



An International Medical Corps staff member provides malnutrition screenings at Deddeh shelter.

On November 27, a conditional 60-day ceasefire was implemented in Lebanon. Despite the ceasefire largely holding and a significant reduction in both strikes and casualties, humanitarian needs remain very high. Though more than 900,000 people are estimated to have returned to their residences, many homes were damaged as a result of the fighting and strikes, with areas in the south still not accessible. Rehabilitation and reconstruction of infrastructure will take time and sustained resources, which is likely to affect immediate availability of water, electricity, healthcare and other services. Unexploded ordnances (UXOs) remain a significant concern, particularly for those returning to the most conflict-affected areas. Though efforts are underway to remove UXOs, the risk persists.

Significant needs persist in the aftermath of the conflict, especially in the most heavily affected areas such as Beirut, Bekaa and the South. Given the temporary nature of the initial ceasefire, hostilities could commence after the deadline, resulting in a worsening humanitarian situation.

Significant and fast-moving contextual changes in Syria are also affecting Lebanon. The situation remains fluid, but initial reports suggest that thousands of Syrians have entered Lebanon since the political changes, while according to UNOCHA, an estimated 55,000 people have crossed into Lebanon from Syria since November 27.

A large number of primary healthcare centers (PHCCs) and hospitals have either been damaged, destroyed or are partially operational due to the conflict, requiring either rehabilitation or reconstruction to ensure that full operations can resume. Specialized medical staff, particularly in the South, have yet to return to their residences, further limiting the availability of healthcare coverage, and placing additional strain on those facilities that are still functional. Moreover, there are growing concerns about the health risks in the region due to the significant damage to healthcare facilities and to water and sanitation infrastructure. Similarly, mental health and psychological needs have surged due to the escalation of the conflict and the displacement it has caused. According to UNFPA, women and girls are at heightened risk of gender-based violence (GBV), particularly those returning to unsafe or damaged homes.

FAST FACTS

- Since October 8, 2023, escalating conflict in Lebanon has resulted in 4,047 deaths, 16,683 injuries, and hundreds of thousands displaced, with many residing in collective shelters.
- Damaged infrastructure and displacement have left many without access to healthcare, water, sanitation and other basic services.
- Nineteen primary healthcare centers and dispensaries, along with three hospitals, remain non-operational due to ongoing insecurity, while six hospitals are functioning at limited capacity.
- A 60-day ceasefire implemented on November 27 has reduced violence but significant humanitarian needs persist, particularly in Beirut, Bekaa and the South.

OUR FOOTPRINT

- International Medical Corps has operated in Lebanon since 2006, supporting healthcare facilities nationwide and advancing integrated mental health services.

OUR RESPONSE

- Supporting 54 primary healthcare centers (PHCCs) across the country, delivering care to displaced and conflict-affected communities.
- Facilitated 156,458 healthcare consultations since September 23, including 49,945 consultations for internally displaced persons (IDPs) across 209 shelters.
- Provided 18,695 patients with essential medications, and distributed 9,204 hygiene kits to vulnerable populations.
- Distributed 5,773 dignity kits to women and girls in shelters, PHCCs and safe spaces.
- Provided more than 9,204 hygiene kits and 640 assistive devices.

International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps has operated in Lebanon since 2006. We prioritize universal health coverage and support more than 50 healthcare facilities across Akkar, Beirut, Bekaa, Mount Lebanon, the South and Greater Tripoli, focusing on patient-centered care and equitable service delivery while advancing the integration of MHPSS into primary healthcare. International Medical Corps remains the largest humanitarian organisation supporting primary healthcare in Lebanon, ensuring consistent access to care while addressing the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and conflict-affected communities. International Medical Corps is closely coordinating with the Ministry of Public Health, National Mental Health Program and other partners to provide critical services.

International Medical Corps currently supports 54 PHCCs that have conducted 156,458 consultations since September 23, including 29,818 consultations provided to IDPs. International Medical Corps also has deployed 45 primary healthcare satellite units (PSUs) that have supported 209 established shelters. Between October 23 and December 15, these satellite units facilitated 20,127 consultations, contributing to the total of 49,945 primary healthcare consultations we have provided to IDPs.

Through the deployment of the PSUs, our teams have provided 1,038 reproductive health consultations within the shelters and vaccinated 1,345 children. Furthermore, we have delivered essential medications to more than 18,695 patients, distributed 640 assistive devices to people in shelters and during home visits, provided packs of diapers to 194 older people and those with disabilities, conducted awareness-raising sessions on a variety of health topics for 7,984 people and distributed 9,204 hygiene kits. At the secondary level, International Medical Corps supported the coverage of healthcare expenses for 27 children under 5, as well as for the deliveries of 54 pregnant women, including three high-risk pregnancies. We also provided emergency ambulatory services to 535 patients requiring care at the emergency room.

We have screened more than 942 children and 180 pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) for malnutrition and facilitated awareness-raising on infant and young-child feeding (IYCF) practices for 694 people. Our teams have offered micronutrient supplementation to 170 children under 5 and provided 33 PLWs with multiple micronutrients.

As part of our integrated mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) initiatives within the PSUs, our mental health professionals—including social workers and case managers—have conducted 2,852 consultations, which included psychological first aid (PFA) messaging, during visits to 63 shelters. We are also providing mental health case-management services both in-person at PHCCs and remotely when security conditions restrict access. Our teams have identified and referred 504 cases requiring more specialized mental health consultations to the case management teams located in the PHCCs.

International Medical Corps' GBV social workers provided mobile activities and support within collective shelters during the pre-ceasefire phase. From the escalation of the crisis until the ceasefire, the GBV team conducted 466 PFA consultations in these shelters, reaching approximately 1,000 people through various awareness activities focused on GBV prevention. Additionally, they facilitated 24 GBV-specific consultations alongside other non-GBV consultations.

The distribution of dignity kits is ongoing, with 5,773 kits distributed to date. Before the ceasefire, the distribution focused on collective shelters; following the ceasefire, it continues in the remaining collective shelters and has now shifted to PHCCs, local NGOs, communities, and existing women's and girls' safe spaces (WGSS).

Our teams continue to facilitate activities in WGSS, both in static locations in the northern and southern regions, as well as remotely when necessary. Since the escalation, including the post-ceasefire phase that began on November 17, our GBV team has been offering PSS sessions to 21 groups. These sessions include weekly activities for caregivers and adolescent girls, and have reached 2,240 participants with awareness-raising activities on GBV key messages. At the WGSS, there have been 114 PFA consultations and 160 GBV consultations as part of the case-management process for women survivors of GBV, alongside other non-GBV consultations. In addition, remote awareness sessions have continued as needed, reaching 337 people. The team has renewed its efforts to identify static safe spaces in Beirut and Mount Lebanon, and successfully identified a new static space in Bekaa (Ta'alabaya), where a WGSS will be established by the end of December.



Staff members from PSUs deployed by International Medical Corps provide consultations in El Mina, Tripoli.