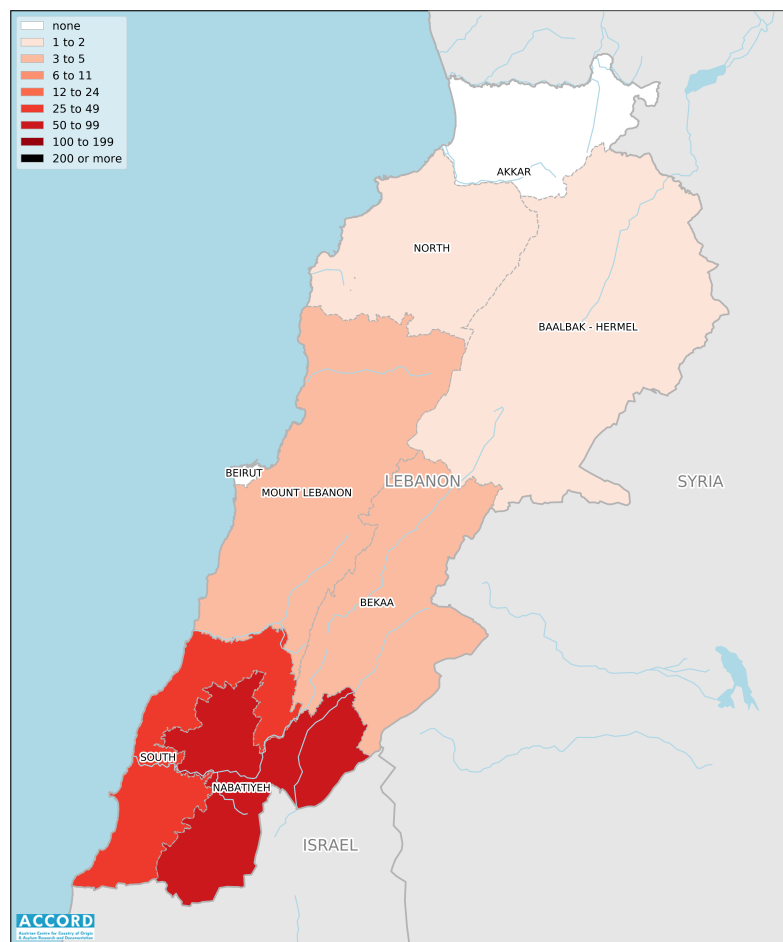


# LEBANON, SECOND QUARTER 2024:

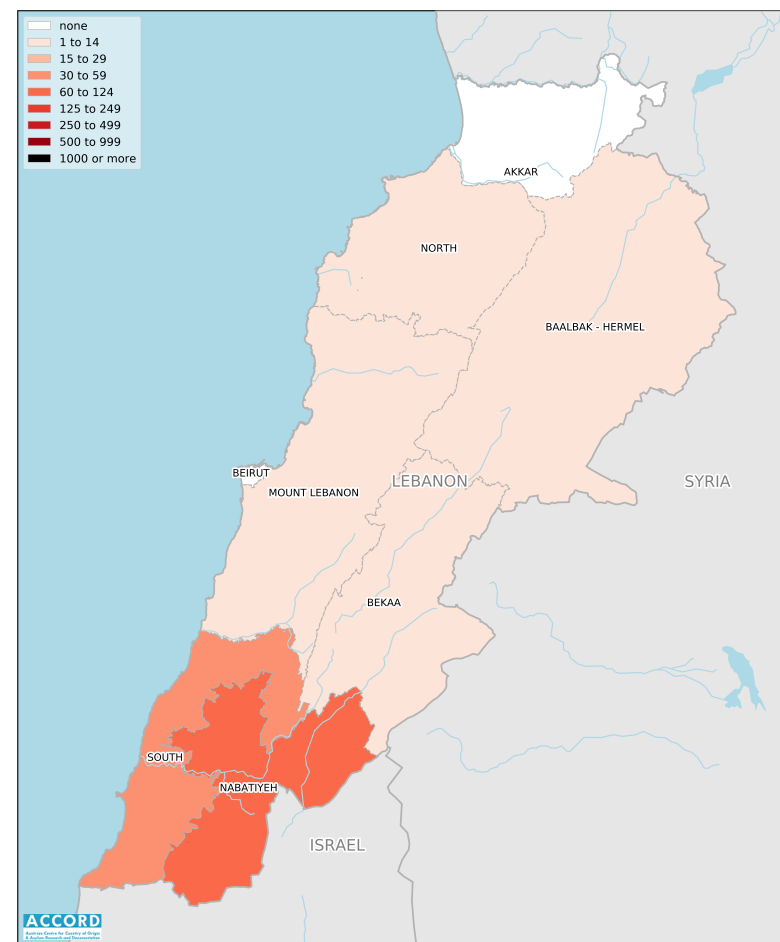
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 7 August 2024

## Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



## Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, 6 May 2018b](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, 6 May 2018a](#); incident data: [ACLED, 2 August 2024](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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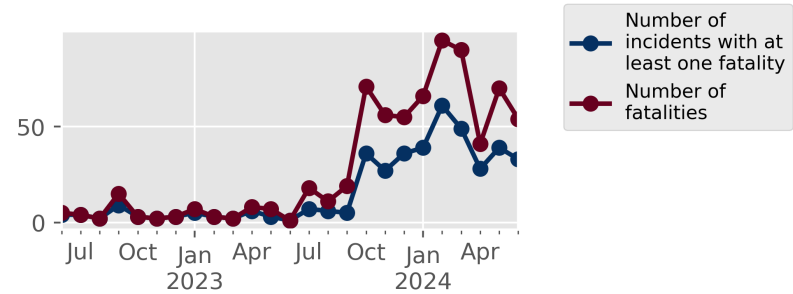
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Explosions / Remote violence	1912	90	155
Protests	89	1	1
Strategic developments	60	0	0
Battles	58	6	6
Riots	14	0	0
Violence against civilians	6	3	3
Total	2139	100	165

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 2 August 2024).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2022 to June 2024



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 2 August 2024).

## Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). Based on a variety of sources, ACLED collects data on reported conflict events around the world and provides publicly available event-based datasets. ACLED data contains information on the event type, the date, location, involved actors, and other characteristics of the incident. Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available reports. As information on fatalities is subject to bias and can vary between sources for the same event, ACLED employs “the most conservative and reliable fatality estimate available”. ACLED uses the reports’ context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown (“3” or “10” for plural fatalities, depending on the context; “100” if “hundreds” are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see [www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com) and [ACLED, 2023](#).

Based on this data, the Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD) compiles updates on conflict incidents and publishes them on [ecoi.net](http://ecoi.net) to offer another access point to the ACLED datasets.

It is advised to employ extreme caution when using fatality numbers.

Assessments of the security situation should not be based solely on quantitative analysis of event data.

Geographic map data is primarily based on GADM, complemented with other sources if necessary. Incidents are mapped to GADM provinces using the provinces in ACLED data. Province names and borders may differ between ACLED and GADM. Incidents that could not be located are ignored. The numbers included in this overview might therefore differ from the original ACLED data. ACLED uses varying degrees of geographic precision for the individual incidents, depending on what level of detail is reported. Thus, towns may represent the wider region in which

an incident occurred, or the provincial capital may be used if only the province is known. Erroneous location data, especially due to identical place names, cannot be fully excluded.

Incidents comprise the following categories: battles, violence against civilians, remote violence, riots/protests, non-violent strategic activities. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project Codebook, 2023a  
[https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm\\_uploads/2023/06/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2023.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2023/06/ACLED_Codebook_2023.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, January 2023b  
[https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/FAQs-ACLED-Fatality-Methodology\\_2023.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acledatanew/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/FAQs-ACLED-Fatality-Methodology_2023.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Quick Guide to ACLED Data, March 2023c  
<https://acleddata.com/resources/quick-guide-to-acled-data/>

## Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Akkar	4	0	0
Baalbak - Hermel	20	1	5
Beirut	35	0	0
Bekaa	19	5	8
Mount Lebanon	30	4	4
Nabatiyeh	1367	58	94
North	16	2	2
South	648	30	52

## Localization of conflict incidents

**Note:** The following list is an overview of the incident data included in the ACLED dataset. More details are available in the actual dataset (date, location data, event type, involved actors, information sources, etc.). The data's precision varies among the incidents: a town may represent a region, or the provincial capital may be used if the precise location of an incident is unknown. In the following list, the names of event locations are taken from ACLED, while the administrative region names are taken from GADM data (with the exception of Iraq) which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In **Akkar**, 4 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bebnine, El Bire, Fnaideq, Nahr el Bared.**

In **Baalbak - Hermel**, 20 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Al Hermel, Al Nabi Sheet, Baalbek, Beit**

**Mchik, Braytal, Douris, laa, Jenta, Khraibeh, Saraain, Sifri, Taybeh, Temnine et Tehta.**

In **Beirut**, 35 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Beirut - Achrafieh, Beirut - Ain Mreisseh, Beirut - Mazraa, Beirut - Minet El Hosn, Beirut - Mousseitbeh, Beirut - Port, Beirut - Ras Beirut, Beirut - Saifi, Beirut - Zokak El Blat.**

In **Bekaa**, 19 incidents killing 8 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chtaura, Dayr Al Aachayer, Houch el Harime, Jdita, Kfar Qouq, Khiara, Khirbet Qanafar, Majdel Aanjar, Massa, Meidoun, Rawda (Istabel), Rayak, Sohmar, Taalabaya, Zahle.**

