Data Sources

Philippines Statistics Authority (PSA)
https://psa.gov.ph
Number of administrative regions, provinces, municipalities/cities and barangays from the Philippine Standard Geographic Code (PSGC); total population, number of households, number of males and females, population by age group, household type of water supply and toilets, roof and wall materials from Census 2015 and 2010; poverty incidence among population by region (2015) and by municipalities (2012); employment statistics from the Labor Force Survey (LFS); functional literacy rate of population 10-64 years old from the 2008 Functional Literacy, Education and Mass Media Survey (FLEMMS).

Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)
http://www.dswd.gov.ph
Number of children by sex that are beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer programme of DSWD.

Department of Health (DOH)
http://www.doh.gov.ph
Number of government health personnel (2013) and health facilities (2016).

Department of Education (DepEd)
http://www.deped.gov.ph
Number of primary schools and primary school enrolment figures for 2015-2016 school year.

Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI)
http://www.fnri.dost.gov.ph
Estimates of the proportion of underweight, stunting and wasting among children 0-60 months by region, 2011; percent of households who experienced food insecurity by region, 2011.

For more information please contact:
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Philippines
7th Floor, The Ascott Hotel, Ayala Center, Makati City
Tel: +632-651-6625
Located in the northwest of Luzon Island, Region I borders on the east the regions of Cordillera Administrative Region (CAR) and Cagayan Valley, and on the south the region of Central Luzon. It has direct access to international sea lanes as it is bound to the west by South China Sea (West Philippine Sea). The Cordillera Mountain Range is on its eastern side.
### Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

**Water supply**

- Faucet community system: 17.3%
- Tubed; piped: 23.7%
- Dug well: 13.3%
- Bottled: 41.6%
- Natural sources: 3.9%
- Others: 0.2%

**Toilets** (based on census 2010)

- Water-sealed: 96.2%
- None: 0.9%
- Closed pit: 2.4%
- Open pit: 0.5%

**Source:** PSA 2015 Census

### Shelter

**Housing units**

- Total: 131,413

**Roof/Wall material**

- Strong: 87.5%
- Light: 0.8%
- Salvaged: 0.0%

**Source:** PSA 2015 Census

### Education

- Primary schools: 380
- Secondary schools: 66

**Male primary school students:** 40,507
**Female primary school students:** 36,676
**Male secondary school students:** 17,720
**Female secondary school students:** 17,031

**Source:** DepEd 2016

### Nutrition

**Malnutrition** (0-60 months old)

- Stunting: 26.7%
- Wasting: 7.4%
- Underweight: 5.8%

**Food insecurity** (households)

- Mild: 19.9%
- Moderate: 39.9%
- Severe: 7.5%

**Source:** FNRI 2013/2015

### Health

**Personnel**

- Midwives: 266
- Nurses: 648
- Doctors: 288
- Dentists: 35

**Facilities**

- Barangay health stations: 123
- Rural health units: 26
- Hospitals (government/private): 13

**Source:** DOH (Personnel 2016/Facilities 2017)

---

**Legend**

- Province capital
- Airport
- Poverty incidence (%)

**Sources:** PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

**Feedback:** addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org

**www.reliefweb.int**

**www.unocha.org/philippines**

**Philippines: Ilocos Norte Provincial Profile**
CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region) is located in the north-central part of Luzon and is bordered by Regions I and II along the west, north, and east, and Region III to the south. It is the country’s only land-locked region. It has a mountainous topography and hosts major rivers that provide continuous water for irrigation and energy for Northern Luzon.

Legend
- Provincial capital
- Major city/town
- Major airport
- Minor airport (Philippines only)
- Major port
- Active volcano
- Region boundary
- Province boundary
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Main river
- Perennial lake

Population Density (per km²)
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- > 5,000

Philippines: CAR (Cordillera Administrative Region)

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources:
PSA, DSWD (NHTS), DOH, OCD/NDRRMC, DEPED, FNRI, Project NOAH, NAMRIA, GADM, SRTM

Feedback:
addawe@un.org, mendoza1@un.org, aportol@un.org
d www.unocha.org/philippines
d www.reliefweb.int
d philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
**Philippines: Apayao Provincial Profile**

- **Province capital**: Apayao
- **Poverty incidence (%)**:
  - <= 10
  - 11 - 30
  - 31 - 50
  - 51 - 60
  - 61 - 84

**Legend**
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)

**Population**
- Total: 119,184
- Female (57K)
- Male (62.1K)
- Male %: 52.1%
- Female %: 47.9%
- Child-headed households: 21
- Single-headed households: 43
- Poor individuals with disability: 276
- Solo parent =>18 years old: 623
- Poor individuals =>65 years old: 989
- Male households: 25,560
- Female households: 9,604

**Vulnerable groups (based on DSWD-NHTS database)**
- Child-headed households
- Single-headed households
- Poor individuals with disability
- Solo parent =>18 years old
- Poor individuals =>65 years old

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**
- Water supply
  - Faucet community system: 3.0%
  - Tubed; piped: 32.1%
  - Bottled: 9.7%
  - Natural sources: 26.7%
  - Others: 1.6%
- Toilets (based on census 2010)
  - Water-sealed: 69.5%
  - None: 0.6%
  - Closed pit: 18.2%
  - Open pit: 11.7%

**Education**
- Primary schools: 167
  - Male primary school students: 10,745
  - Female primary school students: 9,264
- Secondary schools: 35
  - Male secondary school students: 3,897
  - Female secondary school students: 3,910

**Nutrition**
- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting: 35.8%
  - Underweight: 30.8%
  - Wasting: 10.3%
- Food insecurity (households)
  - Mild: 16.1%
  - Moderate: 26.0%
  - Severe: 13.6%

