



Rapid Response Fund

ACT Secretariat Approval

Project Code 12/2025

Project Name Emergency Response to Impacts of Magnitude 6.9 Earthquake in Cebu

The ACT Secretariat has approved the use of **USD50,000** from its Global Rapid Response Fund (GRRF25) and would be grateful to receive contributions to wholly or partially replenish this payment.

Reporting Deadlines	
SitRep (halfway through the project of more than 3 months - Please use activities report)	15-Nov-25
Final Narrative Report	13-Mar-26
Final Financial Report	13-Mar-26

For further information please contact:

ACT Regional Representative

Alwynn Javier (alwynn.javier@actalliance.org)

ACT Humanitarian Programme Officer

Muhammad Waqas (waqas@actalliance.org)


Cyra Michelle Bullecer
ACT Alliance Secretariat

Project Proposal

Emergency Prepared and Response Plan	
EPRP last updated	16-Aug-24
Do you have a Contingency Plan for this response?	
EPRP link on the online platform (or attach hard copy with proposal)	

Please submit this form to the Regional Humanitarian Programme Officer in your region with a copy to the Regional Representative

Date submitted to ACT Secretariat

08-Oct-25

Section 1 Project Data

Project Information	
Project Name	Emergency Response to Impacts of Magnitude 6.9 Earthquake in Cebu
Project Code	12/2025
Country Forum	Philippines
ACT Requesting Member (if there are more than one member, please use ALT+<Enter> to add another member)	National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP)
Name of person leading the project	Patricia Mari T. Mungcal
Job Title	Assistant Program Director
Email	pmungcal@nccphilippines.org
Tel no./Whatsapp/Skype	.+639694599539
Location(s) of project (city / province)	Cebu Province: Daanbantayan, San Remegio, Tabogon, Tabuelan
Project start date (dd/mm/yyyy)	13/Oct/25
Project end date (dd/mm/yyyy)	13/Jan/26

Which sectors your response activities most relate to
(please indicate number of planned beneficiaries per organisation in each sector where you plan to give assistance)

Sectors	National Council of Churches in the Philippines (please write the name of your organisation)	
	Male	Female
Cash/ Vouchers	1,350	1,150

Section 2 Project Description

2.1 Context

1. CHS Commitment 1. Summarize the crisis event and how it is likely to develop over the duration of the project (maximum 5 bullet points)

- On September 30, 2025, at 9:59 PM, a magnitude 6.9 earthquake struck near 11.10°N, 124.14°E—approximately 19 kilometers north-northeast of Bogu City, Cebu—at a shallow depth of 5 kilometers. The quake, which was tectonic in nature, registered a maximum instrumental intensity of VII.
- According to DOST-PHIVOLCS, the following intensities were observed: Intensity VII in Bogu City, Daanbantayan, Medellin, San Remigio, and Tabuelan in Cebu; Intensity VI in Murcia, Negros Occidental, as well as Bantayan, Borbon, Catmon, and Sogod in Cebu. The northern part of Cebu Province suffered the earthquake's impact.
- The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) reported that 179,252 families, or 669,794 individuals, were affected. Of these, 381 families (1,553 people) sought refuge in six evacuation centers, while 997 families (5,372 people) received assistance outside these centers. As of the latest update, there were 72 confirmed fatalities and 559 people injured. Notably, seven of those who perished in Bogu had been living in a resettlement village originally built for survivors of Typhoon Haiyan, which devastated the central Philippines 12 years earlier and claimed over 6,000 lives.
- The main shock was followed by numerous aftershocks, now reaching 7,000, causing ongoing fear and distress among residents. On the evening of the following day, Bogu experienced another significant aftershock, this time with a magnitude of 4.7, with tremors felt as far as Cebu City and neighboring Leyte Island. Many families remain in evacuation centers, awaiting safety clearances, structural assessments, and the restoration of electricity in their communities.
- Since September 22, the government and humanitarian agencies have been responding to a series of disasters, including Super Typhoon Ragasa (locally known as Nando), which struck northern Luzon; Severe Tropical Storm Bualoi (Opong), which affected MIMAROPA and Bicol regions (Regions 4B and 5), especially Masbate; and most recently, Typhoon Matmo (Paolo), which made landfall on October 3, impacting areas already hit by Super Typhoon Ragasa.

2. CHS Commitment 1,2,3,4. Explain the impact of the crisis specific to the people you want to help (maximum 5 bullet points)

- The Central Visayas Region (Region VII), particularly Cebu Province, was the hardest hit by the earthquake. Neighboring provinces in Western Visayas, such as Negros Occidental, also sustained damage. In total, 53 local government units declared a state of calamity due to extensive destruction of infrastructure and homes. Classes remain suspended as aftershocks continue and clearing operations are underway.
- According to the NDRRMC, 62,531 houses in Central Visayas were damaged—57,677 partially and 4,854 totally. Eight municipalities experienced water supply interruptions, and essential services, including transportation and utilities, were severely disrupted. Eight road sections and 20 bridges were affected, impeding access to the hardest-hit areas. Power outages were reported in 89 municipalities, and communication lines were down in at least 12 locations.
- Field assessments consistently highlight the urgent need for expanded emergency response to meet growing humanitarian needs. The proposed interventions will focus on Cebu Province, with assessment data gathered by the NCCP in collaboration with member churches, the regional ecumenical council, and other faith-based organizations.
- Ongoing ground assessments by the Cebu Ecumenical Council underscore the continued necessity for support, particularly in shelter repairs, food distribution, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services, to help affected communities recover and rebuild. Psychosocial support for affected communities and first responders were also identified as an overlooked need.

3. CHS Commitment 9. Explain the availability of funding each of your organisation can access for this crisis. (maximum 3 bullet points)

- The NCCP will address the immediate and varied needs of communities affected by the earthquake through the Rapid Response Fund mechanism provided by the ACT Alliance.
- The NCCP will initiate its fundraising campaign, titled NCCP Operation Paglingap, which seeks to mobilize resources both domestic and international from its member churches, ecumenical partners, and the broader public.
- In addition, the NCCP will continue to explore partnership opportunities with local faith-based and non-government organizations. Potential collaborators include members of the Philippine FBO Forum, such as Caritas Philippines and Philippine Relief and Development Services (PHILRADS, the humanitarian arm of the Philippine Council of Evangelical Churches).

2.2 Activity Summary

1. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 4. Explain your proposed project and why you have selected this particular response to the crisis.

If multiple members are responding, please explain the role of each member in the coordinated response as indicated in your EPRP Contingency Plan.

The magnitude 6.9 earthquake severely hit poor, rural communities of northern Cebu; after being severely affected by TC Bualoi days before. The project's intervention intends to address the humanitarian gaps identified through our rapid needs assessment and coordination with ecumenical networks and local authorities. While Bogo City is the nearest town to the epicenter and the most affected, many remote barangays and mountainous or coastal areas remain hard to reach because roads/bridges were damaged, or terrain made worse by landslides. Relief items tend to accumulate near main roads or hubs, but reaching farther communities is slower. Thousands of families remain displaced, many staying outdoors or in evacuation centers for safety concerns, with no clear assurance when they could return safely to their homes. Thus, a variety of humanitarian needs arise, as reported from our initial assessments. While food packs and hygiene kits are being distributed, they are not enough for daily needs over weeks. Many rural residents also lost their income sources, due to damaged farming lands, loss of livestock, damaged fishing boats, being displaced, or small businesses that can't operate.

To address this humanitarian gap comprehensively, the NCCP aims to assist **500 households** affected by the magnitude 6.9 earthquake in the least reached areas in northern Cebu, Philippines. **Multi-purpose cash assistance** (MPCA) will be the mode of intervention to address the varied humanitarian needs of affected households, and to fill in the gap between immediate relief and long-term rehabilitation. The MPCA will have the amount of Php 5,000 (or around US \$86) and will be a one-off distribution to target households. This is aligned with Department of Social Welfare and Development's cash-for-relief standards, and minimum expenditure basket (MEB) analysis, which recommends to target at least 75% of the regional daily wage as the base rate for "relief assistance". It is also higher than the current NCCP standard for MPCA in emergency phase (at Php 4,000), to address the affected communities' primary need for shelter repair.

