

FREE BURMA RANGERS

ANNUAL REPORT 2025 - 2026



FREE RANGER BURMA

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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.



FROM THE DIRECTOR

YOU[†] WILL BE DONE

A POEM FROM THE BATTLE OF PASAUNG

“Not Satan’s will, nor my will, but God’s will alone be done,”
was my prayer on each evacuation run.
Running into battle, mortars all around.
Jets diving fast, you can tell it by the sound.
Bombs released and exploding, sometimes only yards away,
wondering how you lived through it, knowing someone prayed.
Getting up again and going forward, bullets now snapping by your face,
getting to the wounded is a life-or-death race.
You find them, pick them up, there’s moaning and thrashing around.
Medics are gathered over, the bambulance is coming down.
My son Pete beside me, calm and cool,
helping carry the wounded, he’s just out of school.
We pick them up and run back, the same gauntlet of steel,
moving so fast we’re not really sure how we feel.
We race out of the direct fire but indirect is still on us,
the jets come again and now they’re upon us.
We dive down once more, while, as gently as we can,
lowering the patient to the rocks, ground, or sand.
Up again we go when the plane’s afterburners flare by.
In all these actions in the front, I still haven’t seen anyone cry.
We get down to the CCP, the forward one that is,
in a trench, a hole in the jungle, or under a bridge.
More medics are waiting there with loving, strong, and able hands,
to staunch the blood-flow, bind the wounds, and hold a healing hand.
From there, our radiomen call back to the main CCP and surgery,
saying, “We’ve got a red, and a green, and a yellow, on our way as fast as we can be.”
A vehicle comes up from hiding, camo nets torn off the roof.
More Rangers jump down and pick up the wounded as the ground is shook
by another jet fighter’s bombs landing close to us.
I remember seeing the glow of the cockpit as he lined up for his final thrust.
The rockets came in low and fast, screaming into the ground.
More shrapnel hit around us as we lay there, deafened by the sound.

Up again we lift the wounded and slam the tailgate home.
The driver takes off quickly, and now here come the drones.
The drive goes down a long and winding road, getting shot at sometimes on the way, around, and from above.
To our hiding place that we carefully prayed and selected for.
Here are more Rangers waiting by the doors.
The casualties are put down into more willing, loving hands.
A prayer is prayed over each victim as they are carried by our men.
Now into the CCP, which can be tarps on the jungle floor,
or maybe a building that survived on the edge of a town, or the house next door.
Our medics and senior doctors are there to help as they can,
to keep the patients in the living land.
My wife, Karen, and daughters, Sahale and Suu,
are helping the wounded at the CCP too.
This choreography of healing hands, medicine, and steel,
is provided by people who deeply feel.
It takes a lot of work and care and teamwork too, you see,
to run a helpful, healing, and life-saving CCP.
Stop the bleeding, restore the breathing, giving of whole blood,
needle decompressions, and IV lines, and more blood.
Here another radio call is made for a different vehicle set,
to take the casualties back, crossing a major river to get better care yet.

Sometimes that means one or two days driving to a hospital in hiding,
where eager CDM surgeons are waiting and are abiding.
Sometimes it means you can cross the border to Thailand,
where highly professional, loving, doctors again keep the living in this land.
We are grateful for all the people, from the frontlines to the back,
and for those of you all who pray that we would have no lack.
No lack of medicine, no lack of care, no lack of expertise,
no lack of God’s presence, and His calming peace.
On each day of this battle, on each run by foot or truck,
it was prayer that we relied on - not effort, skill, or luck.
Through gunfire of all kinds, onto the wounded cries,
“Lord Jesus, please, not Satan’s will or mine, but only yours.”
(continues on next page)



Top: The Eubank family together in Burma on a mission earlier this year.
Middle Left: Sahale Eubank treats a resistance soldier.
Middle Right: Peter Eubank helps carry wounded on the frontlines.
Bottom: Suuzanne and Karen Eubank help treat an infant villager.



I said this prayer each time, and went again to try.
I clung to that prayer and spoke it over myself and our team,
as we moved forward as if in a bad dream.
In this particular battle, 250 were wounded and 28 lost.
Eight of our own Rangers wounded, and one paid the ultimate cost.
His name was Oo Reh, and he was driving evacuation vehicles each day.
He never failed to smile as he drove into the fray.
The Burma Army was falling back, placing landmines as they moved.
As our men moved a mine, it blew, one leg removed.
We got the call to go get him from deep inside the camp,
and Oo Reh took the wheel, and raced up the ramp.
We found the wounded man, and loaded him in the truck.
And as we did, we heard a noise, and everyone looked up.
The jet came screaming down, a metal bird of prey.
Oo Reh reversed quickly, trying to get out of the way.
Backing up fast, with the wounded loaded in,
Peter, and Coby, and others, trying to take care of him.
I was running in front of the vehicle, I had no time to get in.
And was right in front of the bumper when the bomb came screaming in.
It went over my head and shoulder, and landed not far from me.
About three meters, or four, in the midst of small trees.

The explosion rocked the vehicle, and me, and everyone too,
but no shrapnel hit me, and no blood from me it drew.
The vehicle suddenly sped up, but I thought it must be okay,
and then I saw it careen off the road, and smash through trees in the way.
I thought Oo Reh had lost control, but would still would be okay,
because if I'd survived so close to the bomb, how could anyone not be okay?
I ran forward, and the jet turned around and dove for a second pass.
I screamed to everybody, "Get out of the vehicle, and get out fast!"
We started to hit the ground, and I looked up only to see
my son Peter back at the vehicle trying to get someone free.
I yelled at him, "Come back, son, the jet is diving now.
You gotta move, you gotta move, there is no time to dally now!"
He looked at me with a look of horror on his face.
As he pulled Oo Reh out of the vehicle, there was blood all over Oo Reh's face.
He yelled, "Wounded! Wounded!" with the cry of a torn heart.
Bravely standing against the fire to try to do his part.
Bwe Mu was on the other side, pushing Oo Reh out.
Aung Zaya was coming too, voice raised in a shout.
Peter drug Oo Reh to the street, as the jet came in again.
The bomb missed us again, and we drug Oo Reh across the street.
We checked his pulse, looked at his face, then his neck, and could see that he was deceased.
The jet circled again for the third pass as we carried him down the road.
Bwe Mu got the truck running again, and Oo Reh's body we did load,
next to the amputee patient already moaning now from the crash.



We took off again, and now more bullets came fast.
Part of the Burma Army was still fighting in that position that day,
but over 50 more had decided to run away.
Suddenly we were amongst the runners, and some had their hands in the air.
But some kept fighting, and some fell here and there.
We weaved through the enemy, and the friendly too.
We raced down to our forward CCP, and unloaded the two.
The landmine victim was alive, but Oo Reh's body we lowered to the ground.
And then our casualty without a leg, we also lifted down.
Back both went to our rear CCP,
Oo Reh for the final washing, and a burial for us to grieve.
The others were evacuated to Thailand, and to more care.
When that battle was over, we were left standing there.
That night, the next, and every day,
the jets came back with a vengeance, bombing and strafing all in their way.
In spite of this, and in spite of all of the losses, still,
there was a muted celebration of Burma Army defeated on that hill.
We treated wounded from both sides, and villagers in the middle too.
And our prayer is that with God's help, one day, reconciliation will be true.

[Handwritten signature]

May God bless you,
Dave, family and FBR



Opposite Top: Peter, Aung Zay Ya, and other FBR medics treated wounded soldiers.
Opposite Middle: Dave and FBR members dive to avoid a Burma military jet.
Opposite Bottom: Rangers move Oo Reh's body to the truck after an airstrike.
Left: Oo Reh's body is loaded on to the FBR truck for evacuation.
Right Top: Oo Reh's funeral.
Right Bottom: Oo Reh treats an IDP woman.



Eh Di
Karen Ranger

FREE BURMA RANGERS

Who We Are

The purpose of the Free Burma Rangers is to share the love of Jesus and to be His ambassadors wherever we go. People of different faiths are welcome to be part of the Free Burma Rangers and people of different ethnicities and beliefs make up the FBR humanitarian relief effort.

The Free Burma Rangers (FBR) is a multi-ethnic humanitarian service movement working to bring help, hope, and love to people in the conflict zones of Burma, Iraq, Kurdistan, Syria, Ukraine, Sudan and other places they are invited. Working in conjunction with local ethnic pro-democracy groups, FBR trains, supplies, and later coordinates with what become highly mobile multi-purpose relief teams. After training, these teams provide critical emergency medical care, shelter, food, clothing, and human rights documentation in their home regions.

All are called to serve for love.

Vision

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

Mission

To bring help, hope and love to people of all faiths and ethnicities in conflict areas, to shine a light on the actions of oppressors, to stand with the oppressed and support leaders and organizations committed to liberty, justice and service.



RANGERS IN THE GAP

FBR teams operate in the **humanitarian gap** – that is, the space between the most dangerous part of an active frontline in combat and the rear areas, where most humanitarian organizations operate to provide needed relief for those caught in conflict. Humanitarian workers are rarely at the front for many reasons, including the mortal danger present at the front and subsequent security protocols, the complex, ever-shifting environment and the specialized training, equipment, and relationships needed to provide any kind of assistance at any front line. At the same time, the ability of armed groups to provide medical care, evacuation, or shelter is often limited, preoccupied as they are with protection.

This means civilians who require medical treatment, food, shelter, or transport are often on their own and extremely vulnerable as they attempt,

usually on foot and often with sick, injured or elderly family members, to cross lines of battle to reach care and safety. In Syria, we saw that sometimes the gap between the front lines and the nearest relief was over fifty miles of desert. While we were on a relief mission in the Nuba Mountains of Sudan, where the Sudanese government attacked daily, people had to cross hundreds of miles of desert to get help. At seventy-four years, the longest civil war in the world rages on in Burma, and relentless military attacks work to block assistance to displaced people at the front lines. Outside relief is often arduous days of walking away. The humanitarian gap can, indeed, be fatal.

This humanitarian gap is where FBR teams operate. Often side-by-side with frontline soldiers, FBR medics can stabilize the wounded, both soldiers and civilians, then evacuate them to

more stable care. The teams help fleeing families escape by serving as guides and providing transport, maintaining crucial communications between the front lines and back, and providing emergency resources such as shelter, food, water, and medical supplies. In so doing, they bring help, hope, and love into the darkest of places.

