

# Program Report

Myanmar Earthquake

Final report

10/4/25 – 10/4/26



**EMERGENCY** ●  
**ACTION** ●  
ALLIANCE

# Contents

|                                                                                        |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Summary                                                                                | 3  |
| Allocation of Funds to EAA Member Agencies                                             | 4  |
| Timeline                                                                               | 6  |
| Expenditure by project category                                                        | 7  |
| Geographical areas of intervention                                                     | 8  |
| <i>Case study: Supporting Recovery After Earthquake Injury</i>                         | 9  |
| Overview of operating context                                                          | 10 |
| The humanitarian response in Myanmar                                                   | 12 |
| Examples of how EAA members are helping in Myanmar                                     | 13 |
| <i>Case study: Supporting Recovery and Dignity Through Cash and Shelter Assistance</i> | 15 |
| Activities and Outcomes                                                                | 16 |
| <i>Case study: Enabling Access to Healthcare for Children After Disaster</i>           | 18 |
| <i>Case study: Restoring Access to Safe Water for Earthquake-Affected Communities</i>  | 19 |
| Direct beneficiaries                                                                   | 20 |
| EAA Member Compliance                                                                  | 21 |
| Administration and Operational costs                                                   | 21 |
| About Emergency Action Alliance                                                        | 22 |

**ACT FOR PEACE**

**ChildFund**  
Australia

**Caritas**  
AUSTRALIA

**ADRA**

**OXFAM**  
Australia

**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency  
Australia for UNHCR

**act:onaid**

**AOA** Anglican  
Overseas  
Aid

**BAPTIST WORLD AID**

**cbm**

**tearfund**

**Australian  
Lutheran  
World Service**

**PLAN**  
INTERNATIONAL

**Save the Children**

**care**

Cover Image: Daw Mu Mu puts thanaka paste on her daughter's face. Photo: DEC

Families displaced from their homes by the earthquake that struck Myanmar on 28 March take shelter under some trees. Photo: UNHCR



## Summary

Twelve months after the 7.7 magnitude earthquake struck central Myanmar on 28 March 2025, the humanitarian response has progressed from emergency relief to sustained recovery and early rehabilitation. What began as an urgent mobilisation supported by Australians and our media partners has evolved into a coordinated, multi sector effort addressing ongoing needs in health, shelter, food security, protection, and community recovery.

The earthquake compounded an already severe humanitarian crisis affecting an estimated 17–19 million people, including more than 3.5 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) impacted by years of conflict. Within 24 hours, the Emergency Action Alliance (EAA) launched a centralised fundraising appeal. Thanks to the generosity of the Australian public and the support of ABC, SBS, Channels 7, 9 and 10, News Limited, FreeTV Australia and the Community Broadcasting Association of Australia, more than \$240,000 was raised. On 2 April 2025, the Australian Government contributed a further \$500,000, bringing the total to over \$740,000.

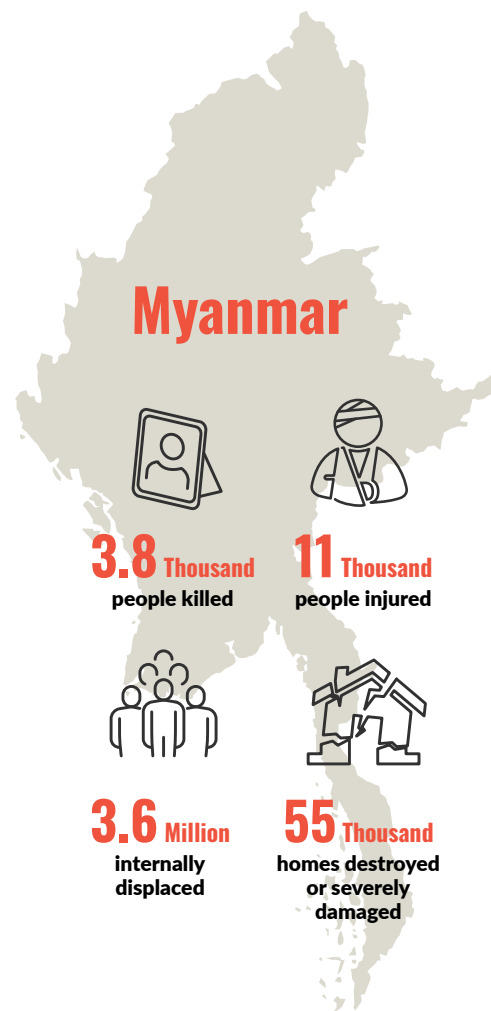
Throughout the 12 month period, EAA member organisations and their local partners delivered assistance across Mandalay, Sagaing, Nay Pyi Taw, Southern Shan, Bago and other affected regions.

Key areas of support included:

- Emergency and primary healthcare
- Shelter and non-food items
- Food security and cash assistance
- Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)
- Child protection and psychosocial support
- Protection and gender-based violence prevention

Despite significant challenges—including conflict, monsoon flooding, restricted humanitarian access and rising operational costs—EAA partners continued to prioritise the most vulnerable and uphold strong accountability to affected communities.

This final report summarises activities delivered between 10 April 2025 and 10 April 2026 through the DFAT grant and Australian public donations.



## Allocation of Funds to EAA Member Agencies

Following the launch of the EAA Earthquake Appeal, member agencies were invited to submit a formal Statement of Capacity outlining their planned response activities in Myanmar. These submissions underwent a rigorous peer review led by a panel of humanitarian specialists drawn from across the EAA network. To ensure integrity and impartiality, panel members did not assess Statements from their own organisations, strengthening transparency and accountability in the decision making process.

The panel's recommendations were then presented to the EAA Board for approval, confirming which member agencies would receive funding from the Earthquake Appeal.

Funds were subsequently distributed according to EAA's allocation formula, which reflects each member's historical expenditure in humanitarian emergencies. This approach ensured that resources were proportionally directed to agencies best positioned to deliver effective and timely assistance.

The table below outlines the allocations to EAA members.

| Agency                            | Allocation Invoice Amount | %           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| Act for Peace                     | \$38,099                  | 5.2%        |
| ActionAid Australia               | \$33,635                  | 4.6%        |
| ADRA Australia                    | \$27,970                  | 3.8%        |
| Anglican Overseas Aid             | \$22,740                  | 3.1%        |
| Australia for UNHCR               | \$119,231                 | 16.3%       |
| Australian Lutheran World Service | \$31,123                  | 4.2%        |
| CARE Australia                    | \$90,726                  | 12.4%       |
| Caritas Australia                 | \$56,169                  | 7.7%        |
| CBM                               | \$0                       | 0%          |
| ChildFund Australia               | \$35,572                  | 4.9%        |
| Oxfam                             | \$61,874                  | 8.4%        |
| Plan International Australia      | \$67,511                  | 9.2%        |
| Save the Children Australia       | \$88,691                  | 12.1%       |
| Tearfund                          | \$30,073                  | 4.1%        |
| Transform Aid International       | \$29,143                  | 4.0%        |
|                                   | <b>\$732,558</b>          | <b>100%</b> |

Note: Emergency Action Alliance retains up to 10% of funds raised to cover the costs related to running the appeal.



Daw Khin in temporary shelter following the Myanmar earthquake.  
*Photo: Benny Manser for Caritas*



## Timeline of key events

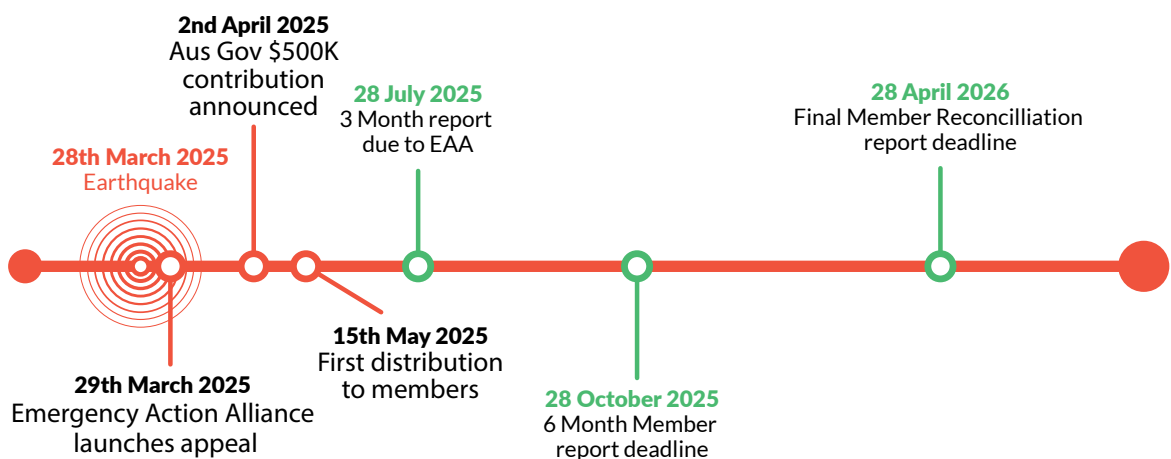
At 12:50pm local time on 28 March 2025 (5:20pm AEST), a magnitude 7.7 earthquake struck central Myanmar, with the epicentre located near Mandalay.

The Emergency Action Alliance (EAA) launched its national appeal the following day, 29 March 2025, with strong support from ABC, SBS, the Community Broadcasting Association of Australia and other media partners, helping to rapidly mobilise public awareness and donations.

On 2 April 2025, the Australian Government announced additional humanitarian assistance for the crisis, including a \$500,000 contribution to the EAA Appeal. A further \$240,000 was raised from the Australian public.

