



2.13.4. Security incidents

Between 1 October 2025 and 31 May 2026, ACLED recorded 318 security incidents in Sweida governorate. Of these, 165 were coded as battles, 109 as explosions/remote violence, and 44 as incidents of violence against civilians. The majority of the incidents occurred in November 2025 (64 incidents) while April 2026 saw the fewest (24 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 two peaks in security incidents in the governorate: the first with 128 incidents in July 2025 was largely due to the escalating violence mid-month between local Druze armed groups and armed Bedouins, followed by the involvement of transitional government forces described further above (see sections [2.13.2. Territorial control and main armed actors](#) and [2.13.3. Security trends](#)). A smaller, second peak can be observed between November and December 2025. This is mainly due to clashes between the transitional government's security forces and Sweida National Guard, with 64 and 61 incidents respectively.[1276](#)

Imported image pandoc_image_41.png

Figure 29: Evolution of security events in Sweida per type, based on ACLED data[1277](#)

During the reference period, ACLED recorded security incidents in all three districts of Sweida governorate. The highest number was documented in Sweida district (258 incidents), followed by Salkhad (33 incidents) and Shahba (27 incidents). Since the fall of Bashar Al-Assad, the highest number of incidents in the governorate was also recorded in Sweida district (472 incidents), followed by Shahba (111 incidents) and Salkhad (44 incidents). According to ACLED data, security forces of the transitional government (police forces, military forces) were the main actors involved in security incidents during the reference period, appearing in around 69 % of all recorded incidents, either coded as Actor 1 or Actor 2. They were followed by the Sweida National Guards, involved in around 65 % of all recorded incidents, and unidentified armed groups, involved in around 16 %. 20 of all recorded security incidents during the reference period were linked to the military forces of Jordan and another 19 were linked to smugglers.[1278](#)

44 security incidents during the reporting period were coded as 'violence against civilians', nearly 45 % of which involved unidentified armed groups. Approximately 36 % involved the Sweida National Guards and around 18 % involved the security forces of the transitional government.[1279](#)

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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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