



MYANMAR WITNESS

A project by



CENTRE for
INFORMATION
RESILIENCE

REPORTED AIRSTRIKES ON SITES HOLDING CAPTURED MILITARY PERSONNEL

Documented Attacks On Facilities Detaining Members of
Government Armed Forces In Myanmar

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1 June 2026

WARNING: This report contains graphic information and imagery. While efforts have been made to blur details, the report includes information which some readers may find distressing.

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1 OVERVIEW

Myanmar Witness has investigated **seven possible airstrikes** by the Myanmar Air Force (MAF) on sites reportedly holding captured military personnel between 28 October 2024 and 8 March 2026. These sites are located within Rakhine State, Shan State, and Kayah State and were reportedly operated by resistance groups.

For this report, the term 'detainee' describes a member of Myanmar's government armed forces or organised armed group detained in relation to the ongoing conflict, without implying a prisoner of war status under International Humanitarian Law.

Myanmar Witness analysed user-generated content (UGC) of the seven incident locations that likely caused **the death or injury of more than 200 captured military personnel and other detainees**.

The first incident investigated occurred on 8 March 2026 in Ann Township, Rakhine State ([Section 2](#)). Myanmar Witness verified that the area was likely a site holding captured military personnel based on UGC showing shackles on the ankles of dead and injured individuals, as well as large metal-barred cells near craters at the incident site.

The remaining six incidents were gathered from the Myanmar Witness database and also show dead and injured captured military personnel and civilians, the presence of metal-barred cells at likely detainee sites, and damage consistent with possible airstrikes since 28 October 2024 ([Section 3](#)).

Myanmar Witness geolocated and chronolocated five of the seven locations with high confidence. One additional site was analysed as a likely location, whilst the seventh site could not be verified due to limited UGC.

None of the seven sites had previously been publicly disclosed as locations where captured military personnel were being detained. Further, Myanmar Witness only identified reports of nearby clashes at one location (Maungdaw Township) when the incident occurred, meaning that the remaining six were more likely to be isolated incidents. Two of the sites were also verified as former military bases that were captured and occupied by Ethnic Armed Organisations (EAOs) and resistance forces.

The table on the following page summarises Myanmar Witness's findings relating to each reported site holding captured military personnel:

Incident Location:	Reported incident date:	Location status:	Reported killed/injured:	Former military base:
Ann, Rakhine State	08/03/2026	Verified	116 killed / Unknown injured Detainees	No
Pauktaw, Rakhine State	08/09/2024	Claimed	Around 20 killed / 15 injured Identities unknown	No
Maungdaw, Rakhine State	09/09/2024	Verified	Over 50 killed / Unknown injured Detainees & civilians	Yes, No. 2 Border Guard Police building
Nawngkhio, Shan State	28/10/2024	Verified	12 killed / 60 injured Detainees	Yes, Ho Hko labour camp
Mrauk-U, Rakhine State	18/01/2025	Likely	28 killed / 25 injured Detainees	No
Kyauktaw, Rakhine State	20/01/2026	Verified	21 killed / 30 injured Detainees	No
Mese, Kayah State	05/03/2026	Verified	5 killed / 20 injured Women & children	No

2 LEGAL CONTEXT

The military coup in Myanmar on 1 February 2021 instigated an internal conflict that can now be classified as a non-international armed conflict (NIAC) between the armed forces and several organised armed groups, including EAOs, and People's Defence Forces (PDF). Several prominent organisations in the field of International Humanitarian Law, including the [Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights](#), have classified the conflict as including several NIACs. In an NIAC, the legal statuses applied to the parties are different from those which apply to an International Armed Conflict (IAC): in particular, there is no *combatant* status and, hence, no *prisoner of war (POW)* status.

In the case of a NIAC, still, the Geneva Conventions of 1949 - to which Myanmar is a signatory - need to be applied. In particular, [Article.3](#) states:

"In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:

(1) Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those placed 'hors de combat' by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria.

To this end, the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

(a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;

(b) taking of hostages;

(c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular humiliating and degrading treatment;

(d) The passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court, affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognised as indispensable by civilised peoples.

(2) The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

An impartial humanitarian body, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, may offer its services to the Parties to the conflict.

The Parties to the conflict should further endeavour to bring into force, by means of special agreements, all or part of the other provisions of the present Convention.

The application of the preceding provisions shall not affect the legal status of the Parties to the conflict."

The [2016 Commentary by the ICRC](#) specifies that the law binds all Parties to the conflict, State and non-State alike.

3 ANALYSIS OF 8 MARCH 2026 INCIDENT

On 12 March 2026, [the Arakan Army \(AA\)](#) stated that 116 people were killed due to MAF airstrikes on an AA camp holding captured military personnel in Ann Township, Rakhine State, on 8 March 2026. The victims included captured and surrendered soldiers and their family members.

Myanmar Witness analysed aftermath UGC of the incident from [the AA](#) and the [Irrawaddy](#) news outlet, which showed piles of burned bodies and remains at the incident site, some of which had metal shackles around their ankles, and injured individuals who appeared to be captured military personnel. UGC from the incident location also showed metal-barred cells at the location, corroborating AA reports that a site holding captured military personnel was located there. The imagery also showed a large crater in the ground, and identified thermal heat sources on the reported day of the incident (see [Section 2.2](#)). However, a full determination of the cause of this damage could not be made from the analysed footage, and Myanmar Witness could not verify whether an airstrike occurred.

