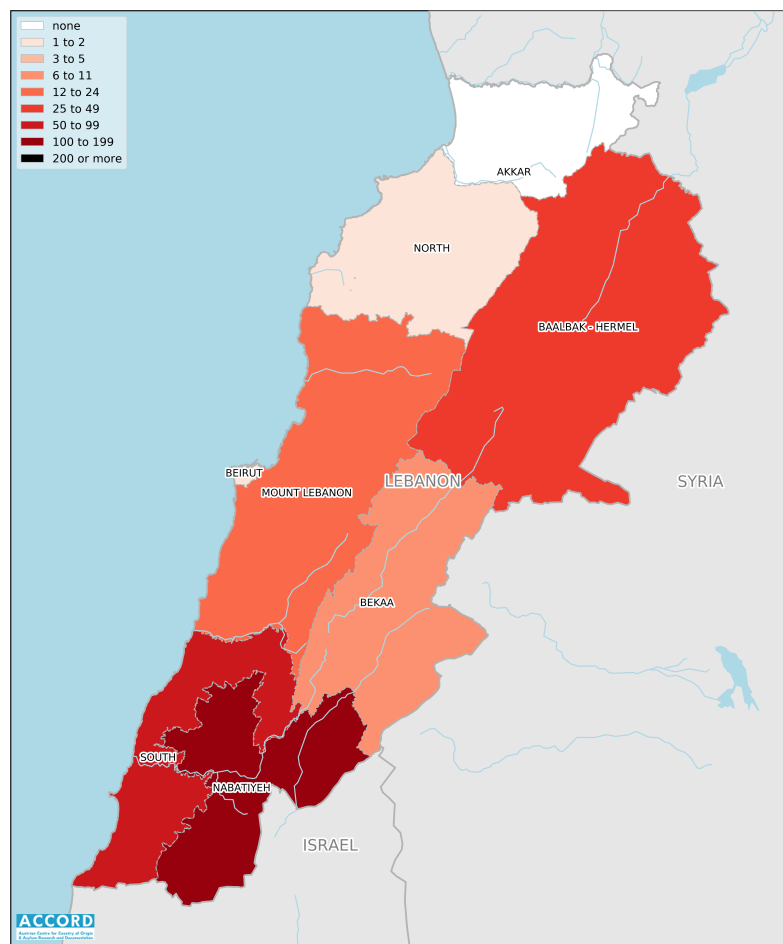


# LEBANON, THIRD QUARTER 2024:

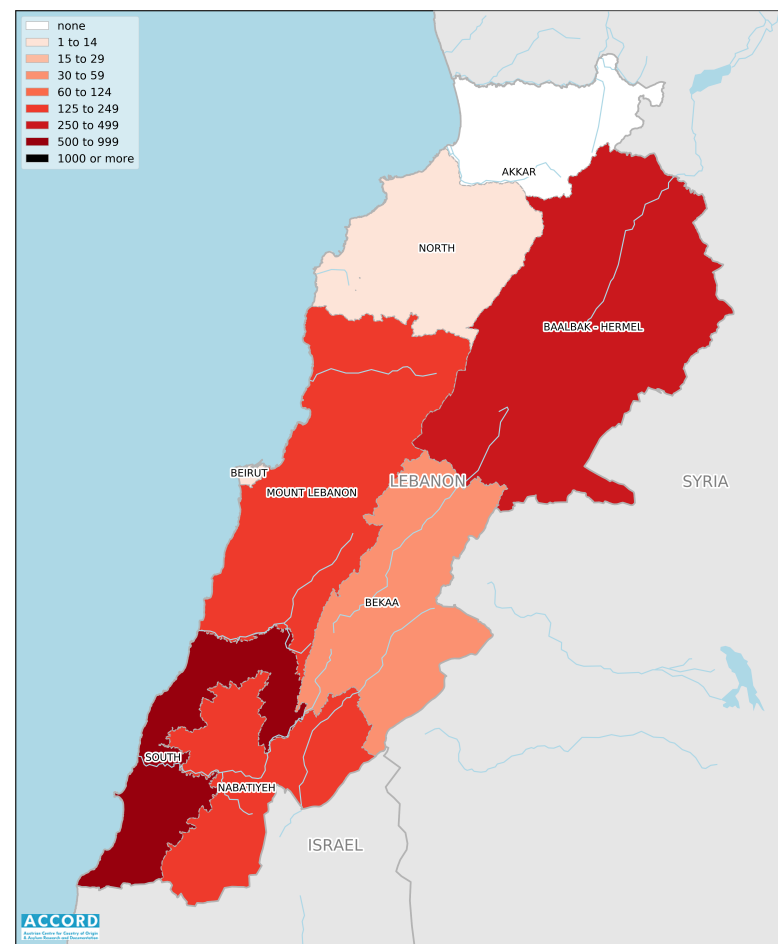
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 5 February 2025

