



The Philippines, Indonesia and Timor Leste (PINT) program was created on the 1st of January 2017. This country sheet covers the Philippines only. The regional office is based in Manilla, Philippines.

General data of the country

a. Data

Country	Republic of the Philippines					
Population	103 million ¹ (1/02/2017)			Density: 344p/m ² (2017)		
HDI	0.668 (115/188) - Medium					
IHDI	0.547 (79/151)					
Child mortality (2013)	29.9 for 1 000 live births (under 5 mortality rate)					
Gender-related Development Index	0.977 (group 1)					
INFORM Index (2017)		Value	Rank		Value	Rank
	Inform Risk	4.9	52	Vulnerability	3.4	89
	Hazard & Exposure	8.7	4	Lack of Coping Capacity	4.1	110
Fragile State index (2016)	Rang: 54 Total: 84.7					
	Demographic Pressures		7,7	Legitimacy of the State		7,2
	Refugees and IDPs		7,1	Public Services		6,9
	Group Grievance		8,1	Human Rights		5,6
	Human Flight		6,5	Security Apparatus		9,4
	Uneven Development		5,9	Factionalized Elites		8,0
	Poverty and Economic Decline		5,7	External Intervention		6,6
GINI Index	43.0% (WB 2012)					
Net official development assistance received	0.1% of GNI (2013)					

Humanitarian law instruments ratified by the country

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| → Mine Ban Treaty / Status: | State party |
| → Convention on Cluster Munitions / Status: | Signatory |
| → UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities / Status: | Ratified |

b. Geopolitical analysis

Social/cultural/demographic elements

Spread over 7 500 islands, the Philippines is a country of diversity given its multilingual, multiethnic (75 ethnic groups), multi tribal (more than 100 indigenous tribal groups) and geographically dispersed population. It is one of the two Christian nation in Asia (the other one being Timor-Leste) with more than 80% of the Filipino being Roman Catholic. With a growth rate that is one of the highest in Asia, its population is today estimated at 103

¹ <http://countrymeters.info/en/Philippines>, as no updated information on website of commission of population.

million persons. Roughly half of the country's population resides on the island of Luzon. The urbanization rate is estimated at 44.4% (CIA-2015).

Administrative structure/decentralization/federalism

The Philippines is composed of 18 regions, 81 provinces, 145 cities, 1489 municipalities and 42 036 barangays. It is a decentralized country but local governments still face various challenges in the exercise of their devolved service delivery functions. A majority of them still lack the ability or the will to raise adequate local revenues and have become unduly dependent on Internal Revenue Allotment transfers from the national government. On the other hand, national government agencies continue to deliver certain services despite the transfer of these services to the local governments. President Duterte has asked the Congress to fast-track moves to put in place a federal system of government in the country, stressing that this is key to bringing peace in conflict-ridden Mindanao (see below).

Economic elements

The Philippines is currently one of the most dynamic economies in the East Asia region, with sound economic fundamentals and a globally recognized competitive workforce. Growth has been robust in the past five years, registering an average 6.2% from 2010-2015. On the production side, the services and industry sectors remained the main engines of growth, while agriculture further weakened due to the lingering effects of natural disasters. On the demand side, growth was driven by robust private consumption and capital formation.

Growth in real household income however has been limited. The economic growth created jobs and the unemployment rate dropped to 4.7% in the last quarter of 2016, but it has hardly brought structural change. The newly created jobs are informal and precarious, pay little and often do not lift workers out of poverty. Wage inequality is high, with a large share of the workforce in low-paid employment. In-work poverty is pervasive in the Philippines. Even better educated workers often end up in low-skilled jobs, implying that there is not enough better paid jobs.

The new administration has reassured businesses and investors by continuing existing macroeconomic policies while reforming the tax collection system. Its 10-point socio-economic agenda emphasizes equitable tax reform, enhanced public spending, greater transparency and accountability, improved ease of doing business, and continued investment in education, skills, health and social assistance to the poor.

But the country suffers from widespread corruption and this increased with the arrival of Duterte as the Philippines dropped six places in the 2016 Corruption Index ranking published by Transparency International early 2017.

Conflicts

Two major internal armed conflicts are ongoing in the Philippines: the nationwide Communist insurgency, mainly of the New People Army (NPA) and the Moro insurgency (mainly Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) and Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF)) in the Muslim part of Mindanao.

The NPA conflict is the longest-running Maoist insurgency in the world. Its 'protracted people's war' is aimed at overthrowing the government and replacing it with a socialist-oriented 'national-democratic' system. In contrast to this nationwide Communist conflict, Moro rebels seek control over only a portion of Mindanao, in the southern Philippines demanding for an independent Muslim state in Mindanao (Bangsamoro Republic). Both insurgencies derive power and legitimacy from the poverty that besets the Filipino and Moro populations. NPA strongholds tend to be in rural areas bereft of government presence and services, principally in Luzon, Visayas, and non-Muslim Mindanao.

In addition to the MILF and the MNLF, the presence of other actors and drivers of conflict continue to perpetuate violence in Mindanao. These include the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF), the Abu Sayyaf Group, the Maute group (affiliated to Jemaah Islamiyah), and the newly formed Ansar Khilafah Philippines.

Human rights violations

Human rights violation are numerous in the Philippines and seemed to have increased recently.

Presence of HI in the country





HI has been working in the Philippines since 1985.



Main achievements

- On operational level there has been some tangible achievements: successful duplication of the Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) risk project in the whole region of Davao, with high involvement of partners and stakeholders and an upcoming duplication in another region, HI is recognized as a reference organization for trainings on disability inclusion and more and more organizations are asking for trainings, inclusive tools developed by HI are used by other organization, especially in the area of disaster risk reduction, including the inclusive training manual of the government (Lahat Handa), our livelihood projects have good impact and are based on a holistic approach in view of sustainability and increased resilience. Finally the teams developed experience in disaster preparedness and response and HI is a recognized actor in this sector in the country.

