## SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS OF THE ) REPUBLIC OF THE PHILLIPPINES )

First Regular Session

HOUSE FREPRESENTATIVES

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BILLS AND INDEX SERVICE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H. No. 2951

Introduced by Representative Vilma Santos Recto 6<sup>th</sup> District of Batangas

### AN ACT

PROVIDING MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS TO QUALIFIED STUDENTS IN ALL MUNICIPALITIES ESTABLISHING FOR THIS PURPOSE THE ONE TOWN: ONE DOCTOR SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM, APPROPRIATING FUNDS THEREFOR AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

#### **Explanatory Note**

Recent data show that there are only about 70,000 doctors for nearly 100 million Filipinos. It is even worst in those rural areas where there are just about 3 public doctors for every 100,000 population. For instance, in a third class municipality of Busuanga, Palawan there is only one doctor to provide healthcare for its 20,000 population. One doctor should attend to only 1,000 patients which is the global standard. <sup>2</sup>

The obstacles faced by health care providers and patients in rural areas are vastly different from those in urban areas. People living in the rural areas of the country face a unique combination of factors that create inadequacies in health care not found in urban areas. Economic factors, cultural and social differences, educational shortcomings, and the sheer isolation of living in remote rural areas all conspire to impede the people in their struggle to lead a normal, healthy life.

Medical doctors are more enticed to practice in cities than in rural communities, causing maldistribution of medical doctors and other allied-medical professionals in the country. Hospitals in rural areas, especially in Visayas and Mindanao face crises and even imminent closure because of lack of medical doctors.

Doctors are the drivers of the health care system and if there is a shortage of doctors, the system can fail. The shortage of doctors is attributed to the migration of healthcare professionals to other professions; the high cost of medical studies that is beyond the reach of most Filipino families; the urban migration or the transfer of most doctors to urban areas where technology and money are present; and the exodus of doctors to other countries for further training or experience and for better pay.

This bill then provides a solution to address our medical manpower crisis through a statesponsored scholarship program for those qualified students to become doctors. This bill also seeks to achieve the presence of at least one (1) doctor per town to be able to provide dependable

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> 2014 Article: PMA warns of worsening shortage of doctors <a href="http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2014/01/31/1285056/pma-warns-worsening-shortage-doctors">http://www.philstar.com/headlines/2014/01/31/1285056/pma-warns-worsening-shortage-doctors</a>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Where are the health workers? http://www.rappler.com/nation/50267-health-workforce-crisis

healthcare services to all Filipinos especially those living in rural areas, which will eventually help strengthen the public health care system of the country.

The Department of Health (DOH) shall be mandated to initiate and implement this program which shall be open to all qualified natural-born citizens who are not more than 25 years of age and belonging to the top 30% of their graduating class but financially incapable to pursue their medical studies.

Students who are qualified under this program must strictly fulfill the conditions provided under this bill with respect to passing the admission examinations in the medical schools they choose to enroll in and finish the course without unnecessary delay.

The passage of this bill will provide an institutional mechanism for the envisioned sustained human resource development for the public health care system. Providing a scholarship program for medical students is an opportunity for them to achieve their dream to become a doctor. Upon passing the medical board examination, the medical scholar will be required to serve for at least four (4) years in a general or regional medical center and shall accordingly be given the appropriate rank and salary. They shall also be deployed in municipalities outside Metro Manila to achieve the objective of this proposal.

In previous years, government health spending could hardly make any impact to improve the quality of public health services in the rural areas. Instead of spending to produce or hire more doctors, the DOH invested in medical supplies and equipment which become useless for lack of doctors to dispense and use them, respectively.

We are collecting about P142 Billion in sin taxes, which should have been devoted to mitigate the social and economic inequalities between the rich and the poor insofar as healthcare is concerned. We must bear in mind that 6 out of 10 Filipinos die without seeing a doctor.

Hence, the immediate passage of this bill is earnestly sought.

