

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES **SYRIA COUNTRY IMPACT REPORT**

MARCH 2026



Walid and his youngest son outside their shelter in Al-Kuwaiti camp, Idlib, northwest Syria.

Photo: © Ahmad Amer/MSF 2025



**HOW YOUR GENEROSITY SAVED LIVES
AND REDUCED SUFFERING IN 2025**

MEDECINS SANS FRONTIERES SYRIA PROJECT IMPACT REPORT



THANK YOU

Thank you for supporting Médecins Sans Frontières/Doctors Without Borders (MSF)'s humanitarian work in Syria. Decades of conflict and displacement have ravaged the country, and our teams can only respond to the immense humanitarian needs because of committed supporters like you. Your generosity helps MSF teams reach people in urgent need, provide lifesaving care and support communities facing unimaginable crises. As you read this report, we trust you'll see the impact your generosity is having and why we are truly grateful for your support and solidarity. Thank you.

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Over the past 14 years, Syria has experienced significant turmoil, marked by war and conflict, massive displacement, economic derailment and a failing healthcare system. The economic crisis underway in the country has compounded the humanitarian crisis, with greater numbers of people than ever in desperate need of assistance. According to a UN report from February 2026, a record number of 16.5 million people need humanitarian assistance, and over 5.5 million people are internally displaced, most of whom are women and children.

Most people who have fled violence live in camps, improvised shelters or with host families, often suffering from repeated displacement. Many experience terrible living conditions, psychological trauma and a lack of access to medical care. In some of these camps, we provide healthcare and mental health support through

mobile clinics as well as water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. What used to be a functional health system in Syria has been devastated by the conflict. Hundreds of medical facilities have been bombed, medical staff have been killed, detained or have fled, and supplies are lacking. Syrian health staff have been forced to improvise operating theatres and work in deplorable conditions, overwhelmed by emergencies. Over the past decade, we have not only dealt with mass casualties and acute emergencies but also the resurgence of preventable diseases. MSF also supports the health system by building the capacity of the Ministry of Health and the Directorate of Health medical teams.

PROJECT BACKGROUND

When the opposition forces gained control of east Ghouta near the capital city of Damascus in 2012, the Syrian armed forces then imposed a severe siege on the area. Relentless ground and aerial bombardments targeted homes, markets and hospitals, while food, water and medicines were deliberately denied as a method of warfare.

A UN report detailed the devastating toll on people; between 18 February and 11 March 2018, attacks by the former government forces killed 1,100 people and injured 4,000. During the same period, shelling on Damascus city by different armed groups killed and injured hundreds more people. The prolonged war in Syria and 2023 earthquake have led to

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PROJECT BACKGROUND, CONTINUED...

significant destruction, claimed hundreds of thousands of lives and displaced millions within Syria and as refugees in neighbouring countries and beyond.

CURRENT SITUATION

Following the fall of Bashar Al-Assad's 24-year rule in December 2024, MSF was finally able to enter Damascus and deliver much-needed healthcare for the first time in over a decade. Our teams conducted widespread assessments across the country, and we discovered that the scale of humanitarian and medical needs is far greater than we expected.

Destroyed Health System

During the war, health facilities were systematically damaged or destroyed, leaving

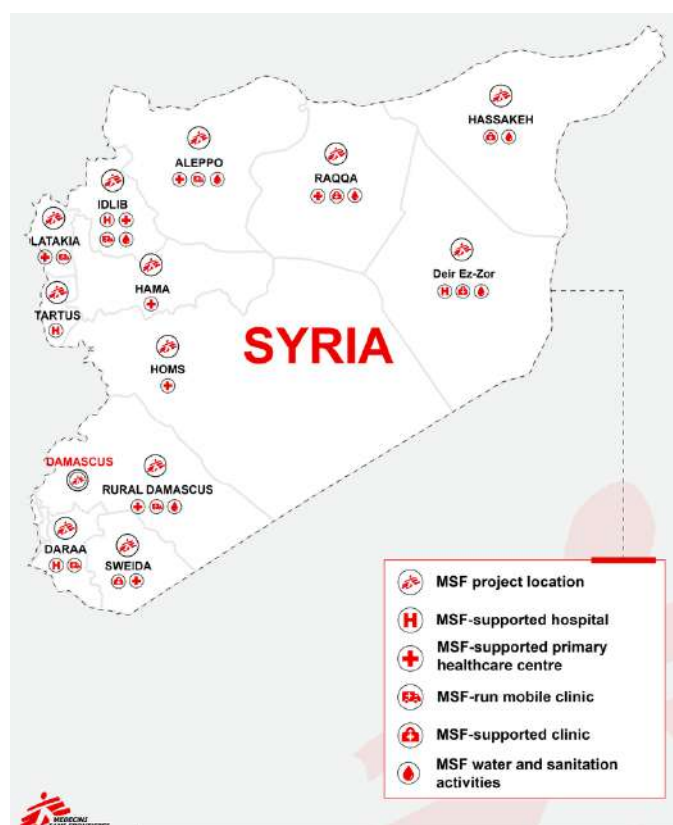
Syrians today with little to no access to healthcare, even in areas indirectly affected by conflict. There are critical shortages of medical workers, specialised capacities, medical consumables, equipment, vaccines and medicine. There is a limited capacity for secondary and tertiary healthcare, including intensive care for newborns and cancer treatment, as well as insufficient ambulance services that are putting patients' health and lives in danger.