1. A Ranger trainee laughs during instruction.
2. Rangers use mules to carry supplies while on mission in Burma.
3. In addition to lifesaving frontline medicine, Ranger medics also provide dental care and check ups.
4. A Ranger leads children in song during a Good Life Club program.
5. An FBR doctor treats a wounded soldier at a casualty collection point.
6. Rangers distribute food to IDPs in Karen State, Burma.

FBR TEAMS

The Free Burma Rangers formed in Burma in 1997 and are composed of individuals from different ethnic groups within Burma providing direct relief to communities most affected by government oppression.

These teams are trained to provide relief and medical care while documenting and reporting human rights violations. Since its formation, more than 1,400 missions have been conducted to assist over 1,800,000 people. The Burma Army staged a coup on 1 February 2021. Four years later the country is still fighting to free itself from oppression. Our teams are continuing to operate within areas of ethnic control but are now being called to assist teams in

major cities. They are partnering in new ways with individuals who are ethnically Burman and opposed to the government. FBR has over 150 teams operating in the cities and jungles, providing medical aid and evacuations, IDP support, and front-lines reporting and human rights documentation. In addition to Burma, FBR teams also bring these skills to serve other conflict zones around the world, working with locals to bring help, hope, and love to their people.

FBR MISSION AREAS

- ARAKAN**
4 Teams: 4 Part-Time
Partner Organizations: Arakan Liberation Party and Arakan Army
- BURMAN**
10 Teams: 10 Full-Time
Partner Organization: National Unity Government
- CHIN**
4 Teams: 2 Full-Time, 2 Part-Time
Partner Organization: Chin National Party
- KACHIN**
8 Teams: 2 Full-Time, 6 Part-Time
Partner Organizations: Kachin Independence Organization and Kachin National Organization
- KAREN**
44 Teams: 44 Full-Time, 25 Part-Time
Partner Organization: Karen National Union
- KARENNI**
20 Teams: 20 Full-Time
Partner Organizations: Karenni National Progressive Party and United Karenni State Youth
- LAHU**
2 Teams: 1 Full-Time, 1 Part-Time
Partner Organization: None
- MON**
2 Teams: 2 Full-Time
Partner Organization: None

- NAGA**
5 Teams: 5 Part-Time
Partner Organization: Naga National Council
- PA-OH**
4 Teams: 2 Full-Time, 2 Part-Time
Partner Organizations: Pa-Oh National Liberation Organization and Pa-Oh Youth Generation
- ROHINGYA**
2 Teams: 2 Full-Time
Partner Organization: None
These teams are located in the refugee camps in Bangladesh.
- SHAN**
6 Teams: 1 Full-Time, 5 Part-Time
Partner Organizations: Restoration Council of Shan State and Shan State Progressive Party
- TA'ANG**
6 Teams: 6 Part-Time
Partner Organization: Palaung State Liberation Front
- HEADQUARTERS**
4 headquarters teams join local teams for missions all over the world.
- MIDDLE EAST**
1 SYRIA team and
1 KURDISH/IRAQ team operates in the Middle East

- UKRAINE**
1 Rotation of Chaplains and Medics
- TAJIKISTAN**
1 Rotation of Chaplains and Relief Workers
- SUDAN**
1 Rotation of Chaplains and Relief Workers



BURMA ON THE BRINK

COUNTRY OVERVIEW BY ASHLEY SOUTH



In mid-2026, Burma is on the brink. Five and a half years after the February 2021 coup, ethnic and pro-democracy resistance forces continue to struggle against the illegal and illegitimate Myanmar regime. In control of half the country and since the coup, Ethnic Resistance Organisations (ERO) and new state-based governance councils have developed a range of models of self-determination ('bottom-up' federalism) in anti-junta areas.

The military regime held fake elections in late 2025 and early '26, in which the National League for Democracy and other democratic political parties were prevented from running. In April Min Aung Hlaing was appointed president – a man charged with war crimes and genocide by four entities, and counting (Argentina, Timor Leste, Indonesia and the International Criminal Court at The Hague). Meanwhile, the Myanmar Army continues a vicious campaign against civilians, including air-strikes, drone and artillery attacks (as documented by FBR and other groups including the UN). Up to five million people have been forcibly displaced within and beyond the country, and are in desperate need of protection from the Myanmar Army.

The most effective way to protect civilians, and end the civil war in Burma, would be to supply key anti-junta forces with air-defence capabilities. Emergency humanitarian aid is urgently needed too. Following recent funding cuts (particularly by the USA), civilians are struggling with shortages of food and basic services like health and education. Civilian protection programs have wound down due to lack of funds, together with support to vulnerable communities across the country. Nevertheless, communities, civil society organisations and ethnic resistance organisations struggle on. Anti-junta forces have justice, righteousness, and political legitimacy on their side.

The junta may have regained some territory in the past year, but much less



than it lost after 2021. The risk in 2026 is that the international community, led by China, may endorse the 'new' military regime in Naypyidaw. Thankfully, many governments have refused to recognize the junta's latest incarnation, including most of the ASEAN regional bloc.

Regardless of outside actors, reconciliation with the military remains unlikely absent a deep process of transitional justice. But there are other possibilities for peace.

Since the coup, trust has deepened between different ethnic nationality groups and representatives of the Burman majority. The cosmopolitan makeup of the National Unity Government and many allied Peoples Defence Forces shows the 'intersectional' nature of the Spring Revolution, with growing bonds of solidarity between different groups fighting for freedom in Burma. This new politics is reflected in emergent governance arrangements in anti-junta areas, such as the Steering Council for the Emergence of a Federal Democratic Union, launched on 30 March 2026 by four leading EROs (the KNU, KNPP, CNF and KIO) plus the NUG

and CRPH (representing parliamentarians elected in 2020).

The best prospects for peace lie in reconciliation between and within different ethnic groups in Burma, and between minority and majority communities. In liberated areas across the country, EROs have provided basic health and education services to highly marginalised communities for decades, often in partnership with local civil society groups. They urgently need prayer and support.

It seems unlikely, after the collapse of a ten-year peace process (2011-20) and five years of brutal war directed at civilians, that conflict-affected communities (victims of atrocities) and ethnic self-determination movements can easily trust the militarized central state again. That was tried in good faith through the 2015 Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement – but the previous peace process proved the Myanmar government and military to be unable and/or unwilling to address the grievances and aspirations of ethnic nationality communities and leaders.

A post-election scenario in which the military-backed ruling party in Myanmar

manages some kind of 'transition', would simply repeat the mistakes of the past. Following the coup, the challenge is to build new political and governance structures, growing out of and based on the realities of 'state units' administered by EROs and state-based bodies.

The junta elections must not become a smokescreen or cheap pretext for donors and diplomats to avoid supporting the struggle for freedom in Burma. With justice and momentum on their side, ethnic and pro-democracy forces are likely to continue driving the transformation of Burma, with or without outside help. Already for decades, communities and EROs have proved incredibly resilient, while the Naypyidaw regime of war criminals and cronies looks increasingly fragile.

Opposite: A woman from Kachin State protests at a rally.

Top: A temple complex in Yangon.

Below: A man participates in a pro-democracy vigil in Naypyidaw, the capital city of Burma.



LAUGHING LADIES

BY KAREN EUBANK

The laughter at our Good Life Club (GLC) children's program caught my attention. It was more than the usual laughter and antics of the children - the women were also laughing, so hard they were wiping tears from their eyes.

In Karenni State, people have been living in a state of emotional siege since the coup in 2021 that displaced thousands from stable lives to a perpetually precarious existence. After four years, the arduous toil for basic necessities has become routine, and the truncation of educational, vocational and retirement opportunities has short-circuited previous future plans. Recent floods, crop failures, and lack of funding add to a mental and emotional burden that is already bending the heart under the weight of the constant air attacks on schools, churches, clinics, and markets. Living among these friends and FBR family on mission to Karenni State, I feel, at best, the fatigue of a life that continues to use up days without seeming to gain any

purposeful ground. And at worst, I feel a chronic chest constriction from the only two choices available: literally, fight or flight.

I'm in the "flight" category, as are most of the women and children who have sought refuge in an Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) camp. These sites offer temporary and relative safety from the frontline fighting, though always under threat from air attacks. With children of my own, I can only imagine how torn the mothers must feel, trying to simply provide for their families' survival in the current chaos with one hand, while trying not to let go of the goals for their children that should be normal with the other.

Shoulders bent bearing anxiety, chest tight with fear and anger, and the pull of tension in opposite directions, were my physical reactions to life in a war zone and were sympathetic responses that I hadn't even identified until I heard the laughter that day.

When I first saw the ladies laughing, I, who brought them the program, ironically thought, "How can you be laughing like this? Don't you know your life is miserable? This situation is unbearable and unsustainable." But, mesmerized by their joy in the face of their reality, I was quickly infected, and, surprisingly, found myself straightening up, taking deep breaths, and relaxing. I thought, "I'm just visiting here on this mission. Have I been that tight, to also find this comedy a healing balm?" Yes, these women were truly healthy. They were open-hearted to joy, willing to abandon the many anxieties they bore, and committed to participating in fellowship with each other. While operating in a lifestyle that requires constant physical labor for water, fuel, and food, they had prioritized spiritual nourishment over that day's work.

Laughing light-heartedly is truly a needed prescription. It requires relaxed shoulders and deep breathing. It breaks the siege. The audible sighs from the ladies were

evidence of a sense of calmness, a break in the action, a time-out. I felt it as well, and then, unexpectedly, I felt stronger again - as if humor and joy had brought about a chain reaction, refreshing me from my inward spirit outwards to my physical body. Better than a mere muscle rub, laughing had also released the knots in my mind and heart.

I was thankful for so many things. I told the young, goofy Rangers how special they were to bring such joy to the adults as well as the children. I thanked the moms for bringing their kids to our program. And I thanked them for staying to be refreshed, and for being an example of that for me. I thanked God for opening the way for us to know and share His love and joy in so many ways.

Right: A woman smiles after receiving her Good Life Club sweatshirt.

Bottom: IDP women laugh during a Good Life Club program in Karenni State.





As families chased from their homes by the Burma Army return to their villages, hidden mines still threaten homes, churches, and fields. The Free Burma Rangers (FBR) are working with local volunteer deminers under civilian authority to train communities, improve detection, and get the gear needed to make the land safe again.

