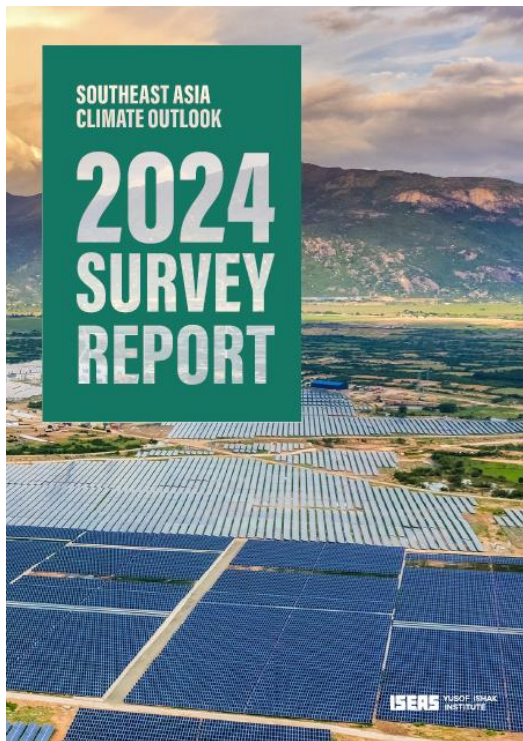




## Southeast Asia Climate Outlook Survey 2024

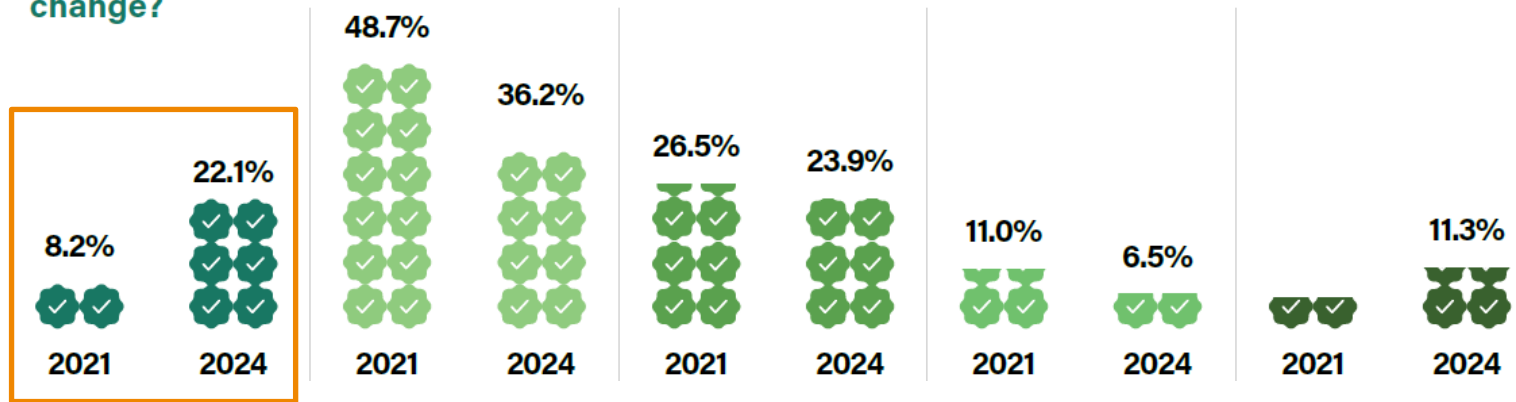
Mirza Sadaqat Huda  
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## About the Survey

1. The Southeast Asia Climate Outlook 2024 Survey Report is the fourth survey of climate change perspectives conducted by ISEAS
2. Conducted online from **10 July to 17 August 2024**
3. Comprised **39 questions** in total
4. A total of **2,931 self-identified Southeast Asian** respondents from 10 ASEAN member states completed the online survey.
5. The survey was offered in English and translated into six languages – Bahasa Indonesia, Burmese, Lao, Khmer, Thai, and Vietnamese.
6. The survey applied country population size and gender demographic **weightages** to ensure **sample representativeness** of regional responses. An exception applies for questions relating to ASEAN as a collective.