Disease

The likelihood of disease outbreaks and a further decline in public health remains high. The availability of basic medicines is a challenge, as well as access to medication and treatment for non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as high blood pressure, diabetes, asthma, epilepsy and chronic cardiovascular diseases. As a result, people with non-communicable diseases have been living without the treatment they need. After years of economic collapse, nine out of 10 Syrians are living in poverty, making the medication available in the country unaffordable for many.

Displacement and Returnees

As of July 2025, it is estimated that more than 1.5 million internally displaced Syrians have returned to their areas of origin since late November 2024, and more than 641,000 Syrian refugees have crossed back into Syria from neighbouring countries since early December 2024.



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CURRENT SITUATION, CONTINUED...

People have come back to vast destruction that has severely affected civilian infrastructure, including power grids and water sources. With heavily damaged housing, people are living in shells of houses and completely unsafe buildings, putting them at risk of traumatic injuries.

International Funding Cuts

In addition to the already dire living conditions, funding cuts by the US government have added to the suffering, severely limiting people's access to medical care. These cuts have had a direct impact on the suspension of medical activities in northwest Syria. As of the end of February 2025, 4.4 million people in nine governorates in Syria have been affected by USAID funding cuts that have closed more than 150 health facilities, including 19 hospitals, 97 primary healthcare centres (PHC), 20 mobile teams and 15 specialised centres.

MSF'S RESPONSE

Detention Survivor Program Launched

Since January 2025, MSF has expanded its teams in Syria to assess medical and humanitarian needs, currently working in 12 out of 14 governorates of Syria. In April 2025, MSF teams launched a program for survivors of ill treatment and torture, as arbitrary detention has been a longstanding practice in Syria. The program was piloted in MSF's existing project in Idlib governorate. MSF then opened a dedicated clinic in Damascus, located inside Al-Mujtahid hospital,

and later introduced the program in Kafr Batna in eastern Ghouta. The clinic offers general medical consultations with referrals to specialised care, psychosocial support, and social work services which link patients to non-medical assistance through local organisations and associations who offer support beyond the scope of MSF's services.

Medical and Health Interventions

In 2025, MSF conducted 216,448 paediatric consultations for children aged 15 years and younger across hospitals, primary healthcare centres and mobile clinics. MSF supported 10 hospitals and 17 primary health care centres, complemented by a network of community support services, with activities such as emergency and maternity care, malnutrition treatment and providing mass casualty trainings in facilities across the country.



In the village of Anjara, west of Aleppo city, there are clear signs of the nearly 14-year-long recent war—destroyed buildings and no signs of life. The MSF mobile team provides primary healthcare to people who have recently returned to Anjara and other rural areas in Aleppo governorate. Photo: © Abdulrahman Sadeq/MSF 2025

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Disease

Our teams helped people suffering from respiratory infections, asthma, and gastroenteritis due to food contamination, and from non-communicable diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and other cardiovascular diseases. In an assessment carried out by MSF in June 2025, 85 per cent of households in Hassakeh governorate reported that they or someone in their families lives with at least one NCD. To address these challenges, MSF worked in collaboration with the local health authority to support clinics dedicated to treating NCDs in Hassakeh and Raqqqa governorates.

