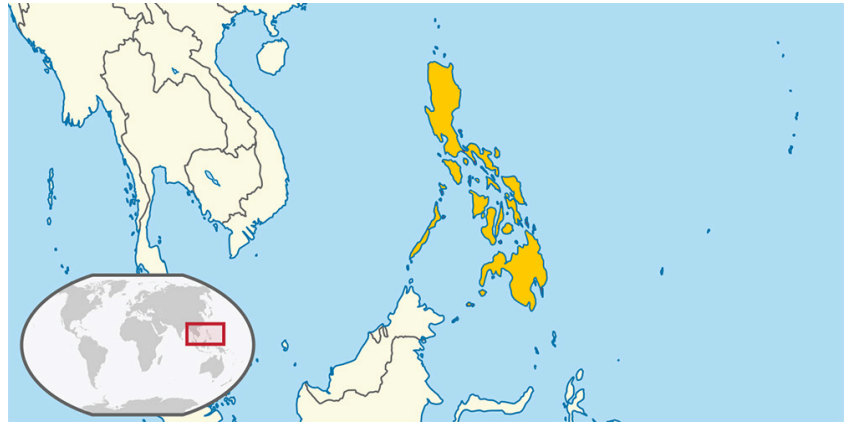


GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2019: PHILIPPINES

In the 2019 Global Hunger Index, Philippines ranks 70th out of 117 qualifying countries.

With a score of 20.1, Philippines suffers from a level of hunger that is serious.



20.1

≤ 9.9
low

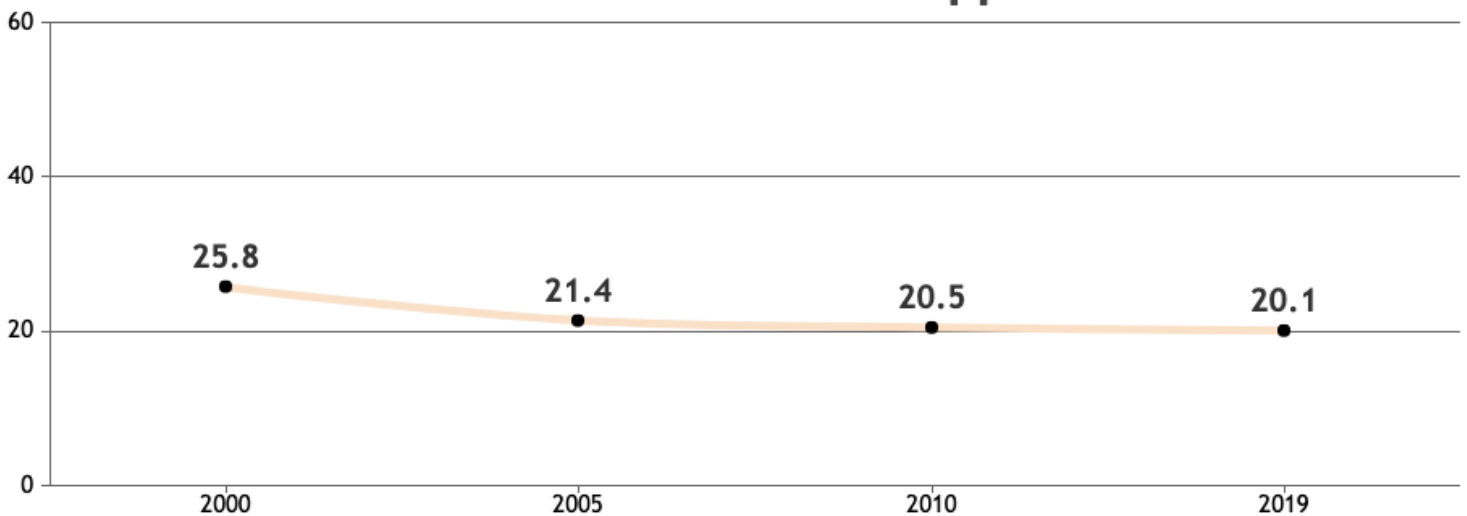
10.0–19.9
moderate

20.0–34.9
serious

35.0–49.9
alarming

≥ 50.0
extremely alarming

GHI Score Trend for Philippines



NOTE: Data for GHI scores are from 1998–2002 (2000), 2003–2007 (2005), 2008–2012 (2010), and 2014–2018 (2019).

