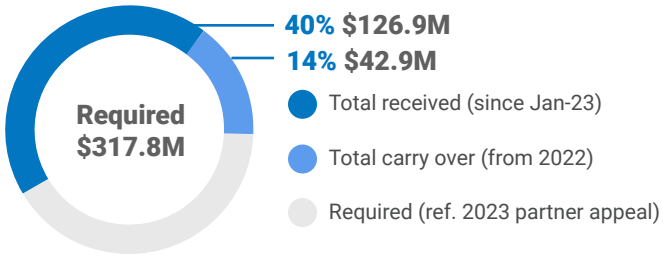
2023 ANNUAL SECTOR DASHBOARD
Health

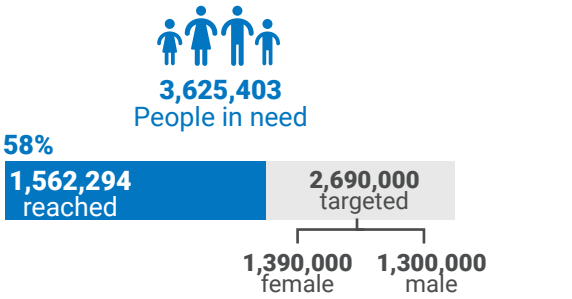
Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

The 2023 Annual Health sector dashboard summarizes the progress made by Health sector partners involved in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP), identifies key challenges and priorities, and highlights trends affecting people in need. The Health sector in Lebanon is working to: OUTCOME 1) Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare (PHC); OUTCOME 2) Improve access to hospital (incl. Emergency Room (ER) care) and advanced referral care (advanced diagnostic laboratory & radiology care); OUTCOME 3) Improve outbreak & infectious diseases control; OUTCOME 4) Women, men and youth (children, boys and girls, Person with Disabilities (PWD)) have their fundamental rights respected and have access to basic services and information.

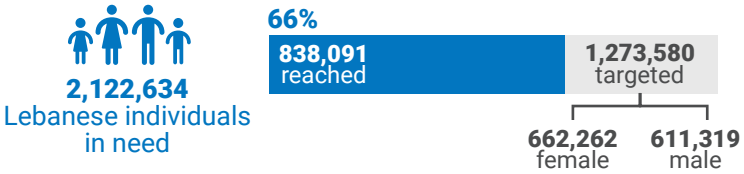
2023 Sector Funding Status
As of 31 December