Funds were allocated to EAA's 14 responding members in a single tranche, with transfers commencing from 15 May 2025. To ensure a swift and effective response, members were permitted to back date eligible expenditure to 10 April 2025.

### Key dates

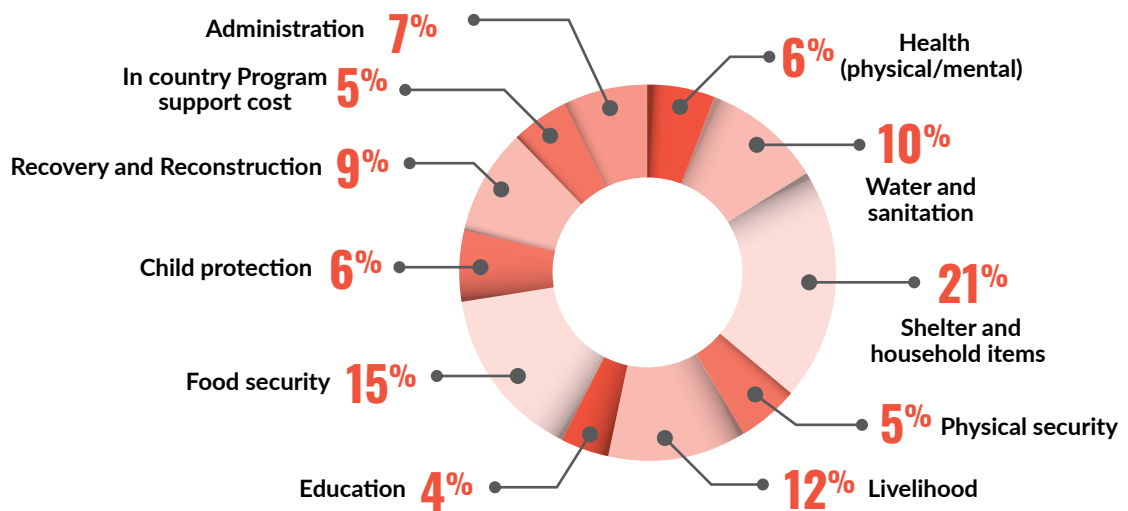


Myanmar. Devastation in Mandalay after the earthquake. Photo: UNHCR



## Expenditure by project category

The information in this chart has been consolidated from the final reports of responding EAA members. Members have now expended 100% of their allocations in responding to the humanitarian needs.



UNHCR teams at the Yangon office prepare to deliver life-saving aid to earthquake survivors. Photo: UNHCR





## Geographical areas of intervention

EAA members are responding to the crisis in all the worst affected areas of Myanmar.





## **Case study:** Supporting Recovery After Earthquake Injury

**Location:** Amarapura Township, Mandalay Region, Myanmar

**Beneficiary:** Daw Mi Mi Khine\* (49)

Daw Mi Mi Khine’s family relied on a small pottery business as their main source of income. During the earthquake, stacked pots collapsed onto her while she was resting under her home, causing a serious spinal injury. Although her family escaped, the incident left her with ongoing medical needs and severely disrupted their livelihood.

Prior to the disaster, the family of six was able to meet its basic needs through pottery production. Following the earthquake, their home became unsafe to live in, and the family lost around MMK 2 million in finished goods. At the same time, Daw Mi Mi Khine’s medical costs quickly escalated, exceeding MMK 4 million, forcing the family to borrow money locally to continue treatment.

As she explained:

***“On the first day of medical treatment alone, it cost about 1 million MMK... I had to keep going back for treatment, and the costs continued to grow.”***

Through the *Support for Injured Persons* initiative, Daw Mi Mi Khine received MMK 500,000 in financial assistance, alongside smaller initial contributions from local doctors. This support came at a critical moment, enabling her to attend a scheduled hospital appointment and continue treatment without further financial delay.



Daw Mi Mi Khine has returned to her pottery business as the main source of income. *Credit: Act for Peace*

The assistance helped stabilise the family’s immediate situation, reducing financial stress and ensuring continuity of care. As Daw Mi Mi Khine shared, the support arrived when she was most concerned about affording her treatment and brought a sense of relief and reassurance.

Reflecting on the support, she said:

***“I was very worried because I didn’t have enough money for the hospital. When the support arrived, I felt relieved, happy, and very thankful.”***

Despite this, the family continues to face challenges. With limited livelihood options beyond pottery and slow sales following the earthquake, they are able to cover basic daily expenses but remain concerned about ongoing medical costs. Daw Mi Mi Khine has been advised to rest for up to a year and continue monthly follow-up treatment, highlighting the need for sustained support.

This case underscores the importance of timely, flexible cash assistance in helping affected households manage immediate medical needs while maintaining dignity and stability during recovery.

