



NEWS ROUNDUP

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- Local governments asked to tap funds to address climate threats

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WMO

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Information and Knowledge Management Division

AP NEWS

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By: Seth Borenstein

WASHINGTON (AP) — In the next five years, the Earth is overwhelmingly likely to surge again and again past the international climate threshold set as safe and shatter its hottest-year record along the way, according to new United Nations climate projections.

The World Meteorological Organization also forecasts an overheating Arctic that warms nearly 3 degrees Fahrenheit (1.66 degrees Celsius) between now and 2030 and a dangerous drought with potential wildfires for the Amazon, a crucial part of Earth's natural defenses to lessen human-caused climate change. A hotter globe from the burning of coal, oil and gas means more extreme weather including floods, droughts and heat waves, scientists said.

The projections by the U.N. climate agency and the United Kingdom's Meteorological Office said there's a 75% chance that the average global temperature between 2026 and 2030 will be more than 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) higher compared to pre-industrial times. That threshold is the agreed-upon limit of warming — averaged over 20 years — set in 2015 by the Paris climate agreement.

A U.N. science report a few years later detailed how exceeding that 1.5 mark means more likely death, danger and species loss. Even though it's only a few tenths of a degree, some of the planet's ecosystems, such as coral and glaciers, can't handle the strain.

Passing warming limit has consequences, but no cliff

There's a 91% chance that at least one of the next five years will shoot past the 1.5 degree threshold and an 86% chance that one of those years will smash the record for Earth's hottest year set in 2024, the WMO report said. The WMO projects each year between now and 2030 to be between 1.3 degrees Celsius (2.3 degrees Fahrenheit) and 1.9 degrees Celsius (3.4 degrees Fahrenheit) since the late 1800s.

"It's important to note that (1.5) is not kind of a cliff edge that we're going to fall off," said report co-author Melissa Seabrook, a climate scientist at the U.K. Meteorological Office. "Every kind of 0.1 of a degree has more and more severe impact."

She pointed to unprecedented May heat in Europe this week.

An entire year or more above the 1.5 degree mark "means a whole range of extreme weather events, probably many so hot/wet/dry that it exceeds anything we've experienced in the past and thus crucially, anything our city planning, agriculture etc. has anticipated," Imperial College of London climate scientist Friederike Otto, who wasn't part of the report, said in an email. "This will mean many people will lose their lives, we are in for a lot of food price shocks, and more intense wildfires."

Nearly all the shorter-term forecasts call for a strong El Niño — a natural warming of parts of the central Pacific that alters weather worldwide and spikes global temperatures — to form soon. The WMO report said it could stretch all the way to 2028. Because of that, Seabrook said 2027 will likely break the 2024 heat record.

And if the next five years do average more than 1.5 degrees Celsius since pre-industrial times, that means Earth will have warmed a quarter of a degree Celsius (0.45 degrees Fahrenheit) in a decade, which is faster than the previous rates of warming. Those were closer to two-tenths of a degree Celsius per decade.

Climate scientists are debating whether global warming is accelerating, “which obviously is quite scary,” and if these projections come true it would give additional evidence to those who see a speeded up rate of change, Seabrook said.

Accelerating warmth forecast in the Arctic

The projections, based on the averaging of about 200 runs of computer simulations using 13 different climate models from various countries, show warming in the Arctic rising 3.5 times faster than the rest of the globe, because there’s less ice and snow that had been reflecting solar radiation to space, Seabrook said. It becomes a vicious cycle.

“As the temperature warms, more sea ice melts, the worse this makes it,” Seabrook said.

Winters in the Arctic from 2020 to 2025 on average were 2.1 degrees Fahrenheit (1.2 degrees Celsius) warmer than the 1991-2020 average. The WMO projects the next five winters will average 5.1 degrees Fahrenheit (2.8 degrees Celsius) warmer than that recent normal, Seabrook said.

The report also forecasts Arctic sea ice to continue to shrink in the summer.

Amazon may get drier, sparking fire worries

The report calls for even warmer and unusually dry conditions in the Amazon basin, and that could be devastating for both local residents and the planet as a whole, Seabrook said.

People rely on the Amazon for water and the hotter, drier conditions should increase wildfire risk, Seabrook said, threatening to turn the Amazon, which now sucks heat-trapping carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere, into a region that worsens the problem.

Africa’s Sahel area, which has been extra dry, is likely to get more than normal rain and that could lead to flooding, Seabrook said.

United Nations officials said efforts to curb climate change haven’t been enough.

“Despite the progress of recent years, it’s clear that global heating is still outpacing global efforts to contain it, and the baking temperatures in Europe, India and elsewhere show yet again the brutal human and economic impacts of humanity still burning colossal amounts of coal, oil and gas,” U.N. climate chief Simon Stiell said about the WMO report.

“Whether it’s extreme heat, mega-storms, floods, massive wildfires or droughts hitting food supply and prices,” he said, “every nation is already paying a huge price from this global climate crisis.”

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CLIMATE HOME NEWS

[El Niño expected to bring next record-hot year as soon as 2027](#)

By: Matteo Civillini

With El Niño set to return, the World Meteorological Organization has raised its predictions for another record-breaking hot year

The odds of a new global temperature record being set within the next five years have increased further, as the return of the El Niño weather pattern could make 2027 the hottest year ever, the UN's weather agency has warned.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO)'s annual update predicts an 86% chance that at least one year between 2026 and 2030 will surpass 2024 as the warmest year on record - up from 80% in last year's forecast.

Global average temperatures reached 1.55C above pre-industrial levels in 2024, when the last El Niño event supercharged human-made warming primarily caused by the greenhouse gas emissions generated through burning fossil fuels.

El Niño to supercharge heat in 2027

Meteorologists expect El Niño - the natural climate phenomenon characterised by unusually warm sea-surface temperatures in the eastern Pacific Ocean - to start developing as early as this month. Some forecasters say that this time around the event could become particularly powerful.

Leon Hermanson, the lead author of the WMO report, said the prediction of El Niño for the second half of 2026 "increases the chances of the following year, 2027, being the next record-breaking year".

Researchers warn that a strong El Niño risks supercharging extreme weather conditions, contributing to more severe wildfires and droughts in some regions and storms and floods in others.

Scientists warn El Niño could intensify climate extremes in 2026

The UN agency says there is a 91% chance that the key 1.5C warming threshold will be temporarily exceeded again for at least one year between 2026 and 2030. An overshoot in a single year does not mean that the most ambitious global warming goal enshrined in the Paris Agreement has been lost. But the UN conceded last year that a "multi-decadal" breach is very likely to happen within the next decade.

Bill Hare, CEO and senior scientist at Climate Analytics, said the WMO's warning that hotter years lie just ahead "is a result of governments' historical failures to cut greenhouse gas emissions at sufficient scale".

"This increases the need for investment in adaptation to extreme weather events and other impacts of climate change, and increases the loss and damage from such events facing climate-vulnerable nations," he added in a statement on the update.

'Astonishing' early heatwave in Europe

Western Europe has already been gripped by an early-season heatwave this month, with countries including the UK, France and Ireland recording their hottest May temperatures ever.

"Temperatures on this scale were once exceptional even at the height of summer," said Friederike Otto, professor of climate science at Imperial College London. "Seeing 35C in the UK during spring is absolutely astonishing, but the science is very clear - climate change makes these heatwaves hotter, longer, and far more frequent".

She added that "temperature records will continue to tumble until we fundamentally halt global emissions and reach net zero".

In India, extreme heat in recent weeks has also threatened mango and other crops and pushed up power demand to an all-time high as people switch on air-conditioning, while pilgrims in Mecca have conducted their rituals during the annual Hajj pilgrimage in scorching temperatures.

TAGS: 1.5C, global temperatures

ESG NEWS

[OECD Says Developed Countries Exceeded \\$100 Billion Climate Finance Goal For Third Year](#)

Developed countries again exceeded the long-running \$100 billion climate finance goal in 2024, strengthening a key measure of trust between wealthy economies and the developing countries most exposed to climate risk.

New OECD data shows that developed countries provided and mobilised \$132.8 billion in climate finance for developing countries in 2023 and \$136.7 billion in 2024. The figures follow \$115.9 billion in 2022, when the target was met for the first time.

