
PERCEPTIONS OF VULNERABILITY, PREPAREDNESS, ASSISTANCE & BARRIERS: REGIONAL INFOGRAPHICS, THE PHILIPPINES



PROGRAM ON
**RESILIENT
COMMUNITIES**



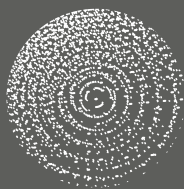
**HARVARD
HUMANITARIAN
INITIATIVE**

Tilly Alcayna, Vincenzo Bollettino, Lea Manzanero, Patrick Vinck
June 2019

The **Harvard Humanitarian Initiative (HHI)** is a university-wide initiative with a mission to advance the science and practice of humanitarian response worldwide through research and education. HHI serves as the humanitarian arm of Harvard University and brings an interdisciplinary approach to building the evidence base of humanitarian studies and professionalizing the field of humanitarian aid. Through its research programs and educational offerings, HHI is an influential forum for humanitarian innovation, effectiveness, and leadership.

HHI's **Program on Resilient Communities** uses evidence-based approaches to interpret how communities mitigate the impact of disasters. The program's starting point is the central role local communities play in both disaster preparedness and response. Communities are the front line and locus for interactions with local civil society organizations, the private sector, national disaster management agencies, and the international humanitarian community.

DisasterNet, as part of the Program on Resilient Communities, specifically seeks to support local and national capacity for disaster preparedness and response by enabling grassroots organizations to: 1) adopt evidence based tools and practices; 2) leverage existing HHI best practices, data collection systems, and online educational tools to enhance research and training; 3) build leadership capacity; and, 4) promote intellectual exchange across national and disciplinary boundaries. DisasterNet will establish a foundation for more integrated, coordinated, and evidence-based preparedness and response structures for humanitarian disasters.



PROGRAM ON
**RESILIENT
COMMUNITIES**

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Infographics designed by: Tilly Alcayna

PERCEPTIONS OF DISASTER RESILIENCE AND PREPAREDNESS IN THE PHILIPPINES

I. INTRODUCTION	I
I.1 METHODS	I
FIGURE I - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY POINTS	2
I.2 FINDINGS	2
I.3 NATIONALLY AGGREGATED RESULTS	3
2. LUZON	4
2.1 NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION	5
2.2 REGION I: ILOCOS REGION	6
2.3 CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION	7
2.4 REGION II: CAGAYAN VALLEY	8
2.5 REGION III: CENTRAL LUZON	9
2.6 REGION IV-A: SOUTHERN TAGALOG MAINLAND (CALABARZON	10
2.7 REGION XVII: SOUTHWESTERN TAGALOG REGION (MIMAROPA)	11
2.8 REGION V: BICOL	12
3. VISAYAS	13
3.1 REGION VI: WESTERN VISAYAS	14
3.2 REGION VII: CENTRAL VISAYAS	15
3.3 REGION VIII: EASTERN VISAYAS	16
3.4 REGION IX: ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA	17
4. MINDANAO	18
4.1 REGION X: NORTHERN MINDANAO	19
4.2 REGION XI: DAVAO REGION	20
4.3 REGION XII: SOCCSKSARGEN	21
4.4 REGION XIII: CARAGA REGION	22
4.5 AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MUSLIM MINDANAO	23

I. INTRODUCTION

This report provides a regional breakdown of household perceptions and self-reported activities on several key questions related to disaster preparedness and recovery in the Philippines. These are: who and what is vulnerable? What preparedness activities have households undertaken? What assistance have households received and what helped them recover the most? What are the barriers?

The report is intended to be used in conjunction with the full report “Perceptions of Disaster Resilience and Preparedness in the Philippines” (2018), which explores perceptions on a wider variety of disaster related issues in greater detail. Data for both reports were derived from a nationwide, household-level survey of randomly selected adults aged 18 years old and above, representing all of Philippines economic strata, conducted in 2017.

I.1 METHODS

Household-level data were collected using a survey instrument designed following a review of literature using previously validated instruments and developed as part of an iterative process with disaster experts from academia, the government, and NGOs in the Philippines.

The data provided here is a subset of the questions included in the full survey instrument, which included questions about the demographic of the household as well as respondent perceptions about their own levels of preparedness, their experience with previous disasters, where they receive information on disasters and who else (e.g., government, professional responders, civil society etc.) they expect to be involved in disaster preparedness and response.

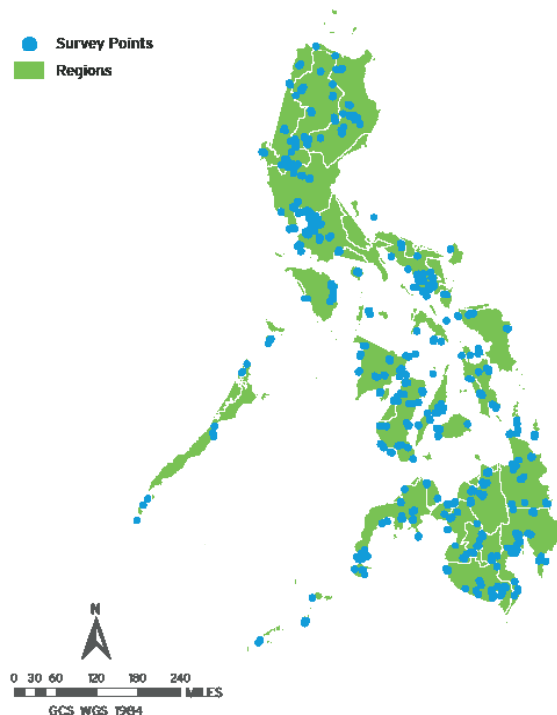
The survey instrument was translated into Tagalog, Ilocano, Bicolano, Ilonggo, and Cebuano, and back-translated to ensure consistency with the original meaning of the questions. Data collection was conducted by trained enumerators working with Kantar TNS, a market research agency based in the Philippines. Enumerators collected data using a digital data collection tool and

were conducted face-to-face with adult household members.

The sampling points used in the surveys were barangays (the Philippines smallest political unit). Barangays were classified as either urban or rural using Philippines Statistics Authority guidelines. Three barangays were selected in proportion to the population size for each of the selected municipalities or cities. Sampling points were chosen using a random start point and a fixed interval unit to cover three barangays. Interval sampling was used to select eight sample households. In the National Capital Region, a starting street corner was selected at random and a fixed interval of every tenth household was sampled. In all other regions, a random corner was selected and every fourth household sampled.

In total, 9 municipalities and 12 barangays were replaced either because they were in high-risk areas, where there was ongoing conflict between the military and various non-state actors or because local government officials declined the presence of the enumerators.

FIGURE 1 - SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SURVEY POINTS CONDUCTED IN THE PHILIPPINES



on the vulnerability of persons with disabilities (PWD) ranged from only three percent of households citing PWDs in Cagayan Valley to 39% in Eastern Visayas. In addition, the level of self-reported insurance varied widely: life insurance was reported by only five percent of households in the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao but ranged to 42% of households in Davao; medical insurance was reported by only 35% of households in Central Visayas but by 72% of households in Davao.

This series of infographics intends to address a gap in knowledge and understanding on household-levels of preparedness for disaster, aggregated at the regional level. The findings help identify and reveal the similarities and differences between the regions in order to contribute to the growing evidence base on disaster preparedness and resilience and aid policy-makers and practitioners to tailor their programmes to a given region.

I.2 FINDINGS

The findings for this report have been presented as infographics, to ease comparison between regions, and to quickly and clearly see trends and gaps within regions. First the nationally aggregated results are presented, followed by data for each region in the three main island groupings: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

Overall, there is a clear trend of under-preparedness across the regions, especially with regard to preparation of an emergency kit and having insurance. Furthermore, consistent trends emerged for perceptions on vulnerability and barriers hindering preparedness. Houses were consistently reported as the most vulnerable infrastructure. Home and asset insurance were low - reported by less than eight percent of households in all regions. Finally, money and time were cited as the major barriers preventing households from preparing.

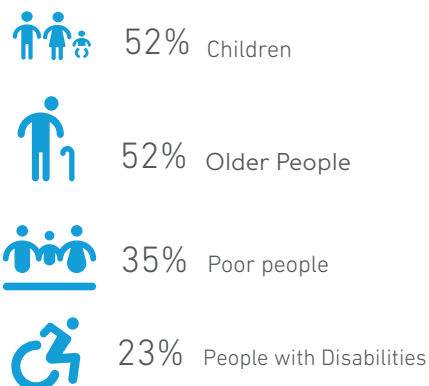
Yet, within these overall patterns there were instances of relatively large regional differences. Different regions had differing perspectives on the relative vulnerability of poor people, children, and the elderly. Perceptions

I.3 NATIONALLY AGGREGATED RESULTS

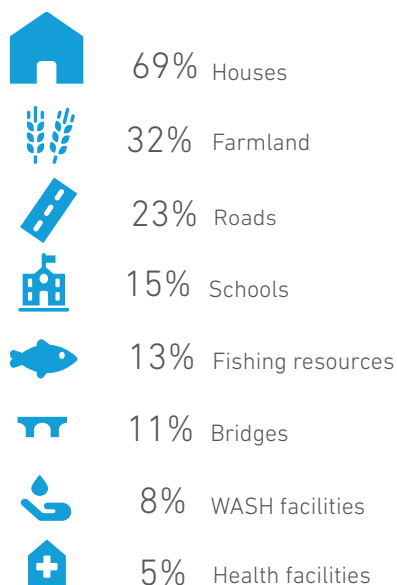


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 4,368 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

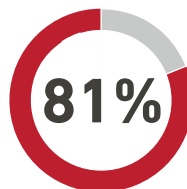
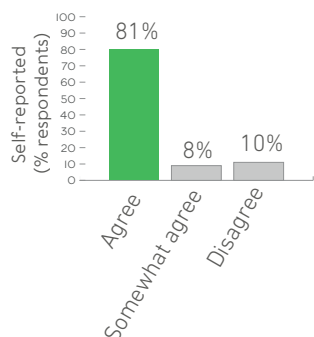


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



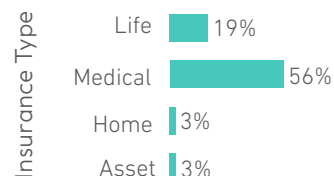
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

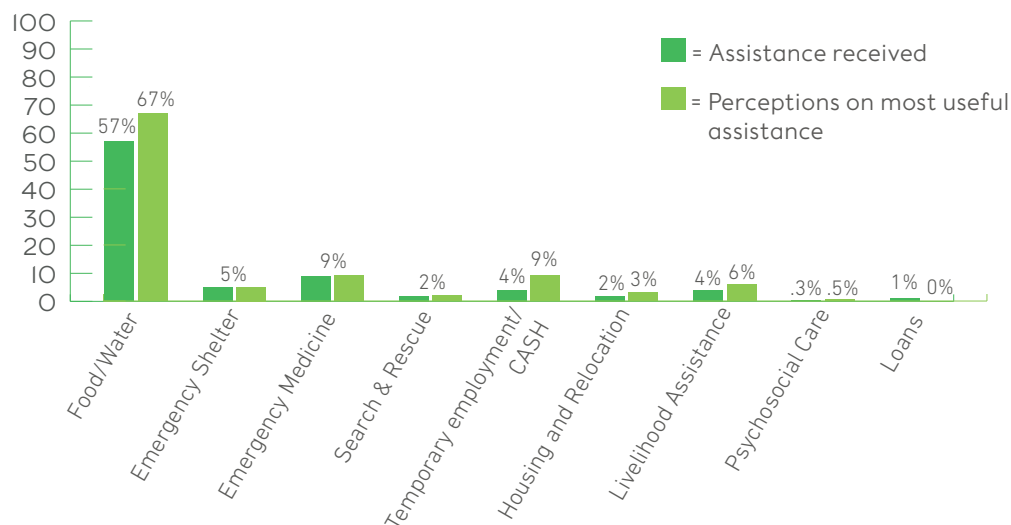


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

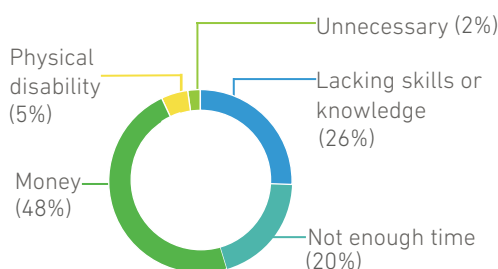
More than half of households have medical insurance, one in five households have life insurance, but home & assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