Mobile Clinics

MSF ran mobile clinics in displacement camps to help ensure access to care in the underserved communities of Aleppo, Idlib, rural Damascus, and also in Sweida governorate in collaboration with the Directorate of Health. In total, MSF treated 248,651 patients in mobile clinics throughout the year.

Safe Water Provision

MSF worked to increase the availability of safe water in areas of return and displacement camps across Syria, with teams rehabilitating boreholes and supplying clean water to residents. MSF teams rehabilitated 12 boreholes in Hassakeh in 2025 and supported the rehabilitation of two water stations – Al-Aziziah and Al-Hamma – to ensure access to safe water for local communities.

Burn Treatment

Due to the shocking conditions in which people are forced to live and lack of essential services, many people have suffered from severe burns and injuries from fire and boiling water accidents. In response, MSF ran a hospital for specialised burn treatment with the Directorate of Health in Idlib, and we also supported the burn departments of five hospitals across Syria, assisting the Ministry of Health in developing a network of burn treatment units. Teams offered essential rehabilitation services, including surgery, physiotherapy, mental health, patient education, and ambulatory outpatients' services for those affected with life-changing burn injuries.

3D Printing

In March 2025, MSF launched a new 3D-printing program at the Atmeh Hospital. As the first of its kind in Syria, it offers innovative, accessible and tailored solutions to severe burns, such as 3D-printed compression masks for facial burns, which treat scarring and swelling, and enhance patients' movement and recovery.



Shelters housing displaced people in Idlib, northwest Syria.

Photo: © Ahmad Amer/MSF 2025

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PATIENT STORIES

Ali lost a foot after stepping on a landmine:

"I still haven't fully come to terms with what happened. I'm deeply saddened by the loss of my foot..."

Ali (28) was injured after stepping on a landmine buried on the outskirts of the town of Subaykhanon in May 2025, resulting in the amputation of his left foot.

He recounts that at the time, he was visiting relatives and talking to them about the dangers of landmines and the importance of caution.



Ali after his injury. Photo: © Asmar Al-Bahir/MSF 2025

That same day, he decided to join them for tea outdoors on the outskirts of the town.

While crossing the road to reach a suitable spot, he stepped on the mine and was severely injured.

His relatives rushed him to a private clinic in the city of Al-Mayadin, where he received first aid before rushing to the MSF-supported National Hospital in Deir ez-Zor where he received full medical care and underwent surgery.

Ali says he was treated very well by the doctors there and mentions that the same treatment he received for free would have cost 20 million Syrian pounds in a private hospital – a cost far beyond his means.

He concludes his story with sorrow, saying:

"I still haven't fully come to terms with what happened. Everything was going well, and I was the one warning others not to take risks or venture into unsafe areas."

"I'm deeply saddened by the loss of my foot and wonder whether I'll ever be able to return to my work in agriculture, which requires a lot of physical effort."

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PATIENT STORIES

Abdulrazzaq had to have his leg amputated:

Abdulrazzaq (12) was injured by an unexploded ordnance while herding sheep in the desert area of the town of Al-Asharah in the Deir ez-Zor countryside in April 2025. His friends quickly alerted a passerby driving nearby, who rushed to take him to the nearest medical facility. After more than half an hour, they arrived at the hospital. Following examination by doctors, his right leg was amputated below the knee, and he also lost a toe on his left foot.

His mother, Kafa Eid Al-Hamad, said she was overcome with panic and fear when she first heard the news.



Abdulrazzaq with his mother. Photo: © Asmar Al-Bahir/MSF 2025

However, she has now come to terms with it and hopes that the wound will heal soon. She also hopes to be able to provide her son with a prosthetic limb so that he can regain some independence.



642,855
Outpatient
consultations



194,928
Emergency
room
consultations



216,448
Paediatric
consultations



146,121 Sexual
and
reproductive
healthcare
consultations



34,151
Inpatient
admissions



27,356
Individual
mental health
consultations

Collective data of all MSF sections operating in Syria in 2025.

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Thank you for standing in solidarity with patients in **Syria** and around the world. We are so grateful for your support, which makes it possible for MSF to deliver immediate and longer-term medical humanitarian care to people in crisis.

For more information or to discuss your interests in the work of MSF, please contact **Chris Waugh, Philanthropy Manager, MSF**
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MSF medical team preparing medical data enter sheet so they can follow up with patients at MSF mobile clinic in east Ghouta, Syria.
Photo: © Omar Haj Kadour 2025

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