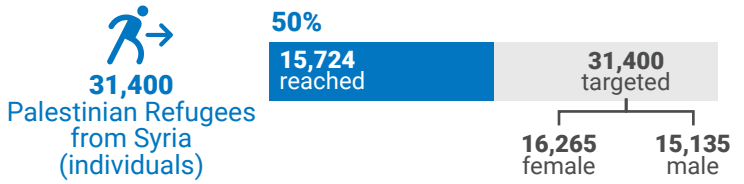


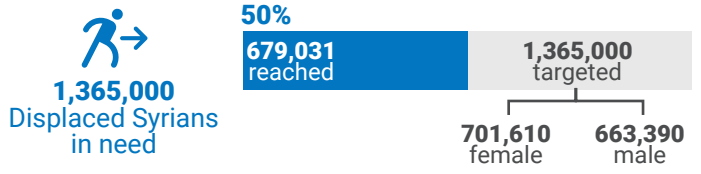
2023 population reached

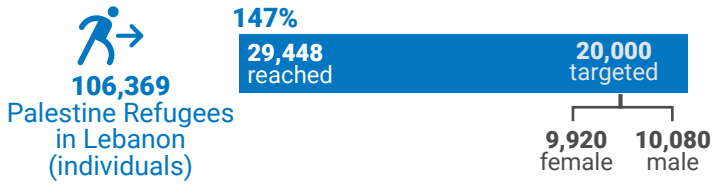


2023 population figures by cohort



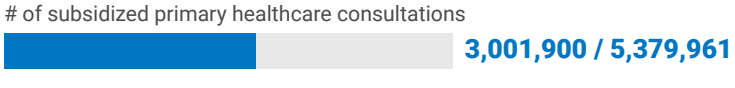


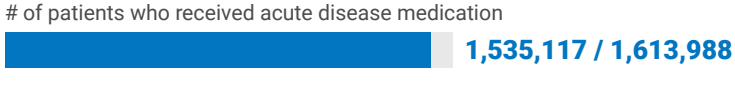


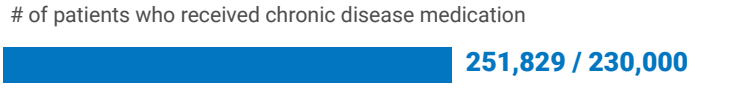


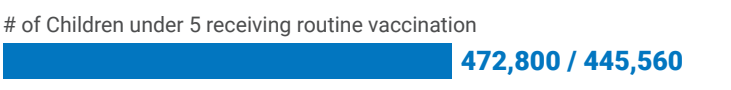
Progress against targets

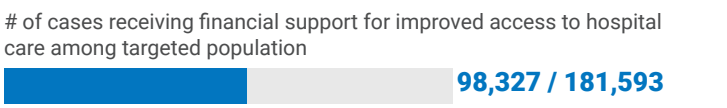
Key Achievements

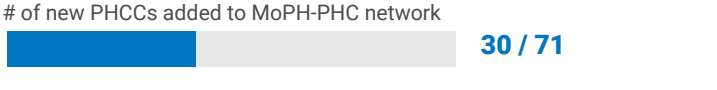


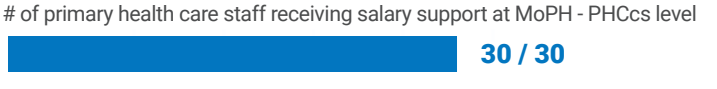


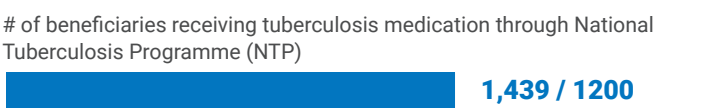


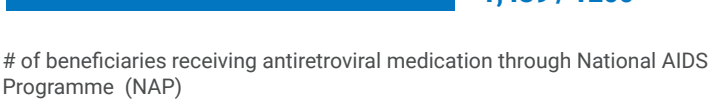












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Health

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

Situation update

Lebanon finds itself in the grip of an unparalleled crisis, with a cascade of shocks reshaping its national health system. Years of addressing the health needs of vulnerable populations, compounded by a displacement crisis, an economic downturn,[1] various outbreaks[2] and the devastating Beirut Port explosions,[3] have all culminated in an acute crisis. The situation is further exacerbated by the spill-over of the Gaza war into Lebanon, and the looming specter of a full-scale war imposes an additional layer of complexity on the already debilitated health system.

The Lebanese government has shown commitment in providing healthcare services to displaced Syrians and refugees from other nationalities through the public health system. However, this has stretched the system's capacity and diverted government resources, hindering access to primary and hospital care for both displaced populations and Lebanese citizens. Vulnerability assessments reveal that cost remains a significant barrier to healthcare access, particularly for female-led households, exacerbating health disparities.

Maternal and child health indicators have suffered, with challenges in accessing maternal care services leading to increased prematurity, low birth weight, and newborn mortality. Challenged access to child immunization services has resulted in a drop in vaccine coverage rates and increased outbreaks of vaccine-preventable diseases like measles. This is compounded by already existing communicable diseases such as hepatitis A. In addition, the country had to respond to cholera outbreak with vaccination program that got extended until 2023.

Economic crises have further jeopardized access to basic hygiene materials, potentially leading to underreported gynaecological infections. Additionally, access to family planning and cancer screening services has declined, and the prevalence of child marriage poses health risks for adolescent girls.

The rate of routine vaccinations among children under five has notably decreased in recent years, particularly following COVID-19 outbreak with a significant proportion lacking full vaccine protection. Vulnerable populations, including persons with disabilities, those with chronic illnesses, and dependent individuals, face heightened challenges due to affordability constraints and additional barriers to healthcare access. Environmental concerns such as medical waste mismanagement and water contamination increase the risk of infectious and water-borne diseases.

Furthermore, the health sector is experiencing underfunding, with decreasing support over time, which significantly impacts the delivery of essential health services. Interrupted projects due to funding issues exacerbate the depletion of resources, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of the challenges in sustaining essential health services.

Addressing these challenges requires a reinforced, holistic, strategic, and comprehensive response to strengthen the resilience of the health system. Affordability, accessibility, and timely service utilization are critical factors. The health sector commits to prioritizing lifesaving interventions while ensuring equitable access to quality healthcare services for vulnerable populations. Balancing the provision of essential services with the overall resilience and development of the health system is a critical challenge that requires strategic consideration and resource allocation. International support is indispensable in navigating these challenging times, and a concerted effort guided by a commitment to the well-being of the population can pave the way for a sustainable recovery.

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[1] According to the World Bank, Lebanon is almost three years into an economic and financial crisis that is among the worst the world has seen. Real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is estimated to have declined by 10.5 per cent in 2021, on the back of a 21.4 per cent contraction in 2020 as policymakers have still not agreed on a plan to address the collapse of the country's development model. The exchange rate continued to deteriorate sharply in 2023 keeping inflation rates in triple digits.