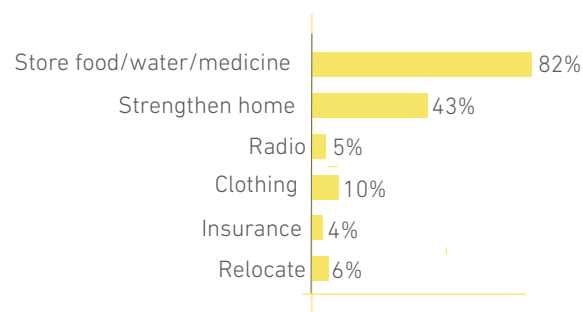


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

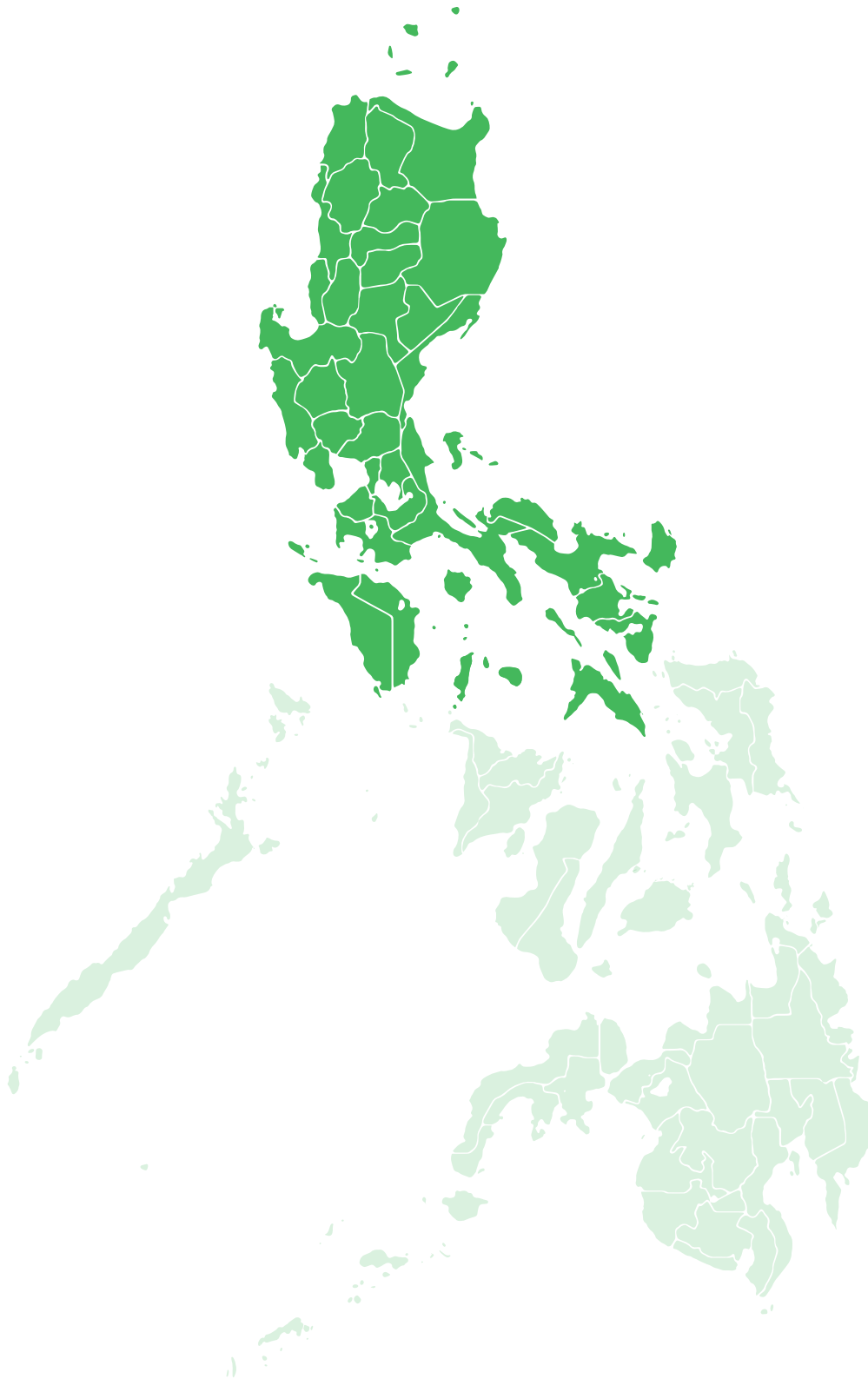


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:



2. LUZON

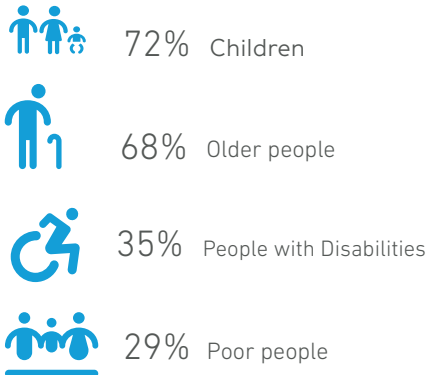


2.1 NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION

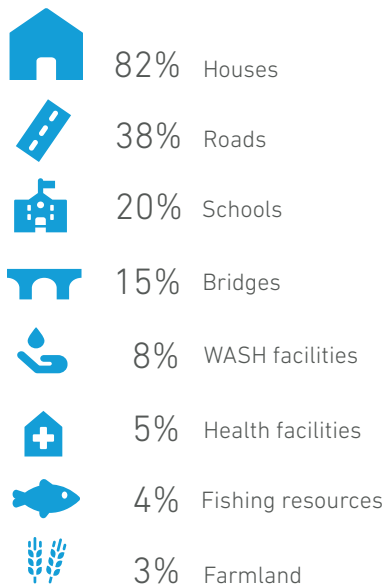


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 588 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

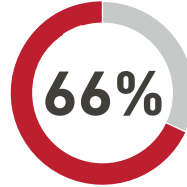
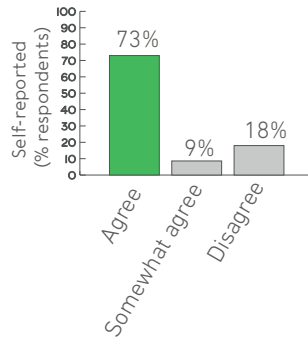


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



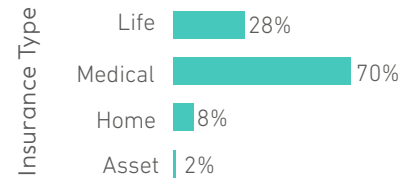
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

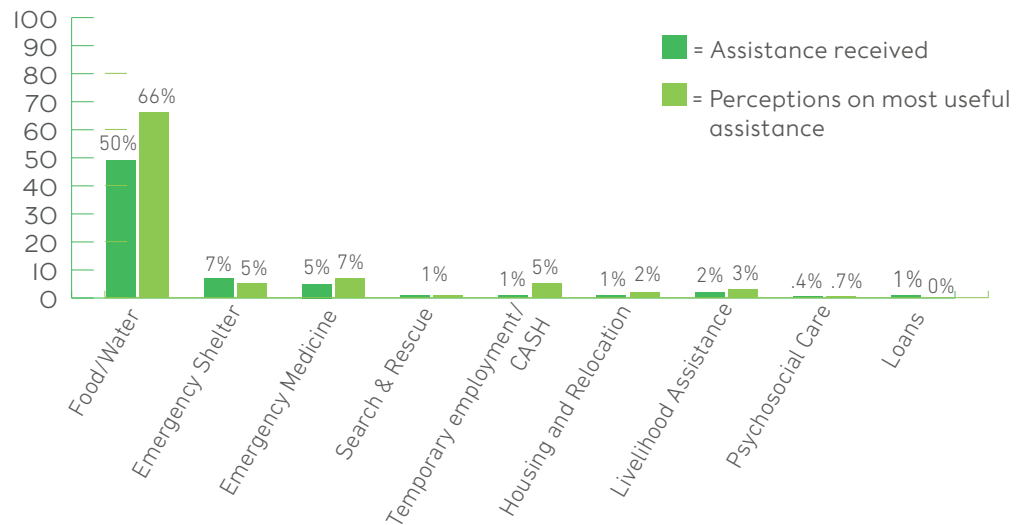


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

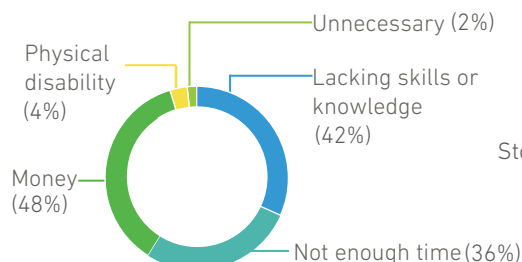
Majority of households have medical insurance and nearly a third have life insurance:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

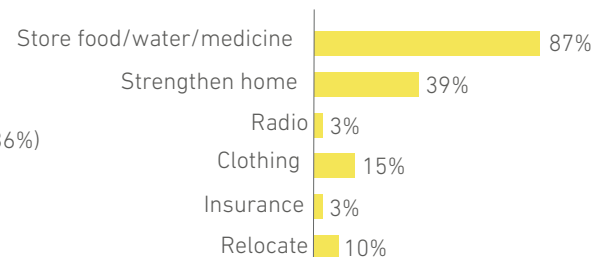


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

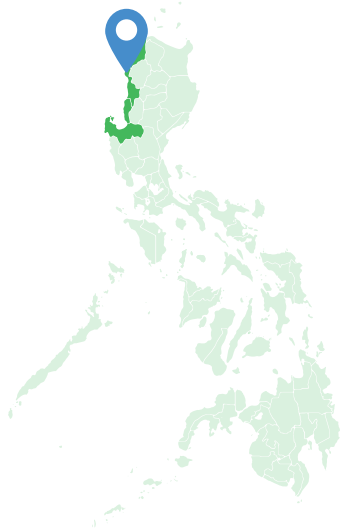


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

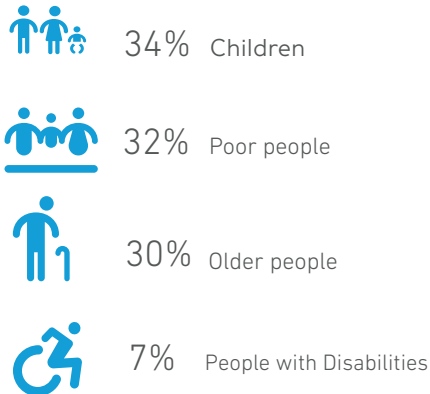


2.2 REGION I: ILOCOS

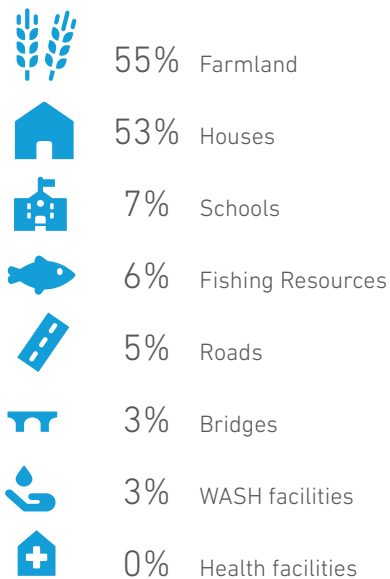


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 217 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

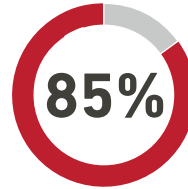
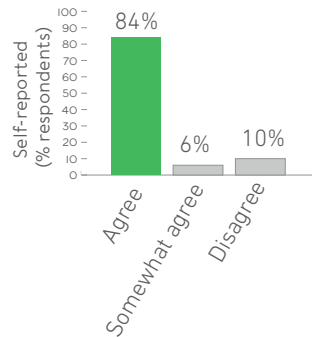


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



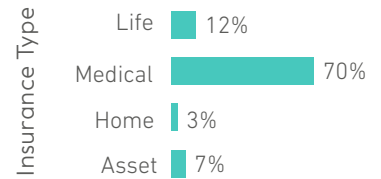
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

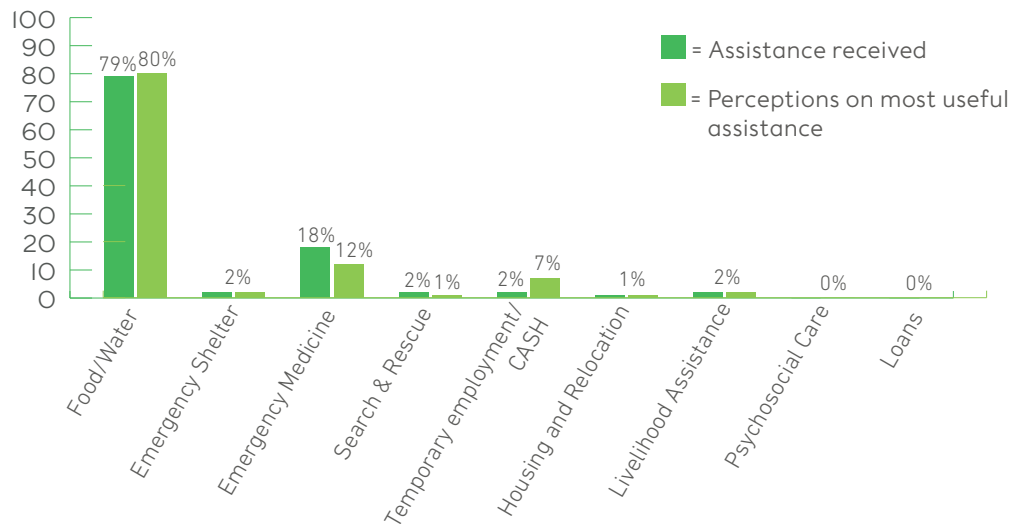


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

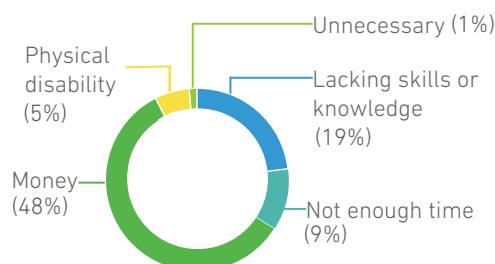
More than two thirds of households have medical insurance but life, home, assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

