Regional Capacity Building n Climate Innovation and Market Readiness Training Session 4: Disaster Risk Resilience and Climate Adaptation – from Technology to Resilient Solutions
16 October 2026| SMX Convention Center, Davao City

El Niño and Local Climate Impacts: Anticipating Drought, Water Scarcity, and Agricultural Risks

CONTENTS:

- Basics of ENSO (El Nino/La Nina)
- ENSO Climate Impacts
- Digital tools for El Nino Preparedness for Water and Agriculture
    - EASi Tool
    - ERMaT
    - iHeatMap
    - Managing Risk and Uncertainties Tool
    - Droughtcaster

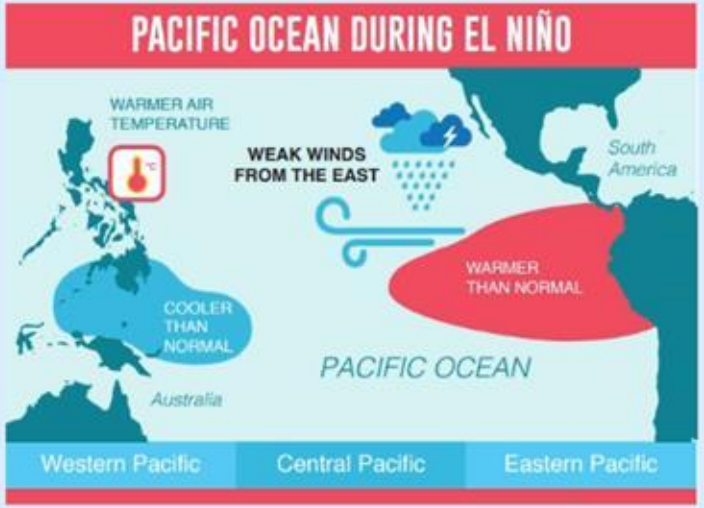
What is *ENSO*?

The *El Niño Southern Oscillation* is a naturally occurring phenomenon in the climate system resulting from the interaction between the ocean and atmosphere in the Central and Eastern Equatorial Pacific (CEEP) and there are **three different phases**.

Main Page

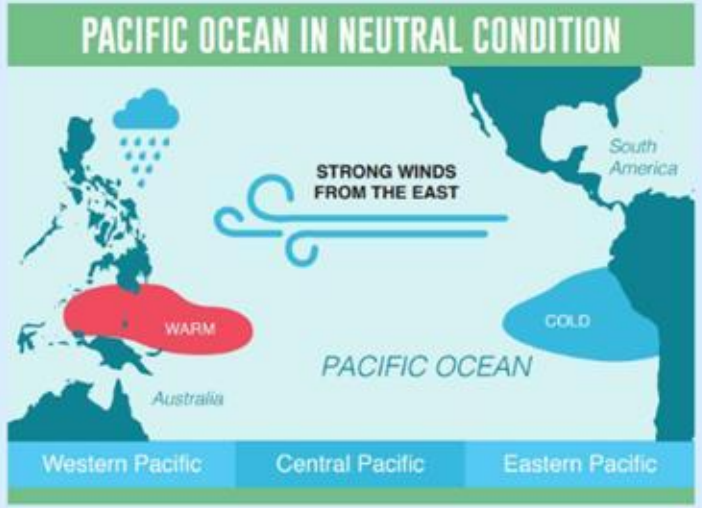
El Niño

- The **warm phase** of ENSO
- Occurs every 2-7 years and lasts 8-12 months.
- The country experiences a longer or extended dry season.



Winds from the east weaken, and are unable to push warm water towards the west. Warm water scatters over the Pacific. Clouds form away from the Philippines, so **the country receives less rainfall**.

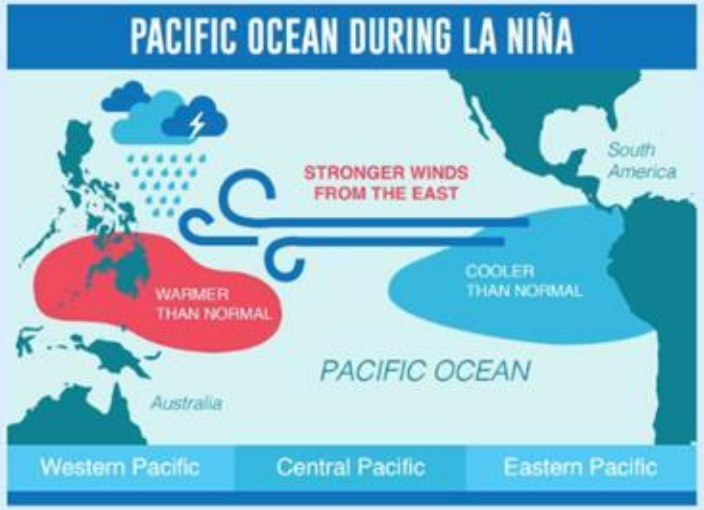
Neutral Conditions



Winds from the east push warm water towards the western Pacific. Clouds form over the Philippines, so **the country receives a normal amount of rainfall**.

La Niña

- The **cool phase** of ENSO
- Occurs every 3-4 years and lasts 1-3 years.
- The country experiences a short dry season.



Winds from the east become stronger. Warm water is pushed towards the western Pacific. More clouds form over the Philippines, so **the country receives more rainfall**.

ANALOGY BETWEEN HUMAN FEVER AND EL NINO STRENGTH



CLIMATE MODE

EL NIÑO SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO)

	SST ANOMALY (RONI)	STRENGTH CLASSIFICATION
El Niño	2.0	VERY STRONG
	1.5	STRONG
	1.0	MODERATE
	0.5	WEAK
	0	NEUTRAL STATE
La Niña	-0.5	WEAK
	-1.0	MODERATE
	-1.5	STRONG
	-2.0	VERY STRONG

The Relative Oceanic Niño Index (RONI) uses a 3-month running mean, and to be classified as a full-fledged El Niño or La Niña, the anomalies must exceed +0.5C or -0.5C for at least five consecutive months. This is the operational definition used by NOAA.

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Human Fever Status	El Niño Strength	Pacific Temperature Deviation (SST Anomaly)
Low-Grade Fever	Weak	Slight warming above the seasonal baseline.
Moderate-Grade Fever	Moderate	Noticeable disruption to typical weather patterns.
High-Grade Fever	Strong	Severe global impacts, shifting winds and rainfall.
Hyperpyrexia (Extreme Fever)	Very Strong / Super El Niño	Extreme, historic warming (often >2°C or "Godzilla" status).

THE EFFECTS OF EL NIÑO/LA NIÑA ARE NOT CONFINED TO SPECIFIC REGIONS, BUT CAN HAVE FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES ON A GLOBAL SCALE.

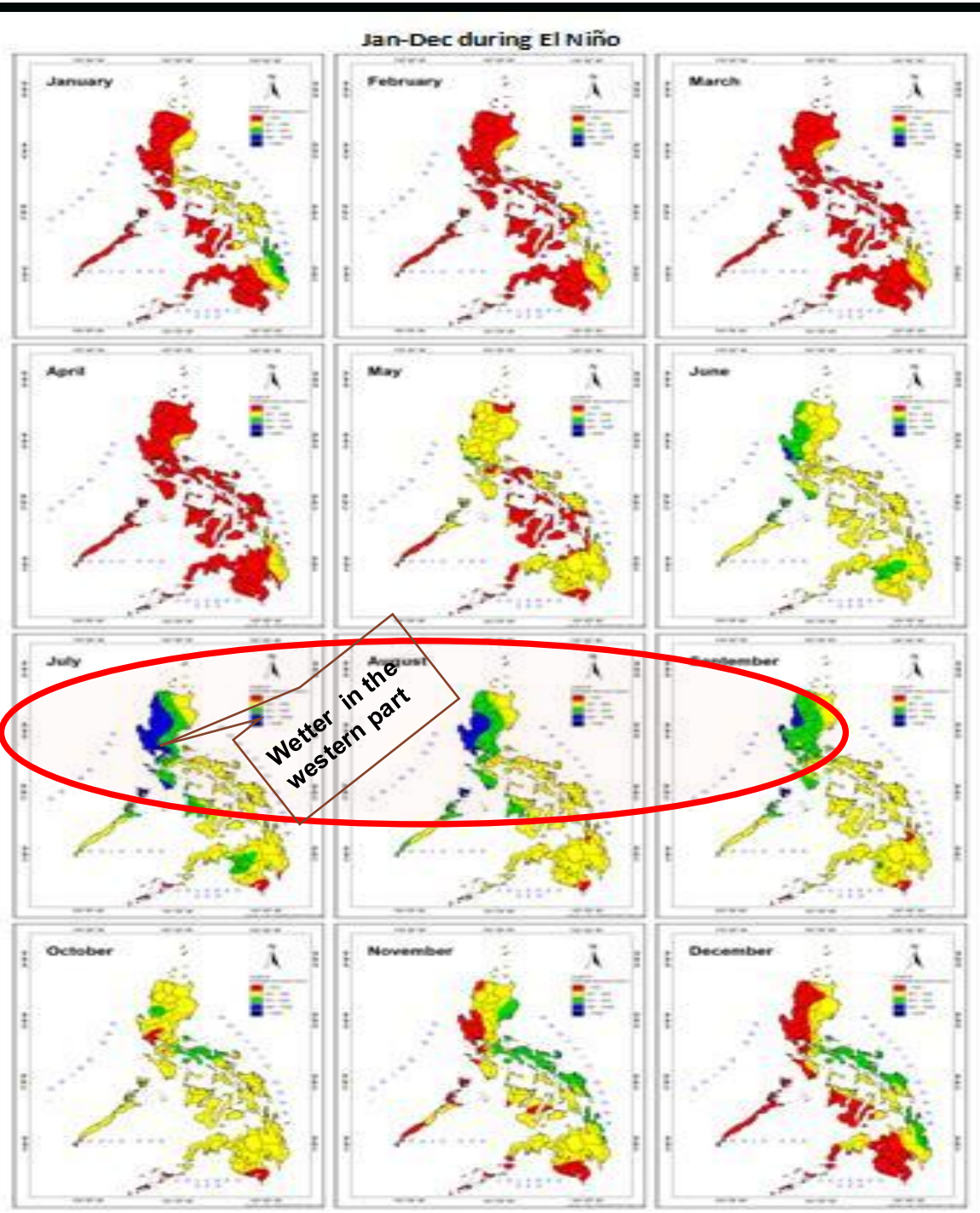


THE EFFECTS OF EACH ENSO EVENT VARY DEPENDING ON THE **intensity**, **duration**, **time of year when it develops**, and the **interaction with other modes of climate variability**.

EACH ENSO EVENT IS UNIQUE

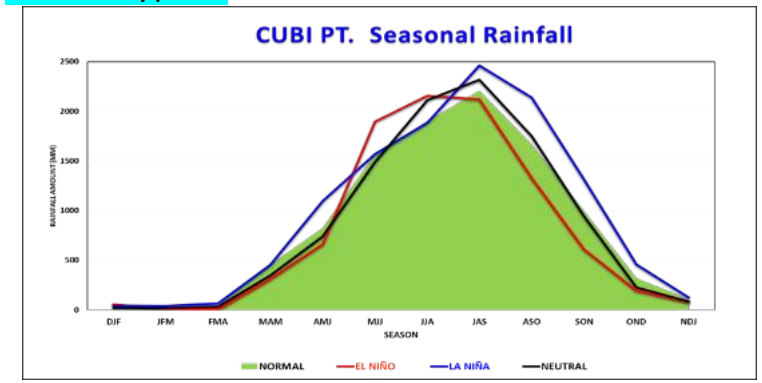
Impacts of and Potential Risks from El Niño

El Niño increases the likelihood of *below-normal* rainfall conditions, which could negatively impact some areas of the country (such as dry spells and droughts). However, above-normal rainfall conditions during the Southwest monsoon season (Habagat) may also be expected over the western part of the country.



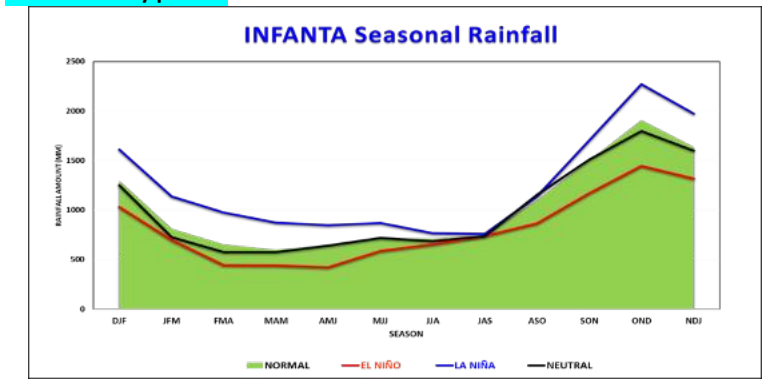
GENERAL IMPACTS OF ENSO EL NIÑO/LA NIÑA ON RAINFALL

Climate Type 1



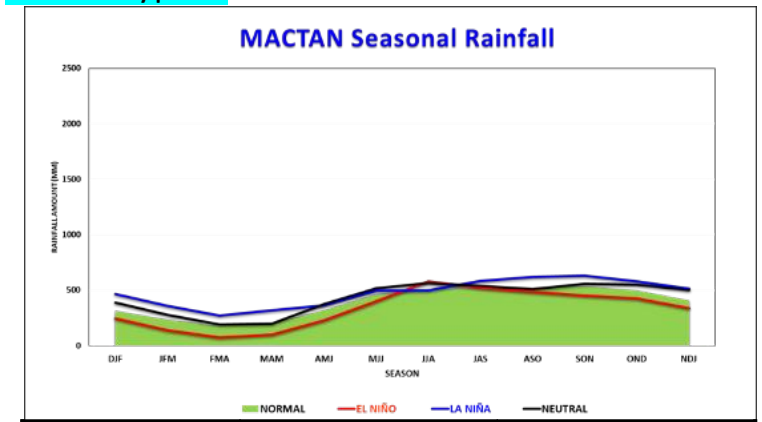
	El Nino		La Nina	
Wet Season (SON)	-38.6%	Deficit	32.2%	Surplus
Amihan (DJF)	74.3%	Surplus	36.1%	Surplus
Dry Season (MAM)	-31.8%	Deficit	0.0%	as is
Habagat (JJA)	13.6%	Surplus	-0.7%	Deficit

Climate Type 2



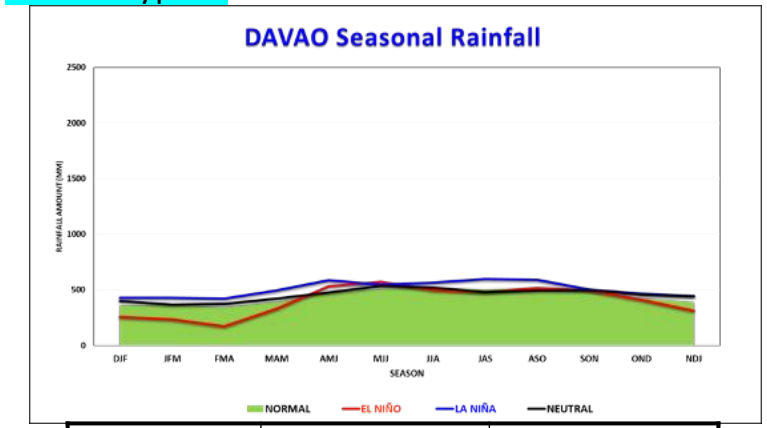
	El Nino		La Nina	
Wet Season (SON)	-22.0%	Deficit	13.5%	Surplus
Amihan (DJF)	-20.3%	Deficit	24.5%	Surplus
Dry Season (MAM)	-26.8%	Deficit	45.5%	Surplus
Habagat (JJA)	-8.5%	Deficit	7.7%	Surplus

Climate Type 3



	El Nino		La Nina	
Wet Season (SON)	-16.2%	Deficit	17.7%	Surplus
Amihan (DJF)	-22.5%	Deficit	47.8%	Surplus
Dry Season (MAM)	-50.9%	Deficit	57.5%	Surplus
Habagat (JJA)	13.1%	Surplus	-3.0%	Deficit

Climate Type 4



	El Nino		La Nina	
Wet Season (SON)	2.4%	Surplus	3.9%	Surplus
Amihan (DJF)	-28.9%	Deficit	18.7%	Surplus
Dry Season (MAM)	-15.5%	Deficit	26.3%	Surplus
Habagat (JJA)	-4.6%	Deficit	8.1%	Surplus

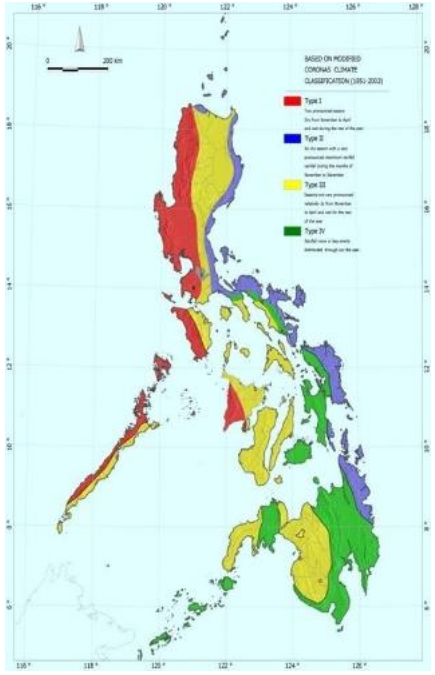
Summary:

Climate Type 1
- Rainfall Surplus – JJA & DJF
- Rainfall Deficit – MAM & SON

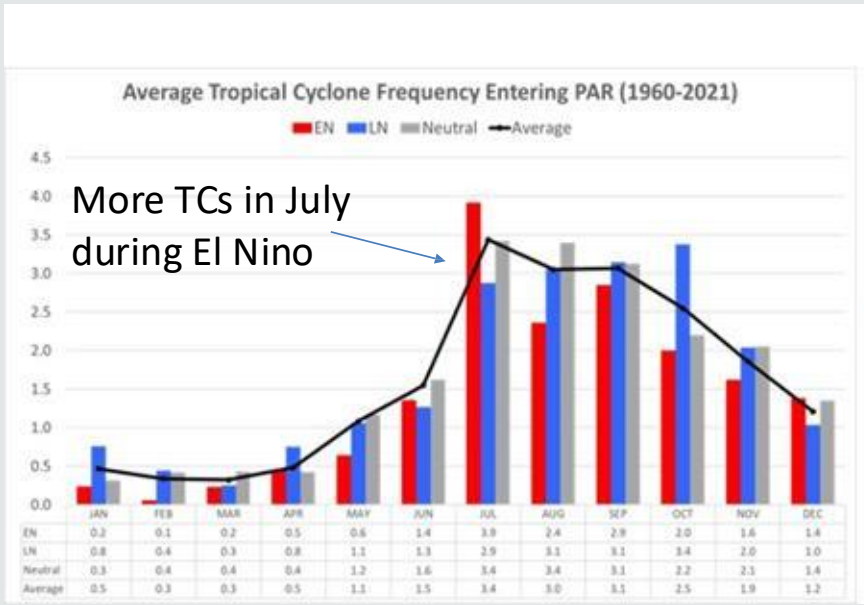
Climate Type 2
- Rainfall Deficit – DJF -SON

Climate Type 3
- Rainfall Surplus – JJA
- Rainfall Deficit – MAM, JJA & SON

Climate Type 4
- Rainfall Surplus – SON
- Rainfall Deficit – DJF, MAM, JJA

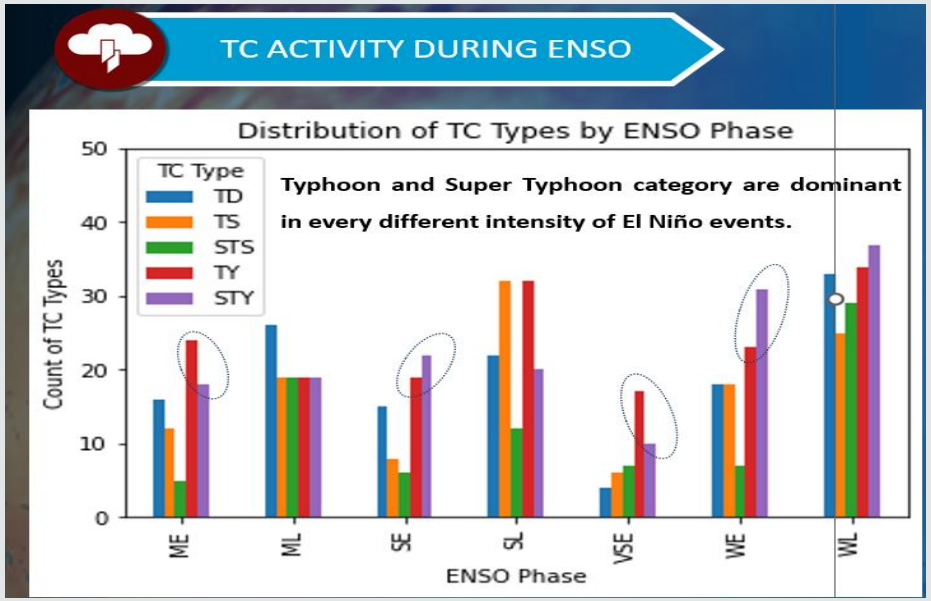


TROPICAL CYCLONES DURING ENSO EVENTS





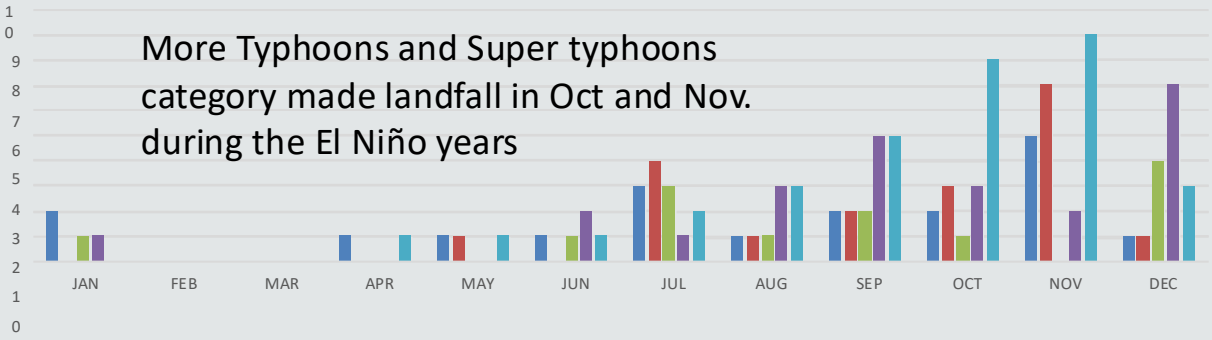
More Typhoon and Super typhoon category in September during El Nino years



LANDFALLING TC CATEGORY

EL NIÑO YRS
TD TS STS TY STY

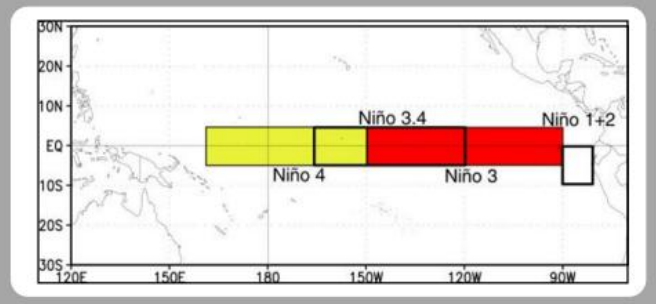
Tropical Depression (TD)	Tropical Storm (TS)	Severe Tropical Storm (STS)	Typhoon (TY)	Super Typhoon (STY)
Less than 62 km/h Less than 17.2 m/s Less than 34 kt	62-88 km/h 17.2-24.4 m/s 34-47 kt	89-117 km/h 24.5-32.6 m/s 48-63 kt	118-184 km/h 32.7-51.2 m/s 64-99 kt	185 km/h or higher 51.3 m/s or higher 100 kt or higher



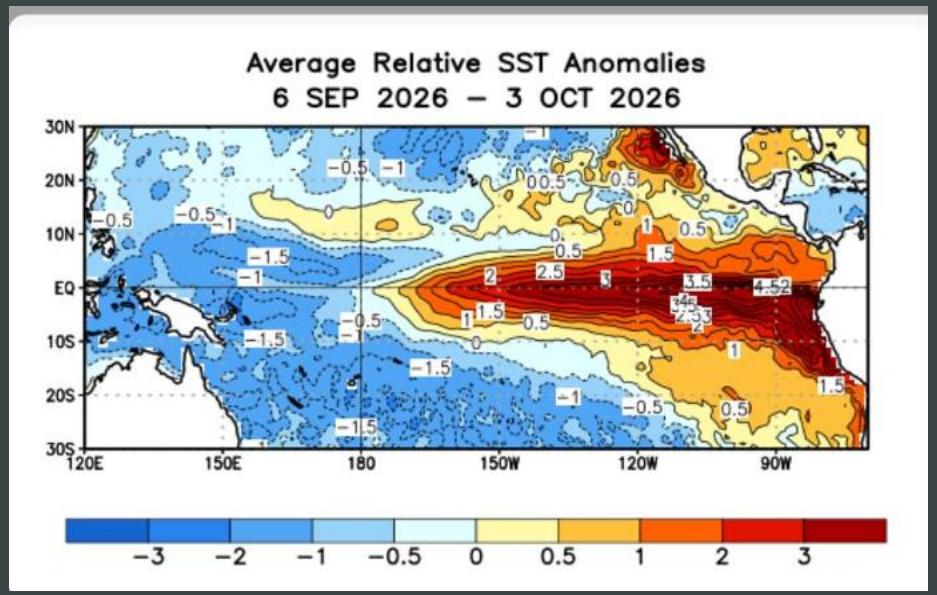
What exactly is happening at the tropical Pacific

The latest weekly SST departures are:

Niño 4	0.1°C
Niño 3.4	2.3°C
Niño 3	3.3°C
Niño 1+2	4.5°C



Sea Surface Temperature Anomalies (°C) in the Tropical Pacific during the last 4 weeks

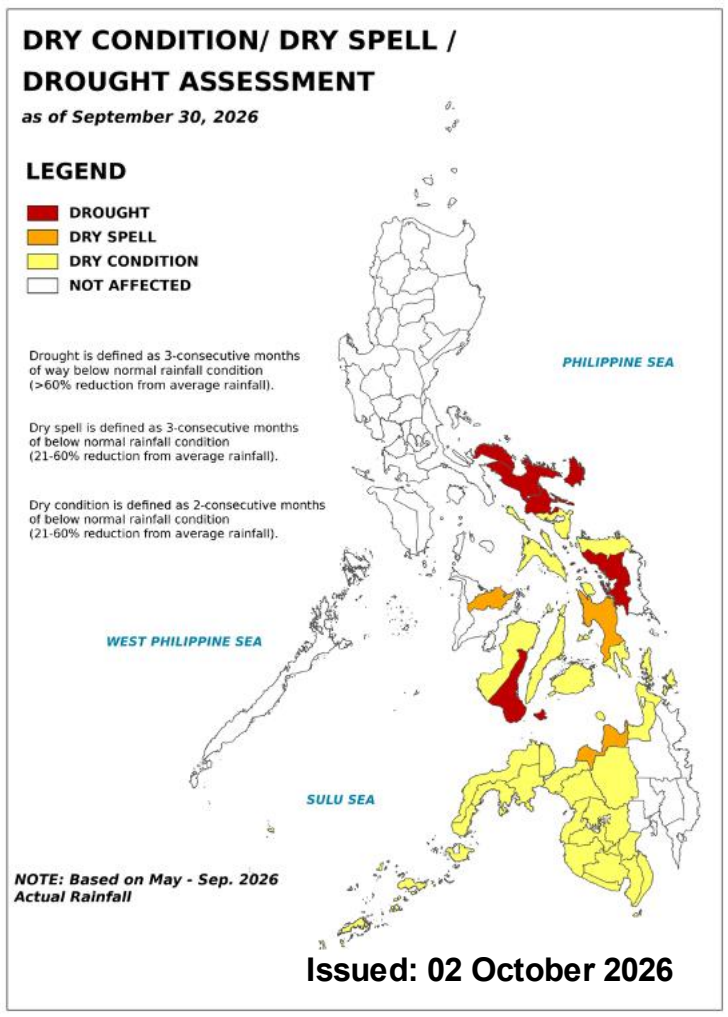


- A strong to very strong El Niño is present in the Tropical Pacific.
- Forecasts suggest that the ongoing El Niño phenomenon will continue until the first half of 2027 and may reach its peak by the end of 202

Updated: 07 October 2026

What exactly is happening in the Philippines with this El Niño?

ACTUAL METEOROLOGICAL DRY CONDITION/DRY SPELL/DROUGHT (as of 30 September 2026)



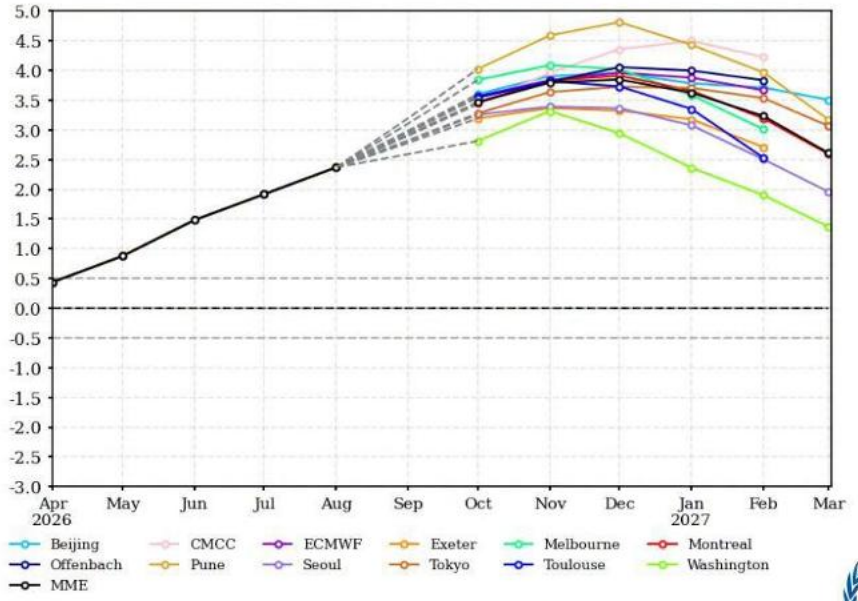
OVER DIFFERENT PROVINCES or HUCs
As of Sep 30, 2026 (ACTUAL)

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	2	0	4
	Masbate, Sorsogon	None	Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes
VISAYAS	6	2	3
	Biliran, Bohol, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Northern Samar, Southern Leyte	Capiz, Leyte	Negros Oriental, Samar (Western Samar), Siquijor
MINDANAO	22	1	0
	Agusan del Norte, Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Cotabato (North Cotabato), Davao del Sur, Davao Occidental, Dinagat Islands, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, Maguindanao del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	Misamis Oriental	None
TOTAL	**30**	**3**	**7**

What happens next with this El Niño?

OCT–DEC 2026 WMO GLOBAL SEASONAL CLIMATE UPDATE

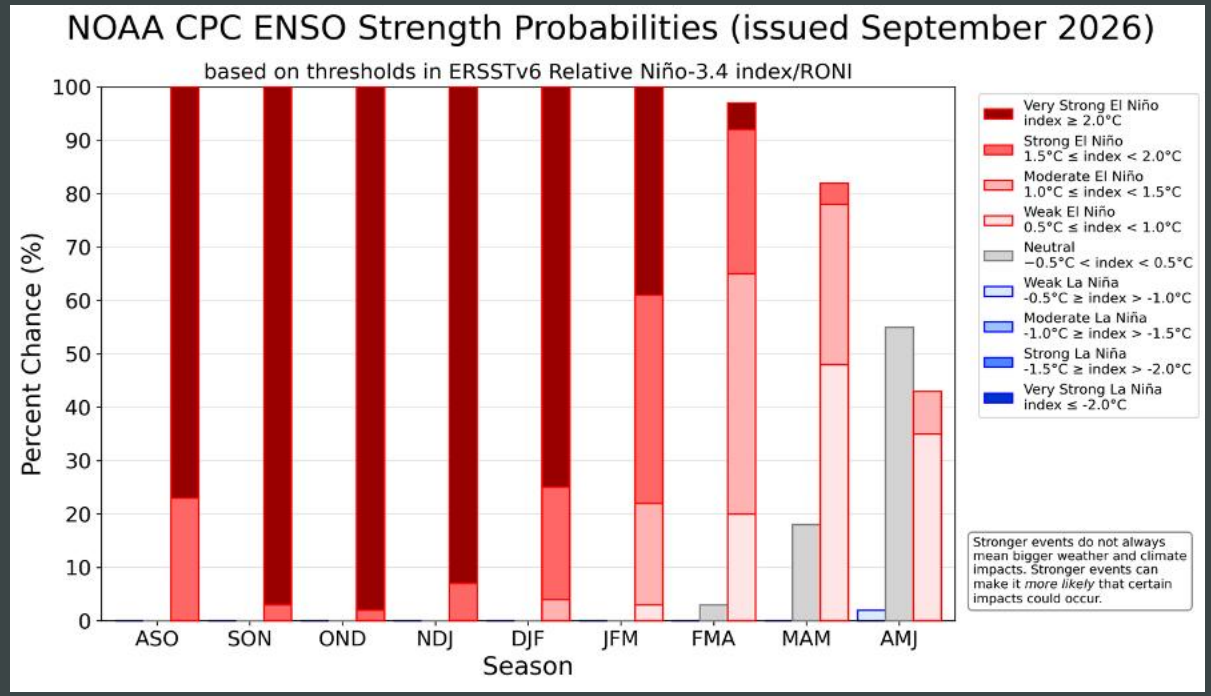
El Niño forecast to peak in December as the strongest on record



Forecast of Niño 3.4 sea-surface temperature anomalies from leading global producing centres for the central and eastern equatorial Pacific. Issued Sept 2026.

WMO

ENSO Forecast (as of September 2026)

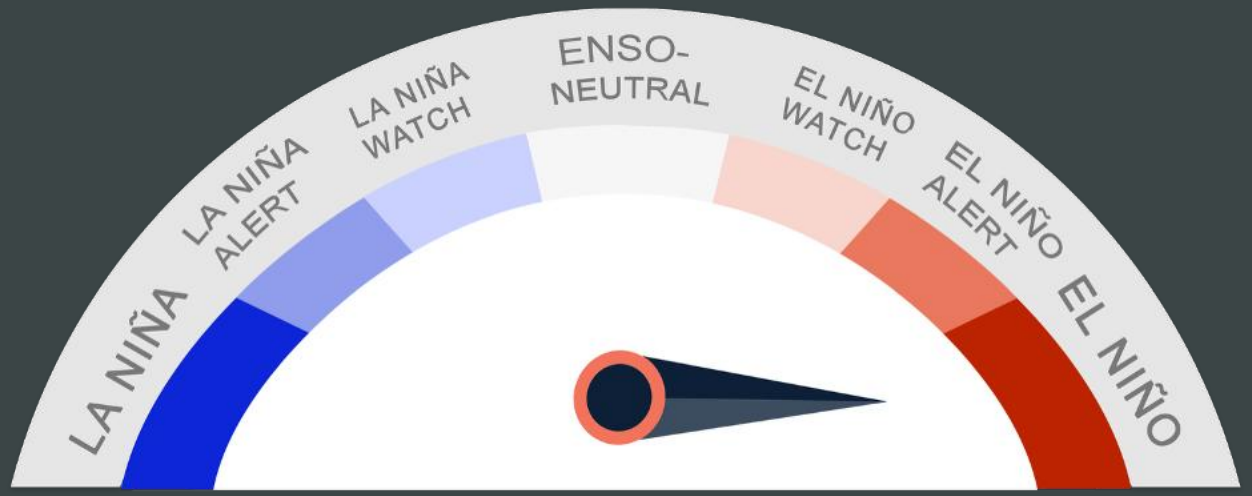


What happens next in the Philippines with this El Niño?

What happens next in the Philippines with this El Niño?

PAGASA ENSO Alert System Status:

EL NIÑO ADVISORY No. 5

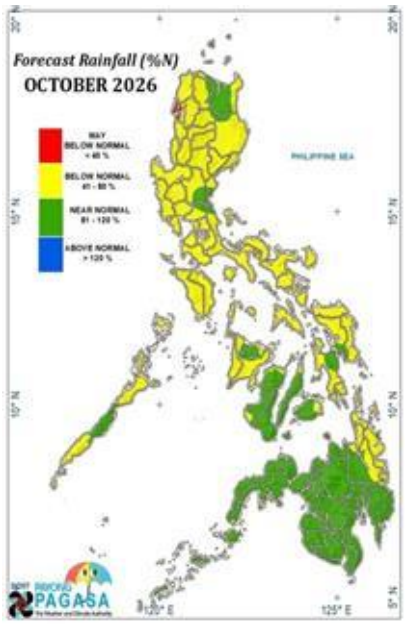


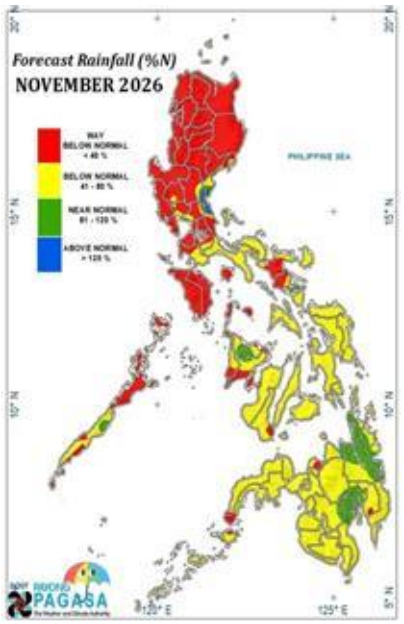
- A strong to very strong El Niño is present in the Tropical Pacific.
- Forecasts suggest that the ongoing El Niño phenomenon will continue until the first half of 2027 and may reach its peak by the end of 2026.

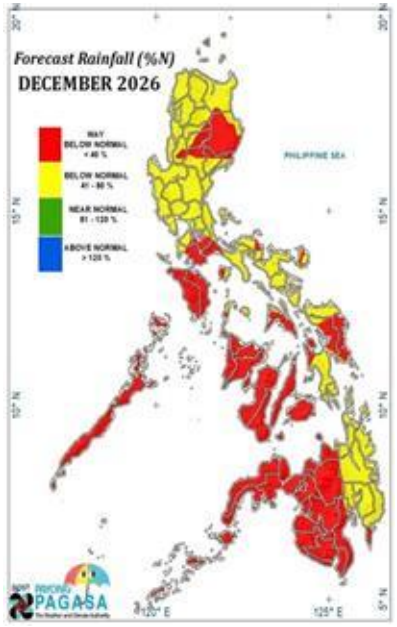
Updated: 07 October 2026

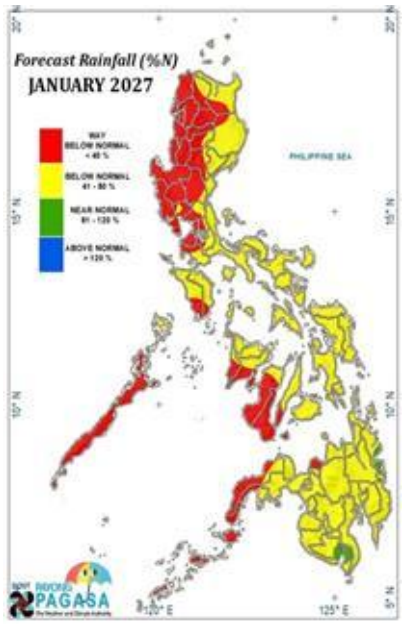


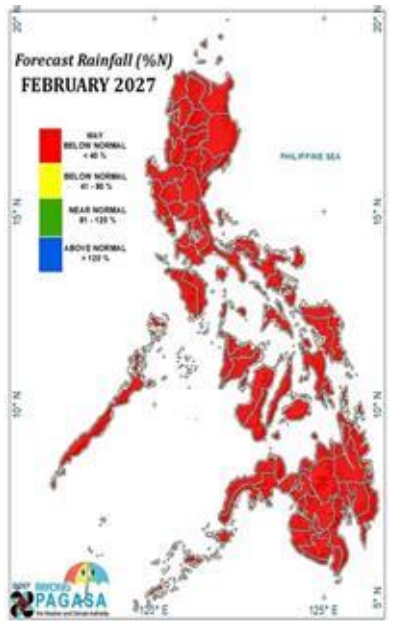
MONTHLY RAINFALL FORECAST (Percent Normal)

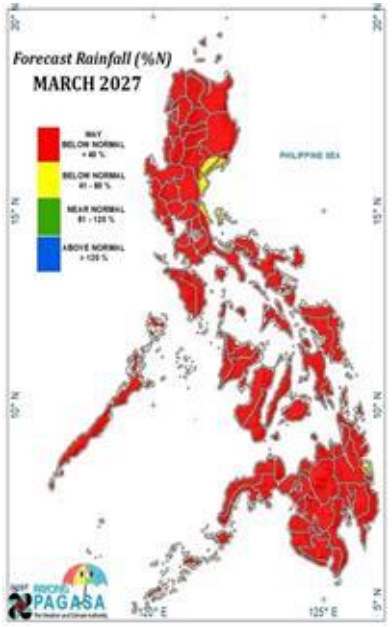












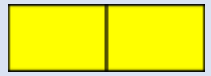
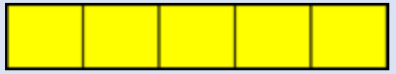
- **October**: Below-normal rainfall over Luzon, Visayas, Caraga. Near-normal over Northern Luzon & Southern Mindanao.
- **November**: Way-below-normal to below-normal rainfall conditions are expected across the country. Patches of near-normal rainfall are expected over some areas in Mindanao.
- **December**: Way-below-normal to below-normal rainfall conditions are expected across the country.
- **January**: Way-below-normal to below-normal rainfall conditions are expected across the country.
- **February**: Way-below-normal rainfall conditions are expected across the country.
- **March:** Way-below-normal rainfall conditions are expected across the country

Number of Provinces likely to receive the following rainfall conditions:

Month	way below normal	below normal	near normal	above normal
October 2026	0	52	35	0
November 2026	36	46	5	0
December 2026	48	39	0	0
January 2027	32	55	0	0
February 2027	87	0	0	0
March 2027	86	1	0	0

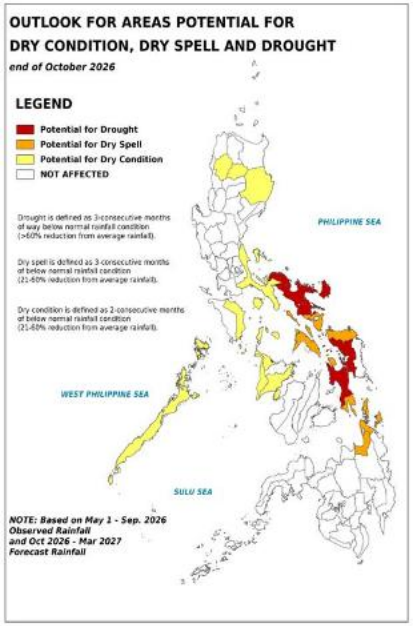
Issued: 23 September 2026

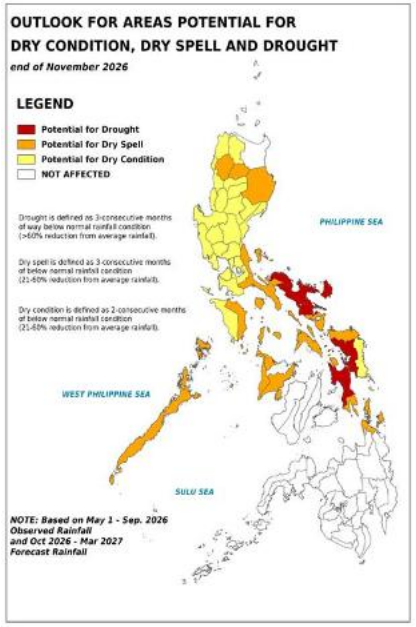
PAGASA Meteorological Dry condition / Dry spell / Drought Criteria

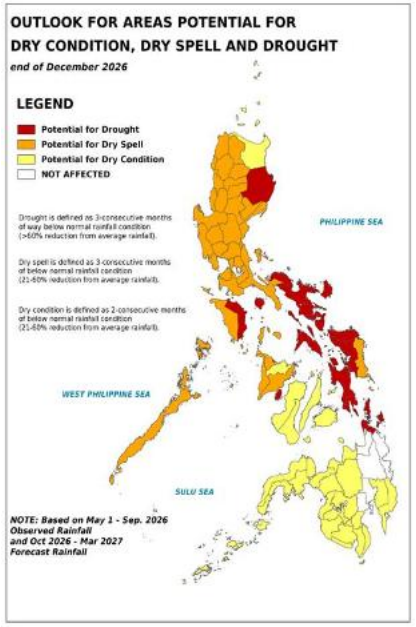
Dry condition	two (2) consecutive months of below normal (21%-60% reduction from average) rainfall conditions;	
Dry spell	three (3) consecutive months of below normal (21%-60% reduction from average) rainfall conditions; or	
	two (2) consecutive months of way below normal (more than 60% reduction from average) rainfall conditions.	
Drought	three (3) consecutive months of way below normal (>60% reduction from average); or	
	five (5) consecutive months of below normal (21%-60% reduction from average) rainfall condition.	

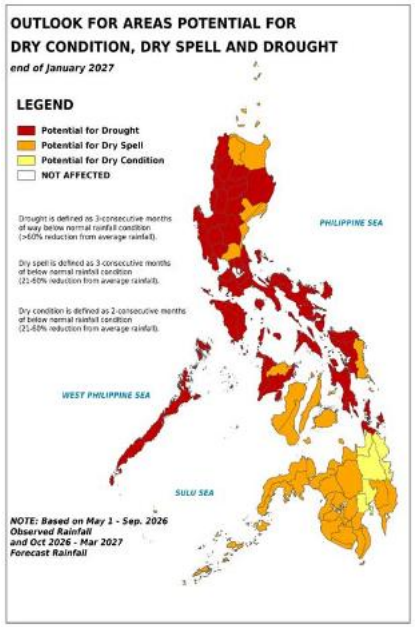
DOST
PAGASA
The Weather and Climate Authority

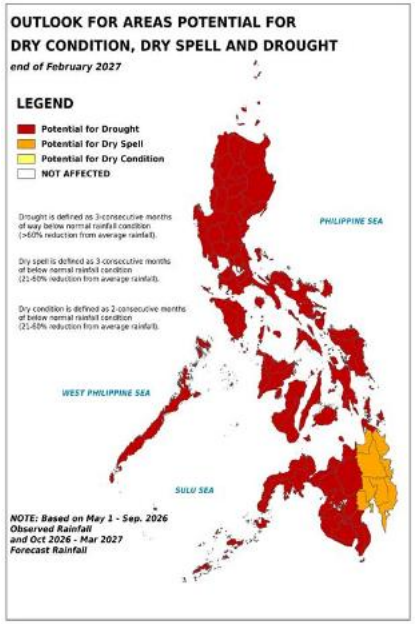
OUTLOOK (OCTOBER 2026 – MARCH 2027)

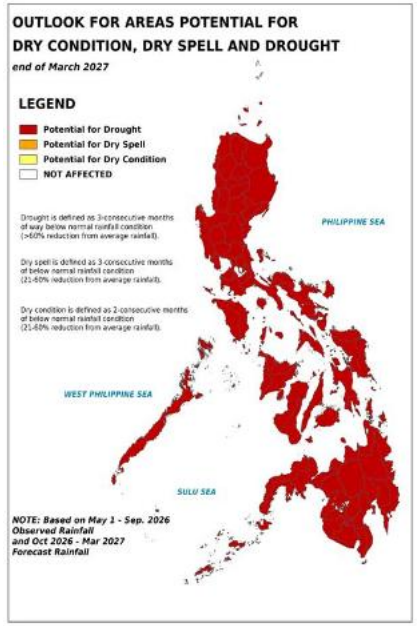










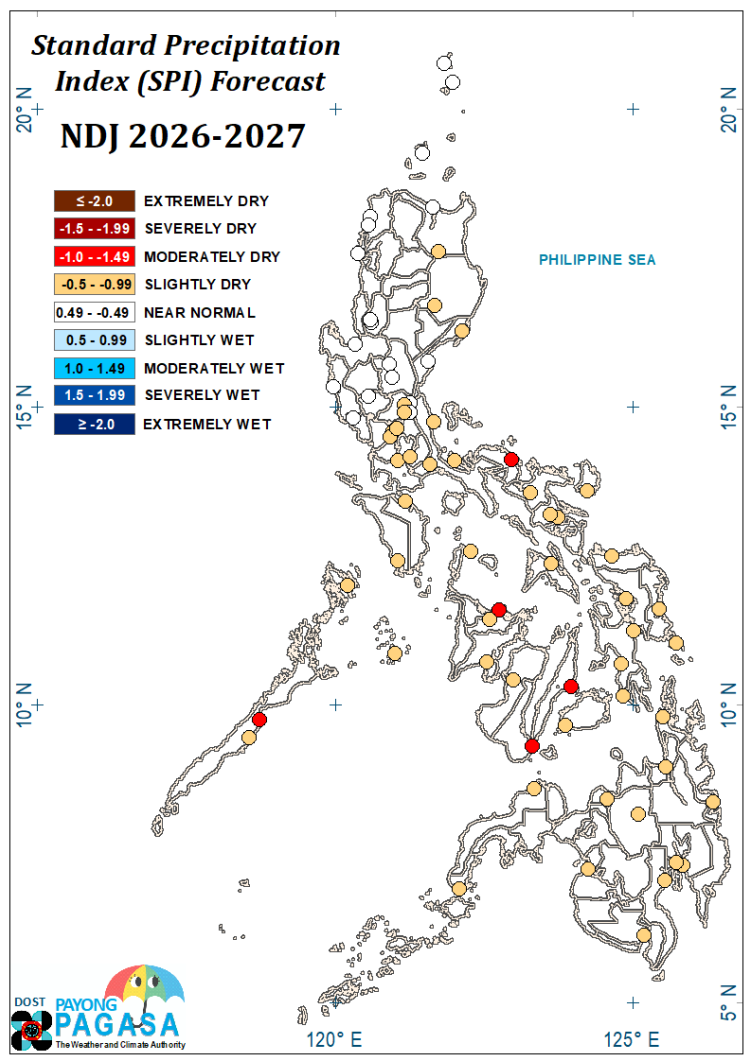


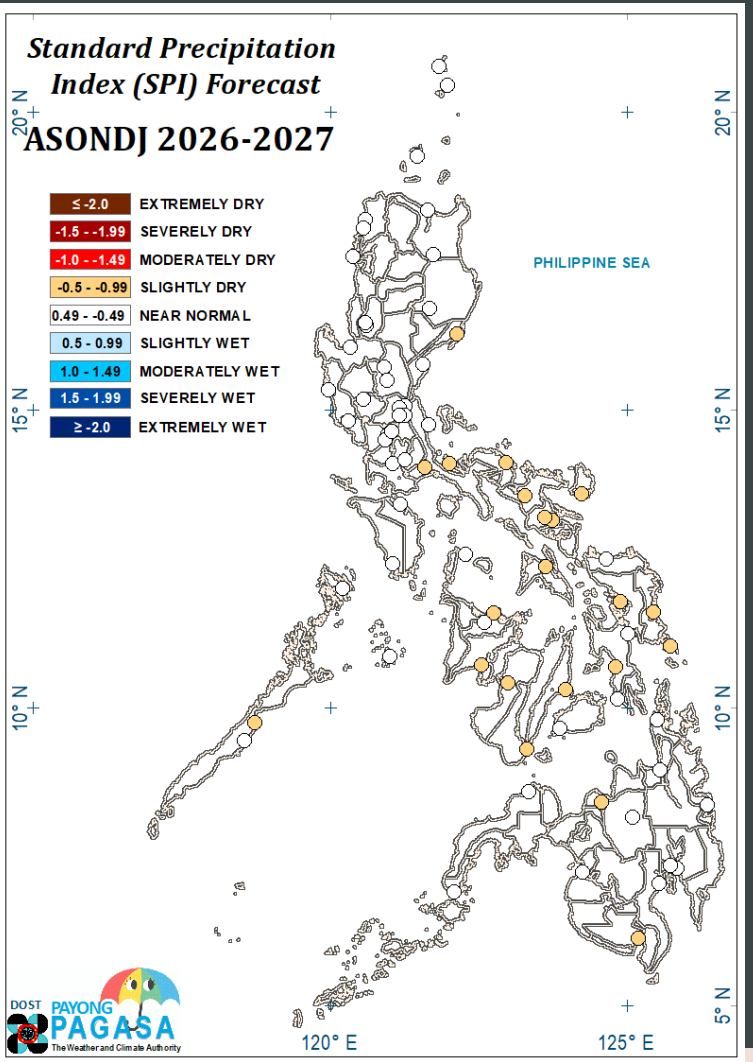
METEOROLOGICAL DRY CONDITION/DRY SPELL/DROUGHT**

Based on 01 May to 30 September Actual Rainfall Observations
And October 2026 to March 2027 Forecast

Issued: 02 October 2026

SPI FORECAST





SUMMARY (AS OF 02 OCTOBER 2026)

Drought & Dry Spell Outlook Progression

Forecast Horizon	Dry Condition	Dry Spell	Drought Affected	Total Impacted
End of October 2026	12 provinces	8 provinces	6 provinces	26 provinces
End of November 2026	25 provinces	19 provinces	6 provinces	50 provinces
End of December 2026	30 provinces	33 provinces	17 provinces	80 provinces
End of January 2027	5 provinces	35 provinces	45 provinces	85 provinces
End of February 2027	0 provinces	7 provinces	78 provinces	85 provinces
End of March 2027	0 provinces	0 provinces	84 provinces	84 provinces

Temperature Range & Cyclone Outlook

Hotter-Than-Usual Conditions

Slightly warmer to warmer surface temperatures nationwide.

MIN TEMP
8.0°C

MAX TEMP
38.7°C

Heat Stress Notice: Above-average temperatures combined with reduced rainfall will accelerate soil moisture depletion across key agricultural regions.

Tropical Cyclones in PAR

3 to 5

OCT 2026	NOV 2026	DEC 2026
1 or 2	1 or 2	1 or 2

JAN 2027	FEB 2027	MAR 2027
0 or 1	Slim Chance	Slim Chance

Potential Impacts of Very Strong /Super El Niño



https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=1550156920479543&set=a.603783785116866

LIVE 33

FRAMEWORK FOR THE EL NIÑO ACTION PLAN

SOCIETAL GOAL: INCREASE RESILIENCY OF COMMUNITIES

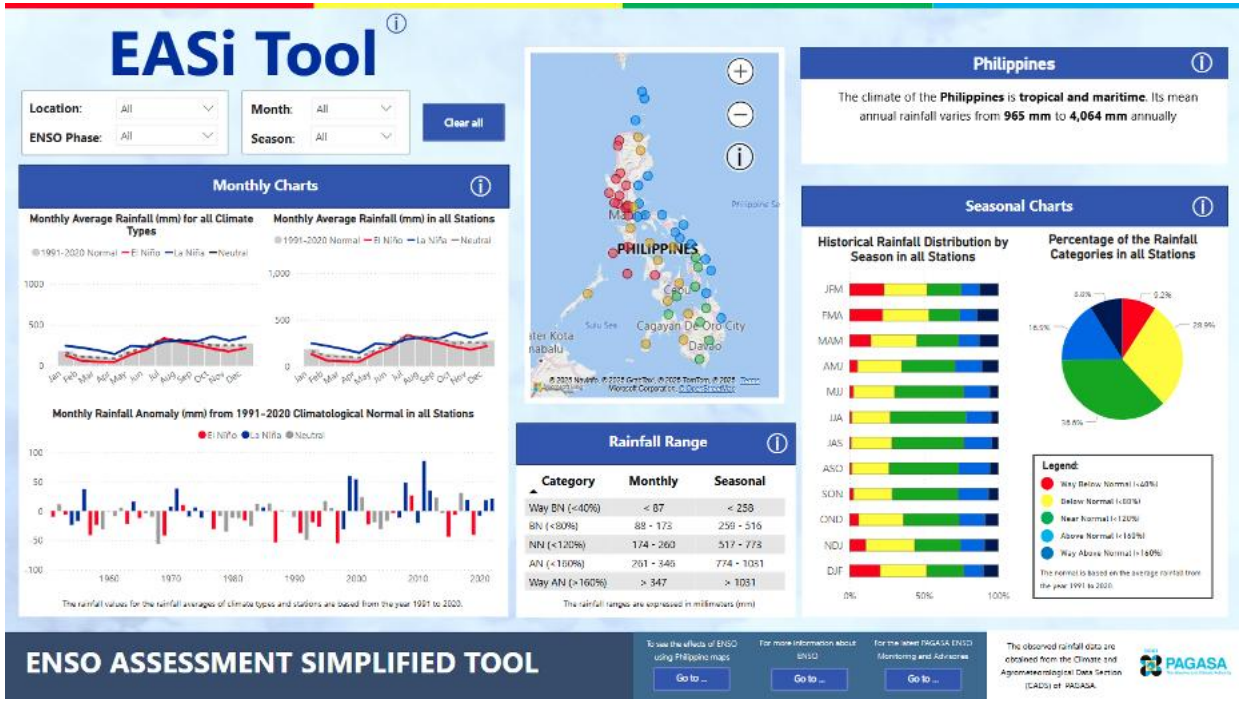
GOAL FOR THE NAP: MITIGATE AND ADDRESS THE IMPACTS OF 2026-2027 EL NIÑO

SECTORS	WATER SECURITY	FOOD SECURITY	ENERGY SECURITY	HEALTH	PUBLIC SAFETY
OUTCOMES	• Sufficient water supply	• Adequate and stable supply of key food commodities ensured • Income losses of affected farmers and fisherfolk minimized • Access of consumers to affordable food commodities expanded.	• Power interruptions minimized. • Ensure continuity and adequacy of fuel supply	• Outbreak of diseases managed.	• Fire incidents due to El Niño are reduced. • Safe, peaceful and orderly communities are maintained.
OBJECTIVES	• Efficiently allocate water supply during El Niño • Develop alternative water sources • Intensify water conservation efforts • Enhance water governance	• Provide support services to for food production. • Provide social protection to affected farmers and fisherfolk, including livelihood support and financial assistance. • Stabilize prices of basic necessities and prime commodities • Facilitate efficient and unhampered transportation and distribution of food.	• Ensure adequate energy supply • Efficiently manage power distribution & secure energy facilities. • Promote energy efficiency & conservation. • Ensure adequate fuel inventory & strategic reserves • Strengthen supply chain resiliency and logistics coordination • Secure oil & gas facilities against fire and climate-related risks	• Ensure adequate supply in hospitals/facilities • Provide timely advisories and support to hospitals/facilities.	• Prevent fire incidents and reduce hazards • Strengthen partnership with LGUs and NGAs • Ensure public safety and order conditions • Contribute to the government initiatives in mitigating the effects of El Niño

S-CUTTING CONCERNS: Information dissemination, management of watersheds and coastal/marine resources, monitoring of hazards, diseases and market conditions

Technologies for Community Preparedness for El Nino

ENSO Assessment Simplified Tool (EASi Tool)



The ENSO Assessment Simplified (EASi) Tool is a Knowledge Product (KP) developed PAGASA

Its main purpose is to show the relationship between the historical rainfall of the Philippines and the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) through dynamic visualizations, such as interactive graphs, maps, and charts. This will enable users to explore trends related to ENSO events.

The EASi tool was created using Power BI, a platform that allows for interactive data exploration and visualization. By utilizing Power BI, users will be able to customize the display of data, select specific regions, and analyze rainfall trends under varying ENSO conditions, such as El Niño, La Niña, or neutral phases.

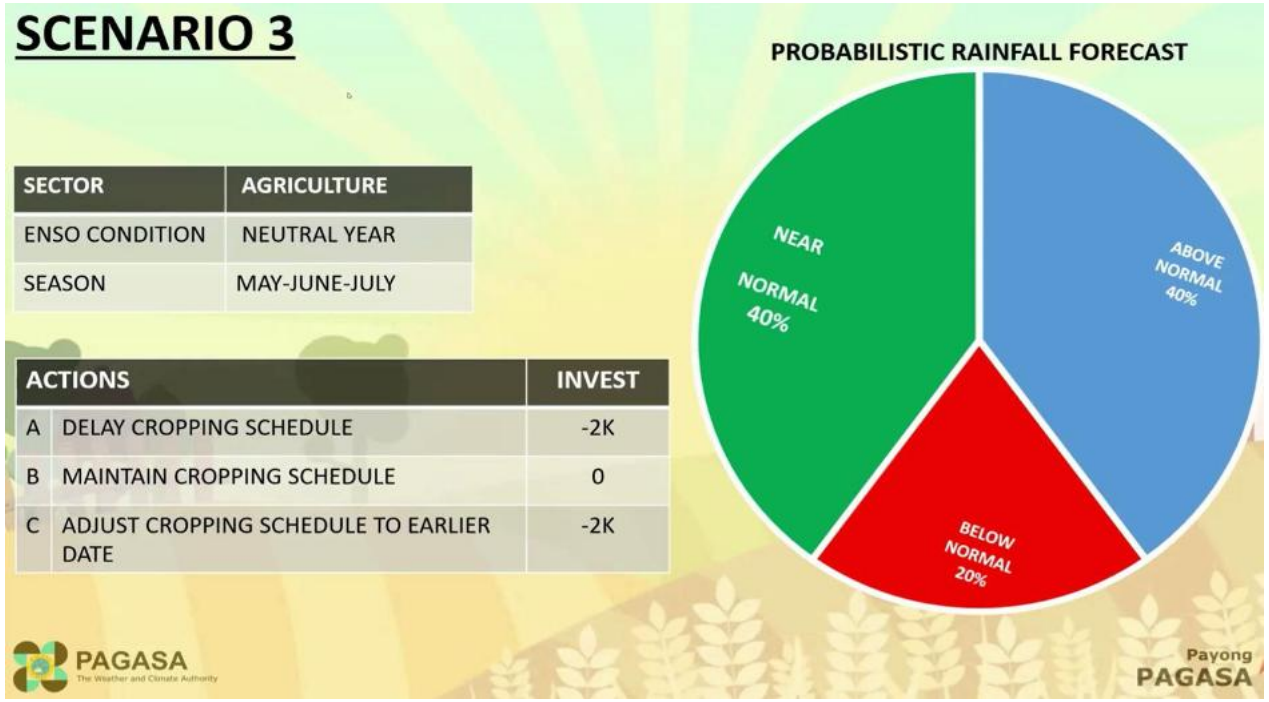
Link: https://tinyurl.com/pagasa-easi-tool

Tools developed in order to understand how climate information could be of use in decision-making and planning



This module is based from the activity "Seasonal Forecast Game" of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Center. For more information you may visit http://www.climatecentre.org/resources-games/games or send an email to climatecentre@climatecentre.org

MaRiTies – a game tool for understanding forecast uncertainties and demonstrate how to create decisions based on different seasonal forecast uncertainties







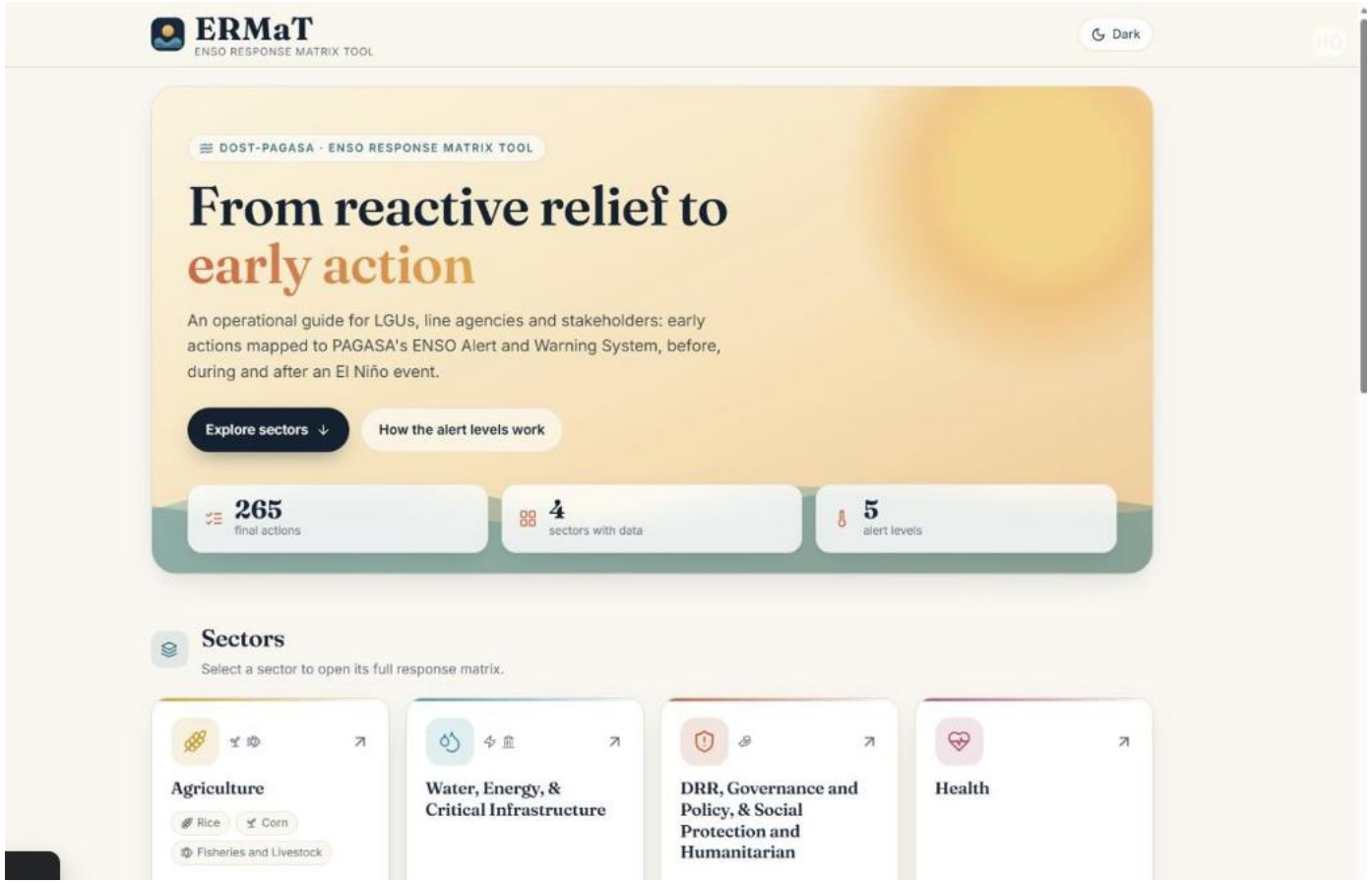


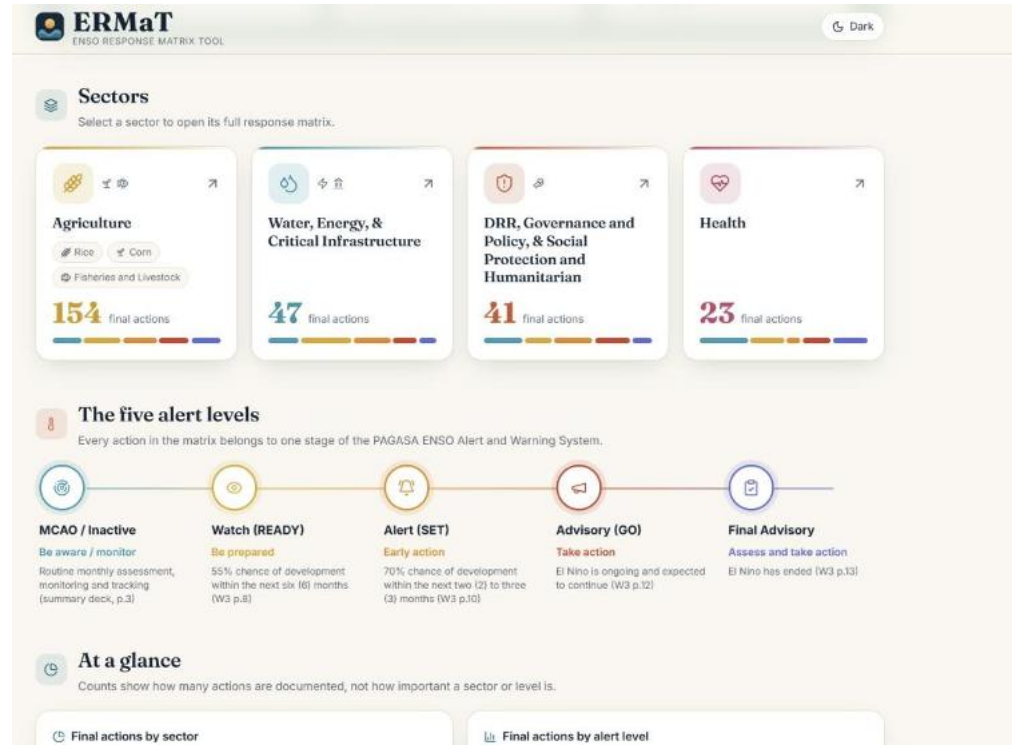
ENSO RESPONSE MATRIX TOOL (ERMaT)

Is a simple tool developed and being tested by PAGASA to serve as guide in the formulation and implementation of ENSO Contingency Plan before, during and after an ENSO (El Nino/La Nina) event **based from ENSO Alert and Warning System;** somewhat similar to Risk Response Matrix which serve as framework for planning and actioning risk.

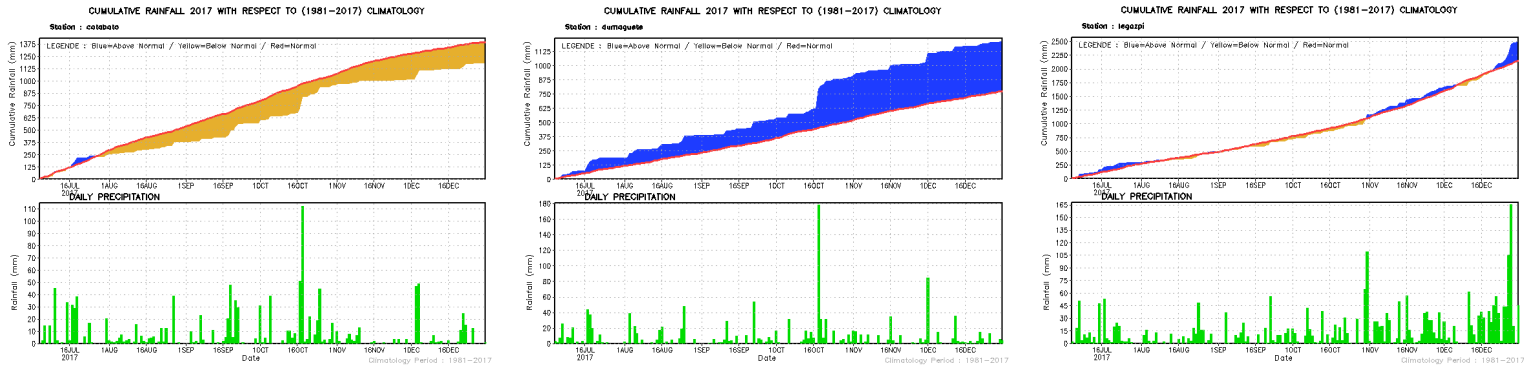
USE:

ENSO response matrix is designed and used to ensure that a sector or concerned agency or person is properly prepared to manage and respond to risks due to ENSO in an effective manner.

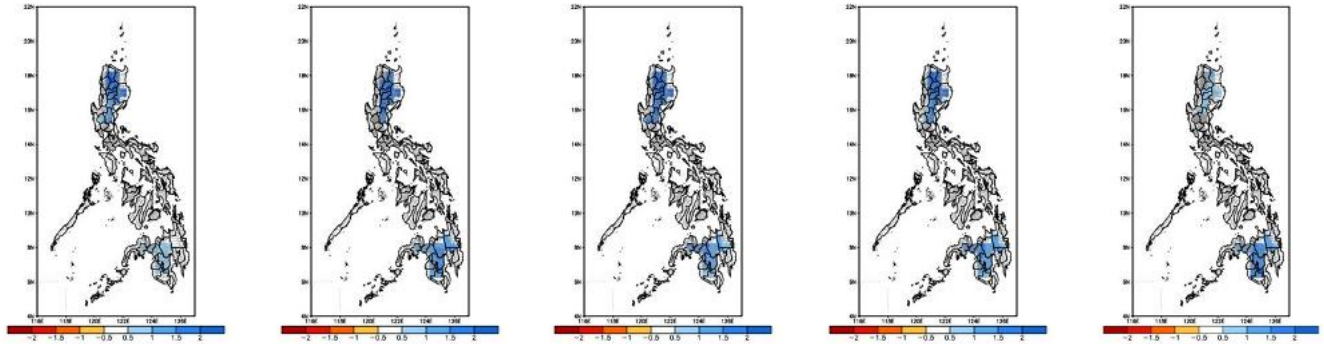

ERMaT
ENSO RESPONSE MATRIX TOOL
Dark
DOST-PAGASA · ENSO RESPONSE MATRIX TOOL
From reactive relief to
early action
An operational guide for LGUs, line agencies and stakeholders: early actions mapped to PAGASA's ENSO Alert and Warning System, before, during and after an El Niño event.
Explore sectors
How the alert levels work
265
final actions
4
sectors with data
5
alert levels
Sectors
Select a sector to open its full response matrix.
Agriculture
Rice
Corn
Fisheries and Livestock
Water, Energy, & Critical Infrastructure
DRR, Governance and Policy, & Social Protection and Humanitarian
Health


ERMaT
ENSO RESPONSE MATRIX TOOL
Dark
Sectors
Select a sector to open its full response matrix.
Agriculture
Rice
Corn
Fisheries and Livestock
154 final actions
Water, Energy, & Critical Infrastructure
47 final actions
DRR, Governance and Policy, & Social Protection and Humanitarian
41 final actions
Health
23 final actions
The five alert levels
Every action in the matrix belongs to one stage of the PAGASA ENSO Alert and Warning System.
MCAO / Inactive
Be aware / monitor
Routine monthly assessment, monitoring and tracking (summary deck, p.3)
Watch (READY)
Be prepared
55% chance of development within the next six (6) months (W3 p.8)
Alert (SET)
Early action
70% chance of development within the next two (2) to three (3) months (W3 p.10)
Advisory (GO)
Take action
El Nino is ongoing and expected to continue (W3 p.12)
Final Advisory
Assess and take action
El Nino has ended (W3 p.13)
At a glance
Counts show how many actions are documented, not how important a sector or level is.
Final actions by sector
Final actions by alert level

Klima Toolkit



DROUGHT MONITORING PRODUCTS using KLIMA TOOLKIT

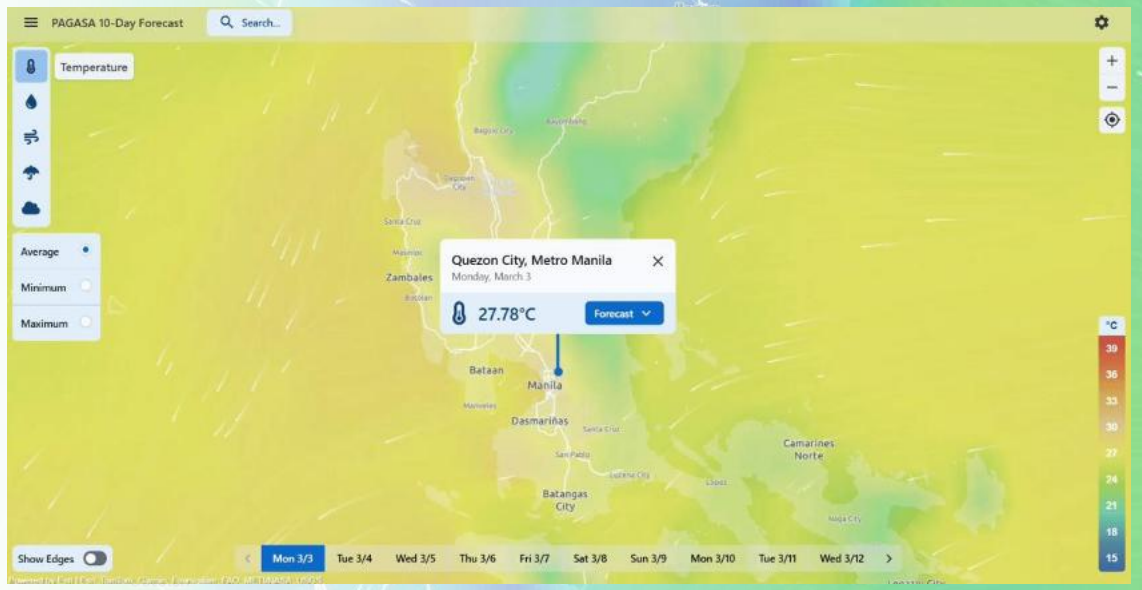


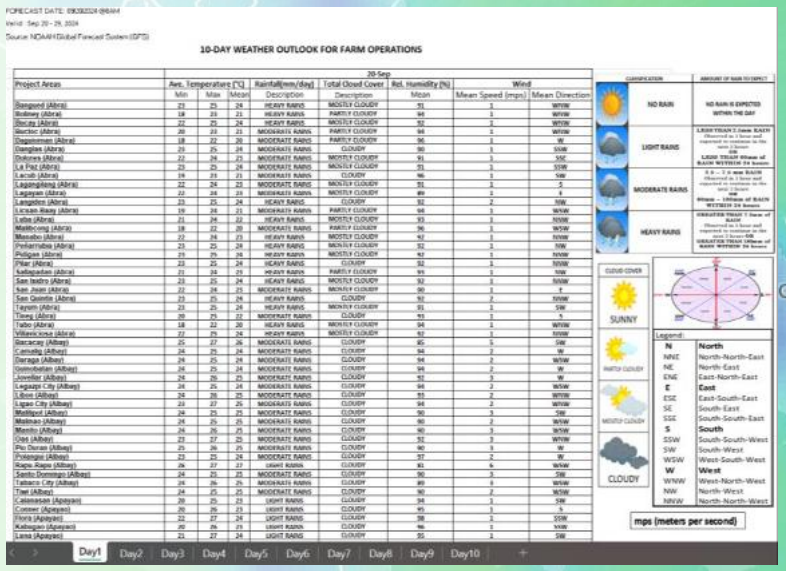
PAGASA's Klima Toolkit is derived from the NOAA CPC Climate Monitoring Tool developed to provide National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) an interactive web-based system to download data and plot maps and time series to monitor the evolution of climate conditions in countries of interest. CMT features the display of spatial maps including total precipitation and anomalies, seasonal rainfall performance probability (SPP), standardized precipitation index (SPI), soil moisture and runoff ranking percentiles. It also features line graphs displaying the evolution of cumulative daily precipitation in comparison with climatology.

CMT operates on both WINDOWS v.7 or higher and Linux. Other software packages include Wget and Image Magick.

10-day Climate Forecast Tool

- The 10-Day Forecast Tool is one of the knowledge products offered by the DOST-PAGASA.
- It provides advance notice of potential hazards related to weather and aids to the formulation of climate advisories.
- It is catered mainly for the agricultural, and other socio-economic sectors.
- The current output of this tool is a downloadable spreadsheet that shows the weather information per municipality each day. It is issued 3x a week every MWF.
- To gain an insight into the municipality's weather outlook, users must access all the document and find the municipality of interest from the mountain of information provided by the tool.





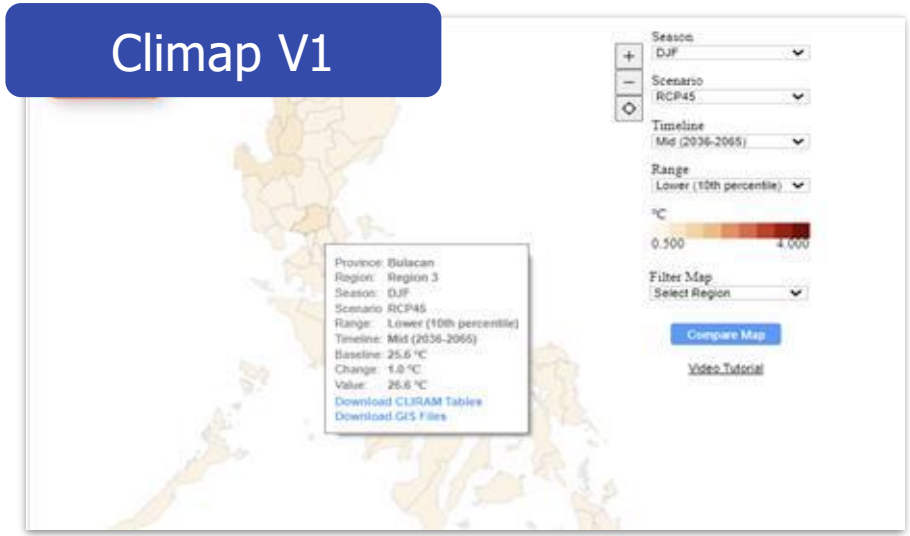
- Link: tenday.pagasa.dost.gov.ph

Digital Tools

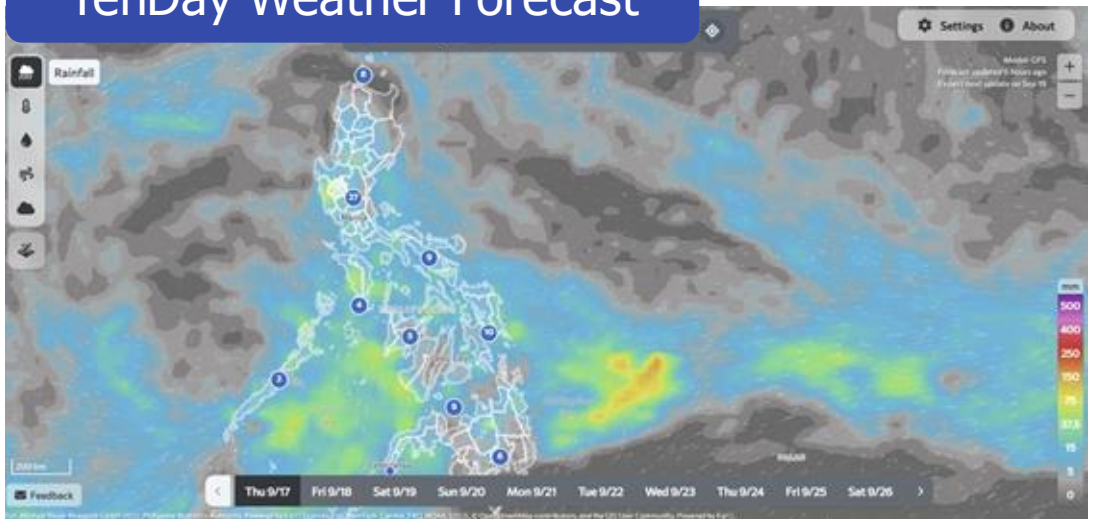
Easi Tool



Climap V1



TenDay Weather Forecast

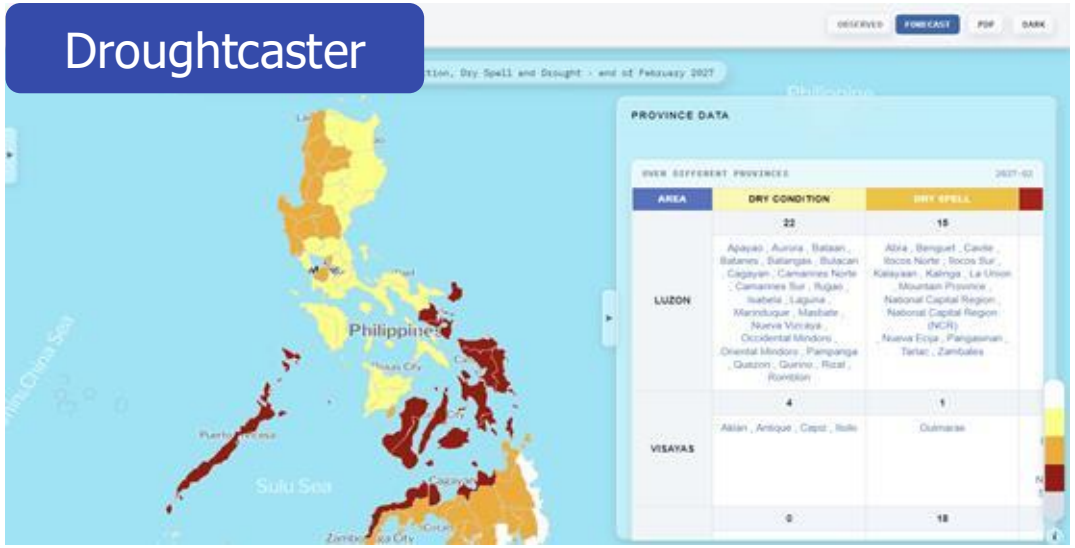


Climap V2



Digital Tools

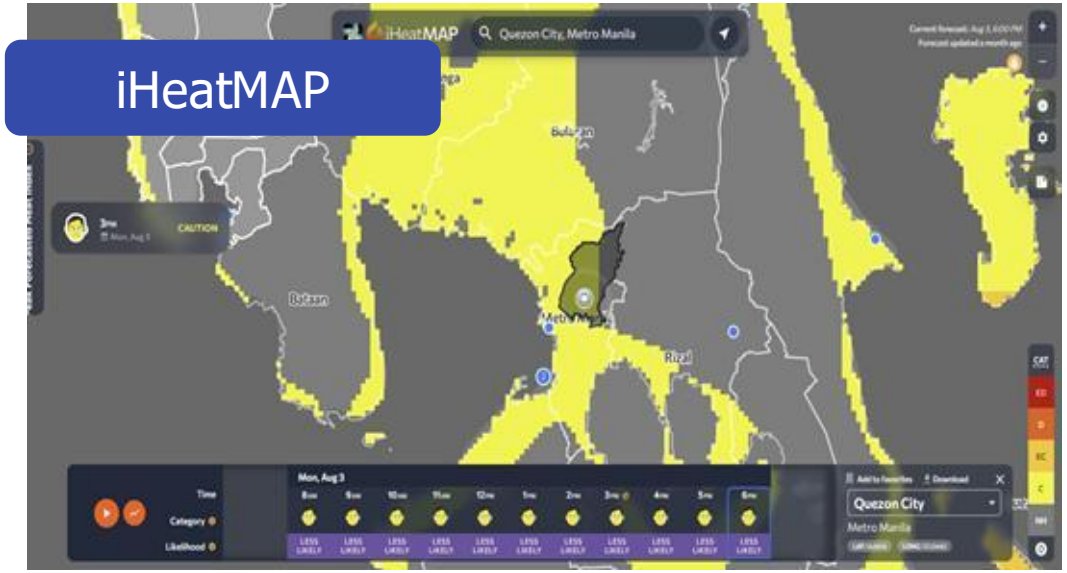
Droughtcaster

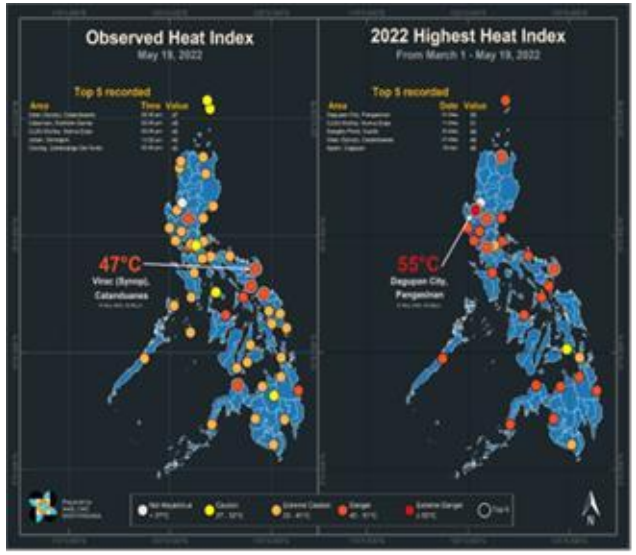


Klima App (on-going dev't)



