



**PNHRS** | Philippine National  
Health Research System



# **National Unified Health Research Agenda (NUHRA) 2023-2028**





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# ACRONYMS

<b>DOST</b>	Department of Science and Technology
<b>HIS</b>	health information system
<b>HRH</b>	human resources for health
<b>ICC</b>	indigenous cultural community
<b>IP</b>	indigenous population
<b>LGU</b>	local government unit
<b>MCDA</b>	multi-criteria decision analysis
<b>NCD</b>	non-communicable disease
<b>NUHRA</b>	National Unified Health Research Agenda
<b>PCHRD</b>	Philippine Council for Health Research and Development
<b>PNHRS</b>	Philippine National Health Research System
<b>RHRDC</b>	Regional Health Research and Development Consortium
<b>RPS</b>	research priority setting
<b>UHC</b>	Universal Health Care



# INTRODUCTION




The Philippines is committed to health research and development as a means of safeguarding the right to health and improving the quality of life of Filipinos<sup>[1]</sup>. Filipino health is fundamental to the country's socioeconomic agenda and remains a pillar of the vision of Ambisyon Natin 2040. Imminently, the Philippine government seeks to build livable communities by 2028 that guide Filipinos towards healthy choices and ensure access to health services<sup>[2]</sup>. Research is a powerful tool to advance health by enabling effective measures, new understanding of health phenomena, and development of interventions<sup>[3]</sup>.

Central to the government's strategy for boosting health through research is the Philippine National Health Research System (PNHRS). PNHRS embodies inclusivity, excellence, equity, recognizing health's multidimensional impact across economic, political, educational, and scientific systems nationwide. The PNHRS was institutionalized through agreements among core implementing agencies: the Department of Science and Technology (DOST), the Department of Health, the Commission on Higher Education, and the University of the Philippines Manila - National Institutes of Health.


Research agendas aid research-to-policy translation, enhance research efficiency, strengthen health research systems, and harmonize research priorities across multiple stakeholders<sup>[4-7]</sup>. Research that is driven by a well-designed research agenda is likely to have a significant impact on knowledge or practice in the short- to medium-term<sup>[8]</sup>.

The National Unified Health Research Agenda (NUHRA) is the prime instrument of the PNHRS to direct activities and funding for health research<sup>[1,9]</sup>. It serves as a platform to garner local, national, and global backing for health research priorities. The NUHRA aims to address the health needs of the population aligned with the nation's health sector goals. The periodic review and formulation of the NUHRA every six years is a response to the evolving nature of health issues, public policies, scientific progress and societal changes<sup>[10]</sup>.

The NUHRA 2023-2028 is the fourth iteration of the Philippine health research agenda by the PNHRS. The NUHRA 2023-2028 is a response to intricate health systems and challenges, fueled by a growing research community, and evolving societal, political, and health dynamics in the Philippines.



# NUHRA 2023-2028: ALIGNING RESEARCH WITH HEALTH SYSTEM GOALS



Given its 6-year life span, the NUHRA is developed at a certain point in time, then continuously implemented through a changing health context. The NUHRA 2023-2028 comes at a critical juncture in the evolution of the Philippine health system. It recognizes major shifts and considerations so that it can contribute to the long-term goals of the health sector.

## Universal health care and the role of local health systems

The implementation of Universal Health Care (UHC) marks a transformative step towards ensuring that all Filipinos have access to quality health services they need without suffering financial hardship. Central to this vision is the strengthening and empowerment of local health systems.

By fostering collaboration between national and local governments, healthcare providers, and communities, the Philippines aims to create a responsive health system that meets the unique needs of every Filipino. This recognizes the importance of local knowledge, resources, and leadership in achieving health for all. It also underscores the need for **research that informs policy and practice at the local level, ensuring that UHC is implemented in a way that is both effective and equitable.**

## Holistic and intersectional research for health systems strengthening

The NUHRA 2023-2028 embraces a holistic and intersectional approach to health research. Health is influenced by a complex interplay of biological, social, economic, and environmental factors. There should be a commitment to supporting research that transcends traditional boundaries. This **means encouraging interdisciplinary collaboration and integrating insights from fields such as public health, economics, sociology, environmental science, and more.** By taking a whole-system view, research aligned with the NUHRA 2023-2028 can uncover the root causes of health challenges and develop solutions that are innovative and sustainable.

## Evidence-based and participatory policy- and decision-making in health

The Philippine health system is committed to fostering a culture where evidence directly informs policy and practice, and diverse stakeholders participate in the decision-making process. By aligning research priorities with national health goals, the NUHRA 2023-2028 aims to ensure **that policies and interventions are grounded in sound evidence.** The involvement of diverse stakeholders means policy and practice are also **responsive to the needs and preferences of those they are meant to serve.**



# PRINCIPLES OF NUHRA 2023-2028 DEVELOPMENT



## Kingdon multiple streams approach

In the Kingdon multiple streams approach, policy change happens when three independent streams converge (Figure 1) <sup>[11]</sup>:

1. problems which are conditions that need to be changed,
2. policies that are ideas or solutions floating around, and
3. politics which are changes in a policymaker's perceptions of public opinion or national mood.

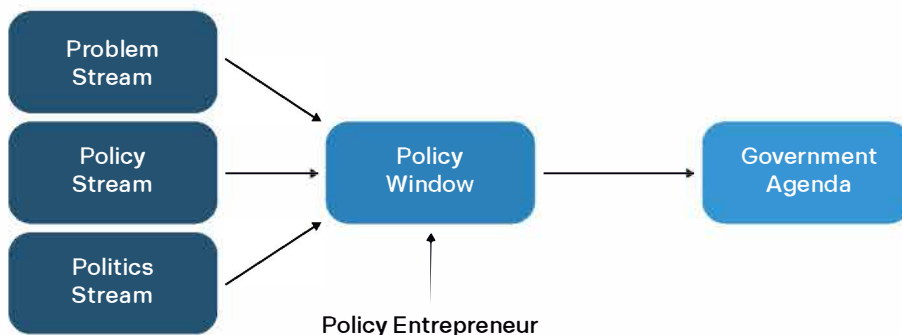


Figure 1. The Kingdon multiple streams approach <sup>[12]</sup>

Policy entrepreneurs pair their preferred solutions to problems in politically favorable conditions by waiting for a rare policy window to press for their ideas [11]. A rare policy window may open through an election or a key stage in a budgetary cycle [13]. The PNHRs' 6-year cyclical process to develop a NUHRA also presents a rare policy window for Filipinos to participate in the government's policy making process.



## Bottom-up prioritization with top-down inputs

Describing the research priority setting (RPS) process as bottom-up or top-down refers to directionality of influence <sup>[14]</sup>. In the bottom-up approach, prioritization is delegated to the scientific community, firms, civil society organizations, or community representatives. On the other hand, top-down priority setting refers to governments deciding on which priorities to allocate resources to <sup>[14]</sup>.

The bottom-up strategy may promote shortsightedness and the status quo as opposed to novelty. Conversely, top-down may cause tension with existing structures and capabilities of researchers and research implementing agencies <sup>[14]</sup>.

The combination of bottom-up and top-down approaches may mitigate biases in RPS activities through the involvement of more actors and interests <sup>[14]</sup>. Evidence shows that stakeholder diversity is a fundamental condition for successful priority setting <sup>[14,15]</sup>. Priorities receive greater attention from policymakers when co-produced by research implementers. Apart from generating priorities that are relevant to health needs <sup>[16,17]</sup>, the bottom-up approach also facilitates ownership of priorities <sup>[14,16-18]</sup>. Complemented by top-down priority steering, the combination approach aids in minimizing research duplication and engendering shared responsibility in the eventual implementation of research priorities <sup>[14,18]</sup>.



