



Republic of the Philippines  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
Region X- Northern Mindanao

**Division of Malaybalay City**

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**DIVISION ADVISORY**

TO: Chief Education Supervisors – SGOD and CID  
Education Program Supervisors  
Senior Education Program Specialists  
Education Program Specialists  
Public Schools District Supervisors  
Public and Private Elementary and Secondary School Heads  
This Division

2016-03-170  
DepEd-MALAYBALAY CITY DIVISION  
**RELEASED**  
Date: MAR 09 2016 Time: 1200  
By: *[Signature]*

FROM: *[Signature]*  
**EDILBERTO L. OPLENARIA, CESO VI**  
Schools Division Superintendent *[Signature]*

DATE: March 9, 2016

SUBJECT: **DISSEMINATION OF EL NIÑO ADVISORY NO. 13**

1. For the information and guidance of all concerned, attached is the El Niño Advisory No. 13 by PAGASA of which the content is self-explanatory.
2. Immediate dissemination of this Advisory is highly enjoined.

Enclosed:  
PAGASA El Niño Advisory No. 13



**EL NIÑO ADVISORY NO. 13**  
**On-going El Niño gradually weakens**

Strong El Niño persists in the Central and Eastern Equatorial Pacific (CEEP), however climate models suggest gradual weakening of El Niño in March-April-May 2016 season leading to ENSO-neutral condition by May-June-July (MJJ) 2016.

The weather systems that affected the country during the month of February were the Northeast (NE) monsoon, tail-end of cold front and easterlies. No tropical cyclone had developed or entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR).

General assessment of rainfall for the month of February showed that most parts of Luzon and Visayas received near to above normal rainfall except for Benguet, Nueva Viscaya, Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Zambales, Rizal, Palawan, Negros Oriental, Bohol, and Siquijor which experienced way below to below normal rainfall. Similarly, most parts of Mindanao experienced way below to below normal rainfall condition except for Davao Oriental and Surigao Del Sur where near normal rainfall was observed.

Further analysis showed that five (5) provinces were affected by dry spell while eighteen (18) provinces, mostly from Mindanao, experienced drought conditions in February.

Slightly warmer than average air temperatures were observed over most parts of the country except for Northern Luzon, where slightly cooler than average temperatures were felt.

Meanwhile, occurrences of grassfires in General Santos City and Cotabato City have been reported due to the prolonged dry conditions and warmer than average temperatures attributed to the on-going El Niño phenomenon. The highest temperatures recorded were 38.0 °C in General Santos City and 36.2 °C in Cotabato City for the month of February.

Weather systems likely to affect the country in March are the NE monsoon, low pressure areas (LPAs), tail end of cold front, ridge of high pressure areas, easterlies and zero (0) or one (1) tropical cyclone occurrence. Gradual weakening of the NE monsoon, proceeding to its termination, is expected during the month.

Rainfall distribution for March is expected to be below to way below normal in most parts of the country except for Batanes, Nueva Vizcaya, Quezon, Marinduque, Albay, Sorsogon, Negros Occidental, Agusan Del Norte, Surigao Del Norte including Camarines and Surigao provinces, which are likely to experience near to above normal rainfall conditions. Drought and dry spell outlook for the month show that nineteen (19) provinces will likely experience drought while thirteen (13) provinces may experience dry spell. For a complete list of these provinces, please refer to the Drought/Dry Spell Outlook map.

Generally warmer than average air temperatures are expected in many parts of the country. The expected range of temperature in March will be 14.0°C - 39.0°C over lowland areas, while 12.0°C - 32.0°C over mountainous areas. Predicted temperature ranges in Metro Manila are 21.0°C - 37.0°C.

PAGASA will continue to closely monitor the on-going strong El Niño condition and updates shall be issued as appropriate. Meanwhile, concerned agencies are advised to take precautionary actions and intervention measures to mitigate the adverse impacts of El Niño. For further information, please contact the Climatology and Agrometeorology Division (CAD) at telephone numbers 434-0955 or 435-1675.

**VICENTE E. MALANO, Ph.D.**  
Acting Administrator

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