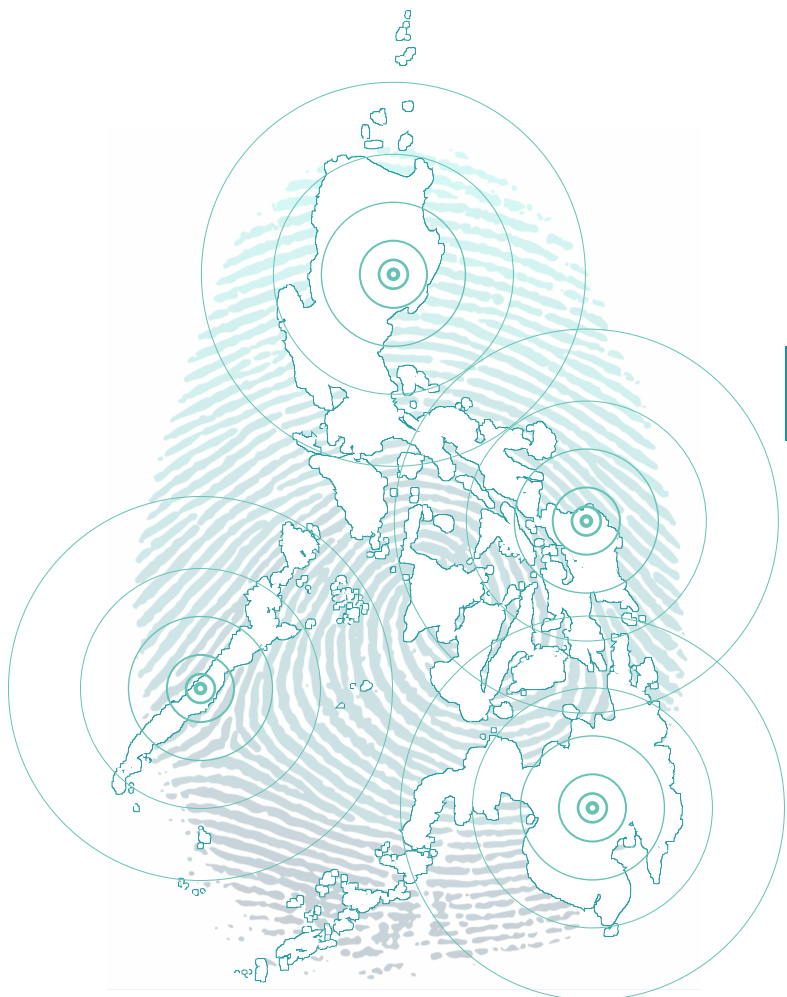


# Republic of the Philippines

## SURVEY ON DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND CLIMATE CHANGE PERCEPTIONS

26 NOVEMBER 2024



### INFORMATION SHEET 3

FOCUS ON  
**CLIMATE CHANGE**  
(DATA FROM FEBRUARY – MARCH 2024)

This information sheet presents selected results from a nationwide survey conducted in February and March 2024 among a random sample of 4,608 Filipinos. The sample was designed to provide representative data at the regional level. Data were collected using a standardized questionnaire administered during face-to-face interviews. The survey method ensured that diverse demographic and socioeconomic groups were proportionately represented, providing a reliable snapshot of public opinion across different regions. All interviews were conducted by trained field staff to maintain consistency and accuracy in data collection. Data were then weighted to match the population distribution, ensuring that the findings reflect the views of the broader population.

Vinck P, Costales K, Daza M, Stoddard H, Bollettino V. Information Sheet 3: Climate Change – Survey on Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change Perceptions in the Philippines. Harvard Humanitarian Initiative. 2024.