## Nominal group technique

The nominal group technique is a consensus-building process that involves assembly of small groups, equal participation using round robin discussion, clarification of ideas with the group, and voting or ranking of ideas <sup>[19,20]</sup>.

Round robin discussions promote tolerance of conflict ideas and facilitate maintaining a written record and guide <sup>[19]</sup>. Equal participation has the potential to manage power differences in multisectoral processes, such as those observed in the development of the NUHRA 2017-2022 <sup>[21]</sup>.

The process of multiple round robin discussions enables the establishment of an important behavior pattern where, by the second or third round, each member becomes an achieved participant in the group <sup>[19]</sup>. Rounds of voting or ranking of ideas punctuated by discussions also increase judgmental accuracy by dissecting inconsistent voting patterns and providing the opportunity to rediscuss items which are perceived as receiving too many or too few votes <sup>[19]</sup>.



## Markers of consensus

Consensus-building processes are often ended when consensus is deemed to have been reached, but this condition is often subjective. It is advisable to declare the consensus threshold value a priori to maintain the validity and reliability of the final decision, as well as the transparency of the decision-making process <sup>[22]</sup>.

In an analysis of controlled feedback provided in a consensus-building Delphi study, greater consensus was achieved with succeeding rounds and responses were more stable when participants were told beforehand of an established threshold of group agreement at 75% <sup>[22]</sup>. This number was also consistent with systematic reviews that found the median threshold of included studies at 75% <sup>[23,24]</sup>.



## Multi-criteria decision analysis

Multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) is a framework of analytical techniques that support decision-making in the setting of variable criteria that may be in conflict with each other. MCDA aids in promoting consistency, transparency and legitimacy of decisions <sup>[25]</sup>. The following MCDA approaches were applied to the NUHRA 2023-2028 development <sup>[25]</sup>:

1. Defining the decision problem
2. Selecting and weighting criteria
3. Ranking
4. Reporting results, deliberation, decision, communication, and implementation



## Optimization of the RPS process

Recognizing the need for efficiency and accuracy, the NUHRA 2023-2028 development embraced the use of online tools and automation to streamline the RPS process. This allowed for easy data collection, collation, and analysis using spreadsheets, which may even be exported to more advanced statistical analysis applications. These tools create more opportunities for stakeholder engagement and inclusivity by amplifying reach and allowing individual participants to respond to the surveys independent of other stakeholders <sup>[26]</sup>.

By leveraging digital platforms and automated calculations, NUHRA 2023-2028 development gathered insights, analyzed data, and identified research priorities with greater speed and precision. The optimization of the RPS process through technology is a commitment to innovation and continuous improvement, ensuring that research efforts are aligned with the needs and aspirations of Filipinos.





# THE NUHRA 2023-2028 RESEARCH PRIORITY SETTING METHODOLOGY

The NUHRA 2023-2028 was developed in six steps aligned with previous RPS activities and frameworks, including the PNHRs Guidelines for Health Research Prioritization <sup>[10,26-28]</sup>.



# 01

## Participant identification

Each RHRDC's member list and the NUHRA 2017-2022 stakeholder list served as the initial participant pool for the RPS process. These were updated with aid from the RHRDCs, who have a better understanding of the health research system in their area. Only 30 to 40 participants could be accommodated per region given available resources. Considerations in participants per region were the following <sup>[29]</sup>:

- Institutions/individuals that the consortium closely and frequently work with
- Institutions/individuals with power to represent interest groups (women, patients, indigenous people [IPs], differently abled, etc)
- Ideally a good mix of stakeholders from different backgrounds and institutions
- Institutions/individuals that wield influence to promote or hinder research agenda implementation
- Groups that are dependent on the outputs of consortium activities

## Information gathering

# 02

Grounding RPS in real world context entails the production of materials that describe the country's current health system and status at the national and regional levels. The project team reviewed literature, policies, and strategies that shed light on national health sector directions <sup>[2,30-33]</sup>. For the 17 regions, this entailed rapid review of regional burdens of illness, health system status, and previous regional research priorities. Both outputs were summarized as and presented during workshops.

# 03

## Regional workshops

Workshops were conducted in 17 regions from 17 April to 19 June 2023 for the identification of regional health research priorities. The workshops were attended by 467 participants from the public and private sector, non-government organizations, associations/societies, and academe. Most participants were from consortium member institutions (85.9%) and women (62.3%).



### 1. Contextualization

To ground stakeholders in a similar understanding of the prevailing problem structures, the project team presented the national health sector directions, regional health status, the region's 2017-2022 research priorities, and research funding opportunities.



### 2. Generation and consolidation of health research topics

Participants were divided into small groups then instructed to brainstorm up to 3 health research topics independently and individually. These topics were presented in round-robin fashion within each group.

After the round-robin, participants had the opportunity to express their opinions and thoughts on the topics presented by their peers. This discussion allowed the groups to deliberate and make decisions on whether to omit, consolidate, or retain research topics. Each group presented their brainstorming outputs to the plenary.

Facilitators consolidated the outputs to form the initial list of research priorities. These were presented to and approved by workshop participants.



### 3. Selecting prioritization criteria

Participants selected prioritization criteria lifted from the World Health Organization Special Program for Research and Training in Tropical Diseases - Research Priorities for the Environment, Agriculture and Infectious Diseases of Poverty <sup>[34]</sup>. This list was developed by an expert group as measures of performance against which research priorities could be classified and scored.

Criteria selection occurred in 3 steps that identified the number of criteria to be used, which criteria will be selected, and how important these criteria were (Annex A). This process was facilitated through the use of QR codes and supported by Google Forms, Sheets, and Slides linking and automation. The number of criteria used in regions ranged from 5 to 7. Across regions, 13 of the 15 criteria were selected (Annex B).



### 4. Scoring and ranking health research topics

Workshop participants prioritized and ranked health research topics. Through a QR code linked to a Google Form, participants independently, individually, and anonymously assigned a score of 0-100 to each health research topic per criterion. The score of each research topic was computed using a simple weighted-sum approach <sup>[25]</sup>.



### 5. Presentation of the top 10 regional health research priorities

The top 10 health research priorities were immediately presented after all online forms were submitted. Results of each regional workshop are presented in Annex C.

Each RHRDC can accommodate more research priorities in their agenda **after** the workshop. However, only the top 10 priorities were considered as inputs to NUHRA 2023-2028 in the interest of fairness to other RHRDCs.

## Synthesis of regional priorities

04

The 170 research priorities from the regional workshops were consolidated using qualitative research techniques such as content and thematic analysis to reveal common themes. This step was assisted by the Artificial Intelligence tool ChatGPT Plus with the plug-in LinkReader (version 4.0) <sup>[35,36]</sup>. To correct for the inherent bias observed in ChatGPT <sup>[37,38]</sup>, the following



steps were taken in its assistance of synthesizing regional research priorities<sup>1</sup>:

1. ChatGPT Plus was provided context on NUHRA 2023-2028 development
2. It was asked to create themes and subthemes from the 170 research topics generated from 17 regional workshops in the Philippines, and to treat all topics as equals.
3. Each synthesis version was recorded on Google Docs.
4. Each synthesis was meticulously checked by the project team in case
  - a. priorities were misplaced or ignored,
  - b. subthemes were duplicated as main themes, or
  - c. subthemes were duplicated un
5. Project team finalized the themes and subthemes of the draft NUHRA 2023-2028.

## 05

### Additional topics

National level stakeholders were sent a summary of the NUHRA 2023-2028 development, situational reports, and the draft NUHRA 2023-2028. Stakeholders were given an opportunity to propose additional research topics through a Google Form survey. The additional topics were incorporated into the draft NUHRA 2023-2028 with assistance from ChatGPT Plus (version 4.0).

### Validation of the NUHRA 2023-2028

## 06

A total of 55 national stakeholders were convened for a validation of the NUHRA 2023-2028 themes on 19 July 2023. The project team oriented stakeholders on the methodology for NUHRA 2023-2028. Feedback was sought on the draft NUHRA 2023-2028, specifically on themes and subthemes. Comments were incorporated to create the final NUHRA 2023-2028.

**The themes of the NUHRA 2023-2028 are presented in alphabetical order.**

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<sup>1</sup> This reporting is consistent with the WAME Recommendations on Chatbots and Generative Artificial Intelligence in Relation to Scholarly Publications



**NUHRA**  
2023-2028

## **THEMES & SUBTHEMES**



## Disease Management

The study and implementation of strategies to prevent, diagnose, manage, and treat diseases, particularly chronic and communicable diseases.

- **Non-communicable Diseases (NCDs)**

Studies on the burden, prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and management of these diseases, with an emphasis on:

- enhancing the quality of services in rural areas,
- addressing access to treatment barriers, and
- understanding the impact of chronic diseases on the population.

- **Communicable Diseases**

- Disease surveillance at all levels of government, including the use of geographic information system mapping of disease incidence.
- The effects of climate change on health, particularly in relation to the increased risk of infectious diseases.

- **Diseases of Rapid Urbanization and Industrialization**

The health impact of environmental changes, occupational health diseases, and the triple burden of disease (communicable diseases, NCDs, and injuries) in urban and industrial settings.





## Halal in Health

The application of Halal principles in the context of health.

- **Development and Production of Halal Pharmaceuticals**

- Research, development, and production of pharmaceutical products that comply with the principles of Halal.
- Exploring the use of Halal-certified ingredients in drug production.
- Investigation on the processes involved in certifying pharmaceuticals as Halal, and the regulatory frameworks that govern this.

- **Halal Food and Nutrition**

- The integration of Halal principles into the food and beverage industry. It covers the entire food supply chain, from the sourcing of ingredients to the preparation and packaging of food products.
- The promotion of Halal food and nutrition in mainstream markets.



## Health Security, Emergency, and Disaster Risk Management

The study and implementation of strategies to prepare for, respond to, and recover from health emergencies and disasters. This applies the concept of One Health, which is a focus on crises that may originate in the interface between humans, animals, and the environments in which they interact.

- **Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation of Health Systems**
  - Capacity assessment to deliver health services during and after disasters or climate-related events.
  - Identification of disaster and climate change risks per region and tailoring health systems strategies and measures to these risks.
  - Research on improving health infrastructure adaptation.
  - Enhancement of health worker capacity to respond to emergencies.
- **Environmental Health and Sanitation**
  - The impact of specific environmental factors on health (air and water quality, waste management, exposure to hazardous substances) and developing strategies to mitigate these impacts.
  - Evaluating the effectiveness of current sanitation practices in preventing diseases and developing new practices based on identified gaps.



# Health Technology and Innovation

The development and application of innovative solutions to health challenges.

- **Drug Discovery and Development**  
Development of new drugs and therapies to address prevalent diseases in the Philippines.
- **Biotechnology and Biomedical Devices**  
Development and validation of diagnostic kits, as well as the creation of innovative biomedical devices to improve health outcomes.
- **Frontiers in Health Technologies**  
The use of artificial intelligence, big data, machine/deep learning, and other 4th Industrial Revolution elements to develop a technology-driven future for the healthcare sector. Specific areas of focus could include brain health, nuclear and precision medicine, and space health.
- **Health Product Regulation and Assessment**  
The evaluation and improvement of robust regulatory frameworks for health products and technologies, as well as its impact on health outcomes.

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A vibrant, stylized illustration of a diverse group of people in a community setting. In the top section, a woman in a white headscarf and orange top is smiling, surrounded by others. In the bottom section, a woman in a white dress is walking, and a man in a blue shirt is sitting on the ground. The background is filled with abstract shapes and colors, creating a sense of movement and community.

## Health of Vulnerable Populations

Research for the benefit of populations that are underserved due to factors such as socioeconomic status, geographical location, gender, race, ethnicity, age, or disability towards reduction of disparities and equitable health opportunities.

- **Health of Indigenous Cultural Communities (ICCs)**

- The health status and health-seeking behaviors of these communities.
- Improving access to healthcare services.
- Development and evaluation of culturally appropriate health programs and interventions for ICCs

- **Transgender Health**

- Understanding the specific health needs and challenges of transgender individuals.
- Experiences of transgender individuals in accessing healthcare services.
- The impact of social stigma and discrimination on health outcomes of transgender individuals.

- **Geriatric Health**

- The impact of social, economic, and environmental factors on elderly health.
- Development and evaluation of interventions to address the specific health needs of the elderly, such as fall prevention programs, dementia care models, and health promotion activities tailored to this age group.

## Health Promotion

Empowering individuals and communities to manage their health through education, the creation of health-supportive environments, and organization of societal actions for health promotion and protection. This calls for multidimensional research, including the application of participatory action research methods.

- **Health Promotion, Communication, and Education**

Development, implementation, and evaluation of strategies to promote health and prevent diseases at the community and population level.

- Effectiveness of health communication campaigns and health education programs.
- Barriers to health information access.
- The impact of social media on health-seeking behavior of Filipinos.

- **Health Literacy**

- Assessment of health literacy in different population groups.
- The development and testing of interventions to enhance health literacy.
- Misinformation and/or disinformation's impact on health literacy.

- **Healthy Governance**

- The impact and assessment of health policies and regulations on population health.
- The effectiveness of health governance structures and processes.
- The role of leadership in health promotion.

- **Healthy Settings**

Studies on the healthiness of various settings (e.g., schools, workplaces, neighborhoods) and the development and evaluation of interventions to make these settings healthier.

- **Innovative Approaches in Health Promotion and Education**

- The use of digital technologies in health promotion.
- Development, implementation, and effectiveness of novel health education strategies.





# Health Systems Strengthening Towards UHC

Understanding and improving the efficiency, effectiveness, quality, and responsiveness of health systems, all aimed at achieving UHC.

- **Health Governance and Policies**

- Effectiveness of current health governance structures and policies in achieving UHC.
- Impact of governance structures on health system performance and health outcomes.
- The assessment of UHC implementation in across regions.
- Research on health research—its governance, effectiveness and efficiency of policies to support health research, and the use of evidence in policy- and decision-making.

- **Health Service Delivery**

- Implementation and effectiveness of different service delivery models, particularly primary care and health care provider networks.
- Impact of health care provider networks on access to care and health outcomes.
- The use, acceptance, and integration of traditional, complementary, and integrative health care practices in the health system and their impact on health outcomes.
- Development of clinical pathways and clinical practice guidelines.

- **Health Financing**

- Sustainability of health financing under UHC, with a focus on cooperative governance across stakeholders and health system levels.
- Strategic purchasing of health services and products under UHC.
- Feasibility of financial policies to cover under-5 immunization.
- Impact of the Mandanas-Garcia ruling on health programs.

- **Health Human Resources**

- Assessing the welfare of healthcare workers.
- Research on and development of strategies for health workforce retention and strengthening.
- The inclusion of non-health professionals in the health workforce.

- **Health Information Systems (HIS)**

Research on the integration of local and healthcare provider network information systems and the use of health information for decision-making.

- **Improving Access to Medicines, Including Enhancements in Quality and Affordability**

Enhancing medicine quality and affordability through studies on optimizing the development, manufacturing, procurement, distribution, and utilization of essential medicines, vaccines, and healthcare products.

- **Evaluation of Health Systems and Programs**

- Availability and use of evidence to inform policy and program implementation.
- The impact of health facility enhancement programs.
- Evaluation of community health team performance and impact on healthcare access.



## Maternal, Newborn and Child Health

The health and wellbeing of mothers, children, and adolescents.

- **Maternal, Child, and Neonatal Health**

- Investigate the factors contributing to rising maternal, neonatal, and child mortality in different regions, with a special focus on geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas and IPs.
- Evaluate the effectiveness and accessibility of reproductive, maternal, neonatal, and child health services across the country.
- Assess the impact of health policies and programs on maternal, neonatal, and child health outcomes.

- **Immunization**

- Evaluate the availability, coverage, and effectiveness of immunization programs for under-5 children in different regions.
- Factors contributing to vaccine hesitancy and acceptance in various communities.
- Assess the impact of health education and promotion strategies on improving immunization coverage.
- Examine the potential of technological innovations, such as digital health interventions, in improving the delivery and monitoring of immunization services.



## Mental Health

The prevalence, treatment, rehabilitation/management of mental health conditions.

- **Mental Health of Children, Adolescents, and Students**

- Understanding the unique mental health challenges in these groups, including prevalence.
- The implementation and effectiveness of school-based mental health programs and interventions.

- **Mental Health in the Workplace**

- The prevalence of mental health issues among workers in different industries and occupational groups.
- The impact of work-related stress on mental health.
- Implementation and effectiveness of workplace mental health programs.

- **Mental Health Promotion**

Studies on the effectiveness of mental health promotion programs and the role of community-based and digital health interventions in promoting mental health.

- **Mental Health and Substance Abuse**

Prevalence of co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders and the effectiveness of integrated interventions for co-occurring disorders.

- **Emerging Interventions for Maternal Health Across the Life Stages**

- The role of digital technologies and novel therapeutic approaches in mental health care, and the impact of these interventions on mental health outcomes.
- Tailoring of novel mental health interventions to different life stages.





## Nutrition and Food Security

Ensuring that all individuals have access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.

- **Food Security, Product Development, and Emerging Technologies**

- Developing innovative agricultural techniques to increase food production.
- Studying the impact of climate change on food security.
- Development of functional foods.
- Creating new food products that are both nutritious and appealing.
- Exploring the use of technology in improving food distribution and reducing food waste.

- **Nutrition and Food Safety**

- The impact of dietary habits on health outcomes.
- Developing educational programs to promote healthy eating.
- Investigating the prevalence of foodborne illnesses and strategies to prevent them.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of food safety regulations.

- **Addressing All Forms of Malnutrition Across Life Stages**

- Identifying the causes of various forms of malnutrition.
- Developing interventions to improve nutritional status.
- The impact of malnutrition on health and development across different life stages.
- Evaluating the effectiveness of policies and programs aimed at reducing malnutrition.

- **Multisectoral Nutrition Interventions**

Developing strategies to coordinate efforts across sectors to improve nutrition and evaluating the effectiveness of multisectoral interventions in reducing malnutrition and promoting health.



## Sexual and Reproductive Health

Ensuring that all individuals can have a satisfying and safe sex life, the capability to reproduce, and the freedom to decide if, when, and how often to do so.

- **Adolescent Sexuality and Reproductive Health**
  - Understanding the unique challenges and needs of adolescents in the context of sexual and reproductive health, including teenage pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases.
  - The impact of cultural, societal, and educational factors on adolescent sexual behavior and reproductive health outcomes.
  - Effective interventions to promote safe sexual behaviors among adolescents.
- **Reproductive Health and Rights**
  - Effectiveness of current reproductive health policies and programs.
  - Barriers to accessing reproductive health services across regions and communities.
  - The impact of health governance on reproductive health outcomes.
- **Sexual Health Education**
  - Effectiveness of sexual health education curricula in schools and community settings, focusing on their impact on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors related to sexual health.
  - Innovative, digital, or peer-led strategies to enhance accessibility and impact of sexual health education in underserved populations.
- **Gender-based Violence**
  - The prevalence, causes, and impact of gender-based violence, as well as factors that perpetuate it.
  - Evaluating and improving current interventions and policies on gender-based violence.

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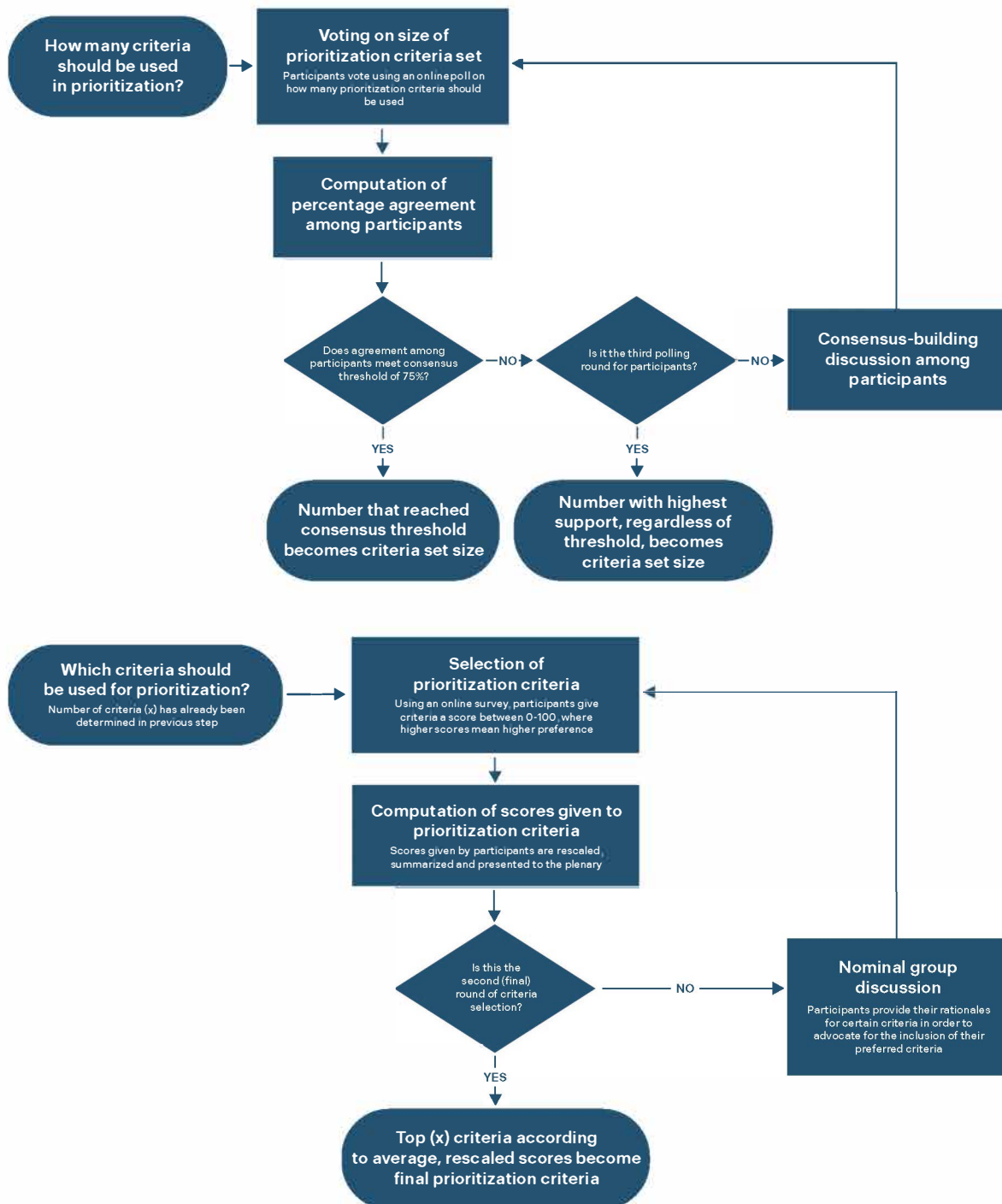
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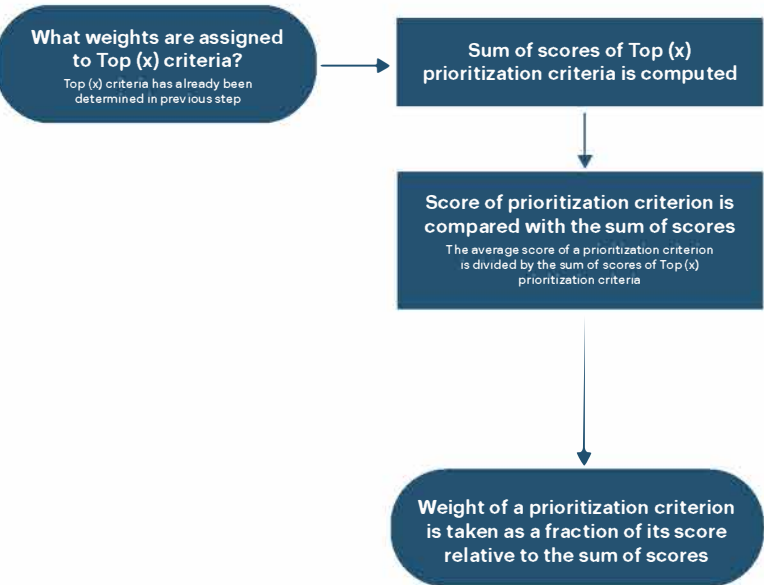


