IOM aims to support and protect the most vulnerable individuals across Lebanon, including migrants, refugees, and local community members, against mounting humanitarian needs and socioeconomic hardship caused by a multitude of compounding crises, including but not limited to the impact of COVID-19, Lebanon’s devastating economic collapse and the Beirut Port blast in August 2020. IOM will provide lifesaving support, build economic and community resilience against the loss of job opportunities, growing tensions, and seek to prevent and discourage unsafe and irregular migration all in an effort to address the mobility dynamics of crisis.

### IOM PROPOSED RESPONSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVE</th>
<th>FUNDING REQUIRED</th>
<th>FUNDING CONFIRMED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection</td>
<td>24,075,000</td>
<td>4,484,854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention</td>
<td>24,940,000</td>
<td>1,525,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk</td>
<td>1,450,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Funding Required** 53,765,000

**People Targeted** 70,000

**Entities Targeted** 78

### CONTACT INFORMATION

iombeirut@iom.int

### PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS

1. International migrant
2. Local population / community
3. Refugee
## BREAKDOWN OF FUNDING REQUIREMENTS (USD) 2022

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECTIVES AND ACTIVITY AREAS</th>
<th>2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Save lives and respond to needs through humanitarian assistance and protection</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic Needs, including Food</td>
<td>6,125,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shelter, Settlements and Non-Food Items</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct Health Support</td>
<td>6,750,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movement Assistance</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Humanitarian Response</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address the drivers and longer term impacts of crises and displacement through investments in recovery and crisis prevention</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community stabilization</td>
<td>20,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health System Strengthening</td>
<td>3,940,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health and Psychosocial Support: Dialogue and Social Cohesion towards Recovery and Crisis Prevention</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen preparedness and reduce disaster risk</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disaster Prevention</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points of Entry</td>
<td>450,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contribute to an Evidence Based and Efficient Crisis Response System</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Displacement Tracking</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED</td>
<td>53,765,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The scale of Lebanon’s economic collapse is difficult to overstate, with the World Bank describing it as the worst recession in over 150 years. Since 2019, poverty has dramatically increased, with the local currency plummeting to a fraction of its pre-crisis value. The result has been severe inflation and unemployment, putting the cost of basic living out of reach for thousands of people and resulting in severe and immediate humanitarian needs. State bankruptcy has led to a breakdown in public services, particularly electricity and by extension, life-saving health care is threatened. These difficulties, compounded by daily volatility and increasing despair, are creating severe mental strain for the local population. Fuel shortages are disrupting the water supply, with critical water pumps idle for lack of fuel generation. Key and essential medicines to treat chronic diseases such as diabetes or high blood pressure, as well as antibiotics, are increasingly difficult to obtain. The economic collapse is triggering a crippling brain drain of the country’s young and skilled, severely eroding the human resources for key sectors such as health, and education.

Deteriorating conditions are also affecting internal mobility trends, particularly in relation to community tensions, lack of jobs, and rising rate of irregular migration intentions. Economic and state decay are destabilizing the country’s delicate political balance, already contending with political tension linked to refugees’ presence in country. The Beirut port blast investigation is the latest issue around which intensifying political disagreement spilled over into violence, with gun-battles in the streets of Beirut killing six in October 2021. Fear that deteriorating economic conditions may trigger increased volatility in areas already facing tension is a major concern, particularly with national elections occurring in March 2022. The impact of deteriorating tensions is joined by the equally worrying trend of irregular migration attempts out of Lebanon, largely via boats to Cyprus, that have increased significantly since 2019. IOM partners estimated 33 boats attempted the journey between January and May 2021, with approximately half reaching Cyprus. However, there is serious concern to life through these dangerous voyages, and reports of concerning human rights violations taking place at sea. Amid all this, COVID-19 remains a looming and potent threat. Only 27 per cent of the population is fully vaccinated, Lebanon’s health system is increasingly under-resourced, and the country lacks the economic resilience to endure prolonged lockdowns.

International migrants, predominantly in Lebanon to work, have been severely affected by deteriorating economic conditions, with high rates of unemployment, food and shelter insecurity, and poor access to essential needs like drinking water, health care (including MHPSS). Furthermore, migrants are exposed to abnormally high levels of abuse and exploitation due to the Kafala system that places migrants under the control of their employers. This leads to exploitative practices such as non-payment of wages, unfair contracts, and overwork. Migrants who are dismissed or leave their employer typically fall into irregular status, impeding their access to the already limited welfare services available to them. This pattern of abuse and exploitation is often closely linked to a migrant’s shelter status. Employers often organize and control a migrants’ accommodation, giving them unfair leverage over a migrant, which can lead to wages being withheld on the pretext of unpaid rent or similar exploitative practices. This control also complicates a migrant’s departure from such employment as the prospect of homelessness may incline them to endure further abuse. In working to prevent exploitation and abuse, migrants’ protection needs require a variety of types of support, including shelter support that prevents abuse.

