



# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Health  
**Philippines**



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# 2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Department of Health  
**Philippines**

# List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
AO	Administrative Order
BCMAP	Breast Cancer Medicines Access Program
BHS	Barangay Health Station
BNB	Botika ng Bayan
CHD	Center for Health Development
CO	Capital Outlay
DOH	Department of Health
DOH-OSEC	Department of Health-Office of Secretary
DPCB	Disease Prevention and Control Bureau
DRRM-H	Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health
EDPMS	Electronic Drug Price Monitoring System
EMR	Electronic Medical Record System
F1 Plus	FOURmula One Plus
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FHSIS	Field Health Service Information System
HFDB	Health Facilities Development Bureau
HFEP	Health Facilities Enhancement Program
HHRDB	Health Human Resource Development Bureau
HRH	Human Resource for Health
HTA	Health Technology Assessment
HTAC	Health Technology Assessment Council
HTAU	Health Technology Assessment Unit
ICSDP	Integrated Comprehensive Service Delivery Package
IRR	Implementing Rules and Regulation



# List of Acronyms

Acronym	Definition
LCE	Local Chief Executive
LGU	Local Government Unit
MAIP	Medical Assistance to Indigent Patients
mCPR	Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
MOOE	Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBB	No Balance Billing
NCMH	National Center for Mental Health
NDHS	National Demographic and Health Survey
NHSM	National Health Sector Meeting
NOH	National Objectives for Health
OOP	Out-of-Pocket
PD	Pharmaceutical Division
PDP	Philippine Development Plan
PhilHealth	Philippine Health Insurance Corporation
PNF	Philippine National Formulary
PS	Personnel Services
RA	Republic Act
RHU	Rural Health Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SUCs	State Universities and Colleges
UHC	Universal Health Care
UHC IS	Universal Health Care Integration Site

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**Administrative Order (AO)**

## Secretary's Message

**I**t is a great pleasure to share with you the 2019 Department of Health (DOH) Annual Report.

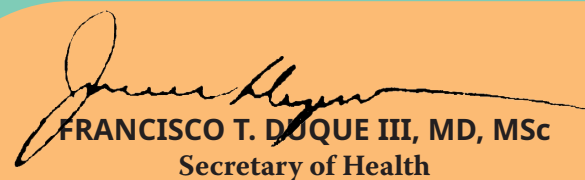
The year 2019 was a pivotal period in history, pushing forward national health reforms through the signing of the Universal Health Care (UHC) Act into law and the crafting of its Implementing Rules and Regulation (IRR). This landmark piece of legislation enables us to progressively transform the country's health care system by providing every Filipino access to comprehensive health care services and immediate eligibility to PhilHealth benefits.

This report contains our seed efforts to lead the health sector towards achieving the promises of UHC— for every Juan and Juana to have access to timely and quality health care without suffering from financial hardship. Through stronger and more responsive health systems, improved health service delivery, and equitable healthcare financing, the dream of making the Filipinos among the healthiest people in Southeast Asia by 2022 is closer to reach.

Other important health laws were also passed in 2019 such as the Mandatory Reporting of Notifiable Diseases and Health Events of Public Health Concern Act, Mandatory Philhealth Coverage for All Persons with Disability, National Integrated Cancer Control Act, Malasakit Center Act, Tobacco Tax Law, and Expanded Maternity Leave Act. These milestone legislations accelerate our efforts towards institutionalizing UHC.

The FOURmula One Plus (F1 Plus) for Health continues to be the Department's strategic framework for achieving UHC. It places heavy emphasis on primary care as a key element of responsive health care provider networks.

As the lead agency of the health sector, we shall strive to do our part in building the nation, pursuing the fulfillment of UHC, and realizing our vision for the Filipino people.

  
**FRANCISCO T. DUQUE III, MD, MSc**  
Secretary of Health





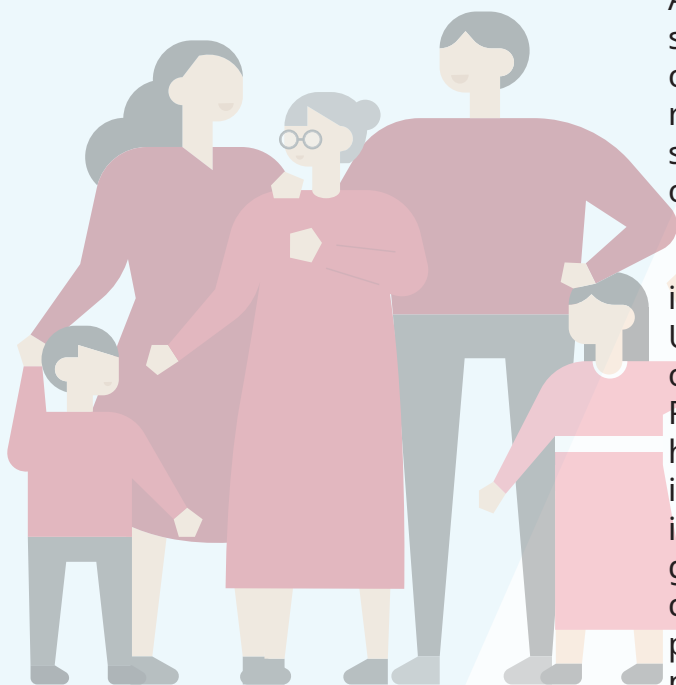
## Universal Health Care

Universal Health Care (UHC) guarantees that every Filipino is given equitable access to high-quality and affordable health care goods and services, and protection against financial risk. It is a commitment to provide Filipinos the full range of high quality health care services at affordable cost.

With the enactment of the Republic Act (RA) no. 11223 or the UHC Act and the signing of its IRR in 2019, the Department of Health (DOH) aims to progressively realize UHC in the country through a systemic approach, and clear delineation of roles for key agencies and stakeholders.

The major reforms that will be implemented over time through the UHC Act include: automatic enrollment of all Filipinos to PhilHealth; designating PhilHealth as the national purchaser for health goods and services for individuals; improvement of health facilities especially in underserved areas; responding to the gap in health workers throughout the country; strategic engagement of the private sector; and, creating and expanding new functions in DOH to improve the delivery of health services.

The implementation of the UHC Act is also set to shift the health system's current treatment-oriented approach towards strengthening primary health care and mainstreaming health promotion; empowering individuals and communities to maintain good health; and, supporting effective management of illness and disability.



The FOURmula One Plus (F1 Plus) for Health is the sectoral strategy that has been adopted by the DOH in 2017, as a blueprint for UHC. Its five pillars namely, health financing, service delivery, regulation, governance, and performance accountability, serve as the basis for transitioning to UHC.

Furthermore, the F1 Plus for Health, as expounded in the National Objectives for Health (NOH) 2017-2022, supports the attainment of the priority thrusts of the President in the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) 2017-2022 and Ambisyon Natin 2040; and the realization of health targets in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030.



***FOURmula One Plus for Health***



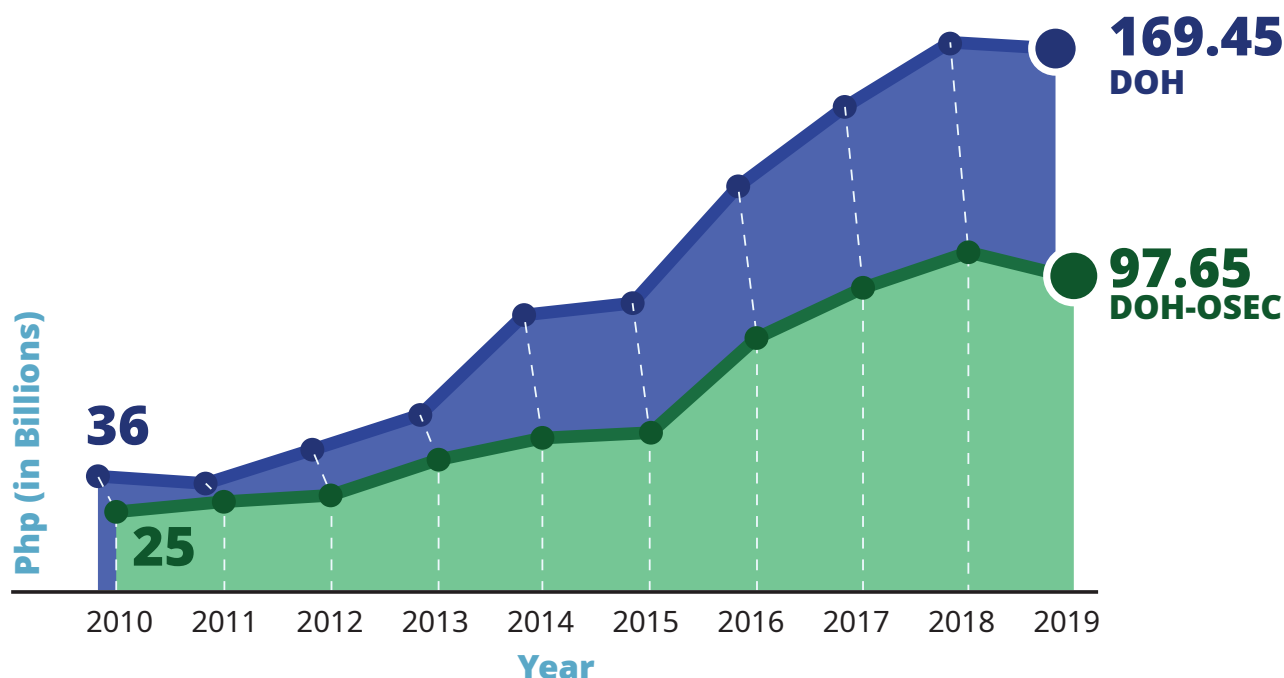
# ***DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FINANCIAL REPORT***



## Department of Health - Office of the Secretary Budget



Fig. 1. Department of Health budget from 2010-2019.  
(Source: Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau)



For CY 2019, the DOH<sup>1</sup> has a total budget of P169.45 billion, of which 57.63% (P97.65 billion), 41.83% (P70.86 billion), and 0.54% (P0.91 billion) were allocated to the DOH-Office of Secretary (DOH-OSEC), attached corporations<sup>2</sup>, and attached agencies<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Roughly 40% (P67.35 billion) of the DOH budget was in Philhealth.