# ANNEXES

## Annex A. Criteria Selection (Part 1)



# Annex A. Criteria Selection (Part 2)



## Annex B. Criteria selected across regions and their definitions

Criterion	Number of times selected in workshop	Definition
Potential for policy impact	15	Policy relevance and proactive involvement of/influence on policy-makers (including Millennium Development Goal and other targets)
Innovation	13	Novel concept, methodology, and/or technology (including appropriate technology)
Equity	12	Provides preferential benefits to poor and/or socially excluded groups, e.g. women and children, minorities
Feasibility/practicality	12	Achievable, credible, testable, replicable results
Impact on reduction of disease burden	11	Effectively targets diseases with high impact on human populations
Capacity-building potential	9	Improving knowledge and skill among service providers, policy-makers, communities (and students)
Preventing disease with high potential burden	7	Potential aversion of high impact, low probability events (e.g. human immunodeficiency virus)
Systems framework	7	Contribution to development of a systems framework which addresses health holistically (non-reductionist)
Community focus	6	Research attends to, engages, empowers and/or delivers benefits to communities involved
Interdisciplinarity	1	Involves three or more disciplines working continuously and interactively (i.e. not combing only at the end)
Financial sustainability	1	Reduces need for recurrent expenditure
Multi-level	1	Research focuses on individuals, households, populations and ecosystems and/or end-user, service provider, researcher and decision-makers
Potential for 'other benefits'	1	Benefits other sectors (e.g. livestock, trade, tourism, income generation, conservation, etc.)

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 1	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 25	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Equity - 17%	
2. Feasibility/practicality - 14%	
3. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 18%	
4. Innovation - 20%	
5. Potential for 'other benefits' - 12%	
6. Potential for policy impact - 18%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation for health	8.41
2. Technology and innovations for health	8.39
3. Mental health and substance abuse	8.24
4. Emerging and re-emerging diseases/infectious diseases	8.20
5. Nutrition and food security	8.14
6. Health systems strengthening	8.10
7. Health governance and policies	7.90
8. Lifestyle-related diseases/NCDs	7.87
9. Maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health	7.69
10. Health of vulnerable populations and IPs/ICCs	7.63

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 2	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 48	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1.Potential for policy impact - 22%	
2.Impact on reduction of disease burden - 21%	
3.Preventing disease with high potential burden - 20%	
4. Feasibility/practicality - 20%	
5. Community focus - 17%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Reproductive, maternal, child, and neonatal health	8.81
2. Lifestyle-related diseases/NCDs	8.72
3. Mental health and substance abuse	8.66
4. Health systems strengthening	8.59
5. Infectious diseases	8.48
6. Environmental health	8.32
7. Health economics	8.28
8. Health of vulnerable populations and IPs/ICCs	8.25
9. Food security and safety	8.20
10. Drug discovery	8.13

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 3	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 19 <b>List of criteria selected and weights</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Innovation - 26.58%</li> <li>2. Feasibility/practicality - 22.42%</li> <li>3. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 19.02%</li> <li>4. Preventing disease with high potential burden - 16.83%</li> <li>5. Equity - 15.15%</li> </ol>	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. NCDs (chronic diseases)	9.23
2. Communicable diseases (tuberculosis, reproductive-health related)	9.17
3. Nutrition and food security	9.14
4. Technology and Innovations for Health (health equipment)	9.05
5. Maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health (reproductive health)	9.02
6. Disaster risk reduction and management and climate change adaptation for Health	8.83
7. Health systems strengthening (health workforce, health governance, critical care, health facilities, health service delivery)	8.75
8. Mental health and substance abuse	8.67
9. Health promotion and education (prevention)	8.60
10. Financial risk protection	7.53

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

CAR	
<p><b>Number of participants:</b> 25</p> <p><b>List of criteria selected and weights</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Systems framework - 22%</li> <li>2. Potential for policy impact- 22%</li> <li>3. Innovation - 20%</li> <li>4. Capacity-building potential - 20%</li> <li>5. Feasibility/practicality - 16%</li> </ol>	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health systems strengthening	8.58
2. Health resiliency and surge capacity	8.22
3. Mental health and substance abuse	8.14
4. NCDs	8.13
5. Technology and innovations for health	8.09
6. Infectious diseases	8.08
7. Governance in health	8.05
8. Health of vulnerable populations and IPs/ICCs	7.95
9. Drug discovery	7.87
10. Maternal, child, and neonatal health and reproductive health	7.81

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 4A	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 25 <b>List of criteria selected and weights</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Innovation - 18%</li> <li>2. Potential for policy impact - 17%</li> <li>3. Feasibility/practicality - 16%</li> <li>4. Preventing disease with high potential burden - 13%</li> <li>5. Capacity-building potential - 13%</li> <li>6. Community focus - 12%</li> <li>7. Systems framework - 10%</li> </ol>	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health service delivery	8.65
2. Triple burden of disease	8.63
3. Environmental health	8.48
4. Drug discovery	8.38
5. Mental health	8.36
6. Across all life-stages	8.34
7. Health technology/innovation	8.33
8. Bio-behavioral and social dimension of health	8.23
9. Nutrition	8.00
10. Health financing	7.92



## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 4B	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 25	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Community focus - 26%	
2. Innovation - 21%	
3. Equity - 20.66 %	
4. Feasibility/practicality - 18%	
5. Capacity-building potential - 15%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health researches on IPs	9.148
2. Health technology/innovation	8.679
3. Nutrition, food safety and security	8.638
4. Maternal health	8.634
5. Human resources for health (HRH)	8.557
6. Mental health	8.555
7. Health service delivery	8.405
8. Health statistics	8.402
9. Health behavior	8.299
10. Emerging and re-emerging diseases	8.236

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 5	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 28	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 10.79%	
2. Potential for policy impact - 10.58%	
3. Feasibility/practicality - 8.62%	
4. Preventing disease with high potential burden - 8.24%	
5. Capacity-building potential - 8.03%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health governance	7.89
2. Communicable diseases	7.87
3. Maternal and child health	7.76
4. Health workforce	7.67
5. Health service delivery	7.64
6. NCDs	7.45
7. Food scarcity and security	7.44
8. Health seeking behavior	7.40
9. Disaster risk reduction and management	7.37
10. Mental health	7.35

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

NCR	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 40	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Equity - 25%	
2. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 22%	
3. Innovation - 21%	
4. Systems framework - 17%	
5. Potential for policy impact - 16%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health access and equity	7.74
2. NCDs	7.62
3. HRH	7.52
4. Digital health	7.51
5. Health innovation and technology	7.50
6. One health	7.46
7. Health surveillance	7.44
8. Mental health	7.35
9. Health promotion	7.27
10. Emerging and re-emerging disease	7.23