Deteriorating economic conditions are also prompting an intensification of migrants’ needs and force many to resort to dangerous, degrading, or illegal work. Furthermore, the widening pressure on limited welfare services across the country means support services to migrants are particularly scarce, particularly for victims of abuse, exploitation, and trafficking. Specialized service providers providing shelter and case management to victims of trafficking, unaccompanied migrant children, or other vulnerable migrants, face challenges in operations, and funding remains precarious. Given the lack of appropriate economic livelihoods, many migrants in Lebanon wish to return to their country of origin but do not have the means to do so due to financial and administrative barriers.

As a United Nations-related agency, IOM’s programmes in Lebanon form part of United Nations-wide response strategies, codified under three major interconnected response plans that stretch the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. Through the UNHCR-led Lebanese Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), IOM’s interventions contribute to the Syrian refugee response in Lebanon. IOM’s interventions targeting displaced and host communities are coordinated with the respective sector-level working groups under the LCRP, including the livelihood, protection, health, and social cohesion working groups. In response to deteriorating conditions in Lebanon, a second response plan was launched by the United Nations in 2021, the Emergency Response Plan (ERP) 2021-2022, which focuses on immediate life-saving support to vulnerable groups excluded from the LCRP, namely vulnerable Lebanese and migrant populations. IOM heads the migrant sector.
working group and is a key player advocating at Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) level for the streamlining of migrant needs across all sectors of the ERP. Interventions targeting migrants, particularly access to health and voluntary humanitarian return are coordinated via respective working groups at ERP level. IOM also forms part of the Reform Recovery and Reconstruction Framework, in coordination with the United Nations, the World Bank, the European Union and prominent civil society organizations. IOM is a member of several working groups, with a focus on improving governance and accountability, as well as social protection, inclusion, and health for the most vulnerable, particularly migrants. The impact of the Reform, Recovery, and Reconstruction Framework for Lebanon - a set of long-term redevelopment goals aimed at building a sustainable future for Lebanon remains muted, due to continued political stalemate in Lebanon preventing the reform required to unlock 3RF aid. IOM engages with local and national government counterparts in fields relevant to our interventions to ensure access and effective operational activities, identify needs and gaps that IOM can fill, launch advocacy efforts, and promote institutional reform. IOM engages with the General Security Directorate, Internal Security Forces, the Lebanese Armed Forces, and various ministries including the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. IOM operates in tandem with a wide and ever evolving network of local actors, including non-governmental, civil society, and community groups, who constitute a key part of the overall social and protection landscape providing services to vulnerable communities. Through coordination, referral, and capacity-development, IOM is dedicated to strengthening these actors to improve protection frameworks and service provision. Finally, concerning migrant assistance and protection, IOM works closely with embassies and consulates to facilitate migrants’ access to consular support, and who regularly refer caseloads of their respective nationals in need of support. Often this support is related to voluntary humanitarian return to countries of origin.

IOM CAPACITY

IOM in-country capacity is primarily located within the Beirut head office and complemented by two sub-offices. IOM Lebanon conducts a range of activities, spread across six areas of engagement. These areas are i) resettlement, ii) migrant protection, iii) immigration and border management, iv) emergency, recovery and resilience, v) migration health, including MHPSS, and vi) data and research. This is complemented by a dynamic organizational structure that facilitates prevention and emergency preparedness activities to build community resilience and respond to sudden and unexpected events. IOM’s protection to migrants is delivered through an extensive referral network with stakeholders in-country, such as embassies and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), with IOM case management support and assisted voluntary return assistance provided directly to migrants. IOM is also working with local communities and municipalities to provide livelihood opportunities, community support projects, and grants to promote economic development in areas heavily affected by the Syrian refugee crisis. An extensive team of community health workers and IOM staff has driven highly effective COVID-19 vaccination campaigns for migrant communities, which has assisted 10,000 individuals access COVID-19 vaccines. Finally, IOM plays a leading role in data collection and evidence building in Lebanon, contributing to the 2021/2 multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA), and conducting its own data projects on migrant population numbers, in-flows and out-flows, and plans to expand thematic research in key areas in 2022 to inform tailored context specific humanitarian and development programming.

