



Monthly Climate Assessment and Outlook

La Niña Alert

La Niña-like conditions are currently prevailing in the tropical Pacific, despite sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTAs) in the monitored Niño region remains within the cool ENSO-neutral range.

La Niña-like condition 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 November 2024

Throughout November 2024, the Philippines was influenced by several significant weather systems, including the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), easterlies, localized thunderstorms, low-pressure areas (LPAs), and the shearline. Moreover, the Northeast Monsoon (Amihan), was officially declared on 19 November 2024.

Four (4) tropical cyclones (TCs) traversed the country in a span of two weeks, from 04 to 18 November namely: Typhoon (TY) *Marce* (international name: *Yixing*), TY *Nika* (*Toraji*), Super Typhoon (STY) *Ofel* (*Usagi*), and STY *Pepito* (*Man-yi*). All four cyclones made landfall in Northern Luzon, with STY *Pepito* making an initial landfall in Catanduanes then tracked towards Northern Luzon. Consequently, these cyclones brought widespread heavy rainfall, resulting in significant hazards, including landslides, flooding, and storm surges that affected Northern Luzon and the Bicol Region.

The Situational Report No. 34 of the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council (NDRRMC), issued on 04 December 2024, revealed that TY *Nika*, STY *Ofel*, and STY *Pepito* affected 1,170,975 families and left fifteen (15) individuals dead, twenty (20) injured, and two (2) persons were reported missing. These TCs also inflicted substantial economic losses, with total damage to infrastructure estimated at over ₱2.9 billion, while the agricultural sector sustained damages amounting to approximately ₱784 million.

Rainfall assessment for November 2024 showed that above-normal rainfall conditions were observed in Northern Luzon and parts of Central Luzon. Moreover, near- to above-normal rainfall conditions were recorded in the Bicol Region and most of Mindanao, except for SOCCSKSARGEN and the Zamboanga Peninsula, which experienced below-normal rainfall. Meanwhile, below-normal to way-below-normal rainfall was recorded over the rest of the country.

Surface air temperatures in November were generally warmer-than-average in most parts of the country. The actual temperature ranges were as follows: 22.5°C to 34.0°C in Metro Manila; 15.6°C to 28.2°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon; 21.0°C to 29.5°C for the rest of Luzon; 23.5°C to 31.8°C in the Visayas; 18.4°C to 33.8°C in the mountainous areas of Mindanao; and 22.1°C to 33.9°C for the rest of Mindanao.

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



Notably, three synoptic stations surpassed their highest maximum temperature historical records during the month. On 01 November, Tanay, Rizal recorded a maximum temperature of 30.8°C. Butuan City, Agusan Del Norte reached 36.2°C on 17 November, while Puerto Princesa, Palawan recorded a maximum temperature of 35.2°C on 16 November.

Outlook for December 2024

In December, the Amihan will gradually bring cooler than average air surface temperatures over most parts of the country. Likewise, surges of cold temperature are also expected. Other weather systems anticipated to affect the country include easterlies, localized thunderstorms, the ridge of high-pressure areas (HPAs), low-pressure areas (LPAs), the ITCZ, and the shearline. Additionally, one to two (1-2) tropical cyclones are projected to enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) during the month. The potential influence of intra-seasonal and inter-annual climate drivers, such as the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) and the La Niña-like condition, may also affect the weather during the period.

Rainfall forecast for December showed that near- to above-normal rainfall conditions over of the country will be likely, and the probability is high. This might raise the potential for weather-related hazards such as flooding and rain-induced landslides, especially in highly vulnerable areas.

In terms of temperature, near-average to warmer-than-average surface air temperatures are generally expected in most parts of the country. The temperature forecast ranges for December are as follows: 14.0°C to 33.7°C in Metro Manila; 11.8°C to 26.8°C in the mountainous areas of Luzon; 17.4°C to 37.6°C for the rest of Luzon; 21.3°C to 35.0°C in Visayas; 14.0°C to 33.7°C in the mountainous areas of Mindanao; and 19.4°C to 36.2°C for the rest of Mindanao.

DOST-PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the La Niña like conditions and updates will be issued accordingly. Meanwhile, the concerned government agencies and the general public are encouraged to stay updated and use the information for 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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