

Department of Health



The DOH logo is dominated by a caduceus, a winged staff with two snakes wrapped around it, which is the symbol of the medical profession, its basic quality being the power to heal. Inside the ‘shield’ are the figures of a building, to represent a hospital; an anchor, for quarantine; and a microscope, for research. Under these symbols is the motto “*Floreat Salubritas Populi*”, meaning “Promotion of Health for the People”, which is an abstract of what DOH is mandated to do.

Legal Basis

- **Presidential Proclamation** (June 23, 1898) created the Board of Health in the New Republic under President Emilio Aguinaldo.
- **Executive Order 317** (January 1, 1941) elevated the Board of Health into the Department of Health and Public Welfare.
- **Executive Order 851** (December 2, 1982) reorganized the DOH to synchronize health structures and operations with the shift to parliamentary form of government whence it became known as the Ministry of Health (later, under the presidential form, as Department of Health).
- **Executive Order 102** (May 21, 1999) redirected the functions and operations of the Department of Health consistent with the Administrative Code of 1987 (EO 292) and the Local Government Code of 1991 (RA 7160).

Mandate

The Department of Health (DOH) provides assistance to local government units (LGUs), people’s organizations (POs), and other members of civil society in effectively implementing programs, projects and services that promote the health and well being of every Filipino; prevent and control diseases among populations at risks; protect individuals, families and communities exposed to hazards and risks; and treat, manage, and rehabilitate individuals affected by disease and disability.

For our part, the administration is delivering on my SONA commitments with focus. We shall cut in half the prices of medicines commonly used by the poor. We shall expand the outlets for low cost remedies and reorganize the bureau of food and drugs to bring more of these low-cost medicines to poor Filipinos. - PGMA, December 10, 2001

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK (DOH)