[2] The COVID-19 outbreak in Lebanon was first detected in February 2020 and imposed multiple mitigation and general mobilization measures country-wide. In October 2022, the first cholera outbreak in nearly three decades was declared in Lebanon.

[3] On 04 August 2020, a large amount of ammonium nitrate stored at the port of the city of Beirut, the capital of Lebanon, exploded, causing at least 203 deaths, 6,500 injuries, and $15 billion in property damages, and leaving an estimated 300,000 people homeless.

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1. Analysis of achievements of the sector at the output level

In 2023, Health sector partners increased efforts to respond to growing needs and to ensure an equitable continuation of quality healthcare for displaced Syrians, vulnerable Lebanese, Palestinian refugees from Syria (PRS), Palestine refugees in Lebanon (PRL), and refugees from other nationalities.

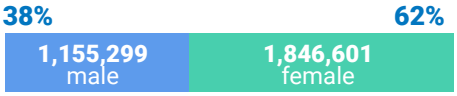
Primary health care

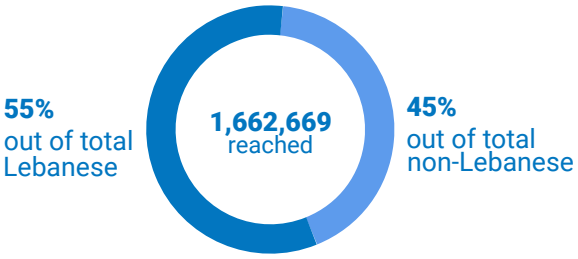
In 2023, vulnerable populations continued to benefit from a comprehensive package of primary healthcare, which includes consultations, medications for acute and chronic diseases, vaccination, sexual and reproductive health, mental health (including medication), nutrition services, as well as urgent dental services, and basic laboratory testing and imaging.

Subsidized Consultations

56%
3,001,900 reached
5,379,961 targeted

# of subsidized primary healthcare consultations

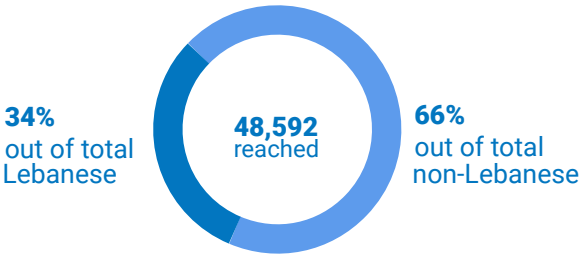




Reproductive Health

35%
143,715 reached
410,638 targeted

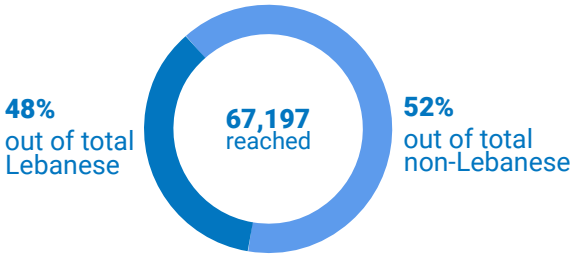
# of subsidized ante-natal care (ANC) consultations



Mental Health

52%
139,694 reached
268,988 targeted

# of subsidized mental health (MH) consultations



Vaccination

106%
472,800 reached
445,560 targeted

# of children U5 receiving routine vaccination

Chronic Disease Medications

109%
251,829 reached
230,000 targeted

# of patients who received chronic disease medication

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The provision of subsidized healthcare consultations, including antenatal care and mental health services, saw a notable fluctuation in recent years. After a significant 44 per cent increase in 2022 compared to 2021, likely influenced by the relaxation of COVID-19 preventive measures, heightened demand for public and subsidized services, and increased awareness of primary healthcare center services, there was a subsequent 9 per cent decrease in 2023. This decline is likely attributable to reduced funding and the temporary cessation of major donor support in the final quarter of the year. Notably, antenatal and mental health consultations follow the same trend; however, in recent years, mental health services have witnessed an increase in self-referrals, indicating growing awareness and utilization of primary healthcare level support services.

Regarding routine vaccinations for children under five, there was an increase compared to 2022, reflecting concerted efforts by Health sector partners to bolster routine immunization. However, these figures remain lower than in previous years due to the socio-economic crisis, which has hindered households' ability to prioritize preventive healthcare expenditures. Thus, additional initiatives are imperative to reinforce routine immunization services and address the dropout of children from the national Expanded Programme on Immunization, a key component of the Lebanon Response Plan (LRP) Health Sector Strategy in 2024.