3.1 GEOLOCATION

Myanmar Witness geolocated the UGC of the military detainee facility and burnt bodies using satellite imagery and verified that the site was located near the Dalet River, at the foot of a hill close to a river bend, at coordinates [20.839208, 92.579840] (figures 1 and 2).

The facility is located more than 1 kilometre away from Auk Ywar (Ywar Haung) (အောက်ရွာ ရွာဟောင်း) village on the opposite bank of the river. To the east of the camp, separated by a small stream, is Nyaung Pin Kwin village, about 1.3 kilometres away. Myanmar Witness concludes that the location was a standalone camp.



Figure 1: Visual map using Google Earth Imagery showing the locations of the barred cell in the detention camp and the nearest two villages. (Source: Google Earth @ 2026 Airbus)



Figure 2: Myanmar Witness geolocated the likely site holding captured military personnel, showing burnt bodies (black marker) and a crater (green marker) in Ann Township [20.002128, 93.799830]. (Source: [Irawaddy](#) via Facebook, [\[GRAPHIC\] Arakan Army](#)) (Source: © Apple Maps, 2026, Maxar Technologies)

3.2 CHRONOLOCATION

The AA stated that the MAF conducted multiple airstrikes from 11:02 to 14:28 (local time) on 8 March 2026.

Myanmar Witness used the Fire Information for Resource Management System (FIRMS) by NASA to verify whether the burned infrastructure shown in verified footage had emitted heat sources that NASA satellites could detect. [FIRMS](#) confirmed that heat signature detections occurred in the geolocated area on 8 March 2026 (figure 3).



Figure 3: The red boxes represent the heat detection signature (Source: [FIRMS](#))

In addition, Myanmar Witness gathered Planet Labs imagery from 11:17 (local time) on 8 March 2026, which shows a large cloud of dust and debris within the site (figure 4). This further aligns with the AA's statement, which reported that the MAF attacks occurred from 11:02 to 14:28 (local time).



Figure 4: Satellite imagery shows a huge cloud of dust within the military detainee camp location (Source: Image © 2026 Planet Labs Inc. All Rights Reserved. Reprinted by permission)

Finally, Myanmar Witness analysed the geolocated area within satellite imagery from Sentinel-2 using the False Colour filter, which shows changes to the landscape between 5 March 2026 and 10 March 2026.

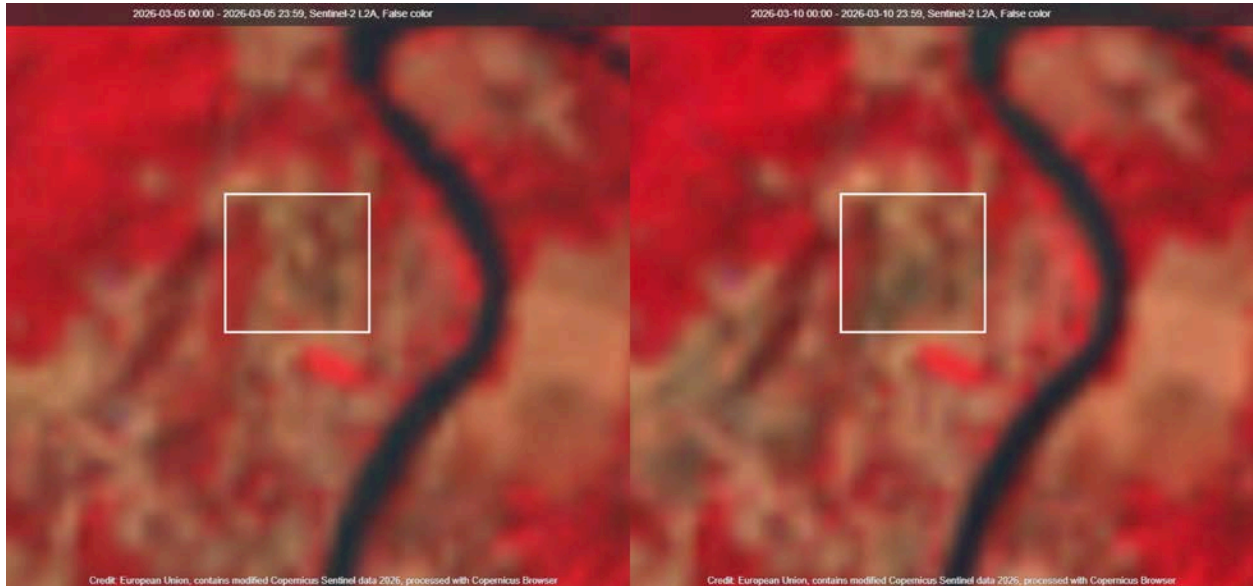


Figure 5: Comparison of Sentinel-2 recorded dates, [Left] [5 March 2026](#) and [Right] [10 March 2026](#).
(Source: Copernicus Sentinel data 2026)

Based on the FIRMS detections, Planet Labs imagery, and Copernicus data, Myanmar Witness concludes that the reported date of the incident, 8 March 2026, is verified.

3.3 FORENSIC ANALYSIS

Myanmar Witness carried out a forensic analysis of the available imagery, which revealed what appear to be multiple charred human remains at the reported site. Ash, scorch marks, and uneven burn patterns were also observed, suggesting a central fire origin. However, not all bodies pictured exhibit uniform charring, and it is important to note that Myanmar Witness could not carry out a precise body count, given that the remains overlapped with each other and the low image resolution.