Societal Goal

Basic needs of the population are met towards poverty reduction

Sectoral Goal

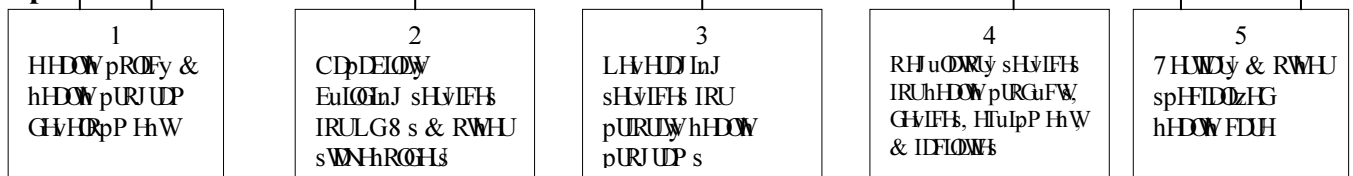
, P pUrVHGhDOW sWw RI WHpRpuDWRn

Organizational Outcomes

AFFHs W TuDOW DnGDIRCEOHhDOW
pURGuFWnGsHvIFHs

AFFHs W sRFIDChDOW InsuDnFH

Major Final Outputs



P/A/Ps

<p>Formulation & Dev't of National Health Policies & Plans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health Policy dev't & planning Essential research <p>Health Info Systems & Technology Dev't.</p> <p>Health Human Resource Development</p> <p>Formulation of health policies, development of support mechanisms & collaboration w/ int'l health organizations</p> <p>Health Sector Dev't Program</p> <p>FAPs – Health Sector Dev't Project</p> <p>FAPs – Women's Health & Safe Motherhood II Project</p> <p>(MFO 1, 2, 3, 4, 5)</p>	<p>Health Emergency Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation of guidelines & standards on health emergency preparedness & response, including poison control Provision of drugs & medicine, medical & dental supplies to make affordable quality drugs available <p>(MFO 1,2,3,4)</p>	<p>Health Operations, incldg Policy Formulation, Standards Setting, & Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemiology & Disease Surveillance Disease Prevention and Control Health Promotion Health Facility Planning, Operations & Infrastructure Dev't incl. Laboratory Networks, Nat'l Voluntary Blood Service Program <p>(MFO 1, 2, 3)</p>	<p>Local Health Systems Dev't</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local health systems & local health dev't Provision of technical support to local collaborating centers Provision for a pool of resident physicians Provision for a pool of medical specialists <p>Implementation of DTTB & RHPP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality improvement program for gov't health facilities <p>(MFO 1, 2, 3)</p>	<p>Health Regulation, including Policy Formulation, Standards Setting, and Monitoring</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regulation of Food & Drugs, including Regulation of Food Fortification & Salt Iodization Regulation of Health Facilities and Services Regulation of Health Devices & Technology <p>Quarantine Services & International Health Surveillance</p> <p>(MFO 4)</p>	<p>Centers for Health Dev't</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal & sectoral planning, human resource dev't, incl support to operations of collaborating centers <p>Operations of CHD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enforcement & implementation of regulation, standards & licensing of health facilities Health operations, incl TB control operations, disease prevention & control, health promotion & other health operations Local health technical assistance, incl local health systems dev't, provision of logistic support to local health programs & assistance funds to quality assurance in LGUs Health facilities direct service delivery <p>(MFO 1,2,3,4,5)</p>	<p>Operation of Special Hospitals, Medical Ctrs, & Institutes for Disease Prevention & Control</p> <p>Health Care Assistance</p> <p>Preventing use & abuse of dangerous drugs & rehabilitating drug dependents</p> <p>LFPs – Assistance to Central Luzon Drug Rehab Center</p> <p>FAPS –Dev't of a sub-specialty centers for heart, lung, kidney disease in Luzon, Visayas & Mindanao</p> <p>(MFO 5)</p>
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ORGANIZATION OUTCOMES

The DOH, as the government entity responsible for the promotion of the health and well-being of every Filipino, needs to ensure that the population has access to quality and affordable health products and services as well as to social health insurance through efficient regulatory services.

Access to quality and affordable health products and services

The DOH needs to improve its regulatory services in order to ensure the availability of safe, efficacious, and affordable drugs and medicines, health products and health devices, and facilities and services as well as ensure the accessibility of these health products, services, and facilities for the use of the public. Appropriate guidelines, standards, accreditation, and licensing requirements shall be crafted and regularly updated to ensure that only quality products and services, as evaluated by DOH and found to conform with its standards, licensing and accreditation requirements, are available to and accessible by the people.

To ensure that good quality and affordable health products, pharmaceuticals, devices, facilities, and services are made available and accessible to the public, the DOH needs to strengthen its regulatory mandate and to upgrade its capabilities.

Access to social health insurance

Universal coverage of social health insurance will reduce the financial burden of health care on individual families through effective social-risk pooling. This will entail partnership with other stakeholders in ensuring the sustainability of the indigency program, and new strategies to enroll individually-paying members and non-formal sectors of society. Accreditation standards for health facilities and other health providers will have to be updated when necessary. New benefit packages shall be studied and provided to enhance services to the people.

This desired outcome will provide greater leverage to the value-for-money benefit spending of health insurance and help secure the financial viability of government hospitals.

MAJOR FINAL OUTPUTS

1. Health policy and health program development

Prior to the devolution of its health services to the LGUs, the DOH was the direct health service provider and implementer of health policies and programs. After the devolution, DOH role shifted to disease prevention and control, and the promotion and protection of health. The focus turned to policy formulation, standard setting, quality assurance, disease surveillance, and health promotion through the provision of timely and relevant information on health risks and hazards. Also to be undertaken is the development of programs to better respond to the needs of the health sector. And, to serve the people effectively, monitoring and review of policies and standards developed have to be prioritized.

2. Capability building services for LGUs and other stakeholders

The devolution of the public health systems resulted in the fragmentation of the local health and its financing system and the explicit cut off of the referral chain. This fragmentation of local health services affected the integrative approaches to health care delivery, efficiency of the health care delivery system, and the quality of local health care services. To address this problem, the DOH assumes the role of capacity builder of LGUs, the private sector, NGOs, people's organizations, national government agencies, and other stakeholders in implementing health programs and services through technical collaborations, provisions of training, and other partnership mechanisms.

