# 2.12.4. Security incidents

Between 1 October 2025 and 31 May 2026, ACLED recorded 187 security incidents in Dar’a governorate. Of these, 92 were coded as explosions/remote violence, 68 as incidents of violence against civilians, and 27 as battles. The majority of the incidents occurred in October 2025 (32 incidents). April 2026 saw the fewest (13 incidents). An analysis of ACLED data for the period since the fall of Bashar Al-Assad, from 9 December 2024 to 31 May 2026, indicates three peaks in security incidents in the governorate: March and April 2025, with 53 and 49 incidents respectively, and June 2025 (48 incidents).1176

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Figure 27: Evolution of security events in Dar’a per type, based on ACLED data1177

During the reference period, ACLED recorded security incidents in all three districts of Dar’a governorate. The highest number was documented in Dar’a district (107 incidents), followed by Izra (58 incidents) and As-Sanamayn (22 incidents). Since the fall of Bashar al-Assad, the highest number of incidents in the governorate was also recorded in Dar’a district (281 incidents), again, followed by Izra (176 incidents) and As-Sanamayn (110 incidents). According to ACLED data, unidentified armed groups were the main actors involved in security incidents during the reference period, appearing in around 68 % of all recorded incidents, either coded as Actor 1 or Actor 2. They were followed by the military forces of Israel, and the security forces of the transitional government (police forces, military forces), involved in around 25 % and 14 % of all recorded incidents respectively.1178 A comparison between the current reference period and the overall security situation since 9 December 2024 suggests a sharp decrease in the number of incidents involving tribal and communal militias in the governorate.1179 5 of all recorded security incidents during the reference period were linked to the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corp (IRGC) and 3 to the military forces of Jordan.1180

68 security incidents during the reporting period were coded as ‘violence against civilians’, 75 % of which involved unidentified armed groups. Approximately 19 % involved Israeli military forces, and around 4 % (3 incidents) involved the police forces of Syria.1181

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  EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. ACLED, Data Export Tool, Syria, data covering 9 December 2024 to 31 May 2026, as of 9 June 2026, url

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EUAA analysis based on ACLED data. ACLED, Data Export Tool, Syria, data covering 9 December 2024 to 31 May 2026, as of 9 June 2026, url

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