Despite damage, local markets in Cebu are open in many towns. These are also relatively accessible for rural communities in the mainland Cebu, especially through small businesses and informal markets (such as local variety stores). This is to support the people's need to buy food, replace damaged tools and equipment for their livelihoods, restart economic activity, or move temporarily. There were also lessons from our previous humanitarian response projects where cash assistance empowers families to decide and buy what they specifically need (baby supplies, medicines, educational support). This allows survivors to prioritize their recovery despite damaged livelihoods.

In scenarios when transportation to functional local markets is still costly in time of actual implementation, NCCP is ready to facilitate a "market day" for the target community, where the beneficiaries are brought closer to the market or vice versa.

These activities will be implemented following a rights-based approach, grounded in community-based psychosocial support principles such as "do no harm," while advancing the localization agenda by recognizing and enhancing the capacities of local actors—particularly faith-based groups and community organizations operating on the ground.

2. CHS Commitment 2. Explain how you will start your activities promptly. *Project implementation should start within two weeks. The project should be a maximum of 6 months.*

To promptly distribute cash assistance to affected families, a multi-pronged approach is needed—one that ensures speed, accountability, and accessibility, especially for those in remote or underserved areas.

- **Targeting and registration of beneficiaries** - Our ecumenical pool of responders, through the Cebu Ecumenical Council, is clearly oriented of the beneficiary selection and prioritization criteria of the NCCP. This includes prioritization for displaced families (in evacuation centers or informal shelters), households with totally damaged or severely damaged homes, inclusion criterion (women-headed households, elderly, people with disabilities). Community validation through local leaders, faith-based groups, and CSOs ensures transparency and trust. This is part of the Week 0 preparations of the implementing team and regional ecumenical councils.
- **Coordination and information-sharing** also facilitates quick assessment and beneficiary targeting for this response. This is being done with our regional ecumenical formations, other responding faith-based organizations, humanitarian organizations, and local authorities.
- **Cash-in-hand modality** will be applied, considering that some banks/branches are still temporarily closed or operating under adjusted hours due to power outages, safety checks, or quake precaution measures. This will be implemented through a one-time transfer in the target communities.
- **Grievance hotlines and community feedbacking** will also be set up in the communities to allow communities to report complaints, concerns, or feedback. A post-distribution monitoring survey will also be conducted through local church networks.

3. CHS Commitment 6. How are you co-ordinating and with whom? *Coordination ensures complementarity of interventions within forum members and other humanitarian actors to maximise the use of our resources and will address all unmet needs*

Currently, the National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP) is the sole active national member of the ACT Alliance in the country. The NCCP Humanitarian Response Team is leading coordination efforts among its member churches, ecumenical partners, other faith-based organizations (FBOs), and grassroots people's organizations in the region to ensure a more effective and efficient humanitarian response.

NCCP will prioritize a systematic and well-coordinated approach in working with government agencies and other humanitarian actors to collect essential data on damages and needs. This will help identify priority areas and existing gaps in the response. In addition, NCCP will work closely with the Philippine FBO Forum to strengthen collaboration and prevent duplication of efforts. As a member of the UN Humanitarian Country Team, Caritas Philippines liaises with the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on behalf of FBO PH. NCCP will ensure its activities are accurately captured in the 3Ws (Who, What, Where) reporting system maintained by UN OCHA.

4. CHS Commitment 3, 9. How are you planning to procure your goods or services? (This includes cash transfer methodologies) **Please tick boxes that apply.** *Goods and services procured locally supports and revitalises economic activity either as livelihood for people or income for*

Locally or within the affected areas	☒	Nationally	☒	Regionally or neighbouring countries	☐	Internationally	☐
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Do you have a procurement policy? What factors did you consider when you made this decision?

