



Beijing Platform for Action + 20 PHILIPPINES

Published in March 2015

Women and Health

Numbers Speak

- The overall health status of women is generally good
- 1 out of 4 pregnant women are nutritionally at risk; teenage girls are more nutritionally at risk at 37.2% (National Nutrition Survey)
- Maternal mortality among women stood at 221 per 100,000 live births based on 2011 family health survey
- There is a rising trend in teenage pregnancy and fertility which poses a number of socio-economic and health consequences; the percentage of girls aged 15–19 who became mothers rose to 13.6 in 2013 from 6.3 in 2002
- Women live longer than men
Incidence of HIV/AIDS among female is lower

Key Policies and Programs Adopted

- Passage of Responsible Parenthood and Reproductive Health Law (RPRH) in 2012, which guarantees universal access to all methods of family planning, fertility management, sexuality education, and maternal care and hopes to respond to the high maternal deaths related to childbirth
- Health policies relevant to women and children include:
micronutrient supplementation to support MDG targets to reduce under five and maternal deaths; child growth standard; administration of life-saving drugs and medicine by midwives to rapidly reduce maternal and neonatal morbidity and mortality; national strategy towards producing unmet need for modern family planning as means to achieve the MDG on maternal health; Batang Ina Task Force to curb teenage pregnancy
- As of February 2014, DOH designated 1,921 Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care health facilities for 1,535 municipalities and 279 Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care service facilities
- Universal Health Care Agenda was adopted in 2010 which aims to achieve the universal health care for all Filipinos. National government subsidy for health insurance coverage of 14.7 M indigent families (786 M dollars in Year 2014)

BPfA strategic objectives

- C.1. Increase women's access throughout the life cycle to appropriate, affordable and quality health care, information and related services
- C.2. Strengthen preventive programs that promote women's health
- C.3. Undertake gender sensitive initiatives that address sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and sexual and reproductive health issues
- C.4. Promote research and disseminate information on women's health
- C.5. Increase resources and monitor follow-up for women's health