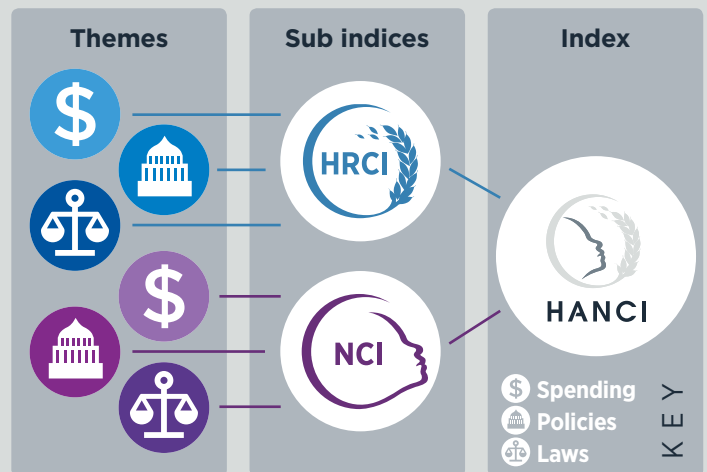
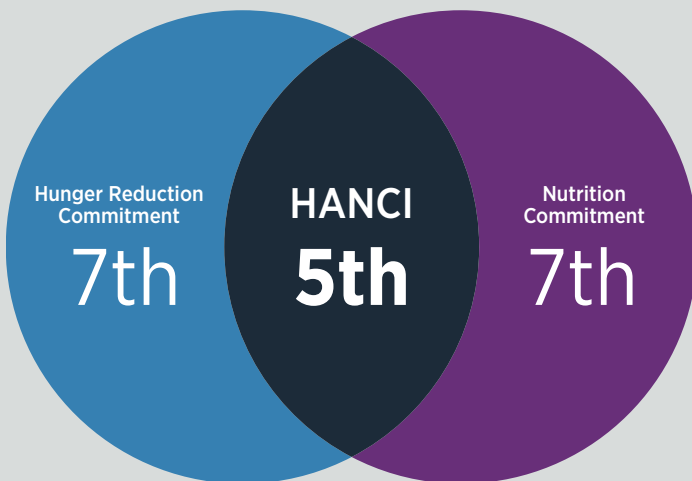




# Key data for Philippines



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 7.1% **Stunting:** 33.4% **Proportion of population underweight:** 21.5%

Source: Government of Philippines (National Nutrition Survey, 2015)










## Strong Performance




- The Government of Philippines has ensured tenure security for rural populations. Land titling is common and land markets function well. Policy promotes equitable access to common property resources.
- The National Nutrition Policy/Strategy identifies time bound nutrition targets and a multisectoral and multistakeholder policy coordination mechanism has been set up.
- Policymakers in Philippines benefit from regular nutrition surveys that are statistically representative at national level. The last survey was published in 2017.
- The Government has fully enshrined the International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes into domestic law.
- The Government of Philippines promotes complementary feeding practices.
- 93.3% of the population of Philippines in 2015 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Philippines 95.4% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2013.
- In Philippines, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (90.2% in 2010) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

## Areas for improvement













- In Philippines, the law gives women and men equal economic rights and equal legal access to agricultural land. However, these laws are not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.

## Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending <sup>1</sup>	5.7%	2014	22nd
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending <sup>2</sup>	7.4%	2015	Joint 15th
<b>Policies</b>			
 Access to land (security of tenure) <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2016	Joint 10th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2013	Joint 24th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	90.2%	2010	6th
 Functioning of social protection systems <sup>3</sup>	Moderate	2016	Joint 5th
<b>Laws</b>			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food <sup>3</sup>	Strong	2017	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 4th
 Equality of women's economic rights <sup>4</sup>	In Law, not in Practice	2014	Joint 1st
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> No benchmark<sup>2</sup> No benchmark<sup>3</sup> Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong<sup>4</sup> Possible scores are:  Not in Law  In Law, Not in Practice  In Law & Practice

## Nutrition Commitment Index (NCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	NCI Rank of 45
 Separate budget for nutrition (no/sectoral only/yes)	Sectoral only	2017	Joint 22nd
<b>Policies</b>			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	72%	2015	Joint 24th
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2012	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	93.3%	2015	8th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	75%	2015	6th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	95.4%	2013	Joint 13th
 Nutrition features in national development policy <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	2017-2022	28th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
<b>Laws</b>			
 ICMBMS <sup>^</sup> enshrined in domestic law <sup>2</sup>	Fully Enshrined	2016	Joint 1st

<sup>1</sup> Possible scores are:  Weak  Moderate  Strong (Note: Performance relative to other countries)<sup>2</sup> Possible scores are:  Not enshrined in law  Few/Many aspects enshrined  Fully enshrined<sup>^</sup> International Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes