

Country progress report - Lebanon

Global AIDS Monitoring 2017



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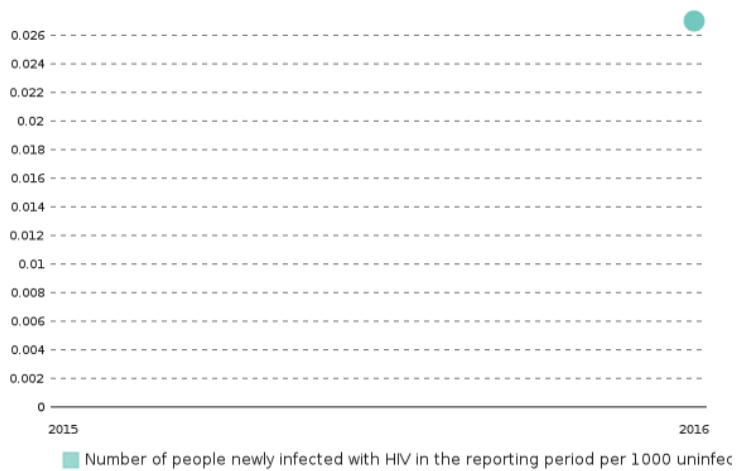
Overall

Fast-track targets

Progress summary

Lebanon is now leading its fellow countries in the MENA region in terms of advances made in the field of human rights and recognition of the key populations including MSM, Transgender and other LGBT communities.

3.1 HIV incidence, Lebanon (2015-2016)



Commitment 1

Ensure that 30 million people living with HIV have access to treatment through meeting the 90-90-90 targets by 2020

Progress summary

Lebanon is adopting the treatment for all strategy , the spectrum tool use for 2016 showed an estimated ART coverage of 50%

Policy questions

Is there a law, regulation or policy specifying that HIV testing:

a) Is solely performed based on voluntary and informed consent

Yes

b) Is mandatory before marriage

Yes

c) Is mandatory to obtain a work or residence permit

Yes

d) Is mandatory for certain groups

Yes

What is the recommended CD4 threshold for initiating antiretroviral therapy in adults and adolescents who are asymptomatic, as per MoH guidelines or directive, and what is the implementation status?

TREAT ALL regardless of CD4 count; Implemented countrywide

Does your country have a current national policy on routine viral load testing for monitoring antiretroviral therapy and to what extent is it implemented?

