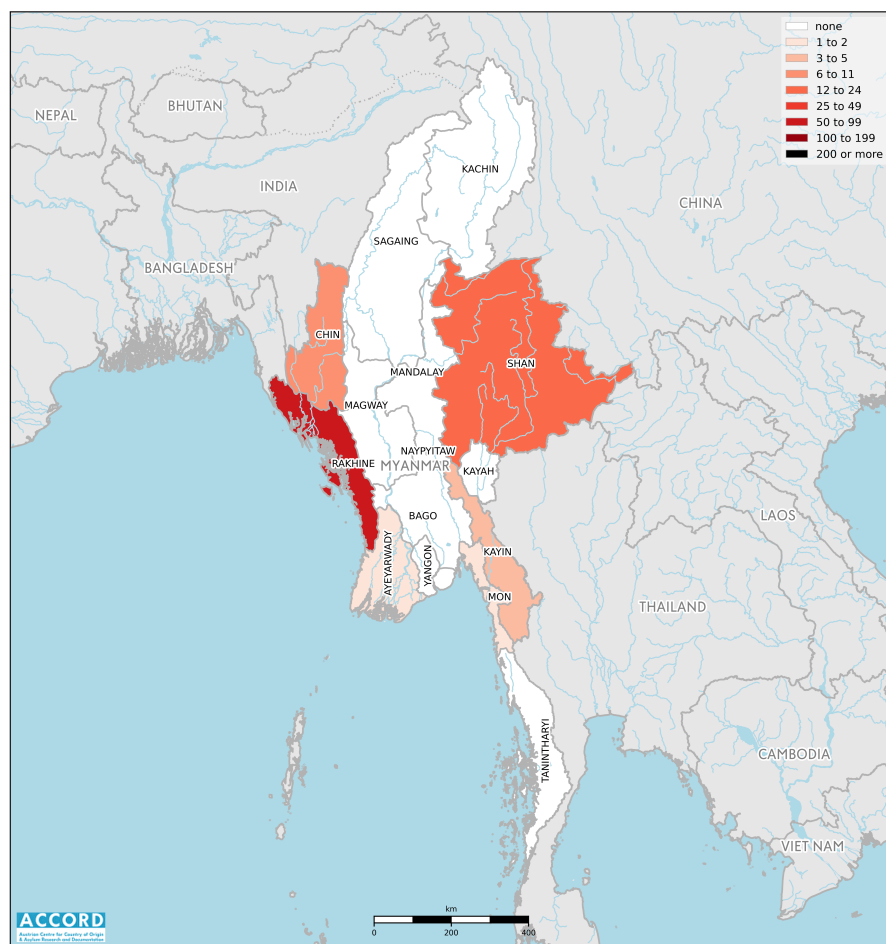# MYANMAR, FIRST QUARTER 2020:
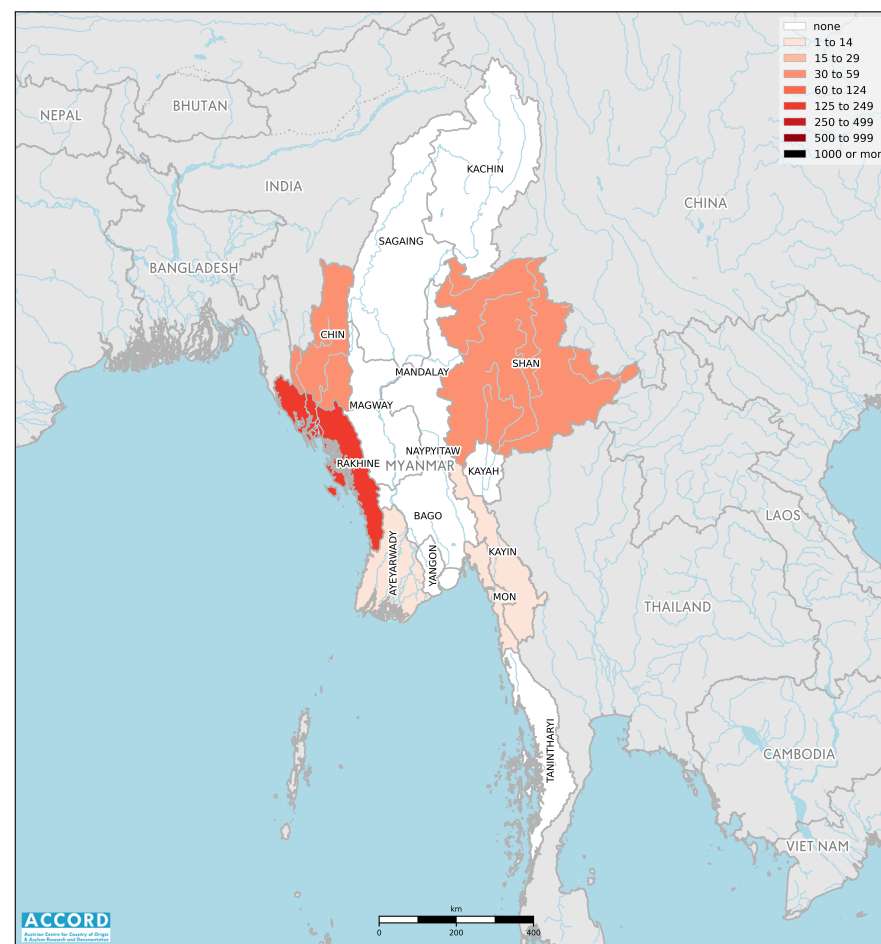## Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED)