**HHI**  
**RESILIENT**  
**COMMUNITIES**

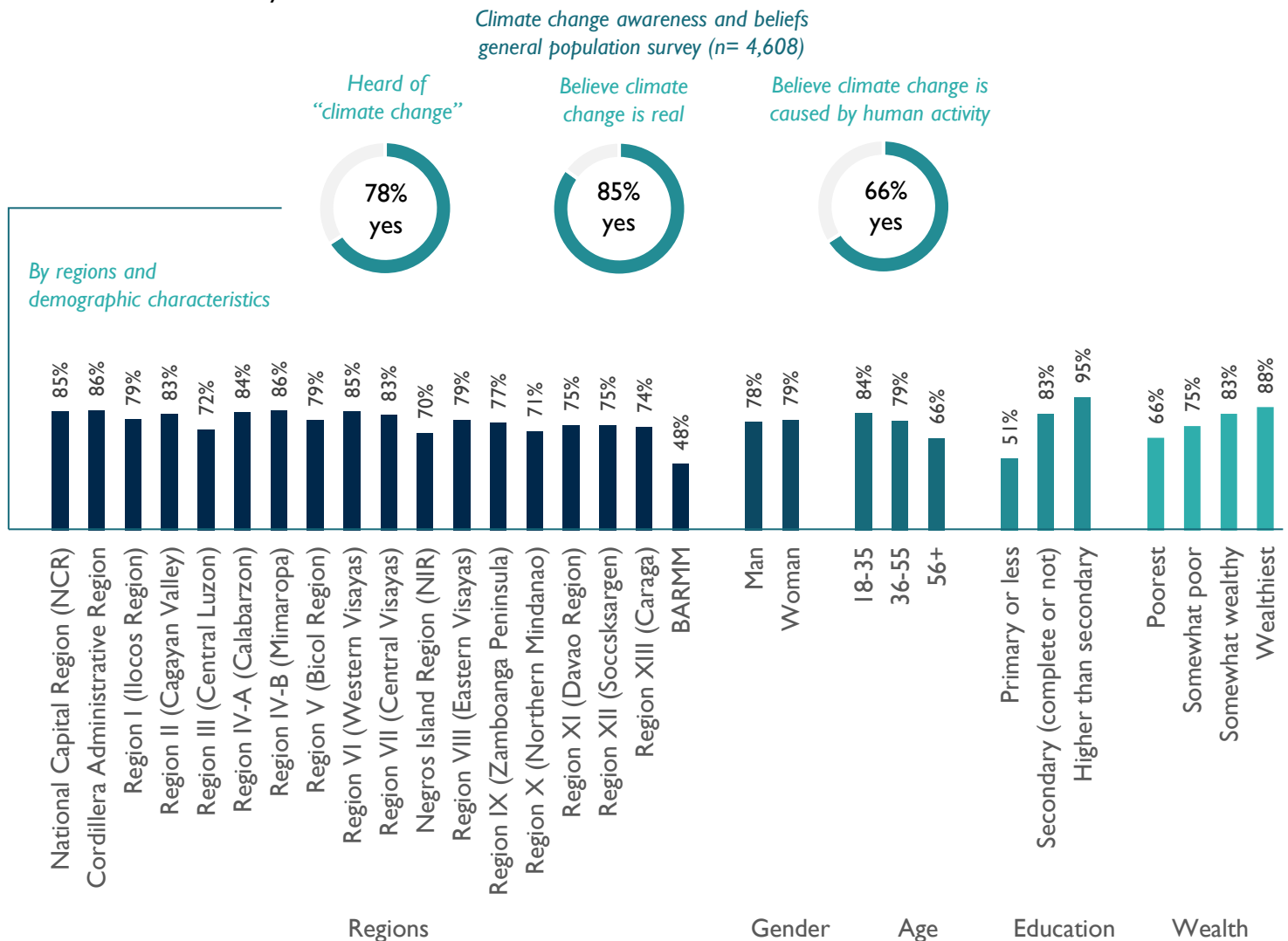


**HARVARD**  
**HUMANITARIAN**  
**INITIATIVE**

Climate change is an urgent challenge for the Philippines, threatening food security, biodiversity, and economic stability. It requires comprehensive humanitarian, environmental, and socio-economic responses. As the 29th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 29) concludes, new commitments have been made towards global climate financing and technology transfers. These global efforts, however, remain insufficient and require robust national and local strategies to effectively address the multifaceted impacts of climate change. For the Philippines, this means implementing practical policies and measures that prioritize preparedness, adaptation, and their integration with humanitarian action. This information sheet presents data on awareness, belief, and action regarding climate change among different socio-economic and demographic groups in the Philippines,

