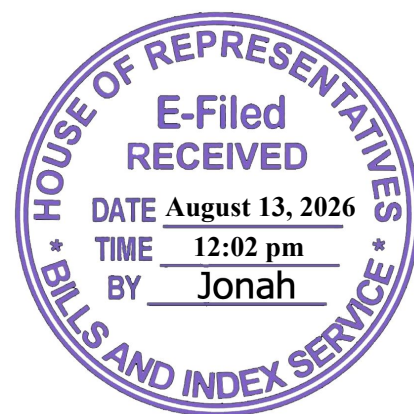


Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Batasan Hills, Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL No. 10774



Introduced by
ACT Teachers Party-List Rep. ANTONIO L. TINIO,
Gabriela Women's Party Rep. SARAH JANE I. ELAGO,
and KABATAAN Party-List Rep. RENEE LOUISE M. CO

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE MAGNA CARTA OF BARANGAY HEALTH
WORKERS

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The State has the primary responsibility for people's right to health. It is a declared policy of the State under Article II, Section 15 of the 1987 Philippine Constitution to protect and promote the right to health of the people and to instill health consciousness among them. It is further guaranteed under Article XIII, Section 11 stating that "The State shall "adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development which shall endeavor to make essential goods, health and other social services available to all the people at affordable cost. There shall be priority for the needs of the under-privileged, sick, elderly, disabled, women, and children. The State shall also endeavor to provide free medical care to paupers."

In the Philippines, even before the 1978 Alma Ata Primary Health Care Declaration, many non-government organizations (NGOs) had taken the lead in training community health workers and providing health services in the communities. The government later on joined the bandwagon to train barangay health workers (BHWs).¹

Community health workers and/or BHWs are an integral part of health service provision at the community level as they provide basic health care services to the community. They provide first aid, collect vital statistics, maintain records, and make

¹ Tan, M. "'Health for All' (replay)." Inquirer.net, 5 April 2019. Retrieved from <https://opinion.inquirer.net/120569/health-for-all-replay>

reports; participate in community meetings’ provide assistance to health center activities like nutrition education, monitoring and feeding; immunization education, monitoring, and dispensing family planning services, sanitation and hygiene promotion and education, and disaster relief and rehabilitation, among others.

BHWs are among the front-liners in primary health care as they provide assistance and support to physicians, dentists, nutritionists, public health nurses, and midwives. Their role is indispensable to community health and wellness.

Recognizing the important role of BHWs in primary health care, Republic Act 7883 Barangay Health Workers’ Benefits and Incentives Act of 1995 was passed into law granting benefits and incentives to accredited barangay health workers.

RA 7883 provided incentives and benefits to BHWs including hazard allowance, subsistence allowance, training and education and career enrichment programs, civil service eligibility, free legal services, and preferential access to loan.

Despite the passage into law of RA 7883, the issues and concerns besetting the BHWs and the barangay level health care persisted.

The country still does not have enough BHWs. The Department of Health (DOH) admitted in 2019 that the present number of BHWs at 207,392 are not enough for the needs of the people and that we need 802,422 more. According to 2024 Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS),² there are 285,530 active BHWs, wherein majority were hired by local government units. The DOH-Bureau of Local Health Systems and Development Maria Lourdes Gajitos claimed that it is not easy to fill the discrepancy because BHW work is "voluntary".³

But this “voluntary” nature of BHWs is used as a pretext to exploit them and grossly take them for granted.

Like most of the barangay folks they serve, BHWs suffer from poor economic conditions, inadequate health services and facilities, and being subjected to political maneuverings of local politicians.

Many BHWs have no regular jobs and rely on their allowances as BHW. But their allowances vary significantly, ranging from ₱1,000 to ₱12,000 per month depending on the LGU.

Some barangay health workers need to slog through the fields just to conduct house-to-house visits in some areas, many have to shell out their own money for food,

² “CY 2024 Field Health Services Information System (FHSIS) Annual Report.” Department of Health-Monitoring & Evaluation Division, 2023. Retrieved from <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1c5tGpU9gyd7irdxbfhPZ6axiSic7DSNQ/view?usp=drivesdk>

³ Hernandez, Z. “Barangay health workers sa bansa kulang pa: DOH.” ABS-CBN, 21 April 2019. Retrieved from <https://www.abs-cbn.com/business/04/21/19/barangay-health-workers-sa-bansa-kulang-pa-doh>

travel and reproduction of forms; some are exposed to many health and hazard risks while doing their tasks, and some lack up to date awareness on emerging health issues. Their services need not be at the expense of the depreciation of their labor for our poor communities.

Since BHWs are accredited, registered and maintained by local health boards, they are at the mercy of LGUs. Some “lucky” BHWs get more allowances and benefits and are given all the support by their LGUs. Yet some others get inadequate allowances and support, and worse removed or forced to resign if another local official is elected. BHWs are being used by many local executives for their political and electoral campaigns.

If not for the strong spirit of volunteerism and patriotism of many BHWs, many would have left this voluntary work. Yet for all their willingness to help and serve, they are calling for recognition, and support from the government.

This Bill seeks to give our barangay health workers the due recognition that they deserve by granting them benefits package, as well as protection from discrimination and undue dismissal and free education and training programs for barangay health workers.

Such would not only encourage more people to become BHWs but would also contribute to the improvement of community health services and better people’s health.

This Bill was first filed by Bayan Muna Reps. Ferdinand Gaite, Carlos Zarate, Eufemia Cullamat, ACT Teachers Rep. France Castro, Gabriela Women’s Party Rep. Arlene Brosas and Kabataan Partylist Rep. Sarah Elago during the 18th Congress as HB 6562, which was substituted by HB 10699 and was passed on third reading. The Makabayan Bloc refiled this Bill in the 19th Congress.

The immediate passage of this Bill, thus, is earnestly sought.


REP. ANTONIO L. TINIO
ACT Teachers Party-list


REP. SARAH JANE I. ELAGO
Gabriela Women’s Party


REP. RENEE LOUISE M. CO
KABATAAN Party-list

Republic of the Philippines
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Batasan Hills, Quezon City

TWENTIETH CONGRESS
Second Regular Session

HOUSE BILL No. 10774

Introduced by
ACT Teachers Party-List Rep. ANTONIO L. TINIO,
Gabriela Women's Party Rep. SARAH JANE I. ELAGO,
and KABATAAN Party-List Rep. RENEE LOUISE M. CO

AN ACT
PROVIDING FOR THE MAGNA CARTA OF BARANGAY HEALTH
WORKERS

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

SECTION 1. *Short Title.* – This Act shall be known as the “*Magna Carta of Barangay Health Workers.*”

SEC. 2. *Declaration of Policy.* – It is hereby declared the policy of the State to protect and promote the right to health of people and adopt an integrated and comprehensive approach to health development. Pursuant thereto, it shall endeavor to make essential goods, healthcare, and other social services available to all the people. In line with the country's commitment to accomplish health indicator targets under United Nations' Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the State shall adopt policies that promote the welfare and well-being of barangay health workers who are the forefront of the delivery of healthcare at the grassroots level, and which shall effectively harness their potential as partners in development.

SEC. 3. Definition. – As used in this Act, the term “barangay health worker” refers to a person who has undergone training under any accredited government agency or government institution and who renders primary healthcare services in the community after having been accredited to function as such by the local health board in accordance with the guidelines promulgated by the Department of Health (DOH) pursuant to Section 3 of Republic Act No. 7883 otherwise known as the “Barangay Health Workers’ Benefits and Incentives Act of 1995.”

SEC. 4. Registration. – Barangay health workers (BHWs) shall be registered with the local health board in the city or municipality in which they render service. The registered health workers shall be given appropriate proof of said registration.

The municipal and city health offices shall regularly maintain and update the BHW Registry with the assistance of the BHW Federation and shall submit the same to the municipal or city health board. The local health offices shall submit a copy of their respective updated BHW registry to the Provincial Health Office which shall consolidate all registries. Upon the validation of the Provincial BHW Federation, the consolidated Provincial Registry shall be submitted to the Provincial Health Board, and the same shall be posted in the municipal or city bulletin boards and barangay health centers.

The Provincial BHW Registry shall be submitted on or before April 30 of every year to the DOH at the regional and national levels for consolidation. The DOH is hereby mandated to maintain a national register of BHWs.

In order to qualify for registration, a barangay health worker must:

- (a) Have rendered basic community health care services continuously and satisfactorily for at least six (6) months immediately preceding the date of the filing of application for registration in the barangay as certified by the Rural Health Midwife (RHM) or public health nurse assigned to the barangay and by the head of the barangay health workers association;
- (b) Have completed the basic orientation and training for BHWs as prescribed by the DOH and conducted by an accredited government agency, or DOH-recognized academic institution, or nongovernmental organization (NGO);
- (c) Be at least eighteen (18) years of age at the date of the filing of the application for registration; and,
- (d) Be physically and mentally fit.

It shall be the duty of the municipal and city health offices, in cooperation with the Provincial Health Office and DOH, to provide the BHW applicants with basic orientation and training within six (6) months from the date of approval of their application.