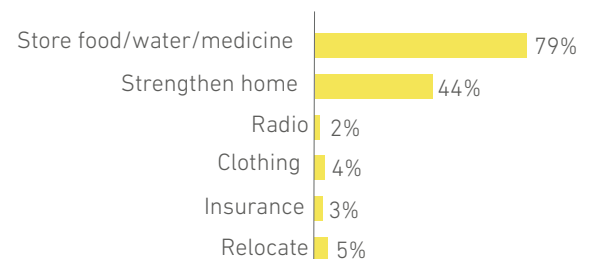


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

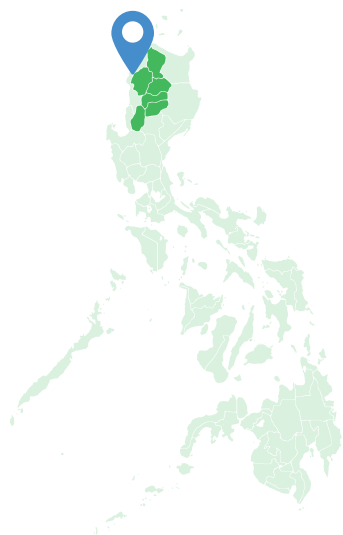


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

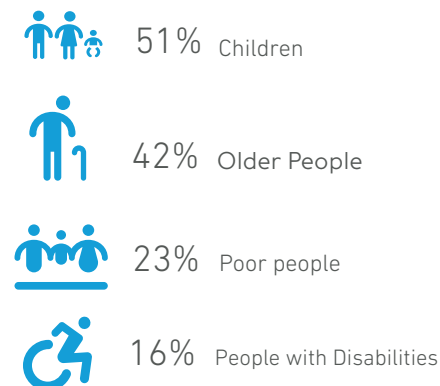


2.3 CORDILLERA ADMINISTRATIVE REGION

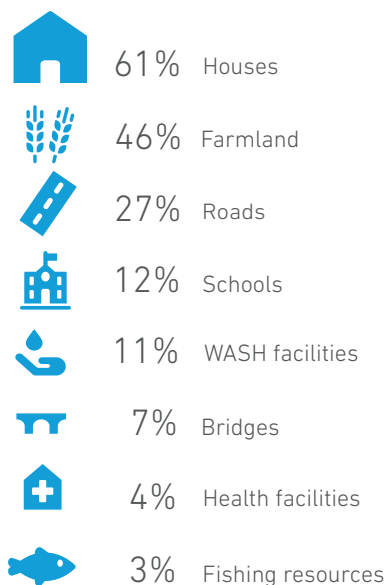


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 74 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

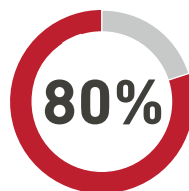
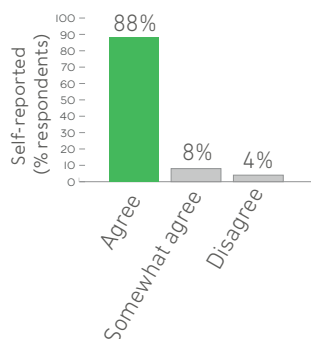


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



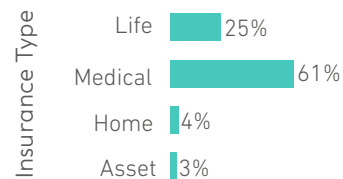
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

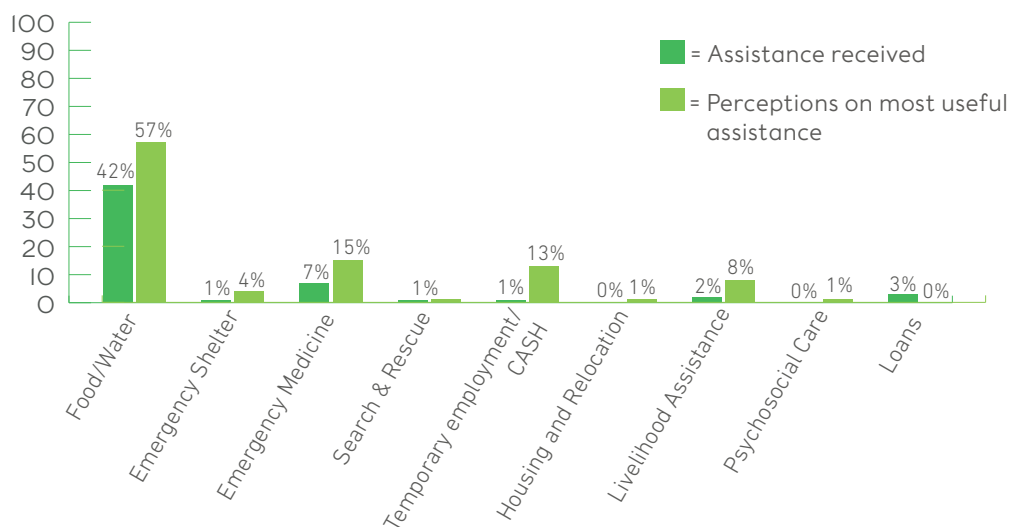


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

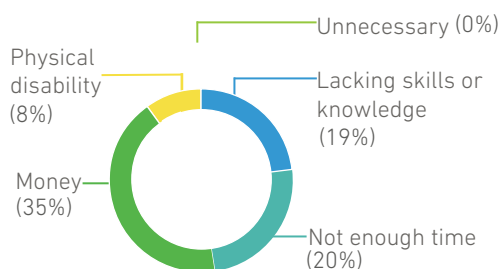
Half of households have medical insurance but life, home, assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

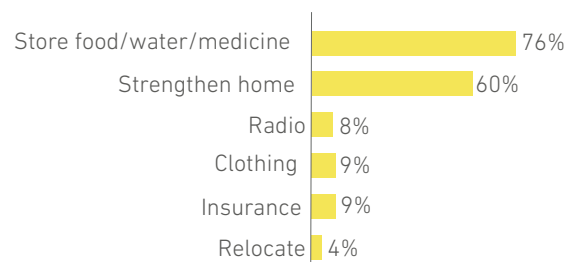


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

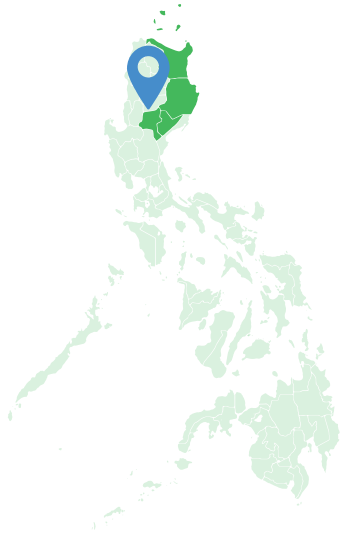


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

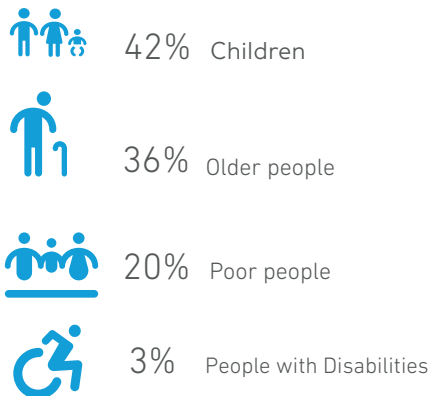


2.4 REGION II: CAGAYAN VALLEY

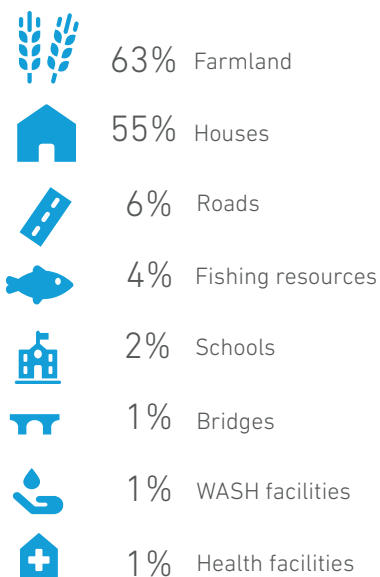


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 149 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

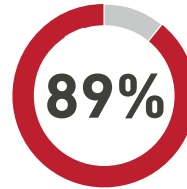
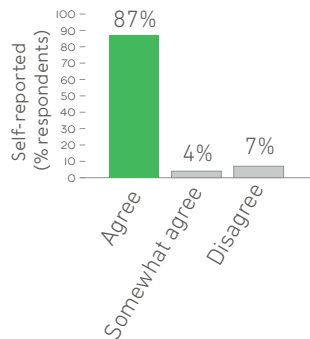


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



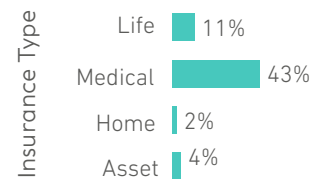
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

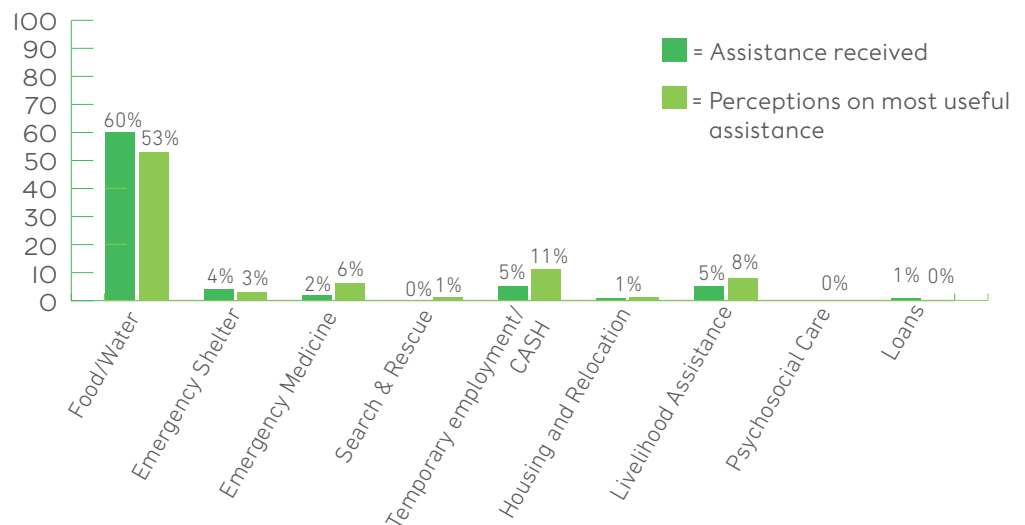


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

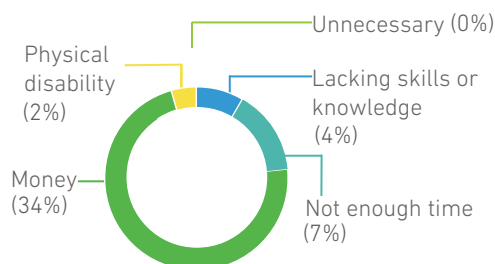
Less than half of households have medical insurance and life, home, assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

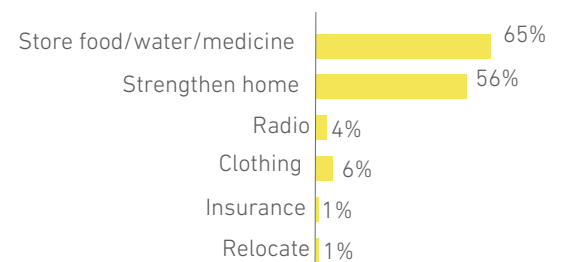


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

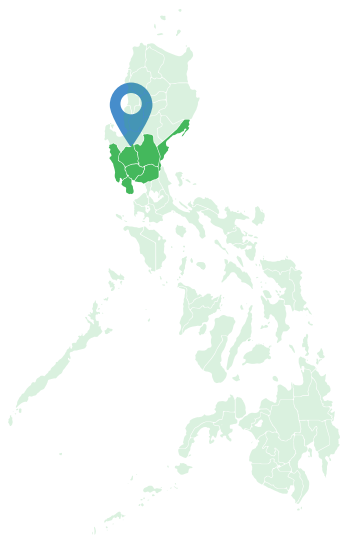


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

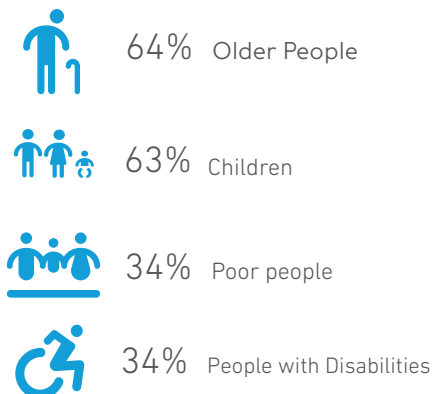


2.5 REGION III: CENTRAL LUZON

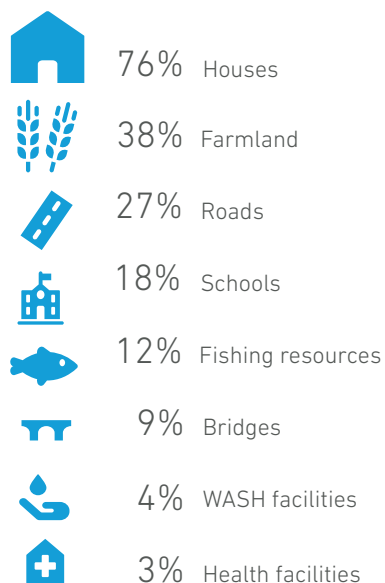


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 485 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

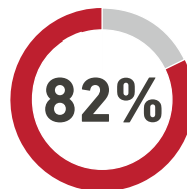
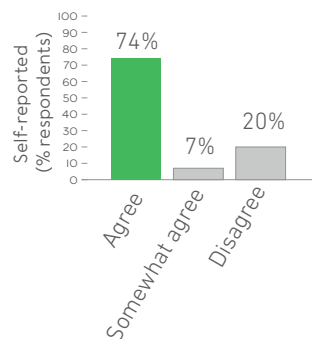


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



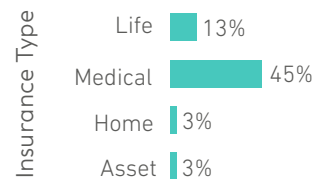
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