Figure 6: Multiple charred human remains visible at the geolocated site holding captured military personnel [20.002128, 93.799830], Ann township, Rakhine state (Source: [\[GRAPHIC\] Arakan Army](#))

Close-up [\[GRAPHIC\] imagery](#) reveals restraints on the lower extremities of some of the remains. These are likely metal shackles, made with durable materials that can survive in high temperatures. The imagery also shows associated bone fragments (possibly tibial/femoral joints) as well as soft tissue exposure (for example, intestines), which are typical features of bodies post-combustion.



Figure 7: AA released UGC showing a charred body part being shackled (Source: [\[GRAPHIC\] Arakan Army](#))

Additionally, Myanmar Witness analysed imagery that depicts around six to seven bodies on matching green blankets (figure 8). These bodies show limb flexion and stiffness that was likely caused by heat-induced muscle contraction as opposed to [rigor mortis](#). According to forensic medical expert [Patrick Besant-Matthews](#), M.D, “Unlike normal rigor, any stiffness due to heat has no value in estimating the time of death, nor does it pass away after a while like rigor mortis”.

Therefore, no timeline of death can be estimated or confirmed due to the lack of decomposition markers in the available footage.

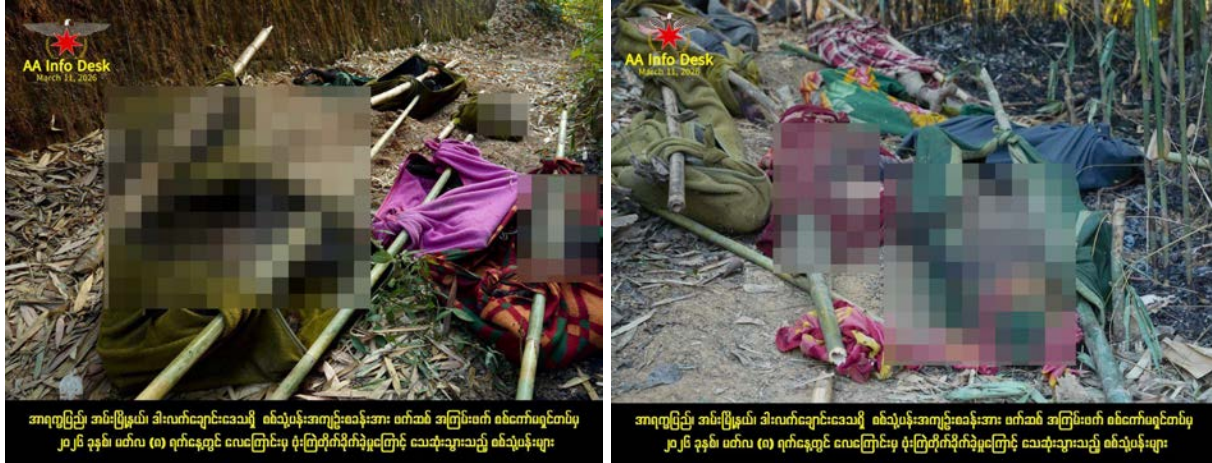


Figure 8: AA released UGC showing deceased people after an alleged airstrike at the military detainee site (Source: [\[GRAPHIC\] Arakan Army](#))

Further imagery also portrays alleged survivors with severe injuries, such as partial lower leg amputations and head trauma. Some of these survivors are still carrying foot restraints and appear to be detained.



Figure 9: AA released further UGC showing wounded people who appear to be detained at the military detainee site (Source: [Arakan Army](#))

3.4 FURTHER VERIFICATION OF THE MILITARY DETAINEE FACILITY

On 20 December 2024, the [AA](#) announced that it had captured the Myanmar military’s Western Command headquarters based in Ann and had captured military personnel, including Brigadier General Thaung Tun (figure 10).



Figure 10: Image released by AA on 21 December 2024 showing captured military high-ranking officers after Ann clashes. Brigadier General Thaung Tun is second from the right (Source: [Arakan Army](#))

On 18 March 2026, [Development Media Group \(DMG\)](#) shared a news video containing scenes of the site holding captured military personnel following the airstrikes, which included an interview with Brigadier General Thaung Tun, whose legs are shackled, mentioning the fire caused by MAF bombardments (figure 11). Myanmar Witness considers it likely that Thaung Tun was being held at the likely military detainee site.



Figure 11: [Left] Screen grab image from a news video showing Brigadier General Thaung Tun giving an interview at the site. (Source: [DMG](#)), [Right] Brigadier General Thaung Tun and another alleged military officer with shackles on their legs. (Source: [Irrawaddy](#) via Facebook)

Satellite imagery of the incident site shows multiple long, thatched-roof buildings which resemble barracks. The geolocated burned-cell building seen in post-airstrike imagery also appears to have a thatched roof and is located within the possible barracks. These buildings are also surrounded by a bamboo fence, as shown in

imagery published by [The Irrawaddy](#), which encloses an area where prisoners of war were likely held.

Based on these features, it is highly likely that this site is a detention camp.



