

Destroyed homes in Talisay City, Cebu, a reminder of the storm's devastating winds and flash floods.



Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi)

SITUATIONAL REPORT #3

DATE: AS OF NOVEMBER 10, 2025

ISSUED BY: ECOSYSTEMS WORK FOR ESSENTIAL BENEFITS,
INC. (ECOWEB)

IN COORDINATION WITH: COMMUNITY-LED EMPOWERING
ACTION FOR RESILIENCE NETWORK (CLEARNET) AND NAPC-
VDC MEMBERS

ECOWEB





Days after Typhoon Tino (Kalmaegi) passed, floodwaters slowly recede in Cebu City, revealing the depth of the devastation.

Situational Overview

Typhoon Tino (international name Kalmaegi), the 20th tropical cyclone to enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility in 2025, brought widespread devastation across the Visayas and parts of Mindanao. It entered PAR on November 2 as a tropical storm and rapidly intensified into a typhoon by November 3, prompting the highest wind signal warnings over Dinagat Islands, Siargao, and Bucas Grande Islands. Tino made multiple landfalls on November 4—first in Silago, Southern Leyte, then in Borbon, Cebu, and finally in Sagay City, Negros Occidental—bringing torrential rains, destructive winds, and storm surges that caused severe flooding and landslides. The typhoon exited PAR on November 6, but not before leaving a trail of destruction across several regions.

Nationwide, more than **2.4 million individuals were affected**, with over **1,238,983** displaced. At least **224 people were reported dead, 526 injured, and 109 missing**, making Tino the deadliest tropical cyclone to hit the country this year. Cebu Province suffered the highest death toll with 158 fatalities, where historic flash floods submerged large parts of Cebu City and neighboring towns. Power outages affected **1.4 million households**, and **151,231 homes were damaged**, including nearly 19,000 totally destroyed.

Infrastructure losses were widespread—69 roads and eight bridges were rendered impassable, 76 schools sustained damage, and **₱219 million worth of agricultural and infrastructure losses were recorded**. The storm also grounded thousands of passengers, with 4,704 individuals, 1,649 cargoes, and 1,643 vessels stranded in ports nationwide, while 186 flights were canceled. In response, President Ferdinand Marcos Jr. placed the entire Philippines under a **State of Calamity** on November 6, 2025, enabling the release of emergency funds and price controls for basic goods.

Despite its short stay, Typhoon Tino left profound humanitarian and economic impacts, particularly in Cebu, Negros, Southern Leyte, and Dinagat Islands, underscoring the growing vulnerability of communities to extreme weather events.

Despite the devastation, communities demonstrated strong leadership and solidarity before, during, and after Typhoon Tino. Local groups activated preparedness plans, secured food and supplies, and reinforced homes. During the storm, they organized evacuations, aided stranded families, and used local resources like DRR kits and boats to ensure safety. Afterward, they led cleanup efforts, distributed locally purchased relief goods, and restored livelihoods through micro-grant support – showcasing the power of **Survivor and Community-Led Response (sclr)** in driving their own recovery.



Strong winds tore through the Dinagat Islands, damaging houses and disrupting livelihoods.

Impact

A. Affected Population



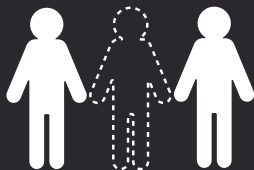
Affected Families: 688,287
Affected Persons: 2,463,335

Displacement:

- **Inside Evacuation Centers: 258,131 families / 876,478 persons**
- **Outside Evacuation Centers: 108,458 families / 362,505 persons**
- **Total Displaced: 366,589 families / 1,238,983 persons**

B. Casualties

Dead: 224
Injured: 526
Missing: 109



The majority of deaths were due to drowning and falling trees, while thousands of homes were destroyed or inundated.

C. Infrastructure

- **Total Damaged Houses: 151,231**
- **Totally Damaged: 18,982**
- **Partially Damaged: 132,249**



Roads Impassable: 69
Bridges Damaged: 8
Schools Damaged: 76 (mostly in Eastern Visayas)

- **Airports Closed: 2**
- **Households without Electricity: 1.4 million**
- **Estimated Damage: ₱219 million (agriculture and infrastructure combined)**
- **Power outages, flooding, and communication disruptions were widespread, especially in Cebu City, Negros Occidental, and Dinagat Islands, with some areas experiencing their worst inundation in 35 years.**

Preparedness and Response Actions

Government Response

- The National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC) led government operations, supported by the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), Office of Civil Defense (OCD), and Local Government Units (LGUs).
- Search and rescue operations continue in flooded and landslide-affected areas, while rapid assessments and relief efforts are underway. The President declared a nationwide State of Calamity on 06 November 2025 to unlock emergency funds, impose price controls, and expedite recovery.

Humanitarian Coordination

- Health Cluster: Monitoring disease risks and ensuring availability of medicines.
- Shelter Cluster: Reporting urgent needs for shelter repair kits and non-food items.
- Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM): Addressing overcrowding in evacuation centers, housing over 139,000 families.
- WASH Cluster: Responding to water and sanitation concerns in Regions 6, 7, 8, and 4B.
- Education Cluster: Noted 4.3 million learners affected and over 1,000 classrooms damaged; partners (EDUCO, Save the Children) deployed temporary learning support.
- Protection Cluster: Responding to emerging protection and GBV concerns in affected areas.
- Logistics Cluster (WFP): Supporting DSWD and OCD with transport and essential communications.
- OCHA: Coordinating international and local humanitarian support.



