

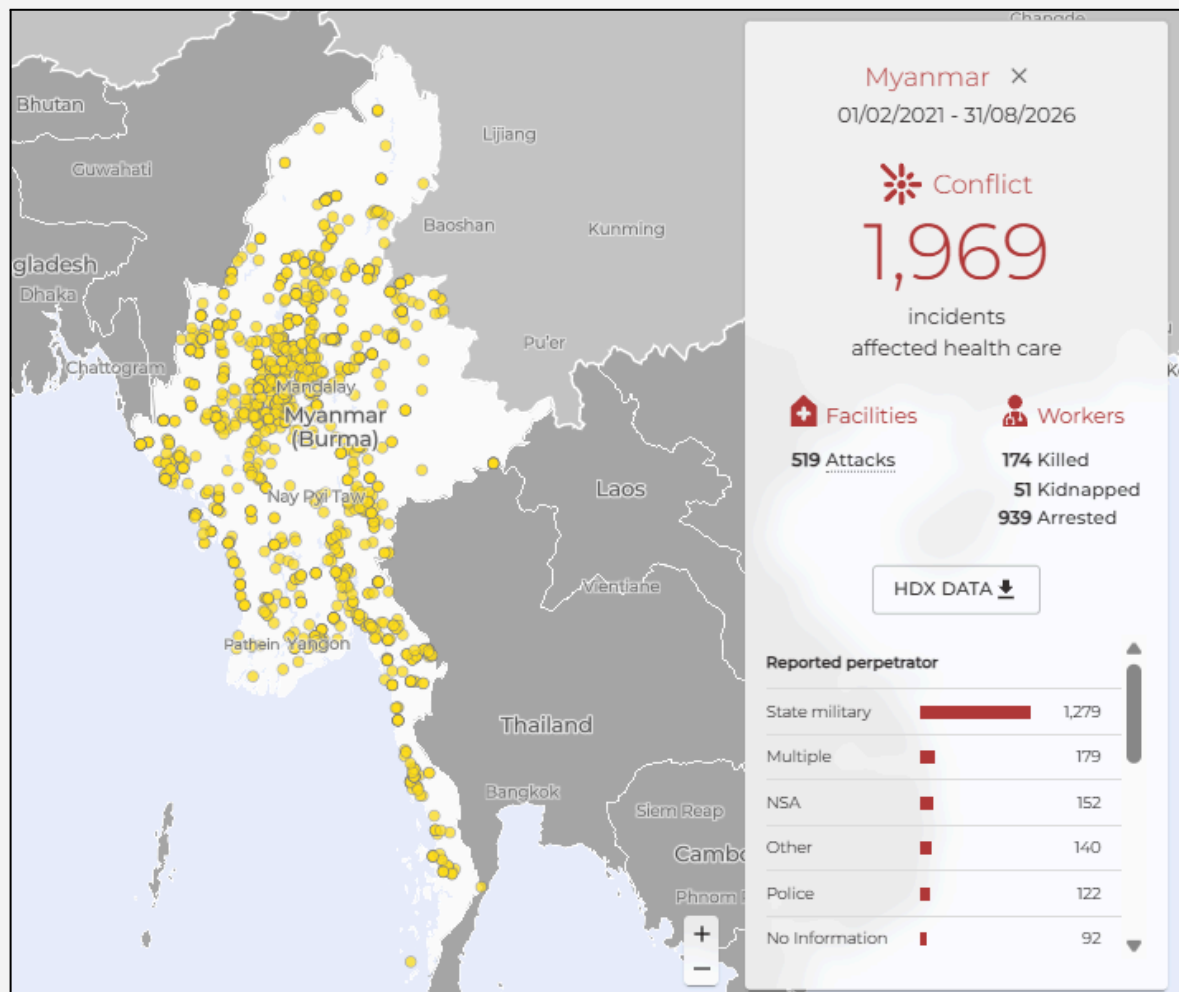
Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar

01-15 September 2026



Data collected by Insecurity Insight shows that since the military coup on 01 February 2021 and 31 August 2026, at least **1,969 incidents** of violence against or obstruction of access to health care took place across Myanmar:

- 174 health workers were killed, 939 arrested and 51 kidnapped
- health facilities were damaged on at least 519 occasions
- 65% of incidents were attributed to the Myanmar Armed Forces (MAF)
- 85 incidents reported armed drones impacting health care



View the incidents on our [interactive map](#). Download the [data](#). Updated every Monday and includes information on weapons use, perpetrators and effects. For data enquiries, please [get in touch](#). Data is continuously updated and numbers may change if/when further information is made available. See [here](#) for methodology.