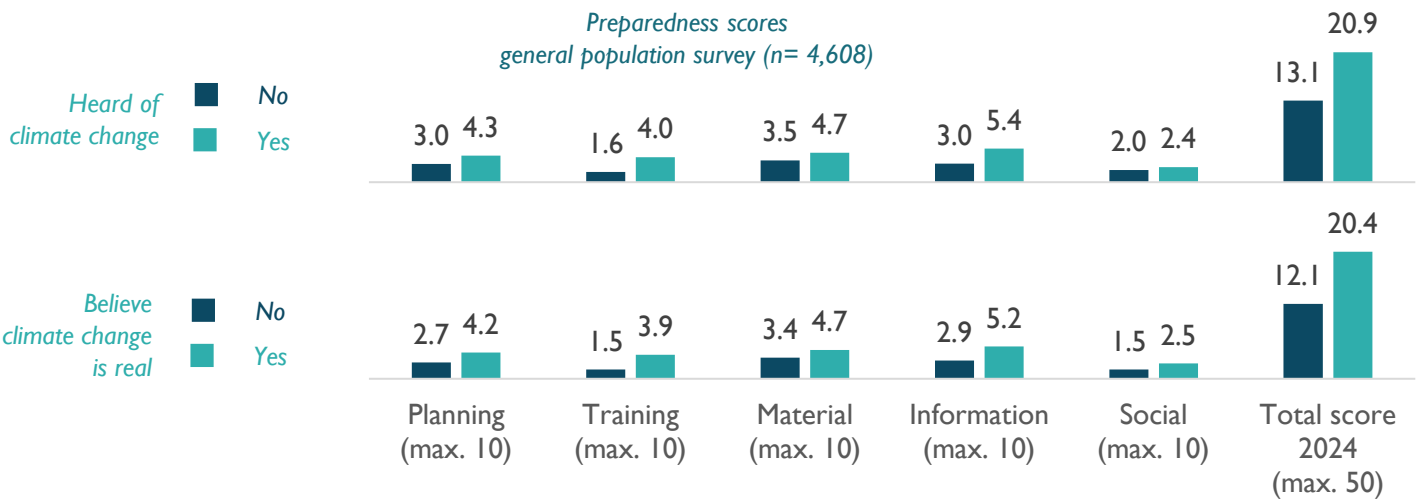
**FIGURE I** CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS AND GENERAL BELIEFS

Overall, awareness about climate change and its reality is high among Filipinos, with 78% having heard of the term “climate change” and 85% believing it is happening. However, just 66% associate climate change with human activity. (For the 22% of participants who were not aware of the term “climate change”, interviewers provided a short, neutral definition to continue the survey). Climate change awareness and beliefs among Filipinos show significant disparities across age groups, education, wealth, and geographical location. For example, awareness about climate change ranges from 85% among the younger population, compared to 66% among the oldest age group. Similarly, awareness is 95% among the most educated participants to 51% among the least educated. Geographically, respondents in the BARMM region show the lowest level of awareness and beliefs in the reality of climate change, and belief that it is caused by human activity.



CLIMATE CHANGE AWARENESS AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS **FIGURE 2**

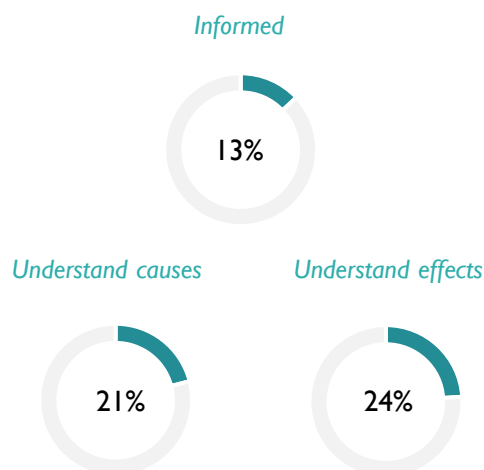
The survey assessed objective indicators of preparedness for disasters across five dimensions: planning (e.g. having a disaster plan, communication plan) training (e.g. participation in drill, training), material (e.g. having a go bag,...), information (e.g. monitoring warning) and social (e.g. social group membership). To facilitate comparison, scores were computed for each dimensions. The results show that, on average, participants who have heard about climate change and who believe climate change is real are more prepared than those who did not, across all dimensions.



