



ENSO ADVISORY

El Niño Advisory No. 5

A moderate-to-strong El Niño is present in the tropical Pacific, showing signs of further intensification in the coming months as sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTAs) reach more than 1.5°C. Recent analyses from global climate models suggest that El Niño will likely 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 which will likely be manifested during the last quarter of the year and unto the first quarter of next year. This may adversely affect the different climate-sensitive sectors such as the water resources, agriculture, energy, health, public safety and other key sectors of the country.

Assessment in October 2023

The weather systems that affected the country during the month were the Southwest (SW) monsoon (terminated on 12 October 2023), Northeast (NE) Monsoon (onset on 20 October 2023), localized thunderstorm, Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), shearline, easterlies, low-pressure areas (LPAs), and the passage of Typhoon (TY) “JENNY” with international name “KOINU” which entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) on 29 September and exited on 05 October. TY JENNY did not make landfall but crossed the Luzon Strait, affecting the extreme Northern Luzon. Moreover, the SW monsoon enhanced by JENNY brought occasional rains over some portions of the country. These brought minor damage to agriculture and infrastructures, with the most significant effects were monitored in Region 2 (Cagayan Valley) and Region 6 (Western Visayas), according to the situational report (SitRep #6) of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC).

Rainfall assessment for the month showed that most parts of the country received near normal to below normal rainfall conditions except in Nueva Ecija, which received way below normal rainfall. Whereas, above normal rainfall conditions was observed in Ilocos Norte, Batanes, Camarines Norte, Capiz and Davao City.

Based on observed rainfall from the past four (4) months, three (3) provinces have experienced meteorological dry spell (three consecutive months of below normal rainfall conditions): Batangas, Cavite, and Oriental Mindoro, while five (5) provinces have experienced dry conditions (two consecutive months of below normal rainfall conditions): Kalinga, Apayao, Cagayan, Laguna, and Palawan.

Generally, the mean surface air temperatures observed across the country were near-average to warmer than average, except in Coron, where slightly cooler than average temperature were experienced. The recorded temperature ranges were as follows: 22.9°C to 34.5°C in Metro Manila, 15.6°C to 25.6°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 20.5°C to 36.5°C for the rest of Luzon, 22.8°C to 36.6°C in Visayas, 17.0°C to 33.5°C in the mountainous areas of Mindanao, and 21.8°C to 36.4°C over the rest of Mindanao.

In addition, two PAGASA stations recorded new maximum temperature extremes for the month of October, namely: Borongan, Eastern Samar station on 03 October 2023 (36.6°C), and Zamboanga City station on 20 October 2023 (36.4°C).



Outlook for November 2023

The weather systems that will likely affect the country during November are the NE monsoon, localized thunderstorm, shearline, frontal system, ITCZ, easterlies, LPAs, and the emergence of one (1) or two (2) 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 way below to below normal rainfall conditions are expected in most parts the country except in Davao City and Davao del Norte, where near normal rainfall conditions are forecasted. In addition, the probabilistic forecast shows very high probability of having below normal rainfall conditions in most parts of the country during the month.

Moreover, by end of November, nine (9) provinces in Luzon are likely to experience dry spell, namely: Kalinga, Apayao, Cagayan, Nueva Ecija, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Oriental Mindoro, and Palawan. Consequently, forty (40) provinces across the country are potential for dry condition, with sixteen (16) provinces from Luzon, six (6) from the Visayas and eighteen (18) from Mindanao. For a complete list of these provinces, please refer to the [Drought/Dry Spell Outlook](#).

Generally, near average to warmer than average air temperatures are forecasted over the country, except in Benguet, San Jose, Occidental Mindoro and Coron, Palawan, where slightly cooler to cooler than average are expected. Cold temperature surges may also be expected to occur during the month. The forecast temperature ranges are as follows: 21.0°C to 36.0°C over Metro Manila, 12.0°C to 27.0°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon, 17.0°C to 36.5°C for the rest of Luzon, 19.0°C to 37.5°C in the Visayas, 15.0°C to 34.0°C over the mountainous areas of Mindanao, and 20.0°C to 37.5°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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