*\*Name changed to protect personal identity.*



Daw Mi Mi Khine watches her son complete his homework in their home. *Credit: Act for Peace*



## Overview of **Operating context**

Throughout the 12 month reporting period, the operating environment in Myanmar remained highly volatile and increasingly complex. The combined effects of the March 2025 earthquake, escalating conflict, political instability, and economic deterioration, significantly shaped humanitarian operations. Across all project locations, partners reported that shifting security dynamics, bureaucratic constraints, market disruptions, and population movements required continuous adaptation of implementation modalities. Despite these challenges, strong local networks, flexible planning, and community based approaches enabled activities to continue, albeit with delays and modifications.

### **Key Factors Affecting the Operating Context**

- **Escalating conflict and insecurity** Intensified fighting, airstrikes, artillery shelling, and increased checkpoints restricted movement for staff and communities, disrupted communication, and required heightened security precautions.
- **Access restrictions and bureaucratic controls** Authorities imposed tighter regulations on humanitarian assistance—particularly cash based programming—resulting in delays, additional approval requirements, and temporary suspension of some activities.
- **Economic deterioration and market instability** Rising commodity prices, currency fluctuations, and supply chain disruptions caused significant price volatility and reduced availability of essential goods. These conditions increased operational costs and required revisions to procurement plans and cash transfer values.
- **Population displacement and mobility pressures** Ongoing conflict, monsoon flooding, and the enforcement of the 2024 Conscription Law contributed to new displacements, secondary movements, and reduced participation in community activities.



Nay Min\* watching his home being rebuilt from his temporary shelter in Shan State, Myanmar, 20 May 2025.  
Photo: Save The Children \*Name changed to protect personal identity.



Cash Distribution in Mandalay region. *Photo: Act for Peace.*

- **Impact of natural hazards** Seasonal monsoon flooding (June–September 2025) damaged shelters, agricultural land, and infrastructure, compounding earthquake impacts and slowing early recovery efforts. Some displacement sites required urgent relocation due to flood damage.
- **Operational adaptations by partners** Organisations shifted training locations, adjusted schedules to avoid evening travel, adopted low profile implementation approaches, and engaged alternative financial service providers when local partners were restricted. Programmes were modified to reflect emerging needs, including increased focus on protection, GBV, and PSEA awareness.

## Summary

Across all project areas, the operating context was defined by insecurity, administrative constraints, economic instability, and environmental shocks. These factors collectively slowed implementation, reduced beneficiary reach in some cases, and required ongoing adjustments to delivery mechanisms. Nevertheless, partners maintained operations through strong local presence, flexible programming, and close coordination with community structures.



NFI items distributed for the IDP from Chan Thar Kone IDP shelter. *Photo: UNHCR*



A small family received cash assistance to repair their damaged home. *Photo: DEC*



## The humanitarian response by **EAA Members**

Emergency Action Alliance (EAA) members delivered a coordinated, multi-sectoral humanitarian response to address acute needs and support early recovery across affected regions. Interventions were implemented through a mix of international and local partners, prioritising life-saving assistance, protection, and equitable access to services for vulnerable populations, including women, children, people with disabilities, and conflict-affected communities. Programming combined immediate relief –such as cash assistance, healthcare, and essential supplies –with early recovery initiatives focused on livelihoods, community capacity strengthening, and restoration of basic services. The response was characterised by flexibility, leveraging co-funding, and engagement with local actors to ensure contextually appropriate and efficient delivery.

### Key Highlights

- **Multi-sectoral life-saving assistance:**  
Delivery of integrated support across food security, WASH, health, nutrition, shelter, education, and protection sectors, addressing immediate humanitarian needs in high-impact areas.
- **Scale and reach through partnerships:**  
EAA contributions were leveraged alongside significant co-funding from bilateral and multilateral donors, enabling responses that collectively reached tens of thousands of affected people across multiple regions and townships.
- **Cash-based programming:**  
Widespread use of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) and cash-for-food interventions enabled affected households to prioritise their own needs, improve food security, and support early recovery.
- **Targeting of vulnerable groups:**  
Programming prioritised women and girls, children, people with disabilities, older people, and marginalised communities, ensuring equitable and safe access to assistance, services, and protection information.

- **Community engagement and localisation:**  
Strong emphasis on community-based approaches, including the formation or strengthening of community committees and partnerships with local organisations, enhancing local leadership, coordination, and capacity for recovery.
- **Transition from relief to early recovery:**  
Interventions progressively shifted from immediate emergency response to early recovery, including livelihood support, skills development, rehabilitation of infrastructure, and support for income-generating activities.

Overall, the EAA member response demonstrated a timely, flexible, and locally informed approach to a complex humanitarian crisis occurring within an already protracted conflict setting. By combining immediate life-saving assistance with early recovery programming and strengthening community capacities, EAA members contributed to stabilising affected populations and supported pathways towards recovery and resilience.



Learning Kits provided in child safe spaces.  
Photo: DEC/Save the Children

## Examples of how EAA members are helping in Myanmar

Implementation timelines were affected by several factors. Many EAA members received funding from multiple sources – including other global appeal alliances such as the Disasters Emergency Committee (UK), Humanitarian Coalition (Canada), and AHP (Australian Humanitarian Partnership) – and programmed activities according to the order and timing of fund arrivals. In several cases, EAA funds were allocated after other sources had been received and committed, resulting in a staggered rollout of EAA-supported activities in the months following the initial emergency response.

Some highlights illustrating the work of EAA members are provided below:

- **Australia for UNHCR:** Provided emergency shelter materials and relief items to thousands of displaced families, conducted protection assessments, and distributed information on gender-based violence and child protection. UNHCR also led coordination efforts to ensure vulnerable groups—including women, children, and people with disabilities – could access essential services safely.
- **Save the Children Australia:** Relocated flood-prone camps, delivered emergency healthcare and nutrition support, distributed multi-purpose cash assistance, and provided critical shelter and household items. Child protection and psychosocial support services were extended to affected children and families.
- **Plan International Australia:** Reached over 38,000<sup>1</sup> people with temporary shelter, food, clean water, hygiene kits, and cash assistance. Established child-friendly spaces and supported education continuity, including safe delivery kits for community clinics and psychosocial training for teachers.
- **Caritas Australia:** Delivered cash for food distributions to thousands of individuals, prioritised hygiene promotion and mental health support in response to monsoon flooding, and began early recovery efforts in partnership with local dioceses.

1. Overall response by Plan International, including other funding sources.  
2. Overall response by ADRA including other funding sources.

NFI items distributed for the IDP from Chan Thar Kone IDP shelter. *Photo: UNHCR*





Orientation and reforming of camp villages, participant briefing.  
 Photo: Act for Peace

- **ADRA Australia:** Registered and supported over 3,800<sup>2</sup> earthquake-affected households with cash assistance, using both digital and direct modalities. Implemented robust accountability and protection measures, including safety audits and PSEA training for staff and volunteers.
- **ALWS (Australian Lutheran World Service):** Distributed cash-for-food, hygiene kits, and dignity kits to displaced families, conducted capacity-building for local staff, and adapted operations to overcome access restrictions and seasonal flooding.

- **ActionAid Australia:** Established women's committees and delivered GBV/PSEA training to community volunteers, strengthening local protection networks and women's leadership in crisis response.
- **CARE Australia:** Delivered multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance, including mental health and psychosocial support, hygiene kit distribution, and emergency WASH services, while adapting delivery modalities to overcome security and access challenges.
- **Oxfam Australia:** Supported WASH infrastructure rehabilitation, distributed hygiene and dignity kits, and prepared for targeted livelihoods recovery activities in partnership with local organisations.
- **Tearfund:** Operated mobile health clinics, constructed latrines and transitional shelters, installed water purification systems, and provided multi-purpose cash assistance to affected households.
- **ChildFund Australia:** Supplied emergency response kits to local rescue groups, enabling safe and effective life-saving operations in Pyawbwe and Mandalay.
- **Baptist World Aid:** Established child-friendly spaces, delivered psychosocial support and protection training, and maintained essential services for displaced children and caregivers despite ongoing conflict and displacement.

These examples demonstrate the breadth and adaptability of EAA member activities, as they responded to evolving needs and overcame operational barriers across Myanmar.



## Case study: Supporting Recovery and Dignity Through Cash and Shelter Assistance

**Location:** Nyaungshwe Township, Shan State, Myanmar  
**Beneficiary:** Daw Mya Shwe (75) and family

Daw Mya Shwe, a 75-year-old woman, lives with chronic illness while caring for her son, who has a disability. Before the earthquake, the family relied on small-scale income activities – her son sold hand-painted souvenirs to tourists, while Daw Mya Shwe contributed through sewing. These modest livelihoods allowed them to meet basic needs despite ongoing health challenges.

The earthquake significantly worsened their situation, damaging their home and adding to their financial strain. With limited savings and ongoing medical needs, the family faced increased vulnerability and uncertainty about how to recover.

Reflecting their gratitude, the family expressed:

***“We are very thankful for the support that helped us rebuild our home and care for our health***

This case highlights how combined cash and shelter assistance can help vulnerable households stabilise, restore livelihoods, and rebuild hope following a disaster.



Daw Mya Shwe stands at the entrance to her home.  
Photo: Caritas Australia



Daw Mya Shwe sewing at her home. Photo: Caritas Australia

As her son shared:

***“This support lets us live without constant worry.”***

Through support from local partners and donors, Daw Mya Shwe received financial assistance that enabled her to purchase essential items including medicine and food. At the same time, contributions supported the repair of major structural damage to her home, allowing the family to return to a safer and more stable living environment.

This assistance was critical in helping the family move beyond immediate crisis. With improved shelter and the ability to meet basic needs, Daw Mya Shwe was able to gradually resume her sewing work, while her son contributed by repairing household electrical items. Together, these efforts are supporting the family’s early recovery and restoring a sense of dignity and stability.











