

FREE BURMA RANGERS

standing for freedom



ANNUAL REPORT 2010



IN MEMORIUM



SAI YOD

Shot in the back by the Burma Army while on a relief mission in Shan State, September 2010.



DIGAY HTOO

Died of a fever of unknown origin while on a mission, September 2009.



DOUNG NYO

Shot by the Burma Army while in his farm hut, September 2009.



LEE REH KYAW

Captured and executed by the Burma Army while on a mission, April 2007.



SAW MU

Died after stepping on a landmine while on a mission, April 2006.



SHINING MOON

Died of complications of malaria contracted while on a mission, May 2008.



MYA WIN

Died of malaria while helping his family between missions, May 2006.



CHIT DOH

Died of malaria after a mission, 2005.

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LOVE EACH OTHER.
UNITE AND WORK FOR FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND PEACE.
FORGIVE AND DON'T HATE EACH
OTHER.
PRAY WITH FAITH,
ACT WITH COURAGE,
NEVER SURRENDER.

Dear friends,

With help from many people and God, we now have 59 indigenous humanitarian relief teams from eleven ethnic groups giving help, hope and love to displaced people in Burma. We work with people and organizations of different faiths and ethnicities and we are grateful to the people of Burma for the opportunity to work together for freedom, justice and reconciliation.


This year, as we met with people in a forced relocation site controlled by the Burma Army, these words were especially meaningful to us: "For none of us lives to himself alone, and no one dies to himself alone. For if we live, we live to the Lord; and if we die, we die to the Lord. Therefore, whether we live or die, we belong to the Lord." Romans 14: 7-8.

We believe that all people are precious and, though my family and I are personally committed to following Jesus Christ, we have Christian, Buddhist, Animist and Muslim team members who are free to practice their own faith and we work with all who want to serve their people. We want the teams to be motivated by love and to be men and women of high principles. We ask the volunteers who join FBR to be physically fit, literate, courageous, loving, to be with people under attack, and to stand with them if they cannot flee. We work together to develop practical skills and the tools needed to help. The team members also develop professionally, which benefits them and their communities. We are blessed to work with a wonderful support team from all over the world and have added a jungle medical school to our trainings. We want unity not uniformity and we remind ourselves and all the Rangers:

1. Help the people, get the news out.
2. Do not be led by comfort or fear.
3. When you are afraid, ask for love, and go in the power of that love.
4. Lead by example, lead from the front. People depend on you.
5. Always be prepared.
6. Pray, think, act.
7. Do the best thing even when it is difficult.
8. Be humble. Ask and give forgiveness.
9. Tell the truth at all costs.
10. When people are in danger, stay with them.
11. Pray for your enemies.
12. Never give up.

We are grateful to all who help us do this mission and hope that the following report of FBR operations in Burma is useful to you.

May God bless you,
Dave Eubank



The Free Burma Rangers

Training exercise at FBR training site, Karen State, Burma.

Our Vision

To free the oppressed and to stand for human dignity, justice and reconciliation in Burma.

Our Mission

To bring help, hope and love to people of all faiths and ethnicities in the war zones of Burma, to shine a light on the actions of the dictators' army, to stand with the oppressed, and to support leaders and organizations committed to liberty, justice and service.

Our Objectives

- 1) To inspire, train and equip people in Burma to bring positive change through acts of love and service.**
- 2) To provide immediate medical assistance, shelter, food, clothing, educational materials and other humanitarian aid in the war zones and to improve logistics and medical evacuation.**
- 3) To develop the Information Network of Burma that documents, reports and disseminates accounts of human rights violations and provides an early warning system of Burma Army attacks.**
- 4) To provide prayer and counseling for victims of human rights abuses and to support programs for women and children.**
- 5) To train, equip and sustain indigenous humanitarian relief teams in the field.**

FBR Teams in Burma

Nagaland

Number of teams: 1

The first Naga FBR team was trained and deployed in 2010.

Chin State

Number of teams: 4

The Free Burma Rangers have been providing relief in Chin State for 3 years.

Arakan State

Number of teams: 4

The Free Burma Rangers have been providing relief in Arakan State for 10 years, coordinating with the Arakan Liberation Party.

Karen State

Number of teams: 29

The Free Burma Rangers have been working in Karen State for 14 years, since the founding of the FBR. Working together with the Karen National Union, FBR conducts trainings and relief missions in Karen State.

Mon State

Number of teams: 2

The first Mon FBR team was trained and deployed in 2009.



Kachin State

Number of teams: 3

The Free Burma Rangers have been working with the Kachin for 5 years, and providing relief through the Kachin Independence Organization.

Kayan State

Number of teams: 1

The first Kayan team was trained and deployed in 2009.

