

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

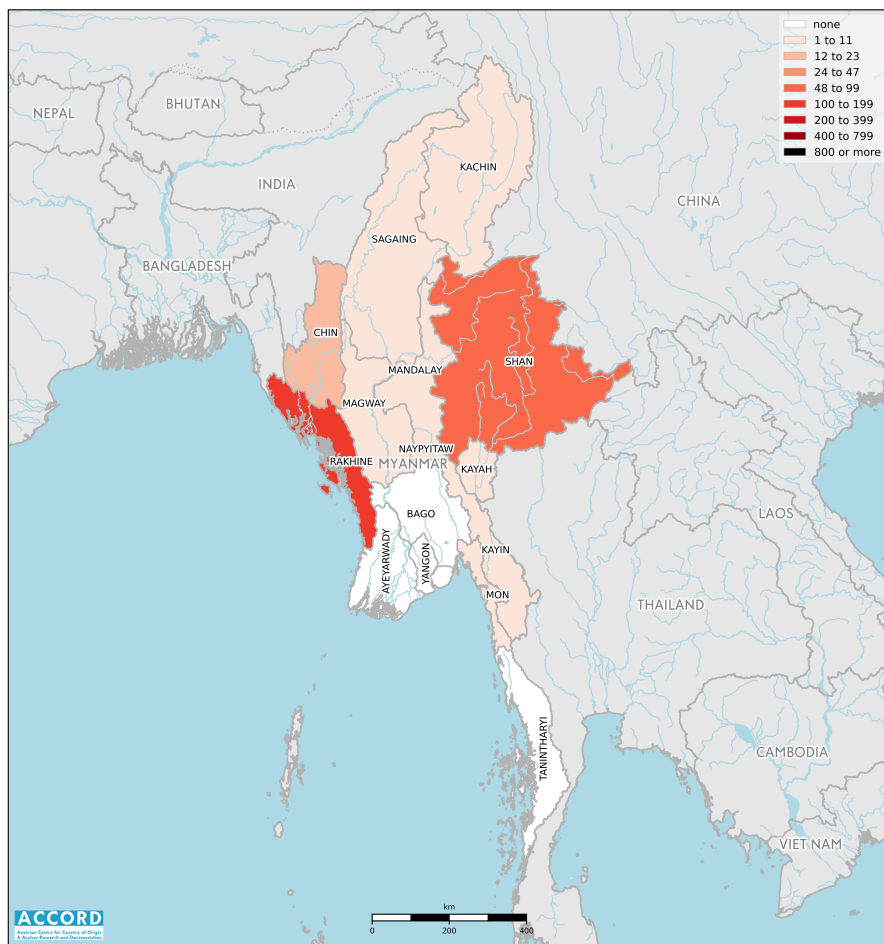
Bilagsnr.:	290
Land:	Myanmar
Kilde:	Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation
Titel:	Myanmar, fourth quarter of 2020, Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)
Udgivet:	29. juni 2020
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	7. september 2020

MYANMAR, YEAR 2019:

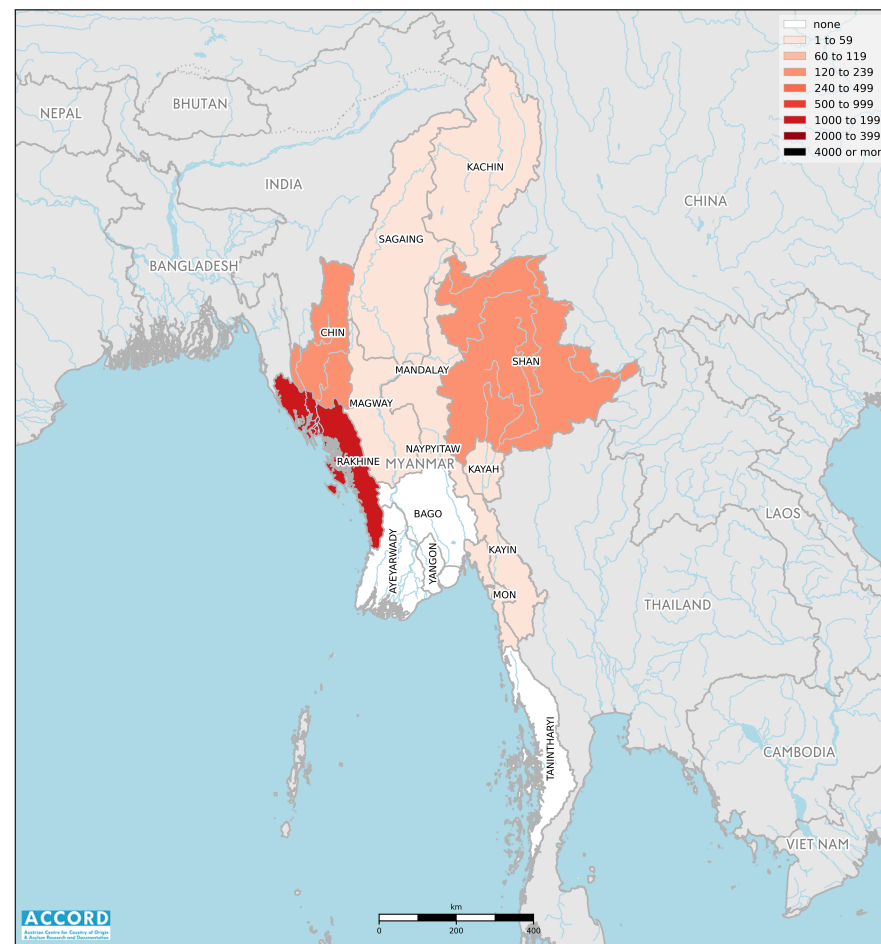
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 29 June 2020

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality



Number of reported fatalities



National borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); administrative divisions: [GADM, November 2015b](#); Bhutan/China border status: [CIA, 2012](#); China/India border status: [CIA, 2006](#); geodata of disputed borders: [GADM, November 2015a](#); [Natural Earth, undated](#); incident data: [acled20200620asia](#) coastlines and inland waters: [Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015](#)

Contents

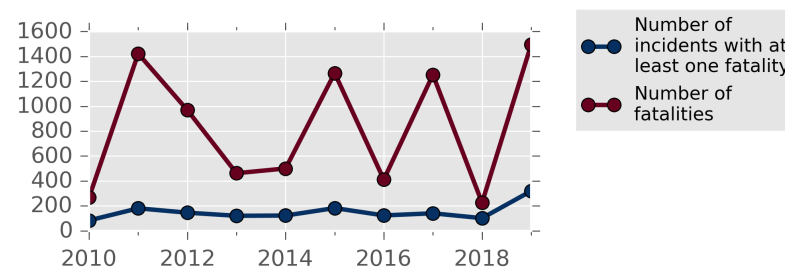
Number of reported fatalities	1
Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality	1
Conflict incidents by category	2
Development of conflict incidents from 2010 to 2019	2
Methodology	3
Conflict incidents per province	4
Localization of conflict incidents	4
Disclaimer	6

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	731	176	1247
Protests	447	1	4
Explosions / Remote violence	243	53	85
Violence against civilians	240	87	132
Strategic developments	123	1	1
Riots	15	1	25
Total	1799	319	1494

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [acled20200620asia](#)).

Development of conflict incidents from 2010 to 2019



This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: [acled20200620asia](#)).

Methodology

The data used in this report was collected by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). ACLED collects data on reported conflict events in selected African and Asian countries, Myanmar being among them. ACLED researchers collect event data from a variety of sources and code them by date, location, agent, and event type.

Most of the data collected by ACLED is gathered based on publicly available, secondary reports. It may therefore underestimate the volume of events. Fatality data particularly is vulnerable to bias and inaccurate reporting, and ACLED states to use the most conservative estimate available. ACLED uses the reports' context to estimate fatalities for events with reported fatalities for which the exact number is unknown ("10" for plural fatalities, "100" if "hundreds" are mentioned, etc.). For further details on ACLED and for the full data, see www.acleddata.com and Raleigh; Linke; Hegre, and Karlsen, 2010.

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.