**Health**
- Personnel
  - Midwives: 91
  - Nurses: 139
  - Doctors: 65
  - Dentists: 8
- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations: 62
  - Rural health units: 7
  - Hospitals (government/private): 2

**SHELTER**
- Housing units: 25,418
- Roof/Wall material
  - Strong
  - Light
  - Salvaged

**The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.**

**Sources:**
- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD
- Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org
- www.unocha.org/philippines
- www.reliefweb.int
- philippines.humanitarianresponse.info

**Creation date:** February 2018
**Water supply**

- Faucet/community system: 20.7%
- Tubed/piped: 35.7%
- Dug well: 0.8%
- Bottled: 7.9%
- Natural sources: 34.5%
- Others: 0.4%

**Toilets**

- Water-sealed: 59.3%
- None: 10.0%
- Closed pit: 14.7%
- Open pit: 16.0%

**Education**

- Primary schools: 19,580 (Male), 17,009 (Female)
- Secondary schools: 6,757 (Male), 6,737 (Female)

**Nutrition**

- Malnutrition
  - Underweight (0-60 months old): 35.0%
  - Stunting: 17.3%
  - Wasting: 2.2%

- Food insecurity
  - Moderate: 39.5%
  - Severe: 13.1%
  - Mild: 16.3%

**Health**

- Personnel
  - Midwives: 121
  - Nurses: 142
  - Doctors: 61
  - Dentists: 9

- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations: 135
  - Rural health units: 14
  - Hospitals (government/private): 5

**Population**

- Total: 212,680
- Male: 51.8% (110.2K)
- Female: 48.2% (102.4K)

**Vulnerable groups**

- Child-headed households: 10
- Single-headed households: 55
- Poor individuals with disability: 513
- Solo parent =>18 years old: 412
- Poor individuals =>65 years old: 1,391

**SHELTER**

- Housing units: 41,990

**Legend**

- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)
Region II or Cagayan Valley is the northernmost region in the Philippines. It’s the second largest region of the Philippines in terms of land area. Most of the region lies in a large valley in northeastern Luzon, between the Cordilleras and the Sierra Madre mountain ranges. The Cagayan River, the country’s longest, runs through its centre and flows out to the Luzon Strait in the north, at the town of Aparri, Cagayan.
Philippines: Nueva Vizcaya Provincial Profile

**POPULATION**

- **Total Population**: 452,287
- **Female**: 48.7% (220.4K)
- **Male**: 51.3% (231.9K)

**SHELTER**

- **Housing Units**: 108,828
- **Roof/Wall material**:
  - Strong: 68.1%
  - Light: 26.0%
  - Salvaged: 0.2%

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

- **Water Supply**:
  - Faucet: 9.6%
  - Tubed; piped: 33.8%
  - Dug well: 1.0%
  - Bottled: 28.6%
  - Natural sources: 26.6%
  - Others: 0.5%

**EDUCATION**

- **Schools**:
  - Primary: 332
  - Secondary: 45

**NUTRITION**

- **Food Insecurity (households)**:
  - 21.7% Mild
  - 28.7% Moderate
  - 9.9% Severe

**HEALTH**

- **Personnel**:
  - Midwives: 167
  - Nurses: 407
  - Doctors: 141
  - Dentists: 16

**Vulnerable groups** (based on DSWD-NHTS database):

- **Child-headed households**: 203
- **Single-headed households**: 738
- **Poor individuals w/ disability**: 1,411
- **Solo parent >=18 years old**: 548
- **Poor individuals >=65 years old**: 1,535

**CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER**

- **Beneficiaries**: 14,860 households

**POVERTY INCIDENCE (%)**

- <= 10: 11.5%
- 11 - 30: 48.7%
- 31 - 50: 21.0%
- 51 - 60: 8.0%
- 61 - 84: 5.0%

**Water-sealed toilets**:

- **Sealed**: 77.1%
- **Open pit**: 11.5%
- **None**: 1.2%

**Sources**:

- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

**Feedback**:

addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org

www.unocha.org/philippines

www.reliefweb.int

philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Region III (Central Luzon) occupies the central portion of the island of Luzon and is strategically located between Northern Luzon and the National Capital Region. It is bordered by Region II on the north; Region IV-A to the south; Dingalan Bay on the east and Palauig Bay and Subic Bay on the west. The region has a combination of towering mountains, extinct and active volcanoes, lush verdant farmlands and natural sea harbors.
**Philippines: Nueva Ecija Provincial Profile**

### Population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>(Female)</th>
<th>50.5% Male (1.08M)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.15M</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>49.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>50.5%</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Poverty incidence (%)**

- <=10
- 11-30
- 31-50
- 51-60
- 61-84

**Legend**

- Province capital

### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

**Water supply**

- Faucet community system: 38.7%
- Tubed; piped: 49.4%
- Dug well: 0.2%
- Bottled: 9.2%
- Natural sources: 2.0%
- Others: 0.4%

**Toilets** (based on census 2010)

- 90.7% Water-sealed
- 2.8% None
- 5.3% Closed pit
- 1.2% Open pit

### Education

- Primary schools: 155,807 Male, 142,978 Female
- Secondary schools: 60,809 Male, 61,617 Female

### Nutrition

**Malnutrition (0-60 months old)**

- Stunting: 27.6%
- Underweight: 20.8%
- Wasting: 7.4%

**Food insecurity (households)**

- Mild: 13.9%
- Moderate: 38.3%
- Severe: 20.5%

### Health

**Personnel**

- Midwives: 248
- Nurses: 1,377
- Doctors: 624
- Dentists: 38

**Facilities**

- Barangay health stations: 282
- Rural health units: 65
- Hospitals (government/private): 23