The goal was agreed under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in 2009. It required developed countries to mobilise \$100 billion a year by 2020 to help developing countries cut emissions and adapt to climate impacts. The deadline was later extended to 2025.

“The USD 100 billion goal was exceeded for the third consecutive year in 2024, showing clear commitment to supporting developing economies to adapt to and mitigate climate change,” OECD Secretary-General Mathias Cormann said. “Both mobilised private finance and adaptation finance rose, which are key for developing countries to meet their climate objectives.”

Public Finance Still Carries The Load

Public climate finance continued to account for about three quarters of total support in 2023 and 2024. That includes bilateral finance and multilateral public finance attributed to developed countries.

Multilateral public climate finance rose steadily, reaching \$57.7 billion in 2024. Bilateral public finance followed a more uneven path. It climbed sharply in 2023, with the largest annual increase observed since 2013, then fell by \$6.3 billion in 2024.

Mitigation finance remained the largest category. It accounted for nearly two thirds of total climate finance provided and mobilised for developing countries. That keeps the bulk of funding tied to emissions reduction, clean energy, and other mitigation priorities.

Adaptation finance also grew, but more slowly. It reached \$33.6 billion in 2023 and \$34.7 billion in 2024. Adaptation accounted for one quarter of total finance in both years, down from a peak of one third in 2020.

That matters for vulnerable economies. Adaptation finance supports resilience to floods, droughts, heat, water stress, food insecurity, and other climate impacts. Many of these risks already carry direct fiscal and economic costs.

RELATED ARTICLE: Climate Fund Managers Joins Climate Bonds Network To Scale Emerging Market Climate Finance

Private Capital Gains Ground

Mobilised private finance reached \$30.5 billion in 2024. That was the largest annual rise since 2016, with growth of \$7.6 billion, or 33%, from 2023.

The OECD said the increase was driven mainly by multilateral development banks. Private finance was mobilised largely through direct investment in companies, guarantees, and syndicated loans.

For executives and investors, the trend points to a larger role for blended finance and public risk-sharing tools. These mechanisms remain central to climate investment in emerging markets, where project risk, currency exposure, and policy uncertainty can limit private capital flows.

Still, the private finance base remains narrow. The OECD noted that a limited number of large transactions can affect year-on-year totals. That makes scale important, but also raises questions about consistency, pipeline depth, and whether finance is reaching the countries with the greatest need.

Low-Income Countries Still Lag

Climate finance remained concentrated in middle-income countries. Support for low-income countries fell to \$8.4 billion in 2023, then recovered only partly to \$9.6 billion in 2024. That remained below the \$11.1 billion peak recorded in 2022.

This distribution is a governance concern for global climate diplomacy. The countries least able to absorb climate shocks often face the hardest barriers to accessing finance. Many also have limited fiscal space and weaker capacity to take on debt.

Loans continued to dominate public climate finance overall. Yet grants played a larger role in low-income countries, where they accounted for around 65% of public climate finance over the 2016 to 2024 period.

The Glasgow Climate Pact called on developed countries to at least double adaptation finance from 2019 levels by 2025. OECD figures show that meeting that target would require adaptation finance to rise by more than \$5 billion in 2025.

The Next Finance Test Is Larger

The \$100 billion goal remains politically important, but it is no longer the main benchmark for the next decade.

At COP29, governments adopted a New Collective Quantified Goal on climate finance for 2026 to 2035. The decision calls for scaling finance to developing countries from all sources to at least \$1.3 trillion a year by 2035. It also sets a goal, with developed countries taking the lead, of at least \$300 billion a year by 2035.

The OECD will continue tracking performance through 2025 and expects to publish a final report in 2027.

For boards, policymakers, and investors, the message is clear. Developed countries have now cleared the old threshold. The harder test is whether climate finance can become larger, more predictable, and better aligned with the needs of vulnerable economies.

GMA NEWS

Tropical Storm Domeng enters Philippine Area of Responsibility

Tropical Storm Jangmi has entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility at past midnight of Friday, May 29, 2026, the state weather bureau said.