Shan State

Note: FBR works with three different ethnic groups whose home areas are within the currently recognized boundaries of Shan State.

Shan

Number of teams: 4

The Free Burma Rangers have been working in Shan State for 9 years. Working together with the Restoration Council of the Shan State, the FBR teams conduct relief missions and trainings in Shan State.

Lahu

Number of teams: 2

The Free Burma Rangers have been working with the Lahu for 8 years, conducting relief missions in the Lahu area of Shan State to Lahu, Shan and Wa people.

Pa-Oh

Number of teams: 2

The Free Burma Rangers have been working with the Pa-Oh for 3 years. Working together with the Pa-Oh National Liberation Organization, the FBR teams conduct relief missions in the Pa-Oh areas of Shan State.

Karenni State

Number of teams: 5

The Free Burma Rangers have been providing relief in Karenni State for 14 years, since the founding of the FBR. Working together with the Karenni National Progressive Party, teams conduct relief missions in Karenni State.

Headquarters

Number of FBR Headquarters teams: 2

Headquarters teams work in the conflict zones all over Burma, conducting relief missions and trainings.



FBR Report: 15 December, 2010

A Closeness Born of Gratitude, Common Purpose and Love

Remains of burned church in Tha Dah Der.

Dear friends,

Thanks so much for how you help us and for how you care about the people of Burma. We are relaying this out from Karen State and want you to know how grateful we are for each of you.

A few days ago in a village we had visited before, the headmaster of the school came up to me and, smiling broadly, said, "We thank God for you, you are such a blessing to us and are always bringing us the good things that we need. We pray that God will bless you and that you will keep coming here!"

I replied, "Actually I do not have very much. It is my friends from around the world who give these things to us to give to you. Without them we could not do this. So they are really the ones to thank."

"Oh yes, I understand," was the headmaster's reply. "We thank God for them and pray God's abundant blessing on them. Please tell them all how grateful we are and how they send the things we need. We see how they help you help us. Please tell them we will pray for them!" So I am writing to let you know how you are a crucial part of this team. We are each in our different places and in our different roles, working together to help make a better Burma. Not only that, this service helps us to be the kind of people we want to be. Your encouragement and support makes us want to live up to the highest standards of love, courage and honor.

Earlier, on December 6, our team held a medical treatment, fun run and Good Life Club (GLC) program in a rice field valley near Tha Dah Der village. The village had been burned by the Burma Army in July, 2010. It was the fifth time the village had been overrun by the Burma Army since 1958 and the third time it had been burned. In spite of these attacks there was an overwhelming feeling of joy as over 450 children, from five different schools, gathered here for the program. I would like to have two of the team members describe this day; one is 'Ant,' part of the GLC team, and one is my father, who, at age 81, traveled by foot, mule and elephant to be part of the training of the teams and the first mission after graduation.

GLC member 'Ant':

"Members from 17 newly-trained FBR teams led the program that included a Run for Relief, singing, games and health lessons for the children, and a medical clinic. In many ways things seemed the same as other years – the heat of the sun over the field, the laughter and smiles of the children, the local parents and leaders and old people gathered together to cook sticky rice and hot tea for everyone, FBR team members running around with cameras and video cameras, recording everything. The feeling of joy that lit up the day contrasted with the charred posts of burned homes just up the hill and the sound of shooting in the distance by the Burma Army we had heard earlier in the morning.

Hundreds of children ran a race for fun over fields they had been fleeing through months earlier. Their families are rebuilding their homes and church around these fields. In a year when elections news has focused on how fractured Burma is, the children's and medical programs were led by Kachin, Karen, Karenni, Lahu, Mon, Naga and Pa-Oh team members – young people who joined FBR to help their people and their country. They sang songs and acted out the story of David and Goliath; they taught physical health and nutrition; played games and



Children from five villages gather for a Good Life Club program.

handed out a GLC shirt to each child; they talked about how forgiveness and God's love bring new life.

The day ended and the students from different schools began the walk back, talking and laughing, the rangers packed up, a game of Frisbee broke out. A victory of sorts had happened: I felt that there is a great force for hate out there, and it had attacked these people - but that the power of love was stronger. The picture I had was of a rock in the ocean that is constantly beaten by waves - but the waves break on it every time, and every time the rock reappears."

My father:

"Children, youth, and adults had come together for the races, songs, Bible stories, drama, health training and medical examinations. After the races the Karen brigade commander, General Baw Kyaw, addressed the villagers and the 17 FBR teams. The multi-ethnic four-person teams had come together to this village after completing their two months of training at the FBR camp. From here they will begin their missions to other villages further inside.

