

CLIMPS-01 rev.0/15-08-2023

ENSO ADVISORY El Niño Advisory No. 4

The tropical Pacific still shows warmer-than-normal sea surface temperatures signifying a moderate El Niño. Meanwhile, a strong El Niño is predicted by the majority of climate models to occur later this year with the event likely to continue until the second quarter of 2024.

El Niño increases the likelihood of below-normal rainfall conditions, which could bring negative impacts (such as dry spells and droughts) in some areas of the country that will likely be manifested during the last quarter up to the first quarter of the year. This may adversely affect the different climate-sensitive sectors such as the water resources, agriculture, energy, health, public safety and other key sectors in the country.

Assessment in September 2023

The weather systems that affected the country during the month were the Southwest (SW) monsoon, localized thunderstorms, Intertropical Convergence Zones (ITCZ), easterlies, low-pressure areas (LPAs), and the passage of two (2) tropical cyclones (TCs) namely: Tropical Depression (TD) "INENG", international name "YUN-YEUNG" (September 05-06) and Tropical Storm (TS) "JENNY" with international name "KOINU" which entered the PAR on September 29. INENG did not make landfall and traversed the northeastern region of the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) while JENNY was traversing the Luzon Strait. The SW monsoon, enhanced by these TCs, and the troughs of INENG and JENNY have brought heavy rains that caused flooding and rain-induced landslides in some parts of Luzon. According to the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council's (NDRRMC) situational reports, the combined effects of the SW monsoon, INENG, and JENNY brought minor damage to agriculture and infrastructure.

Rainfall assessment for the month showed that most parts of the country received nearto above-normal rainfall except Kalinga, Apayao, Ilocos Norte, Batanes, Cagayan, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, Palawan, Camarines Sur, Guimaras, and Lanao del Norte provinces.

Moreover, six (6) provinces have experienced meteorological dry conditions (two consecutive months of below-normal rainfall conditions): Batanes, Batangas, Cavite, Mindoro Provinces, and Camarines Sur. Whereas, the province of Lanao Del Norte has experienced dry spell conditions (three consecutive months of below-normal rainfall conditions).

Generally, the mean surface air temperatures observed across the country were near-average to above-average, except for the southern portion of Eastern Samar which experienced slightly below-average air temperature. The recorded temperature ranges are as follows: 22.3°C to 35.3°C in Metro Manila, 16.4°C to 25.4°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 22.0°C to 37.9°C for the rest of Luzon, 22.0°C to 36.0°C in Visayas, 18.5°C to 32.8°C in the mountainous areas of Mindanao, and 22.1°C to 36.0°C over the rest of Mindanao.

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In addition, the Daet, Camarines Norte station has surpassed its highest recorded extreme maximum temperature for September at 37.9°C last September 07.

Outlook for October 2023

The weather systems most likely to affect the country this month are the gradual weakening of the SW monsoon and its transition towards Northeast (NE) monsoon, localized thunderstorms, ITCZ, LPAs, and the emergence of two (2) or three (3) TCs inside the PAR, along with the possible influence of intra-seasonal and inter-annual climate modes like the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO), El Niño, and among others.

The rainfall forecast for the month shows that below-normal conditions are expected in most parts of Luzon and Eastern and Western Visayas, except in some parts of Batanes, Cagayan, Palawan, Capiz, Negros Occidental, and Leyte. On the other hand, near-normal rainfall conditions are forecasted for Central Visayas and most parts of Mindanao except in Surigao del Sur and Dinagat Islands. The probabilistic forecast leans toward below-normal rainfall conditions all over the country, especially in the eastern, central, and southern parts of Luzon and in Eastern Visayas where the probabilities are high.

Moreover, five (5) provinces namely: Batangas, Cavite, Oriental Mindoro, Occidental Mindoro, and Camarines Sur have the potential to experience meteorological dry spell conditions this month. Also, the provinces of Kalinga, Apayao, Ilocos Norte, Laguna, and Guimaras have the potential to experience dry conditions.

Generally, near-average to above-average surface air temperatures are predicted in most parts of the country except for cooler-than-average air temperatures in some parts of MIMAROPA (Region IV-B), Bicol Region, and Central Visayas. The forecast temperature ranges are as follows: 21.5°C to 35.0°C over Metro Manila, 12.5°C to 26.5°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 17.0°C to 36.0°C for the rest of Luzon, 20.5°C to 36.0°C in the Visayas, 17.0°C to 34.0°C in the mountainous areas of Mindanao, and 20.0°C to 37.0°C over the rest of Mindanao.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the monsoon activity and the ongoing El Niño phenomenon. Areas potential for meteorological dry spells and drought will be updated and will be disseminated accordingly. Meanwhile, all government agencies and the general public are encouraged to take precautionary measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of the said climate phenomenon. For more information, please call the Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD) at 8284-0800, extension 4920 or 4921.

Original Signed:

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2 of 2

Tel. No. (02) 8284-08-00 loc. 4920/4921