How would you rate your national government's policies and actions taken in support of climate change?



- My government considers climate change an urgent national priority and allocates sufficient resources to address
- My government is aware of the threats but does not allocate sufficient resources to address them
- My government is not giving enough attention to climate change
- My government does not consider climate change as a threat
- I don't know my government's view on climate change

- More respondents are now saying their government has tagged climate change as an urgent national priority and allocated sufficient resources to tackle the problem. (Nearly three-fold increase from 8.2% in 2023 to 22.1% in 2024)



## How would you rate your national government's policies and actions taken in support of climate change?

	My government considers climate change an urgent national priority and allocates sufficient resources to address this threat	My government is aware of the threats but does not allocate sufficient resources to address them	My government is not giving enough attention to climate change	My government does not consider climate change as a threat	I don't know my government's view on climate change
BN	29.1%	22.3%	6.8%	12.6%	29.1%
KH	19.3%	22.9%	25.8%	13.1%	18.9%
ID	19.8%	38.8%	25.7%	6.1%	9.5%
LA	10.0%	15.4%	36.2%	14.0%	24.4%
MY	21.1%	38.1%	21.7%	6.0%	13.0%
MM	9.6%	15.0%	30.4%	14.6%	30.4%
PH	23.8%	43.5%	24.1%	2.4%	6.2%
SG	50.1%	29.3%	7.5%	3.0%	10.1%
TH	17.8%	31.7%	31.4%	8.3%	10.8%
VN	36.7%	39.4%	10.0%	5.6%	8.3%

- Singapore and Vietnam respondents are most approving of their government's policies (50.1% and 36.7%)

- Laos respondents feel that more government action is needed

- Philippines respondents are most concerned about allocation of resources

# The Most Serious Climate Change Impacts

In your view, what are the most serious climate change impacts that your country is currently exposed to? Rank the choices from most to least serious.

	Floods	Heat waves	Landslides triggered by heavy rain	Tropical storms	Droughts	Sea level rise
Region	<b>70.3%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>	<b>49.8%</b>	<b>49.2%</b>	<b>46.1%</b>	<b>32.7%</b>
BN	67.0%	68.9%	41.7%	38.8%	52.4%	31.1%
KH	74.5%	58.9%	40.4%	38.9%	53.8%	33.5%
ID	70.1%	40.5%	52.8%	52.8%	48.9%	34.9%
LA	59.3%	62.9%	47.1%	45.7%	62.0%	23.1%
MY	79.3%	69.6%	57.5%	30.4%	33.1%	30.1%
MM	76.8%	59.6%	58.9%	35.7%	30.0%	38.9%
PH	<b>72.1%</b>	50.0%	49.4%	<b>72.6%</b>	32.1%	23.8%
SG	63.9%	82.1%	23.6%	24.5%	34.3%	71.6%
TH	57.8%	70.3%	28.9%	37.8%	72.5%	32.8%
VN	74.2%	54.7%	54.2%	41.9%	44.2%	30.8%

- Floods (70.3%), heat waves (51.8%), and landslides (49.8%) are the top three concerns Identified by Southeast Asians.

- Philippines respondents are most concerned about tropical storms (72.6%) and floods (72.1%)

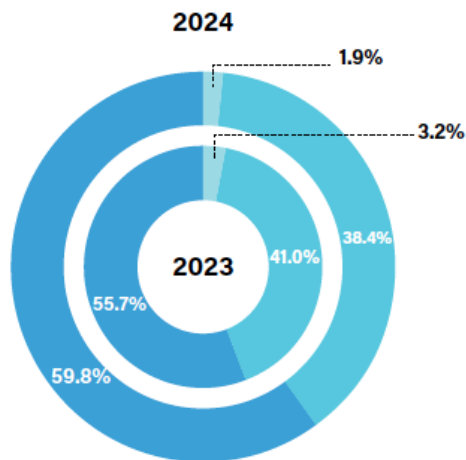
- Heat waves are the top concern for Singapore, Thailand, Brunei and Laos respondents

Percentage of respondents who ranked each impact among the top three

On a scale of 0-10, to what extent do you think climate change impacts will negatively affect your life in 10 years' time (2034)?