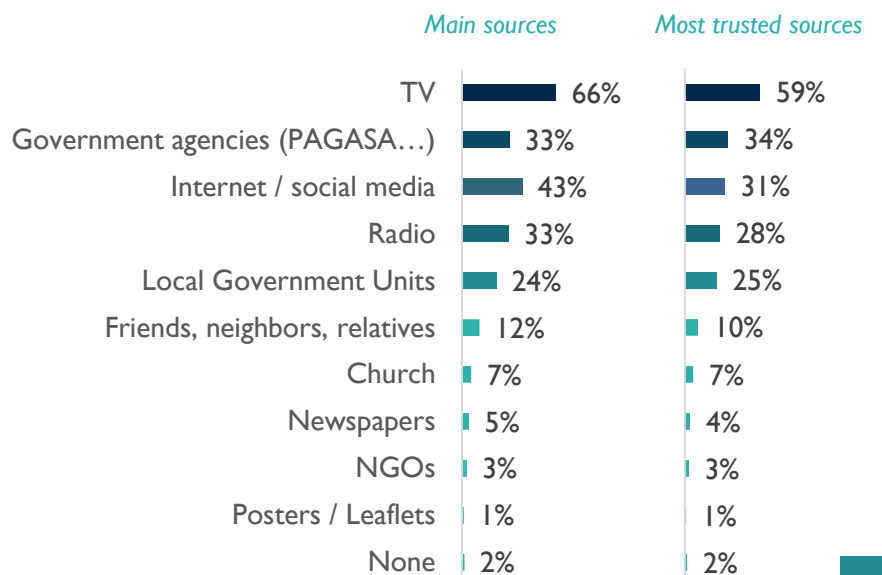
CLIMATE CHANGE INFORMATION **FIGURE 3**

While general awareness about climate change is high, fewer than one in four respondents feel very or extremely informed about it in general (13%) or knowledgeable about the causes (21%) and effects (24%) of climate change. As for awareness, there are significant differences in self-reported information level and understanding based on age, education, wealth, and geographical location: older, less educated and poorer households then to be less informed and knowledgeable about climate change. Geographically, participants in BARMM are less informed (9% v. 13%) and knowledgeable about causes (10% v. 21%) and effects (12% v. 24%) than the general population. TV is by far the most common and most trusted source of information about climate change.

General information about climate change and knowledge about causes and effects  
general population survey (n= 4,608)  
% very – extremely

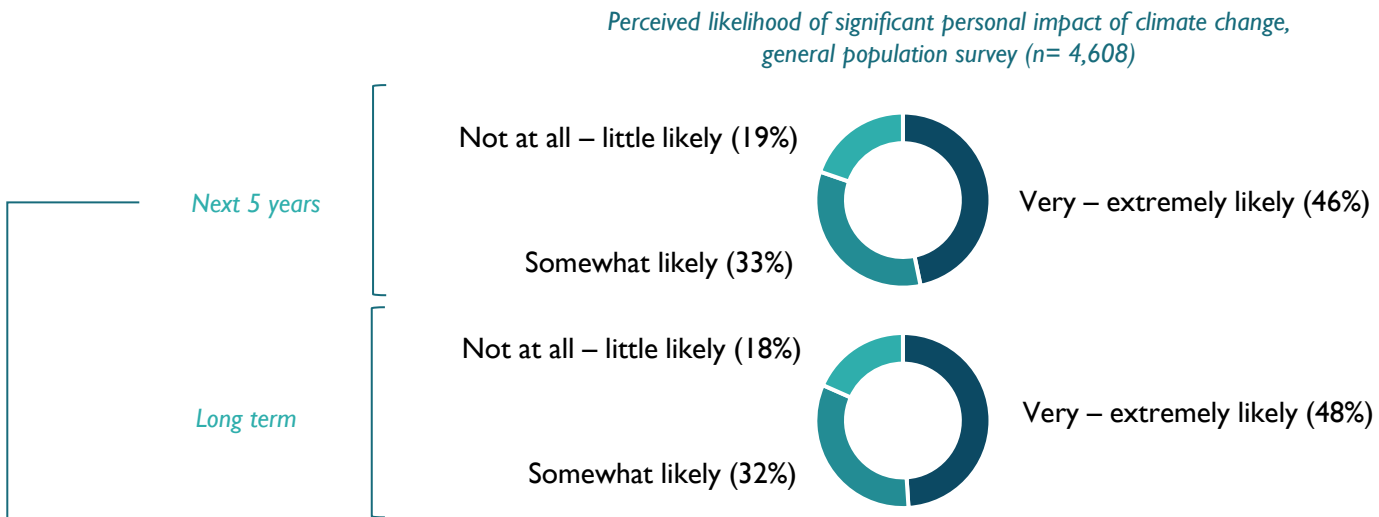


Sources of information about climate change  
general population survey (n= 4,608)



**FIGURE 4** PERCEIVED RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Nationwide, nearly half of participants perceive a very high or extremely high likelihood of climate change significantly impacting their households within the next five years (46%) and in the long term (48%). In contrast, fewer than one in five believe climate change will have little to no impact on their households in the next five years (19%) or over the long term (18%), highlighting widespread concern about its immediate and enduring effects.