The General said, "I want to thank God and Tha U Wah A Pa [the White Monkey's father] for bringing joy to our people. With all the pressures and dangers around us we have not been joyful. [Earlier this morning, machine gun and grenade fire was heard from a skirmish on the road about an hour's walk away.] Today I see happiness on the faces of the children. I could not bring this joy, but you brought it, and I am grateful."

Earlier, I talked to two new FBR team members, both university graduates. Daniel, a Karen, had been a concert pianist and the other, Naw Ya, is a Karenni woman. Both had struggled through the strenuous physical part of the training. I asked them, "What were some of the important things you gained from the FBR training?" I was very impressed by their answers.

Naw Ya replied, "Peace! I had peace all through the training because everything was done for and with God. I have attended many training programs but never where we did everything for God and with God. When I return, I will organize my training programs to teach what I learned here - doing everything for God and with God."

Daniel answered, "Closeness! I feel very close to the FBR team members and to the Karen all over Burma. Before I only felt close to the Karen right around me, but now I feel close to every Karen. Now, I feel close not only to my Karen people, but also to the Lahu, Karenni, Pa-Oh, Kachin, Naga and Mon, because they were with us in the training."

Even though we are far away from you, dear reader, we also feel a closeness to you. This is a closeness born of gratitude, common purpose and love.

May God bless you all,
A relief team leader
Free Burma Rangers
Burma



Daniel leads a multi-ethnic team in the GLC program.

Burma Overview and Situation Update



Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Burma:
1-4 million

Number of refugees in camps: 206,650
(UNHCR, June 2010)

Total Population of Burma: 50 million

*Family stands in front of the ashes of their burned home:
Tha Dah Der, August 2010.*

Over sixty years of civil war have left Burma one of the poorest countries in the world. In an attempt to suppress the democratic opposition, the military dictatorship attacks its own people, killing thousands and leaving millions displaced. Many in opposition are either imprisoned or killed. Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize recipient and leader of the democracy movement, has repeatedly been placed under arrest.

In most of the country there is a false peace due to the dictators' ability to control dissent. In many ethnic areas, the regime's army continues an all-out assault on its people. There are offensives, ongoing laying of landmines, attacks on civilians, forced labor, and destruction of civilian property.

In the face of this, the Free Burma Rangers was formed in 1997. FBR is comprised of people from different ethnic groups within Burma providing direct relief to communities affected by the regime's oppression. These teams are trained to provide medical care and counseling, while documenting and reporting human rights violations.

Since its formation, more than 500 missions have been conducted to assist over one million people. Together with other organizations working towards a free and peaceful Burma, over 55 Free Burma Ranger relief teams bring help to people under attack.



Burma Army bulldozer, used to build roads, expanding camps and control in conflict zones.



Land flooded by Burma Army dam on the Shwe Gyin River. 500 people were displaced and many fields lost.

Situation Update

Aung San Suu Kyi and Elections

In November 2010, Aung San Suu Kyi was released from house arrest, where she had been detained fifteen of the past twenty-one years, and continuously since 30 May 2003. A Nobel Peace Prize laureate, she is the General Secretary of the National League for Democracy (NLD), the party that, in 1990, along with their allies, won over 80% of the seats in parliament in what was Burma's only truly democratic election. The military regime did not recognize the internationally accepted results of that election and continued to hold power.

On 7 November 2010, the regime held their own elections that were widely acknowledged to be neither free nor fair. The entire election process enacted by the SPDC was marked by irregularities, including the adoption of an unjust constitution through a rigged referendum, and enactment of unfair election laws including banning voting in some ethnic areas, pre-assigning 25% of parliamentary seats to the military, and ensuring dominance by SPDC-backed parties in the campaigning process while banning Aung San Suu Kyi from participation. Thousands of political prisoners are still in jail, ethnic minorities are attacked and the people of Burma remain under oppression.



Ethnic Nationalities of Burma



Nuclear Activities in Burma

With assistance and cooperation from regional powers, the regime in Burma has taken measurable steps to establish a nuclear weapons program.

In July 2010, North Korean Foreign Minister Pak Ui-Chun spent four days in Burma meeting with various officials of the regime. In recent years North Korea has become an important supplier of arms and technical assistance to Burma. Pyongyang's arms-trading network appears to be spreading. They have shipped components for long-range missiles, nuclear reactors and conventional arms to countries including Myanmar.

Earth Rights International (ERI) released a report including information from a defector from the dictators' nuclear program that linked the profits the Burmese regime received from gas projects led by Total and Chevron to the junta's nuclear activities. The regime had sought nuclear and missile technology from North Korea. The funds had enabled the country's autocratic junta to pursue an expensive, illegal nuclear weapons program while participating in illicit weapons trade in collaboration with North Korea, threatening the domestic and regional security balance.