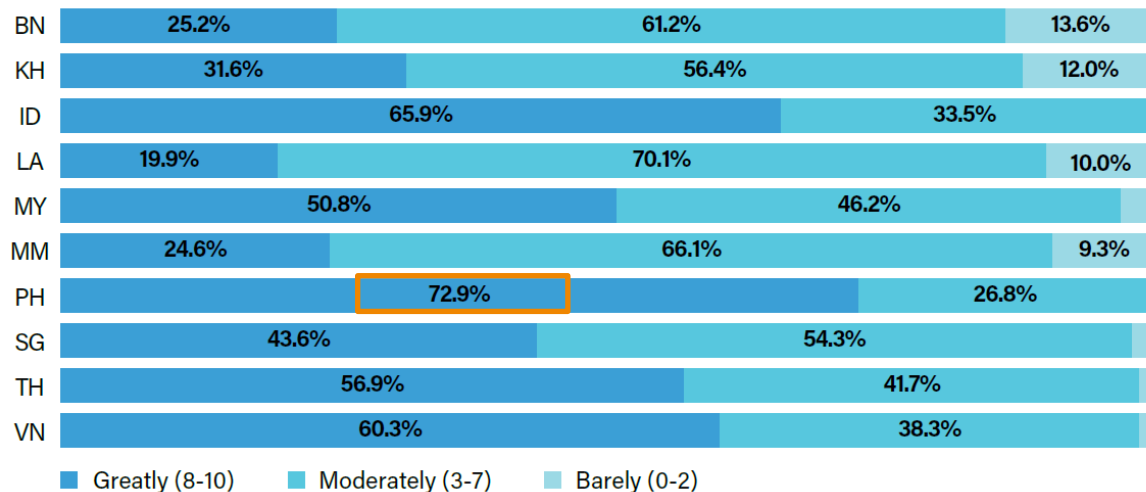
Region



Greatly (8-10) Moderately (3-7) Barely (0-2)




Nationality



Greatly (8-10) Moderately (3-7) Barely (0-2)

- 59.8% of Southeast Asians say climate impacts will affect them greatly in 10 years' time, an increase from 55.7% in 2023.
- Respondents from the **Philippines** (72.9%) are more likely to experience impacts first-hand and have stronger perceptions of future climate impacts

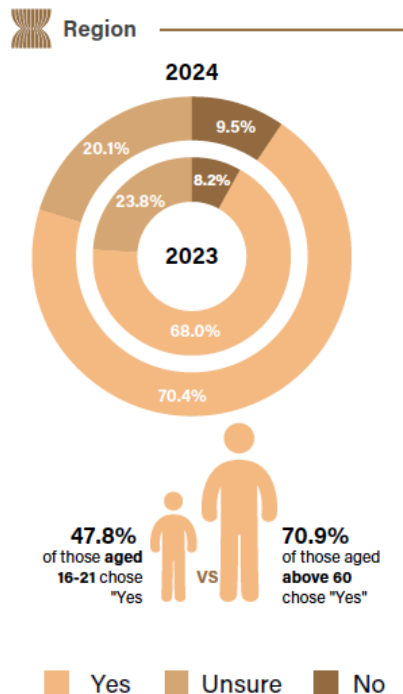
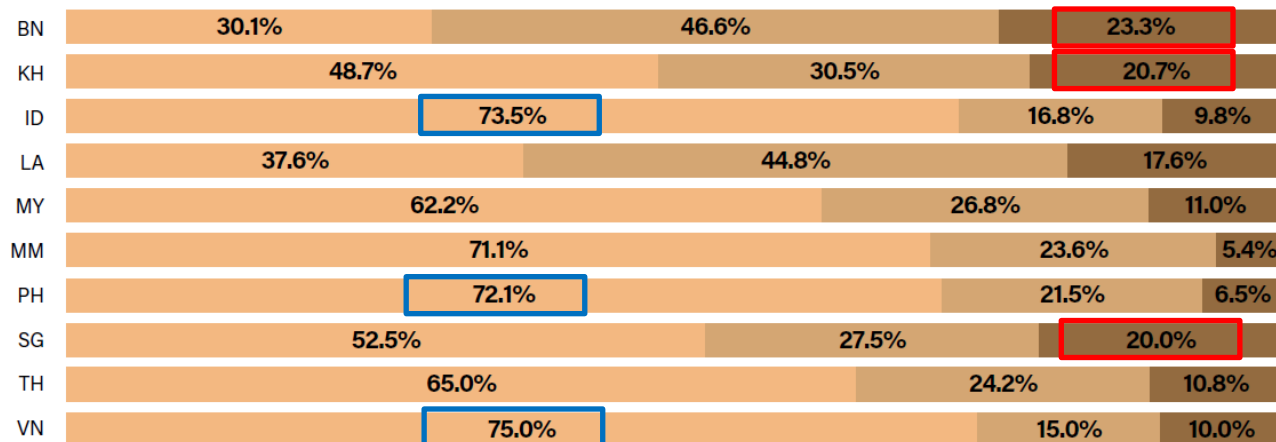
Decarbonisation is understood as the process of reducing or removing greenhouse gas emissions from economic activities. The biggest obstacle to decarbonization in my country is...