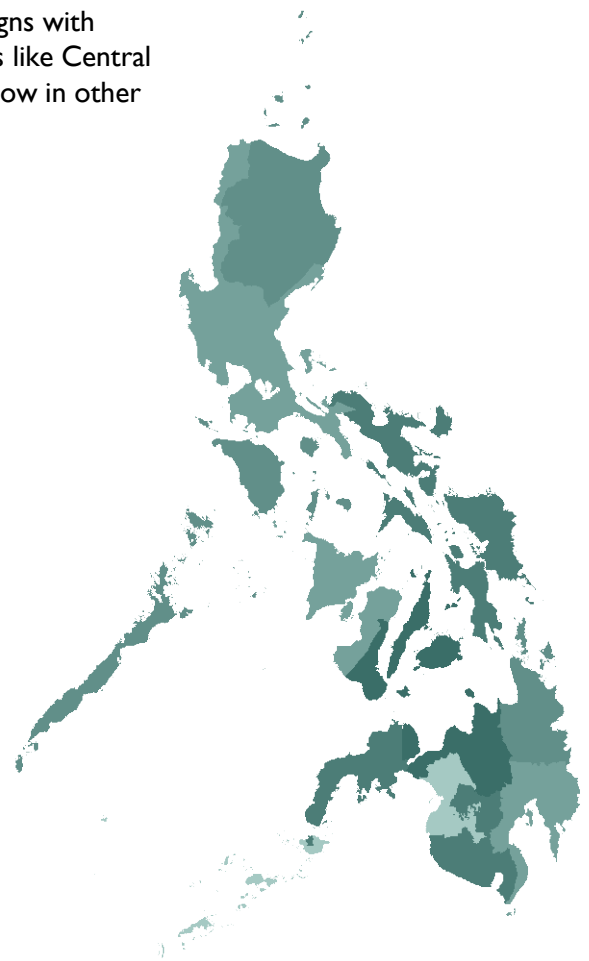
**FIGURE 5** PERCEIVED RISKS OF CLIMATE CHANGE BY REGIONS

The perception of personal risks from climate change likely aligns with extreme weather events and is highest in typhoon-prone areas like Central Visayas, Bicol, and Soccsksargen. However, risk perception is low in other vulnerable areas like BARMM, likely reflecting low awareness.

*Perceived likelihood of significant personal impact of climate change by regions, general population survey (n= 4,608)*

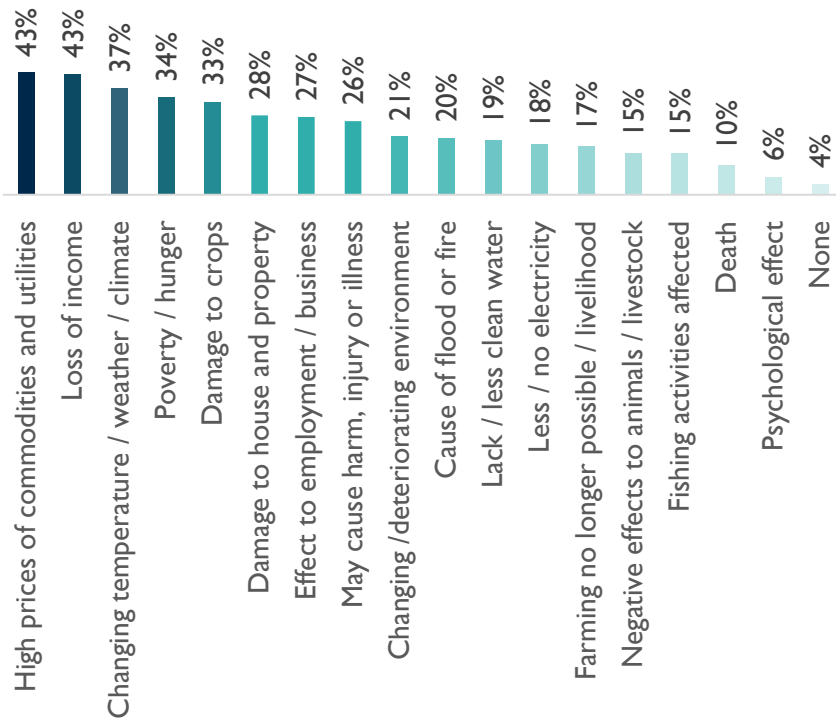
*Next 5 years*

Region X (Northern Mindanao)	58%
Region VII (Central Visayas)	56%
Region XII (Soccsksargen)	55%
Region V (Bicol Region)	55%
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas)	51%
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula)	51%
Region IV-B (Mimaropa)	50%
Region XIII (Caraga)	50%
Cordillera Administrative Region	48%
Region II (Cagayan Valley)	47%
Region XI (Davao Region)	45%
Negros Island Region (NIR)	43%
Region VI (Western Visayas)	43%
Region IV-A (Calabarzon)	43%
National Capital Region (NCR)	43%
Region III (Central Luzon)	41%
Region I (Ilocos Region)	41%
BARMM	31%



