

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

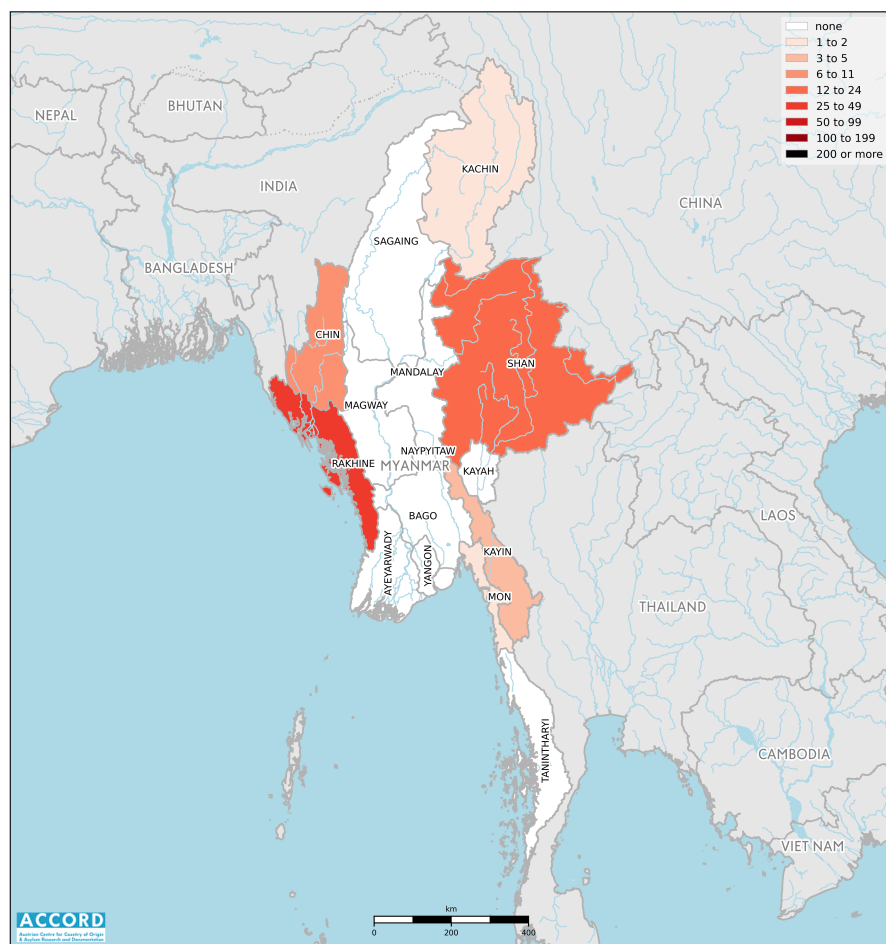
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MYANMAR, FOURTH QUARTER 2019:

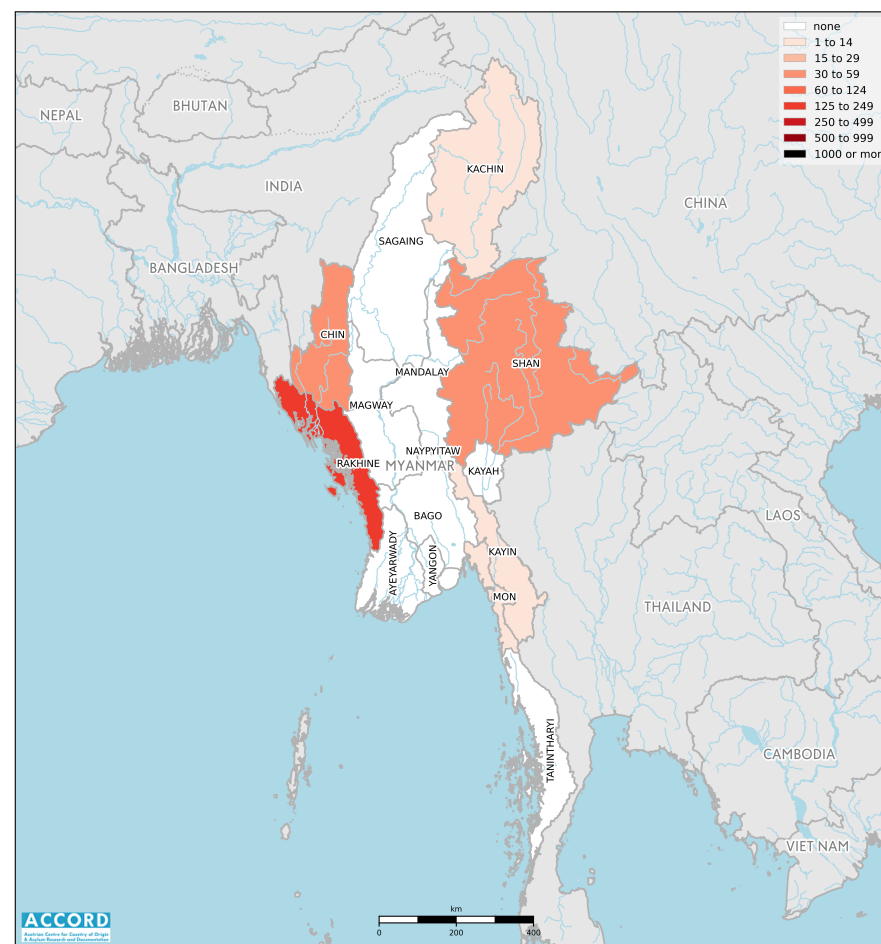
Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