Figure 12: [Left] satellite imagery of the detention camp, with the barred cell building highlighted in red. [Right] UGC shows a bamboo fence and the entrance to the compound (yellow) and the burnt barred cell (red) [20.001950, 93.799692]. (Sources: [Left] (Source: [Left] © Apple Maps, 2026, Maxar Technologies) [Right] [Irrawaddy](#) via Facebook)

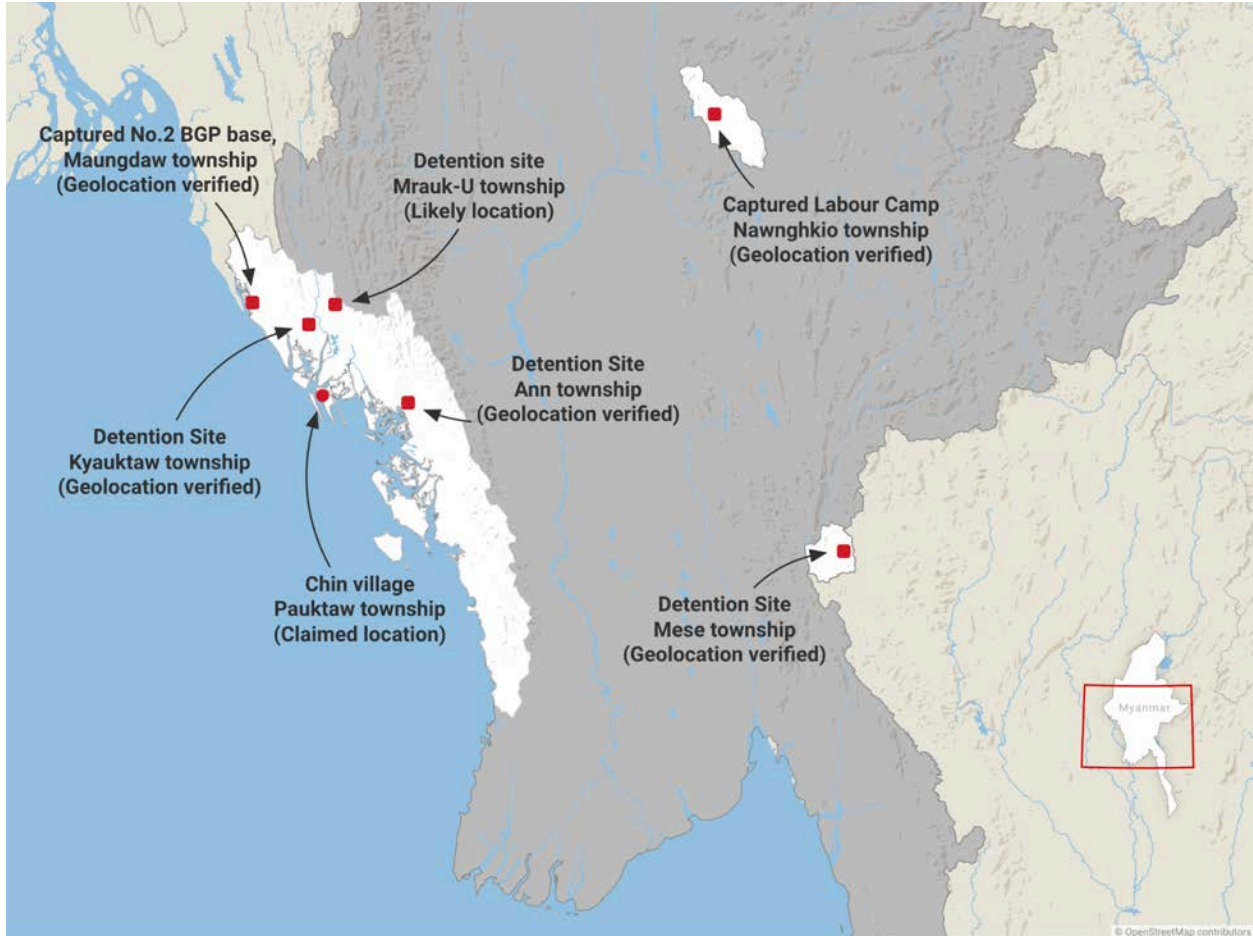
4 ADDITIONAL INCIDENTS IMPACTING DETENTION SITES

As well as the strikes on 8 March 2026, Myanmar Witness has documented and archived six further incidents from its database showing attacks on military detainee facilities operated by resistance forces. These incidents are not an exhaustive list of Myanmar Witness’s logged incidents impacting detention sites, but are representative of the reported and verified incidents included within its database.

Although media outlets and resistance forces described all six incidents as airstrikes, Myanmar Witness could not verify the airstrikes themselves due to the lack of aircraft footage and munitions-related UGC. However, Myanmar Witness was able to carry out a geolocation and chronolocation assessment of aftermath footage showing damage and casualties in four out of six incidents (figure 13).

In addition to the 8 March 2026 incident in Ann Township, Rakhine State, Myanmar Witness has documented four other incident locations in Rakhine State, one location in Nawnghkio Township, Shan State, and one location in Mese Township, Kayah State.

In Rakhine State, fatalities at sites holding captured military personnel were reported in Pauktaw, Maungdaw, Mrauk-U, and Kyauktaw townships due to alleged airstrikes.



Created with Datawrapper

Figure 13: Locator map showing the seven additional attacked sites holding captured military personnel from the Myanmar Witness database. (created with Datawrapper)

4.1 PAUKTAW TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE

Incident: Alleged airstrike

Claimed date: 8 September 2024

According to a [Narinjara](#) news report, a medical centre reportedly operated by the AA for captured military personnel in Chin Village, Pauktaw Township, was hit by an MAF airstrike on the afternoon of 8 September 2024. Around 20 people were reportedly killed, with a further 15 injured.

Myanmar Witness analysed UGC released by the [AA](#) related to the incident, which showed multiple casualties, including a child and a woman, and a wooden structure resembling a barred cell (figure 14). Myanmar Witness could not independently verify whether the incident site was a military detainee camp or medical centre, as alleged by [Narinjara](#).

Myanmar Witness also could not verify the incident’s location due to the limitations of available UGC. According to village name data from the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU), there are two villages in Pauktaw Township, Rakhine State, named Chin (1) ချင်း (၁) [20.059789, 93.034988] and Chin (2) ချင်း (၂) [20.051170, 93.040992]. However, news outlets only referred to the location as “Chin village.”