ABOUT THE GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX

The Global Hunger Index is a peer-reviewed annual report, jointly published by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe, designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger at the global, regional, and country levels. GHI scores are calculated each year to assess progress and setbacks in combating hunger. The GHI is designed to raise awareness and understanding of the struggle against hunger, provide a way to compare levels of hunger between countries and regions, and call attention to those areas of the world where hunger levels are highest and where the need for additional efforts to eliminate hunger is greatest. This country profile is based on data and information from the Global Hunger Index 2019.

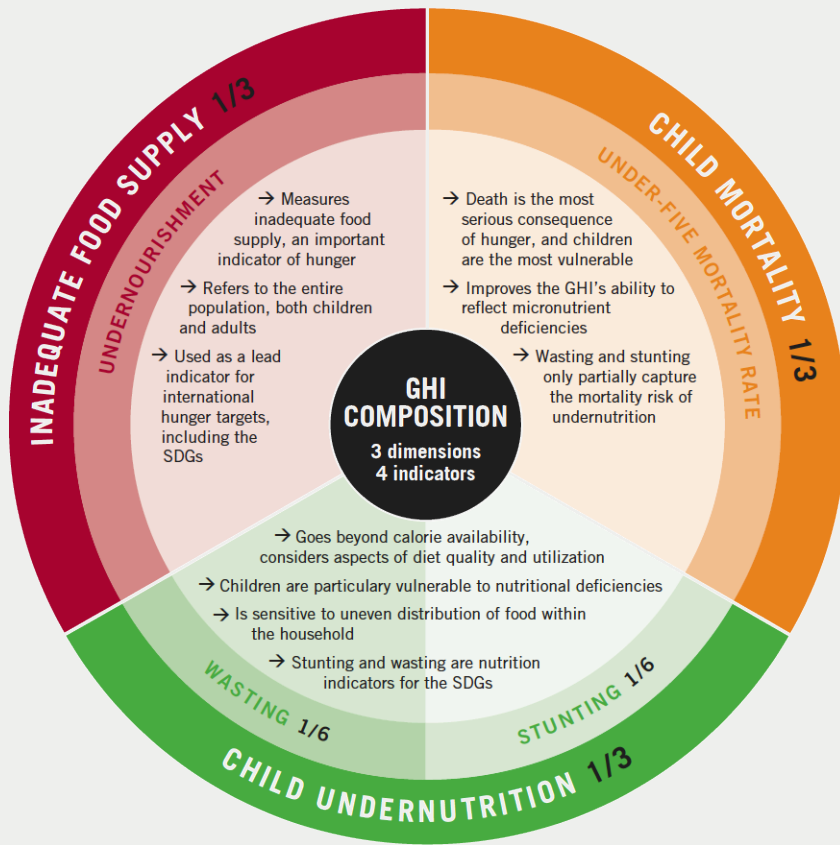
For more information please see the Global Hunger Index 2019 at www.globalhungerindex.org

Publication date: October 2019

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GLOBAL HUNGER INDEX 2019: PHILIPPINES