Conversely, the number of patients receiving chronic disease medication saw a notable 23 per cent increase in 2023 compared to the previous year. This uptick underscores the intensified efforts of the Health sector in responding to the heightened needs of the population, reflecting a proactive approach to addressing chronic health conditions amidst challenging circumstances.

The percentage of Lebanese benefiting from subsidized consultations within the overall caseload has significantly risen since the onset of the crisis, currently standing at 55 per cent (compared to 58% in 2022, 48% in 2021, 38% in 2020, 31% in 2019, and 17% in 2018). This increase reflects the heightened vulnerability and underscores the imperative to contribute to stabilization efforts of the national health system, and to sustain and broaden support for the comprehensive package of care at the primary healthcare center level.

In 2023, the Health sector remained dedicated to strengthening the national health system through various functions, including bolstering human resources, financial mechanisms, governance structures, capacity building initiatives, and health information systems. Priority was given to supporting the procurement of vaccines, essential medications, reproductive health commodities, and other crucial medical supplies and equipment for facilities, including Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs) within the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) network, as well as health dispensaries.

Notably, in 2023, 17 new PHCCs were integrated into the MoPH network, bringing the total number of MoPH-PHCCs across Lebanon to 303. Approximately 50 per cent of these centres receive support from Health sector partners to deliver a comprehensive package of primary healthcare services. This expansion underscores the commitment to ensuring accessible and quality healthcare delivery throughout the country, further solidifying efforts to strengthen the overall health system and its sustainability.

Hospital Care

A total of 98,327 individuals received obstetric and emergency/life-saving care, constituting 54 per cent of the yearly target of 181,593. Among these recipients, 6,756 were vulnerable Lebanese individuals, out of a target of 76,415. Additionally, approximately 2,341 Palestinian Refugees from Syria (PRS) and 25,086 Palestinian Refugees in Lebanon (PRL) received hospital care. The disparity between the reach of assistance and the target population primarily stems from insufficient resources to address the significant hospitalization requirements, particularly within the Lebanese population.Notably, 67 per cent of individuals benefiting from subsidized hospitalization were women and girls, while 33 per cent were men and boys. This difference is likely attributed to the higher number of obstetric admissions.

Outbreak & infectious disease control

In 2023, the Health sector took significant strides in supporting national outbreak and infectious disease control efforts. This was achieved through the expansion and reinforcement of key infrastructure such as the National Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) and the Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC), alongside the strengthening of critical programs like the National Tuberculosis and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Programmes (NTP & NAP). During the year, 1,368 EWARS centres were operational, surpassing the target of 800. Furthermore, contingency stocks were strategically positioned at Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) warehouses, particularly in response to escalating hostilities in the South. Within the National Tuberculosis Program (NTP), 1,439 beneficiaries, primarily women (70%) and men (30%), received tuberculosis medications, surpassing the target of 1,200. Similarly, under the National AIDS Program (NAP), 2,180 beneficiaries were provided with antiretroviral (ARV) medications, exceeding the target of 2,000. Notably, the distribution of ARV medications saw 96% male beneficiaries and 4% female beneficiaries. These efforts underscore the sector's commitment to effectively managing and mitigating the impact of infectious diseases, ensuring equitable access to treatment and care across demographics.

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Health awareness & information

In 2023, Health sector partners significantly expanded efforts to ensure that women, men, youth, children (with a particular focus on individuals with disabilities), have their fundamental rights respected and access to health awareness and information. Through targeted awareness sessions, knowledge about the availability and importance of health services among vulnerable populations increased, thereby enhancing their equitable access to quality healthcare services. Of the total number of Primary Healthcare Centres (PHCCs), 75 were actively engaged in health promotion and outreach activities, representing progress towards the target of 272. At the community level, integrated health awareness messages reached 276,651 caregivers, marking nearly 40 per cent of the yearly target of 725,081. Notably, 60 per cent of beneficiaries were women, with the remaining 40 per cent being men. These efforts underscored the sector's commitment to disseminating crucial health information and promoting access to healthcare services, particularly among marginalized and underserved communities.

Response to the Escalation at Southern Border

In response to the escalating hostilities and the recent displacement from southern Lebanon, the Health sector is mobilizing to address the increased needs through established regular channels. Additional support will be allocated to institutions and individuals based on assessed needs. As described in the “Overall Sector Strategy”, the following activities will be prioritized: ‘Trauma and Casualty Management’, ‘Secondary Healthcare Support’, ‘Continuity of Care at Fixed and Satellite PHCs’, ‘Outbreak Preparedness’, and ‘Coordination and Communication’. Approximately USD 12 million is required to address the needs of 200,000 individuals, including 60,000 remaining in conflict-affected areas and 140,000 displaced persons in 2024. Monitoring of activities related to the response in the South will be conducted using regular indicators integrated into the logframe of the LRP Health Sector Strategy 2024.