Since the 2021 military coup, landmines have become one of the deadliest threats facing civilians in Burma. In Karenni and southern Shan state alone, there have been 205 recorded landmine incidents since that time, with actual numbers likely far greater due to underreporting. Burma now has one of the highest landmine casualty rates globally. Mines are planted in homes, churches, paths, rice fields, and at water sources, deliberately designed to terrorize and displace. Tragically, more than twenty percent of the victims are children.

In June 2025, our FBR team traveled to Thay Su Let Village in Karenni State, an area once occupied by the Burma Army and still littered with landmines.

Why This Matters Now

In 2023, Myanmar recorded more than 1,000 landmine/unexploded ordnance (UXO) casualties—the highest total of any country according to Landmine Monitor 2024. The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund's (UNICEF) parallel monitoring lists 1,052 casualties that year with children representing roughly 20 percent of victims. Differences reflect data sources and methods; both confirm extreme harm. In 2024, casualties stayed very high: 692 in the first six months, and 889 in the first nine months.

Humanitarian clearance by outside organizations is largely not permitted in Myanmar. Operations are mostly restricted to risk education and some victim assistance. This leaves communities and local structures to carry a dangerous burden with minimal equipment. Thousands of families remain displaced or living in fear, unable to return home due to undetected landmines. That's why we prayed and felt we should go.

The Karenni State Interim Executive Council (KIEC) asked us to train volunteer deminers in mine clearance. They are now leading demining efforts in their community and have asked for help to rent or purchase a backhoe, metal detectors, and protective equipment so they can continue making their village safe. Red zone areas (places with known Burma Army minefields that haven't been fully cleared) are spread across all of Burma. These areas include Moebye, in southern Shan State, to Wari Sue Phalei Village, to Khout Pa Lout Village in western Demoso of Karenni State. And from Six-mile village to Htee Por Hso Village in eastern Hpruso Township, to Meśe, to Shan Wan Aoung Village in Meśe Township.

That day, we trained more than 15 volunteer deminers in safe mine probing and metal detector use, as well as field trauma care, which included how to apply tourniquets using triangle bandages and sticks. We also helped locals construct simple tools from scrap for safer clearance of booby traps.

Desperation Breeds Ingenuity

With little outside help, the villagers have learned to be resourceful and ingenious. They use farming backhoes to detonate mines in larger areas because it's what they have. But when that backhoe is damaged or sent to the frontlines, clearance in villages stops.

Before we left, one villager took us to what was left of his home, which was destroyed by Burma Army attacks, and now surrounded by mines.

Local Leadership and Partnership

The Emergency and Rescue Sub-department (E&R) of the Home Affairs Department under the Karenni Interim Executive Council (KIEC) is responsible for detecting and removing landmines across Karenni State. They partnered with us during the Thay Su Let training and have expressed a desire to continue working with FBR to expand safe clearance efforts across the region. We are determined to start the process. Western Demoso, from Moebye to Khout Pa Lout Village and eastern Hpruso,

from 6-mile to Htee Por Hso Village, will be our prioritized target areas.

Proper hook-and-line kits, protective gear, and professional tools are urgently needed to keep local responders safe.

Local villagers and the KIEC have done what they can to address the mine threat. We have added training to augment that, but there are still very large needs, particularly in equipment. We're asking friends, churches, and mine-action partners to help close these gaps so families can come home safely.

The list of needed supplies FBR received from the KIEC includes: a backhoe to safely handle wide-area/debris work; 10 ballistic caps/helmets and 10 protective vests for basic PPE; fuel to move people and equipment for training, survey, and evacuations; a repairs fund to keep the backhoe and kit running; and 10 mine detectors capable of detecting low-metal M14 mines, so two 5-person teams can cover multiple villages.

FBR is planning to stand up two local teams across the Western Demoso and Eastern

Hpruso corridors to provide EOD training to volunteer deminers, run risk education and community marking/reporting, support survey and prioritization, and refer survivors for care and prosthetics.

Please join us in praying for protection, wisdom, healing for the people in these affected areas, and funds for local clearance, needed equipment, and survivor care.

Far Left: Two M14 survivors wait for prosthetics after losing their legs. Both are fathers trying to rebuild their lives.

Left: A sixteen-year old-monk (in blue) who stepped on an M14 while hiking to pray. Beside him, a twenty-year-old survivor who also stepped on an M14 and now fights to work and provide for his family.

Right: Teaching villagers how to probe for mines so they can keep their communities safe when no trained teams can reach them.

Far Right: A former Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) tech and current FBR volunteer works with a local deminer to clear a red zone.

RESTORING SAFE GROUND

BY JON MOSS



EXPOSING A SCAM CENTER

BY MATTHEW N.

The war that rages in Burma today is fought on multiple fronts and its repercussions ripple beyond Burma. As ethnic armed organizations (EAOs) fight for freedom from the oppression of the military junta, called the State Security and Peace Commission (formerly called the State Administration Council), the junta is profiting from many criminal activities for which it provides shelter. Among these are cyber scam centers, run by established Chinese crime rings, which have recently multiplied along the Thai-Burma border. According to a recent report by the U.S. State Department, American citizens lost \$10 billion to these cyber scamming operations in 2024, a 66% increase from the year before. Scam victims are not the only casualties of these centers, which are largely operated by the forced labor of human trafficking victims.

These transnational criminal organizations have taken advantage of the lawless atmosphere Burma's military government has created to pay off pro-SSPC border militias in return for protection and use of local resources. There is ample evidence from multiple investigations, including by the UN and the US, that armed groups operating under or alongside the Burma military are earning significant money from scam compounds along the border. These groups, including the Democratic Karen Benevolent Army (DKBA), and Border Guard Forces, have long been formally tied to the Burma military and are documented as providing land, security, and other

services to scam operators while profiting significantly from the proceeds. The crime rings are thus supporting a government of war criminals in a war against civilians, engaging in modern day slavery, and stealing billions of dollars from people around the world, all while sheltered in a part of the globe that war has made difficult to reach and to investigate.

And so, on Nov. 21, when the pro-democracy Karen National Liberation Army successfully pushed back a Burma Army proxy group, the DKBA, and retook the Karen village of Min Let Pan and also discovered a DKBA-sheltered scam center called Shunda Park, it presented a rare opportunity for investigation.

An FBR team was invited by the KNU to help investigate and document the Shunda Park operation. The Burma Army offensive continued a kilometer north of the center, and the KNU was scrambling to handle the pile of information and evidence as well as care for the approximately 3000 trafficking victims who were freed in the operation.

On Nov. 30, the KNLA, who served as hosts, security and guides on this trip, took our FBR team to document Shunda Park. The compound itself was a collection of large, warehouse-sized office buildings and dormitories, with bars on the windows and cages over the patios, surrounded by a three-kilometer concrete perimeter wall topped with triple rows of razor wire. It had been operating since July 2024. We toured the office buildings, where the workers carried out their day-to-day operations, as well as the

luxurious homes of scam center bosses. We were able to interview several of the workers who had been trafficked into the center. We found a scene of obvious corruption, with clear signs of systematic human rights violations and a mountain of accumulated materials used in the scamming of foreign citizens.

Cyber scams are carried out in different ways by thousands of scammers, but here it frequently consisted of what was known as "pig butchering," which required the scammer to build a long-term online relationship with their victim. Wigs, props, and call rooms fashioned to look like the affluent home of an investor were used by the scam center operatives to sell their fraudulent identity. The scammer would bring up money in the course of conversation, and over time, lead their victim to invest in various cryptocurrencies, which were then redirected to one of the many companies that profited from the scam center. Thousands of computers and phones used in the investment scams were recovered by the KNU.

One interviewee was Timothy, 27 years old, who had fled from persecution in his home country of Uganda. He arrived to Thailand in 2024 seeking an asylum visa, and met a Chinese man who called himself Da-long. Da-long told Timothy he could help him find work and after several meetings with businessmen in Laos, he was loaded into a car with several armed men. "That was the last time I saw freedom," Timothy said. The traffickers took him on a long journey over a

jungle route, at times forcing him to walk for days, eventually smuggling him across the Thai-Burma border. The day after he arrived at Shunda Park, Timothy overslept and was punished for his thirty-minute delay with two weeks in a basement torture room where he was subjected to daily beatings and given only a bottle of water a day. When he was finally released from the dark room, he was resigned to obeying the scam center bosses just to survive.

Other victims have been lured to these scam centers through advertisements on social media platforms. Kirubel, from Ethiopia, responded to an ad for a marketing job he saw while scrolling on Instagram. He thought he was pursuing good work that could provide support for his family. Months later, he was being shuffled between traffickers inside Burma, sold between multiple scam centers. Kirubel had been at Shunda Park for only a few days when the KNLA took control and freed him from forced labor.

Many documents were found by the KNLA and reviewed by FBR. These included the code of conduct packet and an official-looking contract, which were supplied to new workers after they had been stripped of

their passports and any visas. Listed in the employee contract were criterion for "job termination." These included if a worker was no longer suitable for the conditions of the work environment or if they were found to be spreading negative messages about the company. Policies discouraging camaraderie and potential conspiracy were also implemented. However, according to victims, no one was ever fired – they were either trafficked elsewhere or killed.

Workers described punishment for lateness and how, throughout the day, if they were perceived to be falling behind in their work, the compound bosses used long staffs made of bamboo and rubber to beat them. Lengths of cord and ice-cold water, poured on the heads of the workers, were regularly weaponized by scam center bosses against those who did not meet their quota. The scam center laborers were required to work 12-hour days, with only a half-day of rest per week.

The homes of the compound managers were a contrast to the grim lives of the workers: three-story mansions, filled with cheap artwork and chandeliers. The crime bosses had fled in a hurry. We found empty safes, upturned mattresses, closets left full of

clothes, and dining tables with abandoned meals.

When the DKBA surrendered to the KNLA, the trafficked workers found themselves free of their criminal managers but in the middle of an active war zone. The KNLA helped them set up a camp and provided protection, food, and medical care, while advocates sought permission for them to get asylum across the border in Thailand. The situation remained tenuous as the Burma Army and DKBA fought to take back both the village and the scam center.

The international community needs to hold the leaders of these organized crime rings and the security forces that shelter them accountable. Despite crackdowns on multiple scam sites, the well-funded criminal industry continues to thrive as its reach and capabilities grow. The local resistance organizations who are fighting the oppression of the Burma Army are now also fighting these global criminal groups, with no outside support. They are badly in need of international support as they find themselves in the middle of a war they did not ask for but which has international implications.



