

EARTHQUAKE RESPONSE FINAL REPORT



1 APRIL 2025 ~
30 APRIL 2026



**REACH
RELIEVE
RECOVER**

A DISASTER RESPONSE CAMPAIGN

1. Executive Summary

On 28 March 2025, a 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar, causing widespread destruction across Mandalay, Sagaing, Southern Shan State, and surrounding areas. Thousands of households were displaced, while homes, public infrastructure, cultural heritage sites, and essential services were severely damaged.

In response, Doh Eain launched the Reach, Relieve and Recover (RRR) Campaign, a community-led earthquake response initiative grounded in Human-Centered Design (HCD), conflict-sensitive programming, and locally led recovery approaches. Working closely with grassroots organisations, volunteers, and members of the Neighbourhood Network, the campaign

supported affected communities through integrated relief, recovery, reconstruction, and resilience-building activities.

Between April 2025 and April 2026, the Reach, Relieve, Recover Campaign supported 22,984 individuals across Mandalay, Sagaing, and Nyaung Shwe: mobilising \$598,366 through a coalition of UN agencies, foundations, corporate donors, and private supporters.

The campaign demonstrated what becomes possible when trusted local networks are resourced and activated, not just in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, but across the full arc of recovery.

REACH, RELIEVE, RECOVER CAMPAIGN



USD 598,366
MOBILISED



22,984
PEOPLE REACHED



13 MONTHS
APRIL 2025 – APRIL 2026



LOCATION
MANDALAY / SAGAING /
NYAUNG SHWE



SAMPLE IMPACT DATA (NOT EXHAUSTIVE; ADDITIONAL FIGURES IN CHAPTER 4)

REACH.

Within two days of the earthquake, Doh Eain activated the Neighbourhood Network's Emergency and Volunteer Fund, disbursing 129 microgrants to grassroots organisations already responding on the ground. Two new NN chapters were established in Mandalay and Sagaing, strengthening community-led coordination throughout the response.



8 NN CHAPTERS NATIONWIDE
WITH 400+ MEMBER GROUPS



129 MICROGRANTS DISBURSED
THROUGH EMERGENCY FUND



USD 37,500 EMERGENCY AND
VOLUNTEER FUNDS
MOBILISED



10,290 INDIVIDUALS REACHED IN
IMMEDIATE AFTERMATH



650 WOMEN AND GIRLS RECEIVED
SANITARY VOUCHER ASSISTANCE



4 COMMUNITY HUBS ESTABLISHED;
1,342 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED



34 TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS CONSTRUCTED;
156 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED



39 HOUSEHOLDS (192 INDIVIDUALS)
RECEIVED CASH FOR HOME REPAIRS



10 TOILET UNITS
CONSTRUCTED

RELIEVE.

As immediate survival needs emerged, we delivered food, shelter, and essential supplies through locally led and participatory approaches that prioritised dignity alongside relief. Community Hubs created spaces for coordination and recovery activities, while 34 transitional shelters and sanitary voucher assistance supported displaced households and vulnerable women and girls.

RECOVER.

Recovery extended beyond physical rebuilding to include emotional wellbeing, skills development, and community resilience. Through psychosocial support activities reaching 3,065 individuals, alongside safer construction training and cash-for-work opportunities, communities were supported to heal, rebuild, and reconnect. The Colours of Recovery initiative closed the campaign with arts-based healing workshops, an exhibition, and a commemorative artbook.



104 VOLUNTEERS TRAINED IN
PSS AND PFA



3,065 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED FROM
PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES



214 COMMUNITY MEMBERS (128 WOMEN) TRAINED
IN CONSTRUCTION BEST PRACTICES



38 WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS; 23 ARTWORKS
FEATURED IN COLOURS OF RECOVERY

2. Context

The 7.7 magnitude earthquake that struck central Myanmar on **28 March 2025** created one of the most significant urban humanitarian crises in the country in recent years. The earthquake and subsequent aftershocks severely affected **Mandalay Region, Sagaing Region, Nay Pyi Taw, and Southern Shan State**, causing extensive damage to homes, public infrastructure, religious compounds, markets, and heritage structures. Thousands of people were displaced, with many continuing to live in temporary or unsafe conditions for months after the disaster.

