



Capability Statement

Lebanon

Tailored Risk Management

Service Provider Breakdown

Air Ambulance	15
Air Charter	8
Security Providers	28
Maritime Security Providers	2
Medical Service Providers	13
Medical Escort Providers	9
Repatriation Mortal Remains	10
Specialist Services	55

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Beirut (Beirut Governorate):

Beirut serves as Lebanon's principal medical centre, offering a concentration of private hospitals equipped for advanced surgical interventions, trauma management, and critical care. Several facilities have previously maintained international accreditation and continue to provide specialist services across cardiology, neurology, and complex surgical disciplines. However, Lebanon's ongoing economic crisis has severely strained healthcare infrastructure, leading to intermittent shortages of essential medications and consumables, as well as disruptions in laboratory and diagnostic services. Civil unrest and localised protests in Beirut may also impede secure ground transfers to these facilities.

Note: While Beirut remains capable of managing many emergencies and surgical requirements, for severe cases, particularly those necessitating prolonged ICU admission or multi-specialty coordination, immediate medical evacuation to the nearest Centre of Medical Excellence abroad is recommended to ensure continuity of critical care.

Recommended alternatives include:

Amman (Jordan): Offers robust trauma and surgical capabilities with stable airspace and well-established private hospital networks, making it a preferred regional destination for stabilisation and onward international evacuation.

Istanbul (Turkey): A leading medical hub in the region, with extensive specialist departments, advanced imaging, and comprehensive ICU support. Istanbul's infrastructure and geopolitical positioning provide a reliable secondary option for complex cases.

Nicosia (Cyprus): Accessible via short-haul flights or maritime routes, Nicosia maintains high quality private healthcare suitable for surgical and intensive monitoring needs, with streamlined logistics for follow-on care or repatriation to home countries.

Medical evacuation options

1 Emergency Extraction to Home Nation for Treatment	2 Emergency Extraction to Closest Specialist Treatment before Repatriation	3 Ground/Maritime extraction to stabilisation/treatment (In- country no fly)
<p>Direct air evacuation is generally feasible via Beirut-Rafic Hariri International Airport, which remains operational with commercial and charter traffic. However, short-notice closures or capacity restrictions have occurred during protest surges or heightened conflict in southern Lebanon. All fixed-wing extractions must include real time ATC coordination, rapid response ground security, and a fallback plan for rerouting to alternative airports in Amman or Larnaca.</p>	<p>Patients requiring urgent intervention beyond local capacity are best moved to nearby Centres of Medical Excellence in Amman, Istanbul, or Nicosia. These centres offer stable airspace, comprehensive trauma and ICU capabilities, and onward repatriation pathways. Ground transfers to Beirut airport or direct short-haul flights are coordinated under dynamic security assessments to avoid conflict flashpoints.</p>	<p>In case of airport closure or no-fly advisories, overland convoys remain possible but require rigorous route vetting due to evolving checkpoints and protest zones. Security escorts, local liaison, and satellite communications are mandatory to maintain situational oversight. Maritime evacuation from ports like Jounieh or Beirut to Cyprus is technically possible, though less preferred given recent regional naval manoeuvres and crowding at port facilities. Any plan must incorporate forward medical teams, mobile diagnostics, and trauma capability during transit.</p>

Vaccination Requirements

Vaccine	Advice
Routine vaccines recommended (up to date)	Chickenpox (Varicella)
	Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis
	Flu (Influenza)
	Strongly recommended- Measles(Level 1 CDC Global Alert)-Mumps-Rubella (MMR) for Lebanon has been issued
	Polio
	Shingles
COVID-19	Strongly recommended for all travellers.
Hepatitis A	Strongly recommended for all unvaccinated travellers. Risk of contaminated food and water is high. Immune globulin may be required for certain groups travelling imminently.
Hepatitis B	Recommended for all unvaccinated travellers.
Typhoid	Recommended especially for those staying with friends or relatives or rural deployments ad long term travel
Rabies	Strongly recommended, as dogs infected with Rabies are commonly found in Lebanon, particularly for outdoor or remote area exposure, as post exposure prophylaxis is not available readily.

Special Precautions:

- Measles Global Alert:**
 Lebanon is on the CDC’s global measles watchlist. All travellers must be fully immunised with two MMR doses. Infants 6–11 months should receive one early dose prior to deployment. Failure to vaccinate carries a high risk of infection during international travel.
- Airborne and Droplet Diseases (Tuberculosis, COVID-19, Hantavirus, MERS)**
Tuberculosis remains a persistent concern in Lebanon, particularly in densely populated urban areas. Travellers on extended assignments should undergo

post-travel TB screening.

