Climate Change-Related Meteorological Events in the Southern Philippines

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A Note on the Philippines

 South of Hong Kong & Taipei, north of Indonesia, east of peninsular Southeast Asia

- 11.3333°N, 123.0167°E
- Three regions: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao
- We'll focus on Southern Mindanao
 - north of equator
 - 7.0644°N, 125.6078°E





Extreme Events (Pablo & Matina Pangi) Unusual Weather Patterns Adaptation Activities

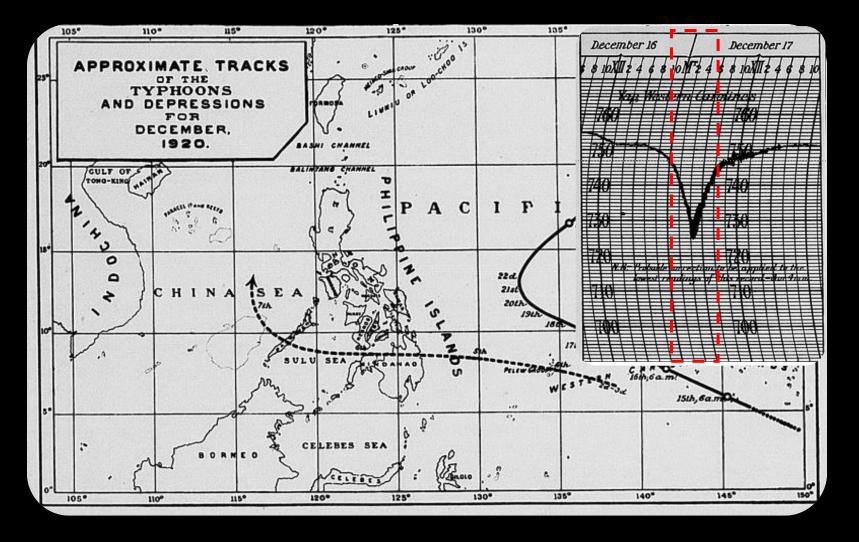




Extreme Events: Typhoon Pablo

- International name: Bopha
- Landfall: December 2011, southeastern end of Mindanao
- The category 5 storm in numbers (AGU, 2012)
 - ~1500 fatalities
 - ~150,000 damaged houses
 - → ~61,000 "total loss" houses
 - ~USD 350 million in economic losses
 - ~5.5 million people affected





Why Mindanaoans Were Unprepared for Pablo





Pablo's Effects: Agriculture - Banana Industry





Pablo's Effects: Agriculture – Coconut/Palm Industry





Pablo's Effects: Agriculture – Coconut/Palm Industry





Pablo's Effects: Homes & Fisheries



Extreme Events: Matina Pangi River

			Flood Monitoring Report					
	Monitoring	Water	Time	Evacuated	Evacuation	No. Of	Time	Remarks
Date	Time	Level/Current	Evacuated	Puroks	Area	Families	Subsided	
28-Jun	9:31 PM I	Level 3 S.C.		Teachers Village	Jesus is Lord Chapel	28		
	9:55 PM I	Level 6.5 S.C.		Golden Valley	Higher ground area	35	4:15 of June 29	8:05 PM heavy rain started
	10:30 PM	Level 8 S.C	9:55 PM	Conception	Barangay Hall 74-A	15		11:17 PM Balusong Bridge over flow
	11:03 PM	Level 13 S.C.		Lastima Compound	Km. 6 San Isidro Chapel	26		
	11:17 PM	OVERFLOW S.C.		Guadalupe		23		
				Santiago		14		
	•							
ource: Brgy. Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee								
		Disaster Operation	Center 74-A					

