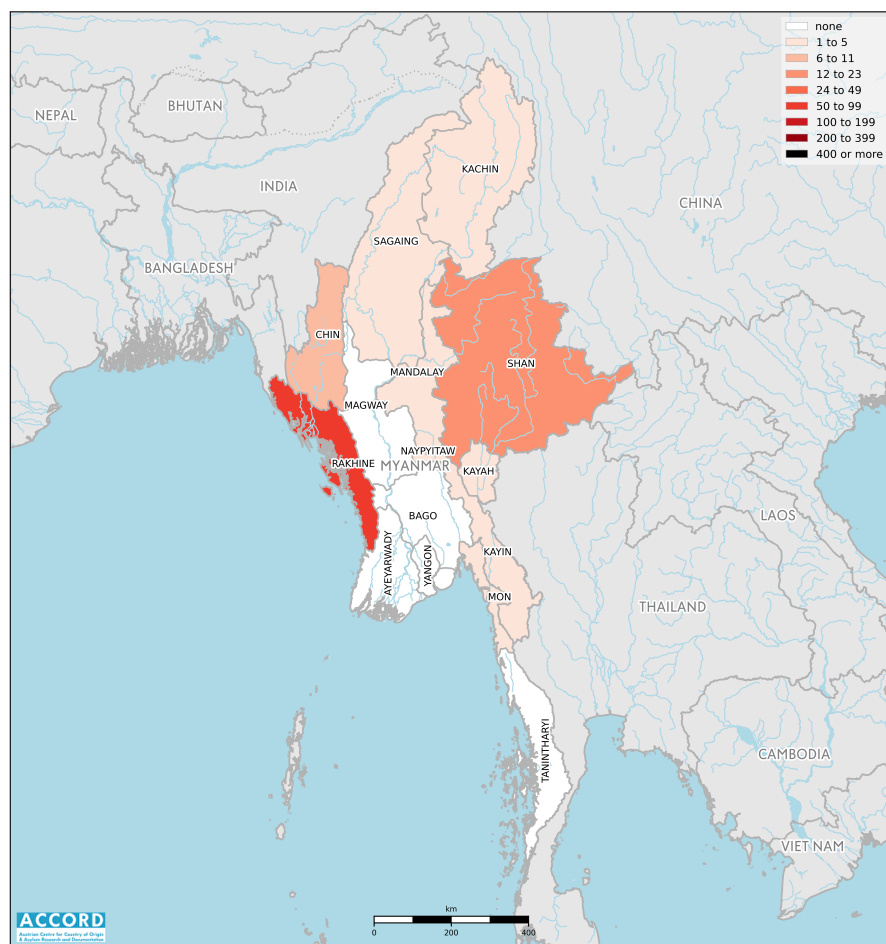# MYANMAR, FIRST HALFYEAR 2019:
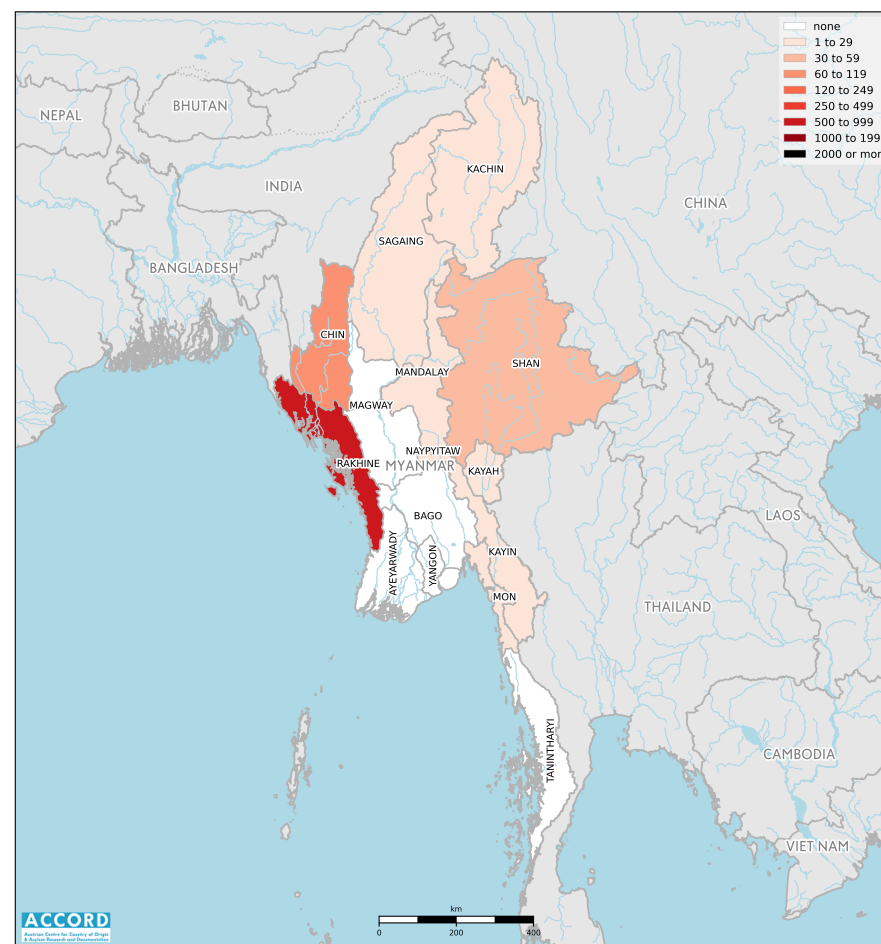## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

