Insecurity Insight identified 143 attacks on Myanmar’s health care system between 01 January-11 June 2024. In these incidents, five health workers have been killed and health facilities have been damaged 77 times. High numbers continue to be recorded in Sagaing region.

Most incidents were attributed to the Myanmar military. Explosive weapons including air and drone strikes, and mortar shells have been used in 60 incidents. These attacks undermine health care providers’ ability to effectively meet patient needs, maintain safe staffing levels and impact the population’s access to health care.

Explore this interactive map to see where incidents happened. Access the data on HDX. Numbers may change if or when further information is made available.

Please get in touch if you are interested in curated datasets, have made a public statement that you would like us to include in our Bi Monthly News Brief, to report an incident or if you have additional information on an incident we have reported on. Join our Myanmar mailing list for regular updates. Help support the protection of health care by sharing this resource. Please copy and paste this link: bit.ly/26Jun-09Jul2024MMRHealth

Past incident reports: 12-25 June; 29 May-11 June; 15-28 June; 01-14 May; 17-30 April; 03-16 April; All

Documented incidents

As reported on 26 June 2024: In Tamu township and district, Sagaing region, Myo Thit station hospital, Min Thar Station Hospital, and rural health centres in the northern half of Tamu township were closed due to heightened armed clashes between the Myanmar military and a joint force of ethnic armed groups and PDF in the area. Health workers were evacuated and n assigned to Tamu District Hospital (secondary-level, public). Source: Zalen

27 June 2024: In Kyaukme town, township, and district, Shan state (North), a district hospital was raided and two patient attendants arrested by the T’ang National Liberation Army (TNLA), according to pro-military media reports. Pro-democratic media reported that TNLA checked the hospital, police station, fire brigade office, and district general administration office for the presence of enemies and weapons after taking over the town. At the time of the attack, the hospital was not functioning as health workers had left the hospital due to armed clashes which started on 25 June; patients from urban areas left the hospital but a few patients from remote areas remained. Sources: Ayeyarwaddy Times and Popular News Journal

As reported on 27 June 2024: In Buthidaung and Maungdaw townships, Maungdaw district; and Rathedaung township, Sittwe district, Rakhine state, 14 MSF mobile clinics were suspended due to
heightened armed clashes between the Arakan Army and the Myanmar military. **Sources:** MSF *Myanmar* and VOA Burmese

27 June 2024: In Nawngkio town and township, Kyaukme district, Shan state (North), a township hospital and a meteorological station were damaged by bombs dropped by the Myanmar military air force. **Source:** BBC Burmese

As reported on 29 June 2024: In Thandwe town, township and district, Rakhine state, a district hospital, a police station, a bank, and other public infrastructure were occupied by the Myanmar military. **Source:** Ayeyarwaddy Times

29 June 2024: In War Bo village and village tract, Sittwe township and district, Rakhine state, a station hospital, a school, and houses were damaged by artillery shelling by the Myanmar military. The hospital was not functioning at the time of the attack. **Source:** Narinjara

29 June 2024: In Nawngkio town and township, Kyaukme district, Shan state (North), a private clinic, a fire brigade office, and at least 10 houses were damaged by bombs dropped by the Myanmar military air force. **Source:** Shan News

29 June 2024: In Kyaukme town, township, and district, Shan state (North), a CDM-affiliated female nurse and her mother were killed at their home by artillery shelling during armed clashes between the TNLA and the Myanmar military. **Source:** Delta News Agency

02 July 2024: In Kyu village and village tract, Yesagyo township, Pakokku district, Magway region, a rural health centre occupied by the local resistance forces was raided by the Myanmar military, killing four local resistance force members and seizing weapons. The health facility was not functioning at the time of the attack. **Sources:** Democratic Voice of Burma, Myaelatt Athan and Telegram

As reported on 03 July 2024: In Kunlong town (Kunlong township, Lashio district), Chinshwehaw and Laukkaing towns (Laukkaing township and district) in Kokang self-administrative region, Shan state (North), hospitals and schools were ordered to close down, by the ethnic armed organisation MNDAA due to heightened armed clashes in Shan state (North). **Source:** Shwe Phee Myay News Agency