SEC. 5. Accreditation. – To further professionalize the health care services rendered by the BHWs and ensure the health and welfare of the community, a duly registered BHW must be accredited by the municipal or city health board. The municipal or city health board shall issue the certificate of accreditation to qualified BHWs. In order to qualify for accreditation, the applicant BHW must:

- (a) Be registered in accordance with Section 4 hereof;
- (b) Have completed in the locality at least two (2) years of continuous and satisfactory service immediately prior to the filing of application for accreditation;
- (c) Have completed a regular training program on health care service and community-based health program, that would upgrade and develop the skills and competency of BHWs to perform their roles. The training program shall be institutionalized by the DOH, in cooperation with local government units (LGUs).

It shall be the duty of the municipal and city LGUs, in cooperation with the provincial government and the DOH, to provide the applicant BHWs the necessary support and opportunities for accreditation.

A BHW must complete the regular training program on health care service and community-based health program within five (5) years from registration.

The municipal and city health boards or through their registration and accreditation committee shall act on the applications for accreditation of BHWs not later than thirty (30) days from the date of application.

The DOH shall also maintain an updated roster of accredited BHWs that is accessible to the general public.

SEC. 6. Number and Role of Barangay Health Workers. – Notwithstanding the limitations prescribed under Section 325(a) of Republic Act No. 7160, as amended, otherwise known as “The Local Government Code of 1991”, each barangay shall at least have one (1) BHW for every twenty (20) households.

As one of the key partners in a reformed healthcare delivery system, the DOH and LGUs shall support the roles of BHWs as:

- (a) Advocate - to support, promote and champion current health programs, projects, and activities to improve access to quality health services towards the improved health status of the community;
- (b) Educator - to guide and advise the community on the current DOH and health priorities of LGUs such as importance of birth plan and facility-based delivery in reducing maternal and infant deaths; newborn screening for the early detection of congenital metabolic disorders which may lead to mental retardation and even death, among others;
- (c) Disseminator - to maintain regular communication with local professional health workers on health events and updates and concerns relevant to the community and inform the same to the community for appropriate action, if necessary;
- (d) Coordinator - to facilitate access to any group or association of the community with a relevant network of or specific health and non-health service providers;
- (e) Record Keeper - to maintain updated records of health data, health activities and events in the community;
- (f) Health Care Service Provider – to assist and provide basic healthcare services as may be needed in the community in any health event.

A BHW shall not be required to engage in any partisan political activity.

SEC. 7. *Mandatory Appointment of Barangay Health Worker (BHW).* – There shall be appointed at least one (1) BHW in every barangay for every twenty (20) households who shall be under the supervision and control of the DOH. The BHW so appointed shall coordinate closely with the local government health officer in the implementation of health programs in the locality. As far as practicable, the BHW to be employed must be a resident of the barangay.

The DOH shall determine the ratio of barangay health workers according to the number of households: *Provided*, That there shall be at least one (1) BHW for every twenty (20) households: *Provided, further*, That the total number of barangay health workers nationwide shall not be less than one percent (1%) of the total population.

SEC. 8. *Incentives and Benefits.* – All BHWs who are actively and regularly performing their duties shall be entitled to monthly honoraria in the amount of not less than Six thousand pesos (P6,000.00) subject to adjustment based on the prevailing market value, in addition to the following incentives and benefits:

- (a) Privileges for the BHWs. – All accredited BHWs shall be entitled to twenty percent (20%) discount on all the items enumerated under Section 4(a) of Republic Act No. 9994 otherwise known as the “Expanded Senior Citizens Act of 2010”: *Provided*, That the privileges shall not be claimed if the BHW is eligible for a higher discount that may be granted by the commercial establishment or other existing laws.

The commercial establishment may claim the discount granted under this Section as tax deduction based on the cost of goods sold or services rendered: *Provided*, That the discount shall be allowed as deduction from the gross income for the same taxable year that the discount is granted: *Provided*, further, that the total amount of the claimed tax deduction net of value-added tax, if applicable, shall be included in their gross sales receipt for tax purposes and shall be subject to proper documentation and to the provisions of the National Internal Revenue Code of 1997, as amended.

