

Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

19 February-04 March 2025

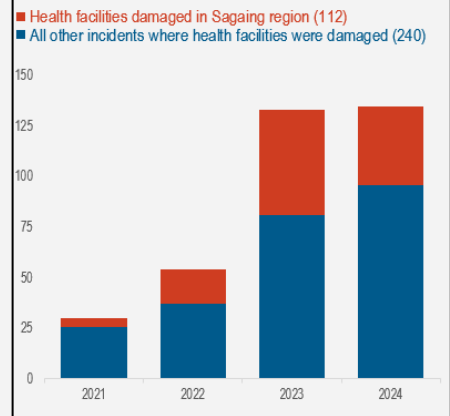


Insecurity Insight identified 1582 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar since the military coup on 01 February 2021 and 31 December 2024. In these incidents, health facilities were damaged or destroyed 352 times and taken over for non-medical purposes on at least 204 occasions. In addition, 135 health workers were killed and 864 arrested.

Since 2023, incidents where health facilities were damaged or destroyed by conflict parties have increased in Sagaing region (from 17 in 2022 to 52 in 2023 and 39 in 2024). Most involved the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF) using drone and plane-delivered explosives weapons, missiles and shelling, damaging health centres, clinics and hospitals. Local resistance forces used drones armed with explosives to drop bombs on MAF troops occupying health facilities.

Explore our [interactive map](#) to see where incidents happened.¹ Access the data on [HDX](#). The dataset no longer includes event descriptions due to [HDX policy](#). Data is updated every Monday. [Follow us](#) for the latest updates. Numbers may change if or when further information is made available.

Damage and Destruction to Health Facilities in Myanmar
01 February 2021-31 December 2024



Help support the protection of health care by sharing this resource. Please copy and paste this link: bit.ly/19Feb-04Mar2025MMRHealth

Past incident briefs: [05-18 February](#); [22 January-04 February](#); [08-21 January](#); [25 December-07 January](#); [11-24 December](#); [27 November-10 December](#); [All](#)

SHCC Factsheets: Burmese: [2023](#). English: [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

19 February 2025: In Nga Thaung Chaung town, Yegyi township, Kyonpyaw district, Ayeyarwady region, a male X-ray technician was amongst five men arrested by the Myanmar military on accusations of links to the Arakan Army. His former duty station was a station hospital in Sat Thwar village and village tract, Gwa township, Thandwe district, Rakhine state; and he was displaced due to the armed clashes in Gwa. **Source:** [Narinjara](#)

19 February 2025: In Nawngkhio town and township, Kyaukme district, Shan state (North), a township hospital was damaged due to bombs dropped by the Myanmar military aircraft. **Sources:** [Irrawaddy](#) and [Khit Thit Media](#)

20 February 2025: In Kyauk Taing village and village tract, Mindon township, Thayet district, Magway region, a station hospital which had been occupied by around 50 Myanmar military soldiers for five months, was attacked by a PDF Special Regiment. Armed clashes in the hospital lasted for around 40 minutes, reportedly killing two junta soldiers and injuring three. The hospital was not functioning at the time of the attack. **Sources:** [Democratic Voice of Burma](#), [Myaelatt Athan](#) and [Shwe Phee Myay News Agency](#)

23 February 2025: In Nat Chaung village and village tract, Kale township and district, Sagaing region, a station hospital was further damaged by bombs dropped by the Myanmar military fighter jet. This is the second-time attack of this hospital in the same month, and the hospital buildings (a staff house, an in-patient ward for monks, a kitchen building, and two buildings for patient recreation) spared in the previous attack were destroyed. Two health workers and two civilians were injured. The hospital was operated by CDM healthcare workers and was located in a (technically) liberated zone. **Sources:** [Democratic Voice of Burma](#), [Facebook](#), and [Khit Thit Media](#)

As reported on 24 February 2025: In Falam town, township and district, Chin state, a district hospital was engulfed in fire by bombs dropped by a Myanmar military jet in December 2024. The airstrikes took place during the armed clashes between the Myanmar military and Chin National Organisation/ Chin National Defence Force. **Sources:** [Chindwin News Agency](#), [Facebook](#), and [Voice of Chinland](#)

24 February 2025: In Khun Taung Gyi village and village tract, Shwebo township and district, Sagaing region, a sub-rural health centre was attacked by the local resistance forces using drones armed with improvised drop-bombs. Three bombs were dropped in and around the compound of the health facility, injuring three civilians including one patient. There was no damage to the clinic buildings. The health facility was functioning at the time of the attack, and was operated by the junta-assigned healthcare workers. **Source:** [Telegram](#)

As reported on 25 February 2025: In Oakkan village, Yae Nant Thar village tract, Madaya township, Aungmyaythazan district, Mandalay region, a hospital for people with Hansen's disease was attacked with artillery by the Myanmar military. There was no report about casualties or damage. The attack took place during 15 times of airstrikes (using jets, attack helicopters, and armed drones) and ground artillery shelling at the villages in this township by the Myanmar military during the period from 11 to 23 February. **Source:** [Mandalay Free Press](#)

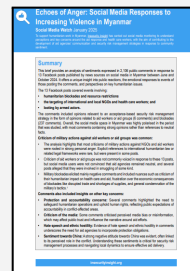
As reported on 26 February 2025: In Paletwa town, township and district, Chin state, the medicines, equipment, and office furniture from a township hospital and items from other government offices were taken away by the Arakan Army and transported to Rakhine state. The hospital was operated by the AA since this town had been taken over by AA. **Source:** [Facebook](#)

As reported on 04 March 2025: The medical students who completed their training from the four medical universities in Yangon, Mandalay, and Magway regions between 2017 to 2022 who did not join government services were blacklisted as per the order of the junta Union Minister of Health. They were not awarded with their degrees, not allowed to continue further training, or not allowed to leave the country. This order affected around 1000 doctors-to-be. **Sources:** [Facebook](#), [Khit Thit Media](#), [Khit Thit Media II](#), and [Myanmar Now](#)

Other resources

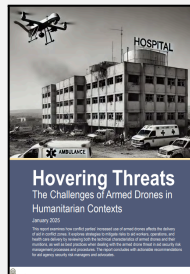
Echoes of Anger: Social Media Responses to Increasing Violence in Myanmar

This [brief](#) provides an analysis of sentiments expressed in 2,106 public comments in response to 13 Facebook posts published by news sources on social media in Myanmar between June and October 2024. It offers a unique insight into public reactions, the emotional responses to events of those posting the comments, and perspectives on key humanitarian issues. Overall, the social media space in Myanmar was highly polarised in the period that was studied, with most comments containing strong opinions rather than references to neutral facts.



Hovering Threats The Challenges of Armed Drones in Humanitarian Contexts

Armed drones are an increasing threat to the safety of aid and health care workers, necessitating adaptations in security risk management practices. This [report](#) examines how conflict parties' increased use of armed drones affects the delivery of aid in conflict zones. It explores strategies to mitigate risks to aid workers, operations, and health care delivery by reviewing both the technical characteristics of armed drones and their munitions, as well as best practices when dealing with the armed drone threat in aid security risk management processes and procedures. The report concludes with actionable recommendations for aid agency security risk managers and advocates.



Dramatic Surge in Violence Against Health Care in Myanmar in 2023

The Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC) identified [418 incidents](#) of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar in 2023. 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.



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

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 supported by the H2H Fund which is supported by aid from the UK government and by 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. 19 February-04 March 2025, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. bit.ly/19Feb-04Mar2025MMRHealth

¹ Zoom in and click on Myanmar to see the latest figures. Click on the yellow square to read about the recorded events.

