

**Title: *Climate Trends/Change in the Philippines***

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The Philippines being an archipelago with one of the longest coastlines in the world is highly vulnerable to the potential impacts of climate change. At present, it is already susceptible to extreme weather and climate events. The El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) affects the country where El Nino means less rains than usual and La Nina, more rains than normal.

Studies of historical records show that signals of a changing climate are already evident in the Philippines. The annual average mean temperature has risen by 0.64 °C during the last fifty years. From 1960 to 2003, significant increases in the frequency of hot days and warm nights in many areas of the country have been noted while cool days and cold nights have been seen to be generally decreasing.

Changes in the amount and intensity of rainfall, as well as in the number of rainy days, although not statistically significant, were observed in some parts of the country. Moreover, there has been a general increase in rainfall amounts and number of rainy days during the wettest and driest years per decade. In the case of tropical cyclones, no significant trend in the number of cyclones forming in or entering the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) in the past 58 years (1948-2005).