Figure 14: The AA released images of deceased people, some of whom are shown inside the wooden barred cell. (Source: [GRAPHIC] Arakan Army)

4.2 MAUNGDAW TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE

Incident: Alleged airstrike

Claimed date: 9 September 2024

The [AA](#) stated that more than 50 captured military personnel and detainees were killed in an airstrike on 9 September 2024. In the released footage, bodies have been laid out in a likely assembly area in front of a damaged building. From a manual count, Myanmar Witness analysed that 31 bodies were shown.

In an alleged post-airstrike video released by the [AA](#) on 11 September 2024, injured people can also be seen receiving medical treatment inside damaged and partially collapsed buildings.

The reported strike came during a period of intense fighting between the Myanmar military and the AA in Maungdaw Township. The [AA](#) had captured the No.2 Border Guard Police base on 7 July 2024 and was reportedly temporarily detaining prisoners there.

3.2.1 GEOLOCATION

By comparing the AA's footage with satellite imagery, Myanmar Witness geolocated the location of the bodies to No.2 Border Guard Police base, Maungdaw town [20.832313, 92.414188] (figure 15).



Figure 15: [Top] AA released footage showing a destroyed building and bodies in an assembly ground. [Bottom] Satellite imagery of the area, which Myanmar Witness assessed as the location of the destroyed building in No.2 Border Guard Police base, Maungdaw town. [20.832313, 92.414188] (Sources: [Source: [Top] [Arakan Army](#) [Bottom] Google Earth @ 2025 Airbus)

3.2.2 CHRONOLOCATION

Satellite imagery showed heavy cloud cover on the dates closest to 9 September 2024, when the incident reportedly occurred. Myanmar Witness therefore, compared satellite imagery from 4 September and 19 September 2024. Changes can be observed at the location of the geolocated building that was reportedly damaged by the alleged airstrike (figure 16).



Figure 16: Changes to the incident location were visible within Sentinel-2 imagery from [left] 4 September 2024 and [right] 19 September 2024. (Source: Copernicus Sentinel data 2024)

4.3 MRAUK-U TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE

Incident: Alleged airstrike

Claimed date: 18 January 2025

[Myanmar Now](#) reported that the MAF carried out airstrikes on the AA-occupied Mrauk-U township on 18 January 2025, between 16:45 and 16:47 (local time), resulting in 28 people being killed and 25 injured.

The [AA](#) stated the incident occurred at a detention site for captured military personnel and their family members near Ram creek in Mrauk-U township, and published UGC showing individuals mourning near the dead bodies.

Myanmar Witness did not identify any UGC from the incident location, so investigators could not verify whether the site was a military detainee camp. However, analysis of satellite imagery showed the likely strike location.

3.3.1 GEOLOCATION

Myanmar Witness verified the incident location using satellite imagery and UGC, at a likely camp site [20.821676, 93.152326] in a remote mountainous area near Ram creek in Mrauk-U township (figure 17).

