%
South Kordofan	6.9 %
West Kordofan	4.2 %
Blue Nile	3.8 %
East Darfur	3.2 %
Sennar	1.4 %
White Nile	1.2 %
North Kordofan	1.1 %
Gedaref	0.6 %
Red Sea	0.4 %
Aj Jazirah	0.4 %
Kassala	0.1 %
River Nile	0.1 %
Northern	0.1 %

IDP returnee individuals
1,302,938

Locations
773

DTM estimates a total number of 1,302,938 permanent returnees[3] from internal displacement (193,388 households) in 773 locations, in 71 localities, in 11 states across Sudan. The highest proportion of returns (265,589) occurred between 2011 to 2015 (20% of the total count) – reflective of a mass influx of individuals returning to their habitual residences at the end of the Darfur crisis. This was followed by 137,383 returnees (11%) in 2016, 195,637 returnees (15%) in 2017, and 159,648 returnees (12%) in 2018. The lowest proportion of returnees recorded in 2019 (64,592) and 2020 (57,097), representing 5% and 4.4% respectively. while in 2021 and in 2022, DTM identified 71,905 (6%) and 182,949 (14%) permanent returnees respectively.

Graph 6. States ranked by number of returnees in Sudan

State	%
South Darfur	20.2%
North Darfur	19.7%
Central Darfur	17.3%
East Darfur	15.4%
West Darfur	9.3%
South Kordofan	8.7%
Blue Nile	7.1%
West Kordofan	1.7%
Red Sea	0.3%
White Nile	0.1%
Gedaref	<0.1%
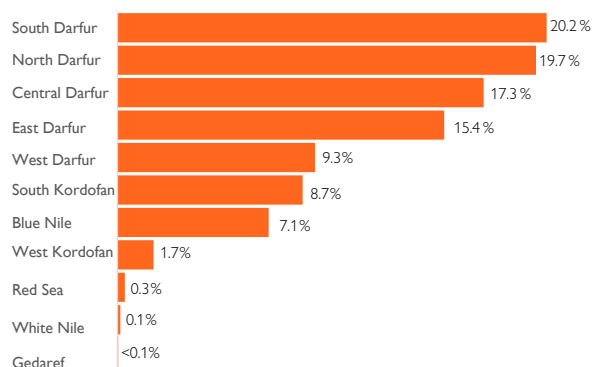
Map 3. Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Sudan
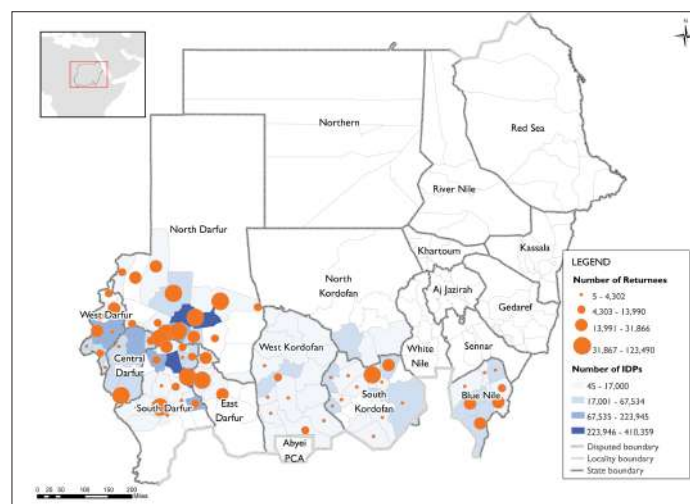
LEGEND
Number of Returnees
5 - 4,302
4,303 - 13,990
13,991 - 31,866
31,867 - 123,490
Number of IDPs
45 - 17,000
17,001 - 67,534
67,535 - 223,945
223,946 - 410,359
Disputed boundary
Locality boundary
State boundary

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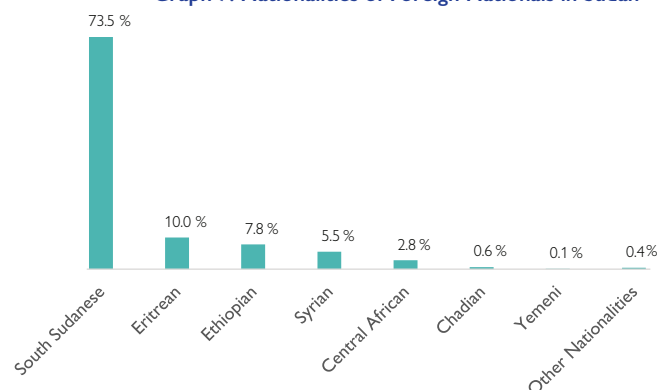
Foreign nationals
1,688,083
individuals