Please see ACLED's additional methodological paper for Myanmar: [ACLED, 14 November 2019](#)

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, headquarters or bases established, non-violent strategic activities, riots/protests, violence against civilians, non-violent transfer of territory, remote violence. For details on these categories, please see

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) Codebook (2019), 10 April 2019 https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2017/10/ACLED_Codebook_2019FINAL_pbl.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) User Quick Guide, April 2019 https://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/dlm_uploads/2019/04/General-User-Guide_FINAL.pdf
- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: FAQs: ACLED Fatality Methodology, 27 January 2020 <https://www.acleddata.com/download/17979/>

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Ayeyarwady	30	0	0
Bago	28	0	0
Chin	100	20	124
Kachin	43	3	3
Kayah	25	1	2
Kayin	38	6	17
Magway	14	1	25
Mandalay	71	2	5
Mon	18	3	3
Naypyitaw	13	0	0
Rakhine	803	198	1102
Sagaing	63	5	29
Shan	396	80	184
Tanintharyi	23	0	0
Yangon	134	0	0

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 which serves as the basis for the maps above.

In **Ayeyarwady**, 30 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Danubyu, Hinthada, Kangyidaunt, Labutta, Lemyethna, Myaungmya, Ngapudaw, Nyaungdon, Pathein, Pyapon, U To, Yegyi, Zalun.**

In **Bago**, 28 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bago, Gyobingauk, Letpadan, Minhla, Monyo, Nyaunglebin, Okpho, Paungde, Phyu, Pyay, Taungoo, Thayarwady, Thegon, Yit Kan Lay, Zigon.**

In **Chin**, 100 incidents killing 124 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Daung Wa, Bapi, Doe Chaung Wa, Falam, Hakha, Hna Ma Dar, Hnone Bu Gyi, Hnone Bu Nge, Hta Run Aing, Kha Maung Wa, Kha Yu Chaung Phyar, Kon Pyin, Kyaung Chaung, Kyee Lay (Lower), Matupi, Maung Hna Ma, Mee Zar, Mindat, Mun Daunt, Myeik Wa, Pa Kar Wa, Paletwa, Pwee Wone, Seint Sin Wa, Tha Hpan Chaung Wa, Than Taung, Thar Yar Kone, Ton Ma Wa, Tonzang.**

In **Kachin**, 43 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bhamo, Chipwi, Hpakant, Laiza, Lone Khin, Maing Nawng, Mansi, Mogaung, Mohnyin, Momauk, Myitkyina, Nam Sang Yang, Puta-O, Tanai, Waingmaw.**

In **Kayah**, 25 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Demoso, Hpasawng, Hpruso, Loikaw, Mese, Shadaw.**

In **Kayin**, 38 incidents killing 17 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hlaingbwe, Hpa-an, Hpapun, Kawkareik,**

Kyainseikgyi, Kyone Doe, Mee Zaing, Myawaddy, Payathonzu.

In **Magway**, 14 incidents killing 25 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chauk, Magway, Minbu, Ngape, Pakokku, Seikphyu, Taungdwingyi, Yenangyaung.**

In **Mandalay**, 71 incidents killing 5 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amarapura, Aung Tha Pyay, Aungmyaythazan, Bagan, Chanayethazan, Chanmyathazi, Chaung Gyi, Kyaukpadaung, Kyaukse, Mahaaungmyay, Mahlaing, Mandalay, Meiktila, Mogok, Myingyan, Myittha, Natogyi, Patheingyi, Pyawbwe, Pyigyitagun, Pyin Oo Lwin, Shan Ka Lay Kyun, Tada-U, Taungtha, Yae Kyi, Yae Laung.**

In **Mon**, 18 incidents killing 3 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kun Hlar, Kyaikto, Lamaing, Mawlamyine, Ngar Kalay Chaung, Thanbyuzayat, Ye.**

In **Naypyitaw**, 13 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Lewe, Nay Pyi Taw, Oke Ta Ra Thi Ri, Pyinmana.**