The DOH-OSEC<sup>4</sup> budget has been increasing in previous years (see Figure 1). However, for CY 2019, it is less than 8% of CY 2018's allocation. This decrease is due to the government's transition to cash-based programming which considers the absorptive capacity of the agency by measuring the disbursement of funds.

1 DOH refers to the DOH-OSEC and attached agencies and corporations.

2 Attached corporations refers to the Lung Center of the Philippines, National Kidney and Transplant Institute, Philippine Children's Medical Center, Philippine Heart Center, Philippine Institute for Traditional & Alternative Health Care, and Philippine Health Insurance Corporation.

3 Attached agencies refers to the National Nutrition Council and Commission on Population.

4 DOH-OSEC refers to the DOH Central and Regional Offices, DOH Hospitals, DOH Drug Abuse Treatment & Rehabilitation Centers, and other health facilities under the DOH.



## Budget by Object of Expenditure

The DOH-OSEC budget was programmed according to the following object of expenditure: 44% or P42.84 billion for Personnel Services (PS); 39% or P38 billion for Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE); and, 17% or P16.82 billion for Capital Outlay (CO).

In terms of the MOOE, majority of the budget was programmed for the supplies and materials expenses, which includes drugs and medicines (32%), followed by the financial assistance/subsidy (18%). Whereas for CO, most of the budget was allocated for upgrading of machinery and equipment (14%), and buildings and other structures (13%).

**Table 1: DOH-OSEC 2019 budget by object of expenditure**

Particular	GAA 2019 (In Billions)	Percent
<b>Maintenance and Other Operating Expenses (MOOE)</b>	<b>P38.00</b>	<b>69%</b>
Supplies and Materials Expenses (including drugs and medicines)	P17.52	32%
Financial Assistance/Subsidy	P10.13	18%
Professional Services	P4.55	8%
Training and Scholarship Expenses	P2.15	4%
Advertising Expenses	P0.52	1%
Other MOOE <sup>5</sup>	P3.12	6%
<b>Capital Outlay (CO)</b>	<b>P16.82</b>	<b>31%</b>
Machinery and Equipment Outlay	P7.51	14%
Buildings and Other Structures	P6.89	13%
Transportation Equipment Outlay	P2.28	4%
Other Capital Outlays	P0.14	0.30%
<b>Grand total (MOOE and CO)</b>	<b>P54.82</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Numbers might be off by a few decimal places due to rounding.

GAA = General Appropriations Act.

(Source: Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau)

5 Utility, general services, traveling, communication, repair and maintenance, taxes, insurance premiums and other fees, rent, lease, transportation and delivery, etc.



## Budget by Organizational Outcome

DOH-OSEC allocated P44.93 billion (46%) and P32.19 billion (33%) of its budget to improve access to curative and rehabilitative healthcare services (OO2) and improve access to promotive and preventive health care services (OO1), respectively. A detailed list is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2: DOH - OSEC 2019 budget by organizational outcome**

Particular	GAA 2019 (In Billions)	Percent
<b>General Administration and Support Services</b>	<b>P8.30</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>Support to Operations</b>	<b>P2.04</b>	<b>2%</b>
<b>Operations Budget</b>	<b>P87.32</b>	<b>90%</b>
<b>OO1:</b> Access to Promotive & Preventive Health care Service Improved	P32.19	33%
<b>OO2:</b> Access to Curative & Rehabilitative Health Care Service Improved	P44.93	46%
<b>OO3:</b> Access to Safe & Quality Health Commodities, Devices and Facilities Ensured	P0.82	1%
<b>OO4:</b> Access to Social Health Protection	P9.38	10%
<b>Total</b>	<b>P97.65</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Numbers might be off by a few decimal places due to rounding.  
 GAA = General Appropriations Act.  
 (Source: Health Policy Development and Planning Bureau)



## Budget Utilization

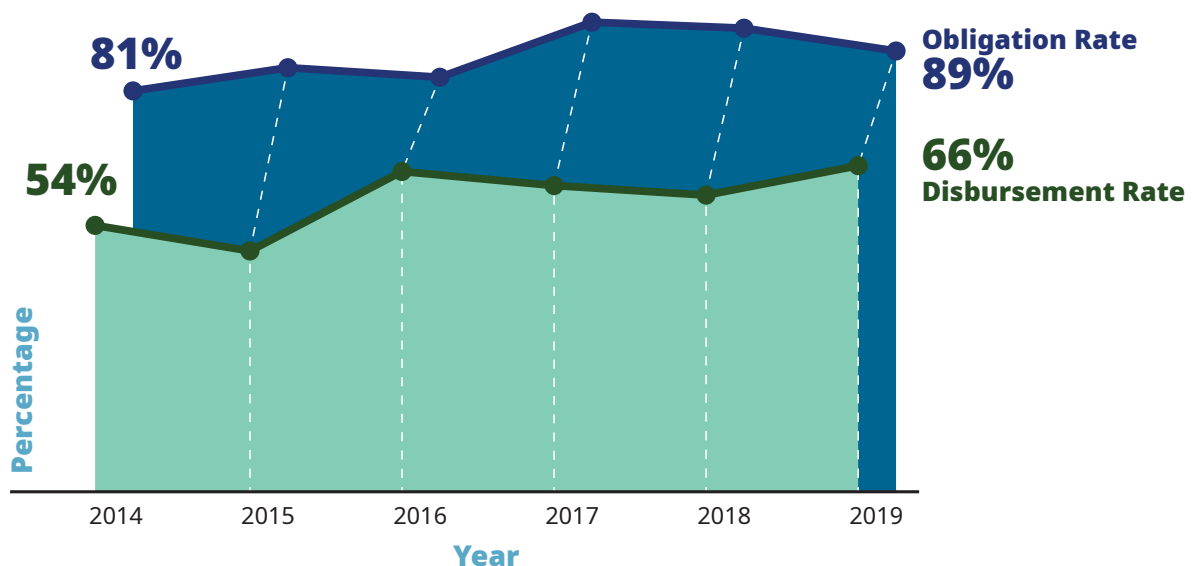
From the total allotment of P93.15 billion for the year 2019, obligation rate is at 89% (P82.88 billion) while disbursement rate, which has been the highest by far, is at 66% (P61.20 billion). Budget obligation has been high for the past six years, but utilization by disbursement still remains a challenge averaging at only 59% per year as shown in Figure 2.

In 2019, there were two major cost drivers for low budget utilization, namely: the (1) Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP); and, (2) Public Health Program Commodities.

Implementation readiness, progress billing as a mode of payment, and bid failure have been identified as causes of low utilization of the HFEP budget; whereas public health program commodities faced challenges such as: global supply shortage; limited to no local supplies that can provide the required quantity of commodities; delayed compliance to procurement requirements; and distribution constraints.

Ways forward to address issues for HFEP include: strict assessment; prioritization of projects; and, establishment of project management teams with dedicated and well trained staff to implement proper screening and timely coordination. On the other hand, to address public health program commodity concerns, it is recommended that a shared and integrated procurement and distribution strategy especially for common or high value supplies be developed, the distribution of services be decentralized, and a storage facility in the standard rural health units (RHUs) be included.

Fig. 2. 2014 - 2019 DOH-OSEC budget utilization.  
(Source: Financial Management Service)





# ***2019 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OUTLOOK***



## Early Wins in Universal Health Care



The enactment of the UHC Act institutionalized the transformation introduced by the DOH to improve the health situation of every Filipino. It serves as the legal backbone for the policy agenda and strategic plans of the Department to address the country's perennial problems of a disjointed health system, high out-of-pocket expenditures, and mixed health outcomes. Supported by the UHC Act and its IRR, the DOH has achieved early wins in realizing the promises of UHC for all. These wins are as follows:

- On 4 December 2019, PhilHealth Circular no. 2019-0010 or the “Guidelines on the Granting of Immediate Eligibility to Members” was issued to immediately grant eligibility and access to PhilHealth benefits to all Filipinos; and,
- On 17 December 2019, a ceremonial signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Secretary of Health and Local Chief Executives (LCEs) was conducted to formally recognize selected Local Government Units (LGUs) as UHC Integration Sites (UHC ISs).
  - A total of 58 LCEs of provinces, highly urbanized cities, and independent component cities declared their commitment to establish a province- and city-wide health system;
  - An amount of P11.3 million and P15 million for hiring of UHC IS support staff and other preparatory activities (i.e., capacity building activities in strategic planning, governance, and communication), respectively, were allocated; and,
  - LGU-Level UHC Project Management Teams were established to facilitate the localization and implementation of UHC and integration policies. Also, external health partners were tapped to provide direct assistance to the UHC IS.



## F1 Plus Accomplishments per Pillar

The accomplishments under F1 Plus for health strategy, pushes us towards UHC, and the following sections outline the strategy's five pillars through which key accomplishments for 2019 are presented. These pillars are financing, service delivery, regulation, governance, and performance accountability.



### Health Financing

#### Key Accomplishments:

- 108 Million Filipinos are covered by Philhealth
- 8 of 10 No Balance Billing (NBB) eligible members<sup>6</sup> had zero out-of-pocket (OOP) expenses
- On the average, 66% of hospital cost is shouldered by PhilHealth nationally
- Support value for indigent, sponsored, and self-earning are higher than the 66% national average
- 1,599,294 indigent and financially incapacitated patients provided with medical assistance

## PhilHealth Coverage

The enactment of the UHC Act paved the way for the issuance of the PhilHealth Circular no. 2019-0010 or the "Guidelines on the Granting of Immediate Eligibility to Members". This resulted in increased coverage from 93.4 million in 2016 to 108 million Filipinos in 2019 (see Table 3), translating to a population coverage of 100%.