In an advisory posted on its Facebook page, PAGASA said Jangmi entered the PAR at 12:30 a.m. and was assigned the domestic name Domeng.

PAGASA said tropical cyclone bulletins will be issued starting 5 a.m. of May 29.

In its 11 p.m. tropical cyclone advisory, the state weather bureau said Jangmi, then outside the PAR, was 1,200 km east of Southeastern Luzon as of 10 p.m.

It maintained its strength as it moved northward towards the Philippines.

It is packing maximum sustained winds of 75 kilometers per hour and gustiness of up to 90 km/h and is moving northward at 20 km/h.

The weather disturbance is less likely to make landfall over the country, but will continue to intensify and may reach typhoon category by Saturday.

Domeng may reach its peak intensity between Saturday and Sunday, May 31 while over the Philippine Sea, after which it is expected to steadily weaken.

Domeng will exit the PAR on Monday, June 1. — JMA, GMA News

PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY

[PAGASA: Expect heavy rainfall as habagat season nears](#)

By: Ma. Cristina Arayata

MANILA – The weather bureau on Thursday warned that many areas, especially the country's western section, will experience heavy rainfall as the southwest monsoon (habagat) season nears.

The Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) usually declares the onset of habagat season between late May to early June.

In a Bagong Pilipinas Ngayon interview, PAGASA Climate Monitoring and Prediction Section chief Ana Liza Solis said chances of heavy rainfall events are high during habagat season and pre-developing El Niño.

The upcoming tropical cyclones during this period might enhance the habagat, she said.

Solis said Western Luzon, parts of MIMAROPA (Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan), areas in Panay and Iloilo, are likely to be affected by the habagat.

Heavy rainfall due to enhanced habagat and tropical cyclones are likely in some areas in Ilocos Region (Region 1), Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR), Central Luzon (Region 3), Southern Luzon (Region 4), portions of MIMAROPA, Panay Island and Metro Manila.

"Sudden rains and localized thunderstorms could cause flash floods in highly vulnerable and flood-prone areas. Continuous rains could also result in landslides," Solis said.

Although El Niño, or a phenomenon characterized by unusually warmer-than-average sea surface temperature in the central and eastern equatorial Pacific, is expected by midyear, its first impact would be the heavy rainfall events, she pointed out.

Solis also said that while fewer tropical cyclones are expected during El Niño, these cyclones are normally destructive and reach the typhoon and super typhoon categories.

She, thus, advised the public to prepare their "go bags" and to monitor official updates from PAGASA and local government units. (PNA)

RAPPLER

[Tropical Storm Domeng now inside PAR](#)

By: Acor Arceo

Tropical Storm Domeng (Jangmi) is the Philippines' fourth tropical cyclone for 2026, and the second for May

MANILA, Philippines – The tropical storm with the international name Jangmi entered the Philippine Area of Responsibility (PAR) at 12:30 am on Friday, May 29, and was given the local name Domeng.

It is the country's fourth tropical cyclone for 2026, and the second for May.

As of 4 am on Friday, Domeng was located 1,345 kilometers east of southeastern Luzon, moving northwest at 20 kilometers per hour (km/h).

The tropical storm maintained its strength, with maximum sustained winds of 75 km/h and gustiness of up to 90 km/h.

But the Philippine Atmospheric, Geophysical, and Astronomical Services Administration (PAGASA) said Domeng may intensify into a severe tropical storm on Friday, and subsequently into a typhoon on Saturday, May 30.

SCIENCE NEWS

[Huge volcanic eruption offers clues to fighting climate change](#)

By: Javier Barbuzano

The Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha’apai eruption may have consumed its own methane, satellite data imply

A gigantic underwater volcano became a massive chemistry experiment that could help researchers quantify the success of tactics designed to tackle climate change.

In January 2022, the Hunga Tonga–Hunga Ha’apai volcano in the South Pacific Ocean exploded with the power of several atomic bombs, launching a towering plume of ash, gas and seawater 55 kilometers into the atmosphere. Researchers now report that chemical reactions inside the plume may have partially cleaned up some of the eruption’s own pollution by breaking down methane, a potent greenhouse gas, as revealed by satellite data that tracked methane destruction. The findings, published May 7 in *Nature Communications*, could help researchers evaluate proposals to accelerate methane removal from the atmosphere, slowing global warming.