Present in
664
locations

DTM Sudan estimates that there are 1,688,083 foreign nationals[4] in Sudan as of March 2023. Included in this figures are 1,129,090 refugees and asylum seekers as estimated by United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and 558,993 foreign nationals as identified by DTM. DTM's foreign nationals estimate is based on an assessment of population presence in targeted locations and not the whole of Sudan. Following data collection during January to March 2023 for Mobility Tracking Round Six,[2] DTM estimates that there were 558,993 foreign nationals (120,941 households) located across 708 locations, in 122 localities across 17 states in Sudan. Overall, the majority of foreign nationals (which includes both DTM's and UNHCR's estimate) identified South Sudanese nationals as the largest population (73.5% of the total count). This is followed by Eritrean nationals (10.0%), Ethiopian nationals (7.1%), Syrian nationals (5.5%), nationals from the Central African Republic (2.8%), Chadian nationals (0.6%), and Yemeni nationals (0.1%). Other nationalities made up the remaining 0.4%. For DTM specific data only, the majority of foreign nationals identified were South Sudanese nationals (79.5%), followed by Ethiopian nationals (8.7%), Eritrean nationals (6%), nationals from the Central African Republic (4%), and Chadian nationals (1%), among other nationalities (<1%).

Graph 7. Nationalities of Foreign Nationals in Sudan

Nationality	%
South Sudanese	73.5 %
Eritrean	10.0 %
Ethiopian	7.8 %
Syrian	5.5 %
Central African	2.8 %
Chadian	0.6 %
Yemeni	0.1 %
Other Nationalities	0.4 %

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1. DTM Sudan - Situation Report (10)
2. DTM Sudan, Mobility Tracking Round Six
3. Permanent returnees from internal displacement: Any returnee from internal displacement who has returned to their place of habitual residence.
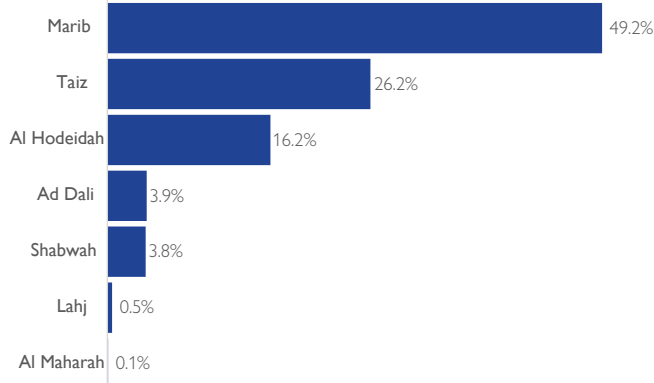4. Foreign nationals: Any person who is not a Sudanese national and residing within the location (village, neighbourhood, or gathering site etc.) regardless of their status; including persons who may/may not have sought international protection while in Sudan.

YEMEN

IDP individuals
**6,096**

Locations
128

During the reporting period between 1 April and 30 June 2023, DTM Yemen identified 6,096 individuals, (1,016 households) who experienced displacement at least once. This represents a 59 per cent drop from the 14,970 individuals (2,495 households) reported in the first quarter of 2023. The number of reported new displacement has been declining since the beginning of April 2022 after a nation-wide truce was brokered. The monthly average of household displacements in 2023 so far has been 585 with a high of 1,079 in January 2023. This is compared to an average of 854 in 2022 with a high of 2,453 in January 2022. Nearly half of all recorded displacements took place in Ma'rib governorate (500 households).

Graph 8. Governorates ranked by number of IDPs in Yemen

Governorate	Percentage
Marib	49.2%
Taiz	26.2%
Al Hodeidah	16.2%
Ad Dali	3.9%
Shabwah	3.8%
Lahj	0.5%
Al Maharah	0.1%

Safety and security concerns as a result of the conflict were the main reasons for displacement, accounting for 87.6 per cent (890 households) of the total, followed by economic reasons related to conflict, accounting for 12.1 per cent (123 households). While displacement due to disasters represented less than 1 per cent.

Graph 9. Reasons for Displacement

Economic
12.1%

Disaster
<1%
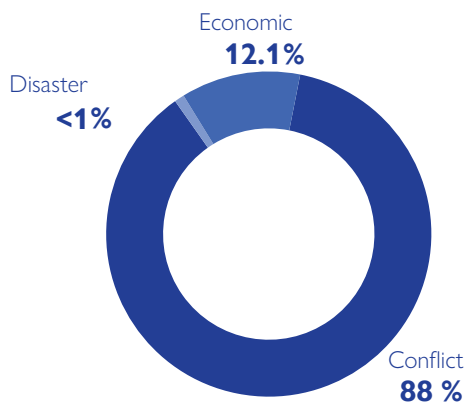
Conflict
88 %

IDP returnee individuals
2,322

Locations
9

A total of 2,322 individuals representing 387 households returned to their place of origin in Marib and Shabwah governorates after being displaced due to conflict. The return was recorded by the Rapid Tracking system, which helps to monitor the progress of the return process.
The reason for return was mainly due to improved security conditions in the location of their origin. A majority of returnees noted that conflict was the reason for their displacement.