Opposite: Inside the workspace of the Shunda Park scam center.

Clockwise from Top Left: Trafficked worker Ho Yong Zhan, age 25, from Malaysia.

Hundreds of phones used in the scamming operation were littered on the floors of multiple Shunda Park offices.

A KNLA soldier inside an office in the Shunda Park scam center.

A temporary camp of the trafficked laborers, waiting for repatriation.



RUSSIANS RAIN DOWN DEATH IN UKRAINE

BY DAVE EUBANK



Far Left: Our team in front of a Ukrainian church.

Left: Praying with the woman who did not want to leave.

Middle: A building destroyed by Russians where many were killed, with a sunflower painted on as a symbol of Ukrainian hope and beauty.

Right: Sky and our family in the beautiful sunflower fields of Ukraine.

Far Right: Sahale with the black dog that we hope will live through this war.

We were racing down a shell-pocked road with the woods on fire around us near Kharkiv, the second-largest city in Ukraine. Russian fire was hitting all around us, but our main threat was the new fiber optic guided FPV drones. Alex, a local volunteer chaplain, was behind the wheel of his Land Rover going as fast as he could to make us less of a target. He told us how he had witnessed one of these drones wipe out an entire vehicle of people. He himself had been chased by one Russian drone during an evacuation of civilians, and had narrowly outrun it.

On this day, we'd been asked to go to a small village near the advancing Russian military. There were families who had chosen not to evacuate initially, but now wanted to leave. When we got there, we found a woman, her husband, and two other men. At first, the woman refused to leave, but with the sounds of Russian strikes and the destruction of her neighbors' homes she realized if she stayed, she would most likely die. We encouraged her that where there is life, there is hope, and we prayed one day she could come back. In tears, she agreed and came with one of the men, while two decided to stay to evacuate more of their belongings.

We went further down the road, where we were told a lady was still in her home. As we drove down to this next place, our drone monitor picked up a Russian drone coming into our area. We sped up, swerved, and turned down a side road, and the drone disappeared, hitting a different target. We got to the home, and we could tell someone was still living there. There was a friendly black dog tied up outside on a chain. He barked and wagged his tail. As Sahale approached him, he leaped into her arms and she cuddled and petted him. We looked around for a moment, beeped the horn, and called out for the lady, but there was no response. Alex said, "Well, we'll come back again later, but right now, we can't stay." We beeped the horn more and called out again. I asked if we could unchain the dog just in case the lady didn't come back. Alex said, "No, she'll be back. She's a farmer here and doesn't really want to leave, but we'll get her out of here later. Right now, we have to take the other people we have and get out now."

We prayed for the dog and hugged and petted him, feeling bad to leave him there. We took the woman and man with us to a safer area where they could stay with relatives. However, there's nowhere safe in

Ukraine. That night, two missiles came in right over the building we were staying in. One landed within 200 yards, showering our building with rocks, killing one person, and wounding another. It would have killed more, but most people had already run away.

Throughout that night, there were heavy attacks by Russian Shahed drones, Eskandar weapons systems, glide bombs, and missiles. The attacks killed seven people, including a baby who was only a few months old, and wounded at least 19 more in an attack on an apartment complex. We found out later that it was the biggest combined attack in the previous month and a half, as the August 2025 talks continued between U.S. President Donald Trump and Russian President Vladimir Putin, followed by those between Trump and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky. People were killed in towns all over Ukraine. Even though the Russians have not been able to advance very quickly, they've made incremental progress, and they continue their attacks day and night.

Since the invasion of February 24, 2022, Russia has lost more than one million military casualties, Ukraine has lost more than 400,000, and more than 60,000

Ukrainian civilians have been killed or wounded. Eleven million people have been displaced in Ukraine with more than 6.9 million fleeing to other countries.

Our team had come to Ukraine to keep a promise: to stand with the people here. We were invited a few years ago by Julia, a young Ukrainian woman who married one of our volunteers. "Don't feed your fear, feed your faith," she had reminded us. Our role and presence here is very small, as our main effort is still in Burma and the Middle East, but we had come to give help, hope, love, medical support, medical training, and help with relief supplies, generators, power banks, and vehicles that could be used as ambulances.

One of the highlights of the trip was worshiping in a Ukrainian church. The worship band that day was led by Pastor Mark. Mark was a prisoner of the Russians in the early days of the war, and his church was taken over. Through a miracle, Mark and his family were able to escape, and now he serves people all over Ukraine. The congregation was much smaller than it was before the war, but he still faithfully worships God.

Later, we bought supplies for the local police force, whose numbers keep

dropping. Sergei, one of our friends from an earlier mission, is a police officer there. His wife was killed by the Russians in the third week of the invasion, and it's heartbreaking to be with him. "My men are dying like a conveyor belt," he told us. "It's not just my men, the police, but it's also soldiers, and even civilians, who are dying all over Ukraine. It's like a conveyor belt of bodies, but we're not going to give up. I cling to Jesus every day."

We were struck by people all over Ukraine, who are calling out to God and affirming their faith, in spite of all the suffering and loss. "Our only hope is Jesus, and so we call on His name," they told us. "Please tell the Americans not to abandon us. This is not just a war for Ukrainian people who've suffered an evil invasion. It's for freedom of faith here, and freedom for everyone all over the world. Thank you so much for what you have done for us, and please thank Christians in America for praying for us."

We went to an area outside of Pokrovsk on one of the last days of our mission, to see a town that only three weeks ago was mostly populated. Since then, there have been almost daily missile and rocket strikes. On the morning we arrived, glide bombs and Shahed drones hit the town. There were

Russian infiltration units nearby, with ongoing clashes to try to push them back. We went in with Alex again, along with a Ukrainian soldier, to document what was taking place. FBR team member Sky and my son Pete went to take the video. Pete monitored the drone scanner because of the constant threat of FPV drones.

Going through that town was like seeing the end of the world. We felt both the sadness of the loss, and the fear of being added to the losses. Later, on our way back to Kiev, we passed a large field of sunflowers, which are everywhere in Ukraine. They are a beautiful symbol of hope. We took a photo and recorded a video to encourage people to keep praying for, and helping, the Ukrainians. Thank you so much for praying for, and helping, the people of Ukraine. They need it. We pray for the Russians to leave Ukraine, for freedom, and for reconciliation between the Ukrainians and Russians in Jesus' name.

RADICAL FORGIVENESS AND GENEROSITY IN SUDAN

BY CALEB M.



Sudan is enduring one of the world’s worst humanitarian crises. Roughly 14.5 million people have been displaced by civil war; more than 80% of Sudanese are experiencing some form of food insecurity, including more than 600,000 people suffering famine conditions. Outbreaks of diseases are sweeping through the displaced people while rape and killings of civilians have become weapons of war, shattering communities, and leaving a generation traumatized. Entire towns lie in ashes, and any hope for peace feels far away.

Yet there is a place that still stands: the Nuba Mountains of the south. The Nuba people have long stood apart from the rest of Sudan. They are a mostly African people who are a mix of Christians, Muslims, and animists who have managed to live together with some unity, and who, for decades, have resisted forced Arab-Islamic rule. Now, their mountain strongholds have again become a sanctuary in a nation in chaos. The Nuban people have welcomed waves of refugees, sharing what little they have and refusing to bow to fear or hatred.

This harsh but resilient land is one of the few places where Muslims are coming to know Christ, drawn by the love, courage, and hope they see in their Christian neighbors. This is most marked in the new Arab Muslim IDPs who have been driven to the mountains by violence. Chaplains

pray with the wounded and dying. Families gather under trees to worship. The hunger here is for more than food. It is for truth, dignity, and a freedom that no militia or government can steal away.

The Free Burma Rangers stood with the Nuba before, during the bombardment by the Sudan Armed Forces (SAF) in 2014. The FBR team provided Good Life Club programs and medical care as well as training Nuba Ranger teams while encouraging their faith and showing them they were not alone. That mission is still remembered in Nuba today.

In 2025, as Sudan has again devolved into civil war, the Nuba Mountains once more cry out for help, even as they offer help to the most desperate. They remain a place where freedom is sought, where the gospel is welcome, and where people dare to believe that God has not abandoned them. And so, in June 2025, FBR returned, led once again to help the Nuba people as they could. This is the report of that mission.

Juba, the capital of South Sudan, was our first stop and launching point. There we met with regional leaders from a key missions agency who shared their love for the Nuba Mountains. We also met a spiritual leader in local networks who’s personally connected to South Sudanese commanders and even the upper rungs of government, after a career of military service. This relationship was critical to the

preparations we needed to make in Juba.

Our flight to Nuba came through on June 12. Upon landing in Yida, we linked up with Pastor Ibrahim, a daring church planter on Nuba’s perimeter, and with Ezod and Karlos, who would be our driver and mechanic and become like brothers. They taught us some Arabic, served us sacrificially, and did not leave our side. We left that day for a wild drive to Heiban, and spent one night in the bush on the way.

From June 13-15, we visited Heiban Bible College, a red-brick compound tucked in the mountains. Pastor Badaredeen, the college principal, welcomed us. He had met the original FBR team, and was still opening doors for us because of his love for FBR. We met the 26 chaplains, serving in the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), who were ready for training. In the SPLM-N, chaplains hold significant influence on the frontlines in this area. They pray with the entire force before every engagement, face the enemy alongside their men, and are relied on by the commanders to restrain the men from pillage when the dust settles. With key help from local translators, the FBR team taught frontline trauma care and chaplain field methods. The chaplains gave their all and camaraderie was built in the two-day training.

We then took the newly-trained chaplains on a mission to Delami County,



the northernmost county in Nuba. The northern regions of the Nuba Mountains have been significantly changed by the influx of Arab IDPs, many of whom are families of fighters who died in the fighting north of Nuba. Many of these families have converted to Christianity here and experienced forgiveness from the Nubans who they once sought to eradicate; they are now allies. From June 17 to 21, our team and the Nuban chaplains visited various remote outposts for trainings and children’s programs.

Our first destination was an outpost at Abri on June 17. FBR and the chaplains taught the soldiers stationed there, plus local women and children who gathered, about decision-making under stress and led hands-on tourniquet drills. The whole group listened closely as we shared about Jesus through the FBR motto on our shirts.