The impact was particularly **severe in urban and peri-urban areas** where ageing infrastructure, informal housing, and limited enforcement of building standards increased vulnerability to structural collapse. Access to electricity, clean water, healthcare, and transportation was disrupted in many affected communities, while recurring aftershocks and the monsoon season further worsened living conditions.

The earthquake occurred within an **already fragile context** shaped by political instability, economic hardship, displacement, and weakened public systems. Vulnerable populations, including low-income households, displaced communities, elderly people, women-headed households, and persons with disabilities,

faced heightened risks during both the emergency and recovery phases.

The disaster highlighted **broader urban resilience challenges** in Myanmar, including limited understanding of safe construction practices and limited disaster preparedness. At the same time, it demonstrated the importance of trusted local organisations and grassroots networks in delivering rapid and effective community-led responses.

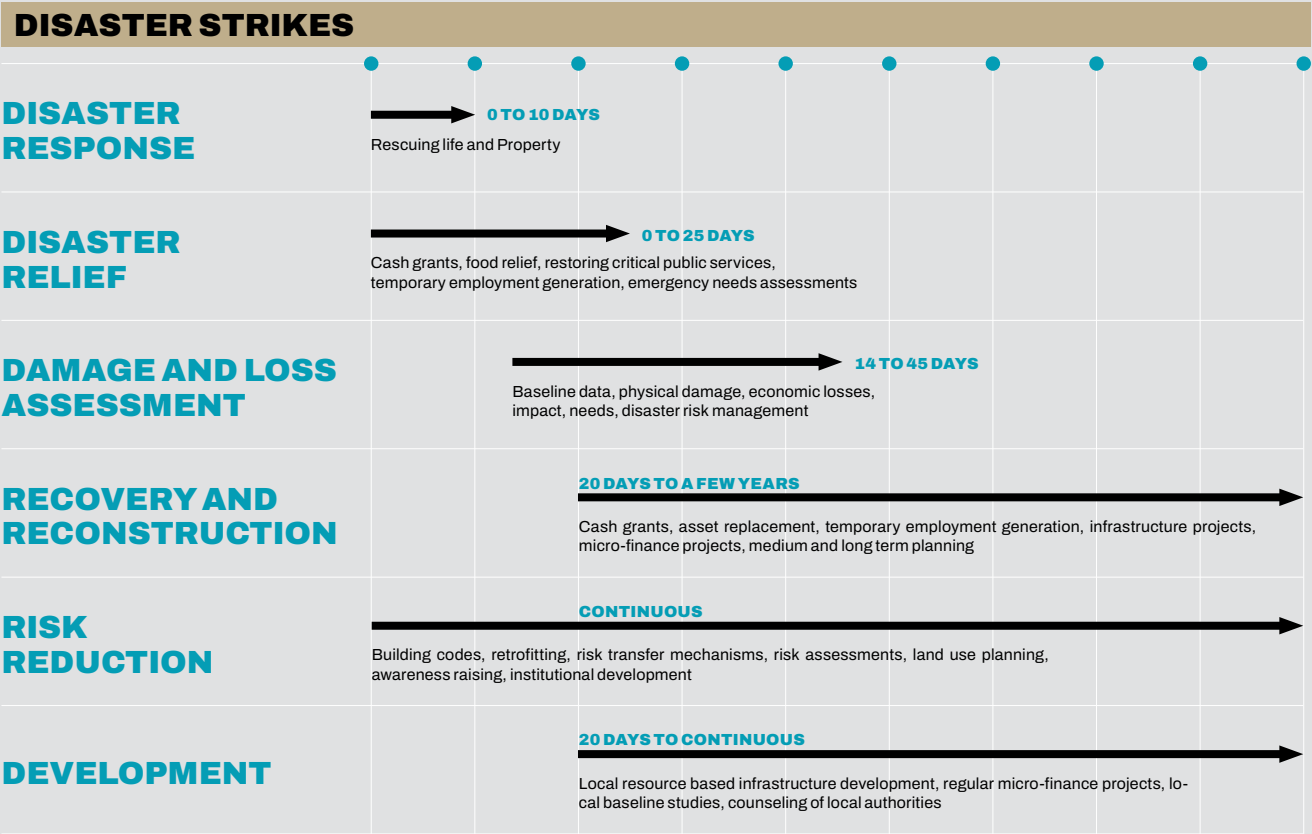
In the immediate aftermath, local volunteers, community groups, religious organisations, and informal networks became the primary **first responders**, mobilising rescue efforts, temporary shelter, and emergency support despite major logistical and security challenges. As the situation evolved, the need for more structured and sustained recovery support became increasingly clear.