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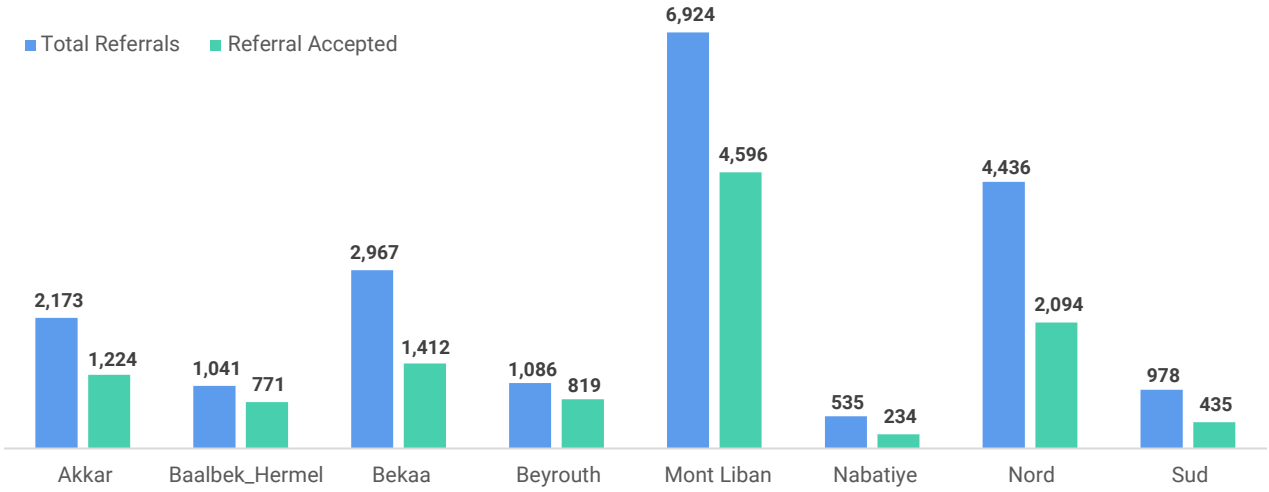
Referrals

From January to December 2023, Health sector partners received a total of 20,140 referrals. Of these, 74 per cent were either accepted or acknowledged. The primary reason for unaccepted referrals was the ineligibility of the referred case for the available services. In 2024, the Health sector aims to enhance accountability for the affected population by collaborating closely with the Protection sector. This collaboration will focus on identifying risks and implementing mitigation measures to increase the response rate to referred cases. This strategic approach underscores the sector's commitment to improving the effectiveness and inclusivity of its services, ultimately ensuring better outcomes for those in need.



Mainstreaming activities

In 2023, the Health sector intensified efforts to mainstream Protection, Gender, Preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA), People with Disability, and Social Stability considerations throughout the response. Health sector partners underwent training sessions on Conflict Sensitivity and Gender in Humanitarian Action (GiHA), with Gender and PSEA focal points appointed within the sector. Looking ahead, the Health sector aims to further support these appointed focal points to enhance the integration of protection principles, especially regarding gender and PSEA. Additionally, efforts will be made to update the protection risk analysis, ensuring that the sector remains responsive to evolving needs and challenges. This commitment underscores the sector's dedication to fostering a safer and more inclusive environment for all individuals affected by crises.

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2. Key contributions of the sector to LCRP outcomes and impacts

The multiple crises that continued to impact Lebanon in 2023, alongside decreased funding and the cessation of activities by some organizations, significantly affected the Health sector's ability to deliver essential primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare to targeted population groups. Nevertheless, efforts were intensified to ensure the continuity of care while responding to the escalation of hostilitiesin southern Lebanon. Support provided by Health sector partners bolstered the system's capacity to cope with heightened demand despite scarce resources, thereby contributing to more equitable access to quality healthcare services. Activities implemented by partners show that improved access to comprehensive primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare services, enhanced emergency preparedness, outbreak and infectious disease control measures, and improved adolescent and youth health are key enablers for achieving the objectives outlined in the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP). Specifically, Impact 2 emphasizes meeting immediate humanitarian needs of the most vulnerable populations, while Impact 3 underscores the importance of ensuring equitable access to basic services (including health, education, water, energy, solid waste management, shelter, and social protection) through both national (public and private) systems.

