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Improving Access to Affordable Medicines: Looking at Prevailing Prices and Distribution of Village Drugstores in the Philippines

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List of Acronyms

FDA	Food and Drug Administration (formerly Bureau of Food and Drugs)
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
FIES	Family Income and Expenditure Survey
NSO	National Statistics Office
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
MIMS	Monthly Index of Medical Specialties
MDRP	Maximum Drug Retail Price
CPBI	Census of Philippine Business and Industry
NCR	National Capital Region (also known as Metro Manila)
CAR	Cordillera Administrative Region
ARMM	Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao
ATE	Average Total Employment
SSS	Social Security System
DOH	Department of Health
IPO	Intellectual Property Office
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
PITC	Parallel Drug Importation Program
NCPAM	National Center for Pharmaceutical Access and Management
PNDF	Philippine National Drug Formulary
OTC	Over-the-counter
BNB	Botika ng Bayan
BnB	Botika ng Barangay

Improving Access to Affordable Medicines:
Looking at Prevailing Prices and Distribution of Village Drugstores in the Philippines

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Abstract

Drugs and medicines account for about half of the total medical out-of-pocket expenses of households. This share of drugs to total medical expenses is much higher for the poor than the rich. Thus, affordability of medicines is an important issue in poverty reduction. Recent efforts to improve affordability of medicines in the country were geared towards price mediation, advocacy campaigns for quality generic drugs, and creation of village drugstores (that is, the Botika ng Bayan and Botika ng Batangay) among others. This report shows how some of these efforts have gone as far as lowering the prices is concerned. It likewise examines the extent of establishment of DOH-initiated village drugstores in the effort to improve physical access to essential medicines. The goal is to identify areas with low access to affordable medicines by mapping out the geographic distribution of village drugstores.

Keywords: affordable medicines, Botika ng Barangay, Botika ng Bayan

I. Introduction

Drugs and medicines account for 46 percent of the total medical out-of-pocket expenses of households. This is based on the estimates from the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the Philippines' National Statistics Office. In fact, the average person spent P1,136, or around US$22, on medical care totaling to 3.2 percent of the total expenditures per person.

The share of drugs to total medical expenses is much higher, about 53 to 55 percent, for people at the lower income groups than for those who are richer. Therefore, affordability of medicines is an important issue in poverty-related fora. In fact, increasing the accessibility of essential drugs is one of the Philippines' targets articulated in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The country aims to bring the prices of essential medicines down from the 2001 prices by an average of 50%.

Recent efforts to improve affordability of medicines in the country were geared towards price mediation, advocacy campaigns for quality generic drugs, and creation of village drugstores (that is, the Botika ng Bayan and Botika ng Batangay) among others. Several notable efforts that have been recently implemented in the country are the Cheaper Medicine Law of 2008, the resolution on voluntary price reduction (Resolution 2009-01 of the DOH), the Executive Order No. 821 which increased the list of drugs under the Maximum Drug Retail Price (MDRP), and the Food and Drug Administration Act of 2009.

This report shows how some of these efforts have gone as far as lowering the prices is concerned. In particular, it documents the actual prices of available brands in the market for drugs that are most commonly demanded and for those drugs under Maximum Drug Retail Price and voluntary price reduction schemes vis-à-vis the prevailing market prices. Moreover, it aims to assess the range of choices that consumers have – from the low-priced generic medicines to the relatively higher-priced originator brands. This report likewise examines the extent of establishment of DOH-initiated village drugstores in the effort to improve physical access to essential medicines. The goal is to identify areas with low access to affordable medicines by mapping out the geographic distribution of village drugstores.

There are two main sections in this paper, Sections II and III. Section II describes the prices of medicines and drugs in the Philippines in comparison to those of other countries. It also shows that even within the domestic economy, prices can vary a lot depending on the brand. For this, the market prices of different fast-moving drugs by brand are analyzed. The prevailing de facto prices of drugs and medicines under the Maximum Drug Retail Price policy and voluntary price reduction program are also discussed. Section III extensively maps out the village drugstores, Botika ng Bayan and Botika ng Barangay, down to the provinces, even showing the barangay boundaries (for Botika ng Barangay). Section IV contains the summary and concluding remarks.

II. Prices of Drugs and Medicines

The Philippines embarked on several initiatives recently in its effort to improve the population's access to affordable medicines. These include imposing on maximum retail prices on drugs, stipulated in Executive Order Number 821, Department of Health's resolution on voluntary price reduction, and the creation of village drugstores- Botika ng Bayan (BNB) and Botika ng Barangay (BnB). In this section, these initiatives are examined in terms of their actual implementation by looking at the prevailing market prices as opposed to what the regulations have imposed and by describing how wide the price differentials are. One objective is to assess the range of choices that consumers have with emphasis not only on affordability but also quality.

Medicine prices in the Philippines are grossly high compared to other countries. The comparative prices for the Philippines, India and Pakistan, for say Ponstan 500 mg tablet in 2005 were 22, 3, and 1.4 Philippine pesos respectively (Ball and Tisocki, n.d. p. 9). Back then, the Philippines to India ratio was already high at P7.33 is to P1. In 2010, the price disparities have in fact widened.

To better illustrate the wide gaps, let us take the example of Buscopan, an anti-spasmodic drug. Buscopan is priced 8.2 times higher in the Philippines than in India (Table 1). Ponstan, a pain reliever, has a local price that is 8.7 times the price in India. In the case of Adalat Retard, a drug for hypertension, the local price is 30 times that in India. Bactrim, an antibiotic, is priced locally 32 times the price in India.

Table 1. Ratio of Philippine price to India price for selected medicines, 2010				
Brand Name	Manufacturer	Philippines	India	Ratio
Buscopan 10mg/tab	Boehringer	15.83	1.92	8.2
Ponstan 500mg/tab	Pfizer	25.77	2.96	8.7
Adalat Retard 20mg/tab	Bayer	43.45	1.44	30.2
Bactrim 400mg/80mg tab	Roche	18.16	0.56	32.4

Sources: Online MIMS Philippines 2010, http://www.mims.com/index.aspx;

CIMS India 2010, http://www.mims.com/index.aspx, retrieved May 26, 2010

Despite initiatives to make medicines accessible to the population, available data suggest that efforts have not been that successful. The ratio of Philippine price to India price for selected drugs show that the ratios have even increased over time, implying that the disparity between local and foreign prices have in fact widened (see Figure 1).

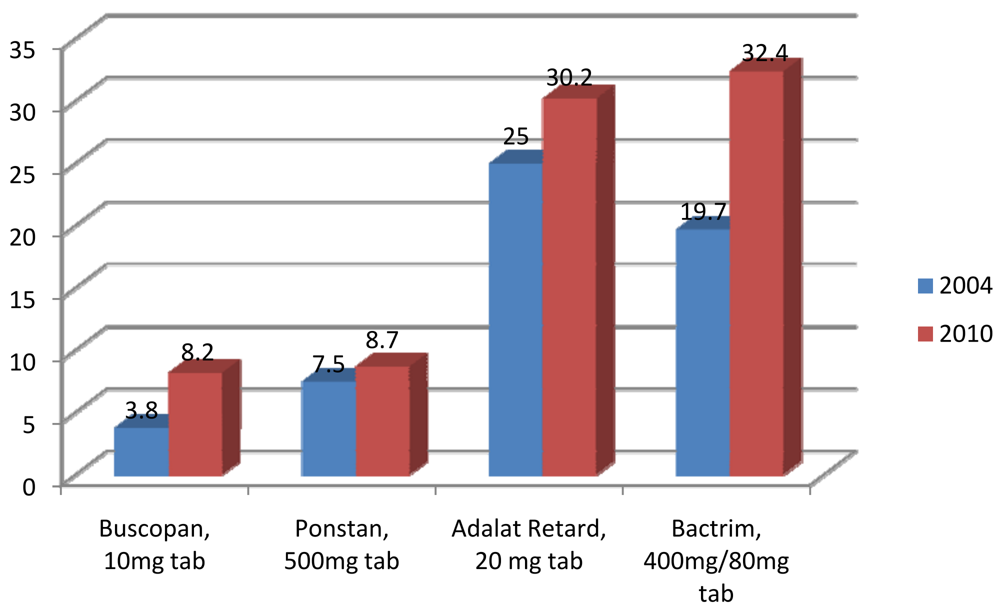

Figure 1. Ratio of Philippine price to India price for selected medicines, 2004 and 2010

The price differences within the domestic market are also wide. Table 2 shows a comparative summary of prices of selected fast-moving drugs. In the case of amoxicillin (in powder/granules suspension with 250mg per 5ml strength in a 60 ml bottle), the prices range from a low P21.50 to a high P150.00. The maximum price is seven times the minimum price. The average price is P105 and the prices deviate by about 24 pesos. Meanwhile, the average price for branded-generics, mainly RiteMed, Pharex and Lafayette, is only P67.73.