**ANTICIPATED IMPACT FIGURE 6**

*Perceived future impact of climate change on respondent's household general population survey (n= 4,608)*

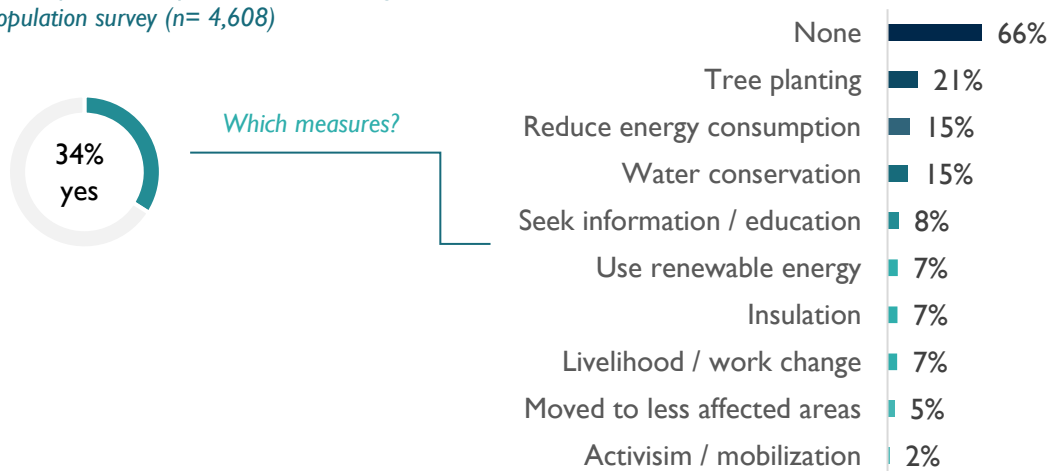


As noted, almost half the population anticipates significant impacts resulting from climate change. The most anticipated impacts reflect economic concerns, including rising prices for commodities and services (43%), loss of income (43%), and poverty (34%), and livelihood-related concerns such as damages to crop (33%) and effect on employment / business (27%). More general changes to weather are also often mentioned (37%).

**CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION FIGURE 7**

Despite the general awareness about climate change and relatively high perceived likelihood of personal impact, less than one in three Filipinos (34%) have taken action to adapt to the potential impacts of climate change. The most common measures center around environmental protection, including planting trees (21%), reducing energy consumption (15%), or conserving water (15%). Few respondents have adapted their livelihood (7%) or moved to less affected areas (5%). Still, these numbers highlight the reality of the direct impact of climate change on livelihoods.

*Taken action to adapt to the potential impact of climate change? general population survey (n= 4,608)*

