The Philippines reduced malaria cases and deaths by more than 90% in 2020 compared to 2003. By the end of 2020, only 2 of the country’s 81 provinces continue to report malaria, and 60 of the 79 provinces that reached elimination status have been officially declared by the DOH as malaria-free.

By virtue of the country’s sub-national elimination initiative, all provinces should reach elimination status by the end of 2025 and must be officially declared by the DOH as malaria-free provinces en route to the country requesting for country-wide assessment from WHO by 2029.

The country accelerates the pace of the implementation aligned with the national health priorities, and ensures that national malaria strategies and operational plans remain consistent with the Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016–2030 and the WHO Guidelines.

Moving forward, the country seeks to deliver all malaria preventive and care service package through an integrated and developed comprehensive health care delivery system under the Universal Health Care Act; and to extend sustainable investments on integrated, affordable, and quality prevention, detection, and treatment services, ensuring the strategic locations of these services are readily accessed by the general population, especially those who are at highest risk.

The country shall likewise ensure all interventions are delivered using a strict system of quality care focusing on “decision based on evaluated need of the country” proposition. This shall guarantee all interventions and tools result in the effective and efficient reduction and eventual elimination of cases while preserving the health and well-being of the population, and the ecological integrity.

The country has embarked on the development of a digitalized information system to strengthen and enhance information and knowledge exchange with its partners. The country thereby urges the WHA and all its member states to remain steadfast to its commitment to provide the member states with the direction and technical assistance on relevant technologies of surveillance, monitoring and evaluation, and diagnosis and treatment. We also call for more opportunities and avenues for information and technology exchange among countries be facilitated to enable neighboring countries to learn from each other.