

Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

28 May-10 June 2025



Mitigating Damage to Health Facilities in Myanmar: Protecting Health Facilities from Airstrikes and Shelling

Health facilities across **Kayin** State have been repeatedly damaged by airstrikes, artillery fire, and direct clashes since the February 2021 military coup. These attacks undermine care, displace communities, and threaten staff safety.

What We Know

- Health facilities have been damaged or destroyed by the Myanmar Armed Forces, Arakan Army and the PDF using plane and drone delivered explosive weapons.
- Some health facilities were also damaged in arson attacks.
- Health workers, including doctors, nurses, and ambulance drivers, are at risk of harm, either from direct attacks on health infrastructure or from being caught in the crossfire.

Risks Identified

- High in conflict zones or contested areas
- Public and charity-run facilities are often affected
- Leads to loss of care, displaced staff, and destroyed supplies

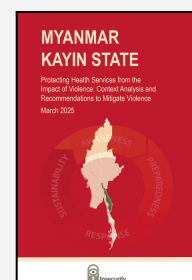
Practical Tips

- Relocate vital supplies and equipment to safer areas when conflict escalates
- Reinforce facilities structurally and create underground or secure storage for medicine
- Establish early warning and evacuation plans
- Prepare mobile units or alternative service sites to maintain care continuity
- Comprehensive guidance on how to protect health care from drone attacks is available in **English** and **Burmese**.

Action to Take

- Use this guidance to train health staff, inform coordination calls, and display posters in clinics and field offices.
- Adapt protocols to fit your specific operating environment.

These are just a few steps to help protect Mandalay's health workers and sustain health services amid worsening insecurity. Explore complementary strategies from **Mandalay**, **Rakhine**, **Sagaing** and **Shan** in their respective reports to strengthen coordinated action. For broader insights, consult the **Security Risk Management for Health Care Services (SR4H) Handbook**.



Help support the protection of health care by sharing this resource. Please copy and paste this link: <https://bit.ly/28May-10Jun2025MMRHealth>

Past incident briefs: [14-27 June](#); [30 April-13 May](#); [16-29 April](#); [02-15 April](#); [19 March-01 April](#); [05-18 March](#); [19 February-04 March](#); [05-18 February](#); [22 January-04 February](#); [08-21 January](#); [25 December-07 January](#); [All](#)

SHCC Factsheets: Burmese: [2024](#); [2023](#). English: [2024](#); [2023](#); [2022](#); [2021](#); [2020](#)

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.



Documented incidents

29 May 2025: In Hpakant town and township, Mohnyin district, Kachin state, a charity hospital, high school, an administrative office building, a Chinese monastery, and other public places were occupied by the Myanmar military in their preparation for battles in the area. **Source:** [People's Spring](#)

31 May 2025: In Kan Pauk station town, Yebyu township, Dawei district, Tanintharyi region, three health workers and a civilian were arrested from their home by the Myanmar navy at around 11 pm. The victims were detained in the navy command centre for interrogation. **Sources:** [Ayeeyarwaddy Times](#), [Burma Human Rights Network](#) and [Dawei Watch](#)

As reported on 01 June 2025: In Muse town, township and district, Shan state (North), health workers of private hospitals were living in fear following news of plans to kidnap health workers by an armed group and junta-backed militia. The threats have been heard since the last week in May 2025, stating that the armed groups deemed the hospitals were not paying adequate taxes. **Source:** [Shwe Phee Myay News Agency](#)

03 June 2025: In Ma Taunt Ta village and village tract, Salingyi township, Yinmabin district, Sagaing region, a station hospital was damaged by bombs dropped by the Myanmar military paramotor at around 6 pm. **Source:** [Democratic Voice of Burma](#)

08 June 2025: At the military base camp near Kyondoe town and township, Kawkareik district, Kayin state, a military doctor was reportedly killed by handmade electroshock rocket attacks by the Karen National Liberation Army and PDF. **Source:** [Karen Information Centre](#)

09 June 2025: In Kyi Tauk Pauk village, Shauk Pin Yoe village tract, Singu township, Pyin Oo Lwin district, Mandalay region, a building of a station hospital was destroyed by bombs dropped by the Myanmar military fighter jet at around 5 am. Two civilians were killed and two injured at the stalls near the hospital. **Sources:** [Khit Thit Media](#), [Mandalay Free Press](#) and [Myaelatt Athan](#)

Other resources

“Let the World Know”: Responses to Humanitarian Aid After the 28 March Myanmar Earthquake. This [briefing](#) analyses social media activity from 27 March to 30 April 2025, assessing observed narratives in Myanmar related to the humanitarian response to the March 28 earthquake. While many responses welcomed international assistance, others reflected deep mistrust—targeting the military’s role in aid delivery, questioning where help is directed, and raising concerns about diversion or resale of relief. Reactions to a military-announced ceasefire and the blocked Taiwanese rescue mission further revealed how political dynamics are shaping public perception of humanitarian efforts.



The **Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC)** identified **308 incidents** of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar in 2024. Health facilities were damaged 135 times and occupied on 67 occasions. In addition, 91 health workers were arrested and 31 killed. Fighting between conflict parties since the 2021 military coup has left an estimated 3.3 million people internally displaced and crippled Myanmar’s health care system amid profound insecurity. Damage to health facilities by military aircraft strikes almost doubled in 2024 compared to 2023, as government forces lost more territory. Travel restrictions and administrative barriers have drastically reduced emergency referrals, with maternal and neonatal mortality rates sharply increasing as a result. Read the full factsheet in [Burmese](#) and [English](#). Download the [data](#)

This document 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. It is supported by the H2H Fund which is supported by aid from the UK government, 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 and the Tides Foundation. The opinions expressed in it do not reflect in any way the position of the H2H Network, the UK government or the Tides Foundation who are not responsible for the content expressed in this document.

Insecurity Insight. 2025. 28 May-10 June 2025, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight.
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