Sources: *Wall Street Journal*, *Mizzima*, *The Guardian*, *The Associated Press*.

Zones of Control in Burma

Zones of Control in Burma

Black zones are areas designated by the Burma Army as free-fire zones and where displaced people who do not want to be under Burma Army control are hunted by the regime's soldiers. **Brown zones** are where the Burma Army has control but there is still a strong underground movement against them. **White Zones** are where the Burma Army feels they have total control. **Mixed zones** are areas where local forces have made an agreement with the Burma Army; these agreements have varying stipulations but generally the ceasefire groups are allowed to keep their arms and administrate within the jurisdiction allowed them by the Burma Army.

Recent Developments

In 2009, the Burma Army proposed that all ceasefire groups transform into Border Guard Forces (BGF), under direct control of the Burma Army. Several weaker groups agreed, while the more militarily powerful groups refused, including the United Wa State Party, Kachin Independence Organization and New Mon State Party. The Democratic Karen Buddhist Army split over the proposal: the leadership accepted but strong opposition from the rank-and-file led to a break-away faction, which has resulted in fighting in the Doooplaya District of Karen State since November 2010.

Thanks to Ashley South for contributing to this update.



The Burma Army moves supplies to attack in Karen State, 2010.





The Free Burma Rangers (FBR) is a multi-ethnic humanitarian service movement. They bring help, hope and love to people in the war zones of Burma. Ethnic pro-democracy groups send teams to be trained, supplied and sent into the areas under attack to provide emergency medical care, shelter, food, clothing and human rights documentation. The teams also operate a communication and information network inside Burma that provides real time information from areas under attack. Together with other groups, the teams work to serve people in need.

The teams are to avoid contact with the Burma Army but cannot run if the people cannot run.

Men and women of many ethnic groups and religions are part of the FBR. There are only three requirements for team members:

1. Love- Each person strives to do this for the love of the people and no one is paid. They still belong to their parent organizations.
2. Ability to read and write- due to the medical, documentation and other skills needed, literacy in at least one language is required.
3. Physical and moral courage- they have to have the physical strength and endurance to be able to walk to crisis areas, and the moral courage to be with people under attack and to stand with them if they cannot flee.

In addition to relief and reporting, other results of the teams' actions are the development of leadership capacity, civil society and the strengthening of inter-ethnic unity.

Relief Team Training

Photos: FBR training.

CAPACITY BUILDING



LEADERSHIP RELIEF TEAM TRAININGS, 2010:

4 TRAININGS, 37 TEAMS TRAINED

SHAN STATE: 4 NEW TEAMS

SOUTHERN KAREN STATE: 7 NEW TEAMS

CHIN STATE: 4 CHIN, 2 KACHIN, 1 ARAKAN

NORTHERN KAREN STATE (ADVANCED AND BASIC TRAINING): 12 KAREN, 2 KARENNI, 1 PA-OH, 1 NAGA, 1 LAHU

SPECIAL MEDICAL TRAINING: 12 NEW MEDICS TRAINED

- Leadership
- Medical training and reporting
- Human rights violations recording and reporting
- Video and digital camera use
- Map reading
- Compass reading
- Land navigation
- GPS use (Global Positioning System)
- Landmine removal
- Solar power and battery management
- Information gathering, analysis, and reporting
- General reporting
- Counseling and Good Life Club
- Media and communications
- Field training exercises
- Physical training
- Rappelling
- Rope bridge building
- Radio communications
- Early warning system for villagers and IDPs
- Law of War and Geneva Conventions



From the field

Field Communications

FBR FIELD COMMUNICATIONS CAPACITY

- 23 satellite/computer systems
- 40 satellite phones
- 59 two-way radios, each team has one

FBR communications operations have the following functions:

- To coordinate relief efforts.
- To provide early warning to villagers of Burma Army attacks.
- To shine a light on the actions of the Burma Army and the situation of the people under attack.

FBR teams send out hundreds of reports a year, providing the only real-time source of information in many areas of Burma under attack by the Burma Army. The information is used in our web reports and by media and other organizations, as well as to provide immediate relief in the areas that most need it.



*Above: FBR team member sends a report from the field.
Below: Villagers communicate information about Burma Army movement by two-way radio.*

Early Warning System

FBR coordinates and administers an early warning system to help villagers escape Burma Army attacks. This includes training villagers and distributing a radio kit that includes a two-way radio, solar panel and battery chargers, and rechargeable AA batteries to power the systems.

Early Warning Distribution

- 2007-08 - 150 radios distributed
- 2008-09 - 171 radios distributed
- 2010-11 - 156 radios bought; they will be distributed in 2011.