Building on its experience in community engagement and urban resilience, Doh Eain launched the **Reach, Relieve and Recover (RRR)** Campaign to support affected communities through locally-led relief, recovery, and reconstruction efforts in collaboration with grassroots partners and members of the Neighbourhood Network.



3. Our Approach

3.1 RESPONSE FRAMEWORK



Source - World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) framework

3.2 OUR GUIDING PRINCIPLES



FOCUS ON LOCAL ORGANISATIONS

While external experts are needed for certain tasks, local actors are best positioned to lead relief and response efforts.



LOCAL MATERIALS

Our relief and reconstruction efforts will prioritise sourcing Local and locally available goods and materials to support the economy and ensure sustainability.



MID & LONG TERM VIEW

Our approach will extend beyond immediate relief, integrating strategies that provide long-term benefits for communities.



FAIRNESS TO LOCAL ACTORS

We don't expect local organisations to volunteer or cover operational costs for the next weeks and months.



PARTICIPATORY APPROACH

Working alongside our local partners, we will listen, co-design, and collaborate with affected households and communities.



BUILD BACK BETTER

Drawing on our expertise in design and construction, we will focus on sharing knowledge, education, and best practices for more resilient rebuilding.

4. Programme Activities

4.1 REACH

In the immediate aftermath of the earthquake, many affected communities were isolated, overwhelmed, and struggling to access assistance. During this critical period, the campaign prioritised rapidly reaching affected populations through trusted grassroots networks, volunteers, and community responders who were already embedded within the affected areas. Through local mobilisation and community-led coordination, the Reach phase focused on establishing connections, identifying urgent needs, and supporting immediate lifesaving efforts.

4.1.1 EMERGENCY AND VOLUNTEER FUND

IMPACT: USD 37,568 DISBURSED | 129 MICROGRANTS | 10,290 INDIVIDUALS REACHED

Two days after the earthquake, Doh Eain mobilised the Emergency and Volunteer Fund under the Neighbourhood Network to support immediate community-led rescue and relief efforts. Funding was rapidly disbursed to grassroots organisations and youth groups from Yangon, Taunggyi, and Nyaung Shwe to support affected communities in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Nyaung Shwe.

Activities included distribution of food, water, tarpaulins, mosquito nets, emergency supplies, debris clearing, transportation support, temporary shelter assistance, and Psychological First Aid (PFA). The initiative also helped identify and connect trusted local responders to longer-term recovery activities under the campaign.

4.1.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF MANDALAY AND SAGAING CHAPTERS OF NEIGHBOURHOOD NETWORK

The Neighbourhood Network is a grassroots platform supported by Doh Eain that connects diverse local groups across Myanmar to jointly respond to the key issues and challenges faced by their communities. Guided by the vision of enabling local groups to collectively solve challenges, create opportunities, and shape priorities in the places they care about, the net-

work serves as a forum for connection, coordination, and shared situational awareness; an academy for capacity strengthening, peer learning, and standards alignment; and a lab for innovation, incubation, and responsible funding pathways.

IMPACT: 2 NEW CHAPTERS ESTABLISHED | 8 CHAPTERS NATIONWIDE | 350+ MEMBER GROUPS

Prior to the earthquake, the Neighbourhood Network consisted of six chapters located in Yangon, Taunggyi, Nyaung Shwe, Hopong, Loikaw, and Sittwe. Following the earthquake, the urgent need for stronger local coordination and community-led response mechanisms led to the rapid establishment of two additional chapters in Mandalay and Sagaing. The Mandalay and Sagaing chapters brought together local actors who were actively leading rescue, relief, and early recovery efforts within their communities. Through the network, member groups were able to share information, coordinate humanitarian assistance, identify gaps in support, mobilise volunteers, and connect with additional resources and programming opportunities. The chapters also strengthened communication between local responders and external organisations supporting the earthquake response.



