Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

06-19 August 2025

Help support the protection of health care by sharing this resource. Please copy and paste this link: https://bit.ly/06-19Aug2025MMRHealth

Past incident briefs: 23 July-05 August; 09-22 July; 25 June-08 July; 11-24 June; 28 May-10 June; 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; 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

As reported on 07 August 2025: In Mandalay city and region, the transport of medicines, including female sanitary pads, baby diapers, blankets, mosquito nets, and oxygen cylinders; fuels, electronics, construction materials, and food items from Mandalay city to the townships in upper Myanmar (Sagaing region, Chin state, Kachin state, Shan state - North) where there were armed clashes, and where many areas were under the control of ethnic armed groups and PDF was restricted by the junta authorities starting from early August 2025. The transport of these items required an approval letter from the junta regional administration. The female sanitary pads and baby diapers were banned as these items were believed to be used by PDF as gauze in wound treatment. **Sources: Irrawaddy, Mandalay Free Press and Myanmar Now**

As reported on 07 August 2025: Near Shwe San Thit village and Sin Phyu village, Ku Yin village tract, Pekon township, Taunggyi district, Shan state (South), medicines and weapons owned by Pekon PDF were confiscated by the Myanmar military. **Source: People Media**

As reported on 07 August 2025: In Pakokku town, township, and district, Magway region, the restrictions of the transport of medicines and food items from Pakokku town to Myaing township and Pauk township were reinforced by the junta authorities starting from mid-July 2025. The medicines were allowed only for personal-use amounts. The restrictions have been in place for almost two years. The vehicles were inspected in Pakokku town and at the military checkpoints on the highway between Pakokku town and the other two townships. **Source: Mandalay Free Press**

08 August 2025: At an undisclosed location in a village in Demoso township and district, Kayah state, a male nurse was among the three civilians shot by the Myanmar military, while the victims were travelling by motorbikes. The nurse was killed. The nurse was affiliated with the civil disobedience movement. **Source: Facebook**

08 August 2025: In Myanmar, starting from 08 August 2025, people taking anti-retroviral therapy (ART) were no longer allowed to access their medication at I/LNGO health facilities, but at the public health facilities operated under the command of the junta government as per an order issued by the junta Ministry of Health. The order required the transfer of the records of patients by I/NGOs to the junta department of health of corresponding townships. This can affect those living in remote areas and in the areas controlled by the ethnic armed groups and local resistance forces. As patients are allowed to get their medication only in the township they are residing, this can affect those who used to access their medication in other townships for privacy reasons. This also

affects those taking these medicines for pre-exposure prophylaxis. In Yangon, Mandalay, and Ayeyarwaddy regions, the I/LNGO clinics of which their only services were ART provision had to close down. **Sources: BBC Burmese, Irrawaddy, People Media, Than Lwin Times and Voice of Myanmar**

As reported on 08 August 2025: In Sar Hmaw village and village tract, Mogaung township, Mohnyin district, Kachin state, the station medical officer of a station hospital received a letter from the Kachin PDF. The letter warned the health workers at the said hospital that they would face charges if they continued providing treatment to the junta soldiers. The letter mentioned that the junta soldiers had received treatment at the said hospital in July 2025. This hospital was closed after the 2021 military coup and reopened in April 2024. **Source: People Media**

As reported on 11 August 2025: At an undisclosed location in Myingyan township and district, Mandalay region, a vehicle carrying medicine cargos (including anti-retroviral therapy and other medicines) transported from the drug store of the junta health department in Mandalay to Myingyan town by an NGO was stopped and inspected at a checkpoint operated by the PDF in July 2025. As per the Ministry of Health staff, the vehicle was later allowed to proceed to its destination. As per the junta report, the medicines were confiscated by PDF. Due to this incident, the said NGO was no longer allowed to operate. **Sources: BBC Burmese and People Media**

11 August 2025: In Yar Za Gyo village and village tract, Kale township and district, Sagaing region, a station hospital was severely damaged due to the bombs dropped by the Myanmar military aircraft. The affected facility was a former public facility and was operated by the healthcare workers affiliated with the CDM at the time of the attack. There were no casualties as the patients had been relocated just before the attack. **Source: Khit Thit Media**

As reported on 13 August 2025: In Minhla township, Thayarwady district, Bago region, the purchase of medicines, food items, and fuel by the internally displaced persons was restricted to personal-use amounts by the Myanmar military. **Source: Myanmar Pressphoto Agency**

17 August 2027: In Lo Khar Lo village, Mawchee village tract, Hpasawng township, Bawlakhe district, Kayah state, a station hospital was damaged by a bomb dropped by the Myanmar military aircraft at around 7:50 am, injuring at least two people. The female patient ward and obstetric ward of the hospital were destroyed, and nearby houses were damaged. There were no patients at the hospital at the time of the attack. **Sources: Irrawaddy, Kantarrawaddy Times, Khit Thit Media, Mizzima and Voice of Myanmar**

As reported on 19 August 2025: In Demoso town, township and district, Kayah state, a township hospital was found damaged after the town had been reseized by the Myanmar military. The bunkers were found at the hospital, clinics, schools, office buildings, religious buildings, and civilian houses. The town was under the control of the ethnic armed group from November 2023. **Sources: Ayeyarwaddy Times, Eleven Media Group, and Shwe Phee Myay News Agency**

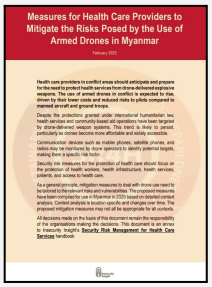
Other resources

"Is This Another Propaganda Campaign?" This briefing analyses social media activity from 28 March to 05 July 2025, assessing observed narratives in Myanmar related to the humanitarian response to the March 28 earthquake. The majority of comments expressed appreciation for aid contributions. However, this sentiment was often accompanied by scepticism over whether assistance would reach affected communities. Direct delivery was consistently emphasised as the only effective method. The most frequently mentioned agencies and donors included: UNICEF, ICRC, WFP, Korean Red Cross, German Red Cross, Christian Aid, OCHA, and contributions from the governments of Vietnam and Australia. While these organisations and donors were positively acknowledged, some were also criticised for perceived collaboration with the military or lack of oversight. Read the **full report**

In 2024, similar to previous years, 35 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care were recorded in northern Shan state, according to the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC). Nearly half of incidents in northern Shan state in 2024 involved damage to health facilities that was attributed to conflict parties using explosive weapons. The MAF primarily damaged health facilities in opposition-held or contested areas using air-dropped explosives, including electroshock rocket missiles and, on one occasion, an armed drone. A joint MNDAA-PDF force was implicated in two incidents in which health facilities were damaged. Read the full factsheet in **Burmese** and **English**. Download the **data**

Health workers in Myanmar face an urgent and growing threat—armed drones targeting hospitals, mobile clinics, and aid operations. These attacks endanger lives and access to critical care. This guidance document - in **Burmese** and **English** - provides practical measures to help health care providers mitigate these risks. From early warning systems to protective strategies for staff, infrastructure, and mobile teams, this guide is essential for anyone working to safeguard medical services in Myanmar. Available as individual guidance on:

- **Outside** When a Drone is Spotted: **Burmese** | **English**
- **Inside** a Building During a Drone Attack: **Burmese** | **English**
- **Response** During a Drone Attack. **Burmese** | **English**



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. 06-19 August 2025, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. https://bit.ly/06-19Aug2025MMRHealth