

Sources on security incidents and civilian casualties

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Data of the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED)^{[3](#)} has been used for information on security events and fatalities.

ACLED is a project that collects, analyses and maps information on ‘dates, actors, locations, fatalities, and types of all reported political violence and protest events around the world’.^{[4](#)} The EUAA downloaded the ACLED curated data files on Middle East, including Lebanon, on 26 September 2025, which are used in this report.

ACLED records six event types: battles, explosions/remote violence, violence against civilians, protests, riots and strategic developments.^{[5](#)}

For the analysis of the security situation in Lebanon in this report, only battles, explosions/remote violence and violence against civilians were included as incidents. ACLED uses the following definitions of these event types:

- **Battle:** ‘a violent interaction between two politically organized armed groups’ which occur ‘at a particular time and location’, ‘between armed and organised state, non-state, and external groups, and in any combination therein’. There is no fatality threshold for an incident to be included. Sub-events associated with ‘battles’ are designated according to the events outcome and consist of ‘armed clash’, ‘government regains territory’, and ‘non-state actor overtakes territory’.^{[6](#)}
- **Violence against civilians:** ‘violent events where an organized armed group deliberately inflicts violence upon unarmed non-combatants’ and includes attempts at inflicting harm (e.g. beating, shooting, torture, rape, mutilation) or forcibly disappearing civilian actors. Sub-events associated with ‘violence against civilians’ are: ‘sexual violence’, ‘attack’, and ‘abduction/forced disappearance’. It should be noted that all violence against civilians do not fall under this category, as civilians can also be harmed as ‘collateral damage’ in ‘explosions’ and ‘battles’ – in such cases a separate civilian-specific event is not recorded, although the number of fatalities is aggravated.^{[7](#)}
- **Explosions/remote violence:** ‘incidents in which one side uses weapon types that, by their nature, are at range and widely destructive’. The sub-event types associated with ‘explosions/remote violence’ are ‘chemical weapon’, ‘air/drone strike’, ‘suicide bomb’, ‘shelling/artillery/missile attack’, ‘remote explosive/landmine/IED’, and ‘grenade’.^{[8](#)}

ACLED, The Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project - Bringing clarity to crisis, n.d., [url](#)

[4](#)

ACLED, About ACLED, n.d., [url](#)

[5](#)

ACLED, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 3 October 2024, [url](#),

[6](#)

ACLED, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 3 October 2024, [url](#)

[7](#)

ACLED, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 3 October 2024, [url](#)

[8](#)

ACLED, Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook, 3 October 2024, [url](#)

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