Disaster Operation Center 74-4

Source: Brgy. Disaster Risk Reduction Management Committee



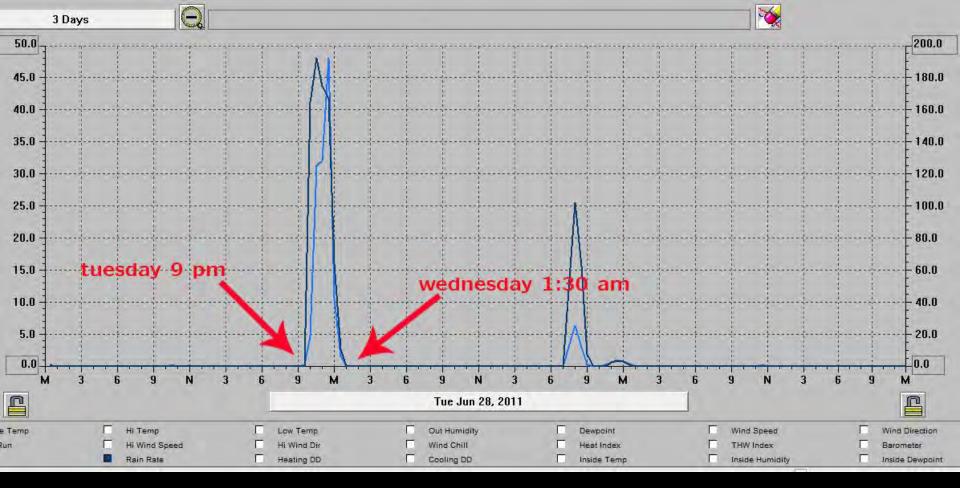
Extreme Events: Matina Pangi River

August 24, 2011



January 20, 2012





Extreme Events: Matina Pangi River - Water Level Gauge at Matina Bridge

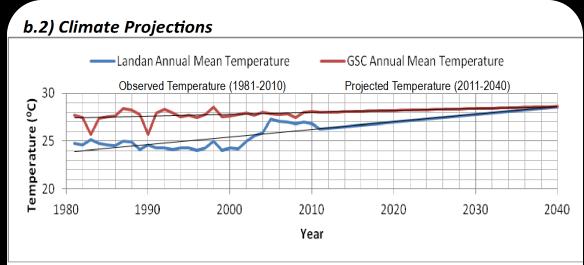
Accumulated Rainfall during June 28, 2011: 127 mm



- Usual Weather in Mindanao region
 - warm sunny days
 - light rain at sundown that stops by nightfall
 - no storms or extreme events
 - great weather for agriculture
- With climate change, first generation to not know a steady weather pattern







Projected Temperature Change for 2011-2040

- The temperature is projected to increase by 0.69 °C in Landan compared to 0.18 °C in GSC for the next 30 years (2011-2040).
- Brgy. Landan will get warmer, more so in the relatively warmer summer months from periods 3-6. These increases are quite consistent in all parts of the country based on PAGASA projections.

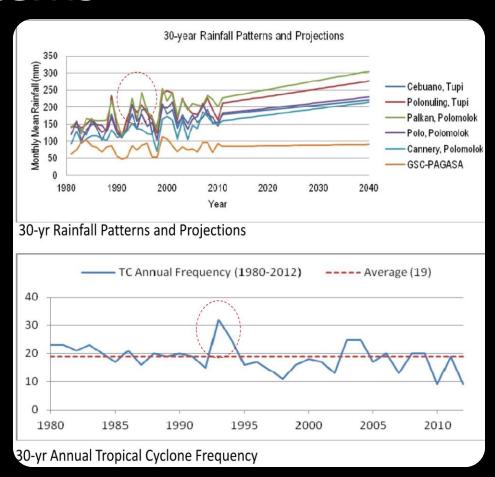
(Tubigon, 2012)

Possible scenario:

city temperature (General Santos City) expected to be the same as agricultural area (Polomolok, South Cotabato) over time

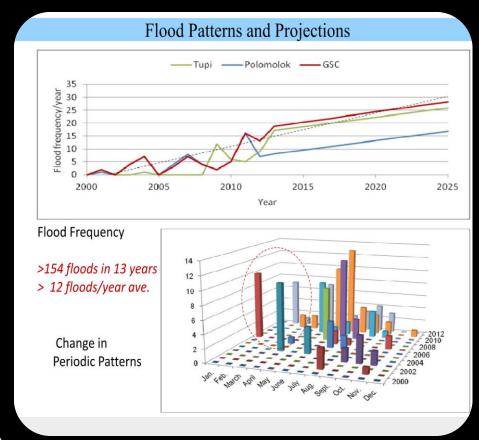


- Polomolok weather stations: increasing rainfall
 increasing floods
- Issues: density and frequency
 - Can have high rainfall at only one time in a month
 - Unusual events: Ondoy, Pablo