4.2 RELIEVE

As emergency needs became clearer, the campaign shifted towards delivering targeted relief assistance to affected households and communities. Beyond providing essential supplies, the Relief phase aimed to restore dignity, safety, and emotional support for communities facing displacement, uncertainty, and loss. Working closely with local partners and volunteers, the campaign prioritised vulnerable populations while ensuring assistance remained community-driven, accessible, and responsive to local needs.

4.2.1 COMMUNITY HUBS

**IMPACT: 4 COMMUNITY HUBS ESTABLISHED |
ESTIMATED 1,342 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED**

Community Hubs were established across Mandalay and Amarapura as temporary but community-owned spaces for gathering, coordination, learning, and recovery activities. Designed through participatory consultations with local communities, the hubs were constructed using locally available materials such as bamboo and timber by Doh Eain's construction team together with local builders.

Each hub included solar-powered electricity, water filtration units, and flexible seating arrangements. While initially intended as temporary structures, the hubs evolved into important spaces for workshops, psycho-social support, community meetings, and collective recovery activities.



“

PREVIOUSLY I ONLY SAW THIS IN DRAWING. SEEING IT ACTUALLY COME TO LIFE FOR OUR NEIGHBOURHOOD MAKES ME SO INCREDIBLY HAPPY AND PROUD. I DIDN'T EXPECT THE OPENING TO BE THIS LIVELY! IT'S WONDERFUL SEEING BOTH THE KIDS AND ADULTS ENJOYING THEMSELVES SO MUCH. AS A MOTHER, HAVING THIS FENCED COMPOUND MAKES ME FEEL THAT MY CHILDREN ARE SAFE HERE. SINCE OUR HOUSE IS CLOSE BY, I'LL DEFINITELY BE LETTING THEM COME HERE TO PLAY AND RELAX.

...

MA PHYU,
*a resident at Shwelay Kwatthit Village,
Amarapura*

4.2.2 FOOD AND EMERGENCY KITS

**IMPACT: USD 64,000 WORTH OF ASSISTANCE
DISTRIBUTED | 7,057 INDIVIDUALS REACHED**

Four rounds of emergency food and relief item distributions were implemented between April and August 2025 across Amarapura, Sint Gaing, and Sagaing Town. Assistance included food supplies, emergency household items, and later home starter kits to support early recovery.

The activities were coordinated closely with local rescue groups and members of the Mandalay and Sagaing Neighbourhood Networks, who supported beneficiary identification, enumeration, logistics, and distribution.



4.2.4 PFA TRAINING AND MICROGRANTS

IMPACT: 350 WOMEN AND GIRLS SUPPORTED

With support from UNFPA, the campaign organised Psychological First Aid (PFA) training for youth volunteers and representatives from the Mandalay Neighbourhood Network using trauma-informed and conflict-sensitive approaches.

Following the training, microgrants were provided for community-led psychosocial support activities in emergency camps and earthquake-affected communities, including wellbeing sessions, peer support activities, and outreach to vulnerable individuals.



4.2.3 CASH ASSISTANCE FOR FEMALE HYGIENE PRODUCTS

IMPACT: 350 WOMEN AND GIRLS SUPPORTED

With support from UNFPA, cash assistance was provided to women and girls in emergency camps and affected communities in Mandalay and Sagaing to support access to female hygiene and menstrual health products.

The activity was implemented together with members of the Mandalay Neighbourhood Network using community-based verification and outreach approaches to ensure accessibility for vulnerable individuals.



4.3 RECOVER

Recovery extended beyond rebuilding damaged structures; it involved helping communities restore stability, wellbeing, livelihoods, and hope for the future. The Recover phase focused on supporting longer-term resilience through safer reconstruction, psychosocial support, community-led initiatives, and locally appropriate rebuilding approaches. By combining technical support with participatory and trauma-informed processes, the campaign aimed to strengthen both physical and social recovery within earthquake-affected communities.