## 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, 31 January 2025](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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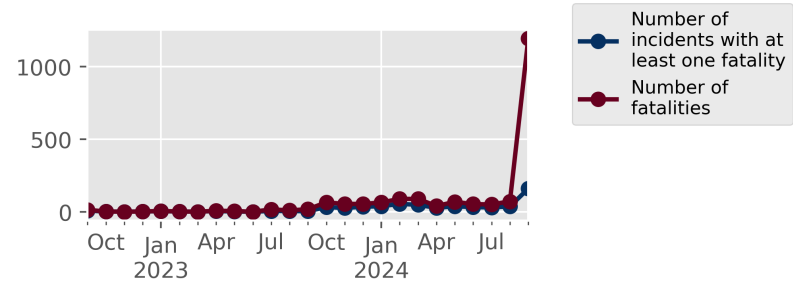
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Explosions / Remote violence	3186	228	1317
Strategic developments	109	0	0
Protests	34	0	0
Riots	12	0	0
Battles	8	2	3
Violence against civilians	3	0	0
Total	3352	230	1320

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 31 January 2025).

Development of conflict incidents from September 2022 to September 2024



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 31 January 2025).

## 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/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: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, January 2023b  
[https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/wp-content/uploads/2023/01/FAQs-ACLED-Fatality-Methodology\\_2023.pdf](https://acleddata.com/acleddatanew/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	7	0	0
Baalbak - Hermel	183	27	297
Beirut	28	2	6
Bekaa	86	11	50
Mount Lebanon	56	17	142
Nabatiyeh	1962	100	243
North	13	1	1
South	1017	72	581

## 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**, 7 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ain Tanta, Berqayel, El Aabde, El Bire, Jdaidet El Qaita, Nahr el Bared.**

In **Baalbak - Hermel**, 183 incidents killing 297 people were reported. The

following locations were among the affected: **Aadous, Aamachki, Ain Bourday, Al Ain, Al Hermel, Al Nabi Sheet, Baalbek, Bednayel, Beit Chama, Bouaidah, Boudai, Braytal, Btedaai, Chaat, Chmistar, Dalill El Aqraa, Douris, El Ain, El Qaa, El Qasr, En Nabi Osmane, Hadath, Haouch er Rafqa, Harabta, Hellaniya, Hlabta, Hortaala, Iaat, Jaouar El Hachich, Jenta, Khodor, Knaiseh, Kouakh, Laboue, Majdaloun, Makneh, Masnaa el Dahr, Nabha, Nahleh, Qsarnaba, Rasm el Hadeth, Saraain, Saraain El Tahta, Sifri, Talya, Tamnine El Faouqa, Taraiyya, Taybeh, Temnine et Tehta, Toufiqiye, Wadi Faara, Wavel, Yammoune, Younine, Zabboud.**

In **Beirut**, 28 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Beirut, Beirut - Achrafieh, Beirut - Mazraa, Beirut - Minet El Hosn, Beirut - Mousseitbeh, Beirut - Port, Beirut - Ras Beirut, Beirut - Rmeil.**

In **Bekaa**, 86 incidents killing 50 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ablah, Ain At Tina, Al Hamudiyya, Ali en Nahri, Ayha, Bab Maraa, Bekaa Valley, Chtaura, Dahr el Baidar, El Fourzol, El Marj, En Nasriyah, Ghazze, Hazerta, Houch El Ghanam, Jalala, Joubb Jannine, Karak Nouh, Kfar Zabad, Libbaya, Machgara, Massa, Meidoun, Nasriyeh, Qaraaoun, Qillaya, Qusaya, Rafid, Rashayya, Rayak, Sohmor, Taalabaya, Touaiti, Zahle, Zillaya.**

In **Mount Lebanon**, 56 incidents killing 142 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ahmaj, Aitat, Al Hadath, Baadaran, Beirut International Airport, Bhamdoun, Bichtilda, Bir Hasan, Blat, Borj Hammoud, Burj el Barajneh, Chiyah, Chouaifat, Ed Dekouane, Et Tahouita, Ghobeiry, Haret Hreik, Jiyeh, Jnah, Joun, Jounieh, Kahale, Kfour, Khaldah, Laylaki, Maaysra, Mairouba, Mish Mish, Qartaba, Ras Osta, Yahchouch.**

In **Nabatiyeh**, 1962 incidents killing 243 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aabba, Aadayseh Marjayoun, Aadchit,**