(Tubigon, 2012)

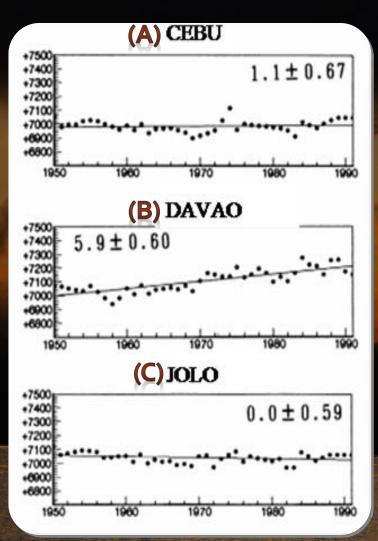
- Regular flooding pattern in Polomolok: June – August
- Recent Polomolok flooding: two periods
 - January March
 - June August
- Flooding has increased in past ten years
- Different sectors affected

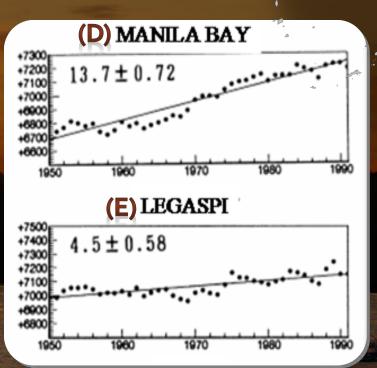


(Tubigon, 2012)



Sea Level Rise: 1950 - 1990





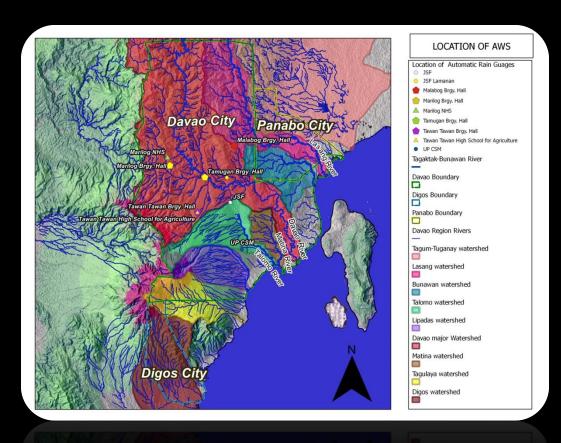
(Yanagi & Akaki, 1994)





Adaptation Activities

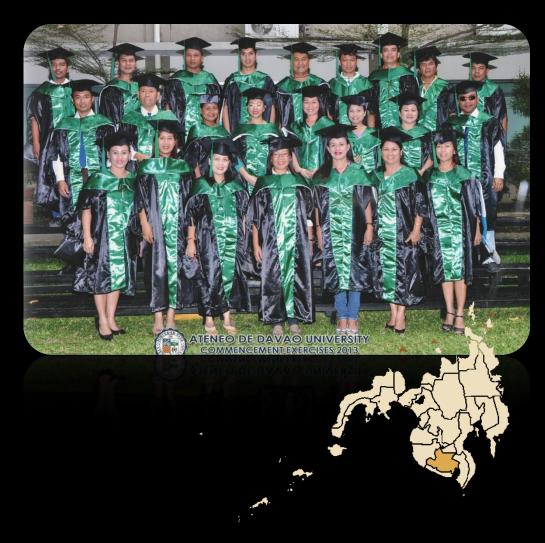
- Local weather stations to increase local rainfall data for pattern prediction
 - Locally produced weather stations
 - ADDUTROPICS and DOST, with local state and national universities
- Atmospheric vapor research
 - SCINDA
 - GPS
 - World Wide Lightning Location Network (University of Washington, Seattle)