STORY: On 17 January 2010, a villager in northern Mone Township of Nyaunglebin District warned the Karen resistance force, the FBR teams, and nearby villages that a column of 160 Burma Army soldiers had left their camp. The villager with the radio lives in a Burma Army-controlled village and risks his life every time he uses his radio. Simply owning a radio in this area would be a death sentence but he uses the radio to warn villagers every time the Burma Army leaves their camp and goes on a patrol. The radios were used for the next week as local resistance and FBR teams tracked the progress of the column and warned villages they came near. No villages were attacked by this patrol.

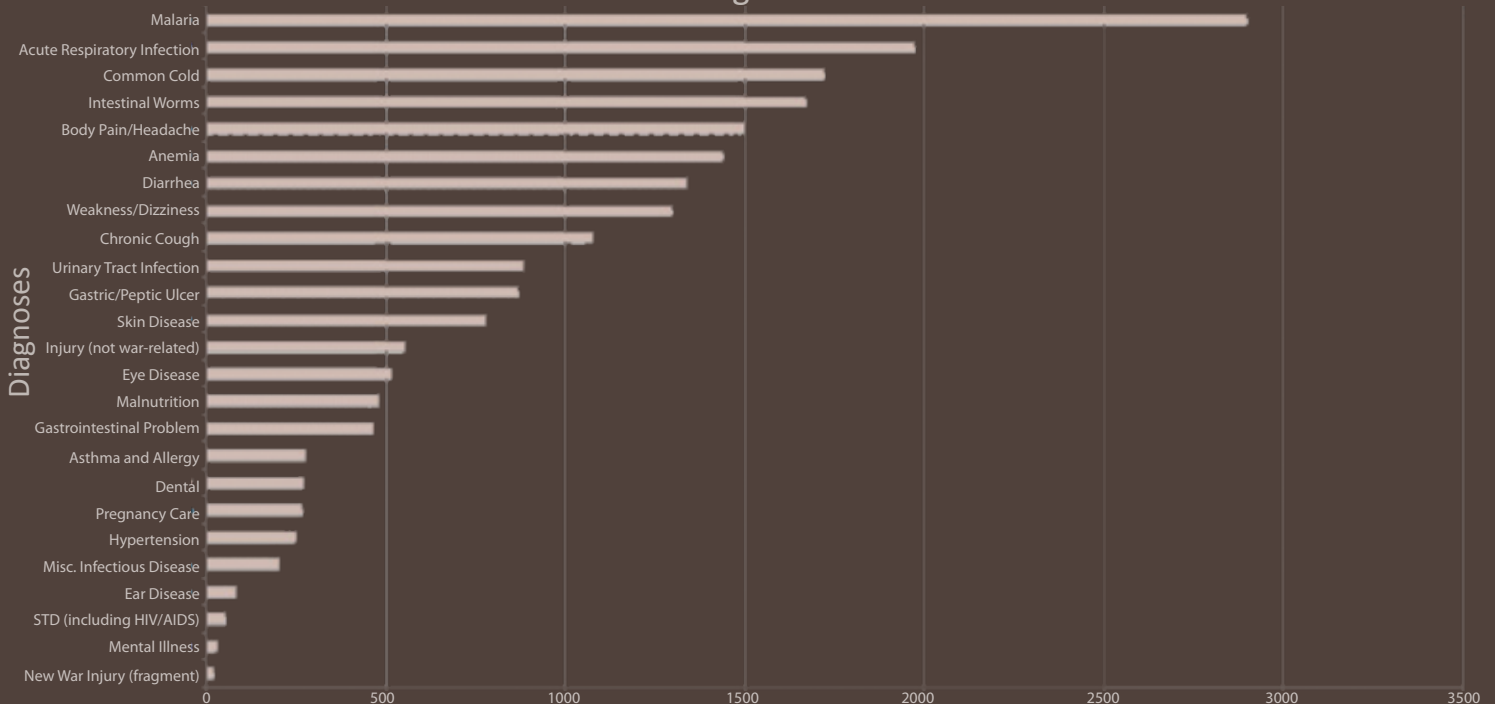
FBR Medical Assistance

OVERVIEW

The Free Burma Rangers medical program provides emergency healthcare to people living in the conflict zones of Burma, particularly Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). When whole villages are uprooted at a moment's notice, and people are driven into the jungles, they are especially vulnerable to injury and disease. In 2010 FBR medics saw more than 22,000 patients, mostly in conflict zones. Volunteer medics walk long distances over rough terrain at considerable personal risk to provide this care. All medicines and supplies are also carried in. While FBR seeks to expand its basic healthcare services to a wider IDP population, it also continuously strives to improve the professional capacity of its providers. FBR is developing strategies to do that efficiently and effectively.



