

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

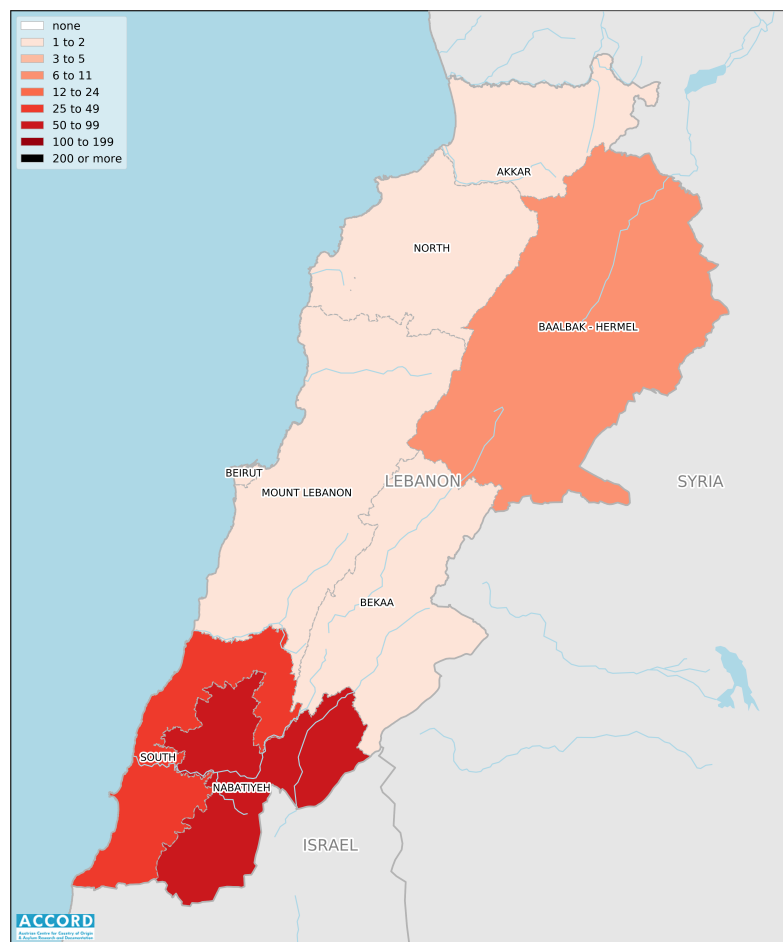
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LEBANON, FIRST QUARTER 2024:

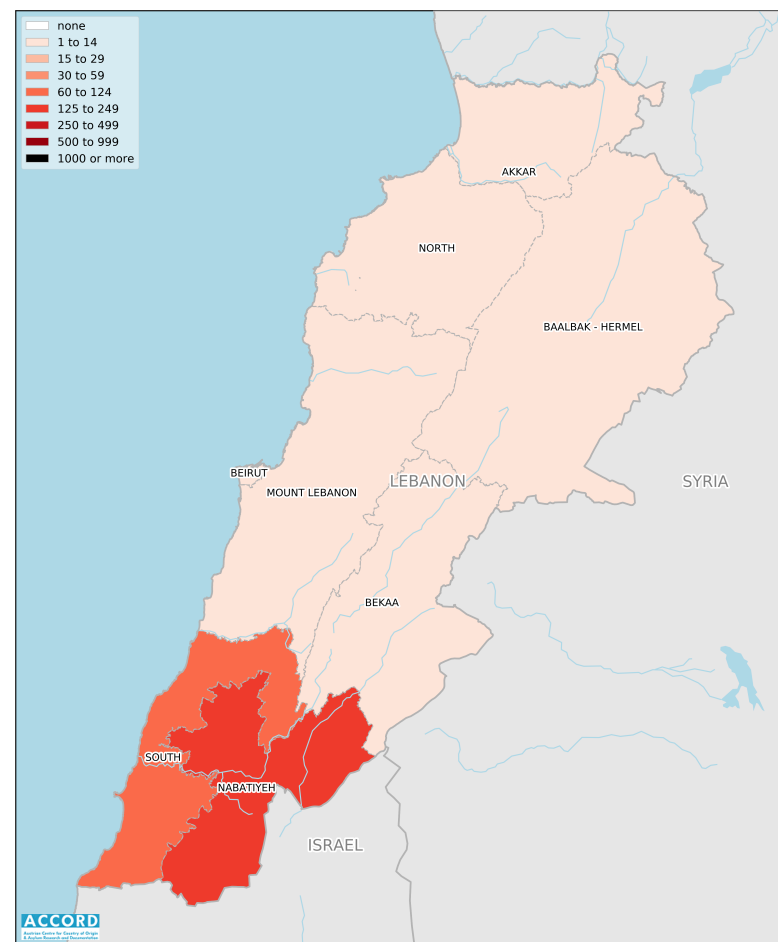
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 16 May 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, 3 May 2024](#); coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

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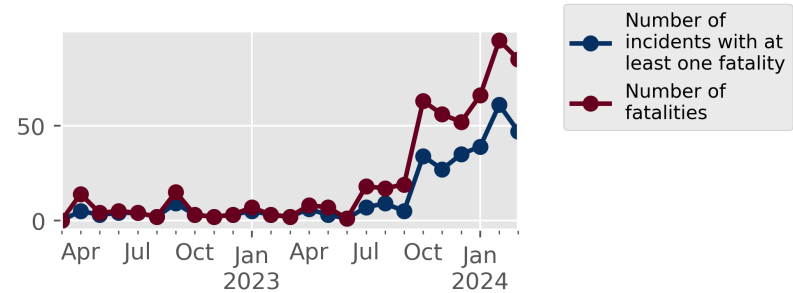
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Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Explosions / Remote violence	2292	142	239
Protests	65	0	0
Strategic developments	64	0	0
Battles	19	5	7
Riots	10	0	0
Violence against civilians	2	0	0
Total	2452	147	246

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 3 May 2024).