The procurement process for this response project will be aligned with the NCCP Finance Manual and Procurement Policy. This ensures transparent and efficient financial management throughout project implementation.

Because of the project design that intends to use MPCA as modality, through cash-in-hand mode of distribution, the procurement process for this intervention no longer requires competitive bidding among suppliers. However, the requirements of the NCCP Finance Manual and Procurement Policy will still be met complete and objective beneficiary selection process, memorandum of agreement with local partners that will be involved in the project implementation and PDM, anti-fraud mechanisms, secured distribution of the cash assistance, and timely PDM conduct. Ensure data protection and confidentiality, especially in collecting personal beneficiary information.

2.3 Description of Target Population

1. CHS Commitment 1, 9. How do you calculate the beneficiary numbers for this project? *For example, food and hygiene kits given to 2500 families, and 1 family = x beneficiaries.*

The selection of beneficiaries is grounded in the average family size as determined by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA). The PSA defines a household as a group of individuals who share living quarters, including sleeping and meal arrangements. In line with this, the project intends to assist:

● **Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance: 500 households x 5 members per household = 2,500 individuals**

The precise numbers of households and individuals reached will be detailed in the final report, which will reflect the data gathered during the beneficiary selection and prioritization phase. This report will include disaggregated information on beneficiaries by sex, age, and disability status.

2. CHS Commitment 1, 2, 3, 4. Which vulnerable groups are you specifically targeting? What makes them vulnerable? Please explain.

The Cebu Ecumenical Council has noted that the northernmost areas of Cebu Province, particularly the Municipality of Daanbantayan, have received inadequate support. Local churches also reported Tabuelan, San Remigio, Tabogon as heavily affected, but less supported towns in the province. This project seeks to serve communities that are frequently overlooked in government programs—especially farmers, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples residing in remote and economically challenged locations. Special attention will be given to families with vulnerable members, such as the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women, and children. These groups are more prone to food insecurity and face greater challenges in economic recovery due to their existing socio-economic vulnerabilities. Identification of these families will occur during the data gathering and verification stages.

3. CHS Commitment 4. Explain how the target population has been/is involved in the design of the proposed intervention (maximum 5 bullet points)

- The project will ensure regular consultation and coordination during the needs assessment, design, and planning phases. This communication will continue throughout implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, with the facilitation of local ecumenical networks.
- Local partners will be instrumental in identifying eligible households. Ecumenical workers and village leaders will actively participate in the process, guided by selection criteria developed by the Humanitarian Response team and based on community needs. Feedback from community leaders and stakeholders will be incorporated into the project's design.
- Beneficiaries will be encouraged to volunteer during relief activities, join grievance committees, and help monitor the project's progress, in the cultural spirit of bayanihan (a Filipino tradition of communal unity and cooperation, where people come together to help each other, especially in times of need). Additionally, local churches and community-based organizations in the target regions will actively support advocacy initiatives for issues of concern. Lessons from our past distribution activities showed that the communities find this involvement empowering. Alternatively, if volunteering will not be applicable nor appropriate, other community members (who are not beneficiaries and not as affected as our targets) are also mobilized through churches (youth groups and other lay organizations).
- Collaborative evaluation will involve recipients and local partners through satisfaction surveys, cash assistance assessments, and other methods to measure the effectiveness and impact of the assistance provided.

2.4 Expected Results

1. What will this project's success look like based on your time frame? Please write your activities milestones including dates.

Success for this three-month or 12-week project will be measured through these key indicators at each phase.

• **Weeks 1 and 2: Planning and Data Verification.** This includes coordination with our local ecumenical networks on the ground, such as the Cebu Ecumenical Council and NCCP member churches, and churches and leaders at the village-level in severely affected, and least reached areas (such as Daanbantayan, San Remigio, Tabuelan, and Tabogon, among others). An orientation was conducted on project objectives, design, safeguarding, and community feedback mechanisms. Local government coordination formalized, including endorsements and collaboration protocols.