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](#)

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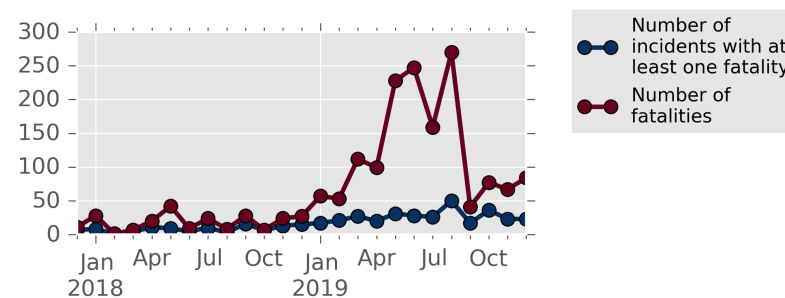
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Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	206	40	168
Protests	151	0	0
Explosions / Remote violence	107	19	30
Violence against civilians	78	23	30
Strategic developments	41	0	0
Riots	2	0	0
Total	585	82	228

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

Development of conflict incidents from December 2017 to December 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	13	0	0
Bago	15	0	0
Chin	39	9	32
Kachin	11	2	2
Kayin	12	3	6
Magway	6	0	0
Mandalay	15	0	0
Mon	8	2	2
Naypyitaw	4	0	0
Rakhine	284	43	148
Sagaing	19	0	0
Shan	101	23	38
Tanintharyi	9	0	0
Yangon	49	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**, 13 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Danubyu, Hinthada, Kangyidaunt, Myaungmya, Nyaungdon, Pathein, U To, Zalun.**

In **Bago**, 15 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bago, Gyobingauk, Letpadan, Minhla, Monyo, Okpho, Paungde, Pyay, Taungoo, Thayarwady, Zigon.**

In **Chin**, 39 incidents killing 32 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bapi, Falam, Hakha, Hnone Bu Gyi, Hnone Bu Nge, Kha Maung Wa, Kyaung Chaung, Matupi, Mee Zar, Mindat, Mun Daunt, Myeik Wa, Pa Kar Wa, Paletwa, Pwee Wone, Seint Sin Wa, Tha Hpan Chaung Wa, Thar Yar Kone, Ton Ma Wa, Tonzang.**

In **Kachin**, 11 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bhamo, Hpakant, Laiza, Mansi, Mohnyin, Myitkyina, Nam Sang Yang.**

In **Kayin**, 12 incidents killing 6 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hpa-an, Kawkareik, Kyone Doe, Myawaddy, Payathonzu.**

In **Magway**, 6 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chauk, Magway, Ngape, Pakokku, Seikphyu, Taungdwingyi.**

In **Mandalay**, 15 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chanmyathazi, Kyaukpadaung, Mahaangmyay, Mahlaing, Mandalay, Meiktila, Mogok, Myingyan, Pyin Oo Lwin, Shan Ka Lay Kyun.**

In **Mon**, 8 incidents killing 2 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kyaikto, Mawlamyine, Ngar Kalay Chaung, Ye.**

In **Naypyitaw**, 4 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following location was among the affected: **Nay Pyi Taw.**