Past briefs: [19-31 August](#); [05-18 August](#); [22 July-04 August](#); [08-21 July](#); [24 June-07 July](#); [10-23 June](#); [27 May-09 June](#); [13-26 May](#); [29 April-12 May](#); [15-28 April](#); [01-14 April](#); [18-31 March](#); [04-17 March](#); [18 February-03 March](#); [All](#)

SHCC chapters: Burmese: [2025](#); [2024](#); [2023](#). English: [2025](#); [2024](#); [2023](#); [2022](#); [2021](#)

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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 in Myanmar between 01-15 September 2026. The incidents have not been verified through ground investigations. There is a delay in reporting incidents due to our open-source verification protocol.

05 September 2026: Near Yan Hpo village, Ban La Mut village tract, Tanintharyi township, Myeik district, Tanintharyi region, a convoy from a local disaster management organisation was shot with small firearms, injuring a Red Cross worker. The convoy was returning to the town after delivering health care, and distributing food and non-food items at flood-affected areas. The victim sustained gunshot wounds to the left arm and left chest and remained in critical condition. **Source:** [Eleven Media Group](#)

As reported on 06 September 2026: In Kan Bar Te village and village tract, Kyaukpadaung township, Nyaung-U district, Mandalay region, a local hospital operated by health workers affiliated with the Civil Disobedience Movement was raided and destroyed by the Myanmar military. At the time of the raid, patients, health workers, and villagers had fled the area following a series of military raids on nearby villages that began on 02 September 2026. The hospital buildings, including an operation theatre, hospital equipment, and medicines were seized by the Myanmar military. The hospital building was later torched by the Myanmar military. **Sources:** [Khit Thit Media](#), [Irrawaddy](#) and [People Media](#)

07 September 2026: In Yone Chaung village and village tract, Kyobingauk township, Tharyawaddy district, Bago region, a sub-rural health centre was damaged due to armed drone attacks by the Myanmar military, using kamikaze drones. As the health centre was not functioning at the time of the attack, there were no casualties. **Source:** [Khit Thit Media](#)

07 September 2026: Near Thein Khun village and village tract, on the highway connecting Mawdaung town and Taintharyi town, Tanintharyi township, Myeik district, Tanintharyi region, an ambulance operated by an LNGO was shot with small firearms at daytime. An LNGO volunteer was killed from a gunshot wound to the head. The Myanmar military authorities accused the Karen National Union and People's Defence Force of the attack. **Sources:** [Dawei Watch](#) and [Eleven Media Group](#)

As reported on 12 September 2026: At the Myanmar military checkpoints on the roads connecting Myingyan town with the surrounding villages, Myingyan district, Mandalay region, the transportation of medicines and food items from the town to the villages have been banned since 5 September 2026. **Source:** [Mizzima](#)

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.

Get in touch if you are interested in curated datasets, have made a public statement that you would like us to include in this 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. 01-15 September 2026, Attacks on Health Care in Myanmar. Switzerland: Insecurity Insight. <https://bit.ly/01-15Sept2026MMRHealth>



Other resources

Using data collected by Insecurity Insight, the Safeguarding Health in Conflict Coalition (SHCC) identified **259 incidents of violence against or obstruction of health care in Myanmar in 2025**. Health care facilities were damaged or destroyed at least 110 times, while 34 health workers were killed and 33 arrested. Most incidents affected health care providers working for a de facto government authority, either health structures set up by the National Unity Government, ethnic health organizations or the General Administration Department of the State Administration Council (SAC). The use of explosive weapons in attacks on health care increased in 2025 compared to previous years, highlighting a rise in more lethal and indiscriminate violence with wide-area effects in the reporting year. Aircraft-delivered strikes by the MAF rose by nearly 25%, from 66 incidents in 2024 to 81 in 2025, with its share increasing from 52% of all reported incidents involving explosive weapons to 67% over the same period, increasing the lethality of MAF strikes on health care in opposition-held areas. Members of the PDF and LDFs also conducted air strikes that impacted health care, but using much smaller delivery platforms, underlying the asymmetry of their weapons systems and the associated lower lethality of their conduct of the conflict.

Read the full SHCC chapter in [Burmese](#) and [English](#). See [here](#) for methodology.

Health care 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 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. 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](#)

For broader insights, consult the [Security Risk Management for Health Care Services](#) (SR4H) Handbook.

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”](#)