- (b) Hazard Allowance. – All accredited BHWs shall be entitled to hazard allowance in an amount to be determined by the local health board of the LGU concerned, which in no case shall be less than One thousand pesos (₱1,000.00) per month, subject to existing laws, rules, and regulations;
- (c) Subsistence Allowance. – All accredited BHWs who render service within the premises of isolated barangay health stations shall be entitled to subsistence allowance equivalent to the meals they take in the course of their duty, which shall be computed in accordance with prevailing circumstances as determined by the LGU concerned, such allowance shall, in no case, be less than Five hundred pesos (₱500.00) per day;
- (d) Transportation Allowance. – All accredited BHWs, in the performance of their official duties, shall be entitled to a transportation allowance of not less than One thousand pesos (₱1,000.00) per month, subject to auditing rules and regulations;
- (e) One-time Retirement Cash Incentive. – An accredited BHW who has continuously and satisfactorily served for at least fifteen (15) years shall be entitled to a one-time retirement cash incentive of not less than Ten thousand pesos (₱10,000.00) in recognition of their loyalty and dedication, which shall be borne by the municipality or city concerned. The provincial government may provide assistance for this purpose, in the case of component cities;

(f) Training, Education and Career Enrichment Programs. – The DOH shall, in coordination with the Department of Education (DepEd), Commission on Higher Education (CHED), Technical Education and Skills Development Authority (TESDA), DOH-recognized academic institutions, other concerned agencies and non-government organizations, provide information on and opportunities for education and career enrichment for accredited BHWs, such as in the following programs:

- (1) Educational programs which credit the years of primary healthcare service of the BHW towards higher education completion in institutions with stepladder curricula thus allowing them to upgrade their skills and knowledge for community work or to pursue further training as midwives, pharmacists, nurses or doctors;
- (2) Continuing education, study and exposure tours, grants, field immersion, and scholarships, among others;
- (3) Scholarship benefits in the form of tuition fees in state colleges, to be granted to one (1) child of every barangay health worker who will not be able to take advantage of the programs described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) hereof; and
- (4) Special training programs such as traditional medicine, disaster preparedness and other programs that address emergent community health problems and issues.

(g) Health Benefits. – All accredited BHWs shall be entitled to the following health benefits during their incumbency:

- (1) Free medical care, including surgery and surgical expenses medicines, x-ray and other laboratory fees, when confined in any public hospital or health institution;
- (2) Emergency assistance not exceeding the amount of Five thousand pesos (₱5,000.00) chargeable against the fund of the barangay concerned, for expenses incurred in the nearest private hospital or clinic in case of extreme emergency where there is no available public hospital;
- (3) Mandatory and immediate membership in the PhilHealth as indirect contributors.

The LGUs concerned shall also endeavor to provide other health benefits to accredited BHWs not otherwise provided by law;

- (h) Insurance Coverage. – Accredited BHWs shall be granted insurance coverage and benefits by the Government Service Insurance System (GSIS) which shall be borne by the LGU concerned. For this purpose, the GSIS shall design an insurance benefit package suited to the needs and unique circumstances of the BHWs;
- (i) Sick, Vacation and Maternity Leaves. – All accredited BHWs shall be entitled to sick, vacation and maternity leaves as may be prescribed in the implementing rules and regulations of this Act: *Provided, That*, the BHWs shall continue to receive their monthly honoraria while on leave, for such period in accordance with existing laws and practices.
- (j) Cash Gift. – All accredited BHWs are entitled to a cash gift not less than the minimum monthly honoraria to be given every December from the general fund of the barangay or from such other funds appropriated by the national government for the purpose;
- (k) Disability Benefit. – An accredited BHW who sustains an injury or falls ill in the course of the performance of their duties shall be entitled to Two thousand pesos (₱2,000.00) for every year of service.
- (l) Civil Service Eligibility. – A first grade eligibility shall be granted to accredited BHWs who have rendered three (3) years continuous service as such: *Provided, That* should a BHW become a regular employee of the government, the total numbers of years served as such shall be credited to the BHW's service in the computation of retirement benefits.

No person duly accredited as a BHW shall be removed except for a valid cause to be determined by the Local Health Board (LHB): *Provided, That* if found to be unjustly removed from service, a BHW shall be entitled to reinstatement without loss of benefits and incentives from the time of termination up to the time of his reinstatement. The LHB shall resolve termination cases against a BHW judiciously not later than ninety (90) days from the receipt of a complaint.

- (m) Free Legal Services. – Legal representation and consultation services shall be immediately provided by the Public Attorney's Office to a BHW in cases of coercion, interference, and in other civil and criminal cases filed by or against the BHW arising out of or in connection with the performance of their duties as such.

- (n) **Preferential Access to Loan Facilities.** – The DOH in coordination with other concerned government agencies shall provide, within one hundred eighty (180) days after the effectivity of this Act, a mechanism that shall provide organized BHWs access to loan services. The agencies providing loan services will set aside one percent (1%) of their loanable funds for organized BHW groups that have community-based income generating projects in support of health programs or activities.