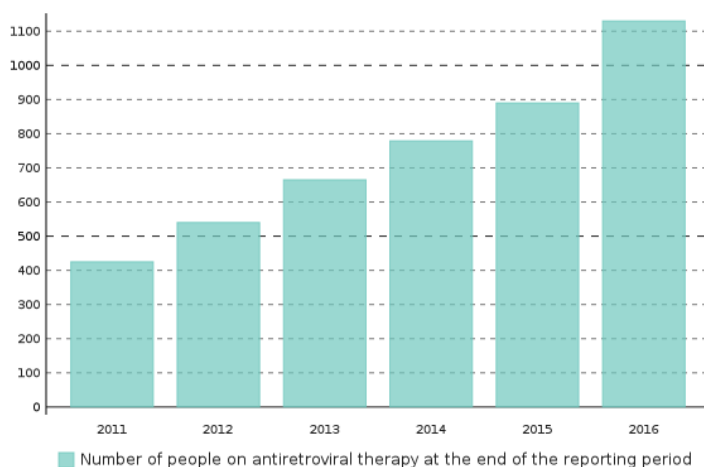
a) For adults and adolescents

Yes, fully implemented

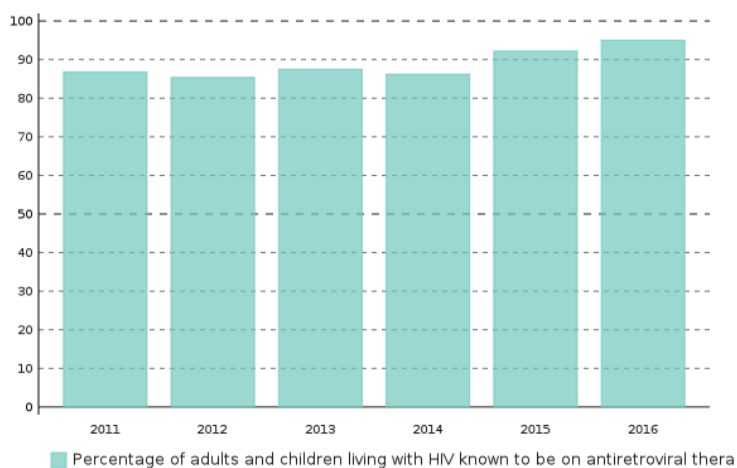
b) For children

Yes, fully implemented

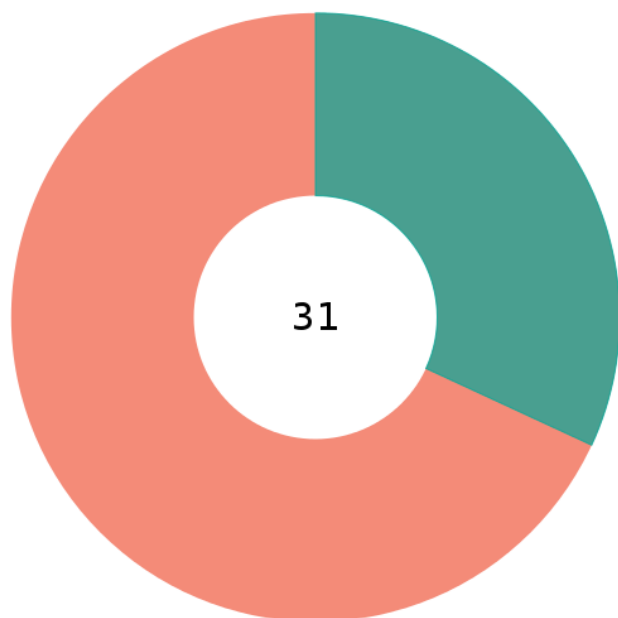
1.2 People living with HIV on antiretroviral therapy, Lebanon (2011-2016)



1.3 Retention on antiretroviral therapy at 12 months, Lebanon (2011-2016)



1.5 Late HIV diagnosis, Lebanon (2016)



■ Percentage of people living with HIV with the initial CD4 cell count <200 cells/l

Commitment 2

Eliminate new HIV infections among children by 2020 while ensuring that 1.6 million children have access to HIV treatment by 2018

Progress summary

2016 recored Zero infection among new born infants in 2016

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan for the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV?

Yes

Target(s) for the mother-to-child transmission rate and year: 0 %

Year: 2020

Elimination target(s) (such as the number of cases/population) and Year: 0

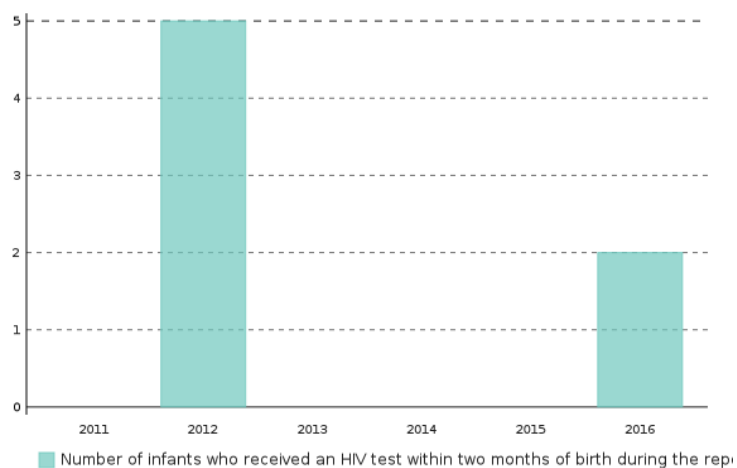
Year: 2020

Do the national guidelines recommend treating all infants and children living with HIV irrespective of symptoms and if so, what is the implementation status of the cut-off?