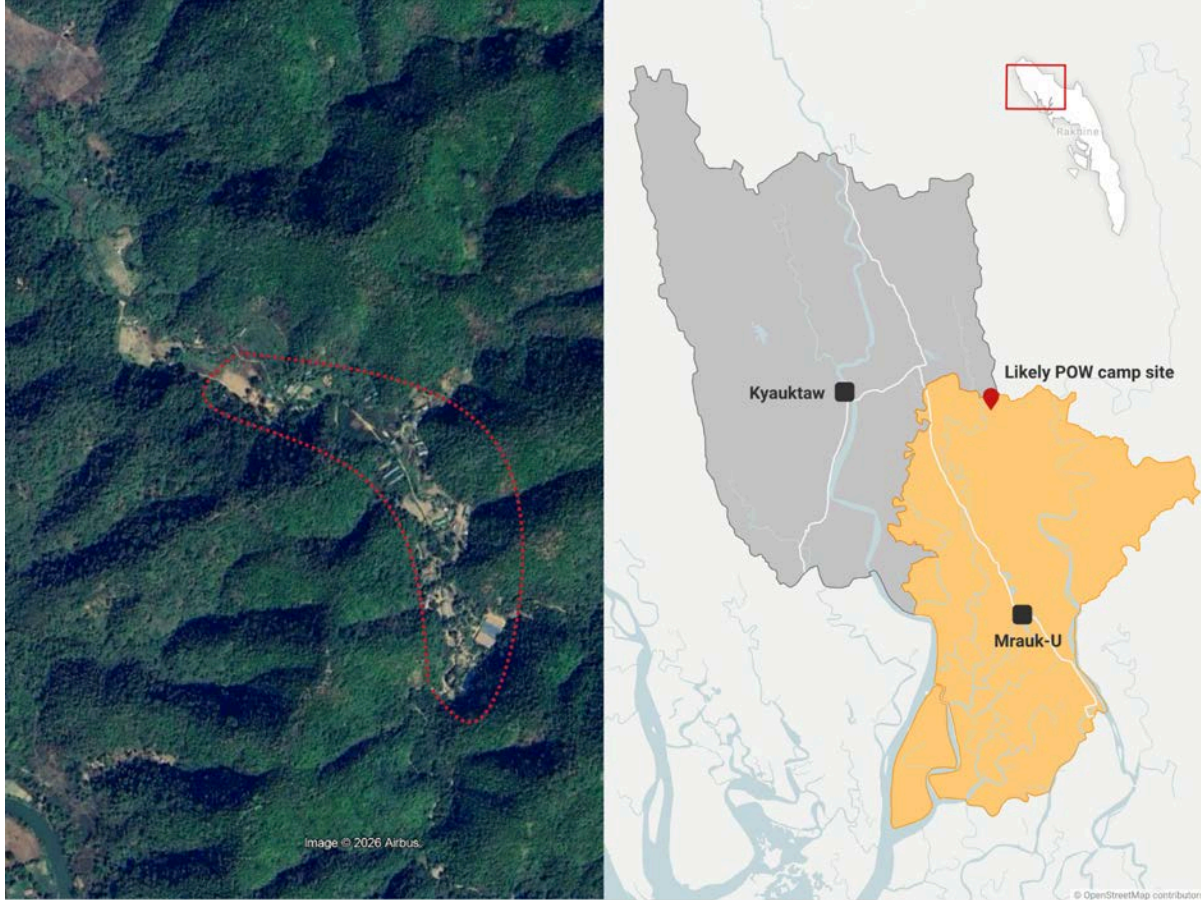


Figure 17: [Left] Google Earth imagery of a likely detention camp location in a remote mountainous area [20.821676, 93.152326]. [Right] a visual map created with Datawrapper showing the location of the likely camp site, near Kyauktaw and Mrauk-U townships. (Source: Google Earth/Airbus © 2025)

3.3.2 CHRONOLOCATION

Myanmar Witness also used Copernicus data to analyse the potential damage the reported airstrike caused on 18 January 2026. Myanmar Witness compared Sentinel-2 imagery recorded on 17 January 2025 and 22 January 2025, which showed visible changes at [20.821676, 93.152326], the likely camp location (figure 18).

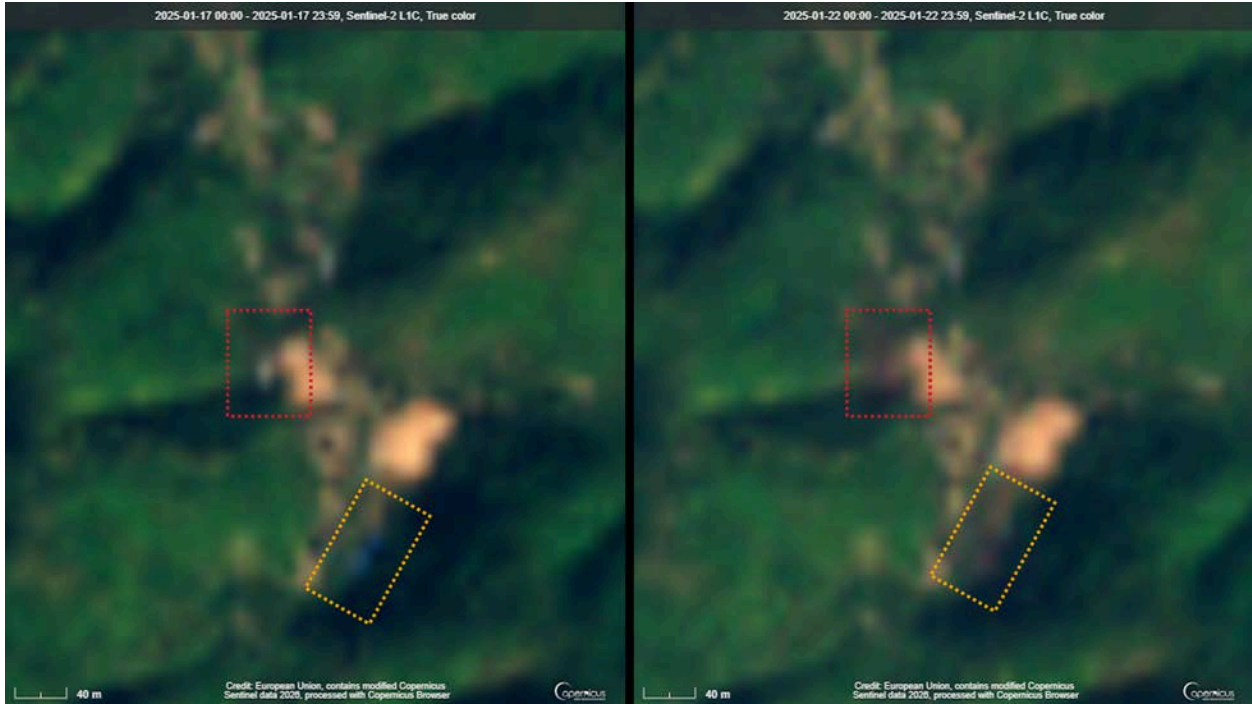


Figure 18: Myanmar Witness verified changes between [left] 17 January and [right] 22 January 2025 in Sentinel-2 Imagery, which aligns with the reported date of the air attack. [orange box: 20.821676, 93.152326] (Source: Copernicus Sentinel data 2026)

4.4 KYAUKTAW TOWNSHIP, RAKHINE STATE

Incident: Alleged airstrike

Claimed date: 20 January 2026

[Arakan Princess Media](#) reported that the MAF carried out an airstrike on a site holding captured military personnel located west of Saung Du ဆောင်းဒူ [20.648380, 92.918449] village in Kyauktaw Township, Rakhine State, on 20 January 2026. According to the news outlet, the incident resulted in the deaths of 21 people, captured military personnel and their family members, and 30 others were injured.

In a [Western News](#) report, which includes an image showing surviving family members crying, an iron-barred cell is visible in the background (figure 19). This corroborates the claim that the site is a military detainee facility.