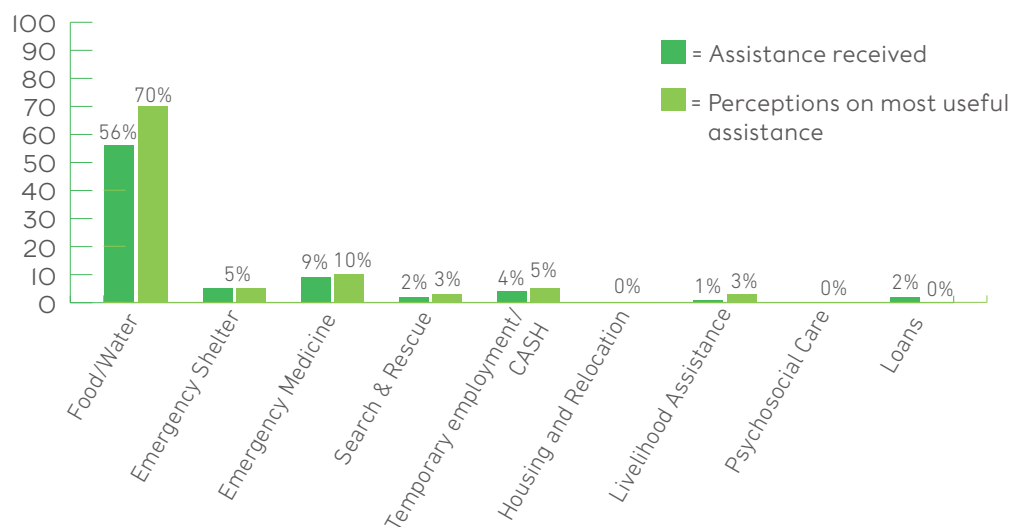


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

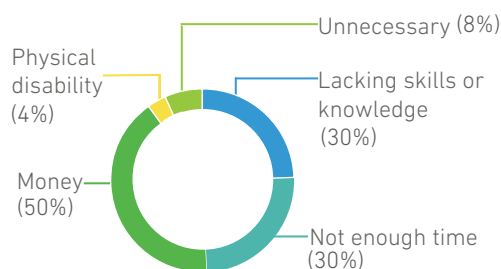
Less than half of households have medical insurance and life, home, assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

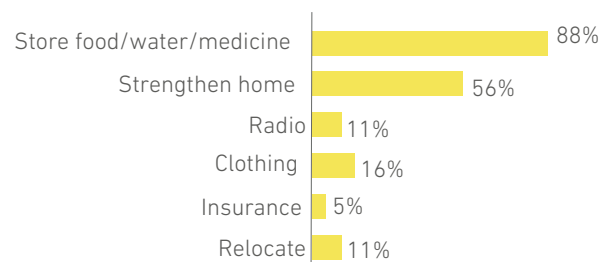


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

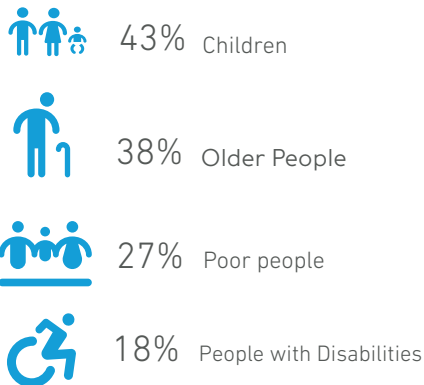


2.6 REGION IV-A: CALABARZON

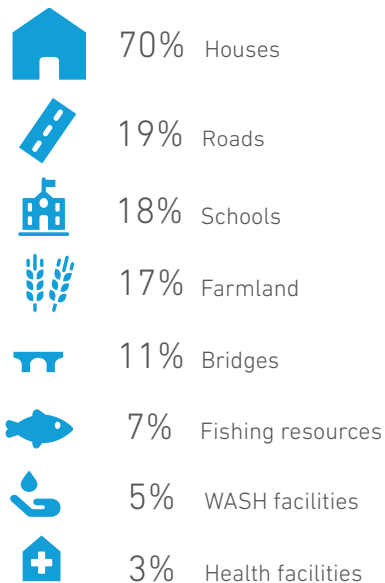


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 624 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

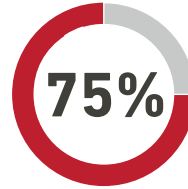
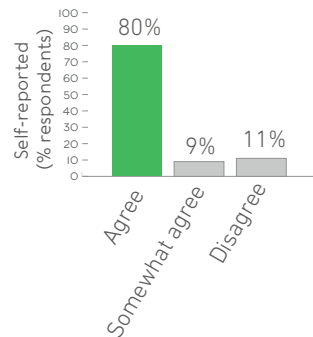


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



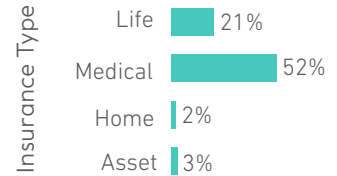
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

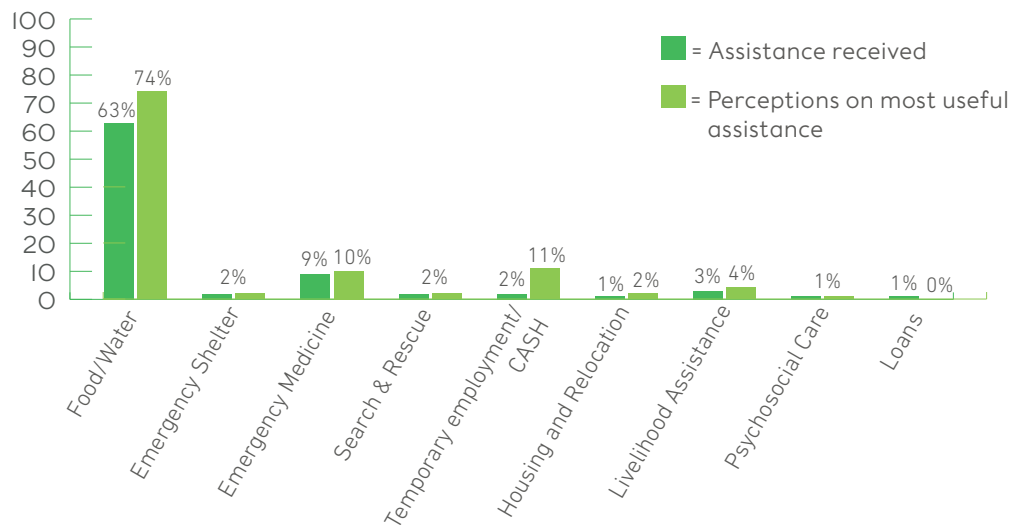


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

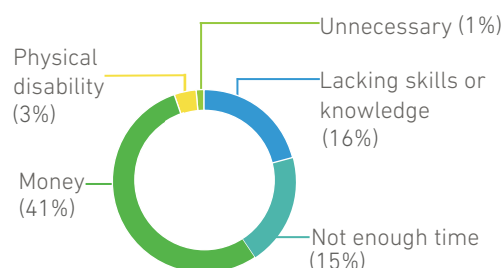
Half of households have medical insurance but life, home, assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

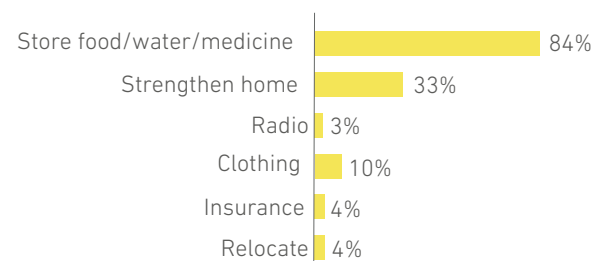


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

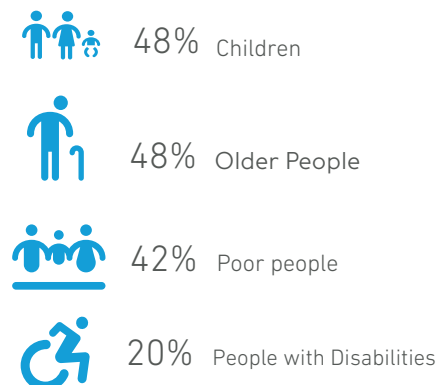


2.7 REGION IV-B: MIMAROPA

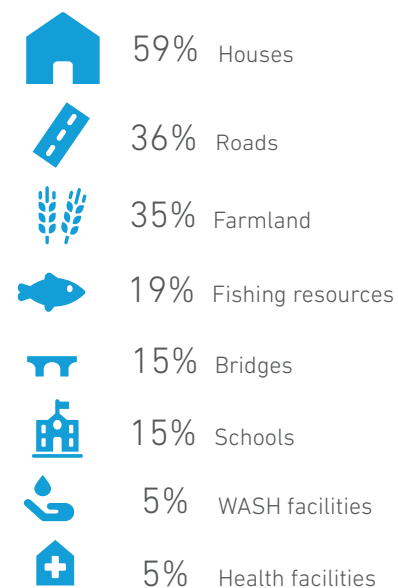


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 128 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

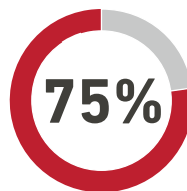
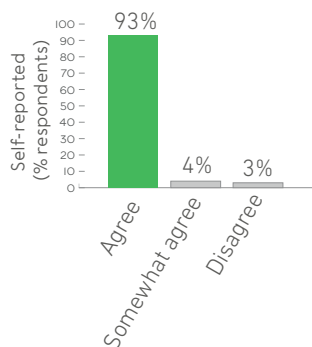


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



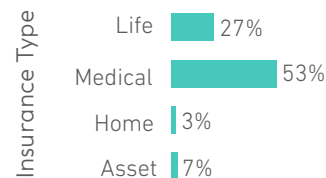
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

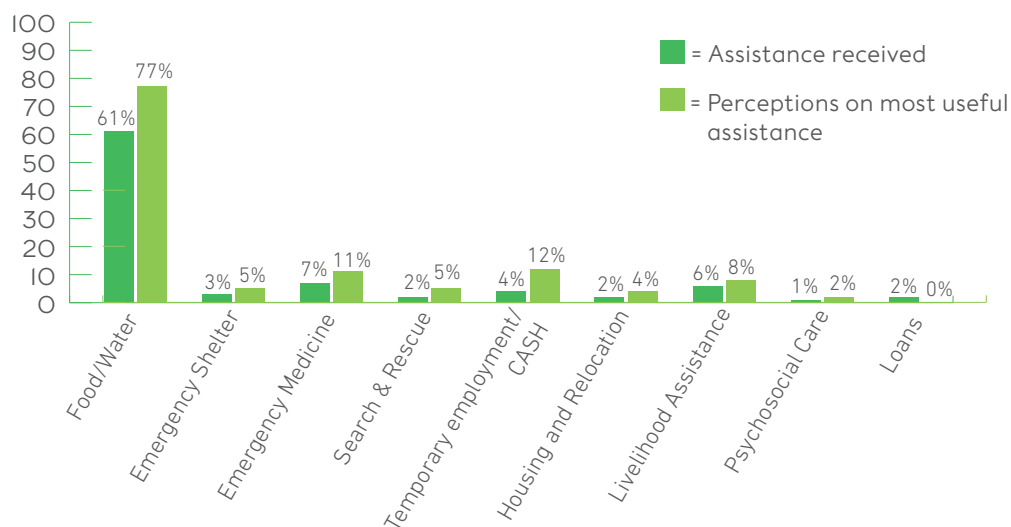


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

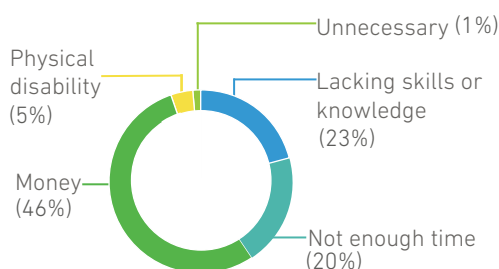
Half of households have medical insurance but life, home, assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

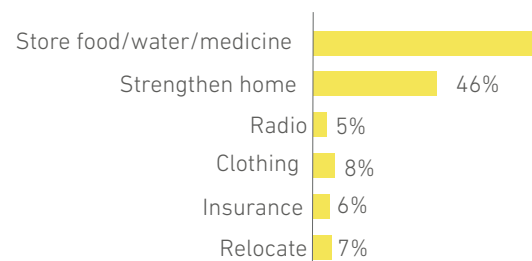


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

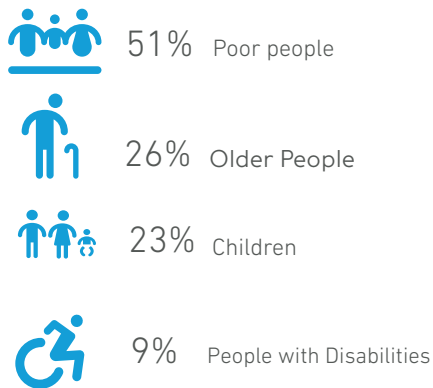


2.8 REGION V: BICOL

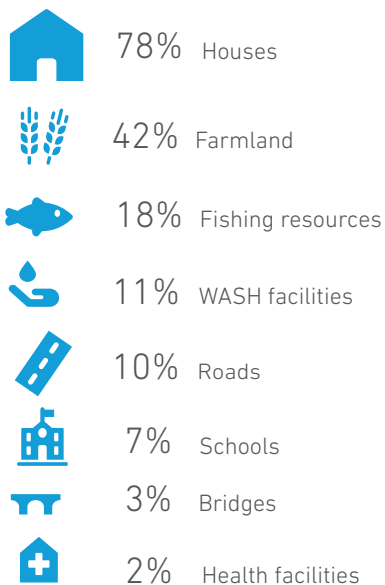


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 251 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