Another medicine with highly variable price is Cotrimoxazole tablet/capsule (800 mg Sulfamethoxazole + 160 mg Trimothoprim). Its unit price ranges from 3.50 (for Boie Cotrimoxazole) to 31.86 pesos (Bactrim Forte) and varies by 5.37 pesos. The minimum price is one-ninth of the maximum price. The average price is P14.50. Mean prices of branded generics (RiteMed, Pharex and Boie) is slightly lower than the average of all brands at P12.80.

The price of Captopril, a medicine for hypertension and some types of congestive heart failure, also vary largely across brands. The minimum price is only P8.00 (Spec-Ace of Pharmaspec), but others vary by P7.67 depending on the brand. The most expensive brand of Captopril (Capoten, the originator brand) is priced four times the cheapest brand.

Loperamide (2 mg capsule), a medication for the relief of diarrhea, is sold in the market from P4.00 to as high as P13.33. Notice that the highest price is more than three-folds the price of the cheapest. Meanwhile, Salbutamol (2mg/5ml syrup in 60 ml bottle), an anti-asthma costs P55.00 up to P78.00. The prices of selected fast moving drugs and medicines by brand and manufacturer/traded are shown in Appendix Tables A1 and A2. The prices shown were obtained from the website of MIMS Philippines, thus, the amounts presented are prices to retail and are actually even higher when bought from the retail drugstores.

It is useful to compare the prevailing prices of medicine brands with the selling price at the Botika ng Barangay (village store), a community-based and owned retail outlet initiated by the government, through the Department of Health, as a way to improve the people’s access to affordable essential medicines. Cotrimoxazole is sold at the BnB for only P1.82, way lower than the P3.50 minimum price. Meanwhile, Captopril 25 mg tablet is sold at a price (P4.22) that is half the minimum price in the market. Loperamide 2 mg capsule is sold at only P1.05 while Salbutamol 2mg/5ml syrup in 60 ml bottle cost P19.82 at the Botika ng Barangay. Notably, the Botika ng Barangay (BnB) selling prices are lower than the minimum prices for all except for the amoxicillin drugs. This is possible as prices may have already changed or new brands may have already been introduced during 2008 to 2010. The BnB is discussed in more details in the succeeding section.

Table 2. Comparative prices of selected fast moving drugs in the Philippines, in pesos per unit 1/						
		Price per unit (in pesos), May 2010				
Drug	No. of brands	Average	Minimum	Maximum	Standard deviation	BnB selling price (2008)
Amoxicillin (250 mg/5ml powder/granules for suspension)	34	105.16	21.50	150.00	23.87	26.00
Loperamide (2 mg capsule as hydrochloride)	10	6.45	4.00	13.33	2.87	1.05
Salbutamol (2mg/5ml syrup in 60 ml bottle)	10	68.34	55.00	78.00	8.20	19.82
Captopril 25 mg tablet (foil pack)	10	13.16	8.00	32.51	7.67	4.22
Cotrimoxazole (800 mg Sulfamethoxazole + 160 mg Trimothoprim) tablet/capsule	37	14.50	3.50	31.86	5.37	1.82
Glibenclamide 5 mg tablet (as hydrochloride) (foil pack)	11	7.66	4.00	15.99	3.42	0.78
Metformin 500 mg tablet (as hydrochloride) (foil pack)	23	5.99	3.00	18.50	3.96	1.62
Paracetamol 500 mg tablet	5	3.03	1.75	6.00	1.71	0.50
Paracetamol 250mg/5mL syrup/suspension 60ml (alcohol free)	4	77.33	72.50	89.00	7.86	23.14
Metoprolol 50 mg tablet (as tartrate) (foil pack)	15	4.37	1.75	16.20	3.40	1.62
Amoxicillin 500 mg capsule (as trihydrate) (blister pack)	41	11.05	1.95	16.76	2.99	2.50

1/ Covers only brands that are available in the MIMS Philippines website which have price data as of May 26, 2010; does not distinguish between those with cGMP and those which do not

Source: MIMS Philippines, retrieved May 26, 2010; DOH for BnB 2008 selling prices

Though some brands are priced way lower than the others, there can be issues in terms of quality. In the case of amoxicillin (in powder/granules suspension with 250mg per 5ml strength in a 60 ml bottle) for instance, prices are associated with better, safer quality of the drugs. The basis is whether or not the establishment manufacturing amoxicillin has a certificate of Manufacturing Practices (cGMP) in penicillin drugs[1] particularly in the form powder/granules for suspension from the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) (see Appendix Table A3 for products and establishments with GMP). Notably, for brands with cGMP, about 16 out of the 34 brands included, the average price is P112.00, higher than the P105 mean prices for all. Meanwhile, the average price of those brands without cGMP is P99.00. Interestingly, even