On June 18, we drove through Tonguli and continued into the plains, passing by massive IDP camps. We reached a remote outpost recently reclaimed, where, under the gaze of troops and a crowd of several hundred mostly-Muslim IDPs, we set up training. Chaplains and the FBR team were side-by-side in the dust to teach combat first aid. We spoke directly of Jesus, the true source of love and forgiveness, again using the FBR motto. The commanders thanked us with great energy for speaking the words of Jesus.



On June 19, we visited Al-Hilu IDP camp. Under the trees, we set up a program for nearly 350 displaced Arabs and Africans from the north. Kit broke the ice with magic tricks, while we played limbo and singing games. Kids climbed trees and crowded hillsides for a better view of the activities. The chaplains took the lead for training, teaching about decision-making under stress and frontline trauma care. When we shared the gospel message, the crowd listened closely. An older woman who served as a camp leader thanked us in front of the audience, and then sang a song that had the whole camp chanting back in a thunderous call-and-response. Later we met with a key local commander who told us Nuba needs more chaplains who can stand beside them through the current challenges.

On June 20, we set off for Sarfai, one of the most remote SPLM-N positions in the north. That afternoon, the entire base and all the IDPs and local families under their protection, gathered for first aid training. Our chaplains led a program using the Ranger motto and telling them that they were not forgotten. Before departing back towards Tonguli, we walked with a security patrol around the perimeter, documenting the frontlines that represent the last point of safety for the people there.

On June 21, back in Tonguli we met roughly 40 “wounded warriors.” These



were older gentlemen wounded in fighting throughout the previous 20 years. Many of them were struggling with daily subsistence. We taught classes alongside the Nuba chaplains, shared the gospel, and gave them each a gift. They responded with a gratitude that humbled us. Before we left Delami County, we linked arms and prayed as one team with all of our chaplain companions. We spent the rest of the 21st to the 23rd making our way back to Juba over muddy, rainy-season roads. Along the way, we made several other connections and received invitations to return and train more chaplains, as well as setting up a Ranger base. After a successful mission, we have plans to return and reestablish FBR’s work, as we are led, in Sudan.

Far Left: FBR medics treat a Sudanese woman in 2014.

Left: A Ranger volunteer gives his testimony to Sudanese chaplains.

Middle: A Ranger volunteer dances with IDPs at a Good Life Club.

Right: Team members help transport a man with a 50-caliber wound.

Far Right: Kittikoon, an ethnic Karen FBR team member, meets Sudanese IDP children.



The Free Burma Rangers have long-term relationships in northern Iraq and Syria. In the 10 years since 2016, we have gone on missions in Syria to help the people displaced by ISIS and to assist the SDF units that fought to stop them. We were at Bagouz, the last stronghold of ISIS, in 2019 as the caliphate fell apart, to provide medical care and other humanitarian assistance not only to the displaced people but to the ISIS families that surrendered as well. Later, one of our team members from Burma, Zau Seng, was killed trying to stop a jihadi force called the Syrian National Army that was supported by Turkey during the invasion in the fall of 2019. Since then, we have done yearly missions and helped to build schools, churches, and a hospital (named for Zau) as well as continued humanitarian assistance to those in need. So, on January 26th, 2026, when a new crisis developed, we sent a team to bring the help, hope, and love of Jesus to the people of northeast Syria.

The crisis started when peace talks between the Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) and the HTS-founded Syrian government in Damascus stalled. The Syrian government responded by launching

an offensive on SDF-held territory in northern Syria, forcing tens of thousands of civilian Kurds, Christians, and Arabs to flee the fighting.

The Internally Displaced People (IDPs) filled up schools, mosques, and churches to escape a cold and wet winter. The attack had come so suddenly that most people did not have time to pack many things, including necessities like food and warm clothing. We spent the next two weeks conducting 10 Good Life Club (GLC) programs and giving out food, clean water, generators, heaters, and relief funds to almost 350 families. Though we had some resources to give, ultimately, we could make only a small dent in the immense needs of the displaced people. Our goal was to bring as much relief as we could to ease their physical needs while also sharing the love of Jesus. The team shared the Gospel many times during the mission, but in the predominantly Muslim Middle East, becoming a Christian can mean ostracization from your community, friends, and family.

One day toward the end of the mission, the team had one quick stop to make after a full day of GLC programs and food distributions.

The plan was to drop a few dozen food packs and head back to our accommodations for the night. It seemed like one of the smallest stops after a week of helping at larger IDP centers in Rojava.

As we pulled up to a small school housing displaced families, one man looked blankly at our small convoy and simply sat down on the curb. In most distributions we run in the Middle East, we have to carefully organize them or be overwhelmed by the crush of desperate people seeking relief. Most IDPs are worried about missing out and will push and shove to the front, arms outstretched for the bag of rice or medicine that might save their family.

But not this man. He just sat on the curb watching us unload the food boxes, seemingly indifferent to what was going on around him. Ibrahim, a Kurdish FBR volunteer and one of our most passionate evangelists, noticed this man sitting on the ground. He approached him and asked what was wrong. The man sitting on the curb was named Mohammed. He told Ibrahim that he had been forced to gather his family so quickly to avoid the hostile takeover of his home city of Raqqa that he did not bring a single extra article of

clothing. He said that his shirt had not been washed since before his son was killed two weeks ago by forces supporting the new Syrian government.

Mohammed relayed his grief. “They came in the name of their god,” he said, referring to the Damascus forces that often display jihadist behavior. They had killed his son and forced him and his family out of their home. His family was now crammed in the small school building with 15 other families. The staff of the school tried to encourage him after the loss of his son, but he was still completely hopeless.

Ibrahim asked two other team members, Jeremy and Frank, to help him share the love and hope of Jesus with Mohammed. Frank prayed with him and explained the Gospel before quoting Romans 10:9: “If you openly declare that Jesus is Lord and believe in your heart that God raised him from the dead, you will be saved.”

Mohammed said only one thing in reply: “I want to follow Jesus now.”

Ibrahim prayed with Mohammed, ensuring he understood the choice he was making and led him through confessing his sin and placing all his trust and hope in Jesus. The team was overjoyed. After so many large

distributions and big GLCs, it was easy to expect the same polite disinterest in the gospel, but instead, at this small school, in an instant, a life had changed forever. Our team brought in food, which, though sorely needed, would get eaten up in a few weeks. This man discovered the bread of life.

A few days later, Ibrahim, Frank, and Zach met with Mohammed and the local Kurdish Christian pastor to foster understanding of the faith to Mohammed’s family, who came to the meeting to learn more. Mohammed listened intently as his family members asked questions about the hope of Jesus and what loving your enemies means in the face of hostile violence. Mohammed’s nephew, a young man who fled with him, angrily asked how he could forgive the jihadis who decapitated his relative only a few weeks before. Frank, our team chaplain, sat with him in sadness, sharing his grief, and shared the truth that following Jesus means things often get more difficult, not easier. He told him all people are entitled to self-defense, but forgiveness is the defining trait of the Christian, because we ourselves have been forgiven so much. Mohammed’s nephew hugged us and prayed with us along with Mohammed, who seemed

deeply curious about this new love.

Even in the midst of displacement, grief, and uncertainty, this mission showed that small acts of compassion can carry eternal significance. While the team provided practical aid to hundreds of families, Mohammed’s decision to follow Jesus reminded us that there is a hope beyond material support. We thank God for the local partners and Rangers serving in Syria, who made this mission possible. We continue to pray for lasting peace in northern Syria and for the many families still suffering, trusting that God will use both relief efforts and simple connections to bring healing, unity, and enduring hope.

Opposite Left: IDP children dance during a GLC.

Opposite Top: An FBR volunteer greets IDP children during a GLC.

Opposite Bottom: An FBR volunteer dances with an IDP boy.

Left: An IDP boy helps gather supplies provided to his family by FBR.

Middle Top: The Syria FBR mission team.

Middle Bottom: A generator donated by FBR to an IDP camp to keep them warm during the winter.

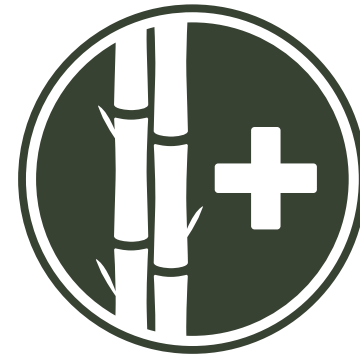
Right: FBR distributes supplies to IDPs.

BREAD OF LIFE

BY ZACH K.



Lin Htet Aung
JSMK Medic



JUNGLE SCHOOL^{OF} MEDICINE KAWTHOOLEI

FBR's JSMK is a small hospital and medic training facility located in a remote site of eastern Burma. JSMK primarily provides training for Ranger and Karen Department of Health and Welfare (KDHW) Medics and treats patients from villages in the surrounding mountains.

When FBR teams go on mission, each team has a medic, trained to diagnose and treat the medical problems of internally displaced persons (IDPs) living in Myanmar. Soon after the team arrives, you can see the medic set up a 'clinic on a tarp' surrounded by patients and their families. Employing skills and knowledge, they bring help, hope, and love to people who struggle to access health care. These visits cannot replace the work of clinics and hospitals, but they are a genuine encouragement to people who must walk or be carried for hours to days to reach a clinic.

For our teams in Karen State, FBR's medic training is conducted at the Jungle School of Medicine - Kawthoolei (JSMK). Established in 2011, JSMK trains approximately 25 medics each year in a 15-month course of study. The course begins with team training, developing new strength and endurance, and teaching the diverse skills needed to accomplish FBR's objectives. After a month-long relief mission that consolidates these skills, the teams return to their home districts, leaving the medic student at JSMK to begin clinical studies in earnest.

An eight-week 'foundations' course teaches simple English, Mathematics, Science, Medical History-taking and Physical Examination. Students who pass their foundations examination carry on

for the remaining 10 months of the course. Mornings are spent caring for hospital and clinic patients under the close supervision of staff medics. Afternoons, students study in the classroom, where lectures by JSMK senior medics, visiting physicians, nurses, and teachers build knowledge and skills about the most common conditions seen in villagers and IDPs. The curriculum is diverse, but carefully selected by nearly 20 years of clinical experience in Karen State, and includes infectious diseases, nutritional concerns, obstetrics, pediatrics, skin conditions, orthopedic injuries, and front-line combat casualty care. The course ends with another relief mission in Karen State and a final examination.