none	
1 to 5	
6 to 11	
12 to 23	
24 to 49	
50 to 99	
100 to 199	
200 to 399	
400 or more	

Number of reported fatalities

none	
1 to 29	
30 to 59	
60 to 119	
120 to 249	
250 to 499	
500 to 999	
1000 to 1999	
2000 or more	

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: ACLED, 14 December 2019; coastlines and inland waters: Smith and Wessel, 1 May 2015

Contents

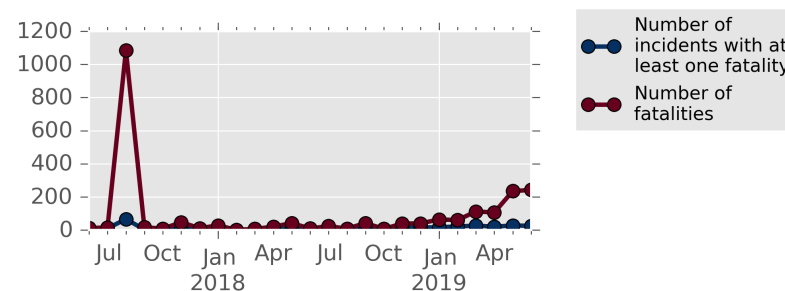## Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	289	77	714
Protests	173	1	4
Violence against civilians	99	40	75
Explosions / Remote violence	68	19	25
Strategic developments	54	1	1
Riots	9	0	0
Total	692	138	819

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 14 December 2019).

Development of conflict incidents from June 2017 to June 2019

This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 14 December 2019).

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.

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 occured, 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; ACLED - ASIA, 2015 http://www.acleddata.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/ACLED_Codebook_2015_ASIA-CR.pdf

- 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

Conflict incidents per province

Province	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with fatalities	Number of fatalities
Ayeyarwady	8	0	0
Bago	11	0	0
Chin	41	9	95
Kachin	24	1	1
Kayah	19	1	2
Kayin	22	3	11
Magway	3	0	0
Mandalay	30	1	1
Mon	6	1	1
Naypyitaw	5	0	0
Rakhine	299	95	649
Sagaing	28	5	29
Shan	138	22	30
Tanintharyi	6	0	0
Yangon	52	0	0

Localization of conflict incidents

<u>Note:</u>   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 unkown. 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**, **8** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Danubyu, Labutta, Myaungmya, Pathein, Pyapon**.

In **Bago**, **11** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Gyobingauk, Minhla, Okpho, Paungde, Phyu, Pyay, Thayarwady, Thegon, Yit Kan Lay, Zigon**.

In **Chin**, **41** incidents killing **95** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Daung Wa, Doe Chaung Wa, Hakha, Kha Yu Chaung Phyar, Kon Pyin, Kyee Lay (Lower), Matupi, Maung Hna Ma, Mee Zar, Paletwa, Than Taung, Tonzang**.

In **Kachin**, **24** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chipwi, Hpakant, Lone Khin, Maing Nawng, Mansi, Mogaung, Momauk, Myitkyina, Puta-O, Tanai, Waingmaw**.

In **Kayah**, **19** incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Demoso, Hpasawng, Loikaw, Mese, Shadaw**.