---

Sources:

- PSA (2015 & 2010 Census)
- DOH
- NAMRIA
- FNRI
- DepEd
- DSWD

Feedback:

- addawe@un.org
- aportol@un.org
- mendoza1@un.org

www.unocha.org/philippines

philippines.humanitarianresponse.info

**The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.**

**Creation date:** February 2018
Philippines: Zambales Provincial Profile

**Population**
- **Total Population**: 823,888
  - **Female**: 49.2% (405.2K)
  - **Male**: 50.8% (418.6K)

**Legend**
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**
- **Water supply**
  - Faucet community system: 27.8%
  - Tubed; piped: 33.9%
  - Dug well: 1.2%
  - Bottled: 31.2%
  - Natural sources: 5.3%
  - Others: 0.6%

- **Toilets**
  - Water-sealed: 90.8%
  - None: 5.3%
  - Closed pit: 2.9%
  - Open pit: 1.1%

**Education**
- **Primary schools**
  - Male: 63,680
  - Female: 58,990
- **Secondary schools**
  - Male: 26,271
  - Female: 24,974

**Nutrition**
- **Malnutrition (0-60 months old)**
  - Stunting: 22.4%*
  - Underweight: 21.9%
  - Wasting: 14.0%*

- **Food insecurity (households)**
  - Mild: 33.7%
  - Moderate: 28.7%
  - Severe: 11.4%

**Shelter**
- **Housing units**: 195,109

**Health**
- **Personnel**
  - Midwives: 141
  - Nurses: 697
  - Doctors: 325
  - Dentists: 14

**Source**
- PSA 2015 & 2010 Census
- DOH
- NAMRIA
- FNRI
- DepEd
- DSWD

**Notes**
- *Estimates with coefficient of variation greater than 20*
Region IV-A (CALABARZON) is composed of the five provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon. CALABARZON is located in southern Luzon, southwest of Metro Manila and is the second most densely populated region in the country. It is bordered by Region V to the east.
Region IV-B (MIMAROPA) consists entirely of island provinces located in the southwestern Luzon. The provinces, comprising the region include Occidental Mindoro, Oriental Mindoro, Marinduque, Romblon and Palawan.

**Legend**
- Provincial capital
- Major city
- Major airport
- Minor airport (Philippines only)
- Major port
- Active volcano
- Region boundary
- Province boundary
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Main river
- Perennial lake

**Population Density (per km²)**
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- > 5,000

Creation date: February 2018
Sources: PSA, DSWD (NHTS), DCH, OCD/NDRRMC, DEPED, FNRI, Project NOAH, NAMRIA, GADM, SRTM
Feedback: addawe@un.org, mendoza1@un.org, aportol@un.org
Philippines: Marinduque Provincial Profile

Legend
- Airport
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)<br>11 - 30 31 - 50 51 - 60 61 - 84
- Male
- Female

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Water supply
- Faucet community system: 35.7%
- Tubed; piped: 22.5%
- Dug well: 3.6%
- Bottled: 30.6%
- Natural sources: 7.3%
- Others: 0.3%

Toilets (based on census 2010)
- Water-sealed: 78.5%
- None: 16.4%
- Closed pit: 3.4%
- Open pit: 1.7%

EDUCATION

- Primary schools: 21,184
- Secondary schools: 46

NUTRITION

- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting: 35.8%
  - Underweight: 34.4%
  - Wasting: 13.8%*

- Food insecurity (households)
  - Mild: 23.5%
  - Moderate: 39.5%
  - Severe: 16.1%

HEALTH

- Personnel
  - Midwives: 68
  - Nurses: 61
  - Doctors: 45
  - Dentists: 24

- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations: 69
  - Rural health units: 8
  - Hospitals (government/private): 3

Source: PSA 2015 Census

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: February 2018

Sources:
- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD
- Feedback: addawe@un.org, aporot@un.org, mendoza1@un.org  www.unocha.org/philippines  www.reliefweb.int  philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Philippines: Palawan Provincial Profile

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

**Water supply**
- Faucet community system: 35.2%
- Tubed, piped: 24.2%
- Dug well: 19.3%
- Bottled: 12.3%
- Natural sources: 7.8%
- Others: 1.2%

**Toilets**
- Water-sealed: 56.0%
- None: 17.3%
- Closed pit: 19.1%
- Open pit: 7.5%

**SHELTER**

**Housing units**
- 255,726

**Roof/Wall material**
- Roof: Strong 31.1%; Light 0.9%; Salvaged 0.0%
- Wall: Strong 26.0%; Light 40.8%; Salvaged 0.1%

**EDUCATION**

- Primary schools:
  - Male: 107,218
  - Female: 97,616
- Secondary schools:
  - Male: 38,798
  - Female: 41,088

**NUTRITION**

- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting: 39.6%
  - Underweight: 34.5%
  - Wasting: 12.4%

- Food insecurity (households)
  - Mild: 11.7%
  - Moderate: 34.7%
  - Severe: 29.8%

**HEALTH**

- **Personnel**
  - Midwives: 251
  - Nurses: 272
  - Doctors: 104
  - Dentists: 22

- **Facilities**
  - Barangay health stations: 349
  - Rural health units: 23
  - Hospitals (government/private): 12

---

**Legend**
- Airport
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)

**POPULATION**

- 1.10M households
  - Female: 48.2% (532K)
  - Male: 51.8% (572.5K)
  - Urban / Rural: 75% / 25%

**Vulnerable groups**
- Child-headed households: 24
- Single-headed households: 1,363
- Poor individuals w/ disability: 2,341
- Solo parent >=18 years old: 5,734
- Poor individuals >=65 years old: 4,757

