

Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

18 February-03 March 2026

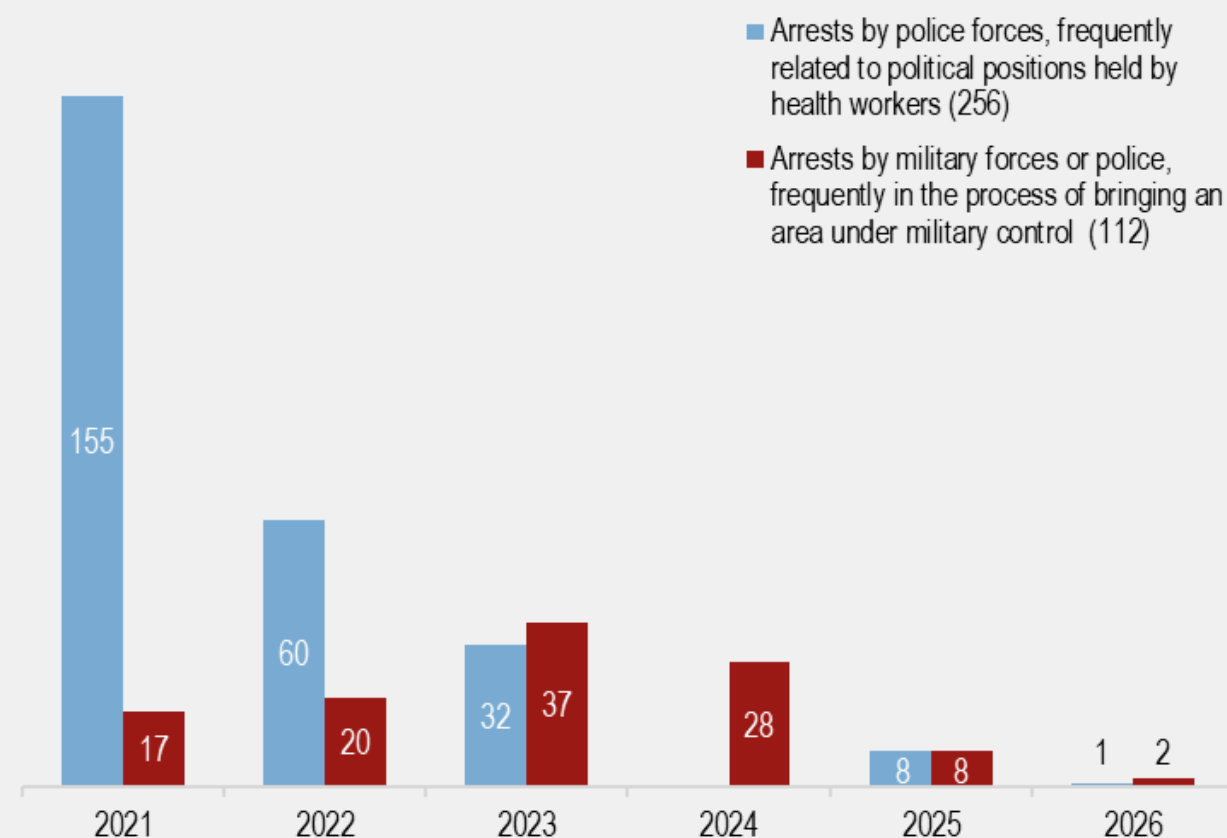


Insecurity Insight identified at least 1873 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar since the military coup on 01 February 2021 and 31 January 2026. Health facilities were reportedly damaged or destroyed 472 times and used for non-medical purposes 228 times. At least 170 health workers were killed and 909 arrested. 70% of these incidents were attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF).

At least 909 health workers were reportedly arrested or detained in 368 incidents across 17 regions and states during the reporting period. In the first year of the military coup, health workers were mostly arrested on allegations of Civil Disobedience Movement-affiliation, because of the care they provided to injured local defense forces (LDF) or their leadership roles as caregivers in communities, including rural communities and clandestine networks opposed to the military government. Over time, the reasons for arrests shifted from security forces' arresting health workers treating injured protesters to arresting them for allegedly assisting or being affiliated with LDFs or for political activism on social media.

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

Reported incidents where health workers were arrested or detained in Myanmar 01 February 2021 and 31 January 2026



Source: Insecurity Insight

Past briefs: [04-17 February](#); [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](#); [All](#)

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

Help support the protection of health care by sharing this resource. Please copy and paste this link: <https://bit.ly/18Feb-03Mar2026MMRHealth>

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 18 February-03 March 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.

18 February 2026: In Ywar Kone Gyi village, Yae Shin village tract, Kyunhla township, Kanbalu district, Sagaing region, a station hospital, a public high school, and at least seven houses were damaged by bombs dropped from a Myanmar military fighter jet. **Sources:** [Democratic Voice of Burma](#), [Khit Thit Media](#), and [Red Peacock](#)

18 February 2026: Near Pe Gyi Khin village, Ma Gyi Kone village tract, Natogyi township, Myingyan district, Mandalay region, a 100-bedded underground hospital was destroyed in a targeted explosion by the Myanmar military who had planted explosives in the facility. The facility was built with the support of the government in exile and started functioning in late 2024. **Sources:** [Mandalay Free Press](#), [Mizzima](#), and [Surbung Time](#)

19 February 2026: In Tha Yet Cho village and village tract, Ramree township, Kyaukpyu district, Rakhine state, a station hospital, a market, and a police station were damaged by bombs dropped from two Myanmar military fighter jets. At least two adults were killed. **Sources:** [Arakan Bay News](#) and [Western News](#)

20 February 2026: In Kone Yoe village and village tract, Taze township, Ye-U district, Sagaing region, a sub-rural health centre was damaged by three bombs dropped by three Myanmar military gyrocopters. The clinic was not functioning at the time of the attack. **Sources:** [Khit Thit Media](#), [Mandalay Free Press](#), and [Taze News](#)

22 February 2026: In Hnit Kayin village and village tract, Ye township, Ye district, Tanintharyi region, a medical LNGO leader was arrested by the Myanmar military and sent to a local command centre in Ye town for interrogation. He was accused of having connections with the PDF. **Sources:** [Independent Mon News Agency](#) and [Myanmar Pressphoto Agency](#)

As reported on 25 February 2026: Along the highway connecting Khin-U town and Shwebo town, Shwebo district, Sagaing region, private pharmacies, houses, and rice mills were torched by the Myanmar military. **Source:** [Myanmar Pressphoto Agency](#)

As reported on 25 February 2026: In Mogoke town and township, Thabeikkyin district, Mandalay region, a township hospital and public schools were used as temporary offices for the Immigration Department. **Source:** [Mandalay Free Press](#)

As reported on 27 February 2026: In Banmat village (New), Mawksai township, Langkho district, Shan state (South), a local clinic, houses, and the administrative offices of the Pa-O National Liberation Army; and the houses in three neighbouring villages were torched by an allied group of the Myanmar military and Pa-O National Army. **Sources:** [Maun](#) and [Mekong News](#)

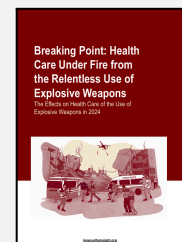
Other resources

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. 18 February-03 March 2026, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. <https://bit.ly/18Feb-03Mar2026MMRHealth>

