



**MIGRANT PRESENCE MONITORING (MPM)
ROUND 2
OCTOBER 2022
LEBANON**

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1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings from IOM's Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM) Round 2 data collection exercise conducted in Lebanon. The exercise took place between May and July 2022 and covered all districts in Lebanon.

Through annual rounds, the MPM seeks to systematically assess geographic areas in Lebanon to quantify the presence of migrants. The information is used to support humanitarian assistance, coordination, and planning.

The MPM relies on key informants (KI) who are mostly composed of migrant community representatives, Mukhtars, and Municipality officials, to provide reliable information in their geographical area. The assessed areas are small enough to ensure that the information collected is detailed, precise, and reliable. As during the 2021 MPM, data was collected on population size (number of migrants) and nationalities. In addition to this, the 2022 MPM collected sex and age disaggregated data.

2. KEY FIGURES



An estimated 135,420 migrants were identified in MPM Round 2, compared to 207,696 in 2021. The number of migrants has decreased by 35%.



Migrants reside mostly in urban areas. Mount Lebanon (56%) and Beirut governorate (18%) reported the highest proportions of the identified migrant population.



The majority of migrants identified in Lebanon are Ethiopian (37%), Bangladeshi (22%) and Sudanese (8%).



76% of migrants are female, while 26% are male. The female-to-male ratio varies by nationality: 99% of Ethiopians and 97% of Filipino are female, while only 24% of Egyptians and 26% of Sudanese are female.



MPM assessed 2,337 neighbourhoods across 26 districts and 8 governorates. Surveys for 1,598 cadasters were completed, equivalent to a coverage of 99.3% of all cadasters in Lebanon.



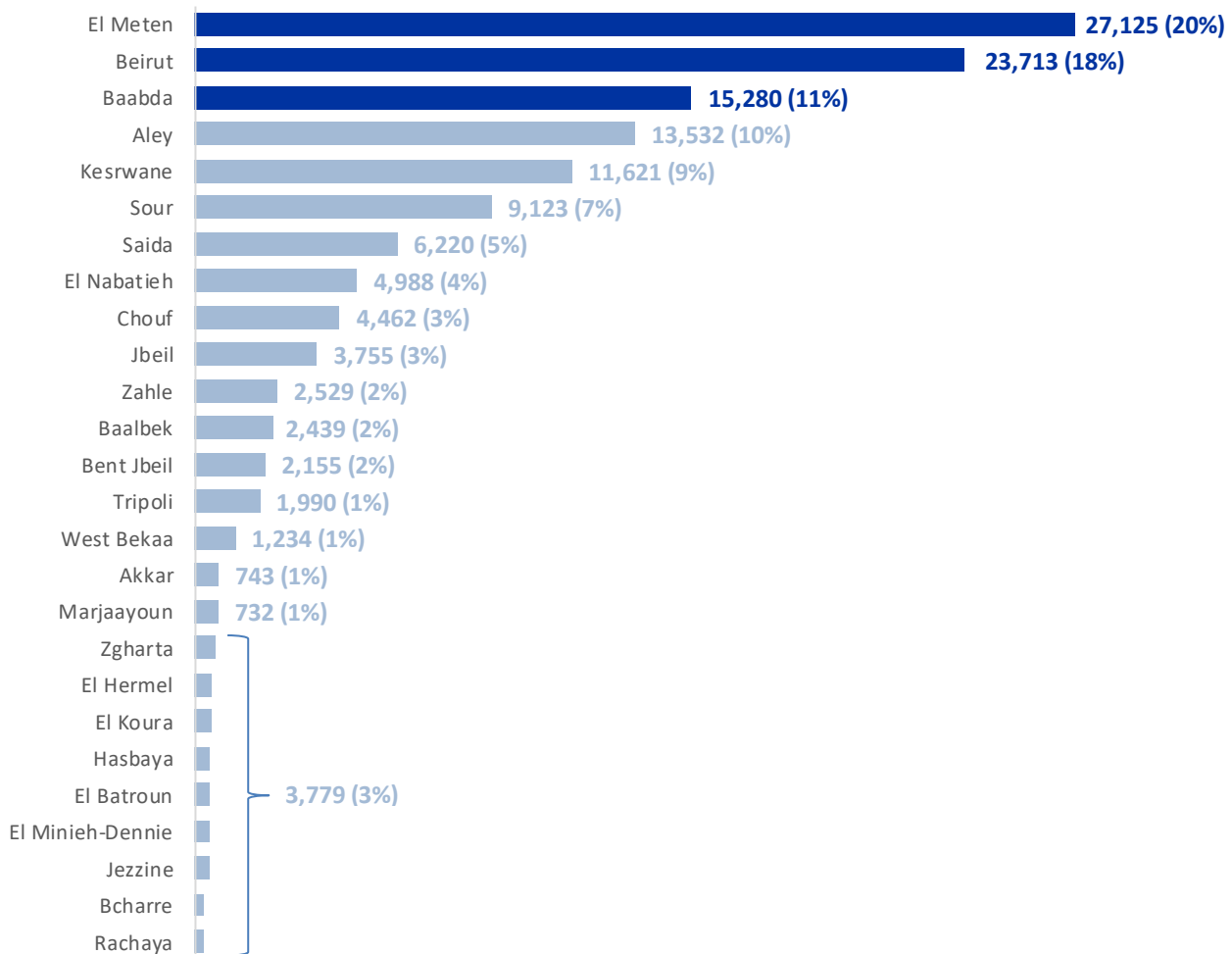
MPM interviewed 3,489 key informants between May and July 2022, including 310 migrant community representatives, 1,551 mukhtars, and 898 neighborhood focal points such as store owners, workers, and residents.

3. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION OVERVIEW

Mount Lebanon (56%) and Beirut governorate (18%) host the highest number of the identified migrant population. Almost half of all migrants were identified in just three districts, El Meten (20%), Beirut (18%) and Baabda (11%).

Between Round 1 and Round 2 a shift in the population distribution was observed. An estimated 75,775 migrants were in Mount Lebanon in Round 2, compared to 40,892 migrants Round 1. This corresponded to an increase of 85% of migrants in Mount Lebanon and resulted in the governorate hosting the highest number of migrants. In Beirut governorate an 81% decrease in numbers was observed, from 123,621 to 23,713 migrants.

Figure 1: Distribution of migrants in Lebanon, by district



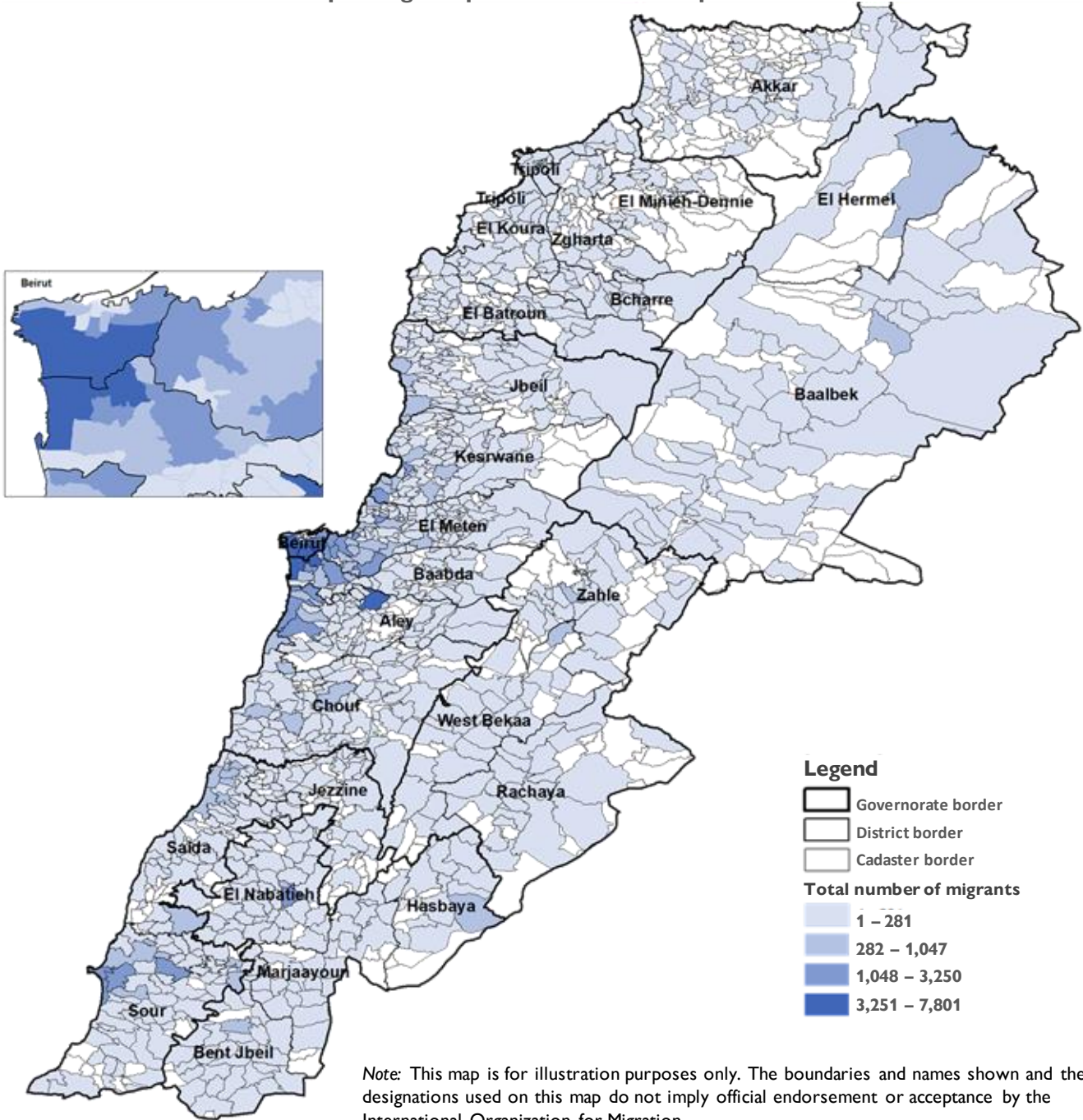
Migration to Lebanon is overwhelmingly focused on **urban centers**. 77% of the migrant population is concentrated in 100 out of 1,598 cadasters. Of the 100 cadasters, 42 are located in the top three most populated districts of El Meten, Beirut and Baabda.