In **Rakhine**, 803 incidents killing 1102 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Htet Myat Hle, Ah Lel Chaung, Ah Myet Taung, Ah Nauk Hka Maung Seik, Ah Ngu Maw, Ah Ngu Maw (Kone Tan), Ah Pauk Wa, Ahr Kar Taung, Ann, Ann Thar, Athay Kar La, Auk Thar Kan, Aung Ba La, Aung Ma Kyaw, Aung Myay Kone, Aung Seik, Aung Taing, Aw Ra Ma, Baw Di Kone, Buddhaw, Buthidaung, Chaung Nar, Chaung To, Chay Yar Taw, Chein Kar Li, Chut Pyin, Daing Thar, Dar Let, Daung Taw Yoe, Day Wun, Ga Nan Me, Goke Pi, Gwa Son, Hin Kha Yaw, Hpa Yar Oke, Hpa Yar Paung, Hpar Hpyo (Chin), Hpon Nyo Leik, Htaung Laung Pun, Htee Swea, Hteik Wa Pyin, Htone Bu, Htun Ya Wai, Ka Htee Hla, Kan Htaunt Gyi, Kan Ni, Kan Pyin, Kan Sauk, Kan Thit, Kar Di, Kat We, Kha Maung, Kha Yay Myaing, Khaung Laung Ywar Haung, Khaung Taik, Khaung Toke, Kin Chaung, Kon Tan, Ku Lar Ma**

Taung, Kun Taing Ywar Gyi, Kun Taung, Kwyay Rine, Kyan Khin, Kyar Inn Taung, Kyar Nin Kan, Kyar Nyo Pyin, Kyauk Khoke, Kyauk Kyat, Kyauk Nga Nwar, Kyauk Pan Tu (Ywar Thar Yar), Kyauk Pyin Seik, Kyauk Shi Pyin, Kyauk Tan, Kyauk Yit, Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Kyaung Taung, Kyaw Ka, Kyee Kan Pyin, Kyein Thar, Kyet Chay, Kyi Yar Pyin, La Mu Ta Pin, Laung Poke, Leik Kha Maw Haung, Leik Ma, Let Kar, Let Ma Seik, Ma Gyi Chaung, Ma Kyar Se, Ma Nyin Taung, Ma-Ei, Mar Lar, Maungdaw, Me Let Maung, Mee Wa, Mee Yat Pyin, Min Hpu, Min Kyun, Min Thar Taung, Min Zi Chaung, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Mu Ywin, Myauk Taung, Myebon, Myin Hlut, Myin Kan Seik, Myin Tin Ma, Myo Ma Chaung, Nan Kyar, Nga San Baw, Nga/Inn, Ngan Chaung, Ngan Tet, Nwar Hla Kyaw, Nwar Yon Taung, Nyaung Chaung, Nyaung Pin Hla, Oe Htein, Oe Pon Taung, Ohn Chaung, Oke Hpo, Oke Hpoke Kan, Oke Taung, Pan Hpe Chaung, Pan Myaung, Pan Ni Lar, Pauk Pin Kwin, Pauk Pyin, Pauk Taw Pyin, Pauk Tu Taung, Pauktaw, Pe Tha Du, Pi Kauk Wa, Pi Pin Yin, Pon Nar, Ponnagyun, Pyaing Cha, Pyaing Chaung, Pyaing Taing, Pyar Pin Yin, Pyein Chaung, Pyein Taw, Pyin Chaung, Pyin Yaung, Ramree, Ran Aung Pyin, Rathedaung, Sa Hnyin, Sa Par Htar, Saung Du, Say Maw, Say Taung, Seik Ta Ra, Shar Shey Pyin, Shauk Chon, Shwe Kyin, Shwe Laung Tin, Shwe Pyi, Shwe Ta Mar, Shwe Yin Aye, Sin Baw Kaing, Sin Khone Taing, Sin Oe Chaing Ywar Thit, Sin Thay Pyin, Sin Thi Pein Hne Taw, Sit Aung, Sittwe, Ta Khun Taing, Taung Bway, Taung Gyi, Taung Min Ku Lar, Taung Pauk, Taung Pyo Let Yar, Taung Taik, Taung U, Teik Tu Pauk, Tein Nyo, Tha Lu Chaung, Tha Mee Hla, Tha Peik Taung, Tha Pon, Tha Pyay Kan, Tha Yet Pyin, Tha Yet Ta Pin, Than Pu Yar Htaunt, Thandwe, Thar Dar Seik, Thar Si (Chaung Htoe Chin), Thar Si Ywar Thit, Thar Yar Kone, Thaung Da Rar, Thin Ga Net, Thit Ta Pon, Tin Ma, Toke Chaung, Toungup, U Yin Thar, War Taung, Way Thar Li, Yae Boke, Yae Poke, Yae Soe Chaung, Yan Aung Pyin, Yet Khone Taing, Yoe Ngu, Yoe Sa Nwin, Yoe Ta Yoke, Yoke Chaung, Ywar Haung Taw, Zay Di Taung.