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 6	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 29 <b>List of criteria selected and weights</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equity - 22.89%</li> <li>2. Community focus - 21.10%</li> <li>3. Preventing disease with high potential burden - 20.48%</li> <li>4. Potential for policy impact - 19.65%</li> <li>5. Feasibility/practicality - 15.88%</li> </ol>	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Maternal health	8.87
2. Climate change, disaster risk reduction and management & environmental health	8.67
3. Strengthening Local Health Systems (UHC): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Health leadership and governance</li> <li>b. Health financing</li> <li>c. Medicines and technology</li> <li>d. Health informatics</li> <li>e. Health service delivery</li> <li>f. Health human resources</li> </ol>	8.59
4. Healthy lifestyle management to prevent NCDs	8.58
5. Emerging and re-emerging diseases	8.50
6. Mental health	8.45
7. Functional food	7.99
8. Health for IPs	7.61
9. Drug discovery and development	6.89
10. Precision medicine <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Genomic biosurveillance</li> <li>b. Production of bio therapeutics</li> <li>c. Cancer genotyping</li> </ol>	6.39

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 7	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 34	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Feasibility/practicality - 23.54%	
2. Potential for policy impact - 21.16%	
3. Equity - 18.82%	
4. Capacity building potential - 18.45%	
5. Innovation - 18.03%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Healthcare service delivery for UHC	8.63
2. Maternal and child health	8.21
3. Infectious diseases	8.18
4. One health (human health, animal health, environmental health, and plant health)	8.13
5. Disaster risk reduction and management	8.12
6. Patient safety	8.09
7. HIS	8.08
8. NCDs	7.93
9. Health human resource	7.93
10. Medical technologies	7.83

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 8	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 25	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Community focus - 16.44%	
2. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 15.06%	
3. Innovation - 14.54%	
4. Capacity-building potential - 13.98%	
5. Potential for policy impact - 13.52%	
6. Systems framework - 12.31%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health systems management research	8.34
2. Child and adolescent sexual reproductive health and development	8.32
3. Implementation research	8.28
4. Mental health	8.22
5. UHC implementation	8.16
6. Disaster risk reduction and management	8.10
7. Nutrition	8.10
8. Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases	8.06
9. NCDs	7.95
10. Social innovations in health	7.92

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 9	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 15	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Equity - 22.58%	
2. Feasibility/practicality - 20.52%	
3. Potential for policy impact - 19.93%	
4. Multi-level - 19.89%	
5. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 17.08%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health care delivery system	8.81
2. Access to basic needs (safe water, development of functional food, food safety and technology)	8.71
3. Non-communicable, communicable, and infectious diseases	8.69
4. Maternal and child health	8.50
5. Occupational health diseases	8.44
6. Mental health	8.44
7. Health literacy	8.28
8. Health remedies for IPs/ICCs	8.25
9. HRH development	7.95
10. Investing in health financing	7.29



## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 10	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 25	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 24%	
2. Equity - 21%	
3. Potential for policy impact - 20%	
4. Innovation - 18%	
5. Capacity-building potential - 17%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Health service delivery	8.42
2. Infectious diseases	8.30
3. Food safety and nutrition	8.19
4. NCDs	8.07
5. Epidemiology, surveillance, and control	7.87
6. Natural therapeutic products and ethnobotanical research	7.82
7. Mental health	7.79
8. Disaster risk reduction and emergency health	7.71
9. Monitoring and evaluation of health programs	7.69
10. One health	7.61

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 11	
<b>Number of participants: 24</b> <b>List of criteria selected and weights</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Potential for policy impact - 17.65%</li> <li>2. Community focus - 15.29%</li> <li>3. Innovation - 15.03%</li> <li>4. Equity - 14.48%</li> <li>5. Preventing disease with high potential burden - 14.36%</li> <li>6. Interdisciplinarity - 11.89%</li> <li>7. Systems framework - 11.30%</li> </ol>	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
<b>1. UHC</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Financial policies</li> <li>b. Strengthening health workforce and wellbeing</li> <li>c. Ensuring health service delivery at all levels of care</li> <li>d. Research on UHC implementation</li> </ol>	9.00
<b>2. HIS</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Transition from paper-based systems to electronic medical records</li> <li>b. HIS integration</li> <li>c. Application of block chain technology</li> <li>d. Use of HIS data for monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol>	8.71
<b>3. Technological innovations in health</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Telemedicine</li> <li>b. Space medicine research applications</li> <li>c. Artificial intelligence &amp; robotics</li> <li>d. Data analytics and modeling for decision support systems</li> <li>e. Biotechnology (e.g. vaccine development)</li> </ol>	8.70
<b>4. Gender-based violence</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Rising incidence of sexual abuse especially in children</li> </ol>	8.59
<b>5. Disaster risk reduction and management</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Best practices (phenomenological studies, qualitative studies)</li> <li>b. Update disaster maps</li> <li>c. Disaster level of preparedness</li> </ol>	8.55
<b>6. Surveillance of emerging and re-emerging diseases</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Zoonotic diseases profiling</li> <li>b. Genomic biosurveillance</li> </ol>	8.48
<b>7. NCDs</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sampung halamang gamot for NCDs endorsed by the Department of Health</li> <li>b. Health literacy on NCDs</li> </ol>	8.27
<b>8. Health promotion and education</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Smoking cessation programs</li> <li>b. Health literacy on communicable diseases and NCDs</li> </ol>	8.24
<b>9. Mental health</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Early diagnosis and prevention</li> <li>b. Persisting effects and unmet mental health needs due to COVID-19</li> </ol>	8.17
<b>10. Monitoring and evaluation of health programs</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Use of health analytics to inform program implementation, especially programs for               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. IPs</li> <li>ii. Geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas</li> <li>iii. Displaced communities</li> <li>iv. Healthcare providers</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. Use of health analytics to assess impact of Mandanas-Garcia ruling on health programs</li> <li>c. Ensuring the use of HIS data for monitoring and evaluation</li> </ol>	8.16

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

Region 12	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 15	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Potential for policy impact - 21.60%	
2. Innovation - 18.24%	
3. Feasibility/practicality - 16.55%	
4. Systems framework - 16.04%	
5. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 14.54%	
6. Equity - 13.02%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. UHC implementation	9.23
2. Health innovation	9.22
3. NCDs	9.21
4. HIS	9.12
5. Health service delivery	9.08
6. Health equity and inclusion	9.00
7. Infectious diseases	8.93
8. Nutrition	8.92
9. Environmental health	8.85
10. Disaster risk reduction and management	8.85