In **Mount Lebanon**, 30 incidents killing 4 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aamchit, Antelias, Aoukar, Baisour, Ballouneh, Beirut International Airport, Bir Hasan, Burj el Barajneh, Chouaifat, Debbieh, Furn el Chebbak, Ghobeiry, Jbeil, Kfardebian, Khaldah, Kharbeh, Laylaki, Mansourieh, Sarba, Shatila, Sin El Fil.**

In **Nabatiyeh**, 1367 incidents killing 94 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aadayseh Marjayoun, Aadchit, Abou Qamha, Ain Ebel, Ain Qana, Ain Qinya, Ainata, Aita ech Chaab, Aitaroun, Al Aamra, Al Wazzani, Arnoun, As Salihani, As Sultaniyah, At Tiri, Bani Haiyan, Baraachit, Beit Lif, Beit Yahoun, Bent Jbeil, Berghoz, Blat, Blida, Borj el Mlouk, Chaqra, Chebaa, Debl, Deir Aames, Deir Mimas, Deir Siriane, Dellafeh, El Ghandouriyeh, El Habbariye, El Hamames, El Majidiye, El Meri, Fradis, Haddatha, Hanine, Haris, Harouf, Hasbaya, Hilta, Hmaileh, Houla, Houmine el Faouqa, Ibl el Saqi, Jabal Safi, Jarjouaa, Jbaa, Jibchit, Kafra, Kfar Chouba, Kfar Dajjal, Kfar Hamam, Kfar Kila, Kherbet Selm, Khiyam, Khraibe, Kounine, Majdel Selm, Marjayoun, Markaba, Maroun er Ras, Mays el Jabal, Mazraat Sardah, Mazraat el Hamra, Mhaibib, Nabatiye, Qantara, Qatmoun, Qlayaa, Gouzah, Rab el Thalathine, Rachaya al Foukhar, Ramieh, Rchaf, Rmaysh,**

Souaneh, Srebbine, Tallit el Azziye, Talouseh, Taybeh, Tebnine, Tell en Nhas, Yaroun, Yater, Yohmor.

In **North**, 16 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Beddawi, Bhannine, Chekka, Dahr el Ain, El Mina, Izal, Qalamoun, Sir ed Danniyeh, Tripoli, Wadi el Nahle.**

In **South**, 648 incidents killing 52 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aabbassiye, Aabra, Aadloun, Aalma Ech Chaab, Aaqbiyeh, Aaqmata, Aaychiyeh, Aaziyyeh, Adousieh, Ain Baal, Ain Zarqa, Al Lwaiza, Aramta, Arzai, Baflay, Berkat Jabbour, Bourghliye, Boustane, Btaichiye, Burj Shemali, Chaaytiye, Chamaa, Chihhine, Coast of Ras al Naqoura, Deir Kifa, Ech Chehabiye, Ed Dhayra, Ein el Hilweh, El Mansouri, Ez Zahrani, Hamoul, Hanniyeh, Hosh, Jabal Blat, Jannata, Jbal el Botm, Jebbayn, Jezzine, Jouaiya, Kaouthariyet el Saiyad, Kharayeb, Labbounneh, Maaliyeh, Mahmoudiya, Majdel Zoun, Marwahin, Mazraat Jabal Tourah, Mazraat Kaoutariyet Er Riz, Mazraat el Aarqoub, Mieh Mieh, Mlikh, Najjariyeh, Qana, Qatrani, Qlaileh, Ras al Naqoura, Rihan, Saddiqine, Sarafand, Sejoud, Sidon, Srifa, Sriri, Tayr Harfa, Toura, Tyr, Wadi Jilo, Yarine, Zalloutieh, Zebqine, Zrariyeh.**

## Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project Codebook, 2023  
[https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm\\_uploads/2023/06/ACLED\\_Codebook\\_2023.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2023/06/ACLED_Codebook_2023.pdf)
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Middle East, 2 August 2024  
[https://acleddata.com/curated-data-files/#MiddleEast\\_2015-2024\\_Aug02](https://acleddata.com/curated-data-files/#MiddleEast_2015-2024_Aug02) (visited on 7 August 2024)
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[https://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36\\_LBN\\_shp.zip](https://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/shp/gadm36_LBN_shp.zip)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36\_levels.shp, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018b  
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- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015  
<https://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/shorelines/data/gshhg/latest/>

## Disclaimer

ACLED data undergoes several rounds of review before publication and is continually updated as new events are added and existing events are revised as new information becomes available. Updates in ACLED's datasets will not necessarily be reflected in ACCORD's reports if the update occurs close to or after the latter's publication. Changes in the sources used by ACLED to collect incident

data might affect the comparability of data over time. For more information on ACCORD's products based on the data, please see the [ecoi.net blog posts tagged with "ACLED"](#). The lack of information on an event in this report does not permit the inference that it did not take place. The boundaries and names displayed do not imply endorsement or acceptance by the Austrian Red Cross.

#### Cite as

- ACCORD – Austrian Centre for Country of Origin & Asylum Research and Documentation: Lebanon, second quarter 2024: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 7 August 2024