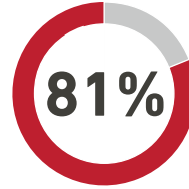
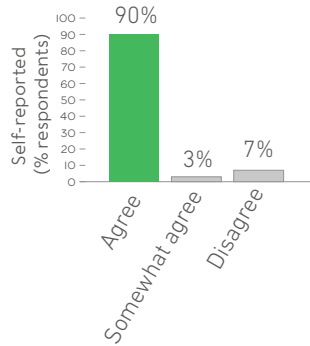


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



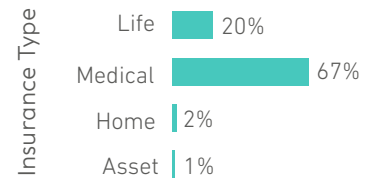
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

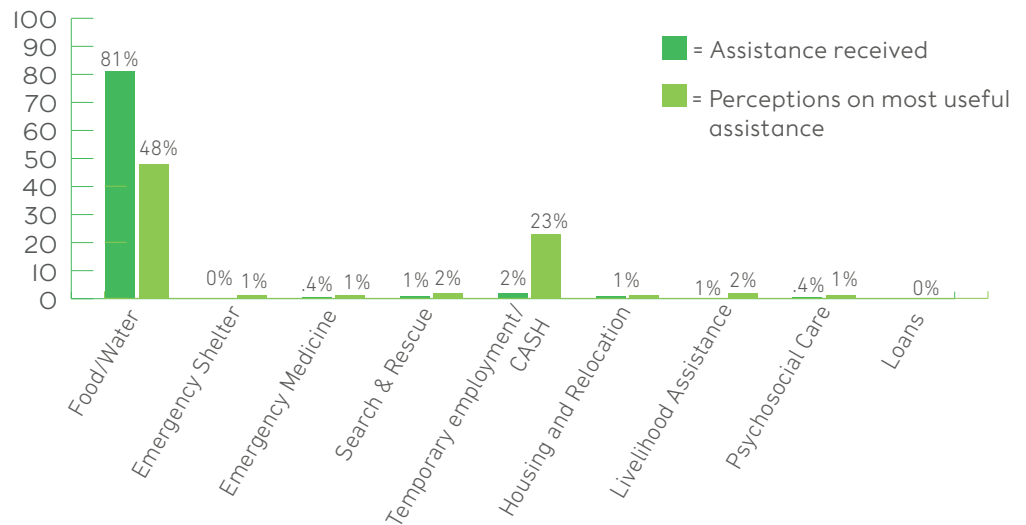


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

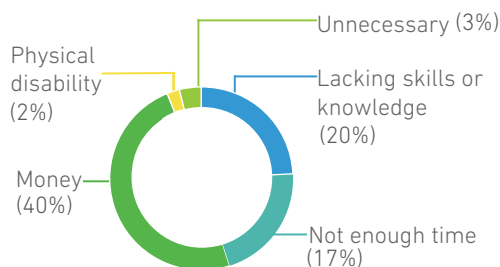
Households report having medical and life insurance, but home and asset insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

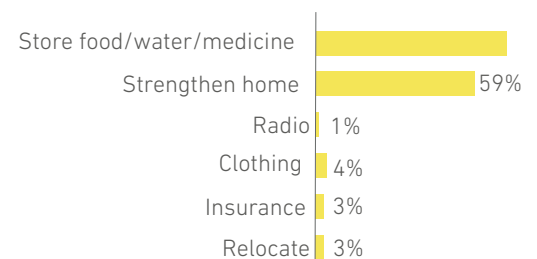


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

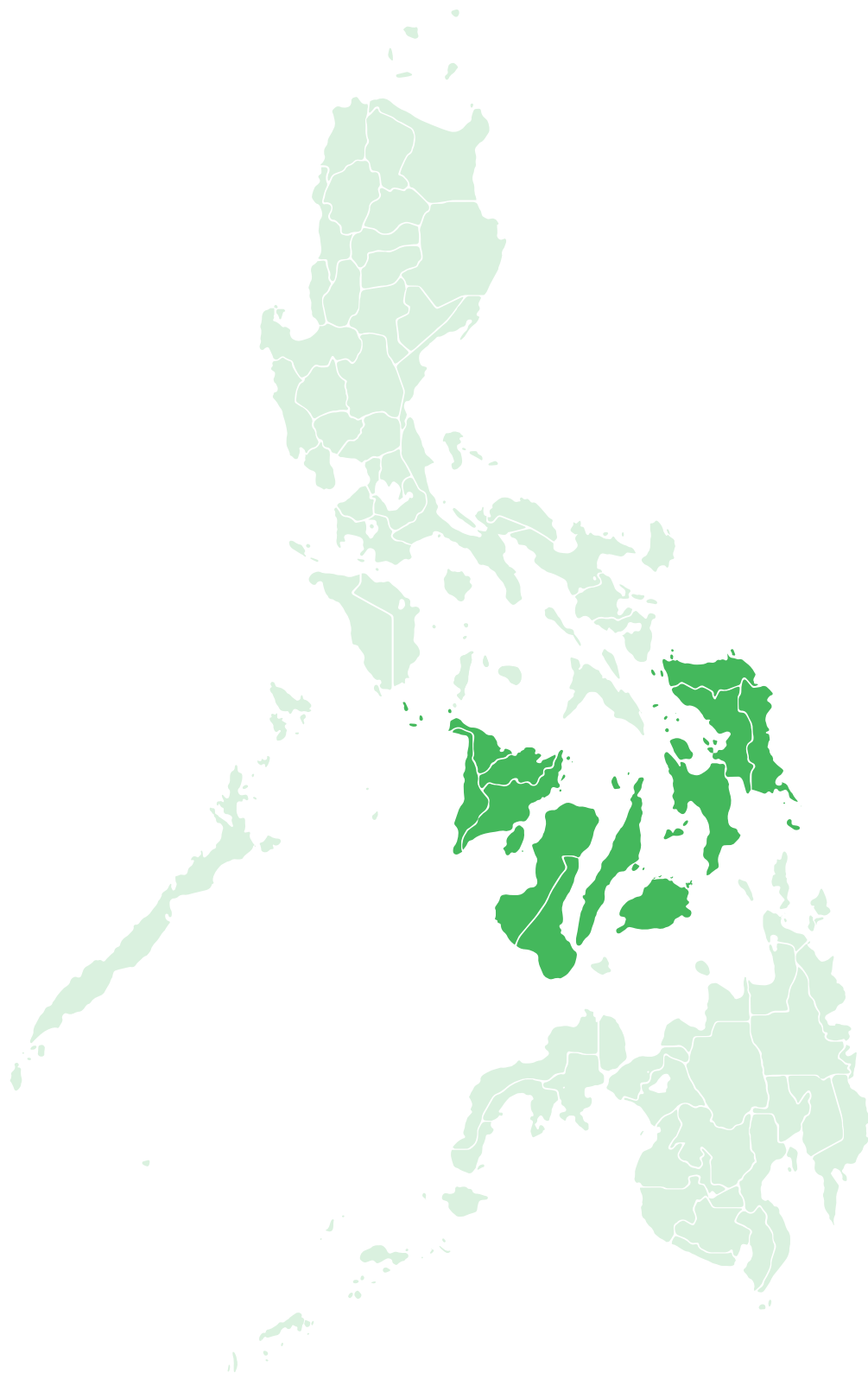


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:



3. VISAYAS



3.1 REGION VI: WESTERN VISAYAS



The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 193 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?



66% Older People



53% Children



46% Poor people



29% People with Disabilities

WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



73% Houses



51% Farmland



21% Fishing resources



14% Roads



9% Schools



7% Health facilities



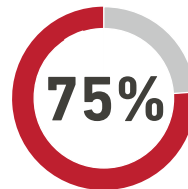
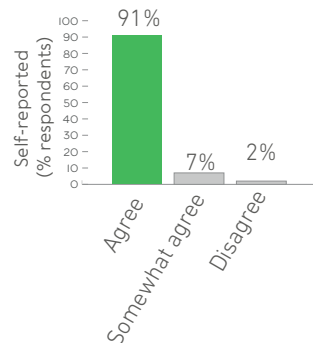
6% WASH facilities



3% Bridges

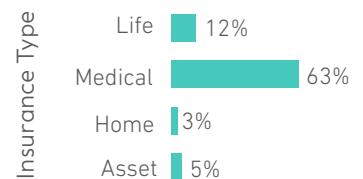
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

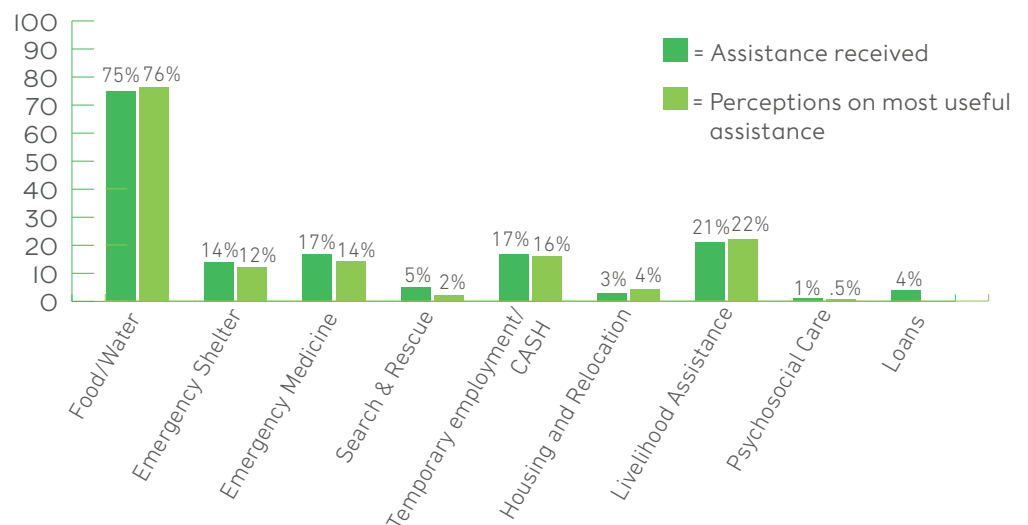


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

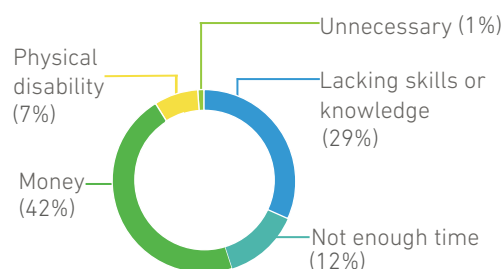
Households report having medical insurance, but life, home and asset insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

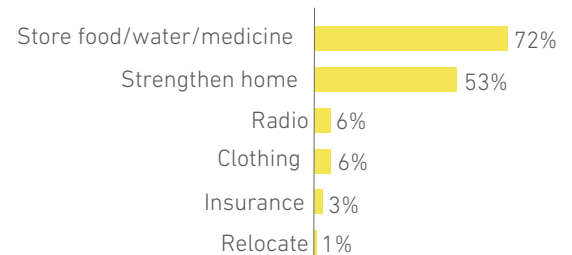


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:



3.2 REGION VII: CENTRAL VISAYAS



The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 261 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?



64% Older People



57% Poor people



54% Children



30% People with Disabilities

WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



67% Houses



33% Farmland



33% Roads



33% Bridges



26% Schools



23% Fishing resources



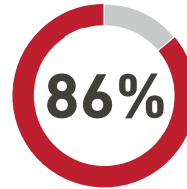
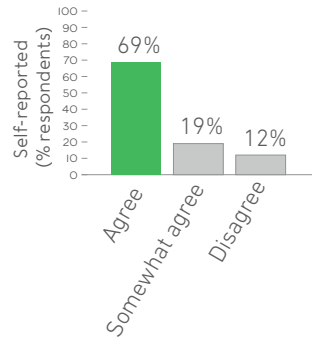
22% WASH facilities



17% Health facilities

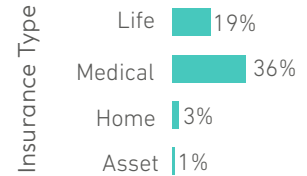
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

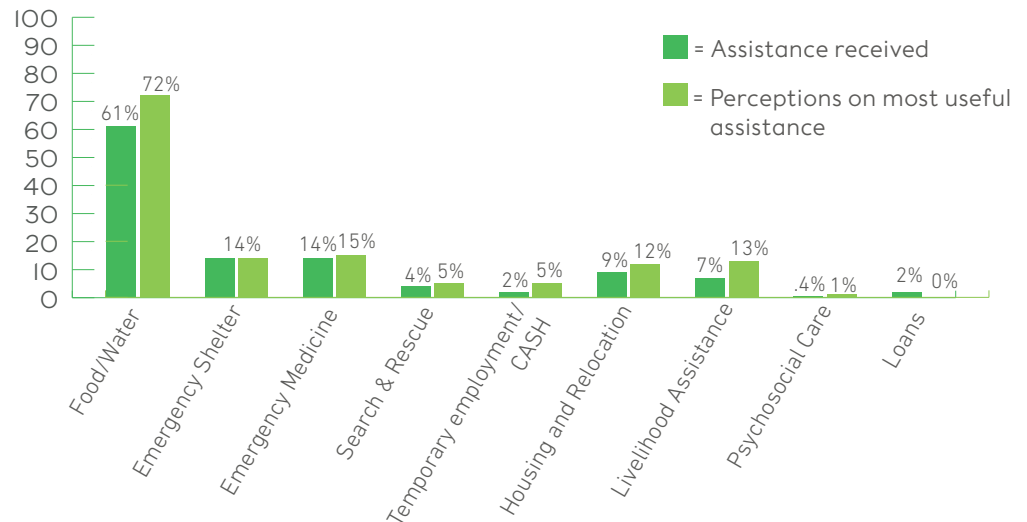


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

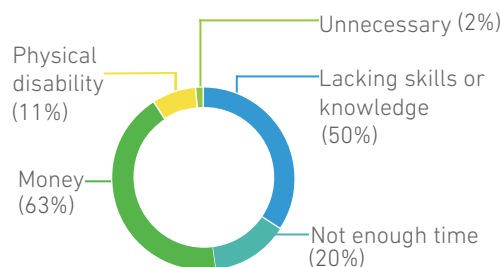
Less than half of households report having medical life, home and asset insurance:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