SAVE LIVES AND RESPOND TO NEEDS THROUGH HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People Targeted Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under this objective, IOM will target the most vulnerable, including migrants, refugees and Lebanese with life-saving assistance and protection services, with specific attention to those who are exposed to exploitation and abuse, and in need of tailored case management services, while also strengthening protection frameworks and service delivery among local humanitarian actors to better safeguard these individuals.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Required</th>
<th>$24,075,000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People Targeted</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Confirmed</th>
<th>18%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Funding Gap</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BASIC NEEDS, INCLUDING FOOD

IOM plans to provide both multi-purpose cash-based assistance, and cash and voucher assistance for specific purposes such as food, and other basic needs, to the most

| Funding Required | $6,125,000 |

Page 4 View the Lebanese Crisis Response Plan 2022
vulnerable including migrants, refugees and Lebanese. Beneficiaries will be identified and referred through IOM outreach workers and IOMs humanitarian partners. Eligibility for assistance will be determined by IOM case managers conducting needs and vulnerability assessments. Eligibility criteria will be clearly communicated to prospective beneficiaries through selection process. Direct assistance will include:

- Provision of cash and voucher for food via cards redeemable at food outlet stores;
- Distribution of multipurpose cash assistance;
- Provision of winterization support.

### SHELTER, SETTLEMENTS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

Either directly or through local NGOs, IOM will provide cash-based and in-kind assistance to cover shelter and non-food items to the most vulnerable, including migrants, refugees, and Lebanese. Beneficiaries will be identified and referred through IOM outreach workers and IOMs humanitarian partners. Eligibility for assistance will be determined by IOM case managers conducting needs and vulnerability assessments. Assistance will include:

- Provision of cash for rent;
- Maintenance support for temporary and safe shelters;
- Provision of non-food items.

### DIRECT HEALTH SUPPORT

To ensure vulnerable groups can access essential health care, IOM will support primary health care and essential medications for acute and chronic diseases, non-COVID 19 hospitalization by supporting hospital costs, including deliveries, neonatal care, (maternal, neonatal and child health services) diagnostics, specialized psychiatric care for the most vulnerable. Activities will include:

- Conduct social mobilization, community engagement and outreach to vulnerable communities;
- Provide integrated and accessible health messaging on key health topics;
- Facilitate migrants access to COVID-19 vaccination through the national system.

### PROTECTION

Based off victim identification and referral through outreach, and/or referrals from partners, IOM will provide protection and assistance to vulnerable migrants, refugees and Lebanese who have been subject to violence, exploitation, and abuse, including Gender Based Violence (GBV), human trafficking, and also irregular migrants rescued at sea or returned. People targeted will receive case management support and services to ensure their needs are considered and properly addressed, either directly by IOM or via onward referral to third party service providers. Protection services will be based on need, and may include:

- Provision of basic assistance;
- Provision of temporary shelter;
- Provision of legal aid (awareness, counselling, and legal representation) for people under the Kafala system;
- Provision of empowerment and awareness sessions;
- Delivery of immediate life-saving humanitarian assistance at disembarkation points;
- Provision of onward case management support to returning migrants in coordination with Lebanese border authorities.

**MOVEMENT ASSISTANCE**

With growing numbers of migrants stranded and wishing to leave Lebanon as conditions continue to worsen, IOM will aim to provide voluntary, safe and dignified humanitarian return by air to migrants. This will involve:

- Implementation of pre-departure counselling and medical checks;
- Coverage of airfare;
- Preparation of travel documentation;
- Provision of airport, in-flight and onward escorts where necessary.

**Funding Required** $6,400,000

**Funding Confirmed** $39,233

**MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE**

IOM's rapid response teams will continue responding to humanitarian needs following incidents at the Port of Beirut or other location with disembarking irregular migrants intercepted/rescued at sea. These teams include health staff trained in psychological first aid (PFA). Activities will include:

- Provision of PFA at Port of Beirut;
- Expansion of rapid responses to other points of entry in Lebanon;
- Referral of cases with severe psychological issues to specialized psychiatric care.

**Funding Required** $100,000

**ADDRESS THE DRIVERS AND LONGER TERM IMPACTS OF CRISSES AND DISPLACEMENT THROUGH INVESTMENTS IN RECOVERY AND CRISIS PREVENTION**

**Funding Required** $24,940,000

**People Targeted** 12,000

**People Targeted Description**

Under this objective, IOM will target neglected and struggling communities, particularly in north Lebanon and hosting substantial refugee populations. Through support to local NGOs, municipalities, primary health-care centres, hospitals and social development centres, as well as IOM direct support, communities' resilience against negative impacts of economic deterioration and mobility dynamics of crisis will be bolstered through livelihood and community support and strengthening local infrastructure and governance.
### COMMUNITY STABILIZATION

IOM will provide integrated, area-based interventions designed to support local communities affected by loss of livelihoods, in order to prevent community tensions, and mitigate the drivers of irregular migration. This includes livelihoods and social cohesion activities at the communal and individual level, and through a job creation approach. Activities will include:

- Support community-based planning via committees to promote social cohesion among displaced and host communities in areas of pronounced socioeconomic difficulties;
- Implement community support projects to improve local facilities, infrastructure, services;
- Provide material support to local governments based on their specific needs;
- Implement cash for work activities providing income generation;
- Provide grants and trainings to support employability and self-employment aspirations;
- Provide grants to small and medium enterprises to boost local businesses and job creation.