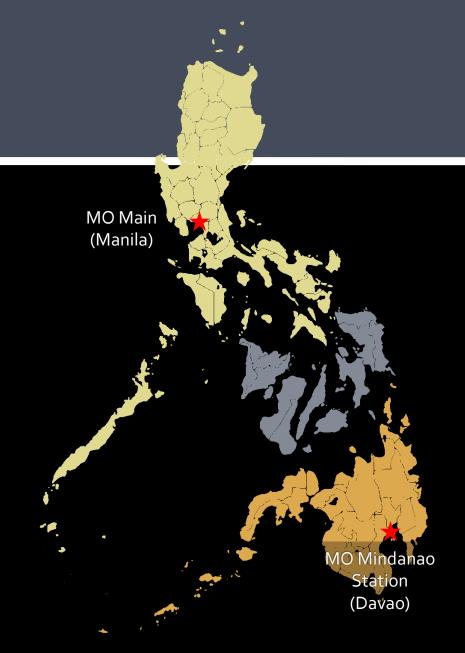
Adaptation Activities

- Masters in Tropical Risk
 Management due to Climate
 Change
 - 2013: 2nd graduating class of government planning officials
 - Student project data collected into centralized databank for Mindanaoan science
 - Conducted in South Cotabato province
 - province is susceptible to climate change
 - Province is also known for tourism and agriculture (pineapple plantations)





Mindanao (Davao) Station Current Observatory Space Weather Studies





Manila Observatory

Davao Station

- Established: 1965
- Location: $7^{\circ}4'N$; 125 $^{\circ}$ 36'E; 133 m elevation
- Branch of the Manila Observatory (MO)
 - MO was established in 1865 in downtown Manila
 - MO functioned as the official Philippine weather bureau until 1948





Manila Observatory

Davao Station

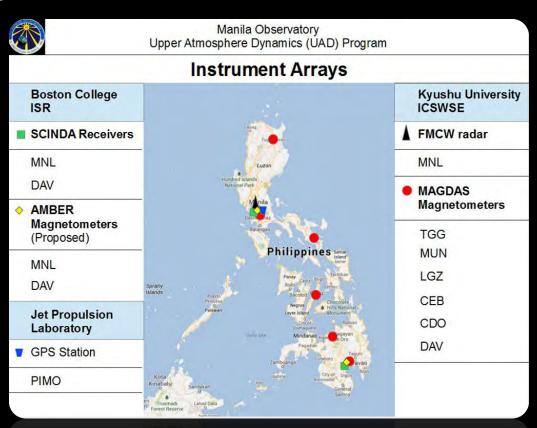
- Current MO Davao Station studies and connections
 - IRIS (early tsunami warning system for the Pacific)
 - MAGDAS (Kyushu University with Prof. Yumoto)
 - World Wide Lightning Location Network
 - Weather station
 - SCINDA station





Manila Observatory Current Space Weather Studies

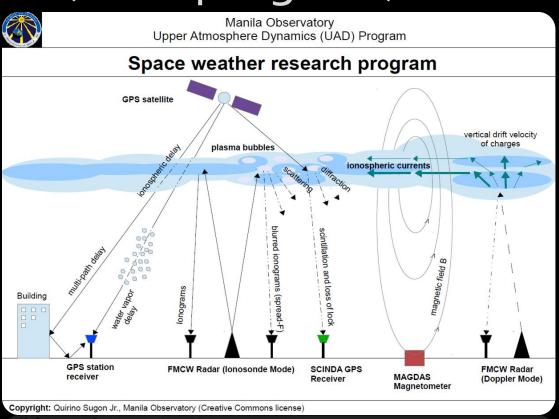
- MAGDAS
 - Kyushu University with Prof.
 Yumoto
 - Part of the nationwide network includes a Philippine government station
- Weather station
- SCINDA station
- Upper Atmosphere/Space Weather (Boston College)
- GPS station (JPL)





Manila Observatory Current Space Weather Studies (UAD program)