3. Leveraging services for priority health programs

The DOH maintains the implementation of priority health programs with great impact in preventing death and disability. The DOH focuses not only in responding to the threat brought about by these diseases but, more importantly, to the early detection and prevention of these diseases. The abovementioned activities will be done in collaboration with the LGUs. The DOH will, in turn, provide good-performing LGUs with logistics support.

Associated Programs and Activities (MFO 1, 2, 3)

- Formulation and Development of National Health Policies and Plans
- Health Policy Development and Planning
- Essential National Health Research
- Health Information systems and Technology Development
- Health Human Resource Development
- Formulation of health policies, development of support mechanisms, and collaboration with international organizations for international health cooperation
- Health Sector Development Program
- FAPs - Health Sector Development Project, and Women's Health and Safe Motherhood II Project

Health Emergency Management (formulation of guidelines and standards on health emergency preparedness and response, including poison control; provision of drugs and medicine, medical and dental supplies to make affordable quality drugs available)

Health Operations, including policy formulation, standards setting, and monitoring (Epidemiology and disease surveillance; disease prevention and control; health promotion; health facility planning, operations and infrastructure development, including Laboratory Networks, National Voluntary Blood services Program)

Local health systems development (local health system and local health development; provision of technical support to local collaborating centers; provision of resident physicians; provision of pool of medical specialists; implementation of DTTB and RHPP; quality improvement program for government health facilities)

Centers for Health Development (internal and sectoral planning, human resource development, including support to operations of collaborating centers; enforcement and implementation of regulations, standards, and licensing of health facilities; health operations, including TB control operations, disease prevention and control, health promotion, and other health operations; local health technical assistance, including local health systems development, provision of logistics support to local health programs and assistance funds to support quality assurance in LGUs; health facilities direct service delivery)

4. Regulatory services for health products, devices, equipment, and facilities

Health regulation is one of the major functions of the DOH, especially after the devolution of health services to LGUs. The Department is the lead agency in standards setting and policy formulation for the licensing, regulation, and monitoring of health facilities and services, food and drugs and health devices, and health-related technology. The DOH, thus, continues to develop appropriate health regulation standards and policies and implements same. Through its regulatory bureau, the DOH regularly monitors the compliance to these policies and enforces seizure, confiscation, and condemnation orders covering products violating food and drug laws, regulations and standards. In addition, the DOH ensures availability of low-priced quality drugs.

Associated Programs and Activities

- Formulation and Development of National Health Policies and Plans
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- Health Sector Development Program
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Health Emergency Management (formulation of guidelines and standards on health emergency preparedness and response, including poison control; provision of drugs and medicine, medical and dental supplies to make affordable quality drugs available)

Health Regulation, including policy formulation, standards setting, and monitoring (regulation of food and drugs, including food fortification and salt iodization; regulation of health facilities and services; regulation of health devices and services)

Quarantine Services and International Health Surveillance

Centers for Health Development (internal and sectoral planning, human resource development, including support to operations of collaborating centers; enforcement and implementation of

regulations, standards, and licensing of health facilities; health operations, including TB control operations, disease prevention and control, health promotion, and other health operations; local health technical assistance, including local health systems development, provision of logistics support to local health programs and assistance funds to support quality assurance in LGUs; health facilities direct service delivery)

5. Tertiary and other specialized health care

The DOH manages and maintains selected national health facilities, hospitals, and drug treatment and rehabilitation facilities with modern and advanced technology. These facilities serve as national referral centers for the different provinces of the country. For these facilities to deliver an effective and efficient promotive, preventive, and curative services to the people, they should be properly and efficiently managed, its equipment and infrastructure maintained, and its manpower provided with updated skills and technology to be able to do their work effectively.