Figure 19: [Left] An iron-barred cell (red box) is visible in the background at the incident location. Faces have been blurred due to privacy concerns. [Right] A deceased individual was observed with iron shackles on their leg. (Source: [Western News](#) via Facebook)

Further UGC from [Khit Thit Media](#) showed damaged buildings and bodies behind iron bars after the alleged airstrike incident.



Figure 20: A composite image of UGC showing damaged walls and a barred-cell, with dead bodies visible [bottom-right] (Source: [Khit Thit Media](#) via Facebook)

3.4.1 GEOLOCATION

ESRI published satellite imagery from 5 February 2025, which shows a compound with barracks-style buildings located west of Saung Du village. Myanmar Witness geolocated the damaged prison at [20.64825, 92.911829] by matching the infrastructure with satellite imagery from Apple Maps (figure 21).



Figure 21: Geolocation of the damaged site at [20.648250, 92.911829] (Sources: [Burma News International](#) via Facebook & © Apple Maps, 2026, Maxar Technologies)



Figure 22: Four barrack-like structures are visible to the west of Saung Du village (red dotted box) [20.648212, 92.911627] (Source: Image © 2025 Maxar Technologies)

3.4.2 CHRONOLOCATION

Myanmar Witness cross-checked Copernicus satellite imagery from 17 and 22 January 2026, which showed differences in the landscape before and after the reported airstrike at the compound west of Saung Du village. These changes are consistent with the [AA's statement](#) that an airstrike occurred on 20 January 2026.



Figure 23: Sentinel-2 imagery showed changes to the landscape at the compound between 17 January and 22 January 2026, when the airstrike reportedly occurred. (Source: Copernicus Sentinel data 2026)

4.5 NAWNGHKIO TOWNSHIP, SHAN STATE

Incident: Alleged airstrike

Claimed date: 28 October 2024

The [Mandalay People's Defence Force \(MDY-PDF\)](#) announced that the MAF conducted two airstrikes around 18:30 (local time) on 28 October 2024. The airstrikes reportedly hit Ho Hko Labour Camp [22.392537, 96.522820] located in Nawngkhio township, Shan state. The camp is located 3.5 km southeast of Ho Hko (South) **ဟိုခို (ဆောင်)** [22.409880, 96.500113] village.

The Ta'ang National Liberation Army (TNLA) and Mandalay People's Defence Force (MDY-PDF) captured Ho Hko Labour Camp in November 2023, and it was used by the MDY-PDF to hold captured military personnel, according to their [statement](#) on 29 October 2024.

According to the MDY-PDF, 12 people were killed in the strike, and about 60 others were injured. In addition, the [MDY-PDF](#) reported that eight out of the 12 killed were captured military personnel, and their names, unit and ranks were published. Further footage released from the scene shows destroyed structures and corpses in the camp.

In one piece of UGC shared by the MDY-PDF, one of the deceased individuals can be seen with an iron shackle on his leg (figure 24). Myanmar Witness has covered the faces of the deceased individuals due to privacy concerns.



Figure 24: UGC shows deceased people at the Ho Hko Labour Camp who were allegedly killed in an airstrike. An iron shackle is visible on the individual wearing a blue shirt. (Source: [MDY-PDF](#))

3.5.1 GEOLOCATION

Myanmar Witness analysed the UGC and satellite imagery and verified the location to [22.392634, 96.523068] (figure 25).



Figure 25: [Left] UGC shows damaged buildings after an alleged airstrike on Ho Hko Labour camp [22.392634, 96.523068]. (Sources: [Left] [MDY-PDF](#), [Right] Google Earth imagery @2026 Airbus)

3.5.2 CHRONOLOCATION

Myanmar Witness analysed Copernicus satellite imagery to assess the time of the incident. While imagery of the incident location was shared on 26 October and 31 October 2024, the 31 October image contained heavy cloud coverage and lacked visibility. Myanmar Witness, therefore, analysed an image taken on 5 November 2024.

Changes can be observed between the 26 October and 5 November satellite imagery, including damage to the Hoko labour camp buildings (figure 26). This damage is consistent with the [MDY-PDF](#) statement, which claimed that the incident occurred on 28 October 2024.



Figure 26: A comparison of Sentinel-2 imagery showed damage to the Hoko labour camp between 26 October and 5 November 2024. (Source: Copernicus Sentinel data 2024)

4.6 MESE TOWNSHIP, KAYAH STATE

Incident: Alleged airstrike

Claimed date: 5 March 2026

[Karenni People's Voice](#) reported that the MAF carried out an airstrike at No.2 Prison in Mese township, Kayah state, on 5 March 2026. The airstrike reportedly killed five people, including women and children, and injured 20 others.

Although Karenni People's Voice reported on the incident, the media outlet did not publish UGC showing the aftermath of the airstrike. Myanmar Witness did not identify any other footage or imagery of the incident.

According to [Burma News International \(BNI\)](#), Myanmar soldiers who had been held in the No.2 Prison as captured military personnel had escaped on 18 January 2026. Some of the escaped individuals were reportedly recaptured, but 68 of them crossed into Thailand. On 27 January 2026, Thai authorities handed them back to the Myanmar military via the Mae Sot–Myawaddy border (figure 27).



Figure 27: Image shows the reported captured military personnel that escaped from Mese Prison and were being sent back to Myanmar by the Thai military (Source: [Irrawaddy](#) via X)

3.6.1 GEOLOCATION

Although the news media did not share any UGC related to the incident, Myanmar Witness geolocated the military detainee site by comparing previously recorded documentary footage of No. 2 prison with satellite imagery (figure 28).



