

## DOH Major Programs and Projects Classified according to the KRAs of the Social Contract

### **KRA 1: Transparent Accountable and Participatory Governance**

<b>ISO Certification</b>	The DOH is the first government agency in the country certified to have a department-wide ISO 9001. It aims to institutionalize the quality management system in the Department.
<b>KP Monitoring and Evaluation</b>	The KP M&E will ensure that progress and performance against KP goals and objectives are clearly defined on the basis of valid and reliable data. It shall assess and report program progress, effectiveness and impact to promote informed decision making. The KP M&E is composed of the following systems: KP dashboard, Cabinet Assistance System (CAS), LGU scorecard, CHD scorecard, donor scorecard, Performance Governance System, Expenditure Tracking System, among others.

### **KRA 2: Poverty reduction and empowerment of the poor and vulnerable**

<b>KP Strategic Thrust 1: Financial Risk Protection</b>	
<b>National Health Insurance Program (NHIP)</b>	Aims to protect all Filipinos, especially the poor, from the financial burden of accessing/availing preventive and curative healthcare services. It was established to serve as the means to help the people pay for health services; and prioritize and accelerate the provision of health service to all Filipinos, especially the segment of the population who cannot afford these services.
<b>KP Strategic Thrust 2: Improve Access to Quality Health Facilities and Services</b>	
<b>Health Facility Enhancement Program (HFEP)</b>	Aims to improve access of all Filipinos to quality health facilities by building new or upgrading the capacity of existing public health facilities such as barangay health stations, rural health units/ health centers, LGU and DOH hospitals to help attain the public health-related Millennium Development Goals, attend to traumatic injuries and other types of emergencies, and manage non-communicable diseases and their complications.
<b>DOH Complete Treatment Pack (ComPack) Program</b>	A medicines access program designed to reach the poorest of the poor with complete treatment regimens for the top most common diseases in the country.
<b>Human Resource for Health Deployment –</b>	Physicians, nurses, and midwives are deployed in 4th to 6th class municipalities or identified Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) areas

<b>Doctors to the Barrios; RNHeals and Rural Health Midwife</b>	with lacking or with limited numbers of HRH that can deliver health services. They are deployed in these areas so that health services can be more efficiently and effectively delivered, e.g. contribute better maternal and child health care and therefore attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).
<b>Community Health Team (CHTs)</b>	The community health team is composed of the barangay health workers, community volunteers, barangay officials and health providers who will communicate directly with the poor families to ensure early identification of health problems of family members, effective access to accredited health providers and facilities, and timely utilization of needed health services to improve health outcomes. The CHTs are crucial to break the barriers limiting the access by the poorest households to quality health care and services.
<b>National Telehealth Service Program</b>	Help in improving access to health services through the use of ICT especially in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas
<b>KP Strategic Thrust 3: Attainment of Health-related MDGs</b>	
<b>Expanded Program on Immunization</b>	To reduce mortality and morbidity among children 0-11 months against the vaccine preventable diseases. Specific goals include the following: (1) Sustain the polio-free status of the country; (2) eliminate measles; (3) eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus and (3) control hepatitis b infections, diphtheria, pertussis, extrapulmonary tuberculosis, meningitis/ invasive bacterial diseases and severe diarrhea caused by the rotavirus.
<b>Adolescent Health Program</b>	Aims to promote the total health and well-being of young people through youth-friendly comprehensive health care and services on multiple levels—national, regional, provincial/city, and municipal.
<b>Women's Health and Safe Motherhood Project</b>	Contribute to the national goal of improving women's health by: 1. Demonstrating in selected sites a sustainable, cost-effective model of delivering health services access of disadvantaged women to acceptable and high quality reproductive health services and enables them to safely attain their desired number of children. 2. Establishing the core knowledge base and support systems that can facilitate countrywide replication of project experience as part of mainstream approaches to reproductive health care within the <i>Kalusugan Pangkalahatan</i> framework.
<b>Micronutrient Malnutrition Program</b>	Aims to contribute to the reduction of disparities related to nutrition through a focus on population groups and areas highly affected or at-risk to malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies and to provide vitamin A, iron & iodine supplements to treat or prevent specific micronutrient deficiencies.
<b>Family Planning</b>	A national mandated priority public health program to attain the