In **Kayin**, **22** incidents killing **11** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hlaingbwe, Hpa-an, Hpapun, Kyainseikgyi, Mee Zaing, Myawaddy, Payathonzu**.

In **Magway**, **3** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Magway, Ngape, Pakokku**.

In **Mandalay**, **30** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Amarapura, Aung Tha Pyay, Aungmyaythazan,**

Bagan, Chanayethazan, Chanmyathazi, Chaung Gyi, Kyaukse, Mahaaungmyay, Mandalay, Mogok, Myingyan, Natogyi, Patheingyi, Pyawbwe, Pyigyitagun, Pyin Oo Lwin, Tada-U, Taungtha.

In **Mon**, 6 incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Lamaing, Mawlamyine, Thanbyuzayat, Ye**.

In **Naypyitaw**, 5 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Nay Pyi Taw, Oke Ta Ra Thi Ri, Pyinmana**.

In **Rakhine**, 299 incidents killing **649** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Lel Chaung, Ann, Buthidaung, Daing Thar, Goke Pi, Hpa Yar Paung, Hpon Nyo Leik, Htaung Laung Pun, Htone Bu, Ka Htee Hla, Kha Maung, Kyar Inn Taung, Kyar Nin Kan, Kyar Nyo Pyin, Kyauk Khoke, Kyauk Kyat, Kyauk Tan, Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Kyaung Taung, Kyee Kan Pyin, Kyein Thar, Kyi Yar Pyin, Maungdaw, Mee Yat Pyin, Min Thar Taung, Minbya, Mrauk-U, Myebon, Ngan Chaung, Nwar Yon Taung, Nyaung Pin Hla, Ohn Chaung, Oke Hpoke Kan, Pan Hpe Chaung, Pan Myaung, Pauk Pin Kwin, Pauk Taw Pyin, Pauktaw, Pi Pin Yin, Ponnagyun, Pyaing Cha, Pyaing Taing, Pyin Chaung, Pyin Yaung, Ran Aung Pyin, Rathedaung, Sa Par Htar, Saung Du, Say Maw, Say Taung, Shwe Kyin, Sittwe, Taung Min Ku Lar, Taung Pyo Let Yar, Taung U, Tha Lu Chaung, Tha Mee Hla, Thit Ta Pon, Tin Ma, U Yin Thar, Way Thar Li, Yan Aung Pyin, Yoe Ngu**.

In **Sagaing**, 28 incidents killing **29** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Banmauk, Hkamti, Homalin, Kale, Kanbalu, Lahe, Mingin, Monywa, Nanyun, Sagaing, Shwebo, Tamu, Yinmarbin**.

In **Shan**, 138 incidents killing **30** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Hpat Nam, Hsihseng, Hsipaw, Htar Long, Hu Hkin (Palaung), Kengtung, Kunlong, Kutkai, Kyaukme, Kyethi, Lashio, Loilen, Mabein, Man San, Manton, Mong Mu, Mong Pawk, Mongmit, Mongpan,** **Mongping, Mongton, Muse, Nam Kat, Nam Maw Long, Namhkan, Namhsan, Namtu, Nawng Lay, Pinlaung, Ta Khun Taing, Tachileik, Taunggyi**.

In **Tanintharyi**, 6 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dawei, Myeik, Palaw, Yebyu**.

In **Yangon**, 52 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ahlone, Botahtaung, Dagon, Dagon Myothit (East), Dagon Myothit (North), Dagon Myothit (South), Hlaing, Hlaingthayar, Hmawbi, Insein, Kamayut, Kyauktada, Mayangone, Min-galadon, North Okkalapa, Shwepyithar, South Okkalapa, Taikkyi, Thanlyin, Yangon, Yankin**.

Sources

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- CIA – U. S. Central Intelligence Agency: Bhutan Administrative, 2012
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- GADM – Global Administrative Areas: gadm28_levels.shp, Version 2.8, November 2015a
http://biogeo.ucdavis.edu/data/gadm2.8/gadm28_levels.shp.zip

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- Natural Earth: Admin 0 – Breakaway, Disputed Areas, Version 3.1.0, undated
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- Smith, Walter H. F. and Wessel, Paul: Global Self-consistent Hierarchical High-resolution Geography (GSHHG), Version 2.3.4, 1 May 2015
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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, first halfyear 2019: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 19 December 2019