In **Rakhine**, 284 incidents killing 148 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Myet Taung, Ah Nauk Hka Maung Seik, Ah Ngu Maw (Kone Tan), Ah Pauk Wa, Ahr Kar Taung, Ann, Ann Thar, Aung Ma Kyaw, Aung Myay Kone, Aung Seik, Aw Ra Ma, Buddhaw, Buthidaung, Chaung Nar, Chein Kar Li, Daing Thar, Dar Let, Hin Kha Yaw, Hpa Yar Oke, Hpar Hpyo (Chin), Hpon Nyo Leik, Htee Swea, Hteik Wa Pyin, Kan Htaunt Gyi, Kan Ni, Kan Sauk, Kan Thit, Kar Di, Kha Yay Myaing, Khaung Laung Ywar Haung, Khaung Toke, Kin Chaung, Kon Tan, Ku Lar Ma Taung, Kun Taung, Kyan Khin, Kyar Nyo Pyin, Kyauk Kyat, Kyauk Pan Tu (Ywar Thar Yar), Kyauk Shi Pyin, Kyauk Tan, Kyauk Yit, Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Kyaung Taung, Kyaw Ka, Kyet Chay, La Mu Ta Pin, Leik Kha Maw Haung, Let Kar, Ma Kyar Se, Ma Nyin Taung, Ma-Ei, Maungdaw, Mee Wa, Min Kyun, Min Zi Chaung, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Mu Ywin, Myauk Taung, Myebon, Nan Kyar, Nga/Inn, Ngan Tet, Nwar Hla Kyaw, Nwar Yon Taung, Nyaung Chaung, Oe Htein, Oe Pon Taung, Oke Taung, Pan Myaung, Pauk Pyin, Pauk Taw Pyin, Pe Tha Du, Pi Kauk Wa, Pon Nar, Ponnagyun, Pyein Chaung, Pyein Taw, Ramree, Rathedaung, Sa Hnyin, Say Taung, Seik Ta Ra, Shar Shey Pyin, Shwe Kyin, Shwe Laung Tin, Shwe Pyi, Shwe Yin Aye, Sin Baw Kaing, Sin Khone Taing, Sin Oe Chaing Ywar Thit, Sin Thay Pyin, Sit Aung, Sittwe, Taung Gyi, Taung Pauk, Teik Tu Pauk, Tein Nyo, Tha Lu Chaung, Tha Pyay Kan, Tha Yet Pyin, Tha Yet Ta Pin, Than Pu Yar Htaunt, Thandwe, Thar Yar Kone, Thaung Da Rar, Tin Ma, Toke Chaung, Toungup, Yae Boke, Yae Poke, Yae Soe Chaung, Yet Khone Taing, Yoe Sa Nwin, Yoe Ta Yoke, Ywar Haung Taw, Zay Di Taung.**

In **Sagaing**, 19 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Banmauk, Budalin, Homalin, Kale, Kan Kone, Kani,**

Mingin, Monywa, Myinmu, Paungbyin, Sagaing, Tabayin, Tamu, Tigyaing, Wetlet.

In **Shan**, 101 incidents killing 38 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chaung Chauk, Ham Ngaing, He Hkam, Hkay Nin, Hkon Ngin, Ho Tar, Hseni, Hsipaw, Htar Long, Hu Hkin (Palaung), Kayah Lan, Kun Hauk, Kun Kaw, Kutkai, Kyaukme, Lashio, Loi Tauk, Man Hsan, Man Kawng, Man Mai Mein Kun, Man Nawng, Man San, Man War, Monekoe, Mong Tin Ywar Ma, Mong Yu, Mongkhet, Mongkhoke, Mongpan, Mongton, Muse, Nam Ma, Nam Sa Lar, Namhkan, Namhsan, Namtu, Nansang, Nar Hseng, Nar Mun, Nawng Woe, Pang Ku, Pang Lawt, Pang Sa Yi, Pinlaung, Tachileik, Taik Tan, Taung Poet Loet, Tawt Hpei, Wan Pong, Za Yang Man Mai.**

In **Tanintharyi**, 9 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Lel Sa Khan, Dawei, Kawthaung, Kyunsu, Myeik, Palaw, Tanintharyi.**

In **Yangon**, 49 incidents killing 0 people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Botahtaung, Dagon, Dagon Myothit (East), Dagon Myothit (Seikkan), Hlaingthayar, Hmawbi, Insein, Kamayut, Kyauktada, Kyauktan, Shwepyithar, Tamwe, Yangon.**

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Political Violence in Myanmar, 14 November 2019
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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, fourth quarter 2019: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 24 June 2020