### HEALTH SYSTEM STRENGTHENING

IOM will support and implement activities to help hospitals, primary healthcare, medical supplies, and wider health system maintain functionality and accessibility for population groups harshly affected by economic deterioration in Lebanon. These will include:

- Provide quality and essential medicines and medical supplies to meet increasing health system demand;
- Support primary healthcare centres (PHCs) through provision of medical supplies and trainings to health staff;
- Support the NGO Consortium in establishing a common pipeline for medicines;
- Support maintenance of operational capacity at one public hospital;
- Enhance protection in the humanitarian health response through trainings for health workers on GBV identification and culturally sensitive approaches;
- Support laboratories with the provision of testing supplies, diagnostics, operational needs, and materials;
- Continue engagement with Lebanese health and border authorities, to build on assessment findings and recommendations by IOM in 2021, regarding steps to align infection prevention and disease control measures with the International Health Regulations (IHR).

### MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT: DIALOGUE AND SOCIAL COHESION TOWARDS RECOVERY AND CRISIS PREVENTION

To strengthen the overall provision of MHPSS in Lebanon, IOM will enable the provision of services by local NGOs. IOM will also work to build the capacity of the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA)'s Social Development Centres, through partnership with local NGOs, to provide MHPSS activities and services to local communities, and to foster sustainbale solutions. This will include:

- Provision of direct assistance and capacity development of local service providers focused on social cohesion, peacebuilding, MHPSS, recreational activities, youth;
- Provision of group and individual psychosocial counselling;
- Implementation of art-based and recreational activities for children and youth;
- Partnerships with local NGOs for provision of peacebuilding and social cohesion activities, such as recreational events, workshops, and community initiatives;
- Conducting local outreach.
STRENGTHEN PREPAREDNESS AND REDUCE DISASTER RISK

Funding Required
$1,450,000
People Targeted
1,500

People Targeted Description
In this objective, through an all-hazard approach, IOM will primarily target state actors, including the General Security Directorate, Internal Security Forces, Lebanese Armed Forces, municipalities, social development centres, hospitals, local NGOs, and civil society organizations to strengthen their capacity to respond to emerging hazards and prioritizing efforts through thorough risk analyses. The objective will also seek to build IOM’s emergency preparedness in responding to sudden onset disasters and events prompting immediate humanitarian needs. Individuals targeted herein will be survivors of sudden onset disasters, and are not restricted to specific demographic profiles.

Funding Required
$1,000,000

DISASTER PREVENTION

Activities under disaster prevention aim to strengthen relevant stakeholders’ capacity to reduce the likelihood of possible disasters through a multi-hazard approach. Activities will respond to a mapping of community identified hazards by improving relevant local and national capacities to respond to these dangers. Activities will include:

- Implementation of training and education events;
- Conducting community based vulnerability and capacity assessments and mapping;
- Provision of infrastructure and equipment;
- Conducting local, national, regional and bilateral dialogues.

POINTS OF ENTRY

IOM will support Lebanese authorities in maintaining effective public health measures and response capacity at points of entry. Activities will include:

- IOM rapid response teams support points of entry in responding to occurrence of public health events of concern, humanitarian assistance and/or data collection;
- Strengthen infection prevention and control measures;
- Strengthen surveillance systems, including event based surveillance/indicator based surveillance, risk communication, and health screening;
- Improve interagency coordination among government.

Funding Required
$450,000

CONTRIBUTE TO AN EVIDENCE BASED AND EFFICIENT CRISIS RESPONSE SYSTEM

Funding Required
$3,300,000

People Targeted Description
Under this objective, IOM intends to contribute to a broader and better understanding the mobility dynamics of crisis, with a specific focus towards migration patterns and processes at community, national and regional levels to inform IOM community-based assistance, planning, informing mission level policy and advocacy and resource mobilization. IOM will target UN bodies, international and local NGOs, government agencies, media platforms, thinktanks and academia.

DISPLACEMENT TRACKING

Through the use of field enumerators, data analysts, and technical specialists, IOM Lebanon will conduct a series of research and data activities, to improve knowledge on

Funding Required
$3,300,000
migration trends in Lebanon, and better monitor population changes over specified periods. This will include:

- Conduct round two of the Migrant Presence Monitoring (MPM);
- Support the implementation of the multi-sector response plan 2022;
- Conduct thematic research covering the mobility dynamics of crisis.