**Table 3: 2016-2019 Philhealth coverage**

Particulars	2016	2017	2018	2019
Number of Filipinos covered by PhilHealth (In Millions)	93.4	97	104.49	108*
Population coverage	91%	93%	98%	100%**

Note: (\*) 2019 Population projection for 2018-2022. (\*\*) PhilHealth Circular 2019-0010.  
(Source: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation)

## No Balance Billing (NBB) and Support Value

There has been a steady increase in NBB coverage since 2016, bringing the total coverage to 83.13% for its eligible members in 2019 (see Figure 3). Relative to the support value, it increased to 65.89% in 2019 (see Figure 3). This means that for every P100 in hospitalization costs, PhilHealth shoulders about P66. By type of contributor, indigents, sponsored, and self-earning has support value above the national average (see Figure 4).

Fig. 3. 2019 NBB coverage and support value.  
(Source: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation)

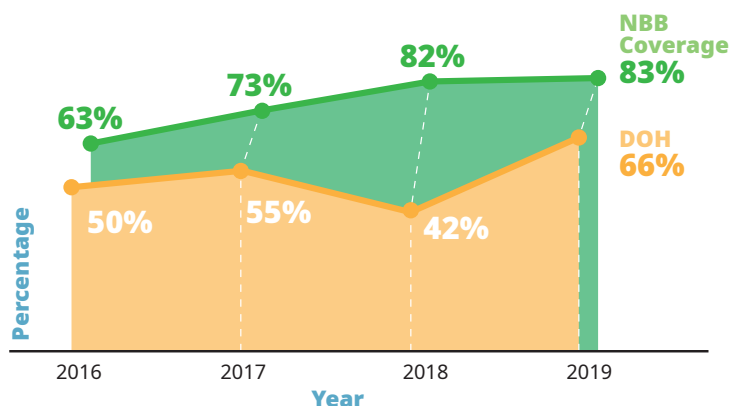
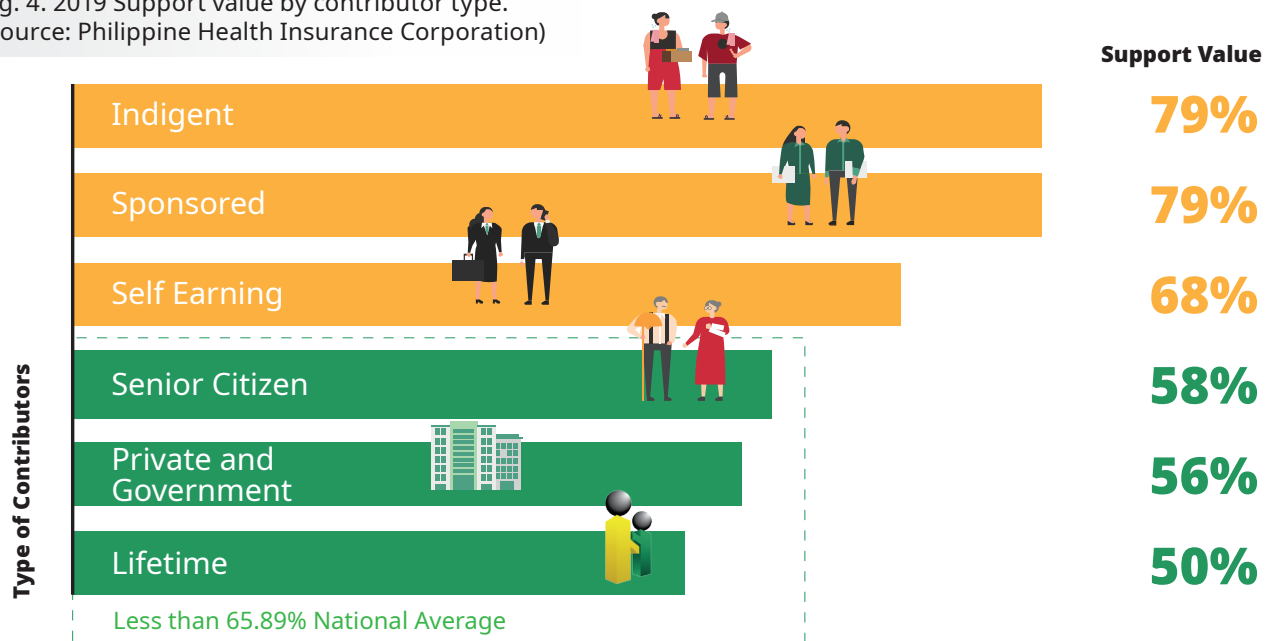


Fig. 4. 2019 Support value by contributor type.  
(Source: Philippine Health Insurance Corporation)



## Medical Assistance to Indigent Patients (MAIP) Program

In 2019, the Medical Assistance Indigent Patients (MAIP) program has served a total of 1,599,294 indigent and financially incapacitated patients in partnership with DOH-retained hospitals and DOH Centers for Health Development (CHDs).



## Service Delivery

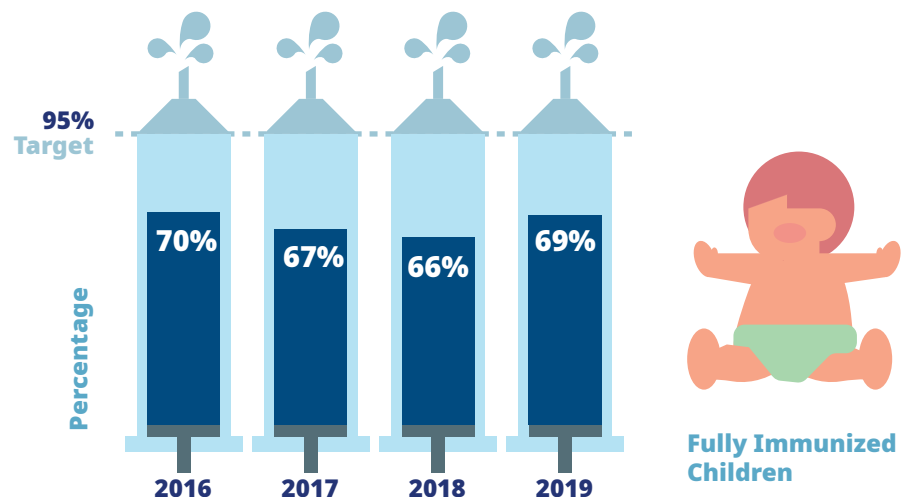
### Key Accomplishments:

- More than 95% coverage on the synchronized Polio vaccination
- Breast cancer medicines access program access sites were doubled in 2019
- Additional 16 rabies-free areas, 3 malaria-free provinces, and 10 filariasis-free provinces were declared
- 88% of persons who used drugs completed the primary treatment program
- 97% of HFEP funded projects implemented
- 28,478 health professionals deployed through the Human Resource for Health (HRH) Deployment Program

## National Immunization Program

In 2019, Fully Immunized Child (FIC) coverage was 69%, which is 3% more compared to the previous year's figure. This however, still lags behind the national target of 95% coverage.

Fig. 5. 2016 - 2019 Proportion of Fully Immunized Children.  
(Source: Field Health Services Information System)





### *Sabayang Patak Kontra Polio*

The Department conducted several vaccination rounds of the synchronized polio vaccination (see Table 4) and limited immunization campaigns (see Table 5) in targeted regions. These aimed to boost immunization coverage against polio by giving three doses of the oral polio vaccine to all children five years old and below, regardless of their immunization status.

**Table 4: Synchronized Polio vaccination coverage in NCR and Mindanao**

Round	Period (2019)	Area/s	Target Pop (0-59 Mos)	Coverage	
				No.	Percent
National Capital Region					
1	Aug. 19 – 31	Manila City	197,138	106,115	54%
2	Oct. 14 – 27	Whole NCR	1,276,995	1,230,159	96%
3	Nov. 25 – Dec. 8	Whole NCR	1,276,995	1,404,517	110%
Mindanao					
1	Oct. 14 – 27	Lanao del Sur including Marawi City	167,749	143,249	85%
		Davao del Sur	72,389	66,777	92%
		Davao City	186,869	188,675	101%
2	Nov. 25 – Dec. 8	Whole Mindanao	3,102,974	2,937,474	95%

(Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)

**Table 5: Limited Immunization Campaign in targeted areas**

Municipality	Period (2019)	Province	Target Pop (0-59 Mos)	Coverage	
				No.	Percent
Datu Piana	Nov. 4-8	Maguindanao	4,254	4,055	95%
Datu Paglas	Nov. 4-8	Maguindanao	4,717	5,163	109%
Lambayong	Nov. 4-8	Sultan Kudarat	9,297	7,652	82%
Maluso	Nov. 30 - Dec. 8	Basilan	13,328	13,547	102%

(Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)

## 2019 Measles Outbreak Response

In response to the 2019 measles outbreak, the DOH strengthened its immunization program, and conducted activities such as the Outbreak Immunization Response. In general, 51% of children were vaccinated. Vaccine coverage is presented by age group in Table 6.