In addition to clinical topics, an emphasis is placed on clinical decision-making, life-long learning, compassion and respect. Many of our graduate medics work in clinics scattered throughout Karen State between FBR missions. The school provides health care to villagers in the surrounding district. Visiting surgeons perform elective surgery. The hospital offers x-ray, ultrasound, and an expanding set of laboratory tests.

It is an honor to provide care and train medics in this context of great need. Pray for us, as we work to improve the quality of training and care during this challenging time in the country of Myanmar.

Frontline Medicine

The number and intensity of Burma Army attacks since the coup, including a brutal escalation of force with increased use of airstrikes and heavy weaponry on civilians has, in many places, created a distinct frontline where FBR medics provide immediate trauma care and evacuation of casualties. Injuries we treat can include but are not limited to: penetrating thoracic trauma, compound fractures due to blast injury, landmine injuries requiring completion of traumatic amputation, and vessel ligation as well as initial debridement to prevent wound infection and sepsis. Several patients this year also required in-field transfusion of whole blood donated by Rangers.



Opposite Top: A Ranger medic treats a villager at JSMK's clinic.

Opposite Middle: Ranger medics take their skills to the field to treat IDPs all over Burma, like this young girl.

Opposite Bottom: A Ranger medic gives medication to IDPs at a mobile clinic.

JUST A BEGINNING

BY JEREMY C.

Relief team training started on 1 October 2025, with physical training assessments that set the tone for everything that followed. 142 basic students entered a rigorous two-and-a-half-month program encompassing rappelling, leadership development, land navigation, swimming, operation orders, reporting procedures, security operations, medical skills, Ranger First Responder training, and Good Life Club facilitation.

Concurrent with basic training, 37 advanced students completed refresher coursework in

October before transitioning to specialized training through November and December. The advanced curriculum placed particular emphasis on the Good Life Club program, with advanced students taking direct leadership roles over GLC activities and assuming responsibility for basic students during field exercises. Advanced students also completed Advanced Ranger First Responder training and Ground Combatives, developing both the medical proficiency and hand-to-hand capability required of leaders operating in austere and hostile

environments. Their ability to demonstrate sound technique and perform under pressure earned them the respect of those they led. Eight chaplain students completed a specialized track focused on biblical foundations from the Gospel of Mark, mental health care techniques, and worship leadership, equipping them to provide meaningful spiritual support within their home communities upon return. Twenty-six JSMK students completed the Jungle School of Medicine Kawthoolei

program, receiving specialized medical training to serve their communities in austere environments. Four Field Training Exercise rotations tested students across multi-station challenges, requiring them to apply everything learned under pressure. Physical training ran twice daily, six days a week, incorporating calisthenics, load-bearing runs and marches, and hand-to-hand combat. Sundays were protected as rest days, with optional Christian services available. Weekly Bible studies drew consistent

attendance, with students engaging deeply in question-and-answer discussion. Graduation marked not an ending but a beginning. Rangers deployed immediately into real missions alongside their instructors, applying their training in service to local communities. They returned to their regions as prepared leaders, equipped, tested, and ready to stand for their people.

Opposite: A Ranger does pushups during morning physical training.

Top: Rangers practice carrying a “bambulance” which is used to carry casualties off the frontlines.

Below Left: An instructor teaches a Ranger how to put on a tourniquet.

Below Right: On a swim day, Rangers climb rope ladders, traverse rope bridges, and jump from heights into the water to develop resilience, coordination, and courage.



RANGERS LEARN

- Ethnic Unity
- Leadership Principles
- Map Reading and Drawing
- Compass Reading
- Land Navigation
- GPS (Global Positioning System)
- Landmine Removal
- Swimming and Lifesaving
- Solar Power and Battery Management
- Human Rights Violations Recording and Reporting
- Video and Photography
- Medical Training
- Field Training Exercises
- Physical Training
- Rope Bridge Building
- Poncho Raft
- Rappelling
- Good Life Club Training
- Counseling Training
- Humanitarian Security Training



LIFE TO THE FULL

“The thief comes only to steal and kill and destroy; I have come that they may have life, and have it to the full.” – John 10:10

The Good Life Club program is a component of FBR that focuses on children's needs in the conflict zones of Burma. The Good Life Club team is composed of men and women of different ethnicities and faiths with a desire to help children, and they provide assistance to 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. They try to meet the physical, emotional, and spiritual needs of the different communities they visit.

This program began in 1999 when Karen Eubank, wife of founder Dave Eubank, was on a relief mission with FBR teams to villages frequently attacked by the Burma Army. The children were very shy and fearful and she envisioned a program that would give spiritual encouragement of faith, hope, and love through songs, games, crafts and stories; as modern medical care is often unavailable, the program also grew to include preventative healthcare education.

Even though there are Buddhist and Animist team members in addition to Christians, all agree with the possibility of abundant life even in the midst of hardship, and individuals' ability to help share this life. The aim of the program is to strengthen the spirit of the people, encouraging them to persevere in building new hope with the tools of love, truth, courage, freedom and reconciliation.

Each four-to-five-person FBR relief team has one member who is the designated Good Life Club counselor and whose duty is to focus on children at each site the team visits. The Good Life Club counselors are

given training and supplies for a program addressing spiritual and physical health as well as providing relief supplies such as clothes or personal necessities when available. They encourage teachers and do education assessments in villages and IDP sites visited. The Good Life Club counselor is one person the children can look to whose main job is to address their special needs spiritually, emotionally, and physically. The following educational elements are part of the GLC program:

- Spiritual education: The GLC team teaches a spiritual lesson with a skit during most programs.
- Cultural/geographical: GLC team members come from all over the country and the world and take time to introduce themselves and their homes to the children wherever they go.
- Basic health and hygiene education: The teams provide a lesson in basic health and hygiene, teaching some basic practices and ideas to protect against preventable illness.
- Junior Ranger: When appropriate, some Rangers will separate the older kids and teach them some basic ranger skills, such as leadership, reporting, medical care, or navigation to foster leadership and capacity-building in the communities they visit.
- School packs: Ranger teams leave resources, including sports equipment and educational supplies, with the teachers of the schools they meet on their missions.



Top: Children prepare for the “flag run” at the end of a GLC. The flags remind the children that they are cared for around the world, and promote ethnic unity.

Middle Left: An IDP boy laughs during a skit performed by Rangers.

Middle Right: A Ranger holds an IDP child during a gospel presentation.

Bottom Left: A Ranger prays for a group of children.

Bottom Right: The beads on a GLC bracelet represent the gospel and serve as a reminder that children can take with them.

Philip
Karenni Ranger

SHADOWS AND LIGHT

BY ROSS P.
AND STEPHEN W.

In January of this year, alongside 175 other basic and advanced Rangers, FBR graduated four new Ranger chaplains through our Relief Team Chaplain (RTC) Training Program while also graduating an additional four RTCs who returned for second-year training. Ranger RTCs are trained in the functions of a chaplain to go along with their relief capabilities, equipping them to bring help, hope, and love to those they encounter while on mission. The purpose of the course is to graduate RTCs who will advance the gospel of Jesus Christ in frontline areas through the Ranger relief teams they serve alongside. We pray our trained chaplains go out with a vision to see Jesus free the oppressed in spirit, mind, and body.

2025 marked the second year of the RTC course. We thank God for the opportunity He provided to build into the Rangers who joined the course this year.

Instructors and students typically spent afternoons focused on building RTC skills to apply during PT, work, meals, multi-day field training exercises, and other joint training spaces. It is important for both the RTCs and other students to see that being a chaplain does not set us apart. The Gospel is fully embodied in Jesus Christ; we are simply called to walk alongside and serve others.

The largest part of the RTC course is focused on growing as a follower of Jesus: walking with Jesus, growing with Jesus, and loving like Jesus. The work of Gospel ministry must always flow out of a heart that is being modeled by a relationship with Jesus—worshiping Him as our king while experiencing and enjoying His love.

Morning and evenings were spent in Bible study, prayer, worship, testimony, and reflection. RTC skill formation without spiritual formation can quickly result in people driven by their own strength and sight. We desire to raise up servant leaders faithfully driven by Jesus' love working through them.

The biggest point of growth in the course this year was our prioritization of an entire morning each week to simply get away to focus on Jesus. The RTCs found a spot in the jungle next to a river where we would meet to seek Jesus each week.

This rhythm also models what RTCs will later invite other Rangers and frontline workers into.

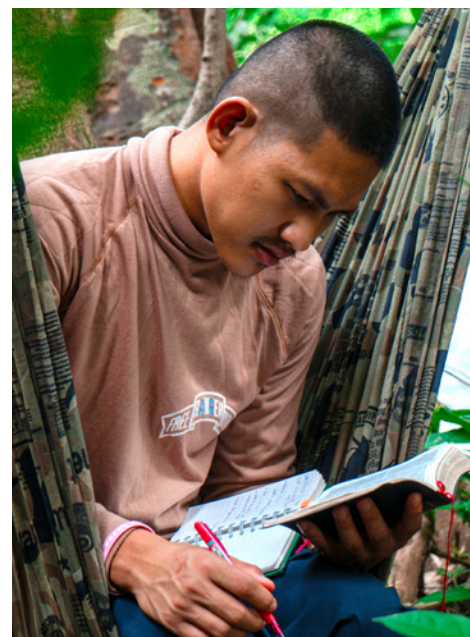
Phoe Aung is an example of one Ranger who, last year, was invited to experience and enjoy Jesus for the first time. Last year, he was a Basic Ranger student who nominally followed Buddhism. He decided to follow Jesus and be baptized in January 2025. In October 2025, he returned to training and joined the RTC course, where he distinguished himself as the top of his class, receiving the 2025 RTC course "Faithful Service Award." Today, he is growing in faithfulness, service, and character. Phoe Aung's story reflects how God works and transforms us from within when we faithfully accept His invitation to follow Jesus.

We want to create opportunities for Rangers to be trained and serve as RTCs, as Jesus leads, even if they are relatively young in the faith and have never had access to Biblical schooling. We do not require ordination or prior theological degrees. Instead, we want to create a pathway to build up servants without prematurely placing them into positions of spiritual leadership.

RTCs are trained and equipped to serve those around them and coordinate gospel activities instead of being trained as Biblical overseers (see Acts 6:1-7, 1 Timothy 3:8-13).