Health sector partners played a pivotal role in contributing to Outcome 1, which aimed to "Improve access to comprehensive primary healthcare." The majority of activities under this outcome were directed towards MoPH-PHCCs, providing subsidized consultations, free-of-charge acute and chronic disease medications, sexual and reproductive health services, mental health support, nutrition services, medical supplies, and reproductive health commodities. Routine vaccinations were also a key component of this outcome, administered at the primary healthcare centres and through national campaigns. Additionally, primary healthcare centres, along with newly introduced mobile medical units renamed as Satellite PHCs, were utilized to bolster the response to the increased hostilities in southern Lebanon, highlighting their versatility and importance in addressing public health emergencies. Through these concerted efforts, Health sector partners played a vital role in enhancing access to essential primary healthcare services, thereby improving health outcomes and wellbeing within the community.

For Outcome 2, which aimed to "Improve access to hospital (including emergency room care) and advanced referral care (advanced diagnostic laboratory and radiology care)," financial support was not only extended to displaced populations but also reached vulnerable Lebanese impacted by the economic crisis. In 2023, additional support was allocated to hospitals in the South to enable them to cope with and respond effectively to the escalation of hostilities.

In 2023, the support to the active National Early Warning and Response System (EWARS) and Public Health Emergency Operation Center (PHEOC), along with the provision of contingency supplies, played a crucial role in achieving Outcome 3, "Improve outbreak and infectious diseases control." The systems established and reinforced by the Health sector were instrumental in detecting and treating communicable diseases, thereby preventing major outbreaks. Under Outcome 3, Health sector partners ensured the availability of contingency stocks at the Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) warehouses. Additionally, partners continued to support and strengthen the National Tuberculosis and Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Programs (NTP & NAP).

After facing significant challenges in previous years, particularly due to the nature of the crisis and the impact of COVID-19 and cholera outbreaks, Health sector partners intensified their efforts in 2023 to contribute to Outcome 4: "Improve Adolescent & Youth Health." Integrated health messaging played a pivotal role in 2023 in controlling and limiting outbreaks, with coordination from other key sectors, notably the WaSH sector and the Risk Communication and Community Engagement (RCCE) task force. Towards the end of 2023, the Health sector redoubled its efforts to increase awareness and disseminate information to people displaced from southern Lebanon about the availability of services in their new areas. This proactive approach aimed to ensure that displaced populations were informed about and had access to essential healthcare services, thus mitigating potential health risks and promoting well-being.

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3. Challenges, risks and mitigation measures

In 2023, elevated funding challenges, exacerbated by the protracted socio-economic crisis, compounded by the displacement from the South, have significantly hindered meaningful access to primary and secondary healthcare for displaced individuals, including women, men, girls, and boys, as well as other vulnerable groups.

Funding Challenges:
Funding challenges have emerged as the primary obstacle to addressing the deep humanitarian, social, and economic crisis in Lebanon and meeting the growing needs of vulnerable populations. The displacement from the South, coupled with the protracted Syria crisis and other ongoing emergencies, has further strained the already fragile funding situation and capacity of the Health sector in Lebanon. Decreased funding directly impacts access to healthcare services, exacerbating morbidity and mortality rates, particularly among displaced populations. In 2023, health sector partners faced immense pressure to prioritize life-saving interventions in high-risk areas across Lebanon, leaving less severe and underfunded cases behind, underscoring the urgent need for increased financial assistance and resource allocation, coupled with strategies for stabilization and sustainable strengthening of the national health system.

Access Challenges:
Affordability remained the foremost obstacle to accessing healthcare services in 2023, coupled with persistent barriers related to availability, geographical accessibility, and acceptability. The displacement from the South further aggravated these challenges, particularly in remote areas where healthcare infrastructure is scarce. Households facing higher health expenditures - such as those with individuals with disabilities, older persons with chronic illnesses, or a higher dependency ratio, along with children under five years of age, adolescent girls and boys, and survivors of sexual and gender-based violence - have been disproportionately affected by these barriers, resulting in poorer health outcomes and increased mortality rates. Health sector partners intensified efforts in 2023 despite the scarce resources to address accessibility barriers, including subsidizing the comprehensive package of care in primary healthcare centres, raising awareness on integrated health topics, and assisting with hospitalization bills for all population groups, including those displaced from the South.

System Challenges:
As mentioned, the increased demand for healthcare services, coupled with limited resources and the displacement from the South, has further strained the health system in 2023. Environmental concerns, including medical waste management, have compounded the challenges faced by the Health sector. The diminished capacity of the health system has led to heightened risk of mortality, worsened health outcomes, and increased protection concerns and tensions within affected communities. Health sector partners continued to contribute to strengthening the national health system in 2023, addressing inter-related functions in human resources, finance, governance, capacity building, and health information systems, and providing essential medical products, including personal protective equipment, vaccines, and data technologies.

