



International Medical Corps staff provide essential healthcare services to the local population in Tabqa.

The humanitarian situation in Syria remains dire, as ongoing hostilities continue to harm civilians and critical infrastructure. Over the past week, reports from Aleppo, the coastal areas, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Quneitra and other governorates highlight incidents of violence, movement restrictions and other conflict-related challenges. In Aleppo city, the water supply remains critically low, with the Al Khafsa water station operating at only half capacity since January 3 due to a shortage of operators and restricted access caused by near-daily clashes.

Approximately 627,000 people have been newly displaced since November 27, with nearly 42% of this population residing in Idleb. UNHCR has reported that more than 125,000 Syrians returned to the country within one month following the fall of the previous government on December 8, including more than 52,000 returns from Türkiye, 5,000 from Jordan and 2,000 from Iraq.

Syria's economic situation remains critical, with declining public services exacerbating the effects of ongoing insecurity. Although prices have stabilized to some extent, households face immense strain due to reduced purchasing power, banking restrictions and liquidity challenges. Fuel, electricity and water shortages are widespread, leaving many basic needs unmet. Public services across the country remain severely compromised, with electricity rationing in effect nationwide. Banking restrictions have disrupted both commercial and humanitarian activities, while rising fuel costs continue to impede mobility. Humanitarian operations are also under strain, with increasing costs of running generators, vehicles and heating limiting their reach.

The health sector is under significant pressure. During the winter months, influenza-like illnesses accounted for 57% of reported morbidity. Health facilities in former frontline areas, particularly in southern Idleb and western Aleppo, remain heavily damaged and urgently require repairs to restore adequate services.

FAST FACTS

- Syria is grappling with damaged critical infrastructure, including disrupted water supply and increasing health risks, with limited humanitarian access.
- Around 627,000 people remain displaced, with 125,000 returning since December.
- Damaged facilities, staffing shortages and supply deficits are disrupting healthcare across Syria. Cold weather has driven a surge in respiratory infections in overcrowded camps, while significant gaps in primary and secondary healthcare persist, particularly in Ar-Raqqa and northeast Syria.

OUR FOOTPRINT

- International Medical Corps operates across 12 of Syria's 14 governorates, providing healthcare through 14 hospitals, 21 PHCs, 23 MMUs and five specialized facilities while strengthening the healthcare system through collaboration with local and government partners.
- In 2024, we reached more than 1 million people with healthcare, nutrition, MHPSS, WASH and protection services.

OUR RESPONSE

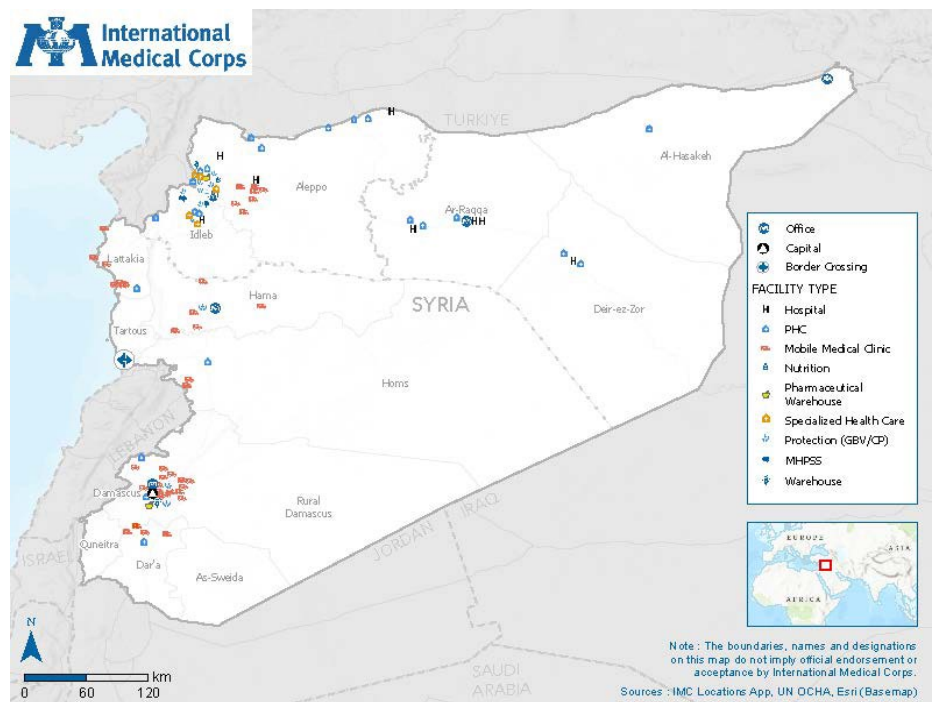
- International Medical Corps has expanded our support to additional hospitals, PHCs and other healthcare facilities. We are providing essential medications, trauma kits, medical supplies, fuel, oxygen and staffing support to ensure uninterrupted services, including trauma care, SRH, MHPSS, mass-casualty management and disease monitoring.
- We have deployed MMUs to underserved regions covering 23 areas, offering healthcare, mental health support and nutrition. We are also deploying rapid response teams for outbreaks and providing ambulance services to transport patients to specialized hospitals.
- International Medical Corps is procuring and distributing 2,215 hygiene kits, 1,600 dignity kits, 2,300 winterization items for children and 1,700 for adults.
- Since November, we have conducted 8,773 health consultations, distributed 258,236 medications, and provided 296 MHPSS services.