Map 4. Current presence of IDPs and returnees in Yemen
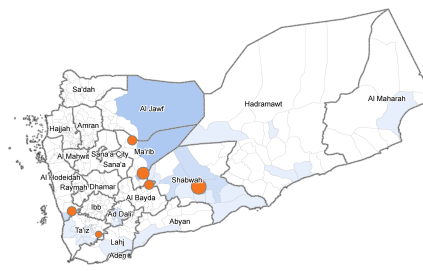
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

Migrants **35,677**

Migrant Returnees **12,336**

Through DTM's Flow Monitoring Registry (FMR) tool,[1] 48,013 migrants were observed entering Yemen during the second quarter of 2023. Of these, 12,336 were Yemeni migrant returnees from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). Broken down by month, there were 17,962 migrants observed in April. Among them, 13,414 were non-Yemeni migrants, while 4,548 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA. A slight decrease in overall migrants were witnessed during May, with a total of 16,929 individuals. Of these, 11,463 were non-Yemeni migrants, and 5,466 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA. The month of May recorded the highest number of Yemeni migrant returnees during the quarter. In June, the overall number of migrants further decreased to 13,122. Non-Yemeni migrants accounted for 10,800 individuals, while 2,322 were Yemeni migrant returnees from KSA. June had the lowest number of Yemeni migrant returnees during the quarter.

Yemen - Flow Monitoring Survey (FMS)

Quarterly Dashboard (April - June 2023)- This dashboard presents results from DTM Yemen flow monitoring survey (FMS)[2] data collection exercise April and June 2023, which provides an analysis of migrants' demographic and socio-economic profiles, including education, employment backgrounds, reasons for migration, future travel intentions, protection, and challenges faced during the journey. It also includes information on migrants' highest level of education achieved and their labor status prior to moving. In the southern part of Yemen, there are two main migration routes: the southeast route towards Hadramawt and Shabwah governorates, and the northeast route towards Lahj and Ta'iz governorates. These routes are frequently used by a large number of migrants annually. According to DTM FMR tool in Yemen, 35,677 migrants entered the country through the southeastern route in the second quarter of 2023, primarily through Lahj (82%) and Shabwah (18%). During this period, a total of 2,679 flow monitoring surveys were conducted, in locations including Lahj, Shabwah, Aden, Ma'rib, Al Maharah, and Hadramawt. The majority of respondents were young male adults between the ages of 16 and 25 (81%), primarily seeking economic opportunities (98%). Most were single (91%), had attained primary education or less (85%), were currently unemployed (97%), and originated from rural areas (85%).

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LEBANON

Migrants
160,738

Present in
2,347 neighbourhoods

According to the DTM Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM)[1] - Baseline Assessment Round 3 conducted in Lebanon from April to June 2023,[2] a total of 160,738 migrants were identified in 2,347 neighbourhoods across 1,610 cadasters, 26 districts, and eight governorates in Lebanon. This represents an 18 per cent increase compared to the number recorded in 2022, which was 135,420. The highest concentration of migrants was found in Mount Lebanon, accounting for 55 per cent (88,091 individuals) of the identified migrant population, followed by the Beirut governorate with 19 per cent (31,063 individuals). An increase in population distribution was observed between 2022 and 2023, with a 16 per cent increase in the number of migrants in Mount Lebanon (from 75,775 to 88,091 individuals) and a 31 per cent increase in Beirut governorate (from 23,713 to 31,063 individuals). 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.

Map 5: Current presence of migrants in Lebanon
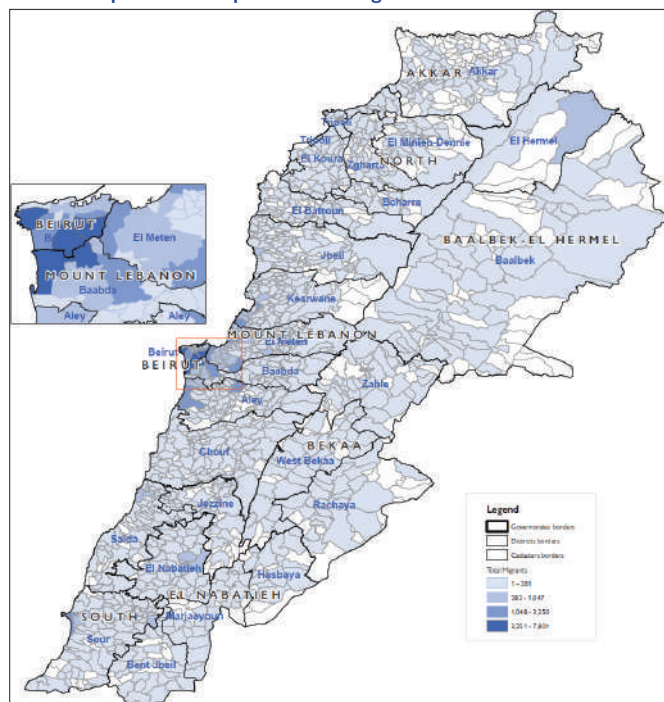
This map is for illustration purposes only. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the International Organization for Migration.

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El Riyad IDP Camp, Ag Geneina, West Darfur ©IOM Sudan2021

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