compiled by ACCORD, 29 June 2020

Number of reported incidents with at least one fatality

Legend:
- none
- 1 to 2
- 3 to 5
- 6 to 11
- 12 to 24
- 25 to 49
- 50 to 99
- 100 to 199
- 200 or more

Number of reported fatalities

Legend:
- none
- 1 to 14
- 15 to 29
- 30 to 59
- 60 to 124
- 125 to 249
- 250 to 499
- 500 to 999
- 1000 or more

Contents

Conflict incidents by category

Category	Number of incidents	Number of incidents with at least one fatality	Number of fatalities
Battles	199	33	175
Explosions / Remote violence	154	34	64
Protests	101	0	0
Violence against civilians	75	23	37
Strategic developments	49	0	0
Riots	6	2	2
Total	584	92	278

This table is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 20 June 2020).

Development of conflict incidents from March 2018 to March 2020
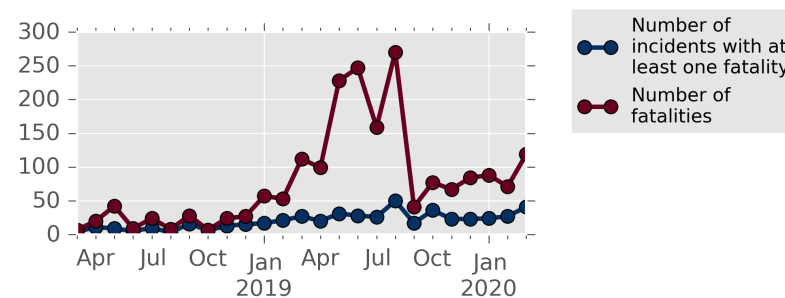
This graph is based on data from ACLED (datasets used: ACLED, 20 June 2020).

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 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 (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	10	1	1
Bago	7	0	0
Chin	55	9	39
Kachin	8	0	0
Kayah	2	0	0
Kayin	47	4	4
Magway	4	0	0
Mandalay	12	0	0
Mon	4	2	2
Naypyitaw	4	0	0
Rakhine	310	58	196
Sagaing	9	0	0
Shan	60	18	36
Tanintharyi	5	0	0
Yangon	47	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 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**, **10** incidents killing **1** person were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Kangyidaunt, Lemyethna, Maubin, Myanaung, Ngapudaw, Pathein, Zin Pyun Kone**.

In **Bago**, **7** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bago, Kanyutkwin, Kyaukkyi, Phyu, Zayyawadi**.

In **Chin**, **55** incidents killing **39** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Baung Thar, An Kho Wa, Hakha, Hnone Bu Gyi, Kyee Lay (Lower), Kyet U Wa, Kyway Thaung, Leik Khaung, Maung Hna Ma, Mee Let Wa, Meik Sar Wa (3), Nga Shar, Paletwa, Pwee Wone, Thea Ma Wa, Wet Ma, Yay Chan Wa**.

In **Kachin**, **8** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Mogaung, Myitkyina, Nam Sang Yang, Waingmaw**.

In **Kayah**, **2** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Demoso, Shadaw**.

In **Kayin**, **47** incidents killing **4** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Baw Kyo Lel, Hpa Lu Gyi, Hpa-an, Hpapun, Myawaddy, Payathonzu, Su Ka Li, War Tho Kho**.

In **Magway**, **4** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Magway, Pauk, Tha Pyay Taw**.

In **Mandalay**, **12** incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Aung Tha Pyay, Kyaukse, Mandalay, Meiktila, Nyaung-U, Paleik, Pyigyitagun, Sin**.

4

In **Mon**, 4 incidents killing **2** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chaung Taung, Mawlamyine, Ye**.