FBR RTCs are taught to be:

- Evangelists
- Spiritual activity leaders/coordinators
- Listeners and biblical counselors
- Members of a Ranger relief team
- Partners with Rangers, frontline workers, and local leaders



We train RTCs to focus their efforts on building into spheres of influence through partnerships with other local Jesus-followers. Working alongside other Rangers in the field, ministering among military, medical, and governmental workers, and bringing spiritual encouragement to displaced villagers are some of the ways RTCs serve their community.

Shadows and Light: The Unseen Mission of the Relief Team Chaplains

While most of the world sees our Rangers through the lens of frontline relief—delivering food, providing medical aid, and leading "Good Life Clubs" for displaced children, there is a quieter, less seen mission unfolding after the sun goes down.

As the evening fires dim in the IDP camps and the teams settle into their hammocks, a small group of men slips away. These are our Relief Team Chaplains. Their mission is not one of tactical defense, but of spiritual offense, carrying the light of the Gospel into the darkness of Burma's war zones.

The Sunset Rendezvous

One evening, after a joyful day of singing and playing games with displaced families, four chaplains met at the camp's edge. A few local men on motorcycles waited for them in the fading light. They rode off toward a village just a few kilometers away. The roads were bumpy, cutting through the endless bean fields of Karen State under a darkening sky. As they went, the team scanned the horizon for the silhouette of drones or fighter jets. Their destination was a predominantly Buddhist village where the message of Jesus was largely unknown. Earlier that day, the chaplains prayed for God to open the way and



had sought the village leader's permission to speak. With a cautious "yes" granted, the chaplain team prayed for God's protection and for the Gospel to be received with open hearts, and then they eagerly set out for the village.

A Cinema in the Dark

Only two Christian families live in this village of about 150 people. After brief introductions with the village leaders, the chaplains set up a small portable screen and projector in an outdoor courtyard of the small village church. As the first frames of the Jesus Film flickered to life, word spread through the shadows: "There is a movie tonight." Within minutes, 130 people—nearly the entire village—gathered in the dark. For the first time, they saw the story of Christ's life, death, and resurrection in their own tongue. When the film ended, the crowd sat enthralled, asking to see more. The chaplains summarized the Gospel and invited the villagers to follow Jesus. By the time the motorcycles left for camp, several villagers had expressed an eagerness to follow Christ and were at once connected to the local Christian families for discipleship.

The Unseen Harvest

This is an example of the hidden heartbeat of our work. While the chaplains are known for how they care for the Rangers and lead children's programs, these nighttime excursions are where the seeds of light are sown in the hardest soil.

Each night, after the missions were accomplished, the chaplains would return to the IDP camp long after the others were asleep. Falling into their hammocks as the last ones to rest, they offered a final prayer of thanks. In the war zones of Burma, the most powerful victories aren't always won in the light of day, but in the quiet, courageous moments when the Gospel finds its way home.

The light shines in the darkness, and the darkness has not overcome it. John 1:5

Top Left: Ranger chaplain Phoe Aung studies the Bible during RTC training.

Top Right: A Ranger chaplain shares during a church service.

Bottom Left and Right: Audio Bibles are a critical tool for sharing the gospel with people in their own language.

Phoe Aung
Ranger Chaplain

GET THE NEWS OUT

All Rangers are trained to identify and document human rights abuses and create reports to be shared all over the world. They are disseminated to media outlets, other aid organizations, governments concerned about the situation, and interested individuals. The teams learn to take videos and photos and conduct interviews with the people they meet, and use them to tell people's stories. Villagers, local leaders, teachers, soldiers, and others who have experienced violence or oppression are given a voice through Ranger teams who stand with them and give help, hope, and love, whatever the situation.

Ranger reports are catalogued, collated, translated when necessary - and shared all over the world along with photos and videos.

The reporting department continues with the Weekly Dispatch, a newsletter compiled from all frontline reports each week. The Dispatch provides an efficient way for both individuals and organizations like the United Nations or news outlets to get a snapshot of what's happening in the conflict zones of Burma.

We desire to bring change by catalysing action in those who see our reports. We also desire to recognize the intrinsic dignity of those we serve by sharing their story, because every person counts. Their story is part of our story and so we stand against any oppressor or power who would silence them.

Top: A Ranger documents a Good Life Club program.

Middle Left: Rangers set up a camera to document a relief mission.

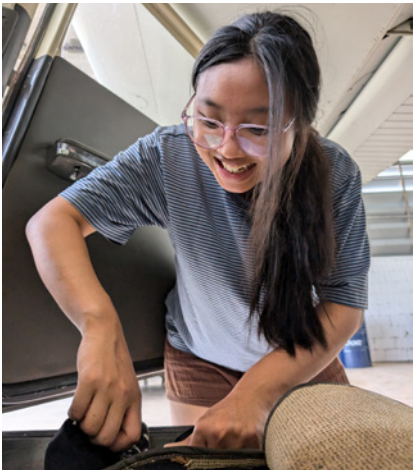
Middle Right: Rangers interview monks that were displaced by Burma Army attacks.

Bottom Left: Rangers learn how to report on human rights abuses during training.

Bottom Right: A Ranger reporter checks his shot during a mission.



HELP, HOPE, LOVE FROM ABOVE



Top Left: FBR team members prepare to board the aircraft.
Top Right: FBR pilot Kittikoon does maintenance on the aircraft.
Bottom Left: A Ranger parachutes in after a skydive.
Bottom Right: An aviation student learns basic aircraft maintenance.

This year FBR Aviation furthered its mission to bring help, hope, and love from above by beginning to teach Ethnic Burmese students the basics of aviation with an introductory ground school and flight training. By investing in the next generation of ethnic Burmese pilots, we believe the future for FBR aviation will continue to support Rangers on the ground, and ultimately inspire freedom in the people of Burma through aviation.

Our team is made up of ethnic and foreign instructors, pilots, and mechanics who all work together to teach students how to fly and fix our airplane. As God provides the funds and ability, we are expanding our capacity to include more medical

transportation flights and development of rural communities through aviation.

The manager of FBR Aviation shared, "as aviation expands its capacities, I had the privilege of flying a Burmese pastor from the border after putting on a trauma healing workshop. His work inspires me to continue to work hard in our efforts."

We also continue to engage primary school students through our school aviation workshops. This year we put on workshops for over 250 students. We believe God's gift of aviation is for everyone. The freedom to fly does not solely belong to the Burma military, but is a gift from God to be enjoyed by all people and ultimately be inspirational for those working for a free Burma.

As FBR's aviation program has developed, a parallel capability has grown alongside it—our parachuting program. While still less formalized than aviation operations, it represents another potential avenue for humanitarian access in difficult terrain and conflict zones. Qualified jump teams could one day eliminate the need for landing strips altogether, allowing single-resource personnel or small-unit teams—such as medics or communications specialists—to reach precise and sensitive locations that would otherwise remain inaccessible.

FBR now has 15 qualified jumpers and a tandem instructor with plans to continue developing this program.



A WAY TO JESUS

BY DAVID EUBANK

I did not believe in Jesus or God or anything when I first came here. But I began to feel something during the training. This camp is kinda a way to Jesus.”

These were the words of a young new Ranger named Phoe Aung. “So even though I didn’t believe at all, I felt there was something here. During morning devotions I listened and I tried to pray, even though I did not believe in Jesus. And during the training something began to grow inside me. At the end of the training, 16 of my fellow Rangers were baptized and I really began to think about it more. So now, just after the first mission was completed, I decided I was ready. I don’t have all the answers, I still don’t know exactly who Jesus is, but I want to follow him. I want to be baptized.”

During our basic FBR training, we had 16 new Rangers ask to be baptized, the most we have ever had at training. It was a wonderful day of celebration and joy. After graduation, all the new Rangers went on their first relief mission. There, they met

and helped Naw Delma. Naw Delma is a woman who had to flee her home because of Burma Army attacks and needed an operation on her neck. After the first mission, she was brought to camp by our team to receive medical care and, while there, she decided she wanted to be baptized. Phoe Aung decided at this point that he also wanted to take the step of being baptized. Naw Delma and Phoe Aung were both baptized in the beautiful stream that runs through our camp.

What an unexpected blessing and joy! First, we baptized 16 of our team and now two more had waded into the water. Praise God!

After this baptism, we went on a second mission up into Karenni State, Burma. After two Good Life Club programs and medical outreaches, another three of our team asked to be baptized. This was more than we had hoped for: 21 baptisms! Praise God!

One is a Karenni driver, named Tho Reh, who came with us. One of our Ranger team members shared the Gospel of Jesus

with him on the way to Karenni. Tho Reh said he wanted to follow Jesus and to be baptized. The second, Myint Oo, is a young Ranger who said he had been thinking about it during all of training and during the first mission and now finally decided he was ready.

The third was an American medic named Victor. He had served as an 18 Delta medic in the Second Ranger Battalion of the United States Army and when he got out, wanted to try something different. He joined us last year on a relief mission. On the first day of that mission we were shelled heavily and on the second day he helped save the lives of over 52 seriously wounded people. In that particular action, 18 were killed by the Burma Army and 52 wounded. Victor was instrumental in keeping the wounded alive. Right after that first mission, we continued north and there was another engagement where we had 10 more wounded Karenni as well as over 20 wounded Burma Army soldiers. Resistance forces captured the Burma Army soldiers and some of them were badly wounded.



Victor again was instrumental in saving lives. The mission continued, and the team had more people to treat and help.

In the past, he said, he did not believe in God. He told us, “I lived a very wicked, sinful, and selfish life. But as I was getting ready to fly back home, the thought came to me, God is real. I began to say to myself ‘God is real, God is real.’ I sent a message to Dave and after we prayed together I decided to give my life to Jesus. After that, God showed me how he protected us during multiple airstrikes. I had the same dream three nights in a row. I realized it was not trauma-induced, but it was God showing me his care for me even when I did not believe. I’m so happy and thank God for all the friends here.” What a blessing to

have such an outstanding U.S. Ranger with us. I (Dave) also served in Second Ranger Battalion so it’s like someone in my own family coming to Jesus.

Dear friends, thank you for celebrating with us these five people from different walks of life deciding to follow Jesus. We were already overjoyed to have 16 new members of our family but Jesus gave us five more. Thank you for all your love, prayers, and help. We are so thankful for you all.