COVID-19 transmission is ongoing, especially in clinics and crowded venues; maintaining distancing and mask use is advised.

Hantavirus is rare but possible from rodent exposure in peri-urban zones; avoid rodent-infested environments and secure food from contamination.

Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) has been documented regionally and may spread through close contact or from camels, avoid animal markets and individuals exhibiting respiratory symptoms.

- **Vector-Borne Diseases (*Leishmaniasis*)**
Leishmaniasis is endemic in Lebanon, transmitted by sand fly bites, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. Use repellents with $\geq 60\%$ DEET, wear long clothing, and sleep under insecticide treated nets.
- **Water and Soil-Related Diseases (*Hepatitis A, B, Typhoid, Leptospirosis*)**
Hepatitis A and *Typhoid* are both significant risks tied to inconsistent water sanitation and local food handling practices. Consume only bottled or properly treated water, avoid raw produce, and eat foods cooked thoroughly.
Leptospirosis may occur through contact with contaminated fresh water or mud, particularly following seasonal rains; avoid wading in floodwaters or swimming in untreated water bodies.
- **Zoonotic Hazards (*Rabies*)**
Rabies is present in domestic dogs and wildlife across Lebanon. Immediate post-bite prophylaxis may only be reliably available in major urban centres. Travellers engaged in outdoor work, visiting rural areas, or interacting with animals should strongly consider pre-exposure vaccination. Avoid contact with stray dogs and wildlife.
- **Environmental Factors**
Lebanon's prolonged economic crisis has led to intermittent electricity and water supply disruptions, potentially affecting hygiene and healthcare delivery. Civil unrest is common and can escalate without notice into violent clashes, resulting in roadblocks or sudden curfews. Maintain high situational awareness, secure shelter well away from demonstration areas, and keep contingency supplies including potable water, food, and essential medications.

Political evacuation options

Lebanon’s delicate balance between political factions, compounded by the ongoing economic collapse, has fuelled periodic mass protests and violent street clashes, especially in Beirut, Tripoli and the Bekaa.

Security incidents tied to Hezbollah-Israel confrontations periodically flare along the southern border, triggering short notice military responses and road closures. In the event of severe escalation or airport closure, in-country hibernation may be necessary.

Hibernation plans must include secured accommodation away from key government or symbolic sites, with essential stocks of potable water, food, power backup, medical supplies and satellite communications.

Border exits to Syria via Masnaa are generally not advised due to regional instability, while maritime evacuation to Cyprus remains a contingency option, though subject to naval and port capacity fluctuations. Evacuation to Jordan or Turkey by fixed-wing remains the primary strategy, contingent on airspace stability and real time security assessments.

Passport and Visas

	Visa Required	Passport Required
Other EU	Visa on arrival (30 days)	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
USA	Visa on arrival (30 days)	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
Canadian	Visa on arrival (30 days)	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
Australian	Visa on arrival (30 days)	Valid ≥ 6 months + 1 blank page
British	Visa on arrival (30 days)	Valid ≥ 6 months +1 blank page

Political considerations

Local closed sources advisors	Reliable insight available through diplomatic missions, NGO networks and established security consultants in Beirut and Tripoli. Intelligence from rural Bekaa and southern districts is less consistent due to clan influence and localised conflicts.
Stable political governance	No , Lebanon's confessional power sharing system remains under severe strain. Cabinet formation stalls, deep fiscal crisis and competing militia interests undermine effective national governance. Essential reforms tied to IMF support are repeatedly delayed.
Kidnap and ransom capability	Yes , Opportunistic and clan-related kidnappings occur, primarily in the Bekaa Valley and remote areas. Criminal networks occasionally abduct foreigners for leverage or ransom. NGOs and dual nationals are regarded as high-value targets.
Significant political events imminent	Ongoing , Continued IMF negotiation rounds, public outrage over currency devaluation, fuel and electricity rationing protests, and sporadic Hezbollah-Israel cross-border exchanges keep the environment highly volatile. Sudden roadblocks, general strikes, or violent demonstrations are frequent with little notice.
Borders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Syria/Lebanon: Masnaa crossing remains formally open but is subject to closures tied to nearby Syrian security incidents. - Israel/Lebanon: Officially closed, heavily fortified, with periodic exchanges of fire and drone incidents. - Air borders: Beirut International Airport remains operational but has experienced protest-related disruptions and closures. - Sea borders: Beirut and Jounieh ports are functional, with maritime evacuation a contingency option but sensitive to naval activity in the eastern Mediterranean..

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