Methane is responsible for roughly one-third of present-day global warming. Although methane traps more heat than carbon dioxide, it’s easier to break down, persisting in the atmosphere for only about a decade, compared to the centuries that CO₂ lingers. That relatively short lifetime has made methane an attractive target for geoengineering schemes aimed at further accelerating its breakdown.

Having a reliable way to measure success is a prerequisite for attempting any methane removal strategy, says Maarten van Herpen, a physicist with Acacia Impact Innovation, a consulting firm in Heesch, Netherlands. It so happened that the eruption provided van Herpen and colleagues a rare opportunity to test their ability to quantify methane destruction from space. “If we can see it in the volcano, we would also see it in a hypothetical intervention,” van Herpen says.

One way to strip methane molecules apart is with highly reactive chlorine atoms. Earlier work from van Herpen and colleagues suggested that chlorine atoms can form when iron-rich dust blown from the Sahara Desert mixes with salt-rich sea spray — which contains chlorine in a different form — over the Atlantic Ocean. Sunlight drives chemical reactions between the iron and salt, freeing chlorine in a highly reactive atomic form. The team suspected volcanic ash might drive similar reactions, and the 2022 eruption created the perfect setting to test it.

The researchers turned to the European Space Agency’s Tropospheric Monitoring Instrument, a satellite-based tool that monitors air pollution and greenhouse gases globally. Because methane is difficult to measure over the ocean due to the similar wavelengths at which water absorbs light, the team looked for formaldehyde as evidence of reactive chlorine. Formaldehyde is not emitted by volcanoes, but forms as methane degrades. Formaldehyde remained detectable in

the volcanic plume for several days, even though it normally breaks down within hours, suggesting that it was being continuously produced by ongoing chemical reactions.

“It is quite surprising that these formaldehyde levels were observed,” says Folkert Boersma, an atmospheric scientist at Wageningen University & Research in the Netherlands who wasn’t involved with the study. “That points to something that I did not know myself.”

The 2022 eruption provided unusually favorable conditions for this chemistry. Chlorine is not usually a major component of volcanic eruptions, but in this case the explosion occurred 150 meters below sea level, lofting more than a hundred million metric tons of salty water into the atmosphere. Researchers estimate that chlorine-driven reactions destroyed roughly 900 tons of methane per day after the eruption. This is a modest amount relative to the explosion’s estimated total methane emission of 300,000 tons.

However, some researchers think that using chlorine to degrade methane would probably create a bigger problem than methane itself. “I don’t think we should go anywhere near injecting chlorine into the stratosphere. We’ve done that before, and it didn’t go well,” says Pete Edwards, an atmospheric chemist at the University of York, in England, referring to chlorofluorocarbons, the chlorinated chemicals that leaked into the atmosphere from sources including refrigerants and aerosol sprays, responsible for severe ozone depletion and the Antarctic ozone hole. Chlorine is far more likely to react with the atmosphere’s more abundant molecules, such as ozone, than with methane, which is relatively scarce. That’s especially true in the cold stratosphere, where chlorine reacts with ozone about 380 times faster than it does with methane, Edwards says. “Chlorine in the stratosphere is a bad thing.”

Boersma says that before moving forward with any such schemes, the priority should be emitting less methane and CO₂. “We all know what to do,” he says. “It’s not shooting chlorine into the stratosphere, it’s just making sure that we reduce emissions.”

[Grapefruit-sized hail may become more common in a warmer world](#)

By: Yujia Huang

Climate change may make hail more destructive in some regions while easing risks in others

On April 28, a fierce hailstorm battered Springfield, Mo., dropping ice chunks the size of baseballs, with some even larger than grapefruits. The giant hail smashed cars, wrecked homes and injured both people and animals.

This type of destructive hail is making headlines more frequently. In a warming world, ice falling from the sky might seem more likely to melt away. But hailstones may instead grow larger and more destructive in many parts of the world, though the risks will vary by region, researchers report May 27 in *Nature*.

“The study provides an interesting and timely contribution to understanding how climate change may affect hail hazards,” says climatologist Davide Faranda of the French National Center for Scientific Research in Paris. “It combines physical reasoning with climate model projections.”

Hail forms when strong storm winds lift moisture high into cold clouds. There, water droplets freeze around tiny particles and grow until they become too heavy for the winds to hold up. To see how hail may change in a warmer world, researchers at Peking University in Beijing built a computer simulation that estimates how hailstones grow inside clouds based on atmospheric conditions, such as temperature, moisture and wind. The team tested the computer model on more than 14,000 real-world hailstorms around the globe from 2014 to 2021, then used it to explore how those storms might change under future climate conditions.

Large hailstones are expected to become more common, making hailstorms more damaging, the model suggests. That pattern reflects two competing effects. Warmer air can hold more water vapor, giving hailstones more material to grow. At the same time, as the atmosphere warms, hailstones pass through a deeper layer of air warm enough to melt them before they hit the ground.

“Large hailstones melt too, but they can still reach the ground as sizable chunks of ice,” says Qinghong Zhang, a meteorologist at Peking University who led the research. “Smaller hailstones are affected more. They may melt completely and turn into raindrops.”

The danger, the team found, isn’t equal everywhere. Places farther from the equator could get hit harder, while hail damage in tropical and subtropical regions may actually ease. That’s partly because by the end of this century, temperatures are expected to rise more sharply at higher latitudes. The extra warming can strengthen updrafts inside storm clouds, allowing hailstones to grow larger, says meteorologist Shiyi Zhang, also of Peking University.

“This is the first study to make a quantitative estimate of hail hazard events worldwide,” Qinghong Zhang says. The broad conclusion is plausible and fits with earlier work, Faranda

says. But he is less certain about the quantitative results and regional forecasts. “Hail is an extremely local phenomenon,” he says. “Global climate models cannot explicitly resolve hailstorms.” That means studies based on broader weather patterns still come with uncertainty.

Qinghong Zhang acknowledges those uncertainties. Still, she says, the team tested its results against hailstorms recorded over the past several decades in China and the United States. Those checks suggest the uncertainties are manageable.

For now, the study offers a clear warning: If temperatures keep rising, larger and more damaging hail will probably become a greater threat in many regions, Shiyi Zhang says.

WMO

[New report suggests more global temperature records ahead](#)

Geneva, Switzerland (WMO) - Global average temperatures are likely to continue at or near record levels in the next five years, with Arctic temperature anomalies expected to continue to be higher than the global mean, according to a new report from the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), produced by the UK's Met Office.

The Global Annual-to-Decadal Update also takes a look at the observed climate over the past five years and gives regional predictions for temperatures and precipitation over the next five years.

Annual global mean near-surface temperatures during 2026–2030 are predicted to range between 1.3°C and 1.9°C above the 1850-1900 average. It is likely (86% chance) that one year between 2026 and 2030 will surpass 2024 as the warmest year on record, according to the update.

It is very likely (91% chance) that the global mean near-surface temperature will temporarily exceed 1.5°C above the 1850-1900 average levels for at least one year between 2026 and 2030. This level was also temporarily exceeded in 2024, when the global average surface temperature was about 1.55 °C above the pre-industrial baseline.

It is likely (75% chance) that the 2026-2030 five-year mean will exceed 1.5°C above the 1850-1900 average. It is considered exceptionally unlikely (less than 1%) that any single year will exceed 2°C above the 1850-1900 average in the next five years.

The five-year predicted average temperature in the central tropical Pacific (Niño 3.4 region) indicates a tendency towards El Niño conditions, particularly in 2027 and 2028, it says.

Dr Leon Hermanson is the lead author of the report. He said: “There is an El Niño predicted for the end of 2026, which increases the chances of the following year, 2027, being the next record-breaking year.”

The update is produced by the UK's Met Office in its role as the WMO Lead Centre for Annual to Decadal Climate Prediction. It provides a synthesis of predictions contributed by 13 different institutes, including four Global Producing Centres: Barcelona Supercomputer Centre, Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis, Deutscher Wetterdienst, and the Met Office.

Confidence in forecasts of annually averaged global mean near-surface temperature is high since hindcasts show very high skill.