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[1] "Amoxicillin belongs to a class of antibiotics called penicillins. Other members of this class include ampicillin (Unasyn), piperacillin (Pipracil), ticarcillin (Ticar) and several others."- medicinenet.com

among drugs produced with good manufacturing practice, the prices still vary quite significantly. For the same amoxicillin example, the 16 brands with GMP deviate by P18.50.

It is therefore necessary that the public is made aware of these wide differences in the prices of medicines and even the information on which brands were manufactured with GMP. This will give people better access to affordable, good quality products. It can also encourage drug manufacturers to upgrade and become more competitive and compliant.

In addition to looking at variations in the prices of commonly-demanded drugs, this report also examines the current prices of drugs listed in the Maximum Drug Retail Price (see Table 3). Apart from assessing the de facto prices in comparison with the maximum retail prices, this aims to evaluate the existence of generic drugs as well as the range of prices.

The prevailing prices of some of the MDRP drugs are shown in Table 4.[2] The prices were likewise obtained from the MIMS Philippines website.[3] Amlodipine, an anti-hypertensive medicine, should have a maximum price of P9.60 and P22.85 for the 2.5mg and 5 mg tablets, respectively. However, there is one brand, Asomex, which has higher prices (P16.00 and P26.00, respectively). This brand, though in the MIMS, may no longer be actively distributed in the market because it cannot be found in the FDA list of registered drugs as of February 2010.

For the 5mg tablet, there is a wide variety of brands available in the market. The prices range from P2.50 to P26.00. The average price is around P11.40. The price of a generic brand, Pharex, is slightly below the average price, at P11.00. Again, the Asomex brand whose price is way above the MDRP, may not be available anymore. For the 10 mg tablet, the maximum retail price is P38.50, as prescribed in the EO. The price, however, can get as low as P11.16. The average price is at P19.00. Consumers can access the generic brands at about the average price.

Meanwhile, for the Amlodipine 10 mg tablet, the maximum prevailing price is P38.50 (for Norvasc), as what is permitted under the MDRP. The price of other brands however can go as low as P11.16 (Ambesyl). The average price is about P19.00 while the prices vary by P5.95

[2] Prices were obtained from the MIMS Philippines which may not necessarily be the actual retail prices but rather prices to retail (the price that traders impose on retailers).

[3] There are many other brands of Amlodipine as indicated in the FDA list of registered drugs as of February 2010. However many of these cannot be found in the MIMS website. Others are included in the MIMS but the prices are not available.

depending on the brand. Notably, there are branded-generics that are present in the market and their average price is around half that of the maximum retail price.

Table 3. List of drugs covered in E.O. 821: Maximum Drug Retail Price (effective August 15, 2009)			
Active Ingredient/ Molecule		Dosage Strength and Form	MDRP (PhP)
ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE			
1	Amlodipine (including its S-isomer and all salt form)	2.5 mg tablet	9.60
		5 mg tablet	22.85
		10 mg tablet	38.50
ANTI-CHOLESTEROL			
2	Atorvastatin	10 mg film-coated tablet	34.45
		20 mg film-coated tablet	39.13
		40 mg film-coated tablet	50.50
		80 mg film-coated tablet	50.63
		Amlodipine besilate 5 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 10 mg tablet	45.75
		Amlodipine besilate 5 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 20 mg tablet	66.25
		Amlodipine besilate 5 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 40 mg tablet	84.42
		Amlodipine besilate 5 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 80 mg tablet	89.99
		Amlodipine besilate 10 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 10 mg tablet	51.13
		Amlodipine besilate 10 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 20 mg tablet	73.25
		Amlodipine besilate 10 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 40 mg tablet	91.79
		Amlodipine besilate 10 mg + Atorvastatin calcium 80 mg tablet	91.79
ANTIBIOTIC/ANTIBACTERIAL			
3	Azithromycin and all its salt form	250 mg tablet	108.50
		200 mg/5mL powder for suspension (15mL)	427.50
		200 mg/5mL powder for suspension (22.50mL)	638
		500 mg tablet	151.43
		500 mg vial for Injection	992.50
		2 g granules	468
ANTI-NEOPLASTICS/ ANTI-CANCER			
4	Cytarabine	100 mg/mL ampul/vial (IV/SC)	240
		100 mg/mL ampul/vial (IV/SC) (5mL) or 500 mg vial	900
		100 mg/mL ampul/vial (IV/SC) (10 mL) or 1 g vial	1800
		20 mg/mL (5 mL) ampul/vial for injection	1980
5	Doxorubicin and all its salt form	10 mg powder vial for injection	1465.75
		50 mg powder vial for injection	2265.74
*Executive Order No. 821 – Prescribing the Maximum Drug Retail Prices for selected drugs and medicines that address diseases that account for the leading causes of morbidity and mortality			