iHeatMAP







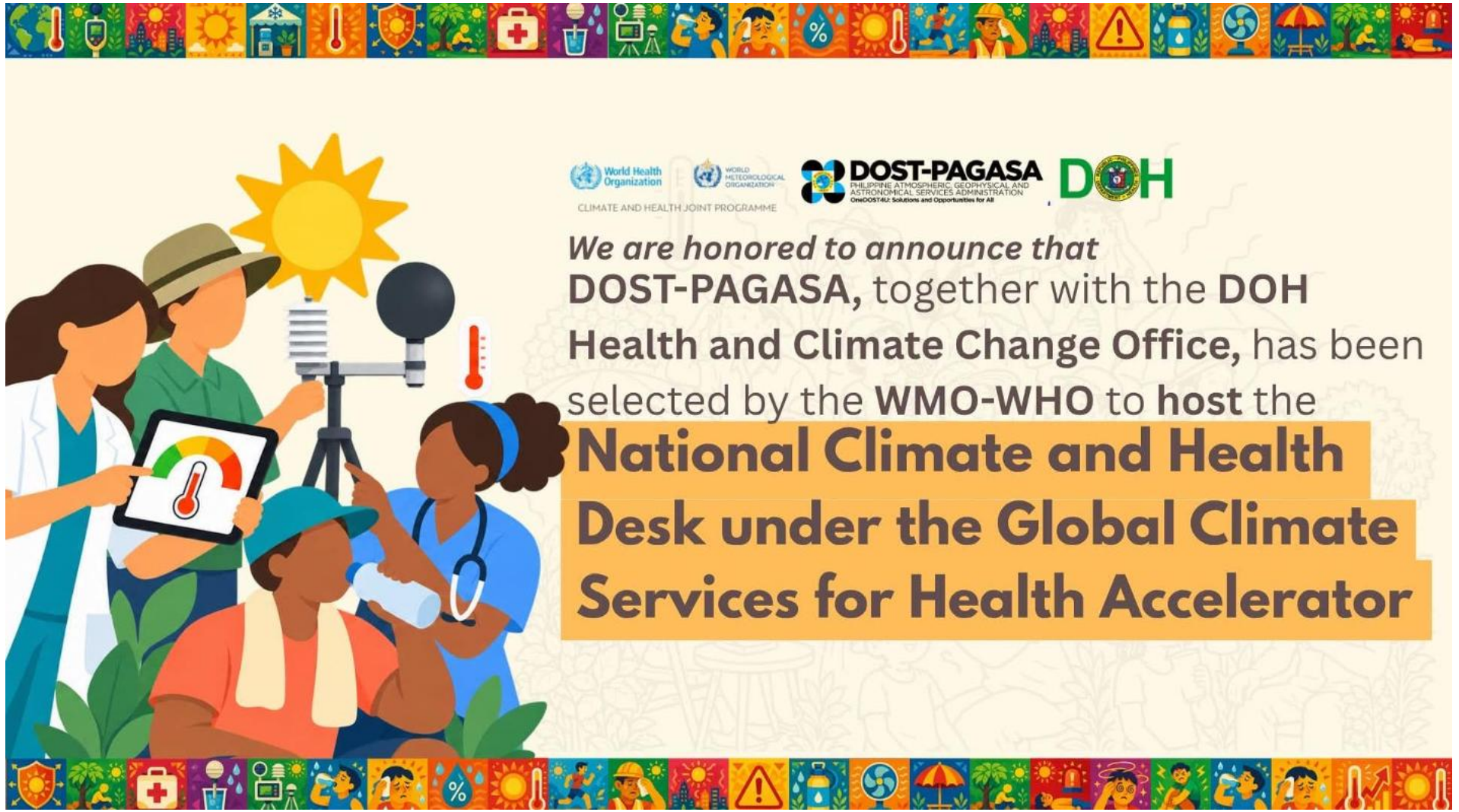
Triggers Anticipatory Action(AA) for Drought



On-going

Development of Triggers for Drought for the activation of AA under the RA12287

New approved project for Health and Climate thru the WHO-WMO



Summary

- Demand for climate information is growing, and our services continue to develop.
- PAGASA's role is to provide the scientific facts, analysis, monitoring, prediction, and risk information needed for adaptation and resilience.
- But climate services also require partnerships, co-design, co-production, digital delivery, and continuous feedback from users.
- Ultimately: the right information, reaching the right users, at the right time, to support informed decisions and build a more climate-resilient Philippines.

www.bagong.pagasa.dost.gov.ph

www.facebook.com/pagasa.dost.gov.ph

@dost_pagasa

TRUNKLINE: (02) 8284- 0800
TYPHOON: 927-1541
LOCAL 805
FLOOD: LOCAL 808
CLIMATE: LOCAL 905/906
IEC: LOCAL 102/103





Ano ang maaaring gawin?
(EL NIÑO)

RAINY SEASON



Check rainfall and flood warning advisories from PAGASA, Local DRRMO and Local news Bulletin.



Maximize rainwater harvesting and storage.



Always have your emergency disaster kit READY.

WARM AND DRY SEASON



The public and all concerned government agencies are advised to take precautionary measures to minimize heat stress,

optimize the daily use of water for personal and domestic consumption,





and prevent any accompanying health risks associated with this climate condition.

EL NIÑO ADVISORY



STAY UPDATED on climate advisories.

COOPERATE on local El Niño measures.



PUBLIC ADVISORY

NO HOARDING AMID EL NIÑO

The government is urging the public to remain calm and responsible amid the threat of a very strong El Niño.

The Philippine National Police (PNP) has appealed to the public to **REFRAIN FROM HOARDING** essential goods and avoid taking advantage of possible supply concerns for personal gain.

As El Niño may bring reduced rainfall, water shortages, drought conditions, extreme heat, and potential impacts on food production, communities are encouraged to prepare — but do not panic-buy or stockpile excessive amounts of food, water, and other necessities.

WHAT THE PUBLIC SHOULD DO:

- **BUY ONLY** what your household reasonably needs.
- **CONSERVE WATER** and use it wisely.
- **AVOID EXCESSIVE** stockpiling of rice, food, and other basic necessities.
- **SHARE AVAILABLE** resources fairly within the community.
- **FOLLOW OFFICIAL** advisories from PAGASA, LGUs, and concerned agencies.
- **REPORT SUSPECTED** hoarding or price manipulation to the proper authorities.

PREPARE, BUT DON'T PANIC.

Responsible preparation helps protect everyone—especially vulnerable communities—from the possible impacts of El Niño.

PAGASA DOST

BAYANIHAN PARA SA LIGTAS NA PILIPINAS

WATER SUPPLY ADVISORY & HEAT INDEX FORECAST

PROLONGED DRY CONDITIONS / LOWER DAM LEVELS AFFECTING HYDROPOWER GENERATION
(Reduced Supply, High Prices, Increased Fossil Fuels)

Declining dams major Metro Manila reservoirs

Electric transmission/ limited power generation



TIPID-TUBIG NA DISKARTE

1. GUMAMIT NG BASO AT TABO — Use glass/dipper while brushing/bathing
2. REUSE BANLAW NA TUBIG — Re-use laundry rinse water for toilets/cleaning
3. AYUSIN AGAD ANG TULU

SAVE A DROP, SAVE A WATT - IT HELPS A LOT!

"Small daily actions at home lower utility bills, protect the environment, and create a more sustainable future for Metro Manila families!"

TIPID-KURYENTE NA DISKARTE

1. I-UNPLUG ANG MGA APPLIANCES na hindi ginagamit
2. CLEAN AIRCON FILTERS para mas malamig at tipid
3. LIMITAHAN ANG PAGBUBUKAS NG REF

WEEKLY CHECKLIST

OFFICIAL SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS

SHARE THIS TO EMPOWER OTHER NANAYS!

Mga Dapat Malaman tungkol sa EL NIÑO

Ang El Niño ay nangyayari kapag **umiinit ang malaking bahagi ng Karagatang Pasipiko.** Dahil dito, mas mainit ang panahon at mas kaunti ang ulan sa loob ng ilang buwan. May ulan pa rin, pero hindi ito kasing dalas ng karaniwan.

HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES NA DAPAT BANTAYAN



Heat Exhaustion

- Panghihina at sobrang pagkapagod
- Pakiramdam na mahihimatay
- Heat cramps o pamumulikat
- Pagduduwal
- Labis na pawis

Heat Stroke

- Pagkawala ng malay
- Sobrang init na katawan
- Hirap sa paghinga
- Pagkalito at hindi malinaw na pananalita
- Kombulsyon



PROTEKTAHAN ANG SARILI



Magsuot ng **light-colored, manipis o presko** na damit



Manatiling well-hydrated, uminom ng **8-10 baso ng tubig** kada araw



Limitahan ang mga **mabibigat na aktibidad** sa oras na tirik na tirik ang araw

Kung may makitang palatandaan ng heat stroke, tumawag agad sa ***National Emergency Hotline 911*** o dalhin sa pinakamalapit na health facility sa inyong lugar.

DOHgovph @doh.philippines www.doh.gov.ph

www.panahon.gov.ph
www.pagasa.dost.gov.ph

DOST-PAGASA

PAGASA-DOST

DOST-PAGASA Weather Report

TRUNKLINE: (02) 8284- 0800

EXTENSIONS

TYPHOON/WEATHER: 4801

FLOOD: 4855

CLIMATE: 4920 or 4921

MEDIA: 4865

Thank you for listening!

cadclimps@pagasa.dost.gov.ph

DOST PAGASA
The Weather and Climate Authority

by end of Oct 2026

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	8	2	4
	Abra, Isabela, Kalinga, Marinduque, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Romblon	Masbate, Sorsogon	Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes
VISAYAS	4	3	2
	Aklan, Antique, Guimaras, Iloilo	Biliran, Northern Samar, Southern Leyte	Leyte, Samar (Western Samar)
MINDANAO	0	3	0
	None	Agusan del Norte, Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte	None
TOTAL	12	8	6

by end of Nov 2026

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	24	10	4
	Apayao, Aurora, Bataan, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Cavite, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, La Union, Laguna, Metropolitan Manila, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Mindoro, Palawan (Kalayaan), Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quirino, Rizal, Tarlac, Zambales	Abra, Isabela, Kalinga, Marinduque, Masbate, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Quezon, Romblon, Sorsogon	Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes
VISAYAS	1	7	2
	Eastern Samar	Aklan, Antique, Biliran, Guimaras, Iloilo, Northern Samar, Southern Leyte	Leyte, Samar (Western Samar)
MINDANAO	0	2	0
	None	Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte	None
TOTAL	25	19	6

by end of Dec 2026

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	2	29	9
	Batanes, Cagayan	Abra, Apayao, Aurora, Bataan, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Cavite, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Metropolitan Manila, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Mindoro, Palawan, Palawan (Kalayaan), Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Tarlac, Zambales	Albay, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Isabela, Marinduque, Masbate, Oriental Mindoro, Sorsogon
VISAYAS	6	4	6
	Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Siquijor	Aklan, Antique, Eastern Samar, Iloilo	Biliran, Guimaras, Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar (Western Samar), Southern Leyte
MINDANAO	22	0	2
	Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Cotabato (North Cotabato), Davao de Oro (Compostela Valley), Davao del Sur, Davao Occidental, Davao Oriental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, Maguindanao del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	None	Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte
TOTAL	30	33	17

by end of Jan 2027

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	0	6	34
	None	Apayao, Aurora, Batanes, Bulacan, Cagayan, Quirino	Abra, Albay, Bataan, Batangas, Benguet, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Cavite, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Marinduque, Masbate, Metropolitan Manila, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Palawan (Kalayaan), Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Rizal, Romblon, Sorsogon, Tarlac, Zambales
VISAYAS	0	7	9
	None	Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Siquijor	Aklan, Antique, Biliran, Guimaras, Iloilo, Leyte, Northern Samar, Samar (Western Samar), Southern Leyte
MINDANAO	5	22	2
	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Davao City, Davao del Norte, Surigao del Sur	Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Cotabato (North Cotabato), Davao de Oro (Compostela Valley), Davao del Sur, Davao Occidental, Davao Oriental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, Maguindanao del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay	Dinagat Islands, Surigao del Norte
TOTAL	5	35	45

by end of Feb 2027

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	0	0	40
	None	None	Abra, Albay, Apayao, Aurora, Bataan, Batanes, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Cavite, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Marinduque, Masbate, Metropolitan Manila, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Palawan (Kalayaan), Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Sorsogon, Tarlac, Zambales
VISAYAS	0	0	16
	None	None	Aklan, Antique, Biliran, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Guimaras, Iloilo, Leyte, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Northern Samar, Samar (Western Samar), Siquijor, Southern Leyte
MINDANAO	0	7	22
	None	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Davao City, Davao de Oro (Compostela Valley), Davao del Norte, Davao Oriental, Surigao del Sur	Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Cotabato (North Cotabato), Davao del Sur, Davao Occidental, Dinagat Islands, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, Maguindanao del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay
TOTAL	0	7	78

by end of Mar 2027

AREA	DRY CONDITION	DRY SPELL	DROUGHT
LUZON	0	0	39
	None	None	Abra, Albay, Apayao, Aurora, Bataan, Batangas, Benguet, Bulacan, Cagayan, Camarines Norte, Camarines Sur, Catanduanes, Cavite, Ifugao, Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Isabela, Kalinga, La Union, Laguna, Marinduque, Masbate, Metropolitan Manila, Mountain Province, Nueva Ecija, Nueva Vizcaya, Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Palawan, Palawan (Kalayaan), Pampanga, Pangasinan, Quezon, Quirino, Rizal, Romblon, Sorsogon, Tarlac, Zambales
VISAYAS	0	0	16
	None	None	Aklan, Antique, Biliran, Bohol, Capiz, Cebu, Eastern Samar, Guimaras, Iloilo, Leyte, Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Northern Samar, Samar (Western Samar), Siquijor, Southern Leyte
MINDANAO	0	0	29
	None	None	Agusan del Norte, Agusan del Sur, Basilan, Bukidnon, Camiguin, Cotabato (North Cotabato), Davao City, Davao de Oro (Compostela Valley), Davao del Norte, Davao del Sur, Davao Occidental, Davao Oriental, Dinagat Islands, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur, Maguindanao del Norte, Maguindanao del Sur, Misamis Occidental, Misamis Oriental, Sarangani, South Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat, Sulu, Surigao del Norte, Surigao del Sur, Tawi-Tawi, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay
TOTAL	0	0	84