Map 1 (on page 4) shows the migrant distribution by **cadaster**.

Table 1: Top 5 cadasters with migrant presence

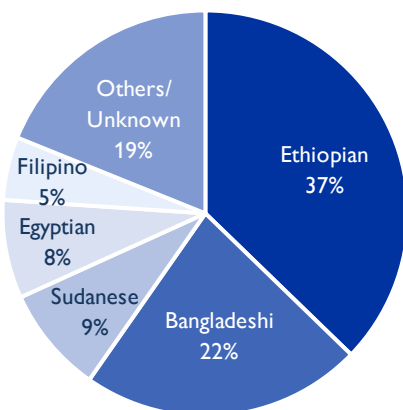
Governorate	District	Cadaster	Number of migrants
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	Chiyah	7,801
Beirut	Beirut	Ras Beyrouth foncière	6,068
Mount Lebanon	Aley	Aaley	5,480
Beirut	Beirut	Msaitbe foncière	3,823
Beirut	Beirut	Achrafieh foncière	3,752

Map 1: Migrant presence in Lebanon per cadaster



4. NATIONALITIES

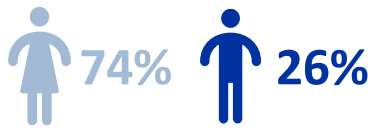
Figure 2: Percentage of migrants by nationality



Most of the identified migrants in Lebanon are reportedly of Ethiopian (37% or 50,432 individuals) origin, followed by Bangladeshi (22% or 30,406 individuals), Sudanese (8% or 11,539 individuals), Egyptian (8% or 10,620 individuals), Filipino (5% or 6,816 individuals) and other nationalities (18.9% or 25,607 individuals).

84 nationalities were identified during MPM Round 2 in addition to 2,213 persons of unknown nationality.

5. SEX AND AGE DISAGGREGATED DATA



In total, a sample of 55,005 (41%) migrants were disaggregated by women, men, girls and boys.

