

Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

21 August-03 September 2024



Insecurity Insight identified 220 attacks on Myanmar's health care system between 01 January-05 August 2024. Health facilities were damaged 94 times and 20 health workers killed. Download the [data](#) (includes a brief incident description, details on the reported perpetrator and the weapons used). Numbers may change if or when further information is made available. Data is updated on [HDX](#) every Monday. Registered HDX user? [Follow us](#) for the latest dataset updates. Numbers may change if or when further information is made available. Explore this [interactive map](#) to see where incidents happened.

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/21Aug-03Sept2024MMRHealth**

Past incident briefs: [07-20 August](#); [24 July-06 August](#); [10-23 July](#); [26 June-09 July](#); [12-25 June](#); [29 May-11 June](#); [All](#)

SHCC factsheets: [2023](#); [2022](#); [2021](#); [2020](#)

Documented incidents

22 August 2024: In Na Gar Twin village and village tract, Tabayin township, Ye-U district, Sagaing region, a rural health centre, a school, and five civilian houses were damaged by bombs dropped by the Myanmar military fighter jet. **Source:** [Mizzima](#)

As reported on 22 August 2024: In both rural and urban regions in Mon state, some clinics and hospitals run by LNGOs were closed down due to shortage and price rise of medicine and pharmaceuticals despite increasing demand by patients. **Source:** [Independent Mon News Agency](#)

23 August 2024: At the military checkpoint near Toungup University, Toungup town, township and district, Rakhine state, a male informal health worker and his teacher daughter were arrested by the Myanmar military as they were found to be transporting medicines from Toungup town to La Mu village, Kin Taung village tract, Toungup township. The teacher was not affiliated with CDM. **Source:** [Narinjara](#)

25 August 2024: In Myo Haung Kwayt village, Thin Chi Kaing village tract, Toungup township and district, Rakhine state, a male informal health worker was arrested from his home by the Myanmar military on accusations of providing health care to the Arakan Army. **Source:** [Narinjara](#)

As reported on 26 August 2024: In Namlan village and village tract, Hsipaw township, Kyaukme district, Shan state (North), a station hospital was closed and the doctor left the town due to heightened armed clashes between the Myanmar military and a joint force of TNLA and the PDF in the area. **Source:** [Shan News](#)

27 August 2024: In Saw Bwar Yae Shin village and village tract, Kale township and district, Sagaing region, a makeshift clinic set up in a school was damaged, a PDF fighter killed, and at least three people (civilians and PDF) were injured by a bomb dropped by the Myanmar military fighter jet. The clinic was operated under the command of the exile government and provided



health care to the civilians in the surrounding villages and PDF members. The clinic was relocated to the said village due to previous attacks with artillery at two other locations. **Sources:** [Mizzima](#), [Myaelatt Athan](#), [Myanmar Transparency News](#), and [Radio Free Asia](#)

28 August 2024: Amidst the overwhelming reports of medicine shortage in Myanmar, the junta Foreign Exchange Supervisory Committee imposed new restrictions on the import of medicines. The junta Ministry of Commerce sent a memo to the Myanmar Chamber of Commerce for Pharmaceutical & Medical Device, which required the importers to submit evidence of foreign income from export goods. In addition, US\$103.822 million worth of medicine import permit applications of 116 pharmaceutical companies submitted since October 2023 and which had been still under review in August 2024 were cancelled. This required resubmission of the applications according to the new policy which came to be effective starting from 01 September 2024. **Source:** [Myanmar Now](#)

As reported on 30 August 2024: In Banmauk town and township, Katha district, Sagaing region, there was shortage of medicines for the treatment of malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV, due to armed clashes in the areas between Banmauk town and Monywa town, from which medicines and consumables were sourced from. Since 2022, there has been a shortage in vaccines for childhood immunisation. The state health facilities were still functioning in Banmauk town and Monywa town. **Source:** [The Voice of Shan-Ni](#)

As reported on 31 August 2024: In Pinlebu town and township, Kawlin district, Sagaing region, a township hospital occupied by the Myanmar military was taken over by PDF in an attempt to take over the town. **Source:** [Mandalay Free Press](#)

As reported on 03 September 2024: In Bhamo town, township and district, Kachin state, there were no doctors in the public or private hospitals; there were only five nurses in the public hospital and an obstetrician paid occasional visits to the private hospitals. Some doctors from the public hospital were affiliated with CDM after the coup and five specialist doctors left the town in March 2024 due to the heightened armed clashes in the surrounding areas. **Source:** [Kachin News Group](#)

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. 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 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 USAID, the U.S. Government or the Tides Foundation who are not responsible for the content expressed in this document.

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