

Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

03-16 September 2025



Protecting Health Facilities from Airstrikes and Shelling in Kayin State

Health facilities across [Kayin](#) state have been repeatedly damaged or destroyed by airstrikes, artillery fire, and direct clashes since the February 2021 military coup. These attacks undermine care, displace communities, and threaten staff safety. This [document](#) suggests approaches to mitigate and prevent such violence.

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.
- Health workers 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

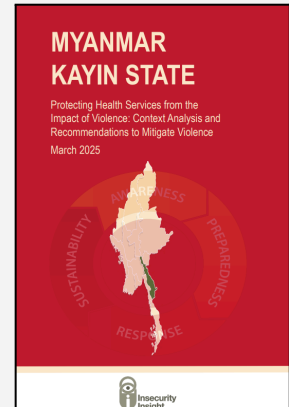
Practical Tips

- 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 [Burmese](#) and [English](#).

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](#), [Sagaing](#), [Shan](#), and [Rakhine](#) 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/03-16Sept2025MMRHealth>

Past incident briefs: [20 August-02 September](#); [06-19 August](#); [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](#); [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

04 September 2025: In Kyauk Khat village, Hpa Lu Gyi village tract, Myawaddy township and district, Kayin state, a hospital building was severely damaged by two Myanmar military Kamikaze drones at around 8:30 am. There were no casualties at the hospital as the patients had been relocated before the attack. **Sources:** [Karen Information Centre](#), [Khit Thit Media](#), and [People's Spring](#)

05 September 2025: In Lay Kay Kaw station town, Myawaddy township and district, Kayin state, the drug store room of a hospital was damaged by a Myanmar military Kamikaze drone at around 11:30 pm. There were no casualties. The hospital was temporarily closed from 04 September 2025 due to heightened armed clashes in the area. **Sources:** [Karen Information Centre](#), [Khit Thit Media](#) and [Than Lwin Khet News](#)

07 September 2025: In Chin Su village, Auk Kaing village tract, Okpho township, Thayarwady district, Bago region, a private pharmacy and a house were damaged by bombs dropped by Myanmar military paramotors at around 5 pm, killing three male civilians at the pharmacy. **Sources:** [Myaelatt Athan](#) and [Myanmar Pressphoto Agency](#)

07 September 2025: In Kaing Gyi village and village tract, Okpho township, Thayarwady district, Bago region, a station hospital and a monastery were damaged by bombs dropped by Myanmar military paramotors at around 5 pm. **Source:** [Democratic Voice of Burma](#)

09 September 2025: In Ye-U town, township and district, Sagaing region, a traditional medicine hospital occupied by the Myanmar military and a checkpoint at the entrance of the town were attacked with improvised artillery by local resistance forces at around 8:30 pm. A junta soldier was injured and a military vehicle damaged. After the attack, junta soldiers stationed in the hospital returned fire. **Sources:** [Khit Thit Media](#) and [Myanmar Pressphoto Agency](#)

As reported on 10 September 2025: Between Meiktila township and Mahlaing township; and between Kyaukpadaung township and Nyaung-U township, Mandalay region, the transport of medicine to Mahlaing and Nyaung-U townships was restricted by junta authorities. In addition, medicines were seized at Myanmar military checkpoints, causing medicine shortages in the two townships. **Source:** [Mandalay Free Press](#)

11 September 2025: Between Nyaung Kone village and Kaing Taw Ma village, Kaing Taw Ma village tract, Myaing township, Pakokku district, Magway region, two old buildings of a station hospital were damaged by bombs dropped by a Myanmar military fighter jet at around 1:30 pm. The hospital buildings were not in use at the time of the attack. There were no casualties. **Sources:** [Democratic Voice of Burma](#) and [Khit Thit Media](#)

As reported on 12 September 2025: In Bhamo town, township and district, Kachin state, a district hospital religious buildings, and other high-rise buildings were reportedly used as bunkers by the Kachin Independence Army, People's Defence Force, and other allied local resistance forces during armed clashes with the Myanmar military. **Source:** [Eleven Media Group](#)

As reported on 15 September 2025: Between Namlan village, Hsin Kyawt village tract, Hsipaw township, Kyaukme district, Shan state (North) and Mong Kung township, Loilen district, Shan state (South), the restrictions of the transport of medicine and rice from Mong Kung to Namlan were reinforced by the junta authorities starting from the first week of September 2025. At Myanmar military checkpoints, private and public vehicles transporting these items were not allowed to proceed to Namlan. **Source:** [Shan News](#)

Other resources

“Myanmar’s People Are Bombed And Shelled In Masses, Hundreds Of Thousands Of Homes Burned And Destroyed - And The World Watches Like A Movie, Entertained, Heartless” This [briefing](#) by Insecurity Insight analyses social media activity from 02 June to 26 August 2025, assessing observed narratives in Myanmar related to the humanitarian response to the March 28 earthquake. Across comments, undertones of grief and anger dominate: conflict and flooding blur together, and health and aid are pulled into the discussion to signal sides. The HIV comments show that the conflict is over who controls services, how people are treated, and whether care is reachable, with stigma secondary. Aid isn’t rejected but judged on coverage, quality, visibility and cost. Access constraints are read as punitive “starvation tactics”, with blame placed mainly on the military and, in parts of Rakhine, also on the Arakan Army for not protecting civilians. A vocal strand repeatedly tried to recast clinics as “legitimate targets”, prompting doxing risks and deterring care. Read the full [report](#).



The **Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC)** identified **308 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar in 2024**. 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.

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<https://bit.ly/03-16Sept2025MMRHealth>