SEC. 9. Review by the Local Health Board. – Every incentive or benefit for BHWs requiring expenditure of local funds shall be reviewed and approved by the LHB. Such benefits and incentives may be increased, upon review of the LHB, after considering, among others, the present Consumer Price Index (CPI) as published by the Philippine Statistics Authority (PSA).”

SEC. 10. Discrimination Prohibited. – Discrimination against any BHW by reason of gender, civil status, creed, religious or political beliefs and ethnic groupings in the exercise of their functions and responsibilities is hereby prohibited.

SEC. 11. No Diminution of Benefits. – Nothing in this Act shall be construed to reduce any existing allowances and benefits of any form under existing laws, decrees, executive orders, issuances, rules and regulations.

SEC. 12. Protection of BHWs. – The municipal, city, provincial governments and the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) shall establish a grievance mechanism as a means of processing complaints of BHWs against alleged acts of discrimination and unjust removal from the service. A BHW may appeal their grievances to the DILG.

SEC. 13. Right to Self-organization. – A BHW shall have the right to freely form, join or assist organizations to obtain redress of their grievances through peaceful concerted activities, in a manner not contrary to law, and with utmost regard to service to patients and the continuous operation of barangay health services in the interest of public health, safety, or survival of patients.

SEC. 14. Representation in the Local Health Board and Primary Health Care Provider Network. – The president of the municipal or city association of BHWs shall be a member of the municipal or city local health board. The presidents of the association of BHWs of each component city and municipality associations of a province shall elect from among themselves their representative to the provincial health board: *Provided, That*, the BHW representatives to the health boards shall not be allowed to vote on the registration, accreditation and disciplinary or removal complaints of BHWs.

The BHWs shall also form part of the healthcare provider network and shall participate in the implementation of healthcare services and programs.

SEC. 15. *Continuous Capacity Building for BHWs.* – The DOH shall conduct continuous capacity building for BHWs to enhance and upgrade their knowledge and skills, including training programs conducted online and in major Philippine dialects.

The DOH shall, in coordination with TESDA and other concerned agencies, assist the LGUs in the development of education modules or materials that highlight the collective experiences and learnings of BHWs and the use of traditional and complementary medicine.

The LGUs shall endeavor to establish their own training centers for their BHWs and other health workers in coordination with TESDA, NGOs, and other agencies concerned.

The LGUs shall also implement a development program for BHWs that will allow them to benefit from ladderized training as provided under Republic Act No. 10968, otherwise known as the “PQF Act,” and Republic Act No. 10647, otherwise known as the “Ladderized Education Act of 2014,” including academic credits for health-related courses.

SEC. 16. *Observance of BHW Day.* – Every barangay shall commemorate BHW Day during April 7 of every year in recognition of the service of Barangay Health Workers, their heroic services in times of crises, and their indispensable role in promoting health and wellness among the citizenry.

The DOH, in cooperation with the Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG) and all local government units shall hold simple ceremonies or activities to highlight the indispensable role of BHWs in nation-building.

SEC. 17. *Penalty Clause.* – Any local government official who violates any provision of this Act may be administratively and criminally charged in accordance with law.

SEC. 18. *Subsidy to Local Government Units.* – Subject to the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this Act, the DOH shall provide financial subsidies to fourth, fifth, and sixth class LGUs, as well as LGUs with geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas, that lack sufficient financial capacity. This subsidy shall be strictly utilized to cover the honoraria, incentives, and benefits of barangay health workers provided under Section 8 of this Act.

SEC. 19. *Appropriations.* – The amount necessary for the implementation of this Act shall be charged against the respective local budgets of the LGUs, other local funds and the special health fund under Republic Act No. 11223, otherwise known as the “Universal Health Care Act.”

The amount necessary for the subsidy to low income class LGUs, as provided under Section 18 of this Act, shall be included in the budget of the DOH under the annual General Appropriations Act.

SEC. 20. *Implementing Rules and Regulation.* – The DOH and the DILG shall, in consultation with the DepEd, the CSC, the GSIS, and other concerned government agencies and non-governmental entities, promulgate the rules and regulations to implement this Act not later than one hundred eighty (180) days from the effectivity of this Act.

SEC. 21. *Separability Clause.* – If any portion or provision of this Act is declared invalid or unconstitutional, other provisions hereof shall remain in full force and effect.

SEC. 22. *Repealing Clause.* – Republic Act No. 7883 otherwise known as the “Barangay Health Workers’ Benefits and Incentives Act of 1995” is hereby repealed. All laws, decrees, executive orders, rules and regulations, which are inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed, or modified accordingly.

SEC. 23. *Effectivity.* – This Act shall take effect fifteen (15) days after its publication in the Official Gazette or in a national newspaper of general circulation.

Approved,