Figure 3: Sex and age disaggregation by governorate

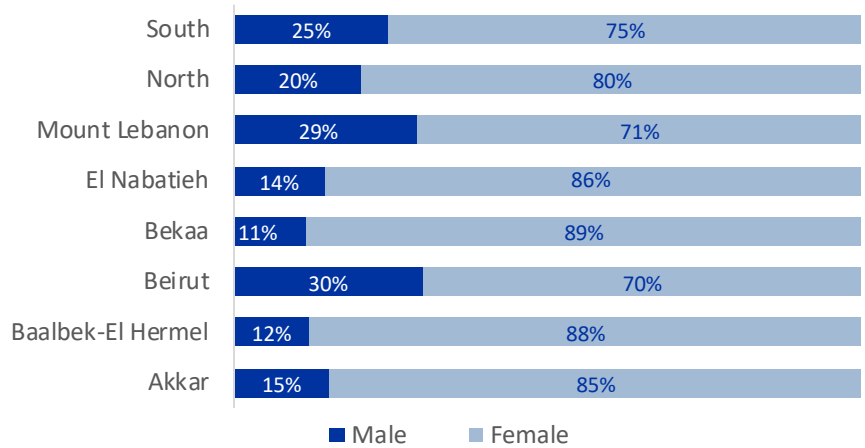
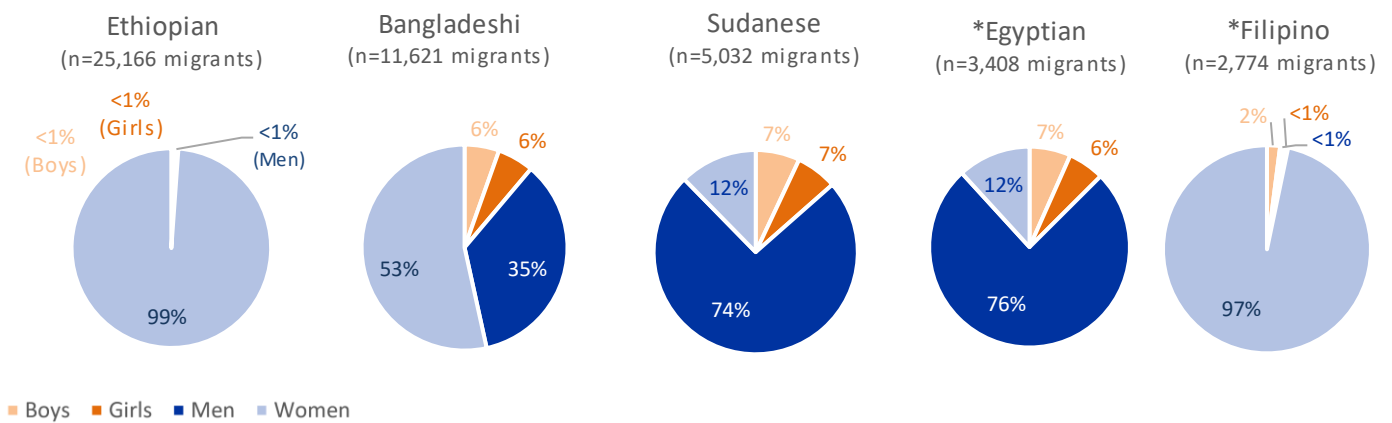


Figure 5: Age and gender distribution across the top five nationalities*



* The total percentage shown might not correspond to 100% due to rounding.

The proportion of female and male individuals as well as adults and children varies by nationality.

Figure 6: Percentage of children and adults

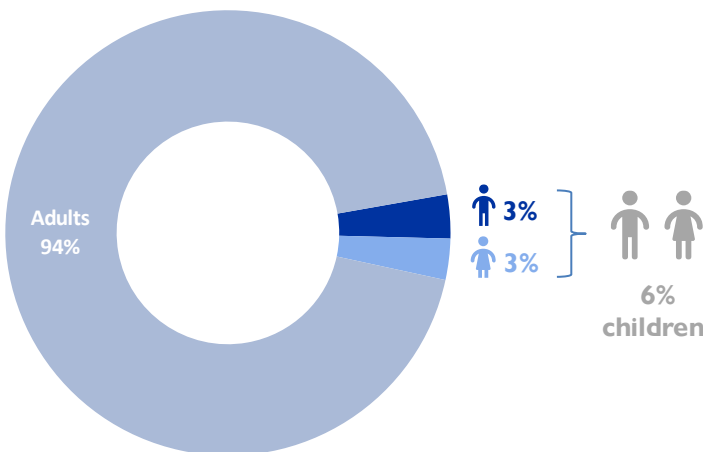
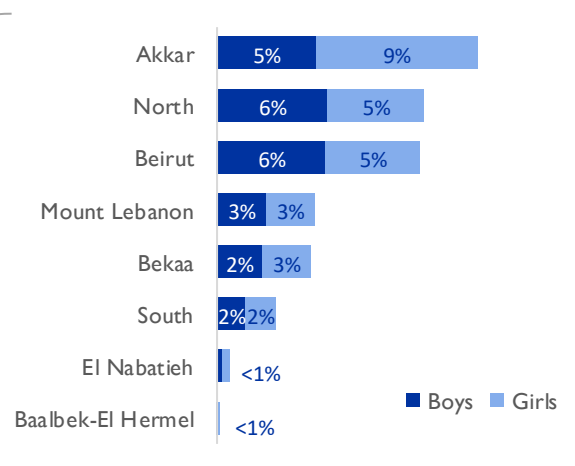


Figure 7: Percentage of children by governorate



Extrapolating from the sample of sex and age disaggregated data, children represent 6% (8,125) of the overall migrant population.