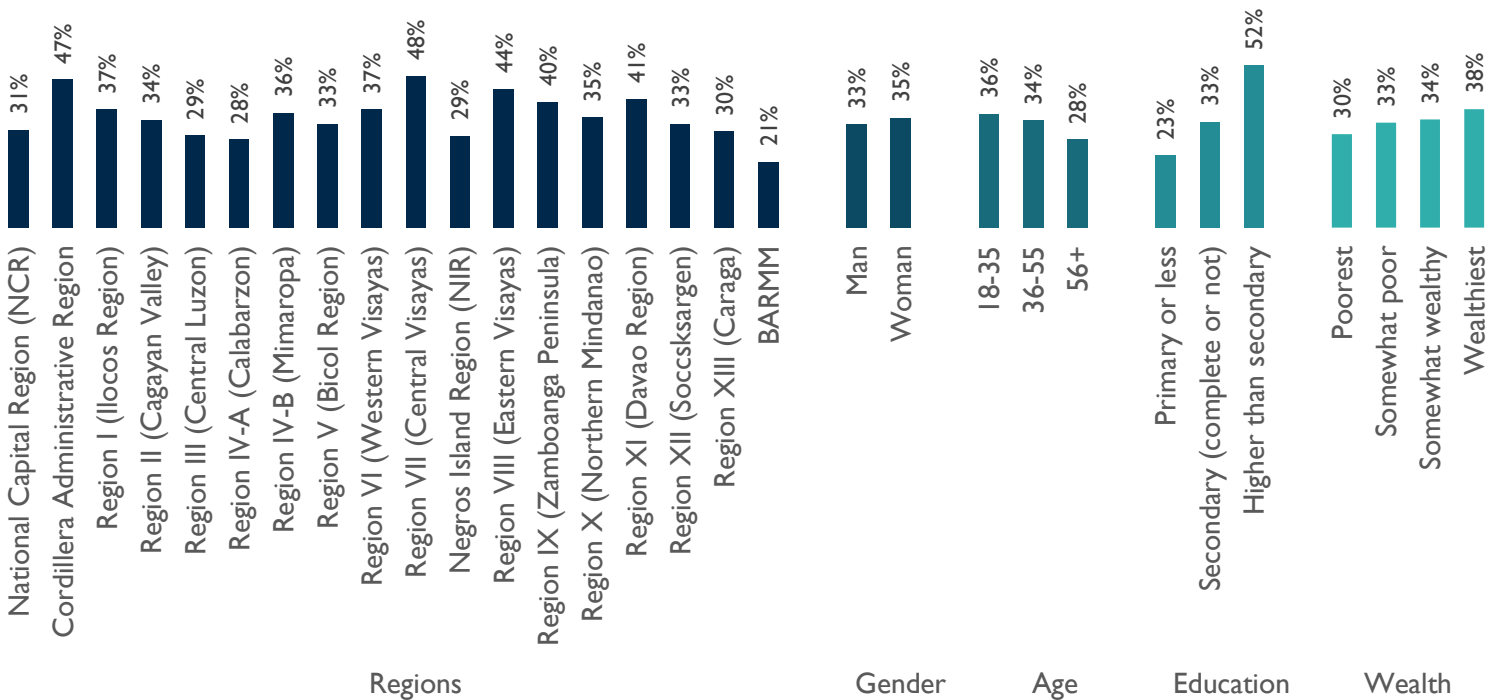


# Disaster Preparedness and Climate Change

**FIGURE 8 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION BY DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS**

The survey shows that the percentage of the population taking measures to adapt varies across age groups, education, wealth, and geographical location. Notably adaptive measures are used by 52% of the participants with higher than secondary education, compared to 23% of those with primary education or less. Across regions, adaptive measures likely reflect perceived risks and awareness, with the lowest percentage of adaptive measures found in BARMM (21%), and the highest found in the Central Visayas (48%), CAR (47%), and Eastern Visayas (44%).

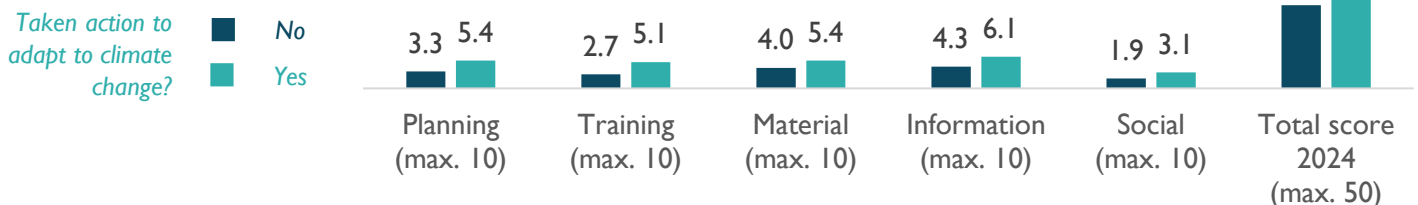
*Climate change adaptation (% yes) by regions and demographic characteristics  
general population survey (n= 4,608)*



**FIGURE 9 CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND DISASTER PREPAREDNESS**

Climate change adaptation is associated with disaster preparedness. Participants who have taken steps to adapt for climate change are, on average, more prepared than those who did not, across all dimensions. This likely highlights the importance of integrating adaptation strategies into disaster preparedness efforts.