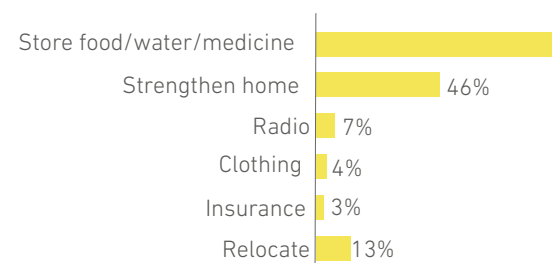


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

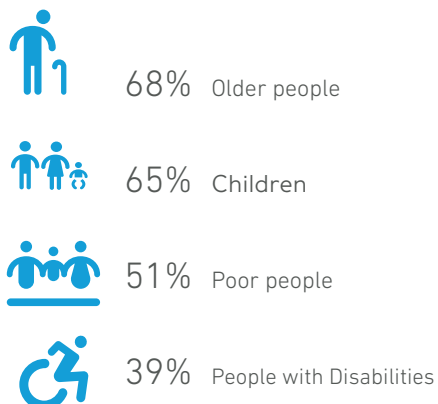


3.3 REGION VIII: EASTERN VISAYAS

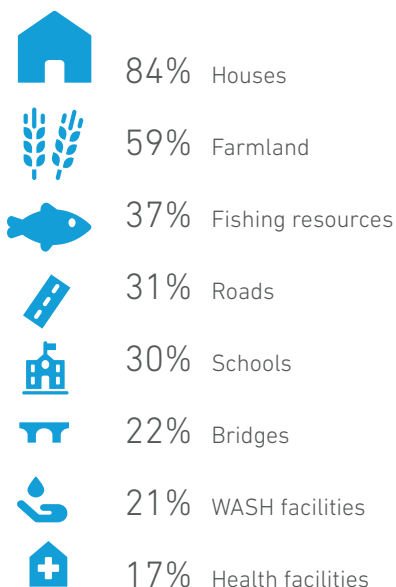


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 192 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

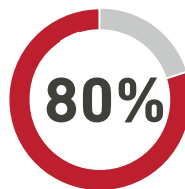
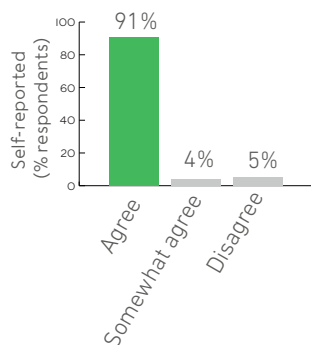


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



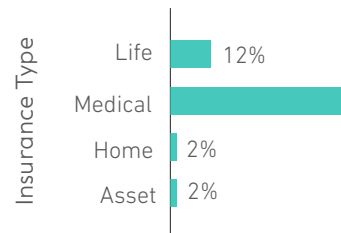
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

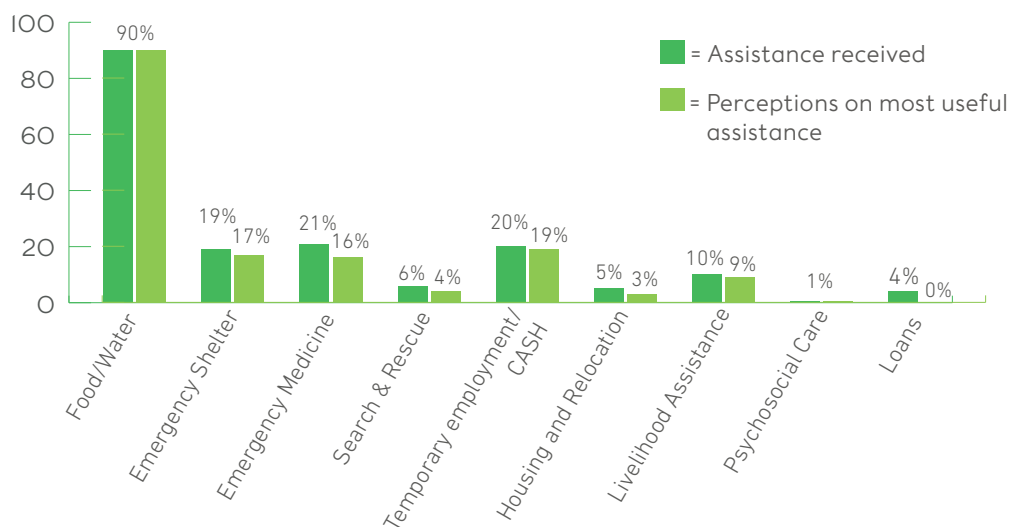


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

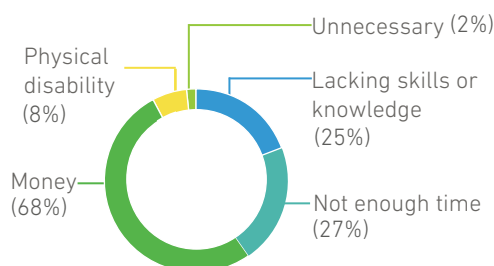
Less than half of households have any form of insurance



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

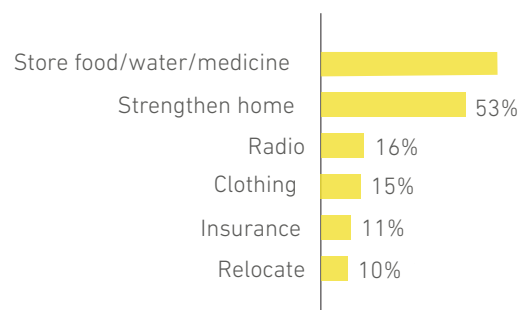


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

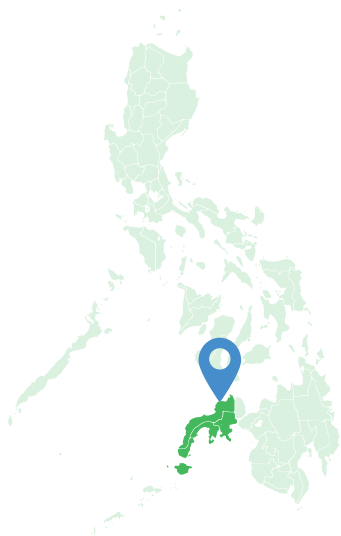


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

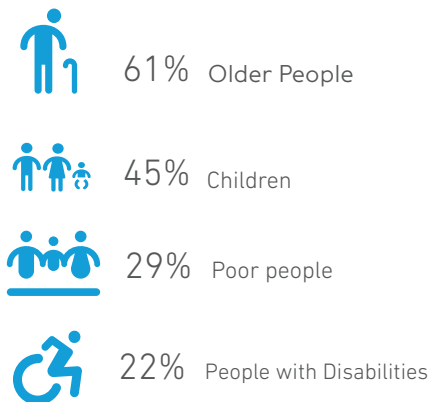


3.4 REGION IX: ZAMBOANGA PENINSULA

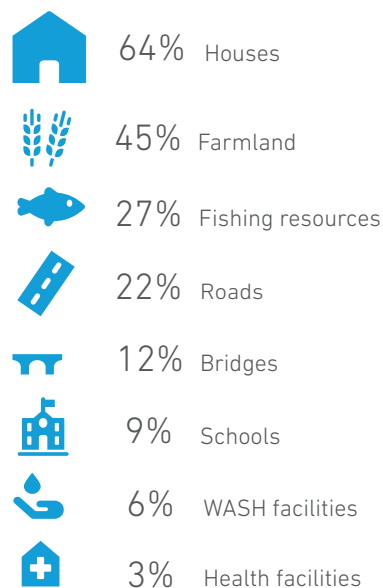


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 157 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

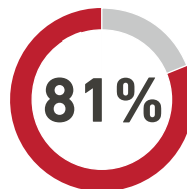
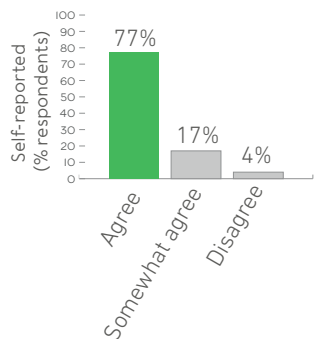


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



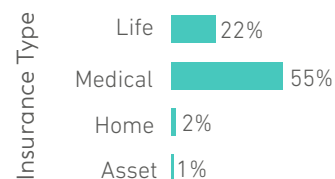
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

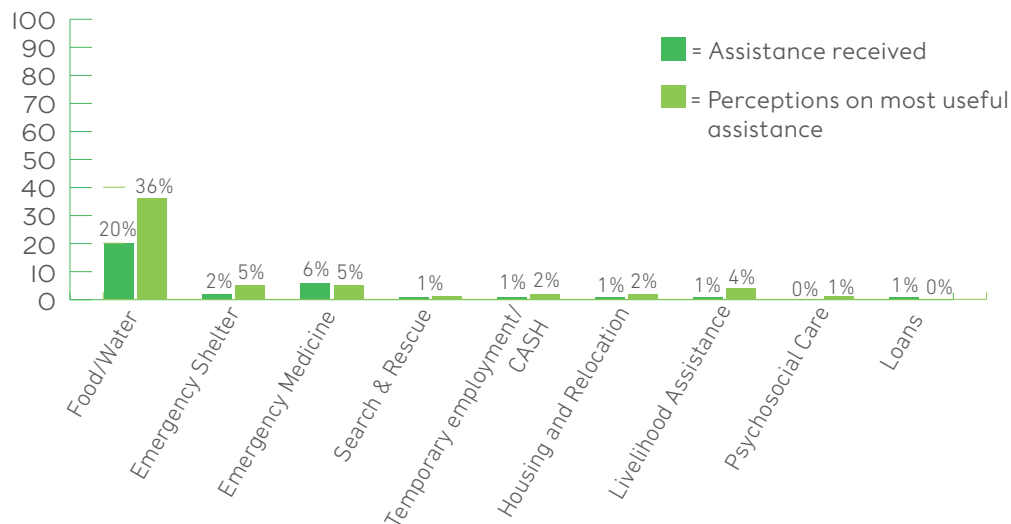


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

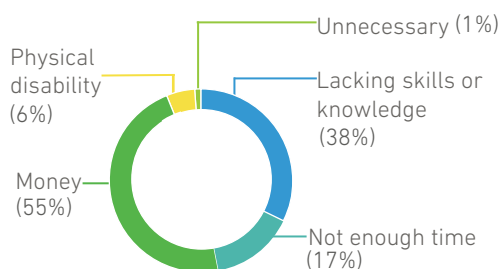
Roughly half of households report having medical insurance, but life, home and asset insurance is low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

