



## 2.7.3. Security trends

During the reference period, the main security development in Hasaka governorate was the SDF's loss of territorial control and the expansion of transitional government authority.[827](#) This shift in control was accompanied by clashes, especially in the areas of Al-Shaddadeh,[828](#) and Tell Tamer.[829](#) During the January battles, there were reported allegations of abuses by both parties in north-eastern Syria.[830](#) One consequence of the fighting and change in territorial control was the release of hundreds of ISIL fighters from Al-Shaddadeh prison,[831](#) as well as the transfer of control of the Al-Hol camp from the SDF to the transitional government and [832](#) confirmed 'mass escapes' from Al-Hol camp, Syria's largest camp for relatives of suspected ISIL fighters.[833](#) In February 2026, UNHCR announced the closure of the camp.[834](#)

By March, IOM described the situation in Hasaka as relatively stable, with no major clashes reported,[835](#) although tensions continued to be noted in Ras Al-Ain.[836](#) In April, it was reported that a security vacuum in Markada subdistrict south of Hasaka city resulted in a surge of thefts.[837](#) Meanwhile, urban areas, including Hasaka city and Qamishli, witnessed renewed and increased security deployments in the streets, stricter inspections, and the spread of temporary SDF checkpoints.[838](#)

In March and April 2026, drones were reportedly shot down over Hasaka governorate in connection with the US-Israel-Iran conflict.[839](#)

Compared with the preceding reporting period, the configuration of actors involved in hostilities in the governorate changed. While late 2024 and early 2025 were marked by fighting between Türkiye/SNA and the SDF,[840](#) the reference period was characterised by confrontations involving government forces and the SDF.[841](#) Incidents affecting civilians, attributed to unidentified armed groups as well as the SDF, were recorded throughout the period since December 2024.[842](#) The number of ISIL attacks, specifically those targeting security personnel of the then-autonomous region,[843](#) gradually decreased after December 2024.[844](#)

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