Projects

Sector of intervention	Title of action	Donor	Duration
Livelihoods, DRR	Restoring Livelihoods and Building Resilience after Haiyan (iRestore project)	Big Lottery Fund (BLF)	1/10/2015 to 30/09/2018
Health	Increasing Access to Multidisciplinary Diabetes Care -Phase II (CVD project))	World Diabetes Foundation (WDF)	15/11/2016 to 15/02/2019
Inclusion	Technical support to PRC on the topic of Inclusion of persons with disabilities (PRC project)	German, Australian and American Red Cross	1/11/2016 to 30/04/2017
Inclusion	From Evidence to Action: Filling the data Gap (HIEP project)	DFID	01/03/2017 to 28/02/2018

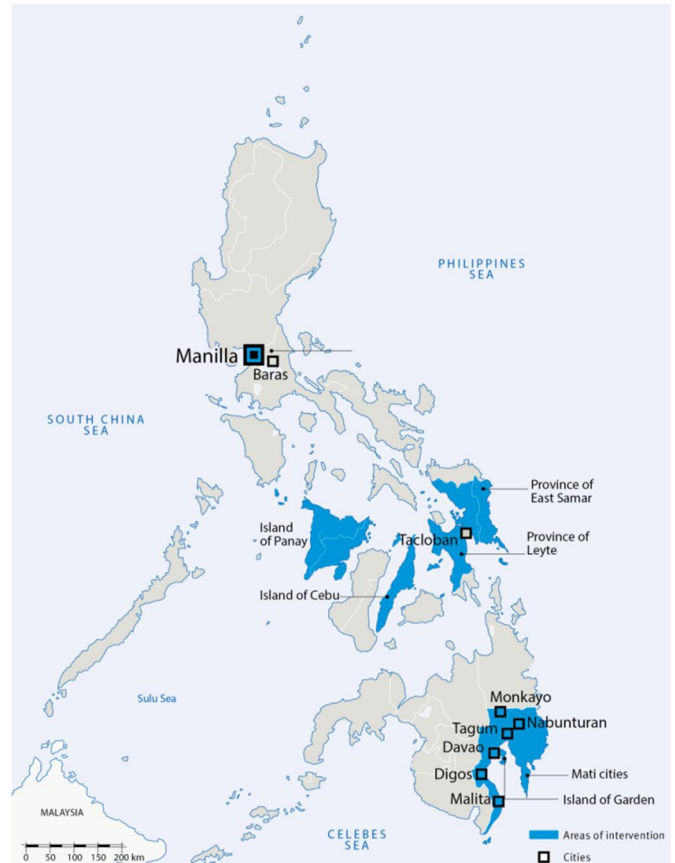
<p>World Diabetes Foundation</p>  <p>WORLD DIABETES FOUNDATION</p>	<p>Big Lottery Fund</p>  <p>LOTTERY FUNDED</p>
<p>DFID</p>  <p>Department for International Development</p>	<p>American Red Cross</p>  <p>American Red Cross</p>

<p>German Red Cross</p>  <p>Deutsches Rotes Kreuz</p>	<p>Australian Red Cross</p> 
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HI team in Philippines




The program became regional in January 2017. It is now made of 3 countries –Philippines, Indonesia and east Timor which the regional office and coordination based in Manilla. The information reported below refers to the Philippines only. As of the 31st December, the program was employing 45 people, 3 expatriates and 42 national staff.

The Philippines



HI – Federal Information –Philippines Country Card – 2017 09 - EN

Projects ongoing (date – July 2017) : Sectors of services where HI conducts projects and focus on operational partnerships ongoing

Sector	Objectives	Type of intervention	Target Beneficiaries	Partners	Place
Inclusive Livelihoods 	Promoting a comprehensive approach to effectively advance the Haiyan recovery process and build the resilience of most vulnerable groups.	Activities encompassing livelihoods, DRM and health and wellbeing will contribute to strengthening capacity at all levels to better prepare for and mitigate the impact of future disaster risks.	The beneficiaries of this project are disabled Females from 0-64 years old, previously identified by the project	Plan International UK	East Samar and Panay, Philippines
Prevention and health 	Scaling up, consolidating and evaluating the access to quality multidisciplinary diabetes and Cardiovascular Diseases (CVD) risk factors management based on experiences of the project	Capacity building of Institutions and public health services , Hospital Staff; and advocacy (National Plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persons with diabetes and other CVD risk factors - Public primary health care professional of the 12 cities/municipalities - NCD Program managers of National Department of Health – national level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -World Diabetes Foundation, Department of Health Regional (DHO) -Public Health Referral Hospitals/Institutions -Local Government -Department of health, Disease Prevention and Control Bureau (DPCB), Lifestyle Related Disease Division, Manila 	Davao, Tagum, Digos, Island Garden and Mati Cities, and the Municipalities of Malita, Nabunturan and Monkayo
Inclusion : disability mainstreaming 	Technical support to Philippine Red Cross on the inclusion of persons with disabilities within their projects in the provinces of Cebu and Leyte and inclusive organizational development at NHQ	Training manual including basic inclusion orientation, Training reports, Inclusion Pocket Guide with Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Facilitate Lesson Learnt workshop	Inclusion Focal Persons in NHQ, PRC-GRC, PRC-AmCross and PRC-AusRC Haiyan project areas, and selected Chapters	GRC, AmCross and AusRC, PhilCross	PRC Chapters in Cebu, Leyte and NHQ