Figure 28: [Top Left] A screengrab image from a documentary video showing the No.2 Prison. [Top Right] Satellite imagery of the prison [18.754625, 97.669986]. [Bottom] Reported captured military personnel were seen doing group activities at the geolocated No.2 Prison compound. (Sources: [Top Left] [DVB](#) via YouTube [Top Right] Google Earth @ 2026 Airbus, [Bottom] redacted due to privacy concerns)

3.6.2 CHRONOLOCATION

To chronolocate the incident, Myanmar Witness analysed Copernicus data to observe changes between satellite imagery of the location between 2 and 7 March 2026 (figure 29). This corroborates reports from [news outlets](#) that the strike occurred on 5 March 2026.

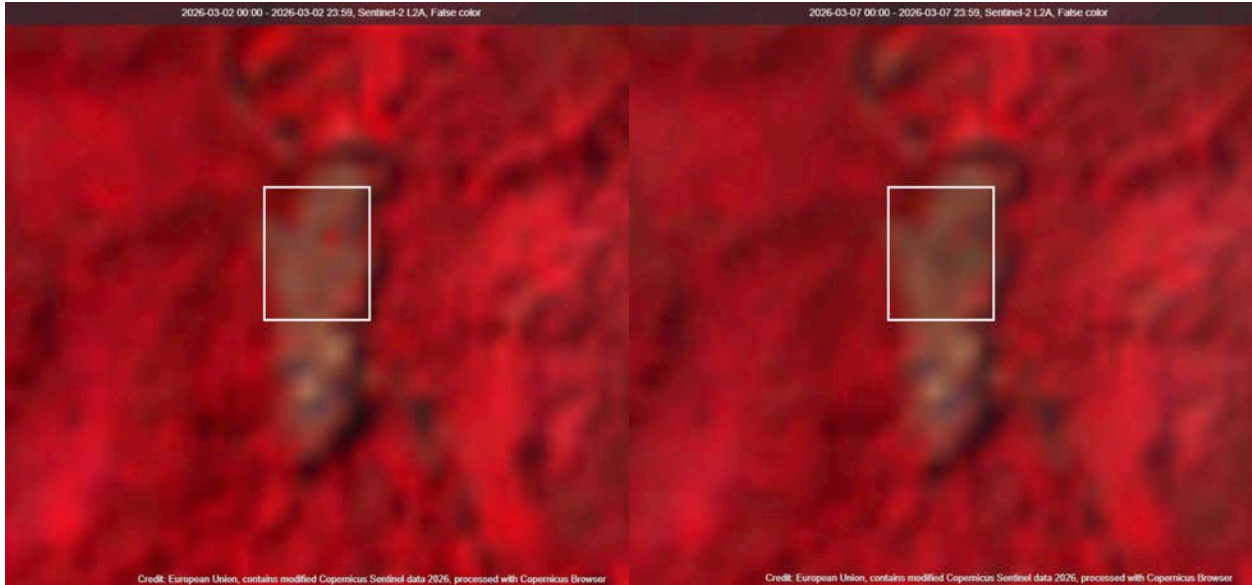


Figure 29: Sentinel-2 imagery showed changes to the landscape at the geolocated location between [2 March 2026](#) and [7 March 2026](#) (Source: Copernicus Sentinel data 2026)

5 METHODOLOGY

Myanmar Witness follows a methodology of digital preservation and rigorous, replicable analysis. Digital content is collected and archived in a secure database and hashed to confirm authenticity and prevent tampering.



Myanmar Witness uses a confidence judgment system to describe the extent of independent verification:

- **Very High:** Myanmar Witness is 85-95% sure that the event took place as described in the claims. Digital content is independently geolocated and mostly chronolocated, with strong corroborating evidence on details of the claim.
- **High:** Myanmar Witness is 70-80% sure that the event took place as described in the claims. Digital content is geolocated. Other reliable sources confirm the time and date, but it cannot be independently chronolocated. Other details of the claim have not been proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
- **Medium:** Myanmar Witness is 50-60% sure that the event took place. The

event is somewhat verified, but significant gaps remain.

- **Low:** The geolocation and chronolocation process has shown the location or timing of the digital content to be inaccurate.
- **Unknown:** There is insufficient evidence for the investigator to make a judgment.

For the avoidance of doubt, this verification system only refers to Myanmar Witness's ability to independently geolocate or chronocate footage. Incidents marked as unverified may still be substantiated by multiple eyewitness reports. Myanmar Witness also collates and assesses unverified information, including claims on social media. This information is presented as claims, rather than verified facts.

This report contains figures showing how footage has been geolocated. In these images, coloured boxes show corresponding landmarks or distinguishing details in each piece of footage or data. Geolocation is conducted using an array of open-source tools, such as Google Earth and ESRI, to match satellite imagery with visual features identified in the footage or images.

Chronolocation is conducted using contextual analysis and analysis of Sentinel-2 imagery within a timeframe. Additionally, using WhoPostedWhat.com, Facebook posts and other social media materials from that period were systematically reviewed, day by day, within the reported timeframe.

Myanmar Witness follows rigorous ethical standards: obscuring identifying information about individuals involved; censoring private information and images where appropriate; blurring graphic imagery; removing links to private individual accounts; and archiving digital content securely.

6 ABBREVIATIONS

Arakan Army	AA
Ethnic Armed Organisation	EAO
Mandalay People's Defence Force	MDY-PDF
Myanmar Air Force	MAF
Non-International Armed Conflict	NIAC
People's Defence Force	PDF
Ta'ang National Liberation Army	TNLA
User-generated Content	UGC