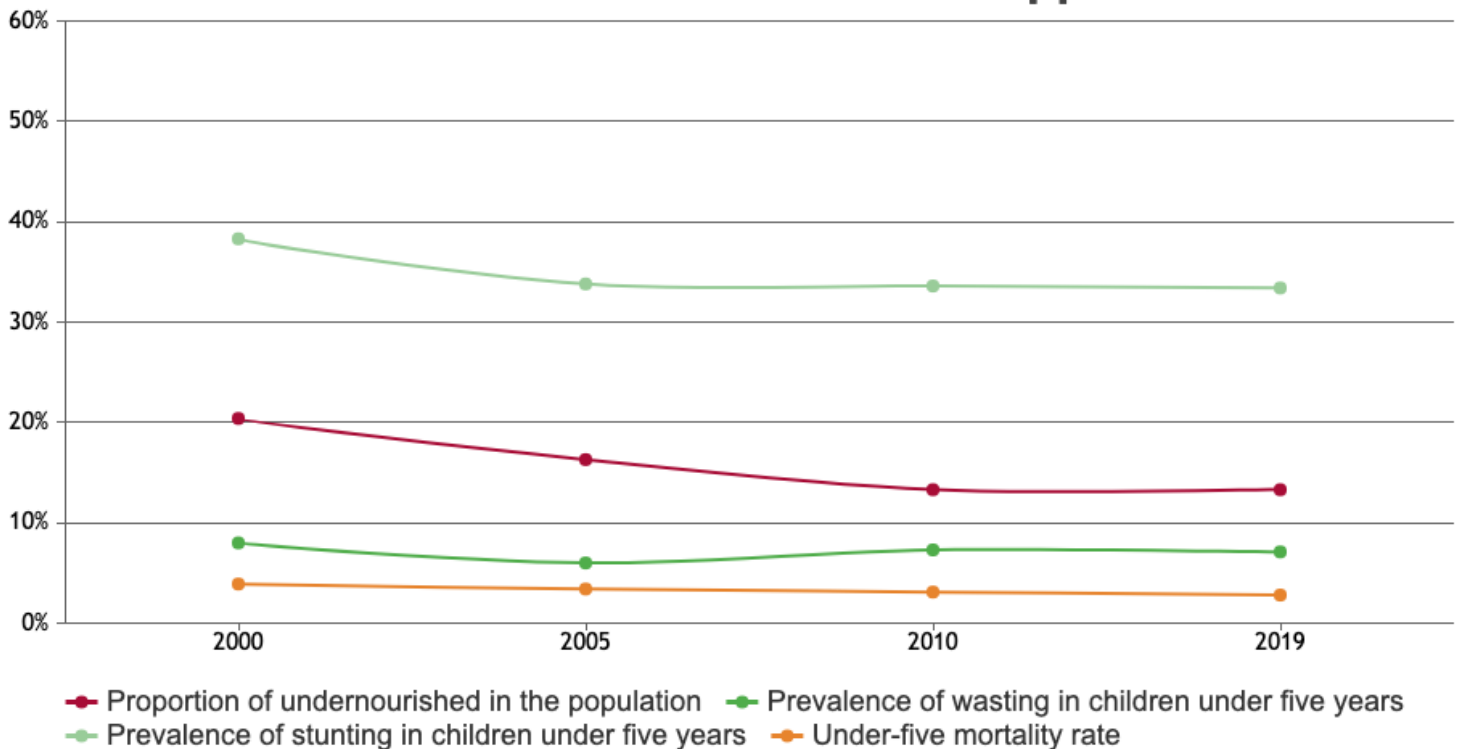


The GHI score incorporates four component indicators: undernourishment, child wasting, child stunting, and child mortality. Using this combination of indicators to measure hunger offers several advantages.

The indicators included in the GHI formula reflect caloric deficiencies as well as poor nutrition. The undernourishment indicator captures the nutrition situation of the population as a whole, while the indicators specific to children reflect the nutrition status within a particularly vulnerable subset of the population for whom a lack of dietary energy, protein, and/or micronutrients (essential vitamins and minerals) leads to a high risk of illness, poor physical and cognitive development, and death.

The inclusion of both child wasting and child stunting allows the GHI to document both acute and chronic undernutrition. By combining multiple indicators, the index reduces the effects of random measurement errors.

Trend for Indicator Values - Philippines



NOTE: Data for child stunting and child wasting are from 1998–2002, 2003–2007, 2008–2012, and 2014–2018. Data for undernourishment are from 1999–2001, 2004–2006, 2009–2011, and 2016–2018. Data for child mortality are from 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2017. See Appendix B of the 2019 GHI report for additional information regarding the selection of indicator data.