The 1.5°C (and 2.0°C) levels specified in the Paris Agreement refer to long-term warming sustained over an extended period, typically assessed over 20 years. Individual years with

annual global mean temperatures exceeding these levels do not mean that the long-term temperature goals of the Paris Agreement are out of reach. Temporary exceedances are expected to occur with increasing frequency as the underlying rise in global temperature approaches these levels.

Other key findings:

- Arctic temperatures over the next five extended northern hemisphere winters (November-March) are predicted to be 2.8°C above average temperatures for 1991-2020, an anomaly more than three and half times that of global mean temperature anomaly over the same period, it says.
- Predictions of Arctic sea-ice for March 2026-2035 suggest further reductions in sea-ice concentration in the Barents Sea, Bering Sea, and Sea of Okhotsk.
- Precipitation predictions favour wetter than average conditions at high latitudes in the northern hemisphere for the next five extended winter seasons (November to March). The pattern of increased precipitation in the tropics and high latitudes compared to the 1991-2020 reference period, and reduced precipitation in the subtropics, particularly in the southern hemisphere, is consistent with expectations of a warming climate.
- Predicted precipitation patterns for May-September 2026-2030 suggest that wet anomalies in the Sahel, northern Europe, Alaska and Siberia, and dry anomalies over the Amazon, are more likely in this season.

The update provides regional forecasts for all WMO regions, and showcases the example of South-Eastern Europe which experiences great variability in its December to February precipitation. Recent years have been anomalously dry after many years of high precipitation since 2009. The forecast suggests the 2026-2030 period is likely to have anomalously high precipitation – although predictions for this region have low skill.

The forecasts are intended as guidance for Regional Climate Centres, Regional Climate Outlook Forums and National Meteorological and Hydrological Services. The skill of interannual to decadal forecasts is different to that of weather and seasonal timescales and skill may vary considerably with region and season.

CCC IN THE NEWS:

MANILA STANDARD

[Local governments asked to tap funds to address climate threats](#)

The Climate change Commission (CCC) has asked local government units (LGUs) to submit their climate adaptation plans to avail of funding and reduce disaster risks in their areas.

The CCC said LGUs can send in applications for the People's Survival Fund (PSF), a funding mechanism that supports climate adaptation initiatives to strengthen resilience in vulnerable communities.

Established under Republic Act 10174, the PSF receives at least P1 billion annually from the national budget through the General Appropriations Act.

The fund may also be supplemented by grants, donations and contributions from development partners and the private sector.

The PSF is a dedicated national financing mechanism that supports adaptation projects beyond the regular budget capacities of LGUs, enabling them to address climate risks through targeted and responsive interventions. It provides funding for initiatives that respond to the impacts of climate change, including extreme rainfall, flooding, drought and sea level rise.

The call was made after the Department of Finance (DOF), chair of the PSF Secretariat, announced that concept notes will be accepted until May 29, 2026.

LGUs with limited capacity may submit a brief summary of the proposed project, which may earn an invitation to submit a full proposal or a non-selection letter from the PSF Board.

The CCC stressed the importance of maximizing available climate finance mechanisms to enable locally driven, science-based and community-centered solutions that directly benefit at-risk populations.

The PSF is governed by a multi-sectoral board chaired by the DOF, with the CCC as part of the board providing technical guidance and support to project proponents throughout the application process.

"The People's Survival Fund is a critical tool to translate climate policies into concrete action on the ground. We encourage our local governments and partners to develop proposals that respond to their specific climate risks and protect their communities," said Robert E. A. Borje, vice chairperson and executive director of the CCC.

CCC News, PNA

Through the PSF, eligible proponents may access funding for adaptation activities in key sectors, including water resources management, land management, agriculture and fisheries, health, infrastructure development and the protection of natural and coastal ecosystems.

The CCC continues to assist LGUs in strengthening their capacity to develop bankable proposals aligned with national climate priorities.

It said expanding access to climate finance remains essential to building a climate-resilient Philippines, especially for frontline and at-risk communities. This is in line with the vision of Ferdinand R. Marcos Jr. to strengthen climate resilience and sustainable development.

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