



Republic of the Philippines

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

**Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical
Services Administration (PAGASA)**

SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK JULY - DECEMBER 2023

The unusual warming of sea surface temperatures along the equatorial Pacific which started in March 2023, had further developed into a weak El Niño. Most climate models predict that this phenomenon will likely strengthen in the coming months from weak to moderate to strong. El Niño will likely persist until at least the first 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 may adversely impact the different climate-sensitive sectors such as water resources, agriculture, energy, health, and public safety. However, enhanced Southwest monsoon season (Habagat) is still expected, which may result in above-normal rainfall conditions over the western part of the country.

Outlook for July to September (JAS) 2023

El Niño has a high probability (more than 95%) to persist during the season. The sea surface temperature anomalies (SSTAs) in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific (CEEP) are forecast to reach moderate El Niño levels.

Influenced by the on-going El Niño in the tropical Pacific, the weather systems that may affect the country during this season include the Southwest (SW) monsoon, Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ), localized thunderstorms, shearline, frontal system, low pressure areas (LPAs), ridge of high-pressure areas (HPAs) and six (6) to eight (8) tropical cyclones (TCs) that may develop/enter in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). Average tracks of these TCs are most likely over the northern part of the country that can enhance the SW monsoon. Meanwhile, the gradual weakening of the SW monsoon is expected in September.

Average rainfall forecast for the season is likely to be near normal in most parts of the country except in Batanes where above normal rainfall condition is predicted. Meanwhile, probabilistic forecast shows that chances of above normal rainfall in most parts of the country is high.

Surface air temperatures are expected to be generally near to above average in most parts of the country except for some areas in Southern Luzon and Visayas which will likely receive below average surface air temperatures.

Outlook for October to December (OND) 2023

The ongoing El Niño has high chance of becoming moderate to strong during the season.

The month of October is the transition period towards the Northeast (NE) monsoon season. The weather systems likely to influence the country during the season are the NE monsoon, easterlies, ITCZ, LPA, ridge of HPA, shearline, frontal system, and four (4) to six (6) TCs. Furthermore, TCs originating from the northwestern Pacific Ocean tend to move in a westerly direction and usually make landfall, with most tracks across the central and southern Luzon and secondary tracks over Visayas and Northern Mindanao.

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Generally, rainfall forecast for this season will likely be below normal over the western and central parts of Luzon and the western parts of Visayas and Mindanao. However, the eastern sections of the country are likely to receive near to above normal rainfall. Probabilistic forecast also shows higher chances for below normal rainfall condition in most parts of the country during the season.

Meanwhile, surface air temperatures are predicted to be generally near to above average in most parts of the country except for Infanta, Daet, Romblon, San Jose, Masbate and Tacloban stations that will likely receive below average temperatures.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the enhanced SW monsoon activity with the on-going El Niño. Potential areas for meteorological dry spell and drought will be made available at PAGASA website. 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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