2010 Diagnostic Totals



Graph based on sample size of 22,673 patients. This reflects only reports received and does not reflect the total number of patients treated. Medicine was distributed to treat 150,000 patients.

FBR Medical Assistance

Care in a conflict zone



(photo by TF)

Photos:

Facing page: Multi-ethnic group of FBR medics treat patients at an IDP site.

Above: Beginning medics work with advanced medics.

DATA COLLECTION

Developing an accurate understanding of the unique health needs of a target population is crucial for any healthcare program. Compared to the numerous and in-depth studies defining health problems in neighboring countries, in Burma there are relatively few studies about health and disease in the conflict zones. Therefore FBR is constantly striving to improve this data collection process while simultaneously using it to refine training, medicines, supplies and treatment guidelines.

MEDICAL TRAINING

Medics often start with a high school level of education or less. Beginning Karen medics now have a year-long, clinically-based training program inside Karen State. Initially, Western-trained medical professionals support this training but teaching and administrative duties are being turned over to local staff. The goal of this training is to prepare beginning medics to provide simple but quality healthcare, with limited resources, for common problems encountered in the jungle. For experienced medics, FBR doctors, nurses and senior medics conduct regular month-long reviews. In addition to attending traditional lectures, medics in this training mode are encouraged to share case studies with colleagues in order to generate discussion and share experiences.

REMOTE DIAGNOSIS AND REFERRAL

On occasion, FBR medics encounter patients that need more care than they can offer. Many of our headquarters teams are equipped with digital cameras and satellite email capability. Online consultations are provided not only by full-time FBR doctors and nurses, but by specialists all over the world, many who have spent time in the jungle with FBR medics. When necessary, medics are able to transport stable patients to medical facilities beyond the conflict zones, in countries where high quality care is available. The FBR team identifies an appropriate clinic or hospital that can meet the patients' needs, provide accommodation during their stay, and assist with appointments, transport and translation.

STORY

Cherku Paw is an 8-year-old girl who was burned when her nylon shirt caught on fire, but did not receive treatment until two years later. In November 2009, her father carried her three days' walk to FBR medical doctors he had heard were willing to help. They brought her to an outside referral hospital where she had extensive surgery to release the scars, allowing her to close her mouth and stand up. She remained there during her recovery and eventually returned to her family in Karen State in March 2010.

Cherku Paw, before surgery, badly burned.



After surgery, with her younger brother.





**Good
Life
Club**

GLC

Good Life Club (GLC) begins with the FBR team members who take the role of counselor and pastor. In 2010, FBR began an advanced training plan for counselors that included topics in development, nutrition, counseling, and conducting programs. The advanced counselors also trained new counselors, as well as working with interns from the community who accompanied the teams on several missions.



GLC counselors jumping with children at a GLC program. TOP: Children receive GLC packs donated by friends.

OVERVIEW

The Good Life Club program focuses on the special needs of women and children. It is based on the belief that God's promise of abundant life is for all people. The Good Life Club counselors are men and women of varying ethnicities and faiths, and provide counseling and prayer for all people regardless of race, ethnicity or religion. They believe that good life is not just physical but emotional and spiritual as well, and is something God desires for all people everywhere.

Drawing inspiration from John 10:10, which contains the promise of Jesus that "I have come that they might have life and have it abundantly," the GLC program includes singing and games for the children, a health lesson, and the giving of a small gift, such as a shirt or a gift pack that has been sent from children in other countries. Hope is fueled in the people in the midst of a day of fun and by the knowledge that they are not forgotten.

Hope, along with faith and courage, has given these people the strength to resist a ruthless dictatorship for over 60 years and kept the struggle for freedom alive.

We want to thank Partners Relief and Development for the partnership we have together in the Good Life Club and for their support of FBR teams and medicine and other relief to IDPs.



Horse and mule teams carry supplies to IDPs.

Making it all happen

LOGISTICS

All medicine and relief supplies must be carried to IDP populations on foot or pack animal, over difficult and dangerous terrain. Most supplies are carried by villagers.

FBR maintains and is expanding a horse-and-mule pack animal program that includes 19 mules and 10 horses. Pack mules can carry approximately three times what a man can carry and navigate well over extremely rough terrain. Mule-handling and packing are part of regular FBR training.

*Medical units given out in 2010
Total = 101 units*



Medicine and other relief is carried to IDPs.



In 2010, FBR shipped approximately 1,500 loads, or 22,500 kg, of relief supplies, medicine and team supplies to support our relief teams and IDP communities across Burma.