The proportion of children to the total migrant population varies per governorate. Both Akkar and North governorates, as well as Beirut had a noticeably higher proportion of children than the other five governorates.

5. ANNEX

METHODOLOGICAL OVERVIEW

The MPM assessment follows the methodology of IOM's global Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) Mobility Tracking component. Tailored to the operational context in Lebanon, the MPM assessment analyzes data to disseminate multi-layered information on the presence and mobility of migrants as well as Lebanese nationals. This assessment aims to complement existing data collection exercises and it is implemented in coordination with key actors to maximize synergies, interoperability and avoid duplication.

PURPOSE: The main purpose of the MPM assessment is to derive quantitative estimates of migrant presence at the cadaster level in Lebanon to generate further insights on population presence and characteristics for operational assistance, planning, and response.

The information from IOM-MPM's findings, complementary to data from past assessments, aims to enable partners across the international community and Lebanese partners to have access to an evidence base on migrant presence, to support well-informed, targeted, and coordinated response. The complementary evidence generated from the MPM exercise also serves as a baseline and tertiary source for triangulation for other data collection exercises.

MPM data was used to develop of a sampling frame of migrants for the Multi-Sectorial Needs Assessment (MSNA) 2021 and 2022 exercises led by the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).

DEFINITIONS: "Migrant" is defined by IOM as an umbrella term, not defined under international law, reflecting the common lay understanding of a person who moves away from his or her place of usual residence, whether within a country or across an international border, temporarily or permanently, and for a variety of reasons. The term includes a number of well-defined legal categories of people, such as migrant workers; persons whose particular types of movements are legally defined, such as smuggled migrants; as well as those whose status or means of movement are not specifically defined under international law, such as international students. (IOM, Glossary on Migration, 2019) For the purposes of this exercise, Key Informants were instructed on the main objective of the collection of the numbers, i.e. to inform humanitarian assistance, which could have led to an underestimation of certain nationalities not typically connected to receiving humanitarian assistance.

For the purpose of this exercise, "children" are defined as individuals under the age of 18 years.

"Unknown nationalities" refer to migrants of whose presence the surveyed key informant was aware but whose exact nationality is unknown to him or her.

GEOGRAPHIC REFERENCE: Areas were based on the HDX (Humanitarian Data Exchange) geo-dataset, obtained in October 2020 and operational adjustments made during the MPM Round 1. Each administrative area is categorized per the following grouping:

Admin 1 for Governorate

Admin 3 for Cadaster

Admin 2 for District

Admin 4 for Neighbourhood

Admin 4 is only available for Beirut. During MPM Round 2, this layer was created by IOM Lebanon for the rest of the country (for operational purposes only). It serves as a new geographic division that can be and is used for future assessments, such as the Multi-Sector Needs Assessment.

RATIONALE FOR THE UNIT OF MEASUREMENT (Admin 4): The MPM relied on key informants to provide reliable information for a specific and known area. While in Round 1, cadasters (admin 3) were chosen for data collection, MPM Round 2 conducted data collection at a lower neighbourhood (admin 4) level which allowed the assessed areas to be small enough to ensure that information collected is more detailed, precise and reliable, larger districts and governorates such that data collectors could more reliably track the overall situation within a neighbourhood. This level (admin 4) was created by the DTM Lebanon team specifically for operational purposes and does not constitute an official division. Data analysis is conducted and presented at cadaster, district, and governorate levels.

OFFICIAL FIGURES FOR REFUGEE POPULATIONS:

The official population figures of Palestinian and Syrian refugees in Lebanon and a more comprehensive overview of their needs and situation across Lebanon, can be located through the Lebanese Palestinian Dialogue Committee (LPDC 2017) Census for 2017-2018 and the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP 2022).