Associated Programs and Activities:

- Operation of special hospitals, medical centers, and institutes for disease prevention and control
- Health care assistance
- Preventing use and abuse of dangerous drugs and rehabilitating drug dependents
- Locally Funded Projects - Assistance to Central Luzon Drug Rehabilitation Center
- Foreign Assisted Projects - Development of sub-specialty centers for heart, lung, kidney disease in Luzon, s isayas and Mindanao

Performance Measures and Targets

Particulars	2007 Targets
MFO 1 Health Policy and Health Program Development	
No. of policies standards programs developed	430
No. of special studies C surveys conducted	10
MFO 2 Capability building services for LGUs C other stakeholders	
No. of local health systems developed assigned	40
No. of training developed C implemented	RO
No. of men persondays trained	24,280
No. of women persondays trained	
No. of persondays of technical assistance	18,780

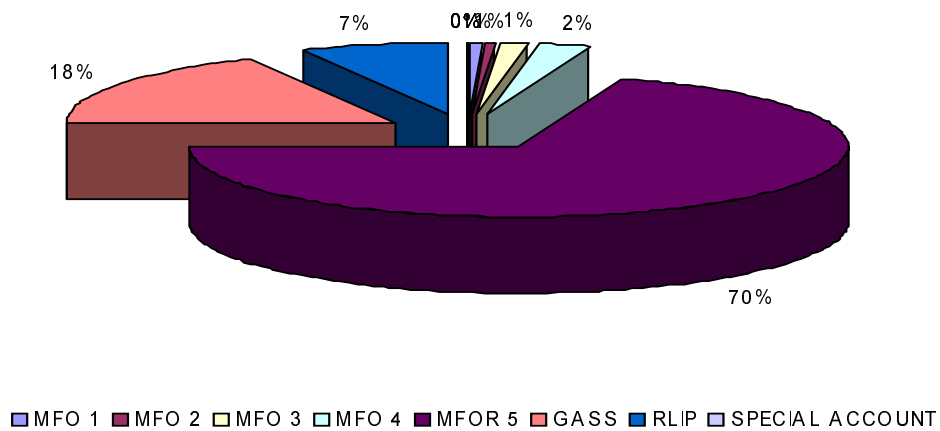
Particulars	2007 Targets
MFO 3 Leveraging services for priority health programs Percentage of budget allocated provided to LGUs Percentage of procured logistics distributed within time standard No. of outbreaks investigated	 7R% 10
MFO 4 Regulatory services for health products, devices, equipment, and facilities No. of inspections licensed vs. unlicensed No. of establishments health products health facilities health devices and technologies registered licensed and accredited Percentage of reduction in prices of essential drugs commonly used	 3,000 9,236 R0%
MFO R Tertiary C other specialized health care Occupancy rate Percentage of hospital acquired inspections Net hospital death rates (deaths beyond 48 hrs. after admission) Cost per bed per day 3rd level referral hospital 2nd level referral hospital 1st level referral hospital Infirmary	 80% <2% <2.R% P 1,200 P 800 P R00 P 300

FY 2007 OPIF-Based Budget

FY 2007 Budget by Major Final Output (MFO) (In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars	PS	MOOE	CO	Total
MFO 1 Health policy and health program development	35,498	433,483	59,427	528,408
MFO 2 Capability building services for LGUs and other stakeholders	35,498	702,374	59,428	797,300
MFO 3 Leveraging services for priority health programs	93,166	550,801	59,427	703,394
MFO 4 Regulatory services for health products, devices, equipment, and facilities	155,696	321,821	18,295	495,812
MFO 5 Tertiary and other specialized health care	4,355,723	2,160,684	538,083	7,054,490
General Administration and Support	1,115,504	286,293	17,864	1,419,661
TOTAL, DOH OSEC	5,791,085	4,455,456	752,524	10,999,065
RLIP	459,772			459,772
Special Account		27,600		27,600
TOTAL	6,250,857	4,483,056	752,524	11,486,437

FY 2007 Budget by MFOs
(Total Budget = P11,486,437,000)



FY 2006 & 2007 Budget by Major Final Output (MFO)
(In Thousand Pesos)

Particulars		CY 2006	CY 2007
MFO 1			
	Health policy and health program development	434,039	528,408
MFO 2			
	Capability building services for LGUs and other stakeholders	541,524	797,300
MFO 3			
	Leveraging services for priority health programs	714,953	703,394
MFO 4			
	Regulatory services for health products, devices, equipment, and facilities	305,129	495,812
MFO 5			
	Tertiary and other specialized health care	6,683,956	7,054,490
	General Administration and Support	1,297,783	1,419,661
	TOTAL, DOH-OSEC	9,977,384	10,999,065