In the coastal areas, persistent security concerns continue to disrupt essential health interventions and impede regular programming. These disruptions limit access to critical services for affected populations, further exacerbating existing health disparities. In northwest Syria, cold winter conditions have triggered a sharp rise in cases of acute respiratory infections. Overcrowded camps, where displaced populations endure inadequate heating and poor insulation, amplify these health risks. The lack of proper living conditions has overwhelmed healthcare facilities with increased hospital visits, creating a growing public health crisis.

In northeast Syria, the healthcare system is struggling to meet the needs of its population. Medical mobile units (MMUs), vital for reaching underserved communities, have been severely disrupted by shortages of staff and medicines. This has left many areas without access to essential medical care, further endangering vulnerable groups. In Ar-Raqqa, healthcare infrastructure faces pronounced challenges. Significant gaps in both primary and secondary services persist, with escalating needs in key areas such as communicable and non-communicable diseases, sexual and reproductive health (SRH) and child health services.

International Medical Corps Response

International Medical Corps has been a critical provider of humanitarian aid in Syria since 2008, operating across 12 of the country's 14 governorates. We directly employ 745 staff members and work closely with 1,404 healthcare workers at supported facilities. International Medical Corps operates 14 hospitals, 21 primary healthcare centers (PHCs), 23 MMUs and five specialized healthcare facilities. These resources are distributed across various regions to ensure access to services in underserved areas. International Medical Corps strengthens Syria's healthcare system through direct collaboration with Ministry of Health (MoH) and Department of Health (DoH) staff to improve the functioning of public health facilities. We also support local partners managing PHCs, focusing on training, operational capacity and providing medical supplies.



In 2024, International Medical Corps reached more than 1 million people with healthcare services, delivered nutrition services to 165,460, supported 110,000 through water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives, and provided mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) services to 88,952. We also offered protection services to 68,951 people. Due to the escalation of conflict and resulting displacement, International Medical Corps has scaled up our emergency operations, focusing on in the short term on boosting healthcare facilities' capacity, providing essential medical supplies and safeguarding healthcare workers. Longer-term plans focus on rebuilding health infrastructure, training local healthcare workers and developing sustainable programs to address both physical and mental health needs.

International Medical Corps is expanding our emergency operations to support additional PHCs, hospitals and other healthcare facilities, providing essential resources such as medications, trauma kits, medical consumables, infection-prevention materials, laboratory supplies, medical equipment and assistive devices. To ensure uninterrupted operations, we also are providing facilities with fuel, oxygen, electricity, water and sanitation supplies. Notably, we have delivered 30 liters of fuel to five hospitals in Hama to sustain their generators, enabling the continuous delivery of essential healthcare services. We are deploying additional staff to facilities with shortages, enabling uninterrupted service delivery. Expanded services include trauma and emergency care, mass-casualty management, communicable disease monitoring, immunization, SRH care, surgical services and physical rehabilitation. We also are scaling up integrated MHPSS, nutrition and protection services. International Medical Corps also is providing physical therapy and rehabilitation services to individuals with specific needs—including persons with disabilities, the elderly and those with war-related injuries—focused on improving mobility, promoting recovery and enhancing their overall quality of life.

To improve healthcare access in remote and underserved areas, International Medical Corps has increased the reach of our MMUs in regions such as Aleppo, Daraa, Deir El Zor, Homs, Idleb, Latakia, Raqqa, Rural Damascus and Tartous. These units provide a range of healthcare services, including SRH care, and integrate mental health, nutrition and

protection support. Plans are underway to deploy rapid response teams to address outbreaks like cholera and other diseases. To enhance patient referrals, we are providing ambulance services to transport people needing specialized care to hospitals, including Kobane Hospital and Tabqa Maternity Hospital, improving access to advanced medical treatment.

We are distributing essential supplies to improve living conditions and hygiene. In the second week of January, we are distributing 349 hygiene kits, 448 winterization items (jackets, socks, shoes, etc.) for children aged 2–14 years and 435 dignity kits for women and girls in Adra Al Ballad, Rural Damascus. This distribution will target 287 returnee families, with assistance tailored to meet the diverse needs of each family member. International Medical Corps is currently identifying and verifying households of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and returnees in need of support.

We are engaging communities through risk communication and community engagement activities delivered via community centers, family centers, MMUs and safe spaces. Our initiatives include health education, hygiene promotion, disease prevention and psychosocial support. Feedback from returnees—gathered through coordination with teams in Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye—informs planning for their reintegration, and identifies needed services and resources.

International Medical Corps coordinates with the MoH, DoH, WHO and other stakeholders to ensure operations are aligned with national health strategies and that necessary approvals are obtained. This coordination helps optimize resources and ensures the efficient use of available support. Since November, International Medical Corps has provided 13,789 health consultations, including 2,014 focused on SRH. We have distributed almost 350,000 medications, provided 363 MHPSS services and delivered 681 protection services, and will continue to address critical needs and contribute to the recovery of Syria's healthcare system.