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

CARAGA	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 44 <b>List of criteria selected and weights</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 17%</li> <li>2. Innovation - 17%</li> <li>3. Capacity-building potential - 15%</li> <li>4. Community focus - 13%</li> <li>5. Potential for policy impact - 13%</li> <li>6. Equity - 12%</li> <li>7. Preventing disease with high potential burden - 12%</li> </ol>	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
<b>1. Infectious disease</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Hospital acquired infection</li> <li>b. Climate change affecting the incubation period of K. pneumoniae</li> <li>c. Zoonotic disease</li> </ol>	8.64
<b>2. Child health</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Under 5 immunization</li> <li>b. Malnutrition status of island barangays and hazard prone areas in the region</li> <li>c. Revising policies for vaccines</li> <li>d. Increasing demand for breastfeeding</li> </ol>	8.54
<b>3. Strengthening local health systems/governance on Health</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Preparedness of local government units (LGUs) to manage emerging and re-emerging diseases in terms of policies and protocols and resources</li> <li>b. Standardization of Medical Assistance Allocation from funding agencies</li> <li>c. Research on the impact of leadership and governance on health service delivery</li> <li>d. Evaluating the LGUs' spending on health and how it affects the health status of its constituents/locality</li> <li>e. Effectivity of government policies and programs on health</li> <li>f. Strengthening Special Health Fund</li> <li>g. LGU policy alignment to health</li> <li>h. Local health policies initiative anchored to the national health policy</li> <li>i. Evaluation/assessment of policy research studies; implementation of magna carta benefits</li> <li>j. Contributing factors to the functionality of Interlocal Health Zones towards UHC</li> <li>k. Health system readiness assessment using the who health system model</li> <li>l. Social impact assessment mainstreaming</li> <li>m. Assessing private sector engagement/integration towards UHC implementation</li> </ol>	8.49
<b>4. Development and enhancement of health facilities/infrastructure</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Availability of health services and facilities</li> <li>b. Strengthening of health facilities for chronically ill and aging patients/ Research on strengthening the local health service delivery network</li> <li>c. Impact evaluation of health facility enhancement program</li> </ol>	8.41
<b>5. NCDs</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Tobacco Use, Alcohol Use, Physical Inactivity, Unhealthy diet, and other factors</li> <li>b. Survey on tobacco use across all age groups</li> <li>c. Impact assessment of community based drug rehabilitation program</li> </ol>	8.38
<b>6. Maternal health</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Maternal mortality <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Higher regional rate than national</li> <li>ii. Identification of factors contributing to higher mortality rate for CARAGA</li> </ol> </li> <li>b. COVID-19 among pregnant mothers</li> <li>c. Improving social determinants of health <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Factors affecting mothers' decision towards prenatal care and its impacts on maternal and child health, and morbidity</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	8.28
<b>7. Improving HRH</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Policy on the implementation of nursing/allied medical program curriculum to address the quality of health care professional stock</li> <li>b. Evaluation of community health team performance and its impact on access to health care</li> <li>c. Distribution/supply of professionals for Autism Spectrum Disorder</li> </ol>	8.27

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

8. Health financing	8.25
a. Strategic purchasing and patient medication	
b. Revising financial policies to cover under 5 immunization	
9. Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	8.21
a. Impact of the disease on children and young people	
b. Social determinants	
c. Virus transmission	
10. Environmental health and sanitation	8.11
a. Climate change affecting the incubation period of k.pneumoniae	
b. Eradication of schistosomiasis and other endemic neglected tropical diseases in Caraga	
c. Water-borne diseases in wetland communities	
d. Availability of potable water sources	

## Annex C. Results of regional workshops

BARMM	
<b>Number of participants:</b> 18	
<b>List of criteria selected and weights</b>	
1. Financial sustainability- 15.4%	
2. Potential for policy impact - 14.5%	
3. Feasibility/practicality - 14.3%	
4. Impact on reduction of disease burden - 14.2%	
5. Innovation - 14.1%	
6. Equity - 14.1%	
7. Capacity-building potential - 13.4%	
Top 10 scored and ranked research priorities	
1. Environmental health and sanitation	9.09
2. Maternal and child health	8.66
3. Ensuring food security	8.64
4. Innovative approaches in health promotion and education	8.18
5. Adolescent sexuality and reproductive health	8.17
6. Disaster risk reduction management and climate change adaptation	8.13
7. Emerging and re-emerging diseases	8.10
8. Halal in health and living	8.08
9. Health service delivery and quality assurance	7.95
10. Health workforce psychological well-being and development	7.68



## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **Regional Workshops**

#### **Region 1**

DOH Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation Center Dagupan  
Don Mariano Marcos Memorial State University  
Ilocos Norte Medical Society  
Ilocos Sur Community College  
Local Government Unit  
Lyceum-Northwestern University  
Mariano Marcos Memorial Hospital & Medical Center  
Mariano Marcos State University  
National Nutrition Council Region 1  
NEDA 1  
Northern Christian College  
Northwestern University  
Philippine Hospital Association Region 1  
Region 1 Ethics Monitoring Board  
Region 1 Health Research and Development Consortium  
The Black Nazarene Hospital Inc.  
University Of Northern Philippines  
Urdaneta City University  
Virgen Milagrosa University Foundation

#### **Region 2**

Aldersgate College  
Cagayan State University  
Cagayan Valley Health Research and Development Consortium  
Cagayan Valley Medical Center  
DOH - Cagayan Valley Center for Health Development  
DOST Regional Office II  
Medical Colleges of Northern Philippines  
NEDA RO2  
Philippine Statistics Authority - RSSOII  
Region 2 Trauma and Medical Center  
Saint Mary's University  
Southern Isabela Medical Center  
St. Paul University Philippines  
University of La Salette, Inc

#### **Region 3**

Angeles University Foundation  
Bulacan State University  
Centro Escolar University  
City Health Office - City of San Jose Del Monte City  
DOH - Central Luzon Center for Health Development  
DOST Region 3  
Dr. Paulino J. Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center  
Jose B Lingad Memorial General Hospital  
Nueva Ecija University of Science and Technology  
Philippine Rice Research Institute  
Provincial DOH Office Bulacan  
Republic Central Colleges  
University Research Co. LLC

## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **Regional Workshops**

#### **CAR**

Baguio General Hospital and Medical Center  
Benguet State University  
Cordillera Career Development College  
DOH-CHD-CAR  
DOST Cordillera Region  
Father Saturnino Urios University - Butuan  
Luke Foundation  
Saint Louis University  
Saint Louis University - Sacred Heart Medical Center  
University of Baguio  
University of the Cordilleras  
University of the Philippines Baguio

#### **Region 4A**

Cavite State University  
De La Salle Medical and Health Sciences Institute  
De La Salle University  
DOH CHD IV CALABARZON  
DOST HRDC IV-A  
Emilio Aguinaldo College Cavite  
Lyceum of the Philippines University Batangas  
Manuel Enverga University  
Mary Mediatrix Medical Center  
Batangas Medical Center  
University of Perpetual Help Dr. Jose G. Tamayo Medical University  
University of the Philippines

#### **Region 4B**

CHED Mimaropa  
DOH Center for Health Development MIMAROPA  
DOST-MIMAROPA  
Holy Trinity University  
Marinduque State College  
Occidental Mindoro State College  
Provincial Health Office - Odiongan  
Provincial Health Office - Romblon  
Romblon Provincial Hospital  
Romblon State University  
Western Philippines University

#### **Region 5**

Ago Medical and Educational Center - Bicol Christian College of Medicine  
Ateneo de Naga University  
Bicol Medical Center  
Bicol Regional Hospital and Medical Center  
Bicol University  
Central Bicol State University of Agriculture  
CHED V  
DOH Region V

## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **Regional Workshops**

DOST Region V  
DSWD  
Eastern Bicol Medical Center  
Food and Drug Administration  
Mabini Colleges  
Partido State University  
Philippine Association of Agriculturists  
Philippine Nurses Association  
Philippine Red Cross Albay-Legazpi City Chapter  
University of Nueva Caceres  
University of Saint Anthony

### **NCR**

Adamson University  
Arellano University  
Centro Escolar University  
CHED NCR  
De La Salle University  
Emilio Aguinaldo College  
Far Eastern University - Manila  
Far Eastern University - Nicanor Reyes Medical Foundation  
Makati Medical Center  
Manila Central University  
Metro Manila Health Research and Development Consortium  
Metropolitan Medical Center College of Arts, Science & Technology  
National Institutes of Health, University of the Philippines  
NEDA  
Nutrition Center of the Philippines  
Nutrition Center of the Philippines  
Our Lady of Fatima University  
Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital  
Pamantasan ng Lungsod ng Maynila  
Philippine Christian University  
Quezon City Epidemiology and Surveillance Unit  
Research Institute for Tropical Medicine  
St. Luke's Medical Center  
St. Paul University Manila  
The Tambalista Inc  
University of Santo Tomas  
University of the Philippines Manila  
Zuellig Family Foundation