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4. Case study

Title: A Path to a Healthy Delivery
Theme: Comprehensive Primary Health & Referral Care Services
Author: Première Urgence Internationale (PUI)

Nour is a twenty-year-old pregnant mother with a one-year-old boy. Nour and her son live in Saida, South Lebanon. Given the difficult circumstances in Syria and the quest for safety and stability, Nour and her son decided to escape their hometown and flee to Lebanon. The decision to move was also influenced by the destructive 7.8 earthquake that struck Türkiye and Syria on February 6th, 2023.

Nour previously led a life without significant challenges while she was with her husband, who took responsibility for all living costs. However, her circumstances took a drastic turn when her husband returned to Syria and was requested for mandatory military service. Ever since his departure, she has lost all contact with him. Subsequently, Nour found herself residing with her father and seven siblings in a shared household. The financial constraints had a cumulative effect on various aspects of her family's life making it difficult for Nour to routinely get checkups and ensure the proper nutrition essential for maintaining a healthy pregnancy.

While visiting a Primary Healthcare Center supported by Première Urgence Internationale (PUI), Nour received a diagnosis of severe malnutrition while pregnant with her second child. After receiving a diagnosis, PUI discovered that her family has a history of hereditary diabetes. Further tests were conducted. Nour's case was deemed high-risk, as her condition could pose significant health risks for her baby's development. Nour received a referral and commenced treatment with nutritional supplements for the well-being of herself and her baby. Additionally, she joined the birth cash assistance program for financial support. Follow-up sessions were conducted both before her due date and monthly thereafter, to oversee her nutrition and overall progress. Regular follow-ups revealed an improvement in Nour's malnutrition condition, and she successfully delivered her second child on December 26, 2023.

The case underscores the urgent need for targeted interventions to address her health concerns and the economic barriers vulnerable people face. Nour's case is not isolated as maternal malnutrition in Lebanon is negatively influenced by the multiple economic social and health challenges, having a cascading effect on both mothers and their children, and compromising the health and development of infants. Collaborative efforts from the different health sectors and departments to PUI are essential and ensure Nour's access to prenatal care, nutritional support, and economic empowerment.

Nour first encountered PUI's support during her pregnancy at the Ghazieh Primary Healthcare Center (PHCC). She was then referred to Serebta PHCC where a PUI lactation advisor identified her as a malnourished beneficiary. Consequently, Nour was referred to and enrolled in the ECHO funded project at a Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) supported PHCC in Ghazieh. PUI's comprehensive coverage addressed Nour's concerns, demonstrating a commitment to uninterrupted health support. Not only did PUI cover delivery fees under the ECHO project, but they also provided a comprehensive package at the Ghazieh PHCC under the NDICI project, including waived consultations, laboratory tests, ultrasounds for Obstetrics and Gynecology and midwifery services. PUI further facilitated a referral to a malnutrition center for treatment. With PUI's assistance, Nour gained access to nutrition supplements, significantly improving her and her baby's well-being. She also referred her siblings to PHCC for chronic illness packages and necessary medication, extending the positive impact of PUI's health interventions.

Nour expressed gratitude for the quality of care received and highlighted the transformative impact of PUI's intervention. She envisions a healthy future for herself and her family. As a mother, Nour said that she must provide a healthy environment and living conditions for her family. She intends to achieve this through continued visits to PUI-supported PHCCs. Ensuring healthcare as a fundamental right has empowered Nour to look forward to the future.

