

Country Profile - Philippines

Malaria is one of the major mosquito-borne diseases affecting 12 million people who live in hilly/mountainous, remote, hard to reach areas of the country where basic health services and correct information remain difficult for the people at risk to access. These areas are among the poorest in the country and belong to the 5th-6th class municipalities with meager and inadequate financial resources to implement the program. Commonly affected population groups are farmers relying on forest products, migrant workers, indigenous cultural groups, soldiers, communities affected by armed conflicts and pregnant women and children. This situation not only poses a huge economic, social and health burden to these people but also generates an enormous and persistent challenge to the health deliverers of the Malaria Program.

Goal of Roll Back Malaria (RBM) Project:

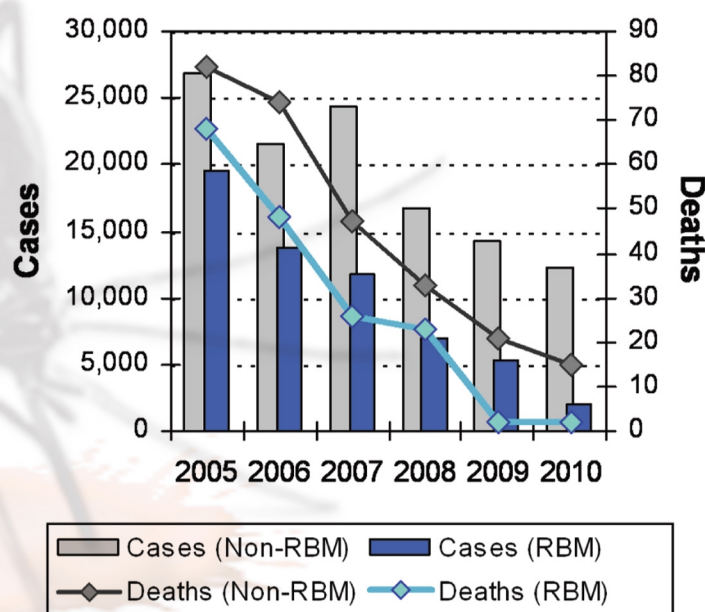
To contribute to a 50% reduction of malaria transmission, morbidity and mortality in high incidence provinces of Mindanao and the elimination of Malaria from the Visayas by 2012

OBJECTIVES:

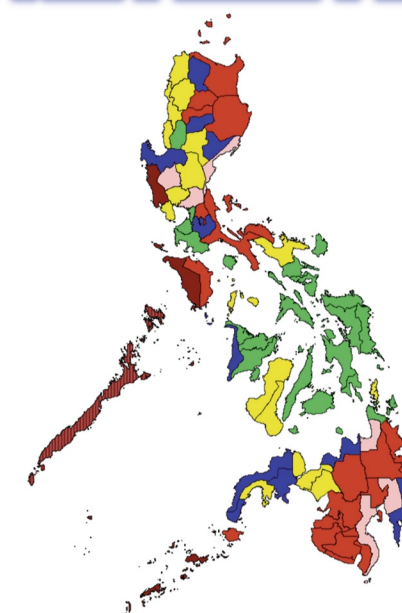
1. To provide quality diagnosis and treatment in all health centres of malaria endemic areas and the control of any malaria outbreak by surveillance;
2. To enhance effective vector control by providing long lasting insecticide treated bed nets (LLINs) to most at risk populations (MARPs) and boost community awareness and cooperation;
3. To promote and enhance Public-Private Partnership in Malaria at all levels
4. To support operational research.

The principal areas of focus of RBM project are:

1. Improve diagnosis and prompt treatment of malaria;
2. Protection of the population in endemic areas through vector control;
3. Enhanced and streamlined surveillance systems and epidemic control;
4. Increased community awareness, targeting especially school children and indigenous populations (IPs);
5. Operational and social research based on the needs of the National Malaria Program.



MALARIA IN THE PHILIPPINES



COVERAGE OF RBM PROJECT BY CATEGORY

- STABLE-HIGH**- Sulu, Tawi-Tawi
- STABLE MEDIUM**- Bukidnon, Sultan Kudarat, Sarangani, South Cotabato, North Cotabato, Agusan del Sur, Surigao del Sur, Maguindanao, Cotabato City and General Santos City
- STABLE LOW**- Compostella Valley, Davao del Sur, Agusan del Norte, Davao City and Butuan City
- UNSTABLE**- Antique, Zamboanga del Sur, Zamboanga del Norte, Misamis Oriental, Davao Oriental, and Zamboanga City
- EPIDEMIC RISK MANAGEMENT**- Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Misamis Occidental, Lanao del Norte, Lanao del Sur and Iligan City
- MALARIA FREE**- Iloilo, Aklan, Capiz, Guimaras, Bohol, Cebu, Western Samar, Eastern Samar, Northern Samar, Northern Leyte, Biliran, Camiguin, Surigao del Norte

Malaria Situation in the Philippines

- Population at risk: 12 million
- Remain endemic in 57 provinces
- Malaria-free maintained in 23 provinces
- Vision of Malaria-free Philippines
- WHO supports the efforts of the Department of Health (DOH) to implement the national strategic plan 2011 to 2016.