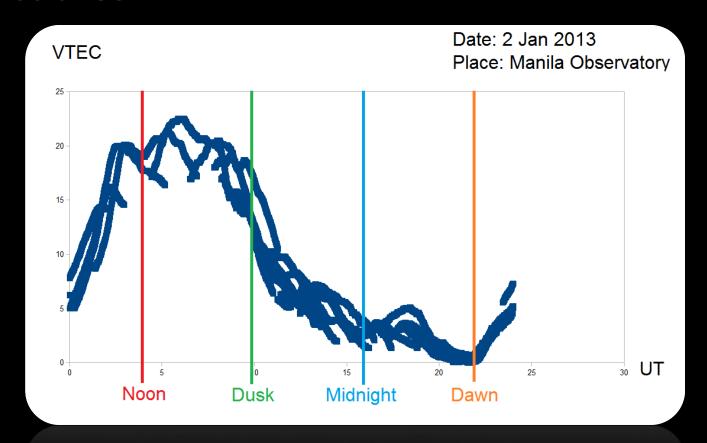
- in cooperation with Kyushu University
- looks at scintillation phenomenon, especially plasma bubbles
- makes use of ionosonde radar



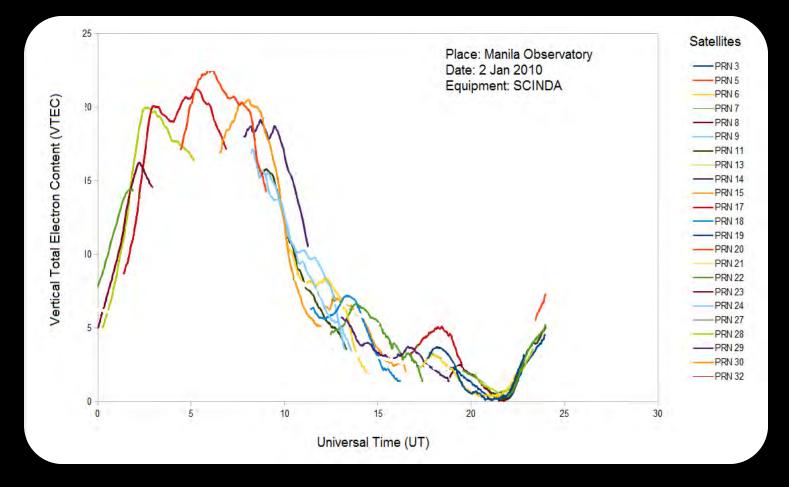
Manila Observatory Current Space Weather Studies

The Vertical Total Electron Content (VTEC) is obtained from GPS satellite measurements.

VTEC peaks at around 2 pm local time and goes to zero at around dawn (6 am local time).



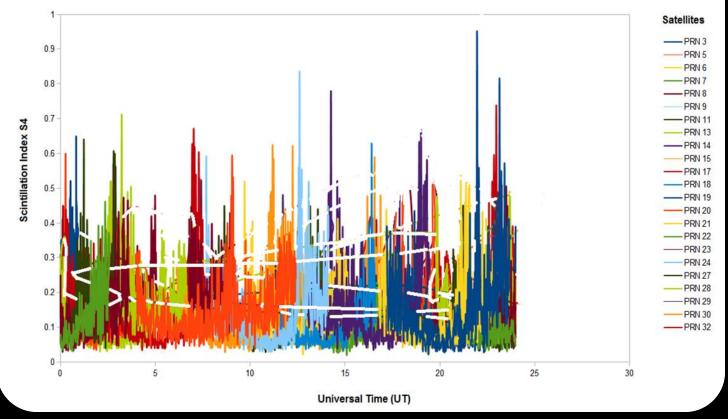




Manila Observatory Current Space Weather Studies



Place: Manila Observatory Date: 2 January 2010 Equipment: SCINDA



Manila Observatory Current Space Weather Studies



Discussion Session



Further Questions

 Could our weather phenomena be related to space weather? What connections are there between the ionosphere and troposphere?

 Given our station, developing country status and location, what other research could we undertake?

Are we in the zone immediately affected by El Niño?

 Can the satellite data monitoring SST include temperatures as far east as Mindanao (125°E)?

 Should we be looking for upper atmosphere vapor currents, like the ones recently reported in Europe? (EOS, August 2013)





References

- Tubigon, J. C. Watershed Governance in Silway Klinan River Systems. M.S. Thesis, Ateneo de Davao University, Davao City, Philippines, March 2013.
- Yanagi, T.; Akaki, T. Sea Level Variation in the Eastern Asia. Journal of Oceanography. 1994, 50, 643-51.



Thank you!

Questions?