In **Sagaing**, 63 incidents killing 29 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Banmauk, Budalin, Hkamti, Homalin, Kale, Kan Kone, Kanbalu, Kani, Khun Thar, Lahe, Mingin, Monywa, Myinmu, Nanyun,**

Paungbyin, Pinlebu, Sagaing, Shwebo, Tabayin, Tamu, Tigyaing, Wetlet, Ye-U, Yinmarbin.

In **Shan**, 396 incidents killing 184 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Chaung Chauk, Chin Shwe Haw, Chone Haung, Chone Thit, Ham Ngaing, He Hkam, Hkay Nin, Hkon Ngin, Ho Nawng, Ho Tar, Hpat Nam, Hsan Say, Hseng Lein, Hseni, Hsihseng, Hsipaw, Htar Long, Hu Hkin (Palaung), Kawng Waing, Kayah Lan, Kengtung, Kone Hsar, Kun Hauk, Kun Kaw, Kun Sa Lan, Kunlong, Kutkai, Kyaukme, Kyethi, Lashio, Laukkaing, Loi Tauk, Loilen, Mabein, Man Hsan, Man Kawng, Man Loi, Man Lway, Man Mai Mein Kun, Man Nawng, Man San, Man War, Manton, Maw Han, Maw Hit, Monekoe, Mong Hlan, Mong Mu, Mong Pawk, Mong Tin Ywar Ma, Mong Yu, Mongkaing, Mongkhet, Mongkhoke, Mongmit, Mongpan, Mongping, Mongsu, Mongton, Mongyang, Muse, Nam Hpat Lun, Nam Kat, Nam Ma, Nam Maw Long, Nam Pawng, Nam Sa Lar, Nam Tawng, Namhkan, Namhsan, Nampaka, Namtu, Nansang, Nar Hseng, Nar Mun, Nar Pang, Nar Tee, Nawng Lay, Nawng Woe, Nawngkhio, Pang Hai, Pang Hsay, Pang Hseng, Pang Ku, Pang Lawt, Pang Sa Yi, Pang Soa Ming, Pinlaung, Ta Khun Taing, Tachileik, Taik Tan, Tarmoenye, Taung Poet Loet, Taunggyi, Tawt Hpei, Wan Pong, Za Yang Man Mai.

In **Tanintharyi**, 23 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Ah Lel Sa Khan, Dawei, Kawthaung, Kyunsu, Myeik, Palaw, Tanintharyi, Yebyu.

In **Yangon**, 134 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: Ahlone, Botahtaung, Dagon, Dagon Myothit (East), Dagon Myothit (North), Dagon Myothit (Seikkan), Dagon Myothit (South), Hlaing, Hlaingthayar, Hmawbi, Insein, Kamayut, Kyauktada, Kyauktan, Mayangone, Mingaladon, North Okkalapa, Pazundaung, Sanchaung, Shwepyithar, South Okkalapa, Taikkyi, Tamwe, Thaketa, Thanlyin, Thingangyun, Yangon, Yankin.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Political Violence in Myanmar, 14 November 2019
<https://www.acleddata.com/download/17158/>
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: China and India, 2006
<http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g7820.ct002746>
- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: Bhutan Administrative, 2012
https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/resources/cia-maps-publications/map-downloads/Bhutan_Admin.pdf
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip
- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: MMR_adm.zip, Version 2.8, November 2015b
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/shp/MMR_adm.zip
- Natural Earth: Admin 0 – Breakaway, Disputed Areas, Version 3.1.0, undated
http://www.naturalearthdata.com/http://www.naturalearthdata.com/download/10m/cultural/ne_10m_admin_0_disputed_areas.zip
- Raleigh, Clionadh; Linke, Andrew; Hegre, Håvard, and Karlsen, Joakim: “Introducing ACLED-Armed Conflict Location and Event Data”, in: Journal of Peace Research (47(5) 2010), pp. 651–660
<http://jpr.sagepub.com/content/47/5/651.full.pdf+html>

- 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

Event data may be revised or complemented in future updates. 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 ACLED's methodology, please see www.acleddata.com/resources/methodology/. 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: Myanmar, year 2019: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 24 June 2020