

Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

04-17 February 2026

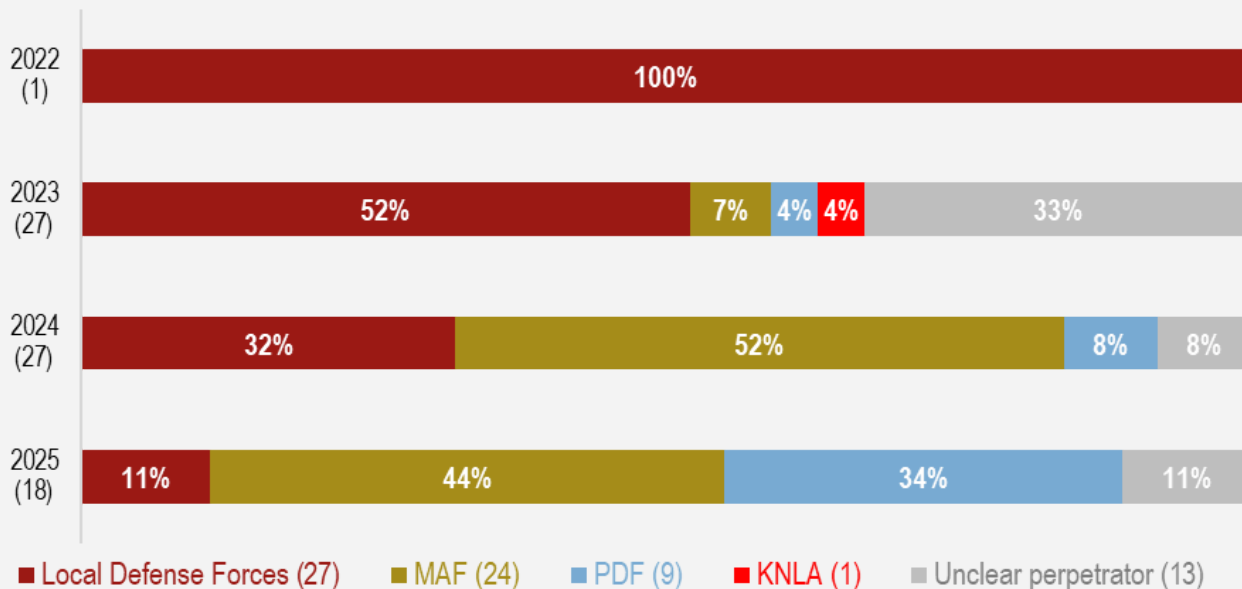


Insecurity Insight identified at least 1869 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar since the military coup on 01 February 2021 and 20 January 2026. 70% of these incidents were attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF). Health facilities were reportedly damaged or destroyed 471 times and used for non-medical purposes 227 times. At least 170 health workers were killed and 909 arrested.

Incidents involving drones armed with explosive weapons affected health care 74 times between February 2021 and December 2025. Reported incidents shifted between conflict parties over time and across regions/states, from mainly local defense forces in the Sagaing region in the early years following the coup to the MAF, primarily in the Bago and Sagaing regions and Kayin State from 2024 onward.

Reported incidents where armed drone strikes impacted health care in Myanmar

01 February - 31 December 2025



Source: Insecurity Insight

These incidents underscore how armed drones have become an escalating threat in conflict settings. Adapting to this risk means rethinking security measures for health facilities. This practical guide by Insecurity Insight provides measures to help health care providers mitigate these risks and is available in [Burmese](#) and [English](#). 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. For broader insights, consult the [Security Risk Management for Health Care Services \(SR4H\) Handbook](#). Individual resources:

- Outside When a Drone is Spotted: [Burmese](#); [English](#)
- Inside a Building During a Drone Attack: [Burmese](#); [English](#)
- Response During a Drone Attack: [Burmese](#); [English](#)

Please [get in touch](#) for data enquiries. View the incidents on our [interactive map](#). Numbers may change if or when further information is made available.