*Preparedness scores by adaptive measures  
general population survey (n= 4,608)*

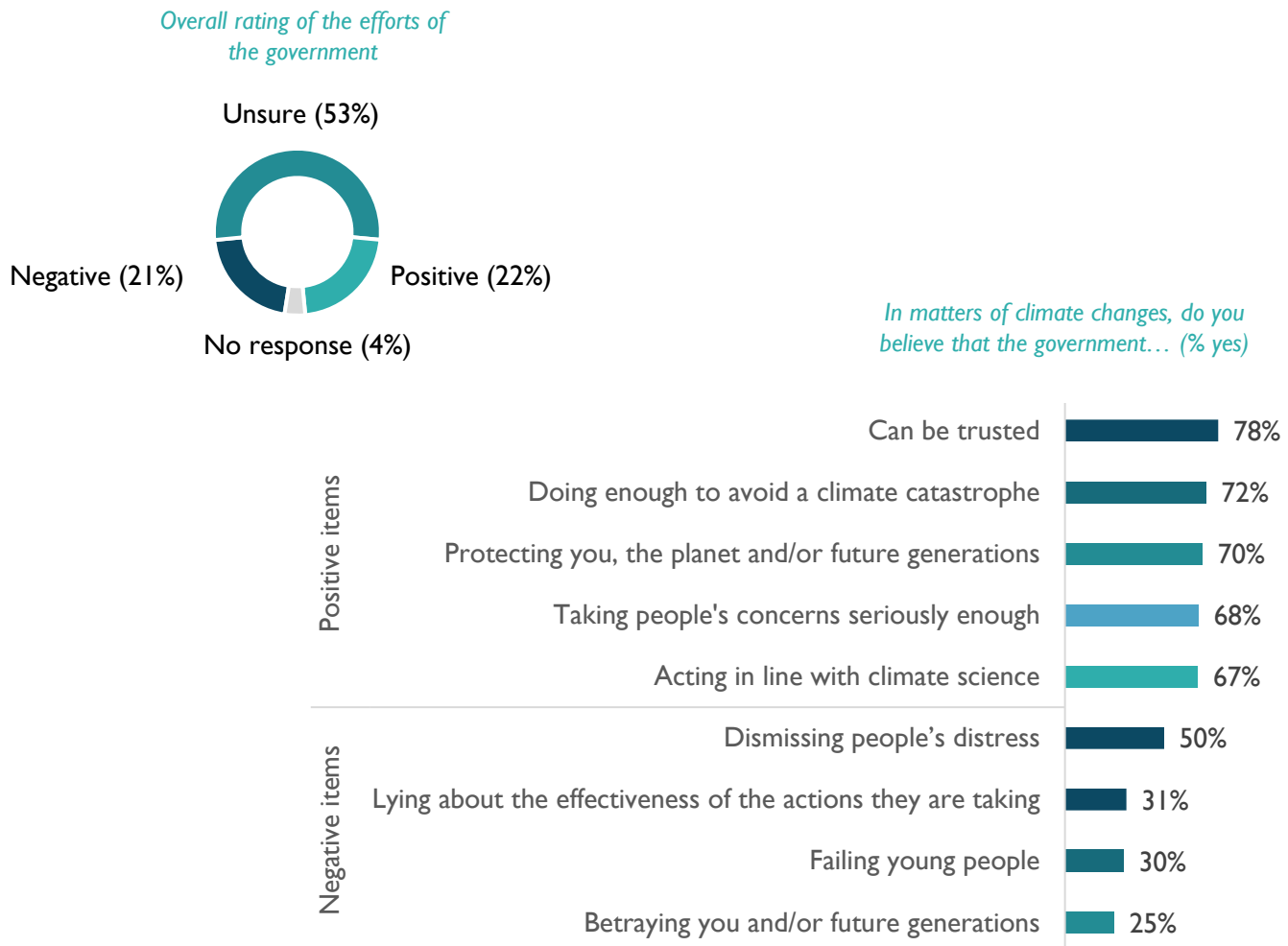


**GOVERNMENT ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE FIGURE 10**

Most Filipinos report being uncertain about how they perceive the efforts of the government of the Philippines to address climate change, while a little more than one in five perceive these efforts positively (22%) or negatively (21%). The results possibly reflect a lack of clarity on these efforts. There are no important difference across regions or demographic characteristics.

Despite this uncertainty, respondents are generally positive about government efforts when asked to judge positive and negative propositions about these efforts. A majority answers positively that, on matters related to climate change, the government can be trusted (78%) and is doing enough (72%). However, more than one in four participants believes that the government is not truthful about the effectiveness of its action (31%) and is failing young people (30%) or betraying future generations (25%).

*Perception of government efforts to address climate change  
general population survey (n= 4,608)*



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