FBR RELIEF It all comes together

Breakdown of 59 Humanitarian Relief Teams by State and District:

Headquarters – 2 teams

Arakan – 4 teams

Chin – 4 teams

Kachin – 3 teams

Karen – 29 teams

- Thaton District: 2 teams
- Toungoo District: 2 teams
- Nyaunglebin District: 7 teams
- Mergui-Tavoy District: 5 teams
- Papun District: 5 teams
- Dooplaya District: 6 teams
- Pa'an District: 2 teams

Karenni – 5 teams

Kayan – 1 team

Lahu – 2 teams

Pa-Oh – 2 teams

Shan – 4 teams

Mon – 2 teams

Naga – 1 team

Photos, clockwise from top: Children at a GLC program, FBR teams evacuate a sick patient, FBR and local medics treat patients, FBR team members at Burma Army reconnaissance.

In 2010, over 120 relief missions were conducted by Free Burma Ranger teams in conflict areas of Burma, including: Arakan, Chin, Kachin, Karen, Karenni, Kayan, Lahu, Mon, Pa-Oh, and Shan areas.

WHAT DOES A RELIEF MISSION LOOK LIKE?

FBR relief missions are conducted in coordination with local ethnic pro-democracy groups. FBR teams go to the places of greatest need. When they arrive to the hide sites the teams:

- Treat patients, including but not limited to: those with landmine or gunshot injuries, malaria and dysentery.
- Interview individuals: details of their situation, Burma Army activity and their needs.
- Take photos and video of the situation: documentation for human rights abuses and to put a light on the situation. Sometimes this includes reconnaissance of Burma Army positions and activity.
- Organize a Good Life Club program for the children: songs, games and a health lesson and story time, plus giving a gift.
- Pray with the people.

FBR RELIEF SINCE 1997

Humanitarian relief teams: _____ 59

Total teams trained: _____ over 150

Relief missions conducted: _____ over 500

Patients treated: _____ over 450,000

People helped: _____ over 1,100,000



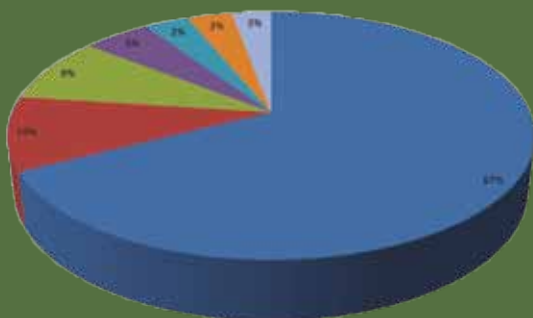
FINANCIAL REPORT

THANK YOU



Children wave at the end of a GLC program.

Expense Summary
January 1, 2010 - December 31, 2010



Category	Amount	Percentage of expenses
Relief Thai-Burma	\$699,189.00	67.48%
Communications and Reporting	99,371.00	9.59
Administration and Training Facilities	88,460.00	8.54
Gifts and Support	50,858.00	4.91
Transportation and Travel	34,049.00	3.29
Advocacy	34,049.00	3.29
Education	30,181.00	2.91
TOTAL EXPENSES		\$1,036,158.00

FBR is funded by donations from individuals, churches and other organizations from all over the world. We are encouraged by and grateful for all of those who give to support this work in Burma.

**All amounts given are in U.S. Dollars.*



10 Reasons to Get Involved

1. For human dignity.

The power of the oppressor is unrestrained. Girls being raped, children chased from their homes, parents murdered, restricted education, and people living in fear, are wrong. Arbitrary arrests, and forced relocation are other tools of the regime. Human value crosses all political, religious, economic, and social lines and for this we need to stand with the people of Burma.

2. For the restoration of democracy.

There was a democratically elected government that was forcefully displaced by a brutal dictatorship. In 2010, the dictators held their own elections that were neither free nor fair and continued to ensure their grip on power

3. For the release of political prisoners.

Nobel Peace Prize winner Aung San Suu Kyi has finally been released from house arrest but there are still thousands of political prisoners.

4. For ethnic rights and a durable peace.

Ethnic minorities comprise over 40% of the population of Burma and thus should be equitable partners now and in Burma's future. Without them there is no just or durable solution for a peaceful and democratic Burma. Burma's brutal campaign against the ethnic peoples has resulted in more than 1 million IDPs, over 1 million refugees, and gross human rights violations such as Burma's large scale use of landmines to target civilian populations. Many of the ethnic peoples of Burma were allies for freedom in World War II. It is a matter of honor not to forget them.

5. For Public Health.

There is a growing HIV/AIDS epidemic in Burma, and in overall health, Burma ranks as one of the worst in the world. Approximately one out of every 10 children in Burma die

before their 5th birthday. The ratio is twice as high among the thousands of families forced to flee their homes by the military's ongoing campaigns.

6. For an end to religious persecution.

There is widespread religious persecution in Burma and this is a violation of a foundational and sacred human right.