Aalmane, Aarab Salim, Aayta Ej Jabal, Aazze, Ain Bousouar, Ain Ebel, Ain Jerfa, Ain Qana, Ainata, Aita ech Chaab, Aitaroun, Al Wazzani, Ansar, Arnoun, As Salihani, As Sultaniyah, At Tiri, Bani Haiyan, Baraachit, Beaufort Castle, Beit Lif, Beit Yahoun, Bent Jbeil, Berghoz, Blat, Blida, Borj Qalaouiye, Borj el Mlouk, Braiqaa, Chaqra, Charqiye, Chebaa, Choukine, Debl, Deir Aames, Deir Ez Zahrani, Deir Mimas, Deir Siriane, Dellafeh, Deyr Ntar, Dibbine, Douair, El Ghandouriyeh, El Habbariye, El Hamames, El Majidiye, El Meri, El Qoussair, Es Sedaneh, Fradis, Froun, Habbouch, Haddatha, Hanine, Haris, Harouf, Hasbaya, Hilta, Houla, Houmine el Faouqa, Houmine et Tahta, Hourah, Ibl el Saqi, Jabal Safi, Jarjouaa, Jbaa, Jibchit, Jmaijmeh, Kafra, Kaoukaba, Kfar Chouba, Kfar Dajjal, Kfar Dounin, Kfar Fila, Kfar Hamam, Kfar Jaouz, Kfar Kila, Kfar Roummane, Kfar Sir, Kfar Tebnit, Kfour, Kherbet Selm, Khiyam, Khraibe, Kounine, Majdel Selm, Marjayoun, Markaba, Maroun er Ras, Mayfadoun, Mays el Jabal, Mazraat Sardah, Mhaibib, Nabatiye, Nabatiye El Tahta, Nabatiyeh El Faouqa, Nmairiyeh, Qaaqaiyet el Jisr, Qabrikha, Qantara, Qatmoun, Qlayaa, Qouzah, Qsaibeh, Rab el Thalathine, Rachaya al Foukhar, Ramieh, Rbaa et Teben, Rchaf, Rmaysh, Roumine, Safad el Battikh, Sarbah, Sir el Gharbiye, Souaneh, Srebbine, Tallit el Azziye, Talouseh, Taybeh, Tebnine, Tell en Nhas, Toul, Toulina, Yaroun, Yater, Yohmor, Zaoutar ech Charqiye, Zawtar el Gharbiye, Zebdine, Zefta.

In **North**, 13 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Beddawi, Bsarma, Debaal, El Arz, El Mina, Hilane, Meriata, Miniyeh, Tola, Tripoli.**

In **South**, 1017 incidents killing 581 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aabbassiye, Aabra, Aadloun, Alma Ech Chaab, Aanqoun, Aaqbiyeh, Aaychiyeh, Aaziyyeh, Adousieh, Ain Alma, Ain Baal, Ain El Delb, Ain Zarqa, Al Bass, Al Lwaiza, Ansariyeh, Arab el Jal, Aramta, Arkey, Arzai, Arzoun, Aytit, Baflay, Baisariyeh, Barish, Barti, Batouliyeh, Bazouriye, Bazouriyyeh, Berkat Jabbour, Bestiyat, Bidyas, Bnaafoul, Borgholiyeh, Bourghliye, Bouslaiaya, Boustane, Burj Rahhal, Burj Shemali, Chaaytiye, Chamaa,**

**Chehour, Chihhine, Coast of Ras al Naqoura, Daoudiyeh, Dayr Qanun An Nahr, Debaal, Deir Kifa, Deir Qanoun El Ain, Derdghaya, Ech Chehabiye, Ed Dhayra, Ein el Hilweh, El Babliye, El Bayada, El Kharayeb, El Mansouri, Er Rachidiye, Ez Zahrani, Ghassaniyeh, Ghaziyyeh, Halloussiyeh, Halloussiyet et Tahta, Hamoul, Hanniyeh, Haret Saidia, Hassaniyeh, Hosh, Humairi, Jabal Blat, Jall el Bahr, Jannata, Jarmaq, Jbal el Botm, Jebbayn, Jemjim, Jezzine, Jinjlaya, Jouaiya, Jour El Nakhl, Kaouthariyet el Saiyad, Kfar Hatta, Kfar Hounah, Kfarmelki, Kharayeb, Labbounah, Loubieh, Maachouq, Maaliyeh, Maamariyet El Kharab, Maarakeh, Maaroub, Maghdouche, Mahmoudiya, Mahrouna, Majdel Zoun, Maknounieh, Marwahin, Marwanieh, Matmoura, Mazraat Buyut as Sayad, Mazraat Jabal Tourah, Mazraat Kaoutariyet Er Riz, Mazraat el Aarqoub, Mazraat el Daoudiyeh, Mjadel, Mlikh, Msaileh, Najjariyeh, Nmairiyeh, Qana, Qasmiyeh, Qatrani, Qennarit, Qlaileh, Ras al Naqoura, Rechknay, Rihan, Saddiqine, Saksakiyah, Sarafand, Sari, Sejoud, Selaa, Shbeil, Sidon, Sinai, Sniyeh, Srifa, Sriri, Tanbourit, Taoumat Niha, Tayr Debba, Tayr Falsay, Tayr Harfa, Teffahta, Toura, Tyr, Umm Tuteh, Wadi Jilo, Yarine, Zalloutieh, Zebqine, Zeita, Zrariyeh.**

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## 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, third quarter 2024: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 5 February 2025