**Table 6: Measles outbreak response coverage**

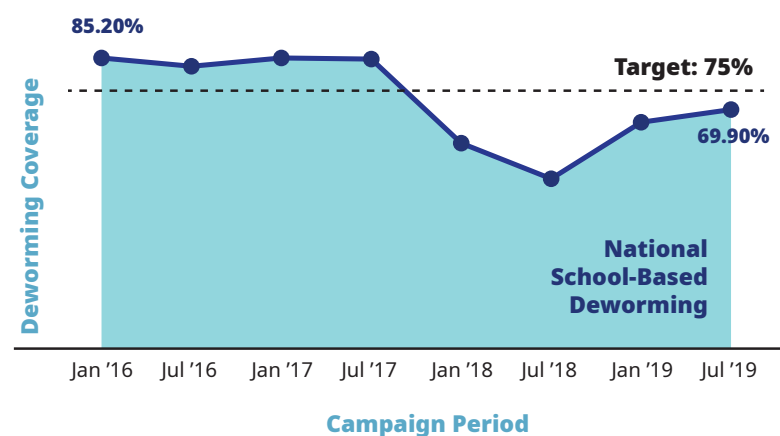
Group	Eligible/Target Population	Coverage	
		No.	Percent
0 - 11 Months Old	3,784,099	3,940,493	104%
Kindergarten to Grade 7	8,575,452	2,457,514	29%
>12 Years old or outside of target vaccinates	2,179,336	947,677	43%

(Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)

## Mass Deworming Program

The Oplan GoodBye Bulate campaign aims to eradicate intestinal parasitism in children, while raising awareness on the transmission and prevention of soil-transmitted helminths. From 2016-2017, the campaign's deworming coverage has been above the 75% target set by the World Health Organization (WHO). After a decrease in coverage in 2018, the campaign managed to recover and deliver 69.9% coverage in 2019 (see Figure 6).

**Fig. 6. 2016 - 2019 National School-Based Deworming Coverage.**  
(Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)



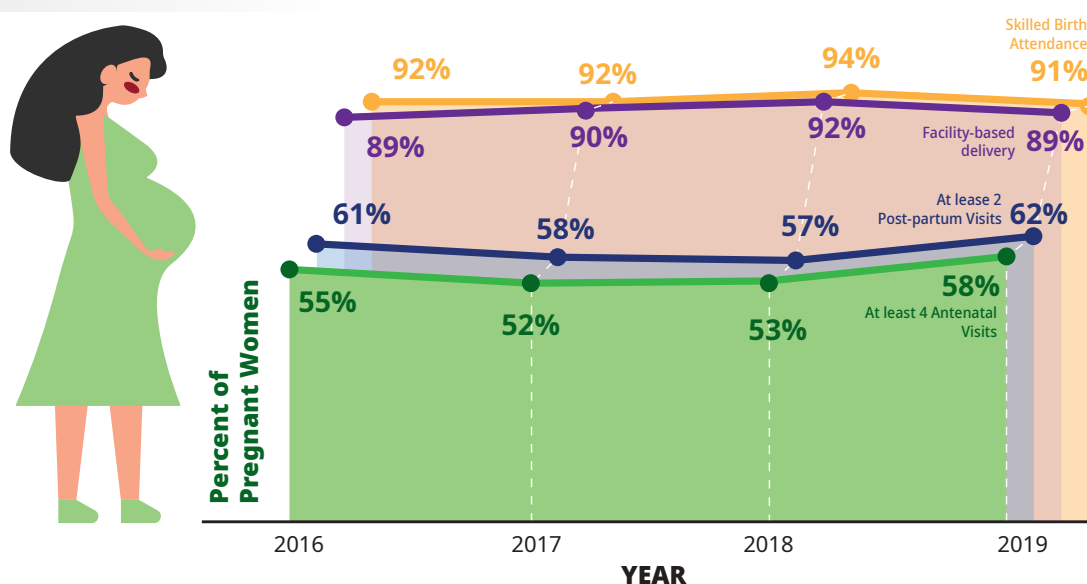
## National Family Planning Program

Family planning (FP) is a key intervention in reducing maternal and neonatal deaths.

According to the latest available data from the National Demographic Health Survey (NDHS) 2017, 24.9% of all women of reproductive age were using modern method of contraception (mCPR). Meanwhile, administrative data from the 2019 Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) reported an mCPR of 27.72% against a target of 27% for all women.

## Maternal Health Program

Fig. 7. Maternal service utilization indicators from 2016-2019.  
(Source: Field Health Services Information System)



Increased maternal service utilization indicates improved maternal care.

In 2019, there were notable improvements in antenatal and postnatal care visits compared to previous years, bringing it to 58% and 62%, respectively (see Figure 7). On the other hand, a slight decrease in skilled birth attendance and facility based deliveries were noted in the same year.

## Lifestyle Related Disease Prevention and Control Program

### *Scaled Up Access to Free Cancer Medicines*

The access sites of Breast Cancer Medicines Access Program (BCMAP) has doubled from seven (2011-2018) to 14 in 2019. There were 1,506 beneficiaries of BCMAP in 2019, which is higher than 753 beneficiaries in 2018.

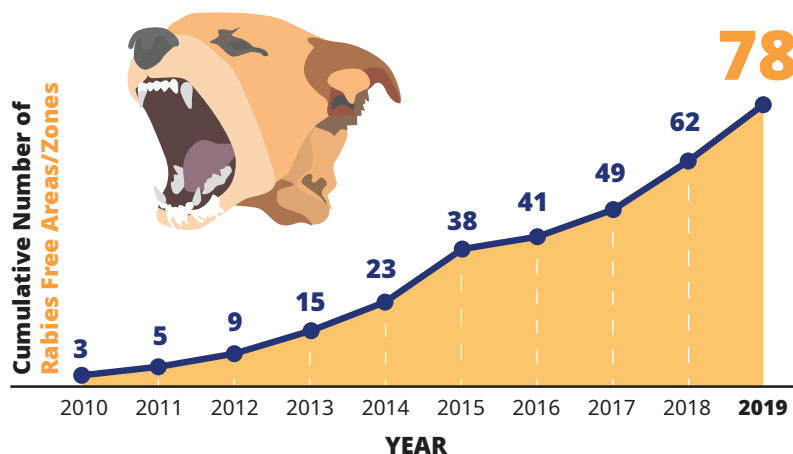
## Communicable Disease Program

### Rabies

The DOH Rabies Prevention and Control Program aims to make the Philippines rabies-free by 2030. The program aims to achieve this through minimizing exposure risk and ensuring appropriate management of animal bites.

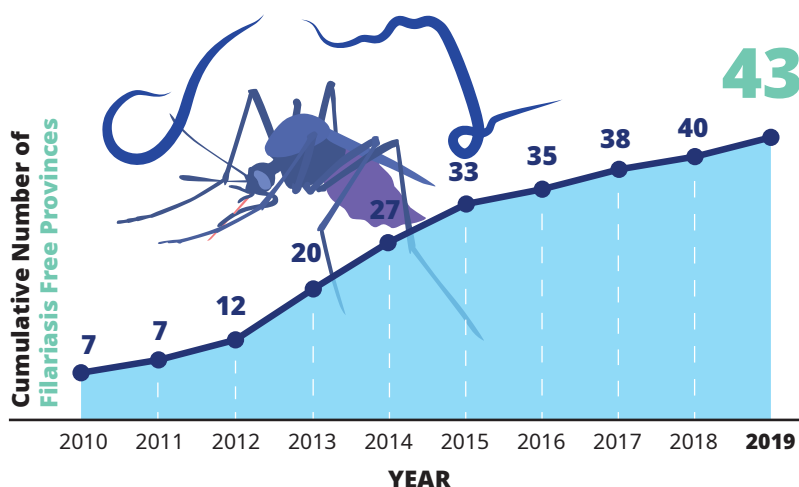
For 2019, 16 additional areas (municipalities, cities, and one province) were jointly declared rabies-free by the DOH and Department of Agriculture (DA). This brings the total number of rabies-free areas/zones to 78 (see Figure 8). Furthermore, a total of 1,097,345 persons were given post-exposure rabies vaccines in the same year.

Fig. 8. Cumulative number of rabies free areas/zones from 2010 - 2019. (Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)



### Filariasis

Fig. 9. Cumulative number of filariasis free provinces from 2010 - 2019. (Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)

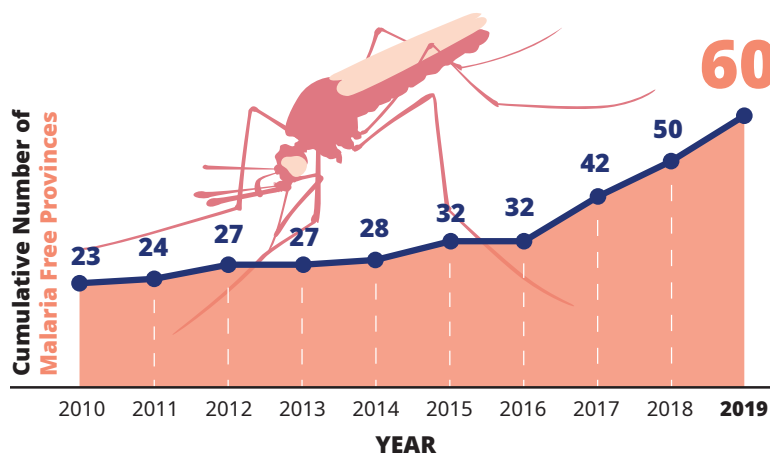


The National Filariasis Elimination Program intensified its efforts to eradicate filariasis by 2020. As of 2019, 43 (out of 46 endemic provinces) have been declared filariasis-free (see Figure 9). The latest areas that reached elimination level were the provinces of Antique, Surigao del Norte, and Lanao del Norte.

## Malaria

The DOH aimed to increase the proportion of malaria-free provinces to 91% by 2022. As of 2019, the DOH is nearing the said target with 74% (60 of 81) of provinces already malaria-free (see Figure 10). On the same year, ten additional provinces were declared Malaria-free, namely: Agusan del Norte; Antique; Davao del Sur; Laguna; Negros Oriental; Quezon; Sarangani; Tarlac; Zamboanga del Norte; and, Zamboanga Sibugay.”