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

In **Rakhine**, 310 incidents killing **196** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Ah Htet Kha Paw, Ah Kha Sar, Ah Myet Taung, Ah Nauk Hka Maung Seik, Ah Nauk Pyin, Ah Ngu Maw, Ah Ngu Maw (Kone Tan), Ahr Kar Taung, Ann, Auk Ywar (Ywar Haung), Aung Daing, Aung Pa, Aung Seik, Aung Thar Yar, Aung Zay Ya, Aung Ze Ya, Bu Ywet Ma Nyoe, Buddhaw, Buthidaung, Chaung Net, Chaung Thit, Chut Pyin, Dar Let, Det Hpyu, Doe Tan, Doe Wai, Goke Pi Htaunt, Gwa Son, Gwa Sone Chin, Ha Yar, Hpar Hpyo (Chin), Hpet Kya, Htee Swea, In Bar Yi, In Kyin, Kan Ni, Kan Paing Chaung, Kan Sit, Kha Maung Taw, Kha Mway Chaung, Khaung Toke, Kon Tan, Ku Lar Chaung, Ku Lar Ma Taung, Kyar Nyo Pyin, Kyauk Sauk, Kyauk Shi Pyin, Kyauk Tan, Kyauk Tan Gyi, Kyauk Twin Kone, Kyauk Yan, Kyauk Yan Thar Si, Kyaukpyu, Kyauktaw, Kyaung Taung, Kyay Taw Paik Seik, Kyet Taw Pyin, Laung Shey, Lay Hnin Taung, Leik Ya, Lel Hpar, Let Ma, Let Ma Seik, Let Wea Myan, Let Wea Sar Taik, Ma Nyin Taung, Man Aung, Mar Lar, Maung Hpyu (Da Pyu Chaung), Maung Thar Kone, Maungdaw, May Lun, Me Let Maung, Mee Taik, Mee Wa, Min, Minbya, Mon Than Pyin, Mrauk-U, Mun Htaunt, Myauk Taung, Myaung Bway, Myaung Bway Chay, Myebon, Nga Hlan Pyin, Nga San Baw, Nga Tauk Tu Chay, Nwar Yon Taung, Nyaung Pin Hla, Oe Pon Taung, Ohn Taw, Oke Hpo, Oke Hpoke Kan, Oke Kyut, Pan Maw, Pan Myaung, Pan Zi, Pauk Pyin, Pauk Taw Pyin, Paung Toke, Pein Hne Chaung, Poe Hpyu Kyun, Pyaing Taing, Pyein Taw, Pyone Pye, Rathedaung, Sa Hnyin, Sa Par Htar, Set Khaw, Shat Shar Taung, Shwe Kyin, Shwe Pyi, Sin Thay Pyin, Sittwe, Taung Bway, Taung Pyo, Teik Tu Pauk, Tein Nyo, Tha Lu Chaung, Thaung Da Rar, Thay Kan, Thazin Myaing, Thein Tan, Thin Ga Net, Tin Ma, Tin Ma Ywar Thit, Toungup, U Yin Thar, Way Thar Li, Wet Ma Kya, Yae Chan Pyin, Yae Myet (Ywar Haung), Yae Poke, Yae Soe Chaung, Yan Thit Chay, Yet**

Khone Taing, Yoke Thar, Zu Kaing.

In **Sagaing**, 9 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chaung-U, Kale, Monywa, Sagaing, Salingyi**.

In **Shan**, 60 incidents killing **36** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Chaung Chauk, Ham Ngaing, Ho Lat, Hpar Sar, Hpawng Hseng Ywar Ma, Hseni, Hsipaw, Kun Sa Lan, Kutkai, Kyaukme, Man Kan, Man Mai, Maw Han, Maw Nwet, Mong Tin Ywar Ma, Mong Wi, Mongkaing, Mongkhet, Mongton, Muse, Nam Ma, Namhkan, Namhsan, Nampaka, Nar Mon, Nyaung Mawng, Pan Tin, Pinlon, Shwe Nyaung Pin, Tachileik, Tar Long, Taung Poet Loet, Tawt Hpei, War Lu**.

In **Tanintharyi**, 5 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Bokpyin, Dawei, Yebyu**.

In **Yangon**, 47 incidents killing **0** people were reported. The following locations were among the affected: **Dagon, Dagon Myothit (North), Dagon Myothit (Seikkan), Dagon Myothit (South), Hlaing, Hlaingthayar, Hlegu, Hmawbi, Insein, Kamayut, Kyauktada, Pabedan, Shwepyithar, Yangon, Yankin**.

Sources

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: Political Violence in Myanmar, 14 November 2019
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/17158/

- ACLED – Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project: South & Southeast Asia (20 June 2020), 20 June 2020
  https://www.acleddata.com/download/18815/

- 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, first quarter 2020: Update on incidents according to the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 24 June 2020