Development of conflict incidents from March 2022 to March 2024



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [ACLED](#), 3 May 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 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 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
- 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
- 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	3	1	1
Baalbak - Hermel	26	7	11
Beirut	29	1	1
Bekaa	8	2	3
Mount Lebanon	12	2	10
Nabatiyeh	1496	87	153
North	16	1	1
South	862	46	66

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**, 3 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aamara, Habchit, Nahr el Bared**.

In **Baalbak - Hermel**, 26 incidents killing 11 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aadous, Al Nabi Sheet, Baalbek, Bednayel,**

Boudai, Chmistar, Douris, El Ain, El Keiyal, El Qaa, Haouch Tall Safiye, laa, Ras Baalbek, Saraain, Sifri, Taraiyya, Taybeh, Wadi Faara, Zabboud.

In **Beirut**, 29 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Beirut, Beirut - Achrafieh, Beirut - Bachoura, Beirut - Mousseitbeh, Beirut - Port, Beirut - Ras Beirut, Beirut - Saifi, Beirut - Zokak El Blat**.

In **Bekaa**, 8 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **El Faaour, Qabb Elias, Souairi, Zahle**.

In **Mount Lebanon**, 12 incidents killing 10 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aley, Burj el Barajneh, Fanar, Hai Es Sellom, Haret Hreik, Hrajel, Jadra, Khaldah**.

In **Nabatiyeh**, 1496 incidents killing 153 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aabba, Aadayseh Marjayoun, Aadchit, Aalmane, Ainata, Aita ech Chaab, Aitaroun, 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 Mimas, Deir Siriane, Dellafeh, Dibbine, El Ghandouriyeh, El Habbariye, El Hamames, El Majidiye, El Meri, El Qoussair, Es Sedaneh, Fradis, Haddatha, Hanine, Harouf, Hasbaya, Hilda, Houla, Hourah, Jabal Safi, Jbaa, Jibchit, Kafra, Kaoukaba, Kfar Chouba, Kfar Hamam, Kfar Kila, Kfar Roummene, Kfar Sir, Kfar Tebnit, Khalwat, Kherbet Selm, Khiyam, Khraibe, Kounine, Majdel Selm, Marjayoun, Markaba, Maroun er Ras, Mays el Jabal, Mazraat Sardah, Mhaibib, Nabatiye, Qabrikha, Qantara, Qatmoun, Qlayaa, Qouzah, Rab el Thalathine, Rachaya al Foukhar, Ramieh, Rchaf, Rmaysh, Roumine, Safad el Battikh, Salaiyeb, Souaneh, Tallit el Azziye, Talouseh, Taybeh, Tebnine, Tell en Nhas, Toulina, Yaroun, Yater, Yohmor**.

In **North**, 16 incidents killing 1 person were reported. The following locations

were among the affected: Bab al Tabbaneh, Beddawi, Bohssas, Deir Aamar, El Mina, Jabal Mohsen, Miniye, Tripoli, Wadi el Nahle.

In South, 862 incidents killing 66 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Aabbassiye, Aadloun, Aalma Ech Chaab, Aaziyyeh, Ain Baal, Ain Zarqa, Al Bass, Baisariyeh, Bazouriyeh, Berkhat Jabbour, Bouslaiaya, Boustane, Btaichiye, Burj Shemali, Chaaytiye, Chamaa, Chihhine, Coast of Ras al Naqoura, Deir Aames, Ech Chehabiye, Ed Dhayra, Ein el Hilweh, El Hlaliye, El Mansouri, Er Rachidiye, Ez Zahrani, Ghaziyyeh, Hamoul, Hanniyeh, Hosh, Jabal Blat, Jbal el Botm, Jebbayn, Jezzine, Kaouthariyet el Saiyad, Labbounneh, Maaliyeh, Majdel Zoun, Marwahin, Mazraat el Aarqoub, Mjadel, Mlikh, Qana, Qlaileh, Ras al Naqoura, Rihan, Saddiqine, Sarafand, Sejoud, Sidon, Sniyeh, Srifa, Sriri, Tayr Harfa, Tebna, Tyr, Umm Tuteh, Yarine, Zahajra, Zalloutieh, Zebqine, Zhalta.

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
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Middle East, 3 May 2024
https://acleddata.com/curated-data-files/#MiddleEast_2015-2024_May03 (visited on 8 May 2024)
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm36_LBN_shp.zip, Version 3.6, 6 May 2018a
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
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm3.6/gadm36_levels.shp.zip
- 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

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