4.3.1 COMMUNITY WORKSHOPS FOR SHELTER DESIGNS

Participatory community workshops were conducted in Mandalay, Amarapura, and Sagaing to support the design of culturally appropriate and climate-responsive mid-term shelters.

The process included housing damage assessments, stakeholder mapping, and consultations with affected communities to understand local preferences, customs, climate conditions, and terrain challenges. Three shelter typologies were developed: single-storey timber shelters, single-storey steel-framed shelters, and double-storey steel-framed shelters for flood-prone areas.



4.3.2 CONSTRUCTION TRAININGS & CASH FOR WORK INITIATIVES

Basic construction training sessions were organised to promote safer and more resilient rebuilding using “Build Back Better” principles. Training focused on earthquake-resistant construction, climate-adaptable shelter design, and the use of locally available materials.

Many participants were women who had lost livelihoods after the earthquake. Several trainees later participated in cash-for-work activities supporting shelter construction in Mandalay, Amarapura, and Sagaing.



4.3.3 LIVING CONDITIONS IMPROVEMENTS

**IMPACT: 34 MID-TERM SHELTERS
CONSTRUCTED | 10 TOILET UNITS PROVIDED |
156 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED | 39 HOUSEHOLDS
(192 INDIVIDUALS) RECEIVED CASH
ASSISTANCE TO REPAIR THEIR HOMES**

The campaign supported earthquake-affected communities through transitional shelter construction, wash facility improvements, and household repair assistance in Mandalay, Amarapura, and Sagaing. The programme primarily focused on vulnerable households living in informal settlements and heavily damaged communities with limited access to resources for rebuilding.

Mid-term shelters were constructed in Sein Pann Ward, Mahaaungmyay Township in Mandalay City, as well as villages in Amarapura Township. Designed by Doh Eain and built together with local builders and trained community members, the shelters used locally available materials and were adapted to local climate conditions, terrain, and community preferences. Depending on flood risks and site conditions, shelters were constructed as either timber or steel-framed structures with one-storey or two-storey configurations. The shelters were designed as transitional structures intended to last up to two years with minimal maintenance requirements.

Beneficiary selection prioritised the most vulnerable households and was carried out in coordination with local grassroots groups and community representatives. In addition to shelter construction, 10 toilet units were also provided to households whose wash facilities had been damaged or destroyed by the earthquake.

“

SINCE THE EARTHQUAKE STRUCK, WE HAVE BEEN LIVING IN A TENT ON THE VILLAGE FOOTBALL FIELD. WE STAYED THERE FOR ABOUT 5 MONTHS, OFTEN ENDURING THE RAIN AND STRONG WINDS. BEING ABLE TO MOVE INTO THIS MIDTERM SHELTER IS A HUGE RELIEF FOR US.

...

MA THIN THIN KHAING*Myintaw Village, Amarapura Township*

In Sagaing Town, where many families remained in partially damaged homes, the campaign provided cash assistance to support household-level repairs and rebuilding. This approach enabled affected families to repair damaged structures based on their own priorities and needs while supporting faster community-led recovery.



4.3.4 BUILD BETTER EAIN INITIATIVE

The Build Better Eain Initiative promoted safer and climate-responsive rebuilding practices following the earthquake. Through workshops, practical training, IEC materials, and public awareness campaigns, the initiative encouraged communities and local builders to adopt affordable earthquake-resistant construction approaches using locally available materials.

Awareness content was also shared through social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, TikTok, and LinkedIn.



4.3.5 SANITARY VOUCHER ASSISTANCE

IMPACT: 650 WOMEN AND GIRLS SUPPORTED ACROSS 6 ROUNDS

Building on earlier pilots implemented between 2022–2024, the campaign adapted the Sanitary Voucher Assistance (SVA) model for earthquake response settings in Mandalay, Sagaing, and Inle/Nyaung Shwe.

The programme enabled women and girls to access menstrual hygiene products through a dignified and flexible voucher-based system. Additional personal care items and menstrual health IEC materials were integrated into selected distribution rounds.