Past briefs: [21 January-03 February](#); [07-20 January](#); [24 December 2025-06 January](#); [10-23 December](#); [26 November-09 December](#); [12-25 November](#); [29 October-11 November](#); [15-28 October](#); [01-14 October](#); [All](#)

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

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Documented incidents

The publicly reported incidents below are not a complete nor a representative list of all incidents that affected the provision of health care between 04-17 February 2026. The incidents below have not been verified through ground investigations. There is a delay in reporting incidents due to our open source verification protocol.

06 February 2026: In Mogoke town and township, Thabeikkyin district, Mandalay region, a township hospital occupied by the Myanmar military was attacked with a handmade electroshock rocket by the PDF. **Source:** [Khit Thit Media](#)

As reported on 09 February 2026: In Banmauk town, Banmauk township, Katha district, Sagaing region, bunkers built by KIA and the PDF were found at a township hospital, schools, religious buildings, government buildings, hotels, and civilian houses by the Myanmar military after the town had been reseeded. The town was under the control of KIA and PDF for five months. **Source:** [Ministry of Information Myanmar](#)

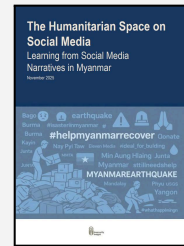
09 February 2026: In Myaing Gyi Ngu village and village tract, Hlaingbwe township, Hpa-An District, the staff house building of a station hospital was damaged and a child was injured by artillery shelling by an unidentified perpetrator. After the attack, the health workers and patients left the hospital and relocated. **Sources:** [Karen Information Centre](#) and [Independent Mon News Agency](#)

10 February 2026: In Tlangkhua village and village tract, Htantlang township, Hakha district, Chin state, a local clinic and a housing construction site were damaged by bombs dropped by a Myanmar military fighter jet. At least six people were killed and seven were injured at the construction site. **Sources:** [Chin Human Rights Organization](#) and [Khit Thit Media](#)

17 February 2026: In Nyaung Pin Gyi Su village, Yone Su village tract, Khin-U township, Shwebo district, Sagaing region, a public high school used as a makeshift hospital and at homes were damaged by three bombs dropped by a Myanmar military fighter jet. The school was closed, and patients and health workers evacuated just before the airstrike. In the neighbouring area, three people, including one patient, were killed and at least six were injured. **Sources:** [Khit Thit Media](#), [Maun](#), [Myaelatt Athan](#), and [People's Spring](#)

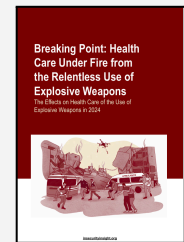
Other resources

Public digital narratives about humanitarian operations shape access, safety, and legitimacy for aid agencies and their partners in Myanmar. *Learning from Social Media Narratives in Myanmar* **explores** the implications of online narratives for communication strategies, policy decisions, and accountability to aid beneficiaries in one of the world's most restrictive and polarised digital environments. Drawing on seven months of public social media monitoring, the report highlights how narratives around aid delivery, health care, displacement, and access blockades intersect with conflict dynamics. The findings are designed to offer contextualised, actionable insights for humanitarian actors seeking to safeguard the principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality while navigating Myanmar's contested information space.



Monitoring briefs: “Let The World Know”; “We Haven’t Received A Single Bottle Of Water”; “Is This Another Propaganda Campaign”; “Myanmar’s People Are Bombed”; “The UN Shouldn’t Even Exist Anymore”

Violence impacting health care reached unprecedented levels in **2024**, with the use of **explosive weapons in populated areas emerging as a dominant and devastating trend**. Health care is directly impacted when explosive weapons damage or destroy hospitals, health centres, and ambulances, or when they kill or seriously injure health workers and patients. These weapons also cause indirect harm through their cumulative and reverberating effects on civilian infrastructure. This **second edition** of Insecurity Insight's *The Effects on Health Care of the Use of Explosive Weapons* discusses new trends in and impacts of explosive weapons use on global health care systems in 2024.



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 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.

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.

Insecurity Insight. 2026. 04-17 February 2026, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. <https://bit.ly/04-17Feb2026MMRHealth>

