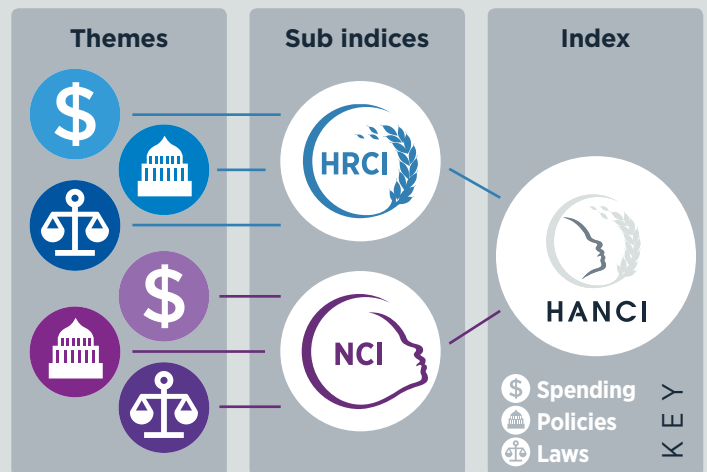
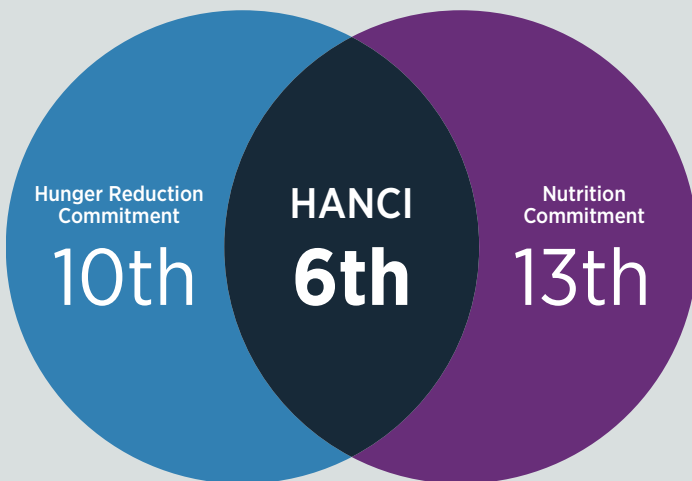




Key data for Philippines



Existing rates of: **Wasting:** 5.6% **Stunting:** 30.3% **Proportion of population underweight:** 19.1%

Source: Government of Philippines (NNS, 2018)







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.
- 95.4% of the population of Philippines in 2017 has access to an improved drinking water source.
- In Philippines 93.8% of women aged 15-49 were visited at least once during pregnancy by skilled health personnel in 2017.
- In Philippines, constitutional protection of the right to food and the right to social security is strong.
- Strong civil registration rates (91.8% in 2017) potentially enable children's access to critical public services such as health and education.

Areas for improvement













- In Philippines, the law does not give women legal access to agricultural land equal to men. Men and women have equal economic rights, but this is not effectively enforced and discriminatory practices against women continue, increasing their vulnerability to hunger and undernutrition.
- The Government of Philippines has achieved two high doses of vitamin A supplementation for only 68% of children in 2016.

Hunger Reduction Commitment Index (HRCI)

Public spending	Score*	Year	HRCI Rank of 45
 Public spending on agriculture as share of total public spending ¹	4.3%	2016	25th
 Public spending on health as share of total public spending ²	7.1%	2017	19th
Policies			
 Access to land (security of tenure) ³	Strong	2016	Joint 11th
 Access to agricultural research and extension services ³	Moderate	2013	25th
 Civil registration system — coverage of live births	91.8%	2017	6th
 Functioning of social protection systems ³	Moderate	2018	Joint 6th
Laws			
 Level of constitutional protection of the right to food ³	Strong	2017	Joint 1st
 Equality of women's access to agricultural land (property rights) ⁴	Not in Law	2019	Joint 40th
 Equality of women's economic rights ⁴	In Law, not in Practice	2019	11th
 Constitution recognises the right to social security (yes/no)	Yes	2002	Joint 1st

¹ No benchmark² No benchmark³ Possible scores are:  Very weak/Weak  Moderate  Strong/Very strong⁴ 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	2019	Joint 24th
Policies			
 Vitamin A supplementation coverage for children	68%	2016	23rd
 Government promotes complementary feeding (yes/no)	Yes	2015	Joint 1st
 Population with access to an improved water source	95.4%	2017	4th
 Population with access to improved sanitation	76.5%	2017	4th
 Health care visits for pregnant women	93.8%	2017	19th
 Nutrition features in national development policy ¹	Moderate	2017-2022	29th
 National nutrition policy/strategy (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Multisector and multistakeholder policy coordination (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 Time bound nutrition targets (yes/no)	Yes	2019	Joint 1st
 National nutrition survey in last 3 years (yes/no)	Yes	2017	Joint 1st
Laws			
 ICMBMS [^] enshrined in domestic law ²	Fully Enshrined	2019	Joint 1st

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