Daw Mya Shwe’s son repairing electronics at their home.  
Photo: Caritas Australia



## Activities and Outcomes

The following examples of activities and outcomes provided by members offer a clearer picture of what has taken place during the twelve months of this humanitarian response. Some figures in this report reflect the broader response funded through multiple sources, including EAA contributions.

| Cluster                                                                                                                            | Activity (Member)                                                   | Outcome                                                                                                        |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <br><b>Food Security and Basic Needs</b>          | Act for Peace – Multi-purpose cash assistance to 131 households     | 419 people met essential needs with dignity; households prioritised spending and invested in small livelihoods |
|                                                                                                                                    | Anglican Overseas Aid – MPCA to 799 households and NFI cash support | Households accessed essential goods and stabilised immediate needs while supporting early recovery             |
|                                                                                                                                    | Save the Children – MPCA distribution with community targeting      | 25 households accessed cash assistance, supporting basic needs and informing future programming                |
|                                                                                                                                    | Caritas Australia (KMSS) – Cash-for-food distributions              | 2,832 people met immediate food needs and reduced food insecurity                                              |
|                                                                                                                                    | Australian Lutheran World Service – Cash for food support           | 197 households accessed food and met basic consumption needs                                                   |
| <br><b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</b> | Tearfund Australia – Construction of latrines and water systems     | Improved sanitation access including 17 latrines and restoration of safe water systems                         |
|                                                                                                                                    | Save the Children – Boreholes, latrines, hygiene promotion and kits | Improved safe water access and hygiene awareness for communities; 175 people reached with hygiene messaging    |
|                                                                                                                                    | CARE Australia – Construction of 69 household latrines              | 419 people gained access to safe sanitation, including disability-inclusive facilities                         |
|                                                                                                                                    | Caritas Australia – Hygiene kits and hygiene promotion              | 1,120 people accessed hygiene kits and 2,133 adopted improved hygiene practices                                |
|                                                                                                                                    | Plan International – Distribution of WASH items and facilities      | 10,183 people improved hygiene and sanitation access                                                           |
| <br><b>Health Support</b>                       | Save the Children – Emergency healthcare services                   | 205 people accessed healthcare; critical referrals and supplies delivered                                      |
|                                                                                                                                    | Tearfund Australia – Mobile clinics                                 | 2,695 people received health services and improved access to care                                              |
|                                                                                                                                    | Act for Peace – Medical and rehabilitation support                  | 63 injured individuals regained mobility and access to treatment                                               |
| <br><b>Nutrition Support</b>                    | Save the Children – IYCF and malnutrition screening                 | Children and mothers identified and supported for malnutrition; 38 children received supplements               |
|                                                                                                                                    | Tearfund Australia – MNCH awareness sessions                        | 1,502 participants improved knowledge of nutrition and health practices                                        |

| Cluster                                                                                                                  | Activity (Member)                                               | Outcome                                                                             |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <br><b>Shelter/NFI</b>                  | Save the Children – Distribution of NFIs and toolkits           | Households accessed essential shelter items and improved living conditions          |
|                                                                                                                          | Tearfund Australia – Transitional shelters                      | 126 people accessed temporary shelter solutions                                     |
|                                                                                                                          | Caritas Australia – Shelter repair and reconstruction           | 1,498 people accessed safe shelter through housing support                          |
|                                                                                                                          | Australia for UNHCR – Shelter and emergency relief distribution | Over 20,100 people accessed shelter support and relief items                        |
| <br><b>Protection and Safeguarding</b>  | ActionAid – GBV and PSEA training                               | 26 volunteers strengthened protection knowledge and community safeguarding          |
|                                                                                                                          | CARE Australia – Women and Girls Friendly Spaces and PFA        | 860 women and girls accessed MHPSS support and safe spaces                          |
|                                                                                                                          | Baptist World Aid – Child Friendly Spaces and MHPSS             | 1,180 children accessed psychosocial support and safer environments                 |
|                                                                                                                          | Save the Children – Child protection and MHPSS                  | 380 people accessed protection services and child-friendly spaces                   |
|                                                                                                                          | Australia for UNHCR – Protection assessments and information    | Protection risks identified and communities accessed GBV and protection information |
| <br><b>Education</b>                    | Save the Children – Learning spaces and kits                    | Education resumed in 5 villages with teacher training and learning materials        |
|                                                                                                                          | ChildFund – Student kits and recreation kits                    | Over 2,300 students supported to continue education, including vulnerable children  |
|                                                                                                                          | Plan International – Education in Emergencies support           | 3,095 people supported with learning continuity and school readiness                |
| <br><b>Livelihoods/Early Recovery</b> | Caritas Australia – Livelihood grants and cash-for-work         | 7,698 people restored income opportunities and livelihoods                          |
|                                                                                                                          | Oxfam – Livelihood and business skills training                 | 83 participants developed income-generation skills; majority women and PWDs         |
|                                                                                                                          | Oxfam – Start-up grants and market linkages                     | Participants established small businesses and accessed local markets                |
|                                                                                                                          | ActionAid – Vocational training for women                       | Women gained skills and increased economic resilience                               |
| <br><b>Community Engagement</b>       | Act for Peace – Camp committees                                 | 6 committees established supporting community leadership                            |
|                                                                                                                          | Anglican Overseas Aid – Community committees and training       | 8 committees led local response (55% female participation)                          |
|                                                                                                                          | Tearfund Australia – Community recovery planning                | 119 participants developed recovery plans and strengthened ownership                |