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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

**Sources:**
- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

**Feedback:**
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- www.unocha.org/philippines
- www.reliefweb.int
- philippines.humanitarianresponse.info

**Creation date:** February 2018
Philippines: Romblon Provincial Profile

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**

Water supply

- Faucet community system: 38.5%
- Tubed; piped: 31.1%
- Dug well: 2.5%
- Bottled: 14.1%
- Natural sources: 13.4%
- Others: 0.4%

Toilets (based on census 2015)

- Water-sealed: 73.3%
- None: 15.3%
- Closed pit: 7.5%
- Open pit: 3.8%

**EDUCATION**

- 28,305 Male primary school students
- 25,195 Female primary school students
- 12,073 Male secondary school students
- 12,099 Female secondary school students

**NUTRITION**

- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting: 44.7%
  - Underweight: 19.5%
  - Wasting: 6.5%

- Food insecurity (households)
  - Mild: 11.2%
  - Moderate: 47.9%
  - Severe: 20.5%

**HEALTH**

- 93 Midwives
- 115 Nurses
- 46 Doctors
- 10 Dentists

- 185 Barangay health stations
- 17 Rural health units
- 4 Hospitals (government/private)

**POPULATION**

- 292,781 Total population
- 68,362 Households
- 11.6% of the population are female
- 14.4% of the population are male

**SHELTER**

- 67,971 Housing units
- Roof/Wall material
  - Roof: Strong: 50.6%, Light: 3.8%, Salvaged: 0.1%
  - Wall: Strong: 16.3%, Light: 28.4%, Salvaged: 0.1%
  - Salvaged: 0.1%

**Vulnerable groups (based on DSWD-NHTS database)**

- Female: 5
- Male: 15
- Child-headed households: 159
- Single-headed households: 718
- Poor individuals w/ disability: 1,991
- Solo parent =>18 years old: 701
- Poor individuals =>65 years old: 1,672

**浅海**

CDO
Sibuyan Sea
Tablas Strait
Bantocillo Is.
Tinang Is.
Cabugaan Is.
Isabel Is.
Sibuyan Sea
Bantocillo Is.
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Cabugaan Is.
Isabel Is.
Region V (Bicol) is situated at the southernmost tip of the Luzon landmass. It is prone to typhoons coming from the Western Pacific Ocean. The Region is bounded by Lamon Bay to the north, Pacific to the east and Sibuyan Sea and Ragay Gulf to the west. The northernmost province, Camarines Norte, is bordered to the west by Region IV-A, connecting the region to the rest of Luzon. The region is also home to 3 active volcanoes: Mount Bulusan in Sorsogon, Mount Iriga in Camarines Sur and Mount Mayon in Albay.

Legend
- Provincial capital
- Major city
- Major airport
- Minor airport (Philippines only)
- Major port
- Active volcano
- Region boundary
- Province boundary
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Main river
- Perennial lake

Population Density (per km²)
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- > 5,000

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: February 2018
Sources: PSA, DSWD (NHTS), DOH, OCD/NDRRMC, DEPED, FNRI, Project NOAH, NAMRIA, GADM, SRTM
Feedback: addawe@un.org, mendoza1@un.org, aportol@un.org     www.unocha.org/philippines     www.reliefweb.int     philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Region VI (Western Visayas) is located in Central Philippines and consists of the major island of Panay and the smaller Guimaras as well as several outlying islands. The Region has a total land area of over 12,800 sq km and is bordered to the north by the Sibuyan Sea and northeast by the Visayan Sea, east by the Guimaras Strait, south by the Iloilo Strait and the Panay Gulf and west by the Sulu Sea.

Legend
- Provincial capital
- Major city/town
- Major airport
- Minor airport (Philippines only)
- Major port
- Active volcano
- Region boundary
- Province boundary
- Primary road
- Secondary road
- Main river
- Perennial lake

Population Density (per km²)
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- > 5,000

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Creation date: February 2018  Sources: PSA, DSWD (NHTS), DOH, OCD/NDRRMC, DEPED, FNRI, Project NOAH, NAMRIA, GADM, SRTM
Feedback: addawe@un.org, mendoza1@un.org, aportol@un.org     www.unocha.org/philippines     www.reliefweb.int     philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
**Philippines: Iloilo Provincial Profile**

- **Legend**
  - Airport
  - Province capital
  - Poverty incidence (%)
    - <= 10
    - 11 - 30
    - 31 - 50
    - 51 - 60
    - 61 - 84

**2 CITIES**
- 2.38M
- Female (49.5%)
- Male (50.5%)
- Poverty incidence (53%)
- Identity cards (9.3%)
- Households (610.1K)
- Vulnerable groups based on DSWD-NHTS database

**42 MUNICIPALITIES**
- 530,823
- Poverty incidence (34.9%)
- Identity cards (9.0%)
- Households (230.6K)
- Vulnerable groups based on DSWD-NHTS database

**1,901 BARANGAYS**
- 14,069
- Poverty incidence (28.5%)
- Identity cards (6.9%)
- Households (664.8K)
- Vulnerable groups based on DSWD-NHTS database

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
- Water supply
  - Faucet community system (11.9%)
  - Tubed, piped (35.2%)
  - Dug well (7.6%)
  - Bottled (35.3%)
  - Natural sources (6.3%)
  - Others (3.7%)

- Toilets (based on census 2010)
  - Water-sealed (79.1%)
  - None (3.1%)
  - Closed pit (12.5%)
  - Open pit (5.4%)

**EDUCATION**
- Primary schools (1076)
  - Male (844,063)
  - Female (164,813)

- Secondary schools (198)
  - Male (80,503)
  - Female (79,380)

**NUTRITION**
- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting (34.9%)
  - Underweight (25.4%)
  - Wasting (6.2%)

- Food insecurity (households)
  - Mild (18.2%)
  - Moderate (33.6%)
  - Severe (13.2%)

**HEALTH**
- Personnel
  - Midwives (515)
  - Nurses (1,866)
  - Doctors (1,293)
  - Dentists (59)

- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations (525)
  - Rural health units (55)
  - Hospitals (government/private) (24)

**Creation date:** February 2018

*The boundaries and names shown and the designs used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

*Sources: PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD*
Region VII (Central Visayas) lies at the center of the Philippines archipelago between the islands of Luzon and Mindanao. The three island provinces compose the region: Bohol, Cebu and Siquijor. The terrain is characterized by highlands with narrow coastal strips of arable land. Bohol, however, has a level plateau upon which its agricultural areas are concentrated. The region's major business, industrial and services centre is in Cebu, located in Cebu province.
**Philippines: Siquijor Provincial Profile**

**Legend**
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)

**Population**
- Province capital: Siquijor
- Poverty incidence (%)
  - <= 10: 13%
  - 11 - 30: 52%
  - 31 - 50: 11%
  - 51 - 60: 4%
  - 61 - 84: 6%
- Total population: 95,984
- Female: 49.2% (47,272)
- Male: 50.8% (48,712)
- Urban/Rural: 49.9% Urban, 50.1% Rural

**Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene**
- Water supply
  - Faucet community system: 62.0%
  - Tubed/piped: 9.5%
  - Dug well: 1.3%
  - Bottled: 22.2%
  - Natural sources: 4.5%
  - Others: 0.6%
- Toilets (based on census 2010)
  - Water-sealed: 81.8%
  - None: 13.5%
  - Closed pit: 2.4%
  - Open pit: 2.2%

**Education**
- Primary schools
  - Male: 6,844
  - Female: 6,098
- Secondary schools
  - Male: 2,653
  - Female: 2,679

**Nutrition**
- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting
    - Severe: 36.4%
    - Moderate: 16.7%
    - Mild: 9.0%
  - Underweight
  - Wasting
  - Food insecurity (households)
    - Mild: 25.5%
    - Moderate: 38.3%
    - Severe: 10.6%

**Health**
- Personnel
  - Midwives: 19
  - Nurses: 50
  - Doctors: 8
  - Dentists: 3
- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations: 39
  - Rural health units: 6
  - Hospitals (government/private): 1

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources:
- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD
- Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org
- www.reliefweb.int
- philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Region VIII (Eastern Visayas) is one of the three regions in central Philippines linking the islands of Luzon and Mindanao by the National Maharlika Highway that runs through it. It is bordered by the Surigao Strait and the island of Mindanao on the south; by the San Bernardino Strait and the tip of the Bicol Peninsula on the north; the Maqueda Bay, Camotes and Visayan Sea and the islands of Cebu and Bohol on the west; and the Leyte Gulf, the Philippine Sea and the Pacific Ocean on the east.
The province of Eastern Samar, one of the six provinces of Eastern Visayas, boasts of its natural and historic splendor. Twenty-two (22) municipalities and the newly created City of Borongan encompass the territory with a total land area of 4,641 square kilometers. The province is bounded on the east by the Philippine Sea that forms part of the Pacific Ocean; on the north by the Province of Northern Samar; on the west by the Province of Samar; and on the south by the Leyte Gulf that merges farther with Surigao Strait. Before it became an independent province in 1965, places which form part of Eastern Samar played important roles in the history of our country. On March 16, 1521, Ferdinand Magellan first set foot in the island of Homonhon in Guiuan on his way to discover the Philippines for the Western world. (Source: http://www.nap.psa.gov.ph/ru8/profiles/provincial_profiles/esamar.htm)
**Philippines: Northern Samar Provincial Profile**

**POPULATION**

- **Total Population**: 632,379
  - **Female**: 48.6% (307.4K)
  - **Male**: 51.4% (324.9K)

**Shelter**

- **Total Housing Units**: 124,909
- **Water-sealed Toilets**: 64.4%
- **Closed Pit Toilets**: 20.6%
- **Open Pit Toilets**: 10.2%
- **None Toilets**: 4.8%

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

- **Water Supply**
  - Faucet community system: 30.4%
  - Tubed; piped: 35.0%
  - Dug well: 9.0%
  - Bottled: 11.8%
  - Natural sources: 10.7%
  - Others: 3.0%

**Education**

- **Primary Schools**: 520
  - Male: 63,805
  - Female: 57,830
- **Secondary Schools**: 78
  - Male: 24,211
  - Female: 25,211

**Nutrition**

- **Malnutrition**
  - Underweight: 45.3%
  - Stunting: 36.4%
  - Wasting: 9.5%*

**Health**

- **Health Facilities**
  - Barangay health stations: 154
  - Rural health units: 25
  - Hospitals (government/private): 3

**Legend**

- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)
- Airport
- Road

---

The boundaries and names shown and the designs used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: February 2018

Sources:
- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD
- Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org
- www.unocha.org/philippines
- www.reliefweb.int
- philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Philippines: Southern Leyte Provincial Profile

**POPULATION**

421,750 Households

- Female (206.5K) 49.0%
- Male (215.1K) 51.0%
- >59 y.o. (24.9K) 11.1%
- 19-59 y.o. (102.2K) 50.0%
- 12-18 y.o. (42.8K) 21.0%
- 0-2 y.o. (11.3K) 6.0%
- >65 years old (96.7K) 22.1%

**Legend**

- Province capital
- Airport

**Water, Sanitation and Hygiene**

Water supply

- Faucet community system (63.0%)
- Tubed, piped (10.1%)
- Dug well (0.5%)
- Bottled (20.5%)
- Natural sources (5.6%)
- Others (0.3%)

Toilets (based on census 2010)

- Water-sealed (89.5%)
- None (6.3%)
- Closed pit (3.2%)
- Open pit (1.0%)

**Shelter**

- Housing units (92,405)
- Roof/Wall material
  - Strong Roof (59.1%)
  - Light Roof (1.0%)
  - Salvaged Roof (0.0%)
  - Strong Wall (29.2%)
  - Light Wall (10.0%)
  - Salvaged Wall (0.1%)

**Education**

- Primary schools (357)
  - Male (33,543)
  - Female (30,006)
- Secondary schools (60)
  - Male (13,694)
  - Female (12,490)

**Health**

- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations (109)
  - Rural health units (21)
  - Hospitals (government/private) (6)

**Nutrition**

- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting (32.0%)
  - Underweight (11.1%)
  - Wasting (3.2%)

- Food insecurity (households)
  - Mild (11.8%)
  - Moderate (50.3%)
  - Severe (17.3%)

**Sources:** PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

**Creation date:** February 2018

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Region IX (Zamboanga Peninsula) is located in Northwestern Mindanao, extending toward the Sulu Archipelago and Borneo. It has an area of roughly 18,730.1 square kilometres. The island is connected to the main part of Mindanao through a strip of land situated between Panggil bay and Pagadian bay. The boundary between the peninsula and the mainland is officially marked by the border between Zamboanga del Sur and Lanao del Norte. Zamboanga Peninsula includes Zamboanga del Norte, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga Sibugay, Isabela City and Zamboanga City.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: February 2018
Sources: PSA, DSWD (NHTS), DOH, OCD/NDRRMC, DEPED, FNRI, Project NOAH, NAMRIA, GADM, SRTM
Feedback: addawe@un.org, mendoza1@un.org, aportol@un.org     www.unocha.org/philippines     www.reliefweb.int     philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Region X (Northern Mindanao) occupies the north-central part of Mindanao Island. It is bordered by the Mindanao Sea on the north, Zamboanga Peninsula on the west, Caraga Region on the east, and Regions XI and XII on the south.
## Population

1.019M

- **Male**: 50.2% (511.3K)
- **Female**: 49.8% (507.6K)

### Poverty Incidence (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;= 10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11 - 30</td>
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<td>31 - 60</td>
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<tr>
<td>61 - 84</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vulnerable groups (based on DSWD-NHTS database)

- **Child-headed households**: 90
- **Single-headed households**: 1,378
- **Poor individuals w/ disability**: 2,683
- **Solo parent >=18 years old**: 4,980
- **Poor individuals >=65 years old**: 7,491

### Sources:

- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

### Water Supply

- **Faucet community system**: 44.6%
- **Tubed; piped**: 20.2%
- **Bottled**: 14.2%
- **Natural sources**: 15.7%
- **Others**: 1.1%

### Toilets (based on census 2010)

- **Water-sealed**: 66.6%
- **None**: 8.6%
- **Closed pit**: 15.2%
- **Open pit**: 9.6%

## Shelter

### Housing units

- **201,777**

### Roof/Wall material

- **Roof**
  - Strong
  - Light
  - Salvaged

- **Wall**
  - Strong
  - Light
  - Salvaged

## Education

- **413 Primary schools**
  - **Male**: 78,451
  - **Female**: 73,809

- **69 Secondary schools**
  - **Male**: 22,195
  - **Female**: 24,421

## Nutrition

### Malnutrition (0-60 months old)

- **Stunting**: 45.0%
- **Underweight**: 22.3%
- **Wasting**: 4.3%

### Food insecurity (households)

- **Mild**: 9.5%
- **Moderate**: 36.6%
- **Severe**: 27.6%

### Sources:

- PS, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

## Health

### Personnel

- **Midwives**: 173
- **Nurses**: 465
- **Doctors**: 185
- **Dentists**: 10

### Facilities

- **Barangay health stations**: 337
- **Rural health units**: 24
- **Hospitals (government/private)**: 15

## Sources:

- PS, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

## Creation date:

February 2018
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources:
- PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

Feedback:
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- www.unocha.org/philippines
- www.reliefweb.int
- philippines.humanitarianresponse.info

The Philippines: Misamis Occidental Provincial Profile

**CITIES**
- Aloran
- Baliangao
- Bonifacio
- Calamba
- Clarin
- Concepcion
- Jimenez
- Lopez Jaena
- Oroquieta City
- Ozamis City
- Panaon
- Plaridel
- Sapang
- Dalaga
- Sinacaban
- Tangub City
- Tuquela
- Don Victoriano Chiongbian (Don Mariano Marcos)

**MUNICIPALITIES**
- Zamboanga Del Norte
- Zamboanga Del Sur
- Lanao Del Norte
- Lanao Del Sur

**BARANGAYS**
- 1490

**POPULATION**
- Total Population: 602,126
- Female: 297,000 (49.3%)
- Male: 305,000 (50.7%)
- Poverty incidence (%)
  - <= 10
  - 11 - 30
  - 31 - 50
  - 51 - 60
  - 61 - 84

**GENDER DISTRIBUTION**
- 10% > 59 y.o.
- 19-59 y.o.
- 13-12 y.o.
- 0-2 y.o.

**CONDITIONAL CASH TRANSFER**
- Programmes beneficiaries households: 34,914

**SHELTER**
- Housing units: 133,123
- Roof/Wall material
  - Strong: 39.0%
  - Light: 1.1%
  - Salvaged: 0.0%
  - Wall
    - Strong: 37.3%
    - Light: 22.0%
    - Salvaged: 0.1%

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
- Water supply
  - Faucet community system: 58.6%
  - Tubed; piped: 15.9%
  - Dug well: 2.6%
  - Bottled: 6.2%
  - Natural sources: 14.7%
  - Others: 2.0%

- Toilets (based on census 2010)
  - Water-sealed: 77.6%
  - None: 7.6%
  - Closed pit: 10.1%
  - Open pit: 4.7%

**EDUCATION**
- Primary schools
  - Male: 46,354
  - Female: 41,495
- Secondary schools
  - Male: 17,976
  - Female: 18,281

**NUTRITION**
- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting: 25.5%
  - Underweight: 15.8%
  - Wasting: 4.9%
  - Moderate: 45.7%
  - Severe: 19.9%

**HEALTH**
- Personnel
  - Midwives: 211
  - Nurses: 410
  - Doctors: 161
  - Dentists: 15
- Facilities
  - Barangay health stations: 121
  - Rural health units: 17
  - Hospitals (government/private): 16

**LEGEND**
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)
Region XI (Davao) is located in the southeastern portion of the island of Mindanao surrounding the Davao Gulf. It is bordered to the north by the provinces of Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Sur, and Bukidnon, on the east by the Philippine Sea, and on the west by the Central Mindanao provinces.
Philippines: Davao Del Sur Provincial Profile

### POPULATION

- **Total Population**: 2,260,000
- **Female**: 49.2%
- **Male**: 50.8%
- **Urban**: 56.8%
- **Rural**: 43.2%
- **Excluding Butuan City**: 86.6% Urban

#### Vulnerable groups (based on DSWD-NHTS database)
- Child-headed households: 7,633
- Single-headed households: 2,868
- Poor individuals w/ disability: 2,051
- Solo parent: 7,748
- Poor individuals =>65 years old: 5,702

### WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

#### Water supply
- Faucet community system: 67.9%
- Tubed: piped: 12.6%
- Bottled: 1.9%
- Natural sources: 7.9%
- Others: 5.0%
- **Others**: 4.8%
- **Toilets**: 86.5% Water-sealed
- **2.9%**: None
- **6.8%**: Closed pit
- **3.8%**: Open pit

### SHELTER

- **558,091 Housing units**
- **Roof/Wall material**: Strong Light Salvaged
- **Wall**: 36.0% Strong 6.1% Light 0.1% Salvaged
- **Roof**: 55.9% Strong 0.2% Light 0.0% Salvaged

### EDUCATION

- **541 Primary schools**
  - Male primary school students: 173,719
  - Female primary school students: 159,544
- **101 Secondary schools**
  - Male secondary school students: 58,466
  - Female secondary school students: 62,022

### NUTRITION

- **Malnutrition (0-60 months old)**
  - Stunting: 30.7%
  - Underweight: 19.0%
  - Wasting: 7.0%
- **Food insecurity (households)**
  - Mild: 13.3%
  - Moderate: 36.7%
  - Severe: 18.4%

### HEALTH

- **Personnel**
  - Midwives: 207
  - Nurses: 1,778
  - Doctors: 922
  - Dentists: 45
- **Facilities**
  - Barangay health stations: 396
  - Rural health units: 29
  - Hospitals (government/private): 34

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Sources: PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD
Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org
www.unocha.org/philippines www.reliefweb.int philippines.humanitarianresponse.info

Creation date: February 2018
Philippines: Davao Occidental Provincial Profile

**Legend**
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)

**POPULATION**
- 316,342 households
- 48.1% Female (152.2K)
- 51.9% Male (164.1K)

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
- Water supply:
  - Faucet community system: 26.8%
  - Tubed: piped: 31.0%
  - Dug well: 7.6%
  - Bottled: 1.4%
  - Natural sources: 32.4%
  - Others: 0.8%

- Toilets (based on census 2010):
  - Water-sealed: None
  - Closed pit: 44.9%
  - Open pit: 14.7%
  - 24.1%

**EDUCATION**
- Primary schools: 34,465
  - Male primary school students: 166
  - Female primary school students: 32,202
- Secondary schools: 7,804
  - Male secondary school students: 7,935
  - Female secondary school students: 7,804

**NUTRITION**
- No available data
- Malnutrition (0-60 months old)
  - Stunting
  - Underweight
  - Wasting

**SHELTER**
- 76,607 housing units
- Roof/Wall material:
  - Roof: Strong: 16.1%
  - Light: 2.2%
  - Salvaged: 0.0%
  - Wall: Strong: 15.7%
  - Light: 64.9%
  - Salvaged: 0.0%

**HEALTH**
- Personnel:
  - Midwives: 34
  - Nurses: 71
  - Doctors: 42
  - Dentists: 4

- Facilities:
  - Barangay health stations: 100
  - Rural health units: 5
  - Hospitals (government/private): 3

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Sources: PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD
Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org

Creation date: February 2018
Region XII (SOCCSKSARGEN) is located in Central Mindanao. It is surrounded by the bays of Sarangani, Illana and Paguil, as well as the Moro Gulf and Celebes Sea. The region includes the provinces of Cotobato, South Cotobato, Sultan Kudarat and Sarangani, and Cotobato City, General Santos City and Koronadal City.

Legend
- Provincial capital
- Major city
- Major airport
- Minor airport (Philippines only)
- Major port
- Active volcano

Population Density (per km²)
- 0 - 5
- 6 - 25
- 26 - 50
- 51 - 100
- 101 - 500
- 501 - 2,500
- 2,501 - 5,000
- > 5,000

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: February 2018  Sources: PSA, DSWD (NHTS), DOH, OCD/NDRRMC, DEPED, FNRI, Project NOAH, NAMRIA, GADM, SRTM
Feedback: addawe@un.org, mendoza1@un.org, aportol@un.org     www.unocha.org/philippines     www.reliefweb.int     philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
Region XIII (Caraga) is located in the northeastern section of Mindanao. It is bordered on the north by the Bohol Sea on the south by Region XI, on the west by Region X and on the east by the Philippine Sea and the Pacific Ocean.
Philippines: Agusan del Norte Provincial Profile

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: January 2018

Sources: PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org www.unocha.org/philippines www.reliefweb.int philippines.humanitarianresponse.info

BUENAVISTA
BUTUAN
CITY
CITY OF CABADBARAN
CARMEN
JABONGA
KITCHARAO
LAS NIEVES
MAGALLANES
NASIPIT
SANTIAGO
TUBAY
REMEDIOS T. ROMUALDEZ
BUKIDNON
MISAMIS ORIENTAL
AGUSAN DEL NARTE
AGUSAN DEL SUR
SURIGAO DEL SUR
SURIGAO DEL NORTE
SURIGAO

Legend
Province capital
Poverty incidence (%)
Urban / Rural

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE
Source: PSA 2015/2010 Census

Water supply
Faucet community system
Tubed; piped
Dug well
Bottled
Natural sources
Others

Toilets (based on census 2010)
Water-sealed
None
Closed pit
Open pit

85.2% 8.2% 5.1% 1.5%

80.2% 26.5% 0.1% 5.5% 6.1%

WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

HEALTH
Source: DOH (Personnel 2016/Facilities 2017)

Personnel
237 Midwives
440 Nurses
158 Doctors
20 Dentists

Facilities
202 Barangay health stations
13 Rural health units
12 Hospitals (government/private)

EDUCATION
Source: DepEd 2016

62,723 Male primary school students
57,333 Female primary school students
88 Secondary schools
24,019 Female secondary school students
23,028 Male secondary school students
293 Primary schools
88 Secondary schools

NUTRITION
(0-60 months old)

Malnutrition
Stunting
Underweight
Wasting

Food insecurity (households)
Mild
Moderate
Severe

17.9%* 5.4%*

43.3%
12.5% 13.3% 48.3%

Source: FNRI 2013/2015

Source: PSA 2015 Census

Vulnerable groups (based on DSWD-NHTS database)
Child-headed households
Single-headed households
Poor individuals w/ disability
Solo parent =>18 years old
Poor individuals =>65 years old

18 Female
59 Male
398 Female
1,047 Male
1,775 Female
2,354 Male
5,390 Female
2,206 Male
5,038 Female
4,402 Male

SHELTER
Source: PSA 2015 Census

151,197 Housing units

Roof material
Strong
Light
Salvaged

Wall
Strong
Light
Salvaged

Roof/Wall material
38.0% 1.4% 0.0%
35.0% 24.6% 0.2%
0.1% 0.2% 0.1%

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The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation date: January 2018

Sources: PSA, DOH, NAMRIA, FNRI, DepEd, DSWD

Feedback: addawe@un.org, aportol@un.org, mendoza1@un.org www.unocha.org/philippines www.reliefweb.int philippines.humanitarianresponse.info
The Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) is located in western part of Mindanao. It was created on August 1, 1989 to include the provinces of Maguindanao, Lanao del Sur, Sulu and Tawi-Tawi. The Region was expanded in 2001 to include the province of Basilan (except for Isabela City) and the City of Marawi as part of ARMM.
Philippines: Lanao del Sur Provincial Profile

**Legend**
- Province capital
- Poverty incidence (%)

**POPULATION**
- 1.04M People
- 51.0% Female ($52.9K)
- 49.0% Male ($51.2K)

**WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE**
- Water supply:
  - Faucet community system: 29.7%
  - Tubed; piped: 20.9%
  - Dug well: 6.5%
  - Bottled: 1.9%
  - Natural sources: 39.9%
  - Others: 1.2%

- Water-sealed: 39.5%
- None: 6.5%
- Closed pit: 33.9%
- Open pit: 20.3%

**EDUCATION**
- 97,261 Male primary school students
- 111,176 Female primary school students

**NUTRITION**
- Malnutrition (0-60 months old):
  - Stunting: 49.0%
  - Underweight: 21.1%
  - Wasting: 5.2%

- Food insecurity (households):
  - Mild: 10.8%
  - Moderate: 31.0%
  - Severe: 49.1%

**HEALTH**
- Personnel:
  - 98 Midwives
  - 185 Nurses
  - 136 Doctors
  - 9 Dentists

- Facilities:
  - 107 Barangay health stations
  - 45 Rural health units
  - 9 Hospitals (government/private)

**SHELTER**
- 121,372 Housing units:
  - Strong: 40.2%
  - Light: 0.2%
  - Salvaged: 0.0%

- Roof/Wall material:
  - Roof: Strong: 40.2%
  - Light: 0.2%
  - Salvaged: 0.0%
  - Wall: Strong: 54.7%
  - Light: 3.9%
  - Salvaged: 0.1%

**Population**
- 160,132 Households
- 12.3K People over 65 years old
- 13.9K People between 18 and 65 years old

**Source:** PSA 2015 Census
**Creation date:** February 2018

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OCHA’s work is focused on five key areas:

**COORDINATION**
OCHA brings together people, tools and experience to save lives

**ADVOCACY**
OCHA raises awareness of key humanitarian issues

**INFORMATION MANAGEMENT**
OCHA collects, analyses and shares critical information

**HUMANITARIAN FINANCING**
OCHA organizes and monitors humanitarian funding

**POLICY**
OCHA provides guidance and clarity on humanitarian policy

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