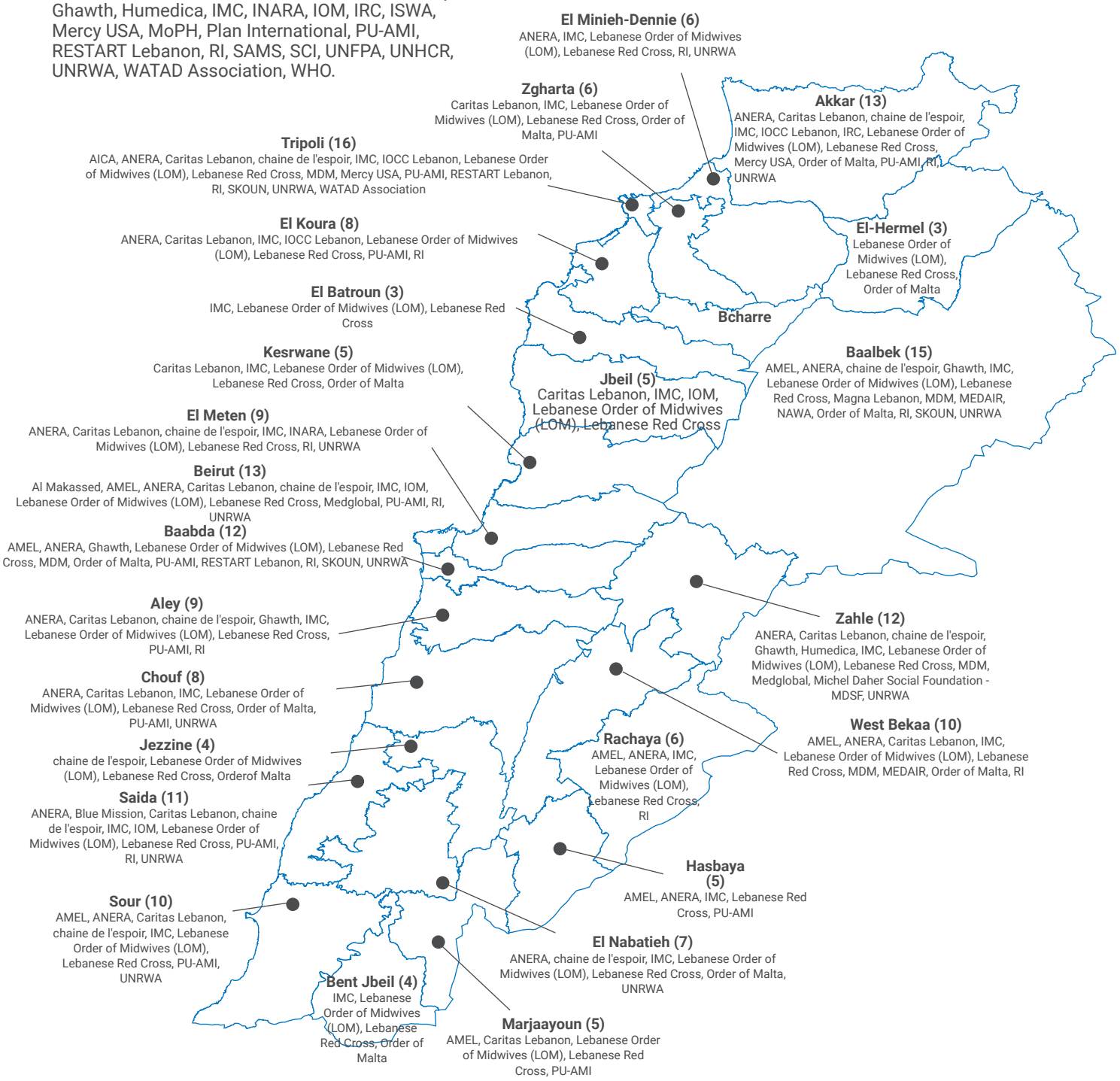
This intervention aligns with the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan Health Sector Strategy and the Ministry of Public Health's Primary Healthcare Centers strategy in Lebanon. It is aimed at advancing the Sustainable Development Goal 3, "Good Health and Wellbeing," which seeks to mitigate unnecessary suffering from preventable diseases and premature death. This objective is pursued through targeted initiatives designed to enhance the health of both Lebanese and non-Lebanese individuals residing in Lebanon while strengthening the country's national health system.

Figure 1. PUI staff providing essential follow-up care to a beneficiary, ensuring ongoing support and well-being Lebanon, August 2023.

2023 ANNUAL SECTOR DASHBOARD
Health

Inter-Agency Coordination Lebanon

National (24)
Al Midan, ANERA, Caritas Lebanon, chaine de l'espoir, Ghawth, Humedica, IMC, INARA, IOM, IRC, ISWA, Mercy USA, MoPH, Plan International, PU-AMI, RESTART Lebanon, RI, SAMS, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, WATAD Association, WHO.



All 38 organizations mentioned below are contributing to the achievement of Health Outcomes prioritized under the LCRP and reporting under ActivityInfo:
AICA, Al Makassed, Al Midan, AMEL, ANERA, Blue Mission, Caritas Lebanon, chaine de l'espoir, Ghawth, Humedica, IMC, INARA, IOCC Lebanon, IOM, IRC, ISWA, Lebanese Order of Midwives (LOM), Lebanese Red Cross, Magna Lebanon, MDM, MEDAIR, Medglobal, Mercy USA, Michel Daher Social Foundation - MDSF, NAWA, Order of Malta, Plan International, PU-AMI, RESTART Lebanon, RI, SAMS, SCI, SKOUN, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNRWA, WATAD Association, WHO.

According to the Q4 2023 financial update, the top 10 donors to the health sector under the LCRP are listed below:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, GERMANY, EUROPEAN UNION, PRIVATE DONORS, FRANCE, Canada, NORWAY, NETHERLANDS, CERF, JAPAN.

Datasource: **Q4 2023 financial update**

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