The 2022 planning estimate of Palestine refugees residing in the country in need of humanitarian assistance in Lebanon is 180,000. In addition, 29,116 Palestine refugees from Syria are also present in Lebanon. These figures are represented in the 2022 LCRP and are based on the LPDC Census conducted in 2017.

In the 2022 LCRP, an estimated 1.5 million Syrian nationals had fled their country to reside in Lebanon. The population was in majority composed of women and children.

The LPDC Census report focused on Lebanon's various refugee population groups, including Palestine Refugees living in Lebanon (PRL), Palestine Refugees from Syria (PRS), Lebanese and Syrian nationals. In addition to this, the LCRP collected data on two other large refugee groups, Iraqis and Sudanese nationals while also identifying other small refugee populations as present in Lebanon. These other groups included people from Bangladesh, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Iran, Nigeria, and Yemen. These populations are inclusive to the figures presented in this report.

CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

Below are some of the challenges encountered during MPM round 2:

1. IOM assessed 1,598 out of 1,610 cadasters (Admin 3 areas). The remaining 12 cadasters were not included as these constituted residual unpopulated areas on certain governorates' borders.
2. The Key Informant database from 2021, which was the first point of contact for expanding and diversifying the Key Informant network, was partially outdated and required an update through extensive field research during the preparatory phase of the data collection.
3. Data collection was affected by local movement restrictions. In those cases, remote interviews took place instead of face-to-face interviews and IOM switched to phone interviews with the KIs for part of the data collection period.
4. The figures given by Key Informants are estimates based on their own perception and knowledge of the neighbourhood. This report clearly recognizes and states this.
5. For some cadasters, the values reported by the Key Informants varied significantly or a high number of "unidentified nationals" was reported. A validation phase with additional assessments was conducted to validate the information and ensure the reported values are as acceptable as possible (within the knowledge of the interviewed Key Informant). In addition, through future rounds of assessments, the figures, trends and nationalities can be confirmed with more accuracy.
6. Following the previous limitation, estimates may be conservative and under-reported. This may be particularly the case for Western nationalities. The overall objective of the MPM assessment, namely to inform humanitarian assistance, is however not predominantly impacted by this limitation, as those are not typically the nationalities in need of assistance.

OVERVIEW TABLE BY DISTRICT (TOP 5 NATIONALITIES)

Governorate	District	Total Migrants	Ethiopian	Bangladeshi	Sudanese	Egyptian	Filipino	Percentage of cadasters covered in the district
Akkar	Akkar	743	393	116	-	192	5	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	Baalbek	2,439	1,983	352	-	28	3	100.0%
Baalbek-El Hermel	El Hermel	499	477	-	-	-	-	100.0%
Beirut	Beirut	23,713	7,814	5,623	2,862	754	2,209	100.0%
Bekaa	Rachaya	239	199	4	-	-	-	100.0%
Bekaa	West Bekaa	1,234	1,118	22	-	17	11	100.0%
Bekaa	Zahle	2,529	1,438	434	10	299	-	100.0%
El Nabatieh	Bent Jbeil	2,155	785	323	133	50	24	100.0%
El Nabatieh	El Nabatieh	4,988	1,606	1,707	479	53	6	100.0%
El Nabatieh	Hasbaya	446	384	25	-	2	5	100.0%
El Nabatieh	Marjaayoun	732	290	102	81	29	3	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	Aley	13,532	4,525	3,954	1,432	1,023	120	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	Baabda	15,280	5,409	3,775	2,646	967	509	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	Chouf	4,462	1,519	1,083	89	329	53	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	El Meten	27,125	8,323	6,132	1,697	3,273	2,243	100.0%
Mount Lebanon	Jbeil	3,755	1,490	690	149	674	108	96.7%
Mount Lebanon	Kesrwane	11,621	4,826	2,672	441	1,012	1,351	100.0%
North	Bcharre	272	221	-	-	-	8	100.0%
North	El Batroun	419	358	24	-	18	7	97.3%
North	El Koura	482	309	33	-	31	28	100.0%
North	El Minieh-Dennie	418	342	19	-	26	-	98.4%
North	Tripoli	1,990	610	227	5	934	-	100.0%
North	Zgharta	592	264	3	-	26	16	100.0%
South	Jezzine	412	249	59	3	52	11	98.7%
South	Saida	6,220	2,539	1,254	649	675	50	97.4%
South	Sour	9,123	2,961	1,773	863	156	46	100.0%
Grand Total		135,420	50,432	30,406	11,539	10,620	6,816	99.3%



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