<b>Program</b>	country's national health development: a health intervention program and an important tool for the improvement of the health and welfare of mothers, children and other members of the family. It also provides information and services for the couples of reproductive age to plan their family according to their beliefs and circumstances through legally and medically acceptable family planning methods.
<b>National TB Control Program</b>	The program aims to reduce morbidity and mortality from tuberculosis by scaling-up and sustaining coverage of DOTS implementation, ensuring provision of quality TB Services and reducing out-of-pocket expenses related to TB care.
<b>National HIV, AIDS and STI Prevention and Control Program</b>	Aims to prevent the further spread of HIV infection and reduce the impact of the disease on individuals, families, sectors and communities by improving the coverage and quality of prevention programs for persons at most risk, vulnerable and living with HIV
<b>Malaria Control Program</b>	Aims to significantly reduce malaria burden so that it will no longer affect the socio-economic development of individuals and families in endemic areas.
<b>National Dengue Control Program</b>	The NDPCP is directed towards community-based dengue prevention and control in endemic areas.
<b>National Rabies Prevention and Control Program</b>	The Rabies Program is jointly implemented by the DOH with the Department of Agriculture (lead agency and the responsible for canine immunization), Department of Education and the Department of Interior and Local Government (DILG). It aims to eliminate rabies in the Philippines by 2020.
<b>National Filariasis Control Program</b>	Aims to eliminate filariasis as a public health problem through comprehensive approach and universal access to quality health services
<b>Schistosomiasis Control Program</b>	Area-based schistosomiasis case-finding and treatment program concurrent with vector control and environmental engineering measures.
<b>Tobacco Control Program</b>	Aims to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use and decrease the overall ill effects of tobacco through policies and legislation on tobacco control.
<b>Healthy Lifestyle Program</b>	It aims to inform and encourage Filipinos from all walks of life to practice a healthy lifestyle by making a personal commitment to physical activity, proper nutrition, and the prevention or cessation of smoking and alcohol consumption.
<b>Cancer Prevention and Control Program</b>	Aims to develop a comprehensive approach and strategies to increase awareness, information and continuing education of health personnel, high-risk individuals and patients.
<b>Chronic Respiratory Diseases Prevention</b>	Aims to develop a comprehensive approach and strategies to increase awareness, information and continuing education of

<p><b>and Control Program</b></p> <p><b>Cardiovascular Disease Prevention and Control Program</b></p> <p><b>Diabetes Mellitus Prevention and Control Program</b></p>	<p>health personnel, high risk individuals and patients. It utilizes early detection through the risk assessment at the primary, secondary, and tertiary levels of health care with the appropriate medical/therapeutic management.</p>
<p><b>Health Development Program for Older Persons</b></p>	<p>The program intends to promote and improve the quality of life of older persons through the establishment and provision of basic health services for older persons, formulation of policies and guidelines pertaining to older persons, provision of information and health education to the public, provision of basic and essential training of manpower dedicated to older persons and, the conduct of basic and applied researches.</p>
<p><b>Persons with Disabilities</b></p>	<p>Aims to reduce the prevalence of all types of disabilities; and Promote, and protect the human rights and dignity of PWDs and their caregivers.</p>
<p><b>Environmental Health Program</b></p>	<p>The primary mission of the program is to lead and synchronize all efforts in environmental health towards a healthy and safe community. Its primary goal is to reduce human exposures to various environmental hazards thereby reducing incidence of water and sanitation related diseases.</p>
<p><b>Violence and Injury Prevention Program</b></p>	<p>This program is designed to reduce disability and death due to violence and injuries in the following areas: road traffic injuries, burns and fireworks-related injuries, drowning, falls, sports and recreational injuries, interpersonal violence-related injuries, bullying, animal bites and stings, self-harm, occupational or work-related injuries, poisoning and drug toxicity.</p>
<p><b>Occupational Health Program</b></p>	<p>The primary mission of the program is to lead and synchronize all efforts in occupational health towards a healthy and safe working environment. Its primary goal is to reduce the incidence of work-related diseases and injuries due to poor working condition</p>
<p><b>Event-based Surveillance and Response (ESR)</b></p>	<p>This is an organized and rapid capture of information about events that are a potential risk to public health including those related to the occurrence of a disease in humans and events with potential risk-exposures to humans. It is designed to complement the existing indicator-based surveillance.</p> <p>In the revised 2005 International Health Regulations (IHR), there was a call to its Member States to designate a National Focal Point for the IHR. The members were also encouraged to</p>

	maintain and strengthen their core capacities for surveillance and response. In response to IHR, the Secretary of Health through Administrative Order 2007-002 designated the National Epidemiology Center (NEC) as the International Health Regulations Focal Point for the Philippines.
<b>Surveillance in Post Extreme Emergencies and Disasters (SPEED)</b>	The project is developed as an early warning system designed to monitor diseases (both communicable and non-communicable), and health trends, that can be harnessed as a powerful tool by health emergency managers in getting vital information for appropriate and timely response during emergencies and disasters