7. For an end to forced labor and the use of humans as minesweepers. The regime forces thousands of people each year to work on state projects and, during military campaigns, uses people to carry supplies and as human minesweepers.

8. For the protection of the environment.

Unchecked and large scale clear cutting of some of the world's last remaining natural teak and other tropical hardwood reserves, toxic mining practices, and the poorly-planned building and proliferation of dams are among the many destructive practices that are damaging the country now and for future generations. The wanton and unchecked destruction of the environment in Burma is not only harmful to Burma, but to all of the surrounding countries.

9. For the control of narcotics.

Burma is one of the main producers of methamphetamines in the world, and is #1 in Southeast Asia. Burma, behind Afghanistan, is the #2 producer of opium/heroin in the world.

10. For regional security.

Burma is building up its military with assistance from other area dictatorships and this, along with its interest in a nuclear program, makes it a regional security threat. Its immoral leadership and lack of accountability also make it a potential global threat.



Children sing at a GLC program in northern Karen State.

How you can help

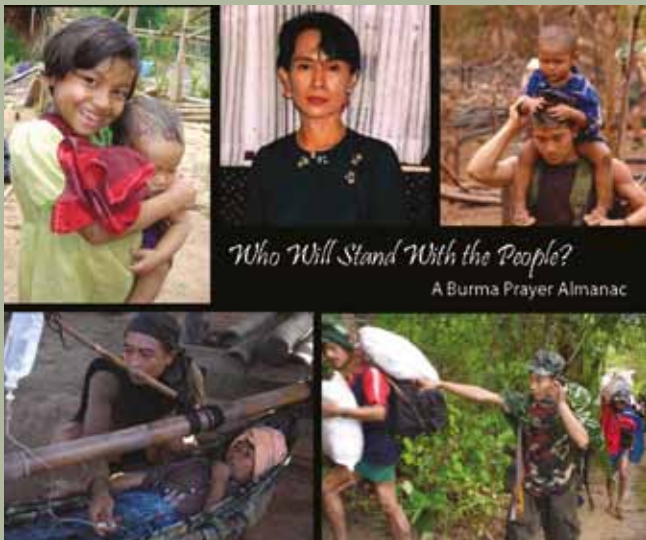
1. Pray for the people of Burma and join in the Global Day of Prayer for Burma.
2. Encourage your government to help the people of Burma.
3. Work with your church, workplace, or school to raise awareness of the situation in Burma.
4. Sponsor an FBR relief team.
5. Donate relief supplies or volunteer your time.
6. Organize a Run for Relief for Burma.
7. Donate financially.

Donations can be sent in the following ways:

- Online at our website: www.freeburmarangers.org

or

- Thai Christian Foundation – make a check payable to Thai Christian Foundation, designating it to Thai-Burma Missions or FBR in a separate note. Send it to 6116 N. Central Expressway, Suite 518 L.B., Dallas, TX 75206. The TCF tax id is 75-1730295.

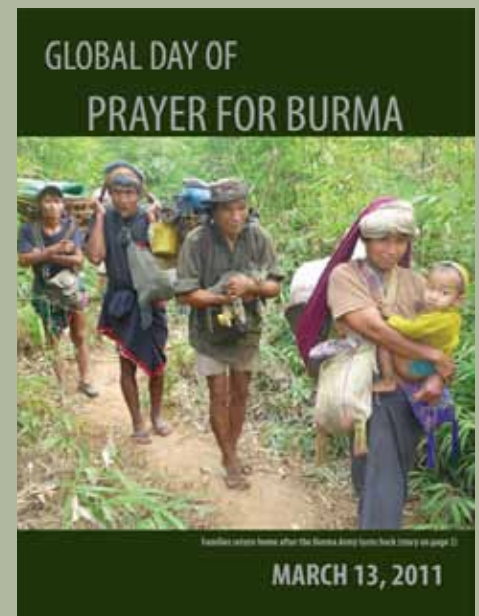


Who Will Stand With the People?
A Burma Prayer Almanac

FBR contributes to an annual Global Day of Prayer for Burma, held the second Sunday of every March.

An additional prayer aid is "Who Will Stand with the People? A Burma Prayer Almanac."

If you would like a copy of the Day of Prayer brochure or the prayer almanac, or have other questions about being involved, please contact us at info@freeburmarangers.org.



GLOBAL DAY OF
PRAYER FOR BURMA

MARCH 13, 2011

Love each other.
Unite and work for freedom, justice and peace.
Forgive and don't hate each other.
Pray with faith,
Act with courage,
Never surrender.



Karen IDPs singing Christmas carols for other IDPs.

For more information, visit
www.freeburmarangers.org
or email
info@freeburmarangers.org