ECOWEB staff and volunteers documenting damages and planning recovery activities with affected community members, exemplifying the principles of the Survivor and Community-led Approach (sclr).

Community-led Initiatives

Amid widespread destruction, community-led responses have demonstrated the strength of local solidarity and self-help.

DINAGAT ISLANDS

ECOWEB partners, like the Socorro Inklusibong Pederasyon from Socorro and CCRG from San Francisco are organizing a community-led rapid response mission in partnership with local authorities. Activities include:

- Conducting Appreciative Inquiry sessions in affected barangays (Esperanza, Panamaon, and Gibusong) to assess community-led recovery needs.
- Supporting local cooperatives and teachers' groups in planning livelihood restoration and shelter repair.
- Ensuring transparency and accountability mechanisms through local orientation sessions.
- (Planned response: November 15, 2025, or earlier upon budget release.)

MAGUINDANAO (Community Self-Help Groups)

Local SHGs have demonstrated preparedness and collective resilience through:

- Early coordination with BLGUs and DRRM teams for weather monitoring and evacuation planning.
- Securing valuables, unplugging appliances, and stockpiling essentials.
- Post-typhoon actions include damage assessment, disinfection, livelihood recovery, and community-based rehabilitation planning.

BUNAWAN, AGUSAN DEL SUR

Farmers from Barangay Mambalili prepared early for Tino by securing their homes, food, and farm equipment. The typhoon spared their area, preventing potential crop loss during harvest season — a relief to communities still recovering from recent earthquakes.



Mananga River in Talisay City, Cebu overflowed, washing away nearby settlements and damaging homes.

In the aftermath of Typhoon Tino, several community groups supported by ECOWEB demonstrated proactive and self-organized disaster response actions. In **San Francisco, Surigao del Norte**, the MACARBECO and Barangay Local Government of Macopa used their DRR kits—including chainsaws, ropes, flashlights, and solar lights—to clear roads and ensure community safety during and after the typhoon. Meanwhile, in Barangay Oslao, the Senior Citizens of Oslao secured rice stocks and pre-positioned food supplies ahead of landfall, ensuring access to essential provisions.



In **Socorro**, BUGAPCO in Barangay Sering opened their water system area as an evacuation shelter and provided meals for coastal families. The SECOFICO group used their mini hardware resources to locally procure materials for house strengthening, minimizing structural damage. Other groups like SACFFA in Sta. Cruz mobilized fisherfolk to help secure boats and assist with evacuations, while AFCOWA in Sering (Sitio Atoyay) distributed biscuits, allowed rice on credit, activated emergency funds, and reinforced homes. The SAPORLA group in Salog safeguarded their poultry facilities during evacuation and later decided not to use their emergency funds after assessing minimal damage.



In **Libjo, Dinagat Island**, PBMA Inc. converted their multipurpose building into storage for agricultural assets, while evacuees were sheltered in the nearby elementary school. Collectively, these actions reflect strong community-led preparedness and solidarity, emphasizing local capability and resilience in responding to Typhoon Tino's impact.

Damaged houses and infrastructure in Dinagat Island, leaving communities without shelter



2. Residents picking through wreckage of collapsed houses, retrieving food, clothing, and household items.

Priority Needs

- **Emergency food and non-food items (NFIs):** Immediate relief for displaced families who lost homes and livelihoods.
- **Shelter repair materials and construction tools:** Support for rebuilding damaged houses and reinforcing temporary shelters.
- **WASH supplies:** Provision of potable water, water containers, purification tablets, and hygiene kits to address contaminated water sources and sanitation needs.
- **Livelihood recovery assistance:** Support for farmers, fisherfolk, and small traders to restart income-generating activities.
- **Psychosocial and protection support:** Assistance for children, women, and other vulnerable groups to cope with trauma and prevent further risks.
- **Support for community-led and sclr initiatives:** Strengthening local groups to lead recovery, manage micro-grants, and implement resilience-building actions.



Residents filling containers from limited water sources, as clean water access remains a critical need after the typhoon.



Residents in Cebu City take to the streets after Typhoon Tino flooded their homes, relying on community and government assistance.

Declaration of State of Calamity

- **National:** Declared by President Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. on 06 November 2025.
- **Local:** At least **107 cities and municipalities**, including Cebu Province, Cebu City, Silago (Southern Leyte), and Guiuan (Eastern Samar), have declared a State of Calamity to access emergency funds and facilitate recovery operations.

References:

- **DSWD DROMIC Report No. 14 (as of 10 November 2025, 6AM)**.
- **ReliefWeb: Philippines – Tropical Cyclones Kalmaegi (Tino) and Fung-Wong (Uwan) Flash Update No. 1 (07 Nov 2025)**.
- **Philippine News Agency (PNA) Reports, November 2025**



Mananga River in Talisay overflowed, washing away nearby settlements and damaging homes.

Call to Action

Empower People. Build Resilience. Leave No One Behind.








We invite our donor partners, humanitarian actors, and allies to join us in **putting communities at the center** of response and recovery. Let us **fund their leadership**, **trust their capacity**, and **amplify their solutions**.

Donate to our Community-Led Typhoon Tino Appeal — empower affected families to rebuild their homes and livelihoods with dignity and hope.



The **Ecosystems Work for Essential Benefits (ECOWEB), Inc.** has been applying the survivor and community led crisis response (sclr) approach since 2017 and has worked with around a thousand community self-help groups over the 7-year period.

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