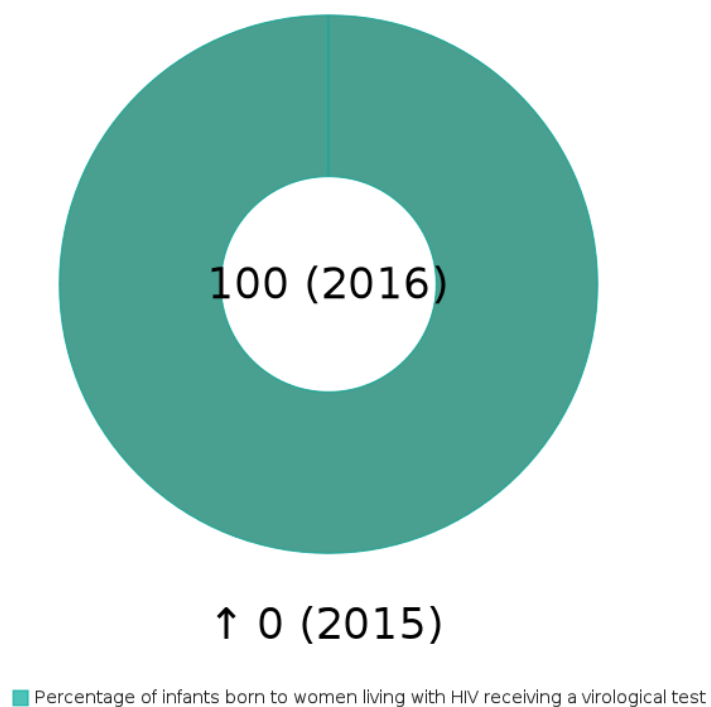
Treat All

Implemented countrywide

2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Lebanon (2011-2016)



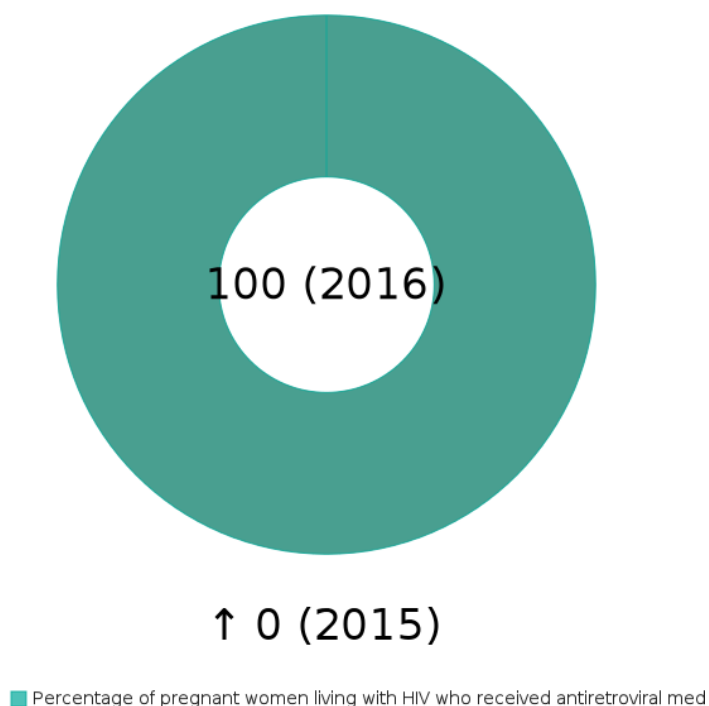
2.1 Early infant diagnosis, Lebanon (2015-2016)



2.3 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Lebanon (2011-2016)



2.2 Preventing the mother-to-child transmission of HIV, Lebanon (2015-2016)



Commitment 3

Ensure access to combination prevention options, including pre-exposure prophylaxis, voluntary medical male circumcision, harm reduction and condoms, to at least 90% of people by 2020, especially young women and adolescent girls in high-prevalence countries and key populations—gay men and other men who have sex with men, transgender people, sex workers and their clients, people who inject drugs and prisoners

Progress summary

The MOPH /NAP produced a new NSP for 2016-2020, one integral component is the use of combination prevention methods to all except for Prep which targeting discordant couples only, Transgender is on the agenda but not well focused upon.

Policy questions: Key populations

Criminalization and/or prosecution of key populations

Transgender people

Neither criminalized nor prosecuted

Sex workers

Partial criminalization of sex work

Men who have sex with men

Yes, imprisonment (up to 14 years)

Is drug use or possession for personal use an offence in your country?