Tho Reh (opposite), Naw Delma (left), and Phoe Aung (right) are baptized by Dave Eubank and Free Burma Ranger chaplains. Above: Tho Reh, Myint Oo, and Victor celebrate new life in Jesus.

UNDER HIS COMMAND

There was once a Commander who descended from the sky to lead in the greatest battle. He came not to be served, but to serve. To eat among the sinners and bring healing to the sick. To show the world what true obedience, courage, and sacrifice looks like. His mission, bestowed from the Most High, was to lead the way. He did not command from afar but led from the front. He carried the weight for others, endured the fight, and stood firm in the face of evil. For this Commander was no ordinary man. He was the Son of God, the Word made flesh, and He set out to conduct the greatest rescue mission of all time. Those who followed Him were not those of worldly riches, but the willing. He showed them that strength is found in humility, that victory is found through surrender, and that your own intestinal fortitude is not enough, for without Him you will not complete the mission.

In the face of evil, He did not retreat; He stepped into the breach. Critically wounded, yet He walks to exfil on His own two feet. The full weight of humanity’s sin is upon his shoulders. Bloody step after bloody step, He takes the hill. And so, Lord Jesus completed His mission.

The enemy was defeated, not by might, but by mercy. And though His mission was complete, the Commander’s call still echoes through eternity. Do not be mistaken: Tabs, Scrolls, Tridents, Crossed Arrows, Wings, and Daggers do not guarantee you a place within His ranks. To enlist, you must surrender before the Most High. The gifts He has bestowed upon you are not for yourself, but for you to serve in His glory. He welcomes us with open arms to fall in, to follow Him, to live as faithful servants. All that we are, and all that we’ve earned, finds purpose only under His command. Fall into the ranks. Conduct link up with those who seek the one true King. Share the wonders of the Lord and His Word wherever you go. Build a team upon the Rock, and move as a single element under His banner. The harvest is great, and the time is now. Faith. Service. Competence.

Written by Victor Ngo (pictured above wearing a hat) who served as a medic in the US Army Rangers and now does medical work across the globe, including helping to train medics in Burma. He was baptized this year.

IN MEMORIAM

73 Rangers have given their lives for others. This past year, 8 were killed as they gave help, hope, and love to people in need.



Benedict To 5 FEBRUARY 2025

Benedict To was helping treat the wounded of an ongoing battle between the Burma military and resistance forces in Moebya, Shan State. Despite the danger, he took part in saving 15 wounded but lost his life doing so. He was working at a Casualty Collection Point (CCP), a forward location set up to treat the wounded before evacuating them for further medical care, when a mortar dropped directly on his position. Benedict To was one of our advanced Karenni Rangers and among the most outstanding young men ever to go through our program. He was intelligent, cheerful, loving, strong, and extremely fit. We will miss him greatly.



Naw Say Moo Paw 10 MARCH 2025

It is with deep sorrow and heavy hearts that we remember and honor Naw Say Moo Paw, a beloved FBR medic, who lost her life in Karen State on March 10, 2025, after being severely burned in an airstrike carried out by the Burma military. She was known for her warm embrace, radiant smile, and unwavering dedication to helping others. Whether at JSMK, in training, or on the front lines, she was always the first to go into danger to care for the sick and wounded. To those who knew her, she was not just a fellow Ranger—she was family.



Saw Lawrence 23 APRIL 2025

Saw Lawrence, an FBR medic, was killed as he provided medical care to the wounded in Karen State, Burma. Lawrence was usually at the front line, risking his life to help others. He was loved by everyone and his cool, quiet competence was appreciated. He leaves behind his wife, Naw Dah Bleh, also an FBR medic, and a son. This makes us very sad, but we are even more resolved to keep helping people and be part of freedom, of justice, and of reconciliation in Burma.



Oo Reh 30 JUNE 2025

It is with sadness that we announce the death of one of our best Rangers, Oo Reh, who was killed by a Burma jet airstrike on June 30, 2025, in Pasaung, Karenni State, Burma, as he was saving and evacuating a landmine victim. For two days prior, Oo Reh had been driving the evacuation vehicle and picking up wounded people while under fire. Sometimes as we were driving, we were under direct rifle, machine gun, RPG and mortar fire. Bombers and jet fighters also attacked us. Although we don't understand why Oo Reh needed to die, like with many other deaths, we cling to Jesus and believe we will all be reunited.



Saw Yan Win 26 JULY 2025

It is with great sadness that we inform you of the death of Saw Yan Win, a 35 year old Karen Ranger and leader of the Thaton District team. He passed away due to complications from Hepatitis B and Tuberculosis on July 26, 2025. He completed Basic Ranger training in 2022 and served faithfully until his death. A devoted husband and a hardworking professional, he was always ready to support his team in their training and field work. Saw Yan Win was a family man first who returned home to his family as soon as the training was over. He always put his family first and inspired other Rangers to do the same. His loss is deeply felt, and his legacy of dedication and service will not be forgotten.



Saw Lar Ma Kyun 20 AUGUST 2025

Please join us in honoring the life and sacrifice of our fallen Ranger Saw Lar Ma Kyun. Tragically, during a mission on Aug. 20, 2025, the Burma military launched an attack on the area where he and his team were stationed. He responded by defending their position, protecting his teammates until a 120mm mortar killed him. He was hit in the chin and neck by Burma Army mortar fire and died instantly. Saw Lar Ma Kyun was one of the most motivated Rangers in his class. He leaves behind a wife, child, and his parents who he took care of even with his own new family to look after. Please pray for his family and loved ones, that they may find peace, strength, and guidance during this difficult time.



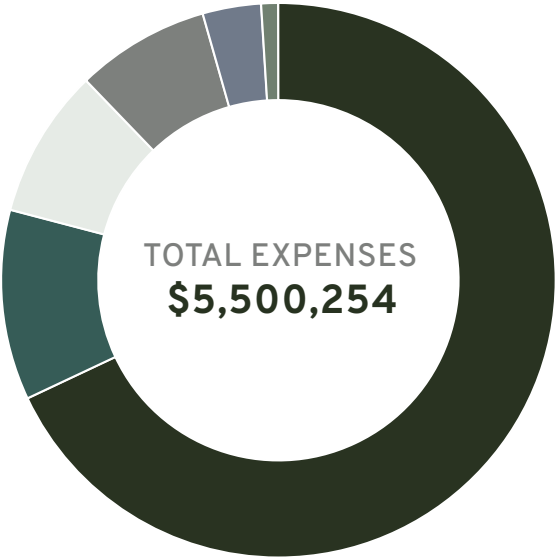
Pee Jai 17 DECEMBER 2025

Tragically, while pursuing his training and service, Pee Jai drowned while completing the swimming portion of Ranger training, on December 17, 2025. Whether he was singing and dancing with children at a Good Life Club or treating and evacuating wounded civilians and soldiers from the front lines, Pee Jai served with humility, joy, and excellence. He was truly an all-star Ranger, deeply loved by everyone who had the privilege of knowing him. Pee Jai's death has filled our hearts with sorrow. Yet we are also profoundly thankful for the opportunity to have known him, served alongside him, and to have witnessed his unwavering smile, courage, and willingness to surrender his life for others.



Saw Dhay Baw 13 APRIL 2026

It is with great sadness that we inform you of the death of Saw Dhay Baw, a Ranger who died while rescuing a fallen comrade on 13 April 2026. He was killed in his home area of Karen State when a Burma Army mortar round exploded nearby and mortally wounded him. He was 21 years old. Saw Dhay Baw was talented and fit, graduating from Basic Ranger Training in 2024. He served faithfully as a Ranger, bringing help, hope, and love to his people caught in the fighting. Saw Dhay Baw excelled as a singer and used his talents to be an excellent Good Life Club counselor. He brought joy and hope to many children who had been displaced by attacks on their homes.



TOTAL REVENUE \$6,035,009

Free Burma Rangers (FBR) is funded by donations from individuals, churches, and other organizations from around the world. We are encouraged by and grateful for all of those who give to support the work of FBR. Free Burma Rangers is registered in the United States as a 501(c)(3) organization called Free the Oppressed (FTO). FTO is inspired by the words of Jesus in Luke 4:18-19: “The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to proclaim freedom for the prisoners and recovery of sight to the blind, to release the oppressed, to proclaim the year of the Lord’s favor.”

FBR uses Thai Baht, Iraqi Dinar, Myanmar Kyat, Syrian Pounds, Ukrainian Hryvnia and U.S. Dollar (USD) currencies in its operations. The numbers here reflect the totals in USD using the actual or average conversion rate of each currency. During 2025 we continued to witness some of the worst fighting we have seen in Burma, and we are thankful for our faithful supporters that continue to answer the call to help the oppressed wherever God calls us. Our message continues to be the same, to be ambassadors for Jesus and to share His love. The operations for 2025 were entirely supported by current year donations. We are very grateful for your faithful giving. We continue to help in Syria, Kurdistan, Sudan, Ukraine, and with Afghan refugees. Thank you for helping us bring help, hope, and love to the oppressed.

- BURMA OPERATIONS**
\$3,744,163 - 68.0%
- THAILAND OPERATIONS**
\$608,178 - 11.1%
- MIDDLE EAST OPERATIONS**
\$479,510 - 8.7%
- MANAGEMENT AND GENERAL**
\$427,394 - 7.8%
- ADVOCACY**
\$187,899 - 3.4%
- DONATION PROCESSING FEES**
\$53,110 - 1.0%



Free the Oppressed participates in several matching programs, including:

- www.benevity.com** (used by companies including Apple, Google, and Microsoft for employee matching)
- www.cybergrants.com** (used by companies including Caterpillar, Nike, Nordstrom, and Walmart for employee matching)

Free Burma Rangers is approved as a charity to receive donations from federal employees through the Combined Federal Campaign. See more at cfcgiving.gov, CFC#: 40763.

Free the Oppressed DBA Free Burma Rangers has earned a 2026 Platinum seal of Transparency from Guidestar.org. Please see more at www.guidestar.org/profile/47-4648581

FBR/FTO is committed to integrity and is a member of the ECFA. Read more at www.ecfa.org.

Donations can be made online at www.freeburmarangers.org or through the mail at:

Free the Oppressed
PO Box 209938
Dallas, TX 75320-9938

Audited financial statements and IRS 990 tax returns are available on our website. Email questions to giving@freeburmarangers.org.



Contact us by email at:
info@freeburmarangers.org

For more information visit us online:
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