Success Indicator: Stakeholders understand the project scope and are committed; target villages/communities are mapped and verified; local government units are supportive and aligned.

• **Weeks 2 to 4: Procurement and Community Preparations.** Procurement standards are met, based on the guidelines of the NCCP Finance Manual and Procurement Policy, leading to an efficient and cost-effective implementation. Community assemblies and consultative dialogues held to finalize targeting and delivery mechanisms. Priority groups identified (e.g. older persons, persons with disabilities, solo parents). Beneficiary lists are finalized and verified by local churches and vetted by the local government units.

Success Indicator: Procurement complete; targeting validated; inclusive systems designed; volunteers mobilized.

• **Weeks 3 to 10: Implementation of Planned Interventions.** Multi-purpose cash assistance is distributed to 100% of targeted households. Cash beneficiaries report that assistance improved their capacity to meet urgent needs (food, shelter, medicine, etc.) through post-distribution monitoring (PDM). Community and church leaders mobilized in implementation, providing leadership and accountability. Local volunteers and church partners gain experience in inclusive, accountable response.

Success Indicator: Severely affected households receive intended humanitarian assistance; urgent needs are met using the assistance; local volunteers are mobilized.

• **Weeks 11 to 12: Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting.** NCCP received feedback and complaints, based on functioning mechanisms at the village and national-level. Post-distribution monitoring captures impact, and community feedback on the assistance given. Feedback also reflects differentiated impacts based on age, disability, and other inclusion elements. End-of-project learning sessions were held to formally close the project with the local ecumenical partners and community representatives. Financial requirements and reports are complete, transparent, and diligently prepared in accordance to NCCP Finance Manual and Procurement Policy and ACT Alliance reporting requirements.

Success Indicator: Feedback loop is closed. Important lessons and assessment points are captured. Community feedback is documented and could be utilized to improve future project designs.

2. Describe the risks to a successful project and how you are managing them.

There is a medium risk for delays in data gathering and verification in local communities, because of geographical isolation, power outages, and disrupted communication lines. To address possible external limiting factors, the NCCP will work with local ecumenical networks, local churches, other responding humanitarian organizations, CSOs, and local authorities. These local networks could access local logistical resources that may mitigate possible delays due to technical reasons.

Weather aberration could also cause delays in project implementation or further compromise the general situation of survivors and affected families, affecting their humanitarian needs. The country's weather bureau already predicted four more typhoons to enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility on October. This may increase or affect the population needing assistance. In these cases, the NCCP will prioritize the welfare and safety of target beneficiaries, and postpone activities (if appropriate). To mitigate the risk of inadequate resources, efforts will include generating local resources from various sources. This involves leveraging internal assets, engaging church constituents and ecumenical partners to enhance the response, and potentially readjusting or prioritizing targets.

2.5 Monitoring, Accountability & Learning

1. CHS Commitment 7. Describe how you will monitor the project. What monitoring tools and process will you use? How will you gather lessons from the project?

The NCCP Humanitarian Response Team will ensure close monitoring of the emergency response project. Response Officers will engage regularly with beneficiaries and local partners, assess evolving needs and capacities, and carry out field visits. Project impact will be measured through on-site surveys and key informant interviews.

The Project Manager will lead the planning and implementation by conducting regular coordination meetings with the Humanitarian Response Team and ecumenical partners. Progress will be tracked and recorded through activity reports and other accountability tools.

Toward the end of the project, NCCP will facilitate learning sessions with local ecumenical partners, community representatives, and other relevant stakeholders. Lessons learned from the response will be documented and shared widely to inform future humanitarian efforts.

2. CHS Commitment 8. Does your organisation have a Code of Conduct? Have all staff and volunteers signed the Code of Conduct? *We may ask you to submit copies of the signed Code of Conduct. You can use ACT Alliance's Code of Conduct if your organisation does not have one.*

The ACT Alliance Code of Conduct will be introduced to partner communities to clearly communicate the roles, responsibilities, and accountability standards expected of NCCP staff and volunteers throughout project implementation. To ensure full compliance, project orientations will be conducted, during which all staff, volunteers, and partners will be required to sign an acknowledgement form at the start of the project.