Drug use or consumption is a specific offence in law

Legal protections for key populations

Transgender people

No

Sex workers

No

Men who have sex with men

-

People who inject drugs

No

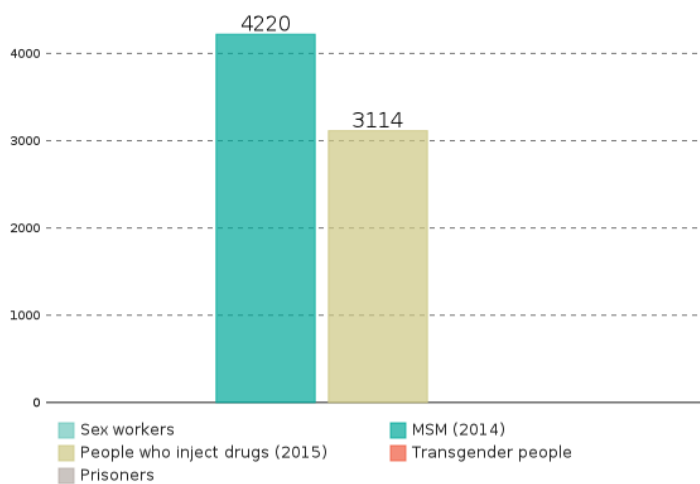
Policy questions: PrEP

Is pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) available in your country?

Yes

Provided as a national policy

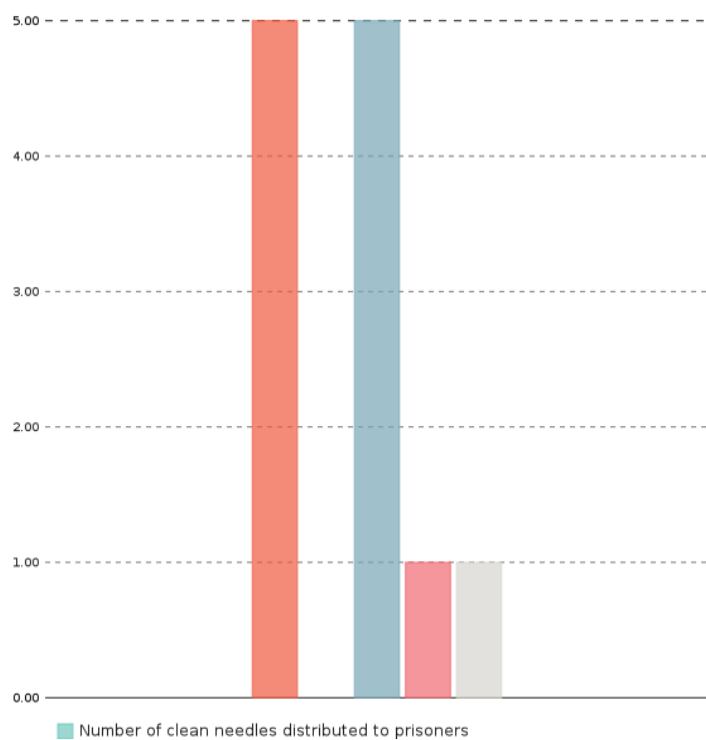
3.2 Estimates of the size of key populations, Lebanon



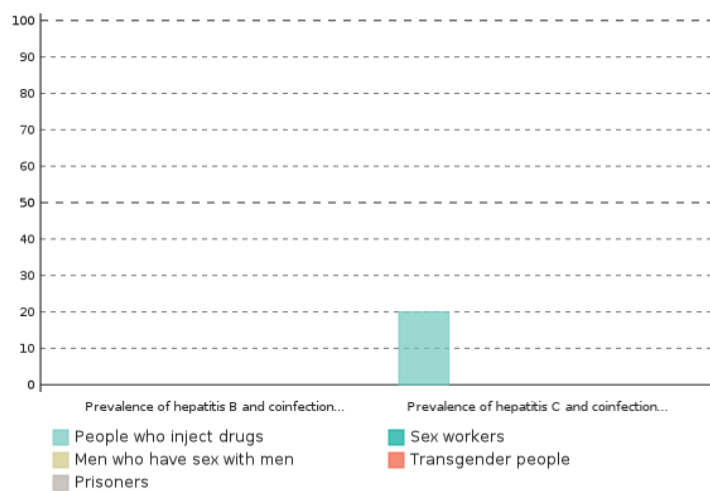
3.8 Safe injecting practices among people who inject drugs, Lebanon (2016)



3.13 HIV prevention programmes in prisons, Lebanon (2016)



3.14 Viral hepatitis among key populations, Lebanon (2016)



Commitment 4

Eliminate gender inequalities and end all forms of violence and discrimination against women and girls, people living with HIV and key populations by 2020

Progress summary

Planned activities targeting Key populations, women and youth is highly gender sensitive and following a Zero discrimination target.