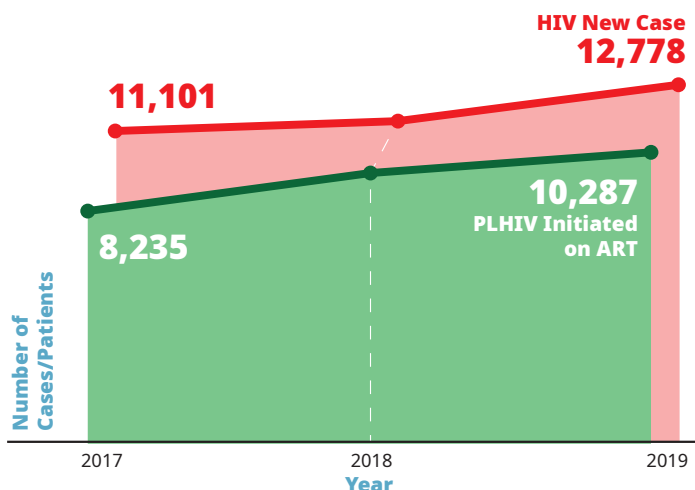
Fig. 10. Cumulative number of malaria free provinces from 2010 - 2019. (Source: Disease Prevention and Control Bureau)



On the other hand, 18 provinces are now under elimination phase, and only three remain to have local transmission, namely: Palawan; Occidental Mindoro; and, Sultan Kudarat. Out of 5,778 cases reported in 2019, around 97.85% percent came from 13 municipalities in Palawan and 2.15% percent from the rest of the country.

## HIV/AIDS

Fig. 11 . Newly diagnosed cases and PLHIVs initiated on ART from 2017-2019. (Source: HIV/AIDS & ART Registry of the Philippines)



In 2019, there were 12,778 new diagnosed cases of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) (see Figure 11). This brought the total number of reported cases from January 1984 to 74,807. The number of newly diagnosed cases in 2019 is 11.8% higher than those in 2018.

For the same year, 10,287 persons living with HIV (PLHIV) were initiated on antiretroviral therapy (ART), which brought the total of PLHIV on ART to 42,731 as of December 2019. Also, there were 679 PLHIV who died in 2019, which brought the total number of reported mortalities since 1984 to 3,730.



## Water Sanitation and Hygiene

According to the 2019<sup>7</sup> administrative data from the FHSIS, 33.71% of households used safely managed sanitation services, and 25.96% of households used safely managed drinking water services.

## Dangerous Drugs Abuse Prevention and Treatment Program

### *Primary Treatment Program*

In 2018, a total of 4,879 (both inpatient and readmissions) persons who used drugs (PWUDs) were enrolled in the rehabilitation program of the DOH. These enrollees were hosted in 14 different Treatment and Rehabilitation Centers (TRCs) in the country. In 2019, roughly 88% (4,276) of the enrollees completed the primary treatment program.

### *National Center for Mental Health (NCMH) Crisis Hotline*

In May 2019, the DOH launched the National Center for Mental Health (NCMH) Crisis Hotline. It provides phone interventions such as psychological first aid, processing, and initial counseling for those experiencing mental health crises.

As of December 2019, a total of 3,178 calls were documented with a monthly average of 397 calls. Reasons for the calls are as follows: issues on anxiety and depression; stressful life events; interpersonal concerns; mood concerns; and, need for referral services.

The NCMH Crisis Hotline can be reached at 0917-899-8727 (USAP) and 989-8727 (USAP).

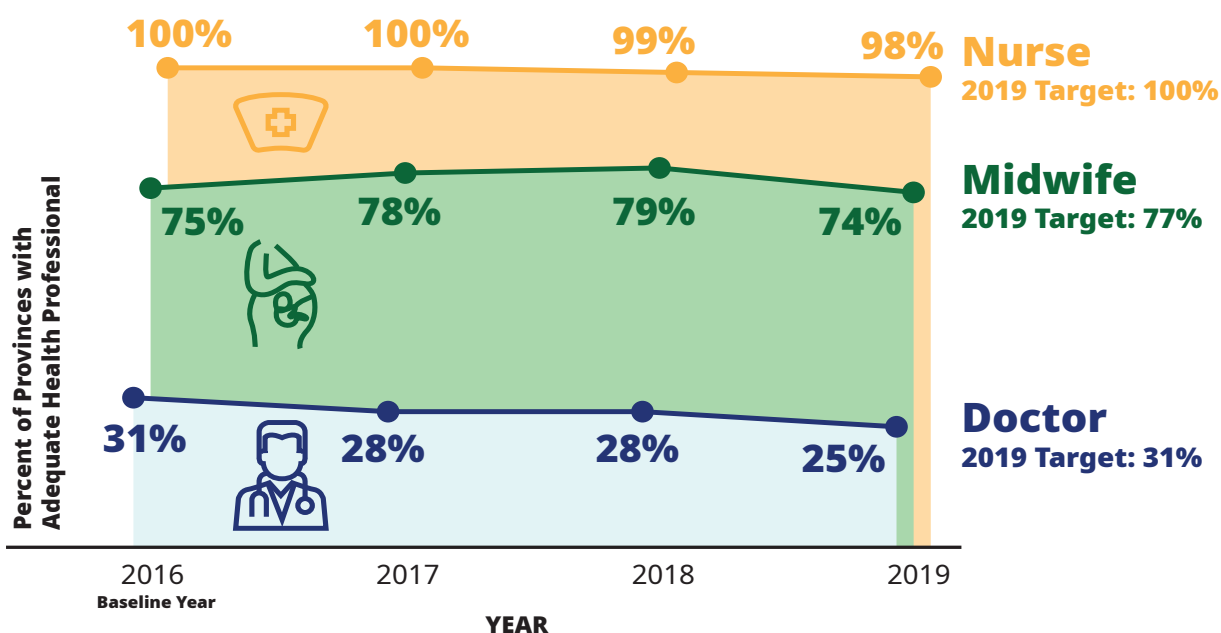
## Human Resources for Health

### *Provinces with Adequate Doctors, Nurses, and Midwives*

In 2019, 98% (79 out of 81) of the Philippine provinces had adequate number of nurses; 74% (60 out of 81) had adequate number of midwives; and, 25% (20 out of 81) had adequate number of physicians.

The decreasing trend from 2016 to 2019 (see Figure 12) can be attributed to the constantly increasing population of the Philippines. In response, a steady supply of health professionals in the primary care and clinical settings must be ensured to provide essential health services to the increasing population in the country.

Fig. 12. Provinces with adequate Doctors, Nurses, and Midwives from 2016 - 2019.  
(Source: Health Human Resource and Development Bureau)

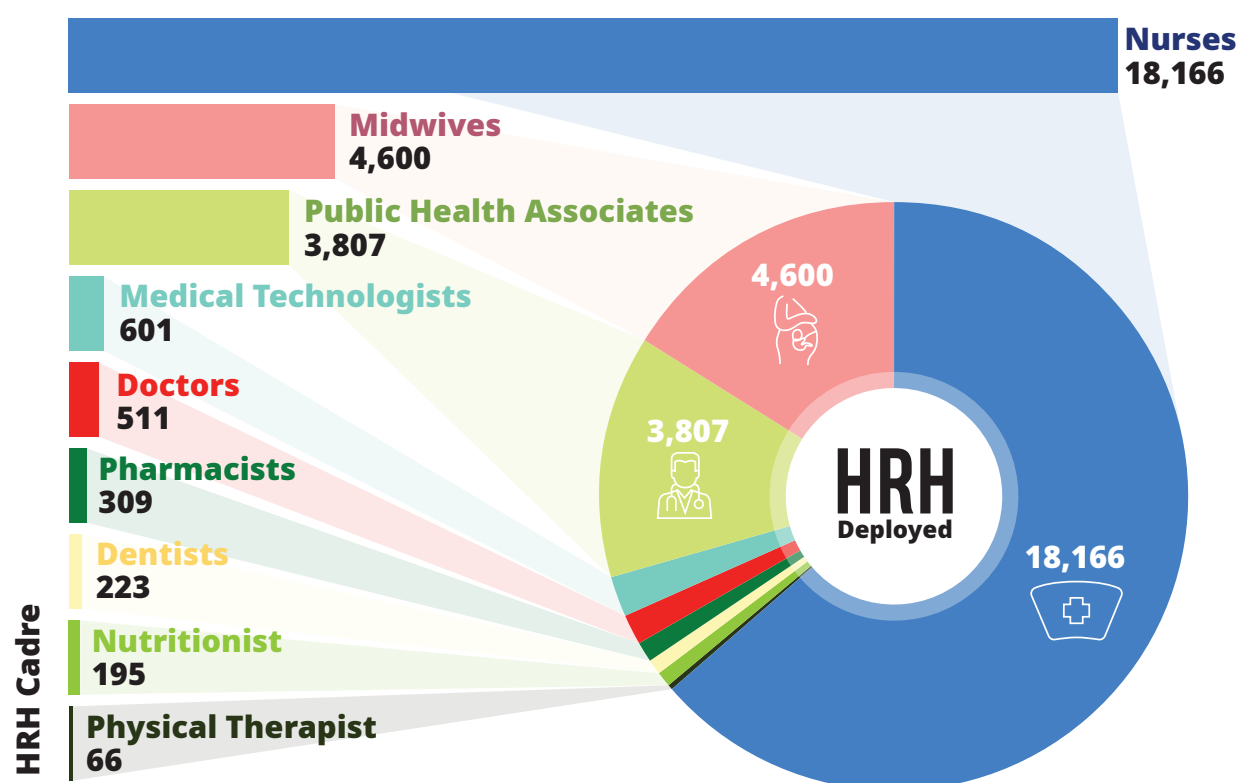


Note: The above data does not include National Capital Region

### *Human Resource for Health (HRH) Deployment Program*

To augment the health workforce in LGUs, the HRH Deployment Program deployed a total of 28,478<sup>8</sup> health professionals in priority areas. The deployed HRH include physicians, nurses, dentists, nutritionists, midwives, medical technologists, pharmacists, physical therapists, and public health associates (see Figure 13). In 2019, physical therapists were added in the roster of deployed health professionals to provide rehabilitation services in the communities.

Fig. 13. Deployed HRH per cadre.  
(Source: Health Human Resource and Development Bureau)



### DOH Pre-Service Scholarship Program

In partnership with 15 medical and 32 midwifery schools, the Department through the Health Human Resource Development Bureau (HHRDB) granted a total of 1,142 and 1,056 full scholarships to deserving Doctor of Medicine and Midwifery students in 2019 (see Table 7), respectively.