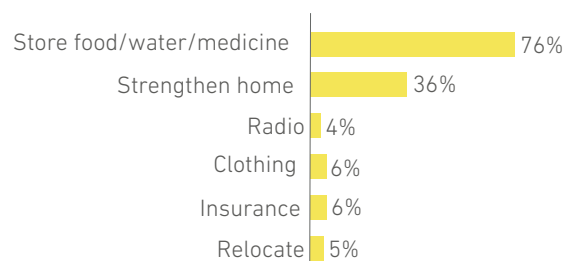


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

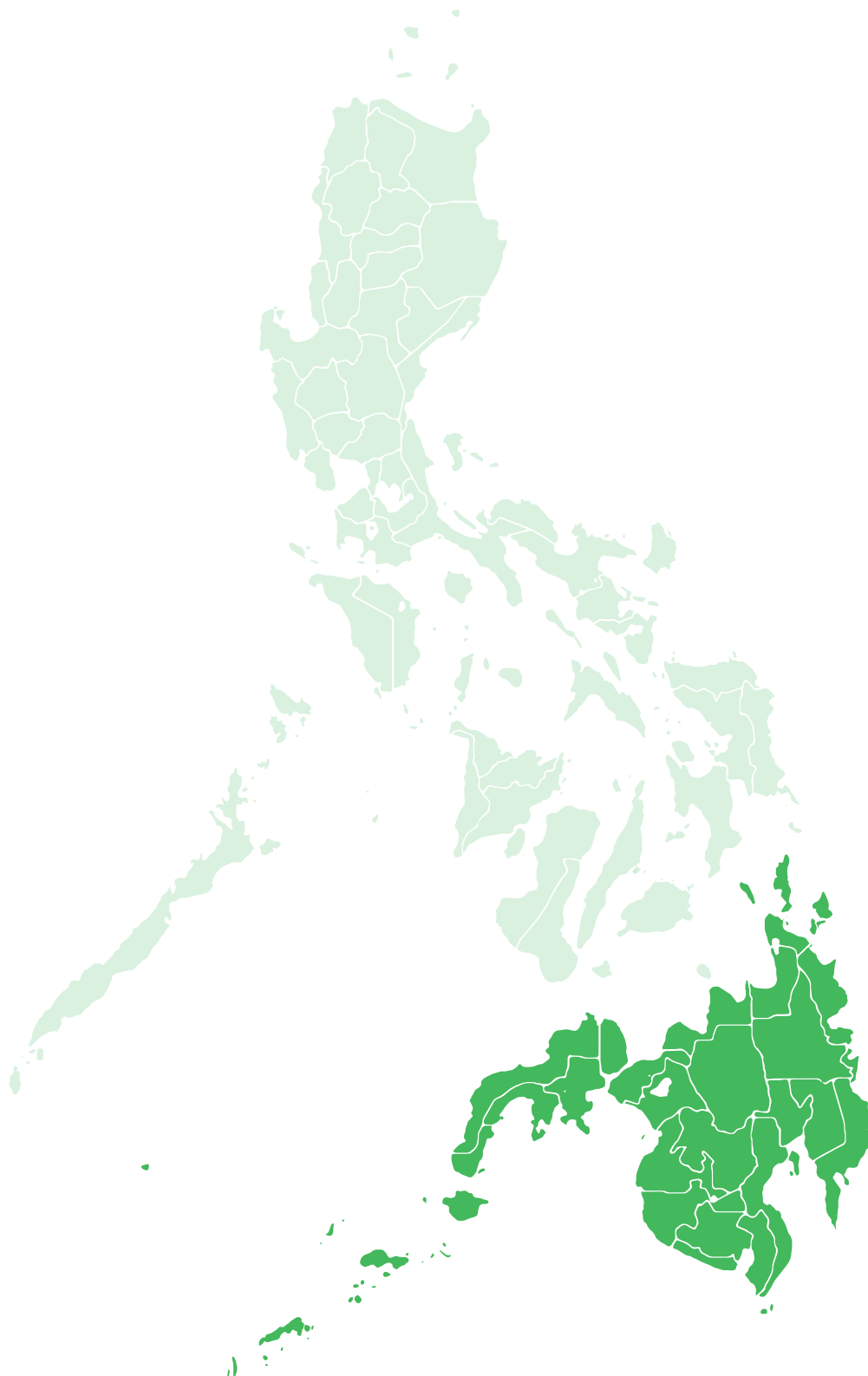


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

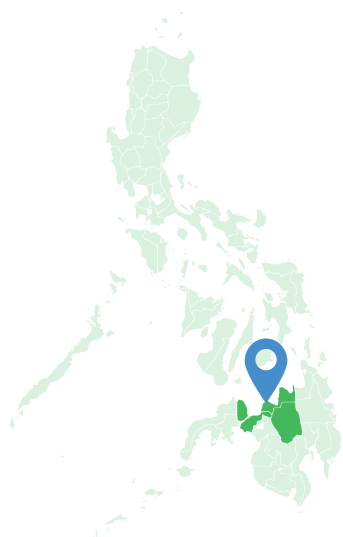
If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:



4. MINDANAO

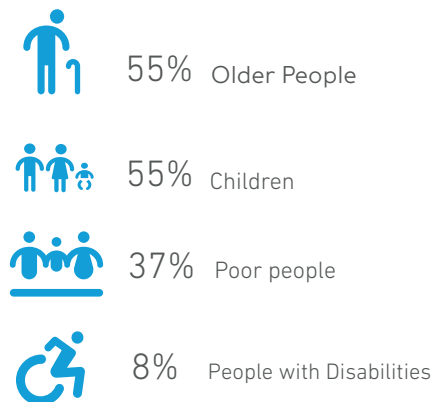


4.1 REGION X: NORTHERN MINDANAO

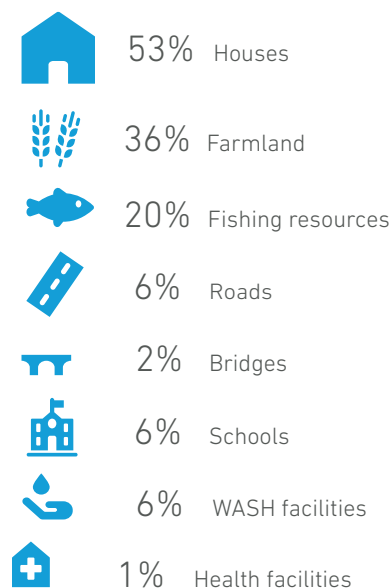


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 203 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

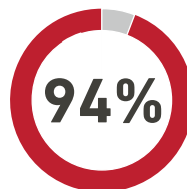
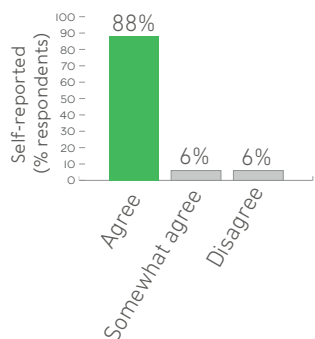


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



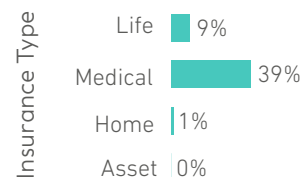
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

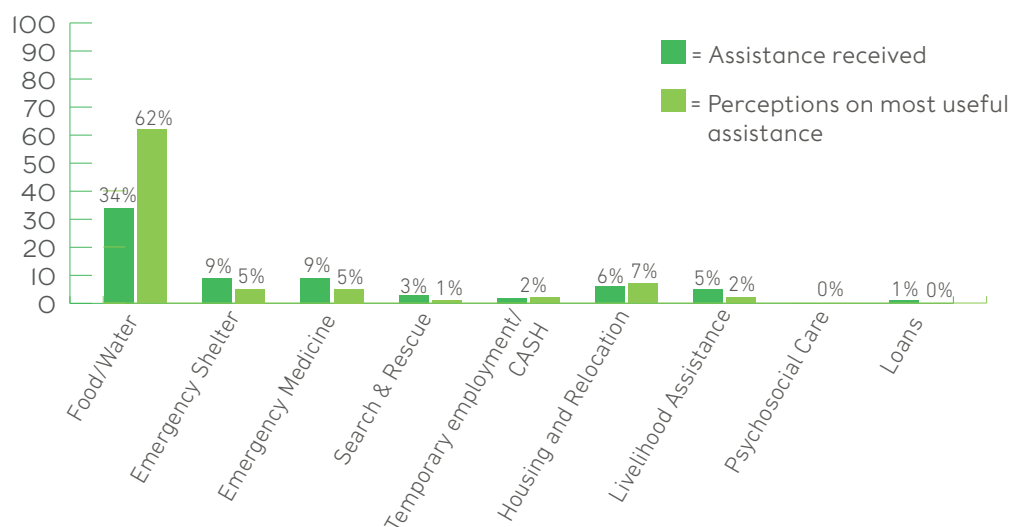


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

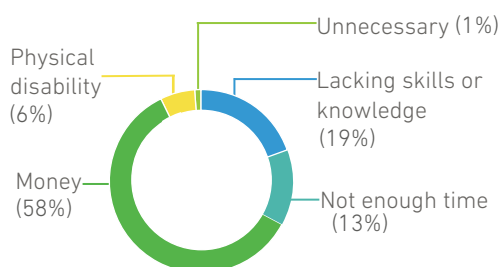
Roughly half of households report having medical insurance, but life, home and asset insurance is low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

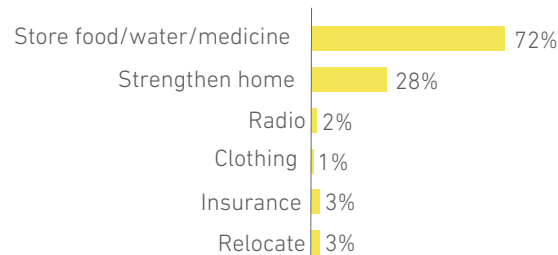


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)

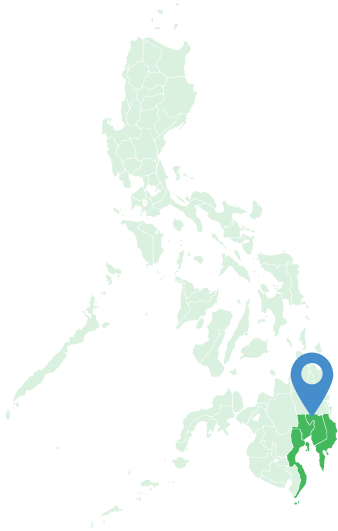


Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

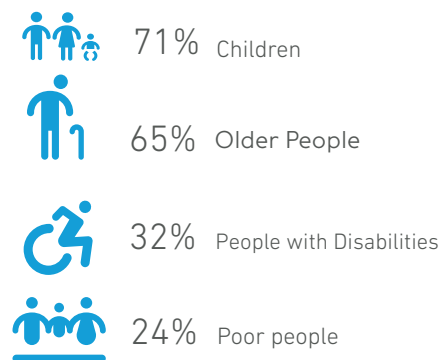


4.2 REGION XI: DAVAO

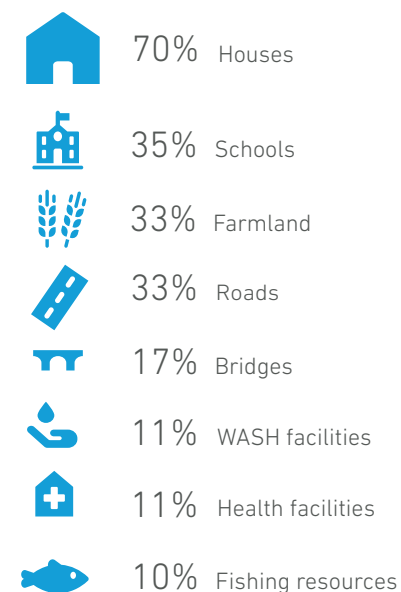


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 212 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

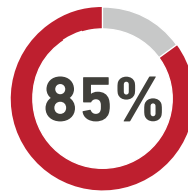
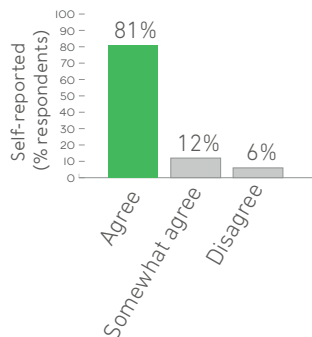


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



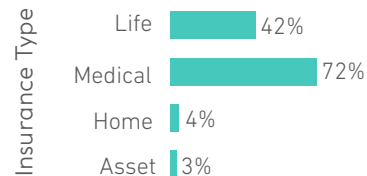
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

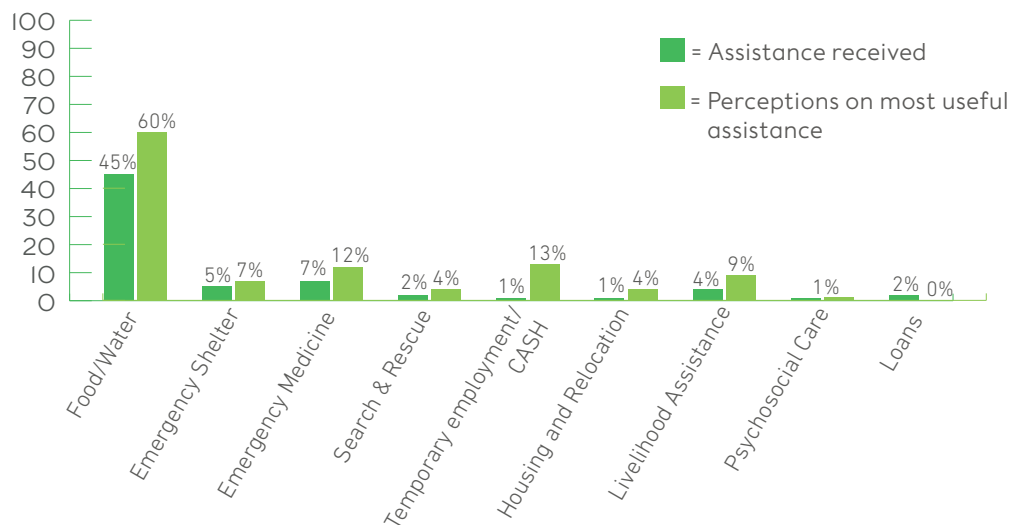


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

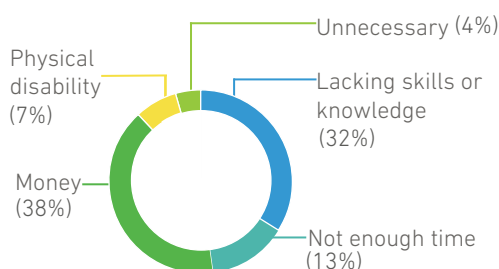
Households report having medical and life insurance, but home and asset insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

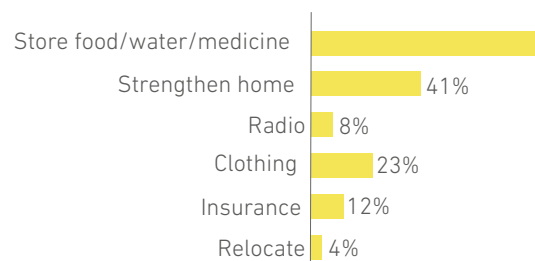


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

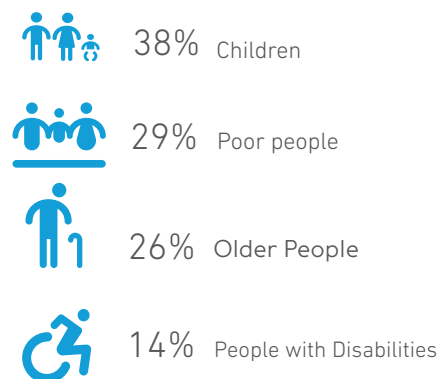


4.3 REGION XII: SOCCSKSARGEN

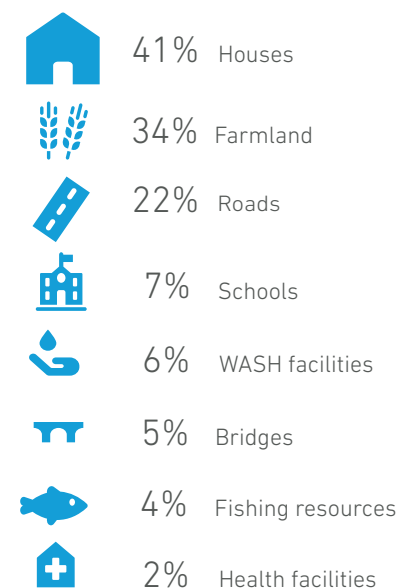


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 197 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

