



2.9.6. Access to services

As noted by the Syrian Women's Political Movement, public and administrative services and official conduct have improved in certain urban and government-controlled areas. However, services have reportedly deteriorated in other regions, including in regions under the control of armed groups or conservative factions, where women continued to face insecurity and discrimination.^{[863](#)}

UNOCHA emphasised that access to GBV services was restricted by social stigma, fear of identification, concerns around confidentiality, distance to service points and limited availability of trained female staff.^{[864](#)} Funding constraints have led to the closure of hospitals, community centres, and safe spaces for women and girls,^{[865](#)} while GBV organisations have also been severely affected.^{[866](#)} According to UNPFA and GBV AoR, as of May 2025 a total of 453 GBV service points were functional across Syria, whereas at least 45 service points for survivors of gender-based violence have closed.^{[867](#)}

- ^{[863](#)}

DK, DIS, Syria: Situation of Certain Groups, December 2025, [url](#), p. 45

- ^{[864](#)}

UNOCHA, Syrian Arab Republic: Humanitarian needs and response plan, 2 April 2026, [url](#), pp. 11, 38

- ^{[865](#)}

UNOCHA, UN Relief Chief urges Security Council to back Syrian-led recovery with urgent investment, 18 September 2025, [url](#)

- ^{[866](#)}

UNPFA and GBV AoR, Voices From Syria 2025, 14 October 2025, [url](#), p. 43

- ^{[867](#)}

UNPFA and GBV AoR, Voices From Syria 2025, 14 October 2025, [url](#), p. 43