**Table 7: Number of DOH Pre-Service full Scholarship grantees in 2019 by origin**

Degree Program	Origin of Scholars			Total
	Indigenous Community	GIDA*	Others	
Doctor of Medicine	153	786	203	1,142
Diploma in Midwifery/Bachelor of Science in Midwifery	245	726	85	1,056

Note: (\*) GIDA = Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas.

"Others" refers to scholarship grantees who are not members of any tribal groups and not from GIDA areas.

(Source: Health Human Resource and Development Bureau)

### *DOH In-Service Scholarship Program*

To develop an effective and efficient health workforce that is responsive to the changing health care needs of the country, the Department granted in-service scholarships to 388 health workers at the local and national level (see Table 8), for the following post-graduate programs: Master of Public Management major in Health Systems Development; Master in Public Management in Health Governance Track; Public Health Nursing Leadership Development Course; and, Master in Public Health for Doctors to the Barrios.

**Table 8: Number of affiliated health workers with in-service scholarships**

Affiliation of Scholars	Number of Scholars
Doctors to the Barrios	160
Local Government Units	115
Center for Health Development	54
DOH Hospitals	41
DOH Central Office	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>388</b>

(Source: Health Human Resource and Development Bureau)

## Health Facilities and Infrastructures

### *Establishment and Updating of Health Facility Standards*

Aligned with F1 Plus for Health priorities, the Health Facility Development Bureau (HFDB) published updated and new manuals on health facility standards in 2019. The following manuals were published and are currently being distributed: Update on the standards for clinical laboratories; Procedures in packaging and transport of laboratory specimens; and, Standards in biosafety and biosecurity.

Moreover, manuals, including the updated pre-press version of the Hospital Nursing Service Administration Manual, were updated and made available electronically for easier access to users.

### *Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP)*

In 2019, the HFEP funded 5,868 projects. These include provision and/or repair of equipment and infrastructure of Barangay Health Stations (BHS), RHUs, and LGU Hospitals. A total of 5,709 projects were implemented in 2019.

**Table 9: HFEP funded and implemented projects in 2019**

Project Type	Number of Projects Funded	Number of Projects Implemented	Percent of Projects Implemented
Infrastructure	1,110	1,055	95%
Equipment	3,881	3,777	97%
Motor Vehicles	877	877	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,868</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>97%</b>

(Source: Health Facilities Development Bureau)

## Preparedness and Response to Emergencies and Disasters

### *National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H)*

After several consultations, the national policy on Disaster Risk Reduction Management for Health (DRRM-H) was signed by the Secretary of Health on 29 October 2019. It aims to provide guidance to all key stakeholders and agencies on the effective and efficient implementation of DRRM-H, and ultimately to build resilience of health systems and communities. The policy provides the necessary framework, improvement expected to progress on relevant DRRM-H processes, and roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders.

### *Emergency Operations Center (EOC)*

The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) served as the strategic arm of the DOH to strategize an effective and coordinated response to public health emergencies and disasters through the development of policies, coordination, command and control. In addition, the EOC was responsible for generating daily bulletin reports for status updates for CHDs.



## Regulation

### Key Accomplishments:

- Increase in the number of licensed and registered/notified health-related establishments and products by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- Roughly P22 million worth of unregistered, counterfeit, adulterated, and misbranded health products seized
- 69 RHU dispensaries converted into legitimate F1 Plus Botika ng Bayan (BNB) outlets nationwide
- Successful launching of the online Philippine National Formulary (PNF) and National Antibiotic Guidelines (NAG)
- Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Council established

## FDA Regulated Establishments and Products

As the lead agency that protects public health through the regulation of health-related establishments and products, the FDA has reported an increase in the number of licensed establishments and registered/notified health products from 2018 to 2019. Table 10 below shows the metrics currently being regulated by the agency.

**Table 10: HFEP funded and implemented projects in 2019**

Particular		2018	2019
Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Products	Establishments	39,447	43,174
	Products	27,401	23,111
Cosmetic, Toys and Childcare Articles, and Household Urban Pesticides	Establishments	3,567	4,497
	Products	115,463	123,136
Food and Food Supplements	Establishments	9,201	23,845
	Products	54,373	74,511
Medical Devices, Health Related Devices, and Radiation Facilities	Establishments	6,631	9,342
	Products	14,315	16,491

(Source: Food and Drug Administration)

### *Regulatory Enforcement of Unauthorized Health Products*

During the implementation of the FDA Orders for 2019, the FDA Regulatory Enforcement Unit has seized a total of P21,843,886.75 worth of unregistered, counterfeit, adulterated, and misbranded health products across the country in coordination with the FDA Inspectors and other government agencies.

### *ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement*

ASEAN Member States officially listed the Philippine FDA under the ASEAN Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) on Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Medicinal Products during the 28th ASEAN Consultative Committee on Standards and Quality Pharmaceutical Product Working Group (ACCSQ-PPWG) Meeting held on 19-20 December 2019 in Indonesia. The Philippines is the fifth country to be listed under the ASEAN MRA on GMP for Medicinal Products after Singapore Health Sciences Authority, Malaysia National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Authority, Indonesia National Agency of Drug and Food Control and Thailand Food and Drug Administration.

## **FOURmula One Plus Botika ng Bayan (BNB)**

The BNB program is expected to formalize the dispensing activities of RHUs, as they become officially licensed pharmacies managing medicines from DOH programs and the LGU. The DOH aims to have FDA-licensed pharmacies in 85% of all RHUs by 2022. As of 2019, there are 69 RHU dispensaries converted into legitimate F1 Plus BNB outlets nationwide.

## **Electronic Drug Price Monitoring System**

As mandated by RA no. 9502 or the Universally Accessible Cheaper and Quality Medicines Act of 2008, the DOH has been monitoring the prices of medicines through the Electronic Drug Price Monitoring System (EDPMS). The EDPMS aims to provide information on medicine prices to empower patients and consumers to exercise informed choices when purchasing medicines.

As of 3rd quarter of 2019, roughly 3,120 (49.66%) of 6,283 drug establishments were compliant to EDPMS reporting requirements.



## Launch of Online National Formulary and Antibiotic Guidelines

The DOH successfully launched the online Philippine National Formulary (PNF) and National Antibiotic Guidelines (NAG) in September 2019. The online PNF and NAG aims to ensure accessibility of vital health information.

The PNF provides information on the rational use of essential drugs for priority diseases in the country. On the other hand, the NAG serves as a guide for health care providers on rational antibiotic use.

## Health Technology Assessment Institutionalization

In line with the objectives of the UHC Act, different health interventions and technologies would need to undergo a systematic process called Health Technology Assessment (HTA). To ensure the effective implementation of HTA, the creation of the HTA council (HTAC) was realized through an official call for nomination and establishment of the selection committee as per Department Personnel Order (DPO) no. 2019-1605 which was issued on 8 April 2019.

The creation of the HTAC became official through the issuance of DPO no. 2019-5496 which was issued on 10 October 2019. A day after the issuance, the Secretary of Health chaired their first meeting to emphasize the crucial role of HTA and their priorities, roles, and responsibilities towards achieving UHC.



## Governance

### Key Accomplishments:

- Conduct of National Health Sector Meetings (NHSMs) for management-level discussions, best practice sharing, and recommendations on prospective policies and issues on the different pillars of F1 Plus for Health/UHC Act
- Around 84% of RHUs/Urban Health Centers are implementing a DOH accredited Electronic Medical Record (EMR) System
- 91% of the total Annual Procurement Plan was awarded contracts or successfully procured based on ABC

## National Health Sector Meetings (NHSMs)

The NHSMs in 2019 enabled DOH and different stakeholders to discuss best practices, prospective policies, issues, and recommendations on identified focus areas of UHC.

Thematic discussions on health regulation, health care financing, health facilities enhancement, and local health systems resulted in enhancement of operational plans and identification of priority policies for UHC.

## Electronic Medical Record (EMR) Systems

Through Electronic Medical Record (EMR) systems, the DOH aims to enable access to real-time information. The EMR systems developed by the DOH are the iClinicSys (Integrated Clinic Information System), iHOMIS (Integrated Hospital Operations and Management Information System), and HBSys (Homis Billing System). The iClinicSys is a tool to efficiently and effectively monitor patient cases in the RHUs. iHOMIS and HBSys on the other hand are computer-based information systems to support hospital management.

As of 2019, the adoption status of health facilities with functional EMR systems is presented in Table 11.

**Table 11: Adoption status of EMR Systems**

Type of Facility	Number of Facilities in the National Health Facility Registry	Implementing Facilities			
		Number		Percent	
		All DOH Accredited EMR System	DOH EMR System Only	All DOH Accredited EMR System	DOH EMR System Only
Rural Health Units/ Urban Health Centers	2,592	2,189	iClinicSys: 1,723	84.45%	iClinicSys: 66.47%
Government Hospital	464		iHOMIS: 141 HBSys: 151		iHOMIS: 30.39% HBSys: 32.54%
Infirmery	337		iHOMIS: 39 HBSys: 212		iHOMIS: 11.57% HBSys: 62.91%

(Source: Knowledge Management and Information Technology Service)

## Supply Chain Management

### *DOH Procurement based on Approved Budget for the Contract (ABC)*

The approved Consolidated Annual Procurement Plan for CY 2019 amounted to P16.38 billion, categorized as presented in Table 12. The total amount of awarded contracts or successful procurement based on ABC is P14.9 billion or 91% of the total Annual Procurement Plan of 2019. The remaining P1.5 billion was not awarded due to the delay in the approval of the 2019 General Appropriations Act (GAA) in May 2019 and the pilot implementation of Cash-Based Budgeting which resulted in cancellation of some projects.

