



## ENSO ADVISORY

### *El Niño Advisory No. 10 / La Niña Watch*

El Niño across the tropical Pacific Ocean continues to weaken and is expected to persist until March-April-May (MAM) 2024 season. Majority of climate models suggest a transition to ENSO-neutral conditions during the April-May-June (AMJ) 2024 season (83% chance). Further, there is a likelihood for La Niña to develop (62% chance) during the June-July-August (JJA) 2024 season. As such, the PAGASA ENSO Alert and Warning System remains at El Niño Advisory / La Niña Watch.

### **Assessment in March 2024**

The Northeast (NE) Monsoon, easterlies, localized thunderstorms, the ridge of high-pressure area (HPA), trough of low-pressure area (LPA), and shear lines were the weather systems that influenced the country in March. Moreover, no tropical cyclone developed inside / entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). The termination of the NE monsoon was declared on March 22.

Rainfall assessment for the month showed that generally way below to below normal rainfall conditions were experienced in the country except in the most parts of central Luzon, Quirino, and Pangasinan where near normal to above normal rainfall conditions were observed.

Based on observed rainfall data, nineteen (19) provinces in Luzon, eleven (11) provinces in the Visayas, and one (1) province in Mindanao experienced meteorological drought; thirteen (13) provinces were under dry spells, and fifteen (15) provinces experienced dry conditions. For a complete list of these provinces, please refer to the [Drought/Dry Spell Assessment](#) Maps and Tables.

The Situational Report No. 21 date 02 April 2024 of the National Disaster Risk and Reduction Management Council (NDRRMC) stated that the entire province of Occidental Mindoro, six (6) municipalities in MIMAROPA (Region IV-B), 1 municipality in CAR, and 1 city in Region IX were declared under the State of Calamity.

Surface air temperatures were generally near average to warmer than average across the country. The actual temperature ranges were as follows: mountainous areas of Luzon: 7.2°C – 28.4°C; rest of Luzon: 15.4°C – 38.4°C; Visayas: 21.0°C – 36.0°C; mountainous areas of Mindanao: 15.5°C – 35.0°C; rest of Mindanao: 20.6°C – 37.0°C and 20.7°C – 35.9°C in Metro Manila.

Further, two stations surpassed their respective historical maximum temperatures: Cubi Point on March 27 recorded 37.5°C and San Jose, Occidental Mindoro on March 31 registered 38.3°C.

### **Outlook for April 2024**

The weather systems that may affect the country for the month are the easterlies, HPAs, localized thunderstorms, LPAs, and zero (0) or one (1) tropical cyclone that may develop inside / enter the PAR. These systems may contribute to the warmer and drier climate conditions during the month.

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Republic of the Philippines  
**DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and**  
**Astronomical Services Administration**  
**(PAGASA)**



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The rainfall forecast for April shows that either way below or below-normal rainfall conditions will likely be experienced in most parts of the country with a higher probability for below-normal conditions.

Likewise, nineteen (19) provinces in Luzon, fourteen (14) provinces in the Visayas, and eight (8) provinces in Mindanao are potential for meteorological drought conditions; twenty-three (23) provinces are potential for dry spell and eight (8) provinces are potential for dry conditions. For the complete list of these provinces, please refer to the [Drought/Dry Spell Outlook](#).

Generally, slightly below-average to warmer-than-average surface air temperatures are expected throughout the country this month. The forecast temperature ranges are as follows: 21.0°C to 38.0°C over Metro Manila; 12.0°C to 29.5°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon; 18.0°C to 39.5°C for the rest of Luzon; 21.0°C to 37.5°C in the Visayas; 15.0°C to 36.0°C over the mountainous areas of Mindanao and 21.0°C to 39.5°C over the rest of Mindanao.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the ongoing El Niño, its effect on the local climate, and the possibility of La Niña. Moreover, areas potential for meteorological dry spells and drought will be updated and disseminated accordingly. Consequently, all government agencies concerned and the general public are encouraged to take precautionary measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of the said phenomena. For more information, please contact the Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD) at 8284-0800, extension 4920 or 4921.

**Original Signed:**

**NATHANIEL T. SERVANDO, Ph.D.**

Administrator

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