**WASH:** Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

**GBV:** Gender Based Violence

**PSEA:** Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

**MCPA:** Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance

**NFI:** Non Food Items

**IYCF:** Infant and Young Child Feeding

**MNCH:** Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health

**MHPSS:** Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support

**PWD:** People with Disabilities



## Case study 3: Enabling Access to Healthcare for Children After Disaster

Location: Mandalay Region, Myanmar

Beneficiary: Ma Nu Nu (32) and her son Htoo Htoo (13)

Ma Nu Nu supports her household through informal work, selling fish and weaving to fund her son's education. When the earthquake struck, her son was at the mosque while she remained at home. The family's house was badly damaged, forcing them to live in a temporary camp for several months.

Living in these conditions placed considerable strain on the family. During this time, Htoo Htoo became seriously ill with Hepatitis A. After multiple referrals without proper treatment, his condition worsened and required hospitalisation, creating significant financial pressure.



Ma Nu Nu accompanies her son Htoo Htoo while he plays in Mandalay Region. Photo: Save the Children

Reflecting on the support, she said:

***"I was very happy to receive support when I needed it most, and I am truly grateful."***

Htoo Htoo has now fully recovered and returned to school, resuming his education and daily activities.

This case highlights the critical role of accessible health and cash assistance in ensuring children can recover and continue their education following a disaster.



Htoo Htoo playing football near his home. Photo: Save the Children



Ma Nu Nu doing housework at her home. Photo: Save the Children

As Ma Nu Nu explained:

***"I struggled to afford the medical costs, but I just wanted my son to get well as soon as possible."***

Through support from Save the Children and partners, the family received assistance to cover medical expenses, transport, and food during recovery. This enabled timely treatment and ensured Htoo Htoo received the care he needed.



## Case study 4: Restoring Access to Safe Water for Earthquake-Affected Communities

**Location:** Lewe Township, Nay Pyi Taw, Myanmar

**Beneficiary:** Daw Than Shwe and neighbouring families

In Hman Taw Village, several families relied on a single shared water point for their daily needs, including drinking and household use. This source was critical for both primary users and additional households during frequent power outages, supporting a large part of the community.

When the earthquake struck, the water point was severely damaged, disrupting access to clean water. Families were forced to travel long distances or wait for extended periods to collect water, often making multiple trips each day. This placed a significant burden on households and made access to safe water a daily struggle.



Community members collect water from the rehabilitated water system. *Photo: ALWS*

As one community member reflected:

***“We had to go far to collect water and wait our turn. It became a daily difficulty for our families.”***

With support from local partners and the community, rehabilitation of the water point was undertaken. Villagers actively contributed to planning and construction, ensuring local ownership and long-term sustainability of the system.

Following the rehabilitation, families regained reliable access to clean water close to their homes, reducing time and effort spent collecting water and improving daily living conditions. The restored water system is now managed by the community, strengthening resilience and preparedness for future challenges.

Reflecting on the impact, Daw Than Shwe shared:

***“No longer worries about water after the power outage. Thank you very much.”***

Another community member added:

***“Now we have clean water right near our house. It makes me feel very happy.”***

This case highlights how restoring essential infrastructure, alongside strong community participation, can significantly improve wellbeing and resilience in disaster-affected communities.



## Direct beneficiaries

Over the course of the reporting period, Emergency Action Alliance (EAA) members and their partners have delivered a coordinated, multi-sectoral humanitarian response to communities affected by the Myanmar earthquake. This response has reached tens of thousands of people across multiple regions, addressing both immediate life saving needs and supporting early recovery in a highly complex operating environment.

Direct beneficiaries of EAA-funded activities represent a significant proportion of those reached through broader member programmes. Across sectors, assistance has prioritised vulnerable groups, including women, children, people with disabilities, and conflict-affected populations, ensuring equitable access to essential services and support.