**Table 12: Approved consolidated annual procurement plan for CY 2019**

Category	Amount (In Billions)	Percent
<b>Goods and Services</b>	<b>P16.25</b>	<b>99.21%</b>
Vaccines	P10.38	63.87%
Drugs and Medicines	P1.17	7.19%
Medical, Dental, and Laboratory Supplies	P1.80	11.07%
Family Planning Commodities and Supplies	P1.10	6.78%
Others (i.e., ICT Projects, Contract of Service, Media Placement, Catering, Janitorial, etc.)	P1.80	11.09%
<b>Consulting Services</b>	<b>P0.08</b>	<b>0.48%</b>
<b>Infrastructure Projects</b>	<b>P0.05</b>	<b>0.32%</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>P16.38</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Numbers might be off by a few decimal places due to rounding.

(Source: Procurement Service)

### *Health Commodities Delivered to CHDs*

For 2019, a total of 3,586 Property Transfer Receipts (PTRs) were issued intended for the delivery of various health commodities to various CHDs and other recipients nationwide. At least 3,218 PTRs or 89.74% were successfully delivered and received by recipients either by DOH Third Party Logistics Provider (3PL), recipient pick-up, arranged on-site deliveries by suppliers, or owned deliveries using available DOH vehicles. Despite the problems with the 3PL from September to November, 2019 which caused delay in the distribution activities, the office was over the target by 9.74%.

### *Stock-out of Centrally Procured Major Health Commodities in CHDs for the Integrated Comprehensive Service Delivery Package (ICS DP)*

In 2019, the proportion of CHDs with no stockouts of centrally procured major health commodities for the ICS DP was 83.2% and 46% for the 1st and 2nd semester, respectively. Hence, for the year, an average of 64.6% was achieved which is lower than the target of 70%. This low performance is due to the inadequate hauling contract amount for regular health commodities and legal issues on emergency procurement which occurred at the latter part of the year.



## Performance Accountability

### Key Accomplishments:

- Institutionalized a Multi Sectoral Governance Council (MSGC) for Performance Governance System (PGS)
- The DOH committed to a refreshed strategic focus which is to “Catalyze the transformation of Local Health Systems into Province-wide and City-wide Health Systems”
- The DOH maintained its International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 9001:2015 certification
- Roughly 91% of DOH hospitals are ISO 9001:2015 certified

## Performance Governance System

In 2019, the DOH institutionalized the participation of external stakeholders, and empowered employees in managing the agency’s strategy. A MSGC was composed of health sector organizations and health advocacy groups was convened to provide substantive advice on the Department’s strategy. The creation of the MSGC was formalized through the issuance of the Department Personnel Order 2019-1436. Workshops were also conducted to capacitate Central Office and Regional Strategy Managers.

The Department also conducted a strategy refresh to update the DOH Strategy Map based on 2019 accomplishments and the UHC Act. Based on this activity, the DOH committed to a refreshed strategic focus, which is to “Catalyze the transformation of Local Health Systems into Province-wide and City-wide Health Systems”. The refreshed DOH Strategy Map and Objective Roadmaps will be the basis of strategic commitments that will be formulated by different offices for 2020.

## DOH ISO Certification

The DOH maintained its certification for ISO 9001:2015 in 2019. The continued implementation of a quality management system resulted in streamlined operations and strengthened performance accountability in the Department.

### *ISO Certification in Hospitals*

As of December 2019, a total of 64 out of 70 (91%) DOH hospitals were ISO 9001:2015 certified. Among these, 15 were newly certified and recertified in 2019 (see Table 13).

**Table 13: Newly certified and recertified ISO hospitals in 2019**

No.	Newly ISO-certified and recertified Hospitals
1	Amai Pakpak Medical Center
2	Amang Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center
3	Cagayan Valley Medical Center
4	Cotabato Sanitarium
5	Eastern Visayas Regional and Medical Center
6	Ilocos Training and Regional Medical Center
7	Lung Center of the Philippines
8	Mariano Marcos Memorial Hospital and Medical Center
9	Mindanao Central Sanitarium
10	Philippine Heart Center
11	Quirino Memorial Medical Center
12	Region I Medical Center
13	Region II Trauma Medical Center (Formerly: Veterans Memorial Medical Center)
14	San Lazaro Hospital
15	Schistosomiasis Hospital

## Anti-Red Tape Act Report Card Survey (ARTA RCS)

Between May - October 2019, the Anti-Red Tape Act Report Card Survey (ARTA RCS) was conducted by trained DOH ART RCS researchers and spot checkers in 103 selected DOH facilities, of these 70 were hospitals, 15 TRCs, 16 CHD, and two DOH central office bureaus/units. Out of the facilities surveyed, 3 (2.91%) obtained an Excellent rating, 1 (0.97%) got Outstanding, 63 (61.17%) garnered a Good rating, 19 (18.45%) offices got Acceptable, and 17 (16.50%) offices Failed the RCS. The facilities which obtained Excellent and Outstanding ratings were recognized for their exemplary performance in the delivery of frontline services during the National Health Sector Meeting on 12 December 2019.

## Enacted Health Laws of National Concern

### *Mandatory Reporting of Notifiable Diseases and Health Events of Public Health Concern Act*

RA no. 11332 or the Mandatory Reporting of Notifiable Diseases and Health Events of Public Health Concern Act was signed into law on 26 April 2019. The law aims to protect people from public health threats through the efficient and effective disease surveillance of diseases of public health concern.

The implementation of the law will greatly help guide prevention and response measures for epidemics and other public health concerns.

### *Mandatory Philhealth Coverage For All Persons With Disability (PWDs)*

RA no. 11228 or the Magna Carta for Persons with Disability was signed into law on 22 February 2019. Under the new law, premium contributions for all PWDs shall be paid by the national government. The law mandates PhilHealth to develop packages aimed towards addressing PWD members' health and development needs.

### *National Integrated Cancer Control Act*

RA no. 11215 or the National Integrated Cancer Control Act (NICCA) was signed into law on 14 February 2019. The new law also aims to expand PhilHealth packages for Filipinos diagnosed with cancer and mandates the establishment of the Philippine Cancer Center to ensure access to cancer care services and medicines. The NICCA endeavors cancer prevention and improvement of cancer survivorship by strengthening essential programs and increasing investments for the entire cancer care continuum.



### *Malasakit Center Act*

RA no. 11463 or the Malasakit Center Act was signed into law on 3 December 2019. The act established the Malasakit Program and institutionalized Malasakit Centers in DOH and other government hospitals in the country. Currently, there are a total of 74 Malasakit Centers established nationwide with 45 centers in DOH hospitals, 28 centers in LGU-operated hospitals, and one center in the Philippine General Hospital.

### *Tobacco Tax Law*

RA no. 11346 or the Excise Tax on Tobacco Products, Heated Tobacco Products, and Vapor Products was signed into law on 26 July 2019. Under this law, taxes on cigarettes will increase incrementally starting 2020. Revenues from this landmark law will help ensure sustained funding for the UHC law, upgrade medical facilities, train doctors and nurses, and scale up health promotion activities. Most importantly, the law aims to discourage people from smoking, due to the higher taxes on cigarettes.

### *Expanded Maternity Leave Act*

RRA no. 11210 or the Expanded Maternity Leave (EML) Act, was signed into law on 20 February 2019. With the EML Act, women are given additional economic support through ensuring that their one hundred and five (105) days (with additional 15 days for single mothers) of maternity leave are paid, regardless of economic and social background.

The EML Act complements the recently passed RA no. 11148 or the Kalusugan at Nutrisyon ng Mag-Nanay Act, which scales up programs for ensuring maternal, neonatal, child health and nutrition in a child's first 1000 days of life.

# ***ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS***



## Administrative Orders (AO)

AO Number	Title
2013-0005-A	Amendment to Administrative Order No. 2013-0005 dated February 7, 2013 entitled "National Policy on the Unified Registry Systems of the Department of Health (Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases, Injury Related Cases, Persons with Disabilities and Violence Against Women and Children Registry System
2014-0030-A	Addendum to Administrative Order No. 2014-0030 "Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products Further Amending Certain Provisions of Administrative Order No. 88-B s. 1984 or the "Rules and Regulations Governing the Labeling of Prepackaged Food Products Distributed in the Philippines," and For Other Purposes
2014-0045-A	Amendment to Administrative Order No. 2014-0045: Guidelines on the Implementation of the Expanded Newborn Screening Program
2019-0001	Guidelines on the Implementation of Rapid HIV Diagnostic Algorithm (rHIVda)
2019-0002	Implementing Guidelines on the Philippine Antimicrobial Stewardship (AMS) Program for Hospitals
2019-0003	The FOURmula One (F1) Plus for Health Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) System
2019-0004	Guidelines on the Annual Cut-Off Dates for Receipt of Complete Applications for Regulatory Authorizations Issued by the Department of Health
2019-0005	Guidelines for the Establishment of Pilot Recovery Clinics for Persons Who Use Drugs
2019-0006	Revised Guidelines on the Provision of Free Diagnostic, Medical and Neurologic Examinations for Filipino Boxing and Mixed Martial Arts Professionals in Selected Department of Health (DOH) Hospitals
2019-0007	Revised Rules and Regulations on Electronic Nicotine and Non-Nicotine Delivery System (ENDS/ENNDS)
2019-0008	New Rules and Regulations in the Registration of Household Pesticide Products and their Active Ingredients
2019-0009	Third (3rd) Set of Graphic Health Warning Templates pursuant to Republic Act. No. 10643
2019-0009	Third (3rd) Set of Graphic Health Warning Templates pursuant to Republic Act. No. 10643
2019-0010	Guidelines on the Regulation of Operators of Pest Control, Certification of Pesticide Handlers, and Accreditation of their Training Providers
2019-0011	Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No. 11108, "An Act Expanding the Mandate and Service Capability of the Bicol Sanitarium in the Municipality of Cabusao, Province of Camarines Sur, to be known as the Bicol Region General Hospital and Medical Center
2019-0012	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11085, "An Act Upgrading the Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center Talavera Extension Hospital in the Municipality of Talavera, Province of Nueva Ecija, to a Level II Hospital and Increasing its Bed Capacity From Fifty (50) to One Hundred (100) Beds To Be Now Known As The Talavera General ' Hospital, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"

