**PHILIPPINES**

### Causes of under-five deaths, 2010

Globally, undernutrition contributes to more than one third of child deaths

- Others 22%
- Measles 0%
- Meningitis 3%
- HIV/AIDS 6%
- Injuries 8%
- Malaria 0%
- Diarrhoea 6%
- Pneumonia 14%


### Under-five mortality rate

Deaths per 1,000 live births

- 57
- 25
- 19


### Stunting disparities

Percentage of children <5 years old stunted, by selected background characteristics

- Total population (000) 94,852 (2011)
- Total under-five population (000) 11,151 (2011)
- Total number of births (000) 2,358 (2011)
- Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 25 (2011)
- Total number of under-five deaths (000) 57 (2011)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 20 (2011)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 12 (2011)
- HIV prevalence rate (15–49 years old, %) <0.1 (2011)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%) 18 (2009)
- GNI per capita (US$) 2,210 (2011)
- Primary school net attendance ratio (% female, % male) 89,88 (2003)


### Nutritional Status

**Burden of malnutrition (2011)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stunted (under-fives, 000)</th>
<th>3,602</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wasted (under-fives, 000)</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severely wasted (under-fives, 000)</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MDG 1 progress**

- Insufficient progress

**Underweight trends**

Percentage of children <5 years old underweight

- Total number of under-five deaths (000) 57 (2011)
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 20 (2011)
- Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 12 (2011)
- HIV prevalence rate (15–49 years old, %) <0.1 (2011)
- Population below international poverty line of US$1.25 per day (%) 18 (2009)
- GNI per capita (US$) 2,210 (2011)
- Primary school net attendance ratio (% female, % male) 89,88 (2003)


**Infant and young child feeding**

### Exclusive breastfeeding trends

Percentage of infants <6 months old exclusively breastfed

- 1993 DHS: 26
- 1998 DHS: 37
- 2003 DHS: 34
- 2008 DHS: 34


**Infant feeding practices, by age**

To increase child survival, promote child development and prevent stunting, nutrition interventions need to be delivered during pregnancy and the first two years of life.

**Micronutrients**

**Iodized Salt Trends**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Piped on premises</th>
<th>Other improved</th>
<th>Surface water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Estimates may not be comparable.

**Vitamin A Supplementation**

Percentage of children 6–59 months old receiving two doses of vitamin A during calendar year (full coverage):

- 1990: 85%
- 2000: 85%
- 2001: 86%
- 2002: 86%
- 2003: 86%
- 2004: 91%
- 2005: 91%


**Water and Sanitation**

**Improved Drinking Water Coverage**

Percentage of population, by type of drinking water source, 1990–2010:

- Piped on premises: 7%
- Other improved: 49%
- Surface water: 43%


**Improved Sanitation Coverage**

Percentage of population, by type of sanitation facility, 1990–2010:

- Improved facilities: 15%
- Shared facilities: 16%
- Unimproved facilities: 45%
- Open defecation: 32%


**Disparities in Nutrition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Residence</th>
<th>Wealth quintile</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Urban Rural</td>
<td>Poorest Second Middle Fourth Richest Ratio of richest to poorest Equity chart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting prevalence (%)</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight prevalence (%)</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasting prevalence (%)</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with low BMI (&lt;18.5 kg/m²)</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women with high BMI (≥25 kg/m²)</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
<td>– –</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>