



Republika ng Pilipinas

Kagawaran ng Edukasyon

REHIYON V - BICOL

1:45 TANGGAPANG PANSANGAY NG CATANDUANES

April 01, 2024

DIVISION MEMORANDUM No. <u>191</u> s. 2024

191

REITERATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION DEPED ORDER NO. 37 S. 2022 AND DEPED ORDER NO. 01 S. 2003 IN RELATION TO SUSPENSION OF IN-PERSON CLASSES

TO

Assistant Schools Division Superintendent Chief Education Supervisor, CID and SGOD

Public Schools District Supervisors/In-Charge of the Districts

All Elementary and Secondary School Heads All Others Concerned Officials and Personnel

- 1. Based on the Seasonal Outlook from January to June 2024 issued by DOST-PAGASA, a strong El Niño persisted across most of the tropical Pacific Ocean and is expected to continue through January-February 2024, although the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the far eastern equatorial Pacific starts to weaken. Most global climate models suggest that **El Niño will likely persist until the March-April-May (MAM) 2024** season with a transition to ENSO-neutral during April-May-June 2024 season. Predicted rainfall conditions for this season are generally below normal throughout the country.
- 2. To ensure the well-being of learners affected by this condition as they attend in-person classes, this office hereby reiterates the **Implementation of Modular Distance Learning as provided in DepEd order No. 037 s. 2022.** Attached is OASOPS Memorandum No. 2023-077 issued by the Office of the Undersecretary for Operation.
- 3. Rule VI, Section 6.1 of DepEd Order No. 01 s. 2003 or the Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 9155 states that "School Heads have the authority to suspend in-person classes and implement modular distance learning in cases of unfavorable weather and environment.".
- 4. To avoid confusion in the implementation of suspension of classes, **DepEd** Order No. 01 s. 2003 shall only be applicable to hazards that are not stated in DO 37 s. 2022.











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- 5. Implementation of Modular Distance Learning caused by Natural and Man-made hazard must be reported to the Division Office through the Division DRRM hotline at 0929 9784538. A copy of the School Memo for the Implementation of Modular Distance Learning must also be submitted.
- 6. Enclosed is the Outlined Reference for Suspension of Classes.
- 7. For wide dissemination and strict compliance.

SOCORRO V. DELA ROSA, CESO V Schools Division Superintendent











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Enclosure to Division Memorandum No. /9/ s. 2024

Outlined Reference for Suspension of Classes

Type of Hazard		Nature of Suspension/ Who Will Suspend	Basis of Suspension
	Signal 1 to 5	Automatic Cancellation	AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AAA AA
Typhoon	No TCWS raised but with strong winds and/or heavy rains	Local Chief Executive	DO 37 s. 2022
Heavy Rainfall	Orange and Red Rainfall Warning	Automatic Cancellation	DO 37 s. 2022
	Yellow Rainfall	Local Chief Executive	
Flood	With Flood Warning	Automatic Cancellation	DO 37 s. 2022
	Flooding in specific areas but Without Flood Warning	Local Chief Executive	
Earthquake	Intensity V and above	Automatic Cancellation	DO 37 s. 2022
	Intensity IV and below	Local Chief Executive	
	Any intensity scale if there is danger due to collapsing structure/or have major damage	School Heads	
Heat Related Hazard	Effects of El Niño/ Extreme Climate Condition	School Heads	DO 01 s. 2003
Fire	Any fire related incidences that may harm the learners	School Heads	DO 01 s. 2003
Violence	Armed Conflicts, Acts of Terrorism, Any Incidence that may threaten school safety	School Heads	DO 01 s. 2003











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Republic of the Philippines Department of Education

OPERATIONS

OASOPS No. 2023-077 MEMORANDUM

ТО

ALL REGIONAL DIRECTORS

ALL SCHOOLS DIVISION SUPERINTENDENTS ALL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOL HEADS

FROM

FRANCIS CESAR B. BRINGAS

Assistant Secretary for Operations

Officer-in-Charge, Office of the Undersecretary for Operations

SUBJECT :

Reiteration of the Implementation of Modular Distance

Learning as Provided in DepEd Order No. 037, s. 2022

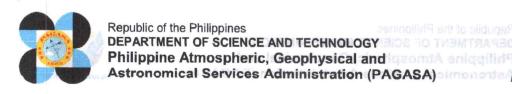
DATE

April 20, 2023

In consideration of the well-being of the learners affected by extreme climate conditions as they attend in-person classes, this Office reiterates DepEd Order No. 037, s. 2022, titled "Guidelines on the Cancellation or Suspension of Classes and Work in Schools in the Event of Natural Disasters, Power Outages/Power Interruptions, and Other Calamities." DO 037, s. 2022 provides for the implementation of modular distance learning in the event of canceled or suspended classes due to natural disasters, calamities, and human-induced hazards to ensure learning continuity and that learning competencies and objectives are met.

Additionally, and in relation to the announcement of the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) last March 21, 2023, which marked the beginning of the warm and dry season in which warmer temperatures are expected, **this Office reminds School Heads of their authority and responsibility**, consistent with Rule VI, Section 6.1 of DepEd Order No. 01, s. 2003 or the *Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 9155*, to suspend in-person classes and implement modular distance learning in cases

¹ As also provided for by OUCT and OUOPS Memorandum dated February 28, 2023 with the subject Implementation of Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) in All Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.





SEASONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK Simulary - JUNE 2024 State and the bond of the panel JAAS

A strong El Niño persisted across most of the tropical Pacific Ocean and is expected to continue through January-February 2024, although the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the far eastern equatorial Pacific starts to weaken. Majority of global climate models suggest that El Niño will likely persist until the March-April-May (MAM) 2024 season with a transition to ENSO-neutral during April-May-June 2024 season.

El Niño increases the likelihood of below-normal rainfall conditions, which could bring negative impacts (such as dry spells and droughts) in most areas of the country which will likely be manifested in March to May 2024. This may adversely affect the different climate-sensitive sectors such as water resources, agriculture, energy, health, public safety, and other key sectors of the country.

January to March 2024 Outlook

El Niño is expected to persist in the tropical Pacific during the season. However, the warmer than normal sea surface temperatures will likely continue to gradually weaken.

The climate for this period is still influenced by the ongoing El Niño in the tropical Pacific. The weather systems that may affect the country for this season are the Northeast Monsoon (NEM), shear lines, frontal system, easterlies, intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ), localized thunderstorms, low pressure areas (LPAs), ridge of high-pressure areas (HPAs) and zero (0) to two (2) tropical cyclones (TCs) may develop/enter in the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR). TCs are generally less frequent at this time of the year with tracks mostly dissipating before landfall, recurving, or passing through the Visayas towards Palawan area. Surges of the Northeast Monsoon (NEM) are still expected to affect the country, bringing colder temperatures, especially over the northern portions of the country.

Rainfall for the Jan-Feb-Mar (JFM) season is predicted to be way below to below normal over most parts of the country except for Agusan del Sur and Surigao del Sur. Likewise, probabilistic forecast for the season also suggests a higher chance for below normal rainfall conditions in most areas of the country. With this rainfall forecast and previous assessment of observed rainfall, areas potential for meteorological dry spell and drought were identified, wherein at the end of March 2024, 60% of the country are likely to experience drought and 18% for dry spell.

Surface air temperatures are expected to be generally near to slightly above average in most parts of the country except for a few areas that may experience cooler than average (Ilocos Sur, Coron, Romblon Masbate, and Maasin) and warmer than average temperature (Iba, Clark, NAIA, Dipolog and Misamis Oriental). Cold surges are still expected to affect the country during the period, especially in January and February.

Gradual weakening of the NE monsoon is expected in March. This may signal the start of the dry and warm season in the country as surface air temperatures will slowly begin to rise.

April to June 2024 Outlook

Transition from El Niño to ENSO-neutral condition is anticipated during the season. However, majority of climate models suggest an increasing probability for the development of La Niña thereafter (> 50% chance).

This period is characterized by warm and humid weather conditions, especially during the months of April and May, where the transition of the winds toward the southwest (SW) monsoon season occurs. With the ongoing El Niño, onset of the rainy season over the western sections of Luzon and Visayas (Climate Type I) is expected to be slightly delayed but within the normal range, which may occur during the first half of June.

The weather systems that may influence the country's climate are the easterlies, LPAs, HPAs, ITCZ, localized thunderstorms, southwest monsoon and two (2) to four (4) TCs that may develop/enter in the

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