AO Number	Title
2019-0013	Implementing Rules and Regulation of Republic Act. No. 11103, "An Act Upgrading the Amai Pakpak Medical Center in Marawi Province of Lanao del Sur and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0014	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11087, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Zamboanga City Medical Center (ZCMC) from 500 to 800 Beds Amending for this Purpose Republic Act. No. 7272, as Amended"
2019-0015	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11104, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the Luis Hora Memorial Regional Hospital from One Hundred (100) to Two Hundred (200) Beds, Upgrading the Service Facilities and Professional Health Care Therein, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0016	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11084, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center, located at Baguio City, from Five Hundred (500) to Eight Hundred (800) Beds Capacity, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0016-A	Amendment to Administrative Order No. 2019-0016, "Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11084, 'An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center, located at Baguio City, from Five Hundred (500)- (800) Beds Capacity, and Appropriating Funds Therefor'"
2019-0017	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act. No. 11107, "An Act upgrading the Bataan Provincial Hospital in the Province of Bataan into a Level III Teaching and Training Hospital to be now known as the Bataan General Hospital and Medical Center and Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes"
2019-0018	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11189, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of St. Anthony Mother and Child Hospital in Cebu City from Twenty-Five (25) to Two Hundred (200), and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0019	Reinstatement of Requirements of Licensing as Importers, Exporters, Manufacturers, Toll Manufacturers, Wholesalers, Distributors, Retailers or Re-Packers of Those Engaged in Certain Household/Urban Hazardous Substances, and from the Requirement of Prior Registration and/or Notification of Said Products
2019-0020	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11082, "An Act Upgrading the Southern Isabela General Hospital in Santiago City, Province of Isabela, into a Tertiary General Hospital to be known as the Southern Isabela Medical Center, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0021	Guidelines in the Implementation of Healthcare Treatment Service for Community-based Drug Rehabilitation Program
2019-0022	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11290, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the Mariano Marcos Memorial Hospital and Medical Center (MMMh&MC), Batac City, Ilocos Norte from Two Hundred (200) Beds to Seven Hundred (700) Beds, Upgrading its Services, Facilities, and Professional Health Care, Authorizing the Increase of its Medical and Non-Medical Personnel and Appropriating Funds Therefore"

AO Number	Title
2019-0023	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11081, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Veterans Regional Hospital in Bayombong, Nueva Vizcaya from Two Hundred (200) to Five Hundred (500), Upgrading Its Services, Facilities and Professional Health Care, Authorizing the Increase of Its Medical Personnel, Changing Its Name to Region IY Trauma and Medical Center, And Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0024	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11273, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity for General Hospital Services of the Eversley Childs Sanitarium Hospital in Mandaue City, Province of Cebu, from Fifty (50) Beds to Two Hundred (200) Beds, Renaming the Hospital as the Eversley Childs Sanitarium and General Hospital, and Appropriating Funds Therefore"
2019-0025	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11208, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Rizal Medical Center in Pasig City from Three Hundred (300) to Five Hundred (500) Beds and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0026	National Policy in the Provision of Birthing Assistance to Primigravid and Grand Multigravid Women
2019-0027	Guidelines on the Implementation of the Local Government Unit Health Scorecard
2019-0028	Revised Policy Framework for Public-Private Partnership for Health in Support of Universal Health Care
2019-0029	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11196, "An Act Upgrading the Labuan Public Hospital in Zamboanga City into a Level II Hospital to be known as the Labuan General Hospital, Increasing its Bed Capacity for General Care Services to One Hundred (100), and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0030	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11289, "An Act Converting the San Lorenzo Ruiz Women's Hospital in Malabon City, Metro Manila into a General Hospital to be Known as the San Lorenzo Ruiz General Hospital, Increasing its Bed Capacity from Ten (10) to Two Hundred (200) Beds and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0031	Establishment and Strengthening of the Health Facility Development Unit in all Center for Health Development and Ministry of Health - Bangsamoro Autonomous Region for Muslim Mindanao (MOH-BARMM) in support for the Implementation of FOURmula OnePlus (F1 Plus) for Health
2019-0032	IRR of RA No. 11287, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the 'Amang' Rodriguez Memorial Medical Center from Three hundred (300) to Five Hundred (500) Beds, Upgrading the Service Facilities and Professional Health Care therein, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0033	Guidelines for the Implementation of Nutrition Care Process in Hospitals
2019-0034	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11250, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Adela Serra Ty Memorial Medical Center in Tandag City, Province of Surigao del Sur, from Two Hundred (200) to Five Hundred (500) Beds, Upgrading its Services and Facilities, Authorizing the Increase of its Medical Personnel and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0035	Adoption of the International Health Partner Scorecard for Effective Development Cooperation in the Health Sector

AO Number	Title
2019-0036	Implementing Guidelines on the Establishment of Fourmula One Plus for Health Botika ng Bayan (F1 Plus BNB) And Fourmula One Plus for Health Botika ng Bayani (F1 Plus BNBi) Program
2019-0037	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11102, "An Act Establishing the Soccsksargen General Hospital in the Municipality of Surallah, Province of South Cotabato, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0038	IRR of RA No. 11286, "An act increasing the bed capacity for Tertiary General Health Care Services of the Dr. Jose N. Rodriguez Memorial Hospital and Sanitarium in Tala, Caloocan City from Two Hundred (200) to Eight Hundred Beds (800) , Reapportioning the Authorized Two Thousand (2,000) Bed Capacity of the Hospital, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 9420, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0039	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11233, "An Act Upgrading the Bacoar District Hospital in the City of Bacoar, Province of Cavite, into a Level III General Hospital to be known as the Southern Tagalog Regional Hospital, under the Direct Supervision and Control of the Department of Health, Increasing its Bed Capacity from Ten (10) to One Hundred (100), and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0040	Revised Guidelines in the Implementation of the Philippine Drug Price Reference Index (DPRI) To All Public Hospitals and Health Facilities
2019-0041	Implementing Guidelines in Assuring The Efficacy, Quality And Safety Of Pharmaceutical Products in the Public Health Facilities
2019-0042	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11327, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Valenzuela Medical Center in the City of Valenzuela from Two Hundred (200) to Five Hundred (500) Beds, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0043	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11391, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the Cotabato Regional and Medical Center in Cotabato City from Four Hundred (400) Beds to Six Hundred (600) Beds, Upgrading its s Service Facilities and Professional Health Care Services, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0044	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11359, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Jose B. Lingad Memorial General Hospital in the City of San Fernando, Pampanga from Five Hundred (500) Beds to One Thousand (1,000) Beds, Upgrading its Service Facilities and Professional Healthcare Services, Authorizing the Increase of its Medical Workforce Complement, Repealing for the Purpose Republic Act No. 10355, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0045	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11331, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Tondo Medical Center in the City of Manila from Two Hundred (200) to Three Hundred (300) Beds, Upgrading its Professional Health Care Services and Facilities, Authorizing the Increase of its Medical Personnel, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0046	National Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management in Health DRRM-H
2019-0047	National Standard on the Design, Construction, Operation and Maintenance of Septic Tank Systems
2019-0048	Guidelines for the Implementation of the Health Facilities Enhancement Program (HFEP) FY 2019



AO Number	Title
2019-0049	Guidelines for the Operationalization of the Single Joint Ethics Review Process for Multi-Site Researches in the Department of Health
2019-0050	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11324, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Governor Celestino Gallares Memorial Hospital (GCGMH) in Tagbilaran City, Province of Bohol from Two Hundred Twenty-Five (225) to Five Hundred Twenty-Five (525) Beds and Upgrading its Services and Facilities, Amending for the Purpose Republic Act No. 7266, and Appropriating Funds Therefor and for Other Purposes"
2019-0051	Reconstitution of the Philippine Country Coordinating Mechanism (PCCM) in support of the Implementation of the Global Fund to Fight Against AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM) Grants in the Philippines
2019-0052	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11390, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the Batangas Medical Center in Batangas City, Province of Batangas from Five Hundred (500) Beds to One Thousand (1,000) Beds, Upgrading its Service Facilities and Professional Health Care Services, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0053	Implementing Rules and Regulations of RA No. 11325, "An Act Upgrading the Mindanao Central Sanitarium in Pasabolong, Zamboanga City into a Tertiary Level Hospital, Increasing its Bed Capacity for General Care Services from Fifty (50) to Two Hundred (200) Beds, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0054	Guidelines on the Implementation of the Philippine Approach to Sustainable Sanitation (PhATSS)
2019-0055	National Policy on the Prevention of Blindness Program (PBP)
2019-0056	IRR of RA No. 11323, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Don Emilio Del Valle Memorial Hospital (DEDVMH) in the Municipality of Ubay, Province of Bohol from Fifty (50) to Three Hundred (300) Beds, Upgrading its Services and Facilities and Professional Health Care, Authorizing the Increase of its Medical Personnel and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0057	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11441, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital in the City of Bacolod, Province of Negros Occidental from Four Hundred (400) Beds to One Thousand (1,000) Beds, Authorizing the Increase of its Personnel, and Appropriating Funds Therefor"
2019-0058	Simplified Consignment System for Drugs and Medicines for DOH Hospitals and other Government Health Units
2019-0059	Implementing Rules and Regulations of Republic Act No. 11288, "An Act Increasing the Bed Capacity of the Mariveles Mental Hospital in Mariveles, Bataan from Five Hundred (500) Beds to Seven Hundred (700) Beds, Upgrading its Services, to Include the Operation of a Level 1 General Ward with One Hundred (100)-Bed Capacity, to be Known as the Mariveles Mental Wellness and General Hospital and Appropriating Funds Therefor"





# Department of Health 2019 Annual Report