VILMA SANTOS REÇTO

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Philippines in Congress assembled:

SECTION 1. Short Title. - This Act shall be known as the "One Town: One Doctor Act of 2016."

SEC. 2. Declaration of Policy. – It is hereby declared as the policy of the State to provide priority measures that can help reduce social and economic inequalities. It is also the policy of the State to undertake health manpower development responsive to the country's health service needs.

For this purpose, the government shall institutionalize scholarship programs to deserving and qualified individuals that will establish access for them to pursue education and train in the field of medicine, and shall formulate and implement such policies and programs to systematically integrate these individuals, upon qualifying as doctors of medicine, into the public health care system.

- SEC. 3. One Town: One Doctor Scholarship Program. The Department of Health (DOH) shall establish a One Town: One Doctor Scholarship Program that will grant scholarship and financial assistance to qualified Filipinos who want to pursue a degree in Doctor of Medicine. The scholarship shall cover expenses for, among others, tuition, laboratory and miscellaneous fees, and other related school fees; required textbooks, supplies and equipment; clothing and uniform allowances; traveling expenses and subsistence and living allowances. The program shall endeavor to provide scholarships to interested and deserving students in order to achieve the goal of One Town: One Doctor as provided in Sec. 6 hereof.
- **SEC. 4.** *Qualifications of Candidates.* All qualified scholars shall possess the following qualifications:
- a. Must belong to the top thirty per centum (30%) of their respective graduating classes and must be completing or already completed any of the undergraduate prerequisite courses for a doctoral degree in medicine;

b. Family and or personal incomes are not sufficient to finance their education in the field of medicine; and

- c. The University concerned may determine such other qualifications as it deems necessary for the admission of the students.
- **SEC. 5.** Conditions of the Scholarship Grant. The One Town: One Doctor Scholarship Program shall have the following conditionalities:
- a. The scholar shall pass the admission examinations and related requirements of the medical school that the scholar plans to enroll in;
- b. The scholar shall carry the full load of subjects prescribed per semester by the medical school, and shall, under no circumstance, drop a course which will result in under-loading;
- c. The scholar may be allowed, for valid reasons preventing his enrolment, to defer availing of the scholarship and file a leave of absence for a period not exceeding one (1) school year; and
- d. The scholar shall receive and continue to enjoy the benefits of the scholarship until the completion of the course.
- SEC. 6. Public Health Service System. The scholar shall be integrated into the public health and medical service system as a medical doctor, with the appropriate rank and salary upon passing the medical board examination. The service and integration to the public service will be for a period of at least four (4) years upon graduation: Provided, That the scholar shall undertake post graduate internship in a public health or medical institution and such internship with salaries allocated shall be part of the mandatory service and integration into the public health and medical service system: Provided, further, That upon graduation, the doctor shall be deployed in municipalities outside of Metro Manila to achieve the target of having at least one doctor per municipality.
- SEC. 7. Appropriations. The amounts necessary to effectively carry out the initial implementation of this Act shall be sourced from the current budget of the DOH. Thereafter, such sums as may be necessary for the continued implementation of this Act shall be included in the succeeding General Appropriations Act.
- SEC. 8. Implementing Rules and Regulations. Within ninety days (90) after the effectivity of this Act, the Commission on Higher Education, the DOH and the Department of Budget and Management shall promulgate the necessary rules and regulations for the proper implementation of this Act.
- SEC. 9. Separability Clause. If, for any reason, any provision of this Act or any part thereof shall be held unconstitutional and invalid, the other parts or provisions of this Act, which are not affected thereby, shall remain in full force and effect.
- SEC. 10. Repealing Clause. All laws, decrees, resolutions, orders or ordinances or parts thereof inconsistent with this Act, are hereby repealed, amended or modified accordingly.

- SEC. 11. Effectivity. This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in
- 2 at least two (2) newspapers of general circulation or in the Official Gazette.

Approved,