



Monthly Climate Assessment and Outlook
La Niña Alert

El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-neutral conditions are present in the tropical Pacific and may continue until the July-August-September (JAS) 2024 season. Meanwhile, the majority of forecasts from global climate models, combined with expert judgments, suggest a 70% probability of La Niña emerging in the August-September-October (ASO) 2024 season. This has warranted the upgrading of the DOST–PAGASA ENSO Alert and Warning System to a La Niña Alert, as indicated in the press release dated 12 July 2024. La Niña remains the most likely category through January-February-March (JFM) 2025 season.

La Niña increases the likelihood of having above-normal rainfall conditions, which could lead to potential adverse impacts such as heavy rainfall, floods, flash floods, and rain-induced landslides over highly vulnerable areas.

Assessment in July 2024

The weather systems that affected the country in July were the Southwest (SW) Monsoon (*Habagat*), Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), low pressure areas (LPAs), easterlies, localized thunderstorms, and two (2) tropical cyclones (TCs) developed within the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) namely: Tropical Depression *Butchoy* {Prapiroon} on July 19-20 and Super Typhoon (STY) *Carina* {Gaemi} on July 19-25. The SW Monsoon (*Habagat*) enhanced by STY Carina brought heavy rainfall in the country causing massive flooding and rain-induced landslides. In Metro Manila, widespread flooding caused significant disruptions in the economic, education, and transport sectors. According to the Situational Report #36 of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), a total of 1.7 million families were affected, with 48 reported casualties, 14 injured, and 5 still missing. Additionally, a total of 406 road sections and 27 bridges were affected. Meanwhile, the agriculture sector recorded losses equivalent to PHP3.04 billion, including losses mostly in rice and irrigation systems, according to Bulletin #15 of the Department of Agriculture.

Rainfall assessment for the month showed that near normal to above normal rainfall conditions were observed: twenty-three (23) provinces received near normal rainfall while sixty-one (61) provinces received above normal rainfall throughout the country.

Mean surface air temperatures observed across the country were near-average to above-average. The actual temperature ranges were as follows: mountainous areas of Luzon: 16.0°C – 26.6°C; rest of Luzon: 22.0°C – 37.2°C; Visayas: 23.0°C – 36.0°C; mountainous areas of Mindanao: 19.0°C – 33.2°C; rest of Mindanao: 21.6°C – 35.5°C and 23.4°C – 35.4°C in Metro Manila. No recorded maximum or minimum temperatures were surpassed in July 2024.

Outlook for August 2024

The weather systems that may affect the country for August are the SW Monsoon (*Habagat*), easterlies, ridge of high pressure area, localized thunderstorms, ITCZ, LPAs, shearline, and two (2) or three (3) tropical cyclones that may develop within or enter the PAR.

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Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and
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The rainfall forecast for the month suggests near normal conditions over the country, except for Misamis Oriental and Agusan del Norte in Mindanao, which are expected to experience above normal rainfall conditions. Likewise, probabilistic forecast also shows that most parts of the country will likely receive near to above normal rainfall.

Generally, near-average to above-average surface air temperatures are expected in most parts of the country this month except in some parts of MIMAROPA, where slightly below-average temperatures are expected. The forecast temperature ranges are as follows: 21.0°C – 36.5°C over Metro Manila; 13.5°C – 27.5°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon; 15.5°C – 37.0°C for the rest of Luzon; 20.0°C – 37.0°C in the Visayas; 12.0°C – 33.5°C over the mountainous areas of Mindanao and 20.5°C – 37.0°C over the rest of Mindanao.

DOST-PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the looming La Niña using the ENSO Alert and Warning System and updates will be issued accordingly. Meanwhile, the government-concerned agencies and the general public are encouraged to stay updated and use the information for your guidance and anticipatory action. For more information, please contact the DOST-PAGASA Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD) at 8284-0800, extension 4921 or 4920.

Original Signed:

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