### **Region 6**

Capiz Provincial Health Office  
Central Philippine University  
Commission on Higher Education  
Corazon Locsin Montelibano Memorial Regional Hospital  
DOH Western Visayas Center for Health Development  
DOST Region VI  
GalenX  
Hospital Management Office - Province of Iloilo  
Iloilo City Health Office

## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **Regional Workshops**

Iloilo Doctors' College  
Iloilo Mission Hospital  
National Commission on Indigenous Peoples R6/ 7/8  
NEDA 6  
Office Of Civil Defense Region 6  
Philippine Information Agency Region 6  
University of San Agustin  
University of the Philippine Visayas  
UP Visayas - PGC Visayas  
West Visayas State University  
West Visayas State University Medical Center  
Western Visayas Medical Center

### **Region 7**

Cebu Doctors' University  
Cebu Institute of Medicine  
Cebu Institute of Technology – University  
Cebu Normal University  
Cebu South Medical Center  
Cebu United Rainbow LGBTQ+ Sector, Inc.  
Commission on Higher Education  
DOH - Central Visayas Center for Health Development  
DOST 7  
Gov. Celestino Gallares Memorial Medical Center  
Holy Name University  
Lapu-lapu City Health Office  
Mandaue City Health Office  
NEDA Region 7  
Philippine Society of Public Health Physicians Cebu  
Silliman University  
Southwestern University - PHINMA  
St. Anthony Mother and Child Hospital  
University of Bohol  
University of San Carlos  
University of San Jose-Recoletos  
University of Southern Philippines Foundation  
Velez Research  
Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center

### **Region 8**

Association of Municipal Health Officers of the Philippines - Samar Chapter  
City Health Office - Calbayog City  
DOH - Eastern Visayas Center for Health Development  
DOST 8  
Eastern Visayas Medical Center  
Eastern Visayas State University  
Leyte Normal University  
LGU Daram  
Mother of Mercy Hospital  
Municipal Health Office  
National Nutrition Council  
Northwest Samar State University

## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **Regional Workshops**

Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care  
Remedios T. Romualdez Medical Foundation  
Rural Health Unit - Alangalang  
St. Scholastica's College Tacloban, Inc.  
University of the Philippines School of Health Sciences  
University of the Philippines Tacloban College  
Visayas State University

### **Region 9**

Brent Hospital and Colleges Incorporated  
Ciudad Medical Zamboanga  
DOST IX  
Mindanao Central Sanitarium and General Hospital  
NEDA IX  
Universidad de Zamboanga  
Western Mindanao State University  
Zamboanga City Medical Center  
Zamboanga Peninsula Polytechnic State University  
Zamboanga State College of Marine Sciences and Technology

### **Region 10**

Bukidnon State University  
Central Mindanao University  
City Health Office - Cagayan de Oro  
Commission on Higher Education  
DOST - Northern Mindanao Consortium for Health Research and Development  
Iligan Medical Center College  
J.R. Borja General Hospital  
La Salle University  
Liceo de Cagayan University  
Mindanao State University - Iligan Institute of Technology  
Misamis University  
NEDA X  
Northern Mindanao Medical Center  
Office of Civil Defense 10  
Philippine Nurses Association  
PHINMA - Cagayan de Oro College  
Syntactics, Inc.  
Xavier University

### **Region 11**

Ateneo de Davao University  
City Health Office of Mati  
Davao del Norte State College  
Davao del Sur State College  
Davao Medical School Foundation Inc.  
Davao Oriental State University  
Davao Regional Medical Center  
DOH RO XI  
DOST-RHRDC XI  
Food and Drug Administration



## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **Regional Workshops**

Mapua Malayan Colleges Mindanao  
NEDA XI  
Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Healthcare  
Rural Health Unit - Braulio E. Dujali  
San Pedro College  
University of Mindanao  
University of Southeastern Philippines - School of Medicine  
University of the Immaculate Conception  
University of the Philippines Mindanao

### **Region 12**

Brokenshire College SOCCSKSARGEN, Inc.  
Commission on Higher Education Region XII  
Cotabato Regional and Medical Center  
Cotabato State University  
DOH - Center for Health Development SOCCSKSARGEN  
DOST XII  
Integrated Provincial Health Office of South Cotabato  
Mindanao State University - General Santos City  
Notre Dame of Dadiangas University  
Notre Dame of Marbel University  
Notre Dame University  
Provincial Health Office - South Cotabato  
Provincial Health Office - Sultan Kudarat  
Sultan Kudarat State University  
University of Southern Mindanao  
DOST-RHRDC XI  
Food and Drug Administration  
Mapua Malayan Colleges Mindanao  
NEDA XI  
Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Healthcare  
Rural Health Unit - Braulio E. Dujali  
San Pedro College  
University of Mindanao  
University of Southeastern Philippines - School of Medicine  
University of the Immaculate Conception  
University of the Philippines Mindanao

### **CARAGA**

Adela Serra Ty Memorial Medical Center  
Butuan City Health Office  
Butuan Medical Center  
Caraga Health Research and Development Consortium  
Caraga Regional Hospital  
Caraga State University  
Chamber of Commerce  
CHED Caraga  
City Health Office - Butuan  
Democrito O. Plaza Memorial Hospital  
DOH CHD - Caraga  
DOST Caraga  
Family Planning Organization of the Philippines SND

## Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development

### Regional Workshops

Father Saturnino Urios University  
LGU - Butuan  
LGU - Caraga  
NEDA Caraga  
North Eastern Mindanao State University Tandag Campus  
PhilHealth Caraga  
SIKAP, Inc.  
St/ Paul University Surigao  
Surigao del Norte State University

### BARMM

Datu Alawaddin Bandon Sr Memorial Hospital  
Integrated Provincial Health Office - Lanao del Sur  
Integrated Provincial Health Office - Maguindanao  
Mahardika Institute of Technology, Inc  
Mindanao Autonomous College Foundation Inc.  
Mindanao State University - Maguindanao  
Mindanao State University - Marawi  
Mindanao State University - Tawi-Tawi College of Technology and Oceanography  
Ministry of Science and Technology - BARMM  
Notre Dame of Jolo College  
Pangutaran District Hospital  
Sulu State College  
Upi Agricultural School  
Wao District Hospital

## **Annex D. List of participating institutions in NUHRA 2023-2028 development**

### **National Consultation**

Biotechnology Coalition of the Philippines  
Board of Investments  
British Embassy  
Department of Education - Bureau of Learner Support Services-School Health Division  
Department of Health - Disease Prevention and Control Bureau  
Department of Health - Health Promotion Bureau  
Department of Labor and Employment - Bureau of Working Conditions  
Department of Labor and Employment - Occupational Safety and Health Center  
Department of Social Welfare and Development - National Capital Region  
DOST - Health Technology Assessment Division  
DOST - PCHRD  
Food and Drug Administration  
Food and Nutrition Research Institute  
Health Futures Foundation, Inc.  
League of Corporate Foundations  
Mariano Marcos Memorial Hospital & Medical Center  
National Economic and Development Authority  
National Nutrition Council  
National Research Council of the Philippines  
PhilHealth  
Philippine Alliance of Patient Organizations  
Philippine Clinical Research Professionals  
Philippine Hospital Association  
Philippine Institute of Traditional and Alternative Health Care  
Philippine Mental Health Association  
Philippine Society of Public Health Physicians  
Research Institute for Tropical Medicine  
UNICEF - Philippines  
Union of Local Authorities of the Philippines  
United Nations Population Fund  
West Visayas State University Medical Center  
World Vision Development Foundation

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DOST-PCHRD

Department of Health-Health Policy Development  
and Planning Bureau

Department of Health-Health Policy Development  
and Planning Bureau

Commission on Higher Education

Commission on Higher Education

National Economic and Development Authority

National Economic and Development Authority

West Visayas State University Medical Center

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