[↓ DOWNLOAD THE STORY BOOK](#)

4.3.6 PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT TRAINING AND MICROGRANTS

IMPACT: 104 VOLUNTEERS TRAINED | 3,065 INDIVIDUALS BENEFITED

The campaign implemented three rounds of psychosocial support training and microgrant activities to strengthen community-based wellbeing and trauma recovery. Trained volunteers and youth groups later organised wellbeing sessions, peer support activities, art-based healing sessions, and community outreach activities across earthquake-affected areas.

A storybook documenting lived experiences and recovery journeys of diverse community members was also produced as part of the initiative.

4.3.7 COLOURS OF RECOVERY WORKSHOPS AND EXHIBITION

IMPACT: 38 WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS | 179 EXHIBITION PARTICIPANTS | 23 ARTWORKS FEATURED

The Colours of Recovery initiative used arts-based activities to support emotional wellbeing, reflection, and community healing nearly one year after the earthquake. Workshops were organised in Mandalay in collaboration with ADORE Myanmar and later showcased through exhibitions and panel discussions in Mandalay and Yangon.

A commemorative art book featuring 23 artworks and personal reflections from community members was also produced to preserve recovery stories and lived experiences from earthquake-affected communities.



[↓ DOWNLOAD THE ART BOOK](#)

5. Key Challenges

The Reach, Relieve, Recover Campaign was implemented in a highly complex and rapidly changing operational environment. While the campaign demonstrated the strength and effectiveness of locally led responses, several operational, coordination, and reconstruction-related challenges affected the speed, scale, and sustainability of recovery efforts.

- Limited pre-existing humanitarian and development presence by INGOs and UN agencies in Mandalay and Sagaing resulted in weaker coordination systems and operational networks during the early response phase. Coordination between larger humanitarian actors was often slow and lacked transparency, making it difficult for local groups to access timely information, technical support, and resources.
- Logistical and operational challenges affected implementation throughout the campaign, including transportation of aid materials, movement of volunteers, damaged infrastructure, administrative restrictions, and difficulties accessing certain affected locations.
- Several interventions were initially designed around temporary camps and collective shelters; however, many camps were closed or relocated earlier than anticipated as communities returned to damaged homes or alternative accommodation. This required rapid adaptation of programme strategies and beneficiary targeting approaches.
- While private donors, volunteer groups, and corporate actors strongly supported the emergency relief phase, funding and public attention declined significantly during the recovery and reconstruction phase despite continuing community needs.
- Grassroots reconstruction efforts were often constrained by limited access to technical guidance, safer construction knowledge, and quality building materials. Many households rebuilt using familiar materials and traditional construction practices, which frequently repeated pre-existing structural weaknesses and vulnerabilities. Temporary repairs and improvised shelters gradually became permanent solutions, embedding future disaster risks within already vulnerable communities.
- National and international organisations contributed valuable technical expertise and higher-quality materials; however, some support was not always fully adapted to local contexts, priorities, and cultural practices. In addition, slow processes for assessments, trust-building, approvals, and access often meant that technical assistance arrived after communities had already started rebuilding independently. Technical support also tended to rely heavily on standardised manuals and general guidelines rather than practical, hands-on, and contextualised engagement with local communities and builders.



6. Lessons Learned and Recommendations

COMMUNITY-LED RESPONSE STRENGTHENS SAFETY AND EFFECTIVENESS

The earthquake response demonstrated that community-led approaches are often the safest, fastest, and most effective means of delivering assistance in complex and rapidly changing contexts. Local organisations, volunteers, and community networks were able to mobilise quickly, identify the most urgent needs, and adapt interventions based on the realities on the ground. Future disaster responses should continue to prioritise and resource locally led mechanisms, while strengthening the capacity of grassroots organisations and community networks.

STRENGTHENING DATA SYSTEMS AND FEEDBACK MECHANISMS

While large amounts of data were collected during the response, information was often gathered in non-standardised formats, making coordination, analysis, and tracking more difficult. There is a need for more consistent and interoperable data collection systems across organisations and response actors. Platforms such as the Neighbourhood Network (NN) platform could be further developed to include built-in community listening, complaints, and feedback mechanisms to support accountability, improve coordination, and enable more adaptive programming.