As reported on 03 July 2024: In Rakhine state, there was shortage in medicines due to blockade of medicine transport from other parts of Myanmar to Rakhine state by the junta. Public hospitals in junta-controlled areas such as Sittwe, Ann, Kyaukpyu, Gwa, and Munaung towns were still functioning; however, there were shortages of health workers and medicines. Public hospitals in Arakan Army-controlled areas were no longer functioning. The Arakan Army offered health care in those areas; however, the access was halted due to armed clashes and airstrikes. **Source:** Development Media Group

03 July 2024: In many townships in Chin state, there was shortage of medicine due to the blockade of medicine transport from other parts of Myanmar to Chin state by the junta, and due to such blockade from Mizoram state, India to Chin state by Chin ethnic armed groups. Medicine shortages were reportedly more pronounced during the diarrhoea outbreaks in Mindat and Paletwa townships in May and June 2024. **Source:** Irrawaddy

04 July 2024: In Shan state (North), the transport of medicines and consumables, medical equipment, staple food items, and fuel into Shan state (North) was blocked by the junta authorities. The military checkpoints were told to check the cargo and block the transport of the said items. **Source:** Khit Thit Media
04 July 2024: In Madaya town and township, Aungmyaythazan district, Mandalay region, two private hospitals were occupied by the Myanmar military, following the attack on Madaya town by a joint force of ethnic armed groups and the PDF. Wounded junta soldiers were treated in those hospitals and mortars were mounted on the rooftops of the buildings. Sources: *Irrawaddy, Mandalay Free Press* and *Myaelatt Athan*

As reported on 05 July 2024: In Hsipaw town and township, Kyaukme district, Shan state (North), a township hospital was closed because only nurses remained in the hospital after armed clashes in Shan state (North). Sources: *Mekong News* and *Shan News*

As reported on 06 July 2024: In Thaketa town and township, Yangon (East) district, Yangon region, the statistics of severe gastroenteritis (or) cholera outbreaks was allegedly falsified by the junta authorities. Since mid-June 2024, severe diarrhoea cases sought care from the private clinics in this township. Following (reportedly) one death from diarrhoea, the junta ordered a shutdown of street food stalls for one week from 06 to 12 June. The junta’s press release mentioned that nine had been hospitalised and one tested positive for cholera. There have been severe gastroenteritis cases also in Dawbon, Botathaung, Pazundaung, and North Okkalapa townships in Yangon region. Sources: *Khit Thit Media I, Khit Thit Media II, Mizzima I* and *Mizzima II*

The Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC) **418 incidents** of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar in 2023, compared to **280 in 2022**. In these incidents, 37 health workers were killed; health facilities were damaged or destroyed, and occupied. In addition, 102 health workers were arrested and 37 were killed. Health worker kidnappings quadrupled, while a similar number of health workers were arrested and killed between 2022 and 2023. Health workers were threatened and harassed by conflict parties, including being warned by resistance fighters that they must join the CDM, while facing the risk of being targeted with violence or arrested by the Myanmar armed forces for doing so.

Cases of health facilities being occupied by the Myanmar military, militia, and other allies more than tripled in 2023 compared to 2022. Most involved the Myanmar armed forces using health facilities as bunkers or bases for military operations. These occupations were most frequent in Sagaing region, but were dispersed across 12 other areas.

Opposition forces increasingly used drones armed with explosives to attack Myanmar armed forces occupying health facilities.

This Bi-Monthly News Brief comprises threats and violence as well as protests and other events affecting the delivery of and access to health care. It is part of the Attacks on Health Care project by Insecurity Insight. It is prepared from information available in local, national and international news outlets and online databases. The incidents reported are not a complete nor a representative list of all events that affected the provision of health care and have not been independently verified. All decisions made, on the basis of, or with consideration to, such information remains the responsibility of their respective organisations. This document is part of the Attacks on Health Care project by Insecurity Insight. It is funded and supported by the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the UK government through the RIAH project at the Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute at the University of Manchester, by the generous support of the American people through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and by the Tides Foundation. The opinions expressed in it do not reflect in any way the position of the UK government; USAID, the U.S. Government or the Tides Foundation who are not responsible for the content expressed in this document. Insecurity Insight. 2024. 26 June-09 July 2024, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. bit.ly/26Jun-09Jul2024MMRHealth