 Nationality

	Lack of R&D, technology and expertise	Lack of public & private support	Insufficient financial resources	Insufficient alternative energy resources	Other domestic priorities	Absence of political will	Energy insecurity from geo-political events
BN	18.4%	20.4%	8.7%	19.4%	16.5%	9.7%	6.8%
KH	21.8%	23.3%	15.6%	15.6%	3.3%	8.7%	11.6%
ID	19.8%	18.7%	15.4%	13.7%	16.8%	13.7%	2.0%
LA	26.7%	16.3%	24.9%	8.6%	7.2%	7.2%	9.0%
MY	15.1%	17.4%	17.4%	12.4%	15.4%	17.1%	5.4%
MM	23.6%	18.6%	9.3%	15.7%	7.5%	16.1%	9.3%
PH	9.7%	14.4%	19.4%	22.9%	10.9%	16.5%	6.2%
SG	6.3%	27.8%	7.8%	34.3%	10.1%	6.0%	7.8%
TH	17.2%	17.2%	13.9%	9.2%	19.7%	13.6%	9.2%
VN	25.6%	11.1%	21.9%	14.4%	13.9%	6.7%	6.4%

- Lack of R&D is especially identified by Laos and Vietnam respondents
- Thailand respondents believe that other domestic priorities (19.7%) is the biggest challenge
- Lack of alternative energy resources is seen as the biggest impediment in the Philippines (22.9%)