BUILDING ON INCREASED AWARENESS OF DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

The earthquake significantly increased public awareness of disaster preparedness and future risks. Many communities expressed a stronger interest in learning about preparedness measures and community resilience. This momentum should be leveraged to establish longer-term community preparedness initiatives, anticipatory action systems, and local resilience planning processes, particularly in vulnerable urban and peri-urban areas.

RECOVERY MUST INCLUDE MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT

The response highlighted that recovery is not only physical but also emotional and psychological. Many affected individuals and communities continue to experience stress, grief, trauma, and uncertainty following the disaster. Mental health and psychosocial support (MH-PSS) should therefore be integrated into both emergency response and long-term recovery efforts, alongside physical reconstruction and livelihood assistance.

LONG-TERM LIVELIHOOD AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY REMAIN CRITICAL

While emergency relief and initial recovery support addressed immediate needs, many earthquake-affected communities continue to face significant livelihood challenges. Sustainable recovery will require longer-term development planning that supports economic resilience, small businesses, and the revival of traditional industries and local livelihoods. Recovery initiatives should move beyond short-term aid towards approaches that strengthen local economies and community self-reliance.



PROMOTING “BUILD BACK BETTER” AND EARTHQUAKE-RESISTANT CONSTRUCTION

Many communities have already begun rebuilding homes and structures. However, in many cases reconstruction is taking place using similar construction methods and standards as before, with the most noticeable change being the reduction in the number of floors. This highlights the urgent need for wider public awareness and technical support on safer construction practices, earthquake-resistant design, and climate-adaptive building techniques. Greater investment is needed in public education, technical training, and accessible guidance for communities, local builders, and contractors to support safer and more resilient reconstruction.

IMPROVING COORDINATION OF PRIVATE DONATIONS AND VOLUNTEER EFFORTS

Private donors and informal community-led fundraising efforts played a critical role in providing immediate relief, mobilising significant financial resources quickly after the earthquake. However, the response also revealed gaps in coordination, resulting in duplication of assistance, uneven coverage, and limited adherence to safeguarding and accountability principles. Future disaster responses would benefit from the establishment of a simple and accessible coordination mechanism for

private donors and volunteer groups, facilitated or guided by trusted local organisations and networks. This would help improve information sharing, reduce duplication, strengthen safeguarding practices, and ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable communities effectively.

NEIGHBOURHOOD NETWORK AS A TRUSTED PLATFORM FOR LOCALISED AID

The response demonstrated that the Neighbourhood Network (NN) serves as an effective and trusted platform for locally led humanitarian assistance and recovery efforts. Through its broad network of grassroots organisations, volunteers, and community actors across multiple regions, NN enabled rapid mobilisation, local coordination, information sharing, and community outreach during different phases of the response.

The network-based approach helped bridge gaps between communities, local responders, donors, and implementing organisations, while also strengthening accountability and contextual understanding. The experience highlighted the value of investing in long-term community networks and locally rooted coordination platforms before disasters occur, as they can significantly improve the speed, reach, and effectiveness of humanitarian response and recovery efforts.