Throughout the project, institutional safeguarding policies—including the NCCP Personnel Policy, Policy Against Sexual Harassment, Child Protection Policy, and Procurement Policy—will be strictly enforced. Compliance with the Code of Conduct and these policies will be regularly monitored through NCCP's established complaints and response mechanism.

3. How will you ensure you and all stakeholders will be accountable to the affected population. How will you share information. How will you collect and use feedback and complaints? CHS 4 and 5

The Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS) will be introduced to local partners and target communities at the early stages of the project to help ensure a dignified and accountable response. All activities will be aligned with NCCP's safeguarding policies and the operational guidelines set by the NCCP Humanitarian Response Team.

Before any relief distribution takes place, a community orientation will be held to provide essential project information. This includes details on the funding source, implementing organizations and partners, beneficiary selection criteria, types of assistance, the distribution process, and available feedback and complaints channels.

An established Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) will support accountability. This includes the display of information tarpaulins in the communities that identify focal persons or hotline numbers for submitting feedback or complaints. Area coordinators will be responsible for responding to these concerns, with the option to escalate issues to NCCP headquarters if needed. In addition, local grievance committees will be set up during distributions to manage any issues that arise on-site.

Description		Type of Unit	No. of Units	Unit Cost	Budget	
				local currency	local currency	USD
DIRECT COSTS						
1 PROJECT STAFF						
1.2.1.	Program Manager	month	2	19,000	38,000	653
1.2.3.	Community Facilitator 1	month	2	10,000	20,000	344
TOTAL PROJECT STAFF					58,000	997
2 PROJECT ACTIVITIES						
2.1.	Cash/Vouchers				2,500,000	42,966
2.1.1.	Provision of multipurpose cash assistance	household	500	5,000	2,500,000	42,966
TOTAL PROJECT ACTIVITIES					2,500,000	42,966
3 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION						
3.1	Forum Coordination				120,000	2,062
3.1.1	Coordination meetings (including inception, et	MEETINGS	1	20,000	20,000	344
3.1.2	Travel and Accommodation	TRIP	2	50,000	100,000	1,719
3.1.3	External coordination	LUMPSUM	-	-	-	-
3.2	Capacity Development				35,000	602
3.2.2	Local partners/national members	LUMPSUM	1	35,000	35,000	602
TOTAL PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION					155,000	2,664
4 QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY						
4.1	Assessments	lumpsum	1	30,000	30,000	516
4.2	Complaints and Response Mechanisms	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	86
4.3	Safeguarding	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	86
4.4	Communication and visibility	lumpsum	1	5,000	5,000	86
4.5	Monitoring & evaluation	lumpsum	1	44,000	44,000	756
4.6	Audit	lumpsum	1		-	-
TOTAL QUALITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY					89,000	1,530
5 LOGISTICS						
5.1.2	Vehicle Rental	trip	1	25,000	25,000	430
5.1.3	Fuel	monthly	2	15,000	30,000	516
TOTAL LOGISTICS					55,000	945
TOTAL DIRECT COST					2,857,000	49,102
INDIRECT COSTS: PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATION & SUPPORT						
	Salaries for accountant and other admin or secretarial staff	monthly	2	24,320	48,640	836
	Staff salaries - Cost shared				48,640	836
	Office stationery	lumpsum	1	1,200	1,200	21
	Phone and internet charges	lumpsum	1	1,200	1,200	21
	Bank fees - Bank transfer charges	lumpsum	1	1,210	1,210	21
	Office Operations				3,610	62
TOTAL INDIRECT COST: PERSONNEL, ADMIN. & SUPPORT					52,250	898
Percentage of Indirect Costs against Total Budget					2%	2%
Total Budget					2,909,250	50,000