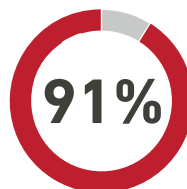
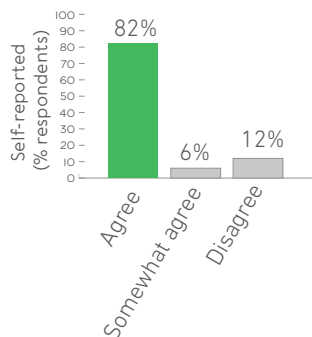


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



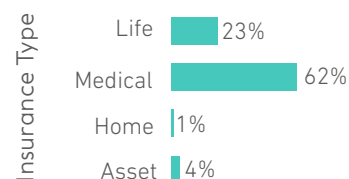
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

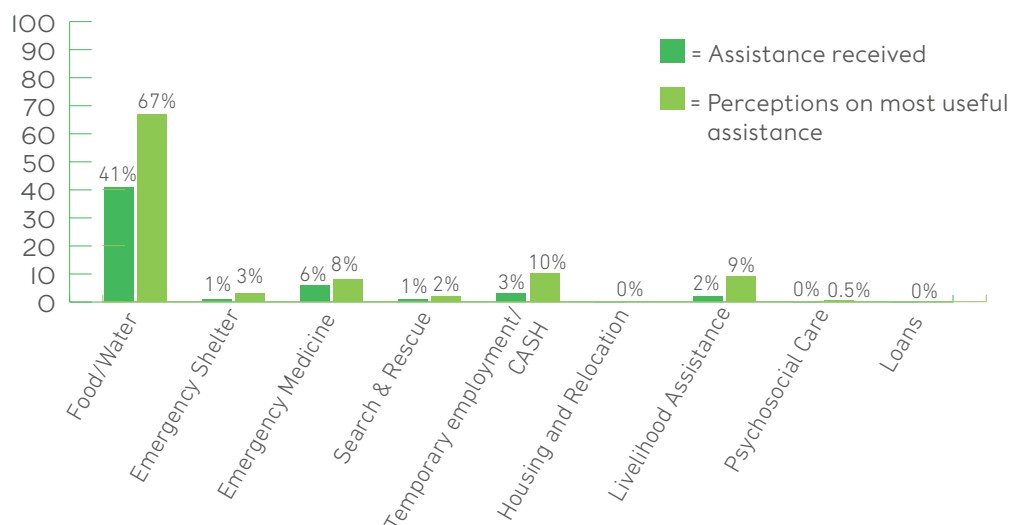


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

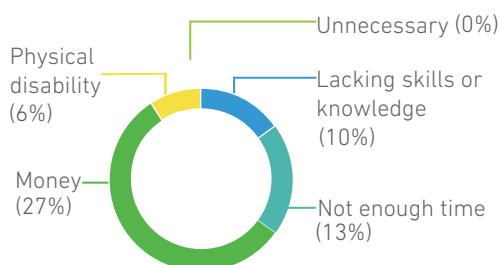
Households report having medical and life insurance, but home and asset insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

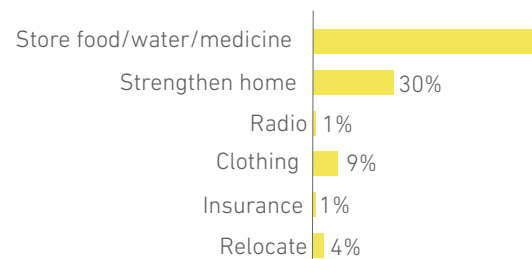


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

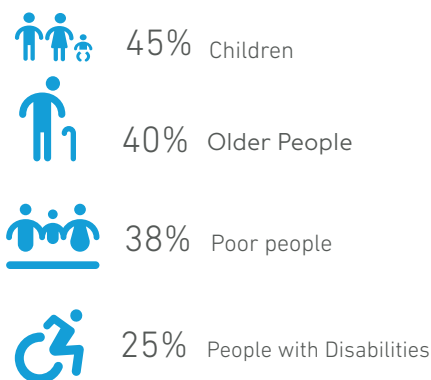


4.4 REGION XIII: CARAGA REGION

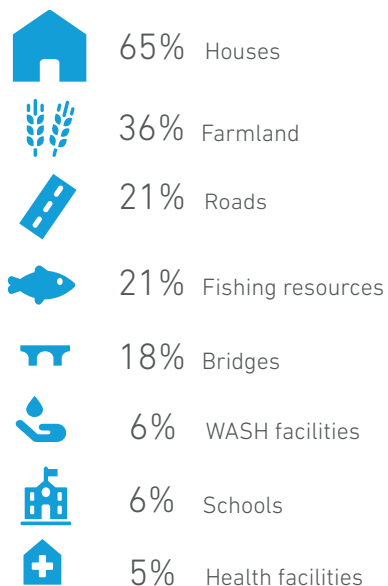


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 113 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

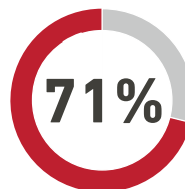
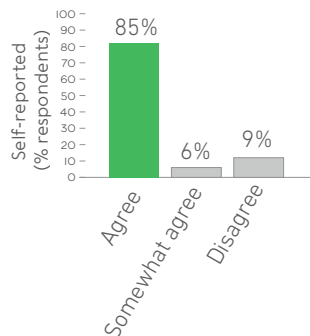


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



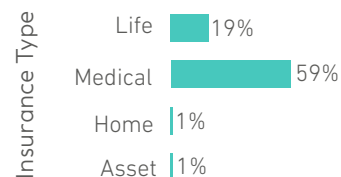
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

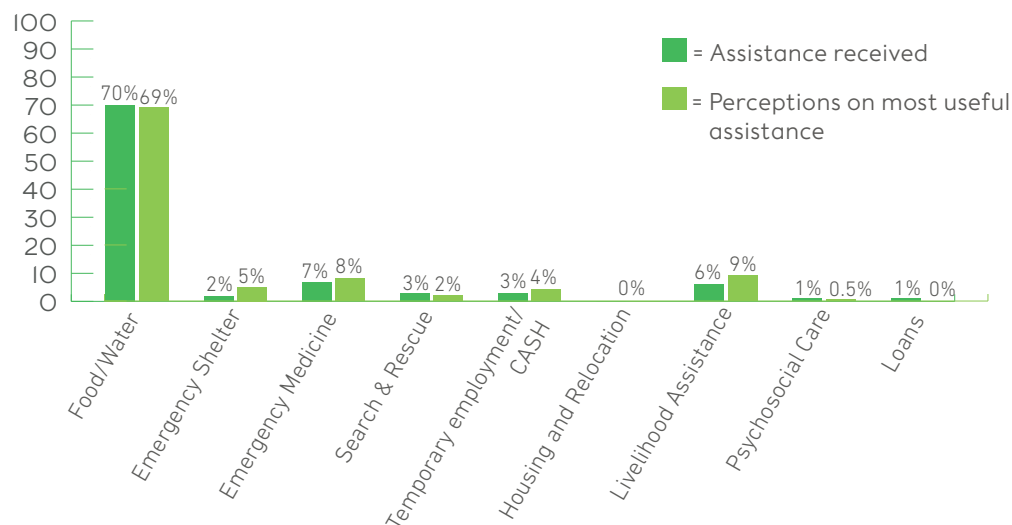


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

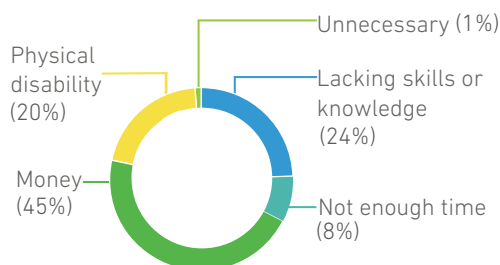
Households report having medical and life insurance, but home and asset insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

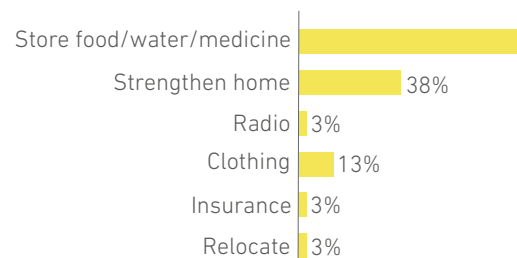


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:

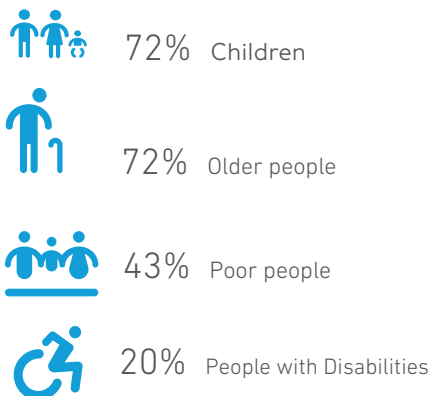


4.5 AUTONOMOUS REGION OF MUSLIM MINDANAO

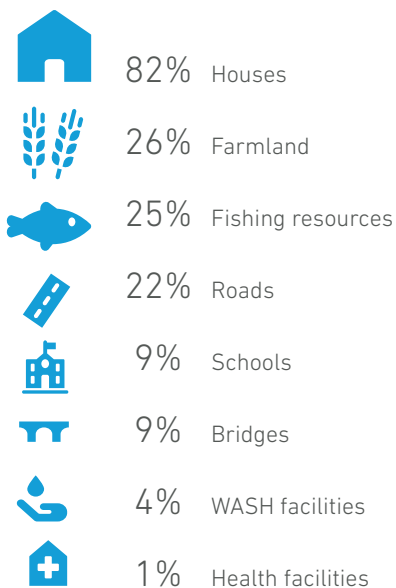


The following data, compiled by the Harvard Humanitarian Initiative, are taken from a nation-wide household survey conducted between March and April 2017. Sample size = 163 households.

WHO IS THE MOST VULNERABLE?

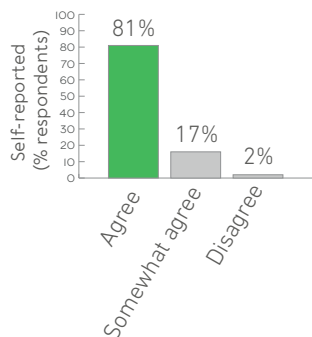


WHICH INFRASTRUCTURE/FACILITIES ARE VULNERABLE?



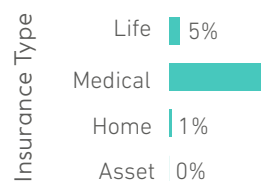
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES (% SELF-REPORTED)

The majority of households have discussed **emergency plans** as a family

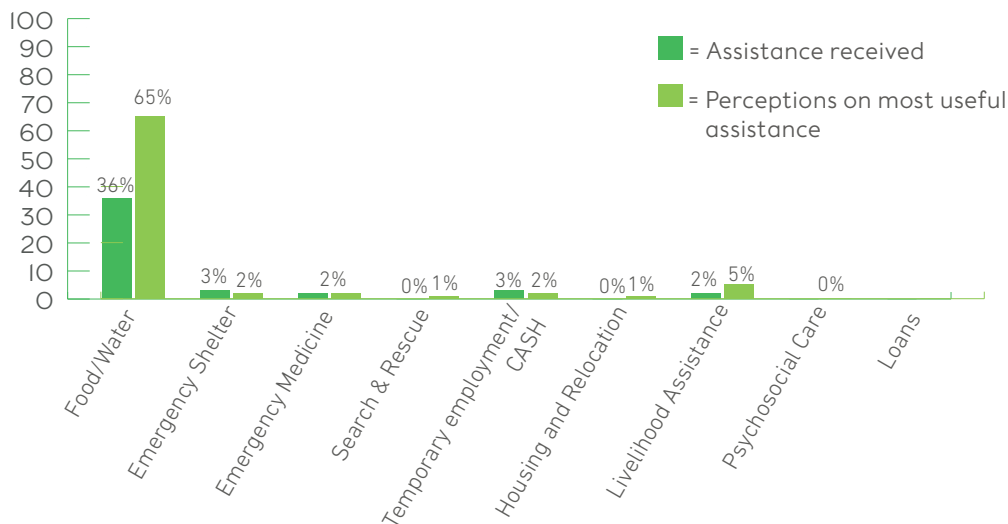


households **do not** have an 'emergency go bag'

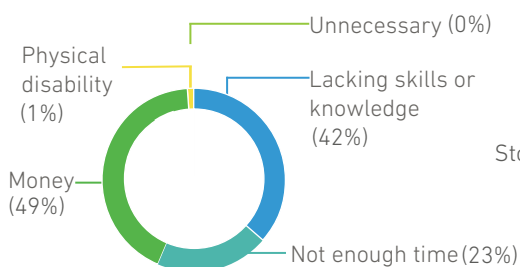
Half of households have medical insurance but life, home, and assets insurance is very low:



ASSISTANCE RECEIVED POST-DISASTER (% SELF-REPORTED)

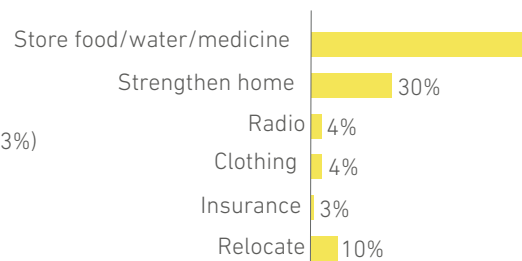


BARRIERS & OBSTACLES TO DISASTER PREPARATION (% SELF-REPORTED)



Self-reported main obstacles or barriers to taking steps to prepare for a disaster.

If households had money specifically in order to prepare for disasters, they would spend it on:





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