PROTECTING CULTURAL HERITAGE DURING RECOVERY

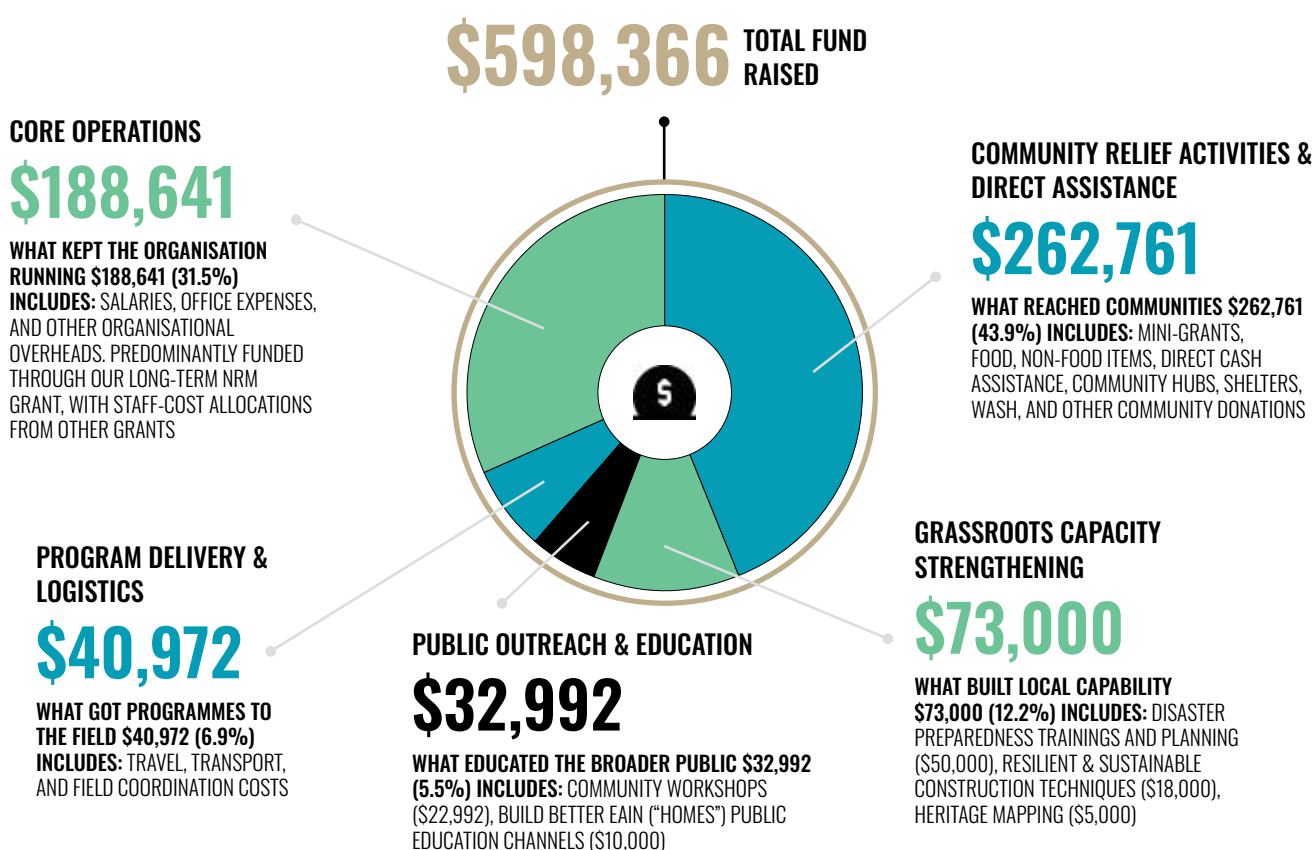
Many earthquake-affected areas are rich in cultural and architectural heritage. However, due to limited awareness and the urgency of reconstruction, numerous heritage structures were unnecessarily demolished or dismantled without proper documentation or assessment, resulting in irreversible cultural loss. Future recovery efforts should integrate heritage-sensitive approaches, including rapid heritage assessments, documentation processes, public awareness campaigns, and technical guidance on preserving and restoring culturally significant structures where possible.



7. Acknowledgements and Contributors

The Reach, Relief, Recover Campaign was implemented as a multi-donor, multi-project initiative, bringing together contributions from a diverse range of partners, including UN agencies, foundations, corporate donors, and private individuals. The flexibility and diversity of funding sources allowed Doh Eain and its partners to respond adaptively across different phases of relief, recovery, and reconstruction.

Without the generous support, solidarity, and trust of these contributors and donors, many of the initiatives implemented under the campaign would not have been possible.



ODA/HUMANITARIAN FUND	
European Union	\$200,000
Asian Disaster Preparedness Center	\$50,000
UNFPA Myanmar	\$14,431

INDIVIDUAL DONATIONS	
Crowdfunding through GoFundMe	\$71,770
Anonymised Private Donor	\$56,548
Naf-Kaf Preston & Family	\$3,369
Others	\$18,841

CORPORATE PHILANTHROPY AND CSR	
Anonymised Foundation	\$60,000
Anonymised Foundation	\$50,000
FourFold Foundation	\$30,633
Coca-Cola Pinya Beverages Myanmar	\$11,494
Black Tomato Travel	\$9,975
Concordian International School	\$9,362
Riksja Travel	\$5,794
Delta Capital	\$5,000
Apollo Tower	\$1,149



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