Policy questions

Does your country have a national plan or strategy to address gender-based violence* and violence against women that includes HIV

Yes

Does your country have legislation on domestic violence*?

Yes

Does your country have any of the following to protect key populations and people living with HIV from violence?

General criminal laws prohibiting violence

Programmes to address workplace violence

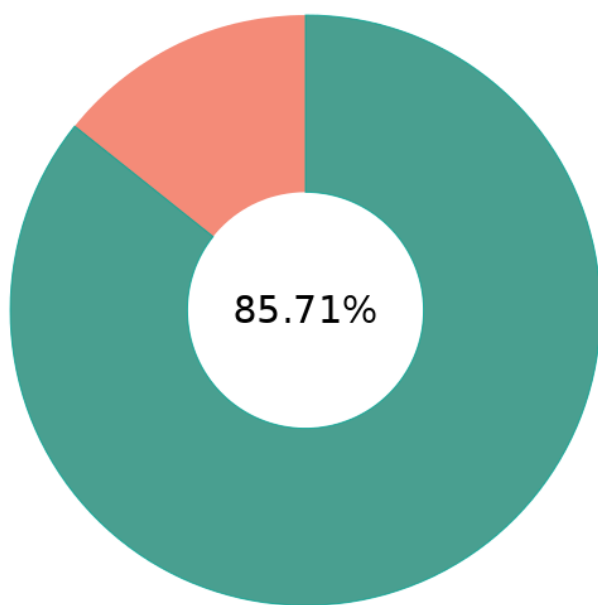
Interventions to address police abuse

Interventions to address torture and ill-treatment in prisons

Does your country have policies in place requiring healthcare settings to provide timely and quality health care regardless of gender, nationality, age, disability, ethnic origin, sexual orientation, religion, language, socio-economic status, HIV or other health status, or because of selling sex, using drugs, living in prison or any other grounds?

Yes, policies exist but are not consistently implemented

Percentage of Global AIDS Monitoring indicators with data disaggregated by gender



6 / 7

Commitment 5

Ensure that 90% of young people have the skills, knowledge and capacity to protect themselves from HIV and have access to sexual and reproductive health services by 2020, in order to reduce the number of new HIV infections among adolescent girls and young women to below 100 000 per year

Progress summary

HIV and sexual health services are now widely available at the more than 300 PHC facilities distributed in the country,

Policy questions

Does your country have education policies that guide the delivery of life skills-based HIV and sexuality education*, according to international standards*, in:

a) Primary school

No

b) Secondary school

Yes

c) Teacher training

Yes

Commitment 6

Ensure that 75% of people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV benefit from HIV-sensitive social protection by 2020

Progress summary

Efforts to improve social protection for HIV patients and their relatives still need additional work and the 75% target may not be achieved by 2020.

Policy questions

Yes

a) Does it refer to HIV?

Yes

b) Does it recognize people living with HIV as key beneficiaries?

Yes

c) Does it recognize key populations (sex workers, gay men and other men who have sex with men, people who inject drugs, transgender people, prisoners) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

d) Does it recognize adolescent girls and young women as key beneficiaries?

Yes

e) Does it recognize people affected by HIV (children and families) as key beneficiaries?

Yes

f) Does it address the issue of unpaid care work in the context of HIV?

Yes

Do any of the following barriers limit access to social protection* programmes in your country

Fear of stigma and discrimination
Laws or policies that present obstacles to access

Commitment 7

Ensure that at least 30% of all service delivery is community-led by 2020

Progress summary

Already this target is achieved long before attaining 2020

Policy questions

Does your country have a national policy promoting community delivery of antiretroviral therapy?