## Would you support a national carbon tax?

**Nationality**

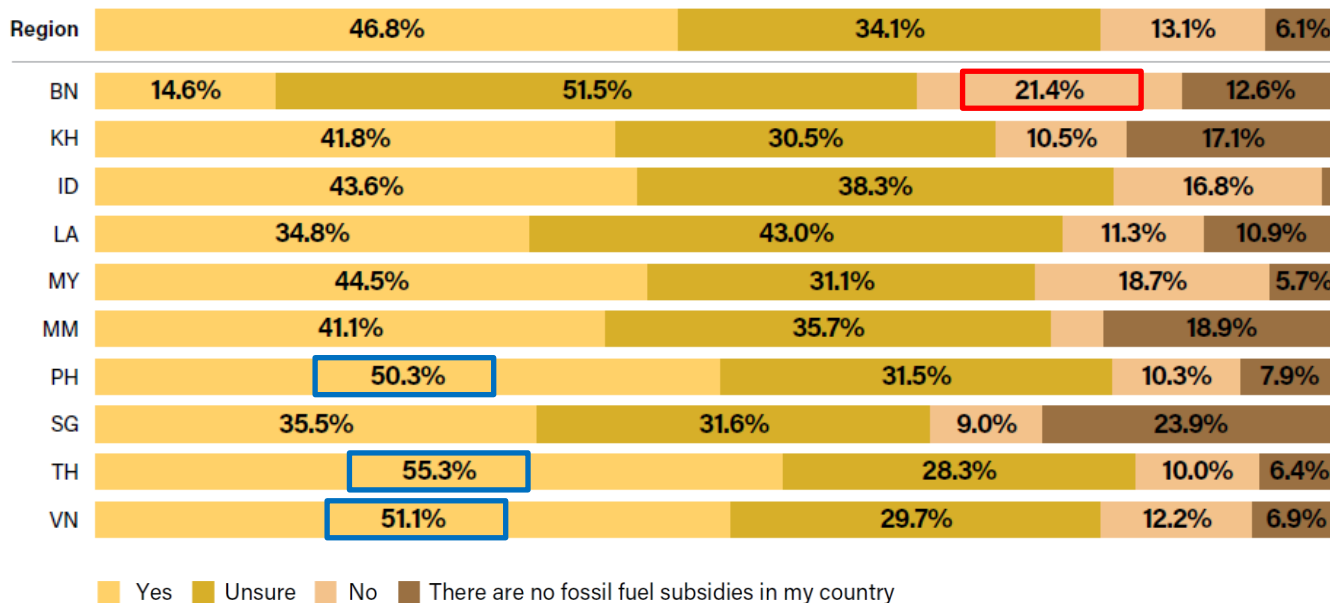
- 70.4% regionally support a national carbon tax (increase from 68.0% last year).
- The strongest supporters come from **Vietnam** (75.0%), **Indonesia** (73.5%) and **the Philippines** (72.1%) whereas the highest opposition comes from **Brunei** (23.3%), **Cambodia** (20.7%) and **Singapore** (20.0%).
- Generational divides exist in views on a national carbon tax. Individuals aged 16-21 express the least support, while those over 60 are the most supportive.



## Fossil fuel subsidies can hinder clean energy transition. Should fossil fuel subsidies be cut in your country?



### Nationality



- 46.8% regionally support cutting fossil fuel subsidies.
- Respondents from [Thailand](#) (55.3%), [Vietnam](#) (51.1%) and the [Philippines](#) (50.3%) are the strongest supporters of cutting fossil fuel subsidies.
- [Brunei](#) respondents showed the greatest resistance (21.4%).

## In your opinion, who has demonstrated climate leadership to help the world achieve Paris-aligned goals?



### Nationality



None of the above



Region	Japan	US	EU	None of the above	China	UK	Australia	South Korea	India
BN	29.1%	9.7%	10.7%	13.6%	10.7%	13.6%	4.9%	3.9%	3.9%
KH	20.4%	27.6%	19.3%	4.7%	11.6%	6.9%	4.7%	2.5%	2.2%
ID	30.7%	14.0%	22.6%	10.3%	10.9%	3.1%	4.7%	2.8%	0.8%
LA	14.9%	28.1%	13.1%	7.7%	22.6%	2.3%	7.2%	2.3%	1.8%
MY	26.8%	11.0%	17.1%	10.4%	15.7%	7.0%	6.0%	5.0%	1.0%
MM	21.8%	30.4%	19.6%	8.2%	6.8%	1.4%	2.1%	7.5%	2.1%
PH	32.6%	18.2%	22.4%	7.4%	3.5%	6.5%	6.2%	2.6%	0.6%
SG	13.7%	12.5%	25.1%	26.3%	11.9%	2.7%	3.6%	3.0%	1.2%
TH	21.9%	21.4%	20.6%	14.2%	10.3%	5.6%	3.9%	1.9%	0.3%
VN	13.1%	31.9%	29.7%	9.4%	5.8%	3.9%	4.2%	1.4%	0.6%

- Japan was most favoured by the Philippines (32.6%), Indonesia (30.7%) and Brunei (29.1%)
- Vietnam (31.9%), Myanmar (30.4%), and Laos (28.1%) were most confident in the US' leadership.



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