Save the Children staff distribute DEC-funded student kits to families impacted by the earthquake in Shan State, Myanmar. *Photo: Save The Children*

| Intervention area                 | Number of people helped |              |               |              |              |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
|                                   | Percent                 | Male         | Female        | Children     | Individuals* |
| Health (physical/mental)          | 8                       | 441          | 838           | 537          | 128          |
| Water and sanitation              | 13                      | 717          | 1,362         | 872          | 208          |
| Shelter and household items       | 25                      | 1,379        | 2,619         | 1,678        | 401          |
| Physical Security                 | 6                       | 331          | 629           | 403          | 96           |
| Livelihood                        | 15                      | 827          | 1,572         | 1,007        | 240          |
| Education                         | 5                       | 276          | 524           | 336          | 80           |
| Food Security                     | 20                      | 1,103        | 2,096         | 1,342        | 320          |
| Child Protection                  | 8                       | 441          | 838           | 537          | 128          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>100</b>              | <b>5,517</b> | <b>10,478</b> | <b>6,711</b> | <b>1,602</b> |
| <b>Total people helped 24,307</b> |                         |              |               |              |              |

\*Not disaggregated



## EAA Member Compliance

All EAA members are members of The Australian Council for International Development (ACFID) and comply with ACFID's Code of Conduct. In addition, all members are ANCP (Australian NGO Cooperation Program) accredited (with the exception of Australia for UNHCR).

By signing EAA's Grant Terms and Conditions members are required to comply with all the terms outlined.

To provide further assurance around the use of public and government funds, EAA has developed a Performance Assessment Framework which is a peer-reviewed reporting process that is underpinned by DAC (Development Assistance Committee) and CHS (Core Humanitarian Standards) criteria and the ACFID code of conduct.



A child feels safe in their reconstructed house. *Photo: DEC*



## Administration, Operational costs and Excess Funds



Oxfam trucks containing first response supplies leave depot in Myanmar, 30 March 25. *Photo: OXFAM*

As outlined on EAA's website, less than ten per cent of funds raised are used to cover indirect essential costs such as donation transaction costs, receipting donations, IT costs, administrating the distribution of donations to member organisations, measurement and evaluation, reporting and overheads related to the emergency.

With a very low cost base funded by our members this is an efficient model for raising and distributing funds in emergencies. Any funds raised in excess of the amount required for the emergency will be added to the Emergency Appeals Reserve and distributed to responding members next time EAA runs an appeal.



## About Emergency Action Alliance

**Emergency Action Alliance (EAA) brings together the expertise and impact of 15 leading aid organisations, enabling a swift and targeted response when major emergencies take place overseas.**

EAA's 15 member charities are: ActionAid Australia, Act for Peace, ADRA, Anglican Overseas Aid, Australia for UNHCR, Australian Lutheran World Service, Baptist World Aid Australia, Care Australia, Caritas Australia, CBM Australia, ChildFund Australia, Oxfam Australia, Plan International Australia, Save the Children Australia and Tearfund Australia.

EAA can rapidly launch a coordinated, targeted fundraising appeal under the Emergency Action Alliance banner in order to streamline efforts and help more people in their moment of need. This makes it easy for Australians to know how to help. The money raised will be used quickly and efficiently to help those affected through the EAA's network of member organisations.

Emergency Action Alliance has a unique process for allocating funds to the charities best able to deliver aid in that particular emergency, allowing them to rapidly scale up operations on the ground and help more people. EAA's members fund the organisation's running costs, and in turn, only EAA members responding to the emergency will receive funds to carry out their vital work.

Not only is this an extremely efficient and effective way to raise and distribute funds in international emergencies, it also makes it easier for donors to know how to help. Instead of feeling confused about which charity to donate to, Australian donors wanting to help can have a single, trustworthy way to make an impact.

Emergency Action Alliance will evolve and grow with each appeal, increasing public awareness and optimising the mechanism for greater impact over time. This mechanism is in many major countries across Europe and around the world, including the Disasters Emergency Committee in the United Kingdom, Aktion Deutschland Hilft in Germany, and Giro 555 in the Netherlands. EAA partners with these global alliances and benefits from their many years (and decades) of operating the model with great success.

Inzali\* holds her baby Htin\* at a Catholic church where they are sheltering with Htin's father Kan\* and other family members after being displaced following the earthquake in Myanmar, 7 April 2025.

*Photo: Arete/DEC Myanmar*

\*Name changed to protect personal identity.



We sincerely thank the Australian public, the Australian Government, and our amazing media partners for generously supporting this appeal.

**Contact:** [info@emergencyaction.org.au](mailto:info@emergencyaction.org.au)

**Visit our website:** [emergencyaction.org.au](http://emergencyaction.org.au)

**Contact us via mail:** Emergency Action Alliance  
Level 8, 162 Goulburn St  
Surry Hills NSW 2010

**EMERGENCY ACTION ALLIANCE**

**ACT FOR PEACE**

**ChildFund**  
Australia

**Caritas**  
AUSTRALIA

**ADRA**

**OXFAM**  
Australia

**UNHCR**  
The UN Refugee Agency  
Australia for UNHCR

**act:ionaid**

**AOZ** Anglican  
Overseas  
Aid

**BAPTIST WORLD AID**

**cbm**

**tearfund**

**Australian Lutheran**  
World Service

**PLAN**  
INTERNATIONAL

**Save the Children**

**care**