



**902ND
WEATHER
RECONNAISSANCE
SQUADRON**



THE PHILIPPINE CLIMATE



FOR PEACE AND RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT



Climate Classification:

Type I

Two pronounced season dry from November to April and wet for the rest of the year. Maximum rain period coincides with the peak of the southwest monsoon (July to September).

Type II

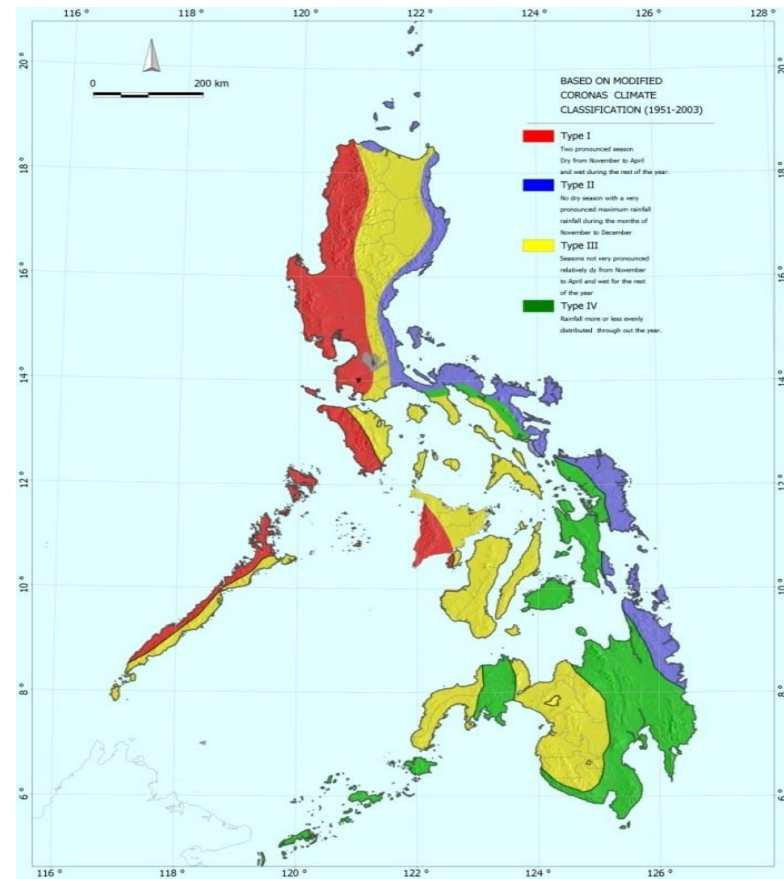
No dry season with a very pronounced maximum rainfall from November to April and wet for the rest of the year.

Type III

Season not very pronounced relatively dry November to April and wet for the rest of the year

Type IV

Rainfall more or less evenly distributed through out the year





Factors affecting our Climate...



Philippine Geography & Topography

- Archipelago, composed of 7,100 islands with low lying areas
- Due to its geographical setting, it is considered as one of the countries of the world most prone to extreme climatic events.
- Among longest coastlines in the world with 32,400 kms (susceptible to storm surges)





900th Air Force Weather Group



Mission

To provide specialized meteorological services, including meteorological observations, forecasts and climatological studies to support the AFP and other government agencies.



Location: Colonel Jesus Villamor Air Base, Pasay City





MISSION



902ND WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

To perform weather reconnaissance in support to AFP and other national government agencies.



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FUNCTIONS



- ❖ Provides meteorological data from high altitudes for operational forecast.
- ❖ Performs **rainmaking/rain suppression**, seed dispersal, pest control and aerial survey.
- ❖ Conducts training for aircrew and support personnel.
- ❖ Performs organizational maintenance on assigned aircraft.
- ❖ Performs other functions as maybe directed by the Group Commander, 900th AFWG



CSOPS ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Asia Pacific | Singapore | World | CNN.com | Business | Sport | Lifestyle | Technology | Health | Community | CNN.com TV

SEARCH

08 Sep 2015 02:00pm

Asia Pacific

Philippines braces for worst El Nino phenomenon

The Philippine weather agency said the El Nino phenomenon in the country may intensify from moderate to strong in the last quarter of 2015 up to the first quarter of 2016.



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CSOPS ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Humanitarian Bulletin Philippines

Issue 4 | 1 to 30 April 2016

In this issue

Drought erodes Sarangani farmers P.1
Water shortage in Zamboanga P.2
INSARAG team visits the Philippines P.3
Local businesses build resilience P.4

HIGHLIGHTS

- 32 of 81 provinces in the Philippines are suffering drought.
- Small-scale farmers hit by the drought in parts of Mindanao are exhausting coping strategies while local authorities work to deliver assistance.
- 23,000 people remain displaced in Zamboanga City two and half years after the September 2013 conflict.
- The Philippines seeks international classification for its search and rescue teams.
- Philippine private sector gears up disaster preparedness ahead of the World Humanitarian Summit.

FIGURES

Ei Niño

Provinces suffering drought (out of the total 81)	32* (40%)
Farmers affected	181,700
Farmland affected (ha)	224,800

Source: National Economic and Development Authority (as of 15 April 2016); *Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (April 2016 outlook as of 2 April 2016).

Zamboanga Crisis

IDPs in transitional sites	15,300
"Home-based" IDPs hosted by friends and relatives or renting temporary homes	7,700**
IDPs who transferred to permanent housing	6,800***

Source: CCCM Cluster (as of 18 April 2016); **Protection Cluster (as of 4 December 2015); ***National Housing Authority (as of 2 April 2016).

Credit: OCHA/Arac Arac

Sarangani farmers go hungry in drought

Ei Niño brings drought to 40 per cent of the Philippines

"Now we seldom eat rice or bread, [and when we do] it's mostly with just vegetables," says farmer Jennie Korbo, while surveying the cracked, parched soil of what used to be a corn field in Sarangani province, Mindanao.

While the Philippines is in the midst of election fever, farmers in the south are suffering from Ei Niño-induced heat that is laying waste to normally productive land.

Jennie has lost her two last corn crops and is now in serious debt because of the drought. The ribs of her two cows are clearly visible as they amble from tree to tree seeking shelter from the unrelenting sun. "I just give them water so that they feel full. They only eat the dried corn stubs from the field," she says.

The provincial capital of Ababel in Sarangani is full of farmers like Jennie who depend on corn for their livelihood. The municipality declared a state of calamity in 2015 when the region began to feel the full impact of Ei Niño.

Now with an estimated 40 per cent of the country suffering drought, 11 provinces, 10 cities and 26 municipalities and barangays across the country - but mostly in Mindanao - have declared states of calamity. Some 182,000 farmers with 224,800 hectares of agricultural land have been affected by Ei Niño.

Local authorities struggle to respond quickly due to funding freeze

In Ababel, an estimated 5,500 hectares of land normally supporting corn - including Jennie's 1.8-hectare rented farmland - lie unplanted since February due to the lack of water. About 500 hectares of banana plantation are also affected, municipal agriculturist Enriguito Dagupto estimates.

According to Dagupto, many of the farmers say their families are close to starvation and are waiting anxiously for assistance from the Government. "The national government has promised irrigation pumps and seeds but as of now they have not been delivered. The Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) is also promising food and clothing," says Dagupto.

The farmers' problems are compounded by the fact that government assistance has to follow special procedures for the 45 days in the lead up to the national and local elections in May. The municipality's emergency funds are far from sufficient to help all those in need. "We have PhP3 million (US\$64,000) in the calamity fund but are allowed to use

Daily Bulletin

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THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 2013

PHILIPPINES

Message & Order Services

COMELEC: Election Period Starts April 10 for the April 25 SK Polls

Help Sought for Cloudseeding

By Eugene Domingo

Kisi-Kisi Festival of Ilog

Parents Should Monitor Social Media Use of Teens

By Lorenita B. Acosta

Third Bidding for Cyber Centre Comm'l Spaces Set April 8



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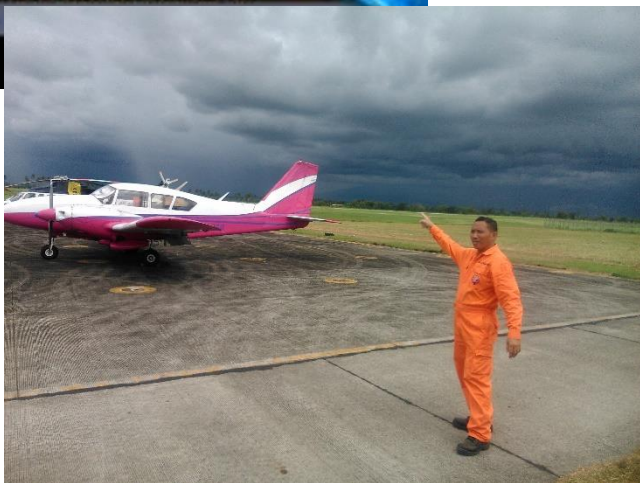




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CEBU & BOHOL



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ZAMBOANGA



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CAUAYAN, ISABELA



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BUKIDNON



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BATANGAS



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NEGROS



How Negros Occidental does cloud seeding

Photo Essay by PIA Bacolod

First, Negros Occidental cloud seeding team identifies "seedable" clouds with potential to bring rain after seeding.



Next, Seven bags of specially formulated salt are loaded to the Cessna plane for about an hour seeding flight mission.



Then, The salt is poured into the cloud, that will hopefully bring in the much needed rain.



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CLOUDSEEDING EFFORTS



NUEVA ECIJA



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Despite some rains, El Niño still prevails

The strong El Niño phenomenon may continue until the summer.

Leonard Samar of the local PAGASA said that the strong El Niño phenomenon will be felt in Bohol and more areas of the country starting this month until summer.

Among the areas that PAGASA identified as affected by the strong El Niño since August 2015 are the provinces in Isabela, Aurora, Batanes,

Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Romblon, Albay, Catanduanes, Masbate, Sorsogon, Aklan, Antique, Capiz, Guimaras, Iloilo, Negros Occidental, Bohol, Negros Oriental, Siquijor, Southern Leyte, Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Southern Cebu, Surigao, Sulu, Kudarat, Basilan, Maguindanao and Sulu.

In the east coast, the area

experience the impact of the strong El Niño.

During this period, there will be less rainfall and the provincial government might finally proceed with cloud seeding.

However, some weather disturbances are expected to enter the Philippine Area of Responsibility this month that might bring rain, according to Samar.

There is no significant

disturbances would bring will suffice.

US scientists projected that the prevailing El Niño phenomenon "could be the strongest in 65 years", according to reports.

It had also been reported earlier that the El Niño that preceded five years ago had the major impact such as triggering "monsoons in Southeast Asia, droughts in the Philippines, southern Australia, and



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ROYAL THAI RAINMAKING PROJECT

- This will help us improve the weather modification activity in our country.



Good Day...

**BLUE TEAM
TOPSPEED**

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