Table 4. Prices of drugs under MDRP by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 1 of 2)			
Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)
Amlodipine 2.5mg tablet			
Asomex	Encure Pharma	Chira Pharma	16.00
Norvasc	Pfizer (Australia and China)	Pfizer Inc./Zuellig	-
Amlodipine 5mg tablet			
Asomex	Encure Pharma	Chira Pharma	26.00
Norvasc	Pfizer (Australia and China)	Pfizer Inc./Zuellig	22.85
Provasc	ACME	Bell-Kenz Pharma	14.00
Lopicard	Getz Pharma	Getz Bros	12.50
Vasalat	Apotex	Patriot	12.15
Dailyvasc	Xeno	Metro Drug	12.00
Norbloc	Pascual	Zuellig	12.00
Amlodac	Zydus Cadila Healthcare Ltd India	Zydus Phils. Inc.	11.00
Pharex amlodipine besylate	Pascual	Zuellig/Pharex	11.00
Lodicap	Hizon	Pharmaspec	10.90
Amlodine	Lloyd Laboratories, Inc.	Westfield	10.50
Amlocor	Torrent	Torrent	9.85
Amlobes	Verheilen	Metro Drug	9.75
Derox-5	Hovid	Metro Drug	9.00
Amcal	OEP Phils.	Zuellig	8.78
Aforbes	Merck	Merck	7.50
Corvex	Platinum Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd	Medisys Pharma, Inc.	7.50
Ambesyl	Sandoz	Sandoz	6.52
Vascar	Terramedic	Metro Drug	2.50
Amlodipine 10 mg tablet			
Norvasc	Pfizer Australia	Pfizer Inc./Zuellig	38.50
Amvasc BE	Amherst Labs Inc	United Labs Inc	22.77
Lopicard	Getz Pharma	Getz Bros	21.03
Norbloc	Pascual	Zuellig	21.00
Dailyvasc	Xeno	Metro Drug	20.00
Pharex amlodipine besylate	Pascual	Zuellig/Pharex	20.00
Vasalat	Apotex	Patriot	20.00
Lodicap	Hizon	Pharmaspec	19.95
Amlodine	Lloyd Laboratories, Inc.	Westfield	19.75
Amlocor	Torrent	Torrent	19.65
Provasc	ACME	Bell-Kenz Pharma	18.75
Amlodac	Zydus Cadila Healthcare Ltd India	Zydus Phils. Inc.	18.50
RiteMED amlodipine besylate	RiteMED	RiteMED	17.00
Derox-10	Hovid	Metro Drug	14.00
Amcal	OEP Phils.	Zuellig	13.28
Corvex	Platinum Pharmaceuticals (Pvt) Ltd	Medisys Pharma, Inc.	13.00
Vascar	Terramedic	Metro Drug	13.00
Ambesyl	Sandoz	Sandoz	11.16

Source: MIMS, May 2010

Table 4. Prices of drugs under MDRP by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 2 of 2)				
Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)	MDRP
Azithromycin 250 mg tablet				
Azyth	Novartis	Sandoz	66.09	108.50
Zithromax	Pfizer	Pfizer	108.50	
Azithromycin 500 mg tablet				
Azyth	Novartis	Sandoz	130.78	151.43
Zithromax	Pfizer	Pfizer	151.43	
Doxorubicin 10mg powder vial for injection				
Adriblastina RD 10 mg/5 mL	Pfizer	Zuellig	1,465.75	1465.75
Axibin	Korea United	Qualimed	660.00	
Doxorubin	Pharmachemie	Pacific Healthcare	927.00	
Doxorubicin 50mg powder vial for injection				
Adriblastina RD 50 mg/25 mL	Pfizer	Zuellig	2,265.74	2265.74
Axibin	Korea United	Qualimed	1,980.00	
Doxorubin	Pharmachemie	Pacific Healthcare	2,059.80	

Source: MIMS, May 2010

For the other drugs covered by the MDRP, the maximum prices based on the MIMS match those that are imposed under the MDRP policy. These drugs are Azithromycin (250 and 500mg tablets) and Doxorubicin (10mg and 50mg powder vial for injection). However, there are no price data on any generic brands available for these drugs. According to the FDA list of registered drugs as of February 2010, there are about 6 other brands of Azithromycin 250 mg tablet, 2 of which are generic medicines imported from India but no price data can be found in the MIMS. For Azithromycin 500 mg tablet, there are about a dozen more brands registered in the FDA, one of which is a generic. For Doxorubicin 10mg powder vial for injection, there are five more brands, 2 of these are generic ones, not included in the table below because no price data are available. For Doxorubicin 50mg powder vial for injection, meanwhile, there are 7 more brands that were registered with FDA, 3 of these are generic drugs.

Another notable initiative on improving access to affordable medicine is Resolution 2009-01 of the DOH calling for voluntary reduction of certain drugs and medicines (see Appendix Table A4 for the complete list of drugs for voluntary price reduction). In Table5 below, the actual prices of these drugs were tabulated vis-à-vis the price in the voluntary price reduction list. Interestingly, the companies who reduced prices indeed imposed the said prices if not lower. For instance, Boehringer Ingelheim volunteered to reduce price of Telmisartan 40 mg tablet to P25.75 from the original price of P41.50 per tablet. Based on the MIMS, the actual price to retail of Micardis (40mg) of Boehringer Ingelheim is even lower at P23.57. The case is the same for the 80 mg tablet where Boehringer sells at P40.78 each, lower than the voluntarily- reduced price of P44.50. The prices for Irbesartan, Clopidogrel, and Gliclazide for those companies which voluntarily reduced prices are also below their supposed prices. This is so because the prices in the MIMS are prices to retail. The retail store may impose higher prices. It would be more useful if actual prices from the retail outlets can be determined. However, because of the difficulty to collect data, this cannot be verified.

Table 5. Current prices of drugs in the voluntary price reduction list

Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per tablet	Government-Mediated Access Price (in pesos)
Telmisartan tablet				
Micardis (40mg)	Boehringer Ingelheim	Metro Drug	23.57	25.75
Pritor (40 mg)	Glaxosmithkline	Zuellig	47.25	
Micardis (80mg)	Boehringer Ingelheim	Metro Drug	40.78	44.50
Pritor (80 mg)	Glaxosmithkline	Zuellig	81.71	
Telmisartan + Hydrochlorothiazide tablet				
Micardis Plus (40 mg+ 12.5mg tablet)	Boehringer Ingelheim	Metro Drug	40.78	25.00
Pritor Plus (40 mg+ 12.5mg tablet)	Glaxosmithkline	Zuellig	81.71	
Micardis Plus (80 mg+ 12.5mg tablet)	Boehringer Ingelheim	Metro Drug	40.78	44.50
Pritor Plus (80 mg+ 12.5mg tablet)	Glaxosmithkline	Zuellig	81.71	
Irbesartan				
Aprovel (150 mg tablet)	Sanofi-aventis	Metro Drug	23.08	24.38
Aprovel (300 mg tablet)	Sanofi-aventis	Metro Drug	38.01	40.00
Irbesartan+ Hydrochlorothiazide				
CoAprovel (150 mg/12.5 mg)	Sanofi-aventis	Metro Drug	23.77	25.13
Winthrop (150 mg/12.5 mg)	Winthrop	Metro Drug	25.13	
CoAprovel (300 mg/12.5 mg)	Sanofi-aventis	Metro Drug	39.15	41.50
Winthrop (300 mg/12.5 mg)	Winthrop	Metro Drug	41.5	
Clopidogrel (75 mg film-coated tablet)				
Klopide	Aldril	Innogen Pharma	33	
Noklot	Zydus Cadila	Zydun Phils.	23.5	
Norplat	Getz Pharma	Getz Bros	30	
Plavix	Sanofi-aventis	Metro Drug	57.32	61.75

Vivelon	Xeno	Metro Drug	41.07	
Winthrop Clopidogrel	Winthrop	Winthrop	42	
Atheros	Apotex	Pharma 3	27.73	
Clopido	Platinum Pharma	Medisys Pharma	23	
Gliclazide				
Diamicron (80 mg tablet)	Servier	Zuellig	7	7.50
Diaclid (80 mg tablet)	Integrated Pharma	Metro Drug	6.62	
Clibite (80 mg tablet)	Korea United Pharma	Pharma 3	6	
Dianorm (80 mg tablet)	Merck	Zuellig	7.61	
Diamicron MR (30 mg tablet)	Servier	Zuellig	7	7.50
Source: MIMS Philippines, Retrieved: June 30, 2010				

It was shown how high prices in the Philippines are. Worse, the gaps have actually widened through the years even with the imposition of price ceilings and implementation of various government programs. Why drug prices are high in the country has been explained in Ball and Tisocki (n.d.). This study examined the price components of medicines in the Philippines to explain why prices are very high. They noted that the manufacturer's selling price is a major contributor to high priced medicines. They found out that mark-ups by retailers and distributors did not appear excessive with respect to the actual monetary value. Interestingly, they pointed out that the value-added tax of 12 percent adds significantly to the cost of medicines. Also, public pharmacies tend to charge fixed retail mark-ups that may be go as 'high' as 30 percent.

The study also noted that the way the senior citizen's (and now including persons with disability) discount is implemented tends to raise prices of medicines. The implementation is done in a way that largely negates the effect of the discount. To quote Ball and Tisocki (n.d.) - "...any actual discount that may exist is paid for by patients, not by healthy members of the society. This amounts to a tax on the sick". In addition, even promotional discounts and assistance schemes may lead to selection of high-priced medicines by patients. Because pharmaceutical companies are able to promote their originator brands, thanks to the high prices they impose, by offering discounts and some assistance to patients, the patients and their physicians may be led into patronizing these high priced medicines (Ball and Tisocki, n.d.). Also, the market structure and segmentation, the group of high-priced originator brands on one hand and the low-priced generics on the other hand, have also played a role in the pricing structures, the study said. There is therefore a need for the FDA (then BFAD) to ensure the quality of generic medicines in the market to increase the use and acceptability of low-priced generic drugs.

Aside from the rising prices vis-à-vis those in other countries for the same brands, prices in the domestic market vary a lot depending on the brand. The high prices are shown to be associated with better quality of the drugs based on the presence of CGMP among the establishments which impose higher prices. The study found that originator drugs mostly impose the highest prices, while generic brands are generally cheaper.

Meanwhile, a brief look at drug prices under MDRP shows that actual maximum prices, based on the MIMS, correspond to the maximum prices stipulated in the MDRP policy. However, because of lack of data, the prices of other brands existing in the market were not included and therefore were not seen whether price ceilings are actually imposed or not. In terms of the drugs under the voluntary price reduction scheme, indeed their prices were lowered down based on MIMS data. Therefore, the policy issuances have been effective in as far as reducing the prices of the selected essential medicines is concerned.

III. Improving Physical Access to Affordable Medicines: The *Botika ng Bayan* and *Botika ng Barangay*

In the government's effort to improve accessibility of affordable medicines, the *Botika ng Bayan* and *Botika ng Barangay* were launched. The *Botika ng Bayan* (BNB) is a project set up by the Department of Health (DOH) and Philippine International Trading Corporation (PITC). It is a part of the Parallel Drug Importation Program initiated by the DOH. The BNB, launched in December 2004, is a network of privately-owned and operated pharmacies accredited to sell low-priced Parallel Drug Imports or generic drugs.[4] The BNB has been an instrument for widespread delivery of essential drugs and is posing healthy competition with commercially priced or branded medicines in the market.[5] The Botika ng Barangay (BnB), meanwhile, is a community-based and owned retail outlet licensed by the FDA and authorised to sell over-the-counter (non-prescription) medicines and several essential prescription drugs.

To examine the population's access to affordable medicine, it is essential to look at the progress made in implementing the BNB and BnB programs. Having these village drugstores in the

[4] Appendix Table A5 contains the list of drugs under this program.
[5] MDG Progress Report on the MDGs, NEDA (Draft as of June 29, 2010)

locality can be an indicator, albeit roughly, of physical access to affordable medicine by the people in that area. We owe this to the fact that prices in these drugstores are way lower than those in leading drugstores. Botika ng Bayan prices for instance are 18 to 72 percent lower than those in leading drugstores while the Botika ng Barangay prices are 23 to 91 percent lower. If there are minimum constraints in going to the BNBs and with proper dissemination of information, people especially the poor can significantly benefit from this program.

In recent years, the government has fast tracked the establishment of Botika ng Bayan and Botika ng Barangay. The number of BNBs grew by 55 percent from 2006 to May 2010. As of May 2010, the number of Botika ng Bayan already reached 1,986.

The distribution of Botika ng Bayan across regions is shown in the map below (Figure 2). As one can see, NCR and its neighboring regions have the highest concentration of BNBs. In fact, one-fourth of all BNBs are in the NCR, 16 percent are in CALABARZON and 12 percent are from Central Luzon. Meanwhile, more Botika ng Bayan should be established in the Mindanao Island particularly in ARMM and CARAGA. These regions, which also have very high poverty incidence, have very few BNB stores. There are also very few BNB outlets in the CAR.

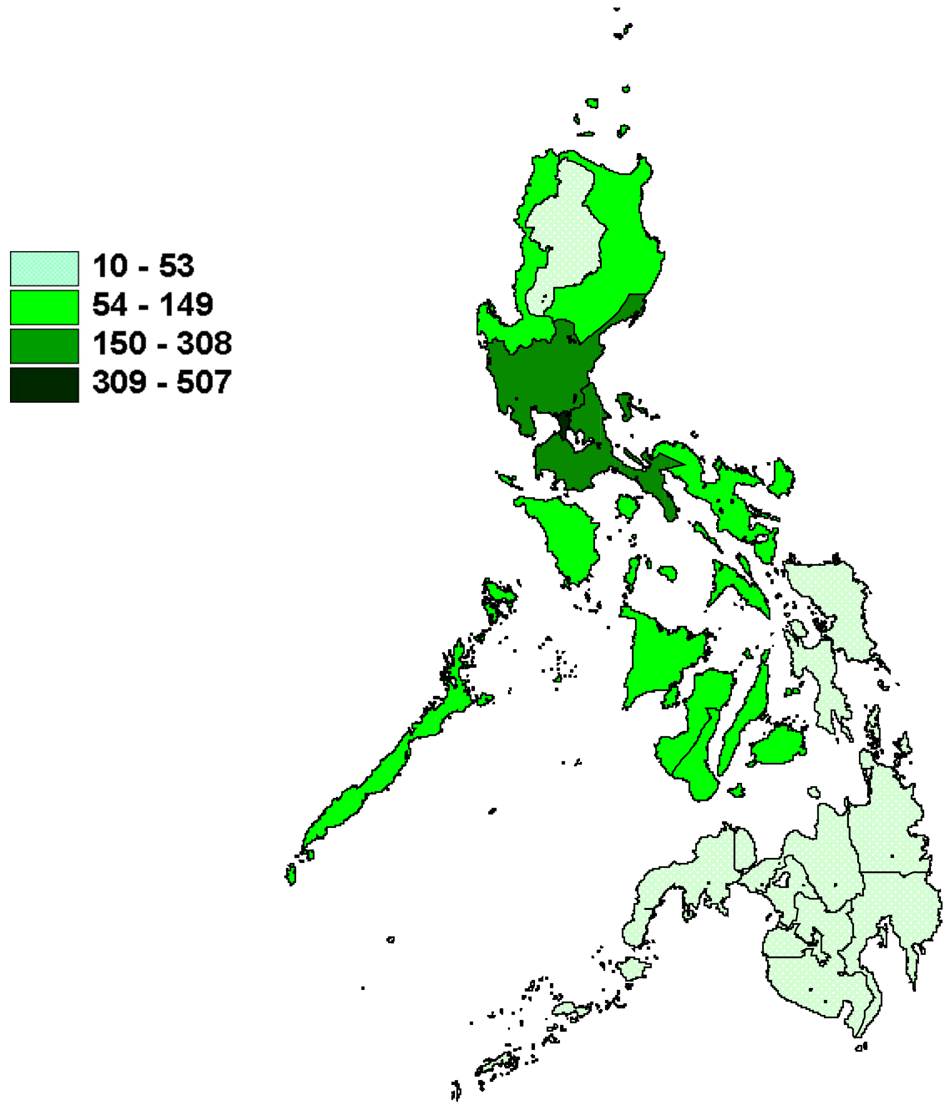

Figure 2. Regional Distribution of Botika ng Bayan (as of May 2010)

Source: DOH-NCPAM

The proportions of cities and municipalities with Botika ng Bayan are likewise shown for the different regions in the country. All (100%) the cities and municipalities in the National Capital Region already have BNBs while only 7 percent of those in ARMM have (Figure 3). Among the regions in Mindanao, SOCCKSARGEN has the highest percentage where 4 out of 10 of its cities and municipalities already have established BNB outlets. Over a third (561 of 1634) of all cities and municipalities in the country already has BNBs established.