Yes

Are there any of the following safeguards in laws, regulations and policies that provide for the operation of CSOs/CBOs in your country?

Registration of HIV CSOs is possible

Registration of CSOs/CBOs working with key populations is possible

HIV services can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Services to key populations can be provided by CSOs/CBOs

Number of condoms and lubricants distributed by NGOs in the previous year

a) Male condoms:

-

b) Female condoms:

-

c) Lubricants:

-

Commitment 8

Ensure that HIV investments increase to US\$ 26 billion by 2020, including a quarter for HIV prevention and 6% for social enablers

Progress summary

Lebanon is currently in an economic crisis where the Syrian refugees problem made the situation even worse. Domestic financial resources are scarce and are directed to the higher subjects of interest in the public scale.

Being an upper medium level income country, Lebanon is denied from support provided by many international funds

Commitment 9

Empower people living with, at risk of and affected by HIV to know their rights and to access justice and legal services to prevent and challenge violations of human rights

Progress summary

People living and/or affected by HIV are highly encouraged to participate in public advocacy meetings, workshops, TV shows, etc , they are called to ask for their rights

Policy questions

In the past two years have there been training and/or capacity building programmes for people living with HIV and key populations to educate them and raise their awareness concerning their rights (in the context of HIV) in your country?

Yes, at scale at the national level

Are there mechanisms in place to record and address cases of HIV-related discrimination (based on perceived HIV status and/or belonging to any key population)?

Hotlines at MOPH,NAP and in some NGO's

Does your country have any of the following accountability mechanisms in relation to discrimination and violations of human rights in healthcare settings?

Complaints procedure

Does your country have any of the following barriers to accessing accountability mechanisms present?

Awareness or knowledge of how to use such mechanisms is limited

Commitment 10

Commit to taking AIDS out of isolation through people-centred systems to improve universal health coverage, including treatment for tuberculosis, cervical cancer and hepatitis B and C

Progress summary

HIV prevention and treatment is now planned to be integrated in the general PHC plans and activities, HIV/TB programs partnership is established and there is an improving cooperation with the Hepatitis and antenatal programs as well

Policy questions

Is cervical cancer screening and treatment for women living with HIV recommended in:

a. The national strategy, policy, plan or guidelines for cancer, cervical cancer or the broader response to non-communicable diseases (NCDs)

Yes

b. The national strategic plan governing the AIDS response

Yes

c. National HIV-treatment guidelines

Yes

What coinfection policies are in place in the country for adults, adolescents and children?

Isoniazid preventive therapy (IPT) or latent TB infection (LTBI) prophylaxis for people living with HIV

Intensified TB case finding among people living with HIV

TB infection control in HIV health-care settings

Co-trimoxazole prophylaxis

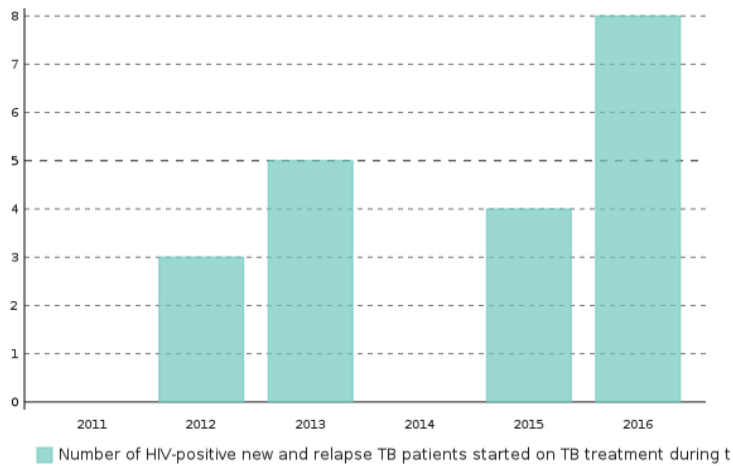
Hepatitis B screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C screening and management in antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis B vaccination provided at antiretroviral therapy clinics

Hepatitis C treatment (direct-acting antiviral agents) provided in antiretroviral therapy clinics

10.1 Co-managing TB and HIV treatment, Lebanon (2011-2016)



10.3 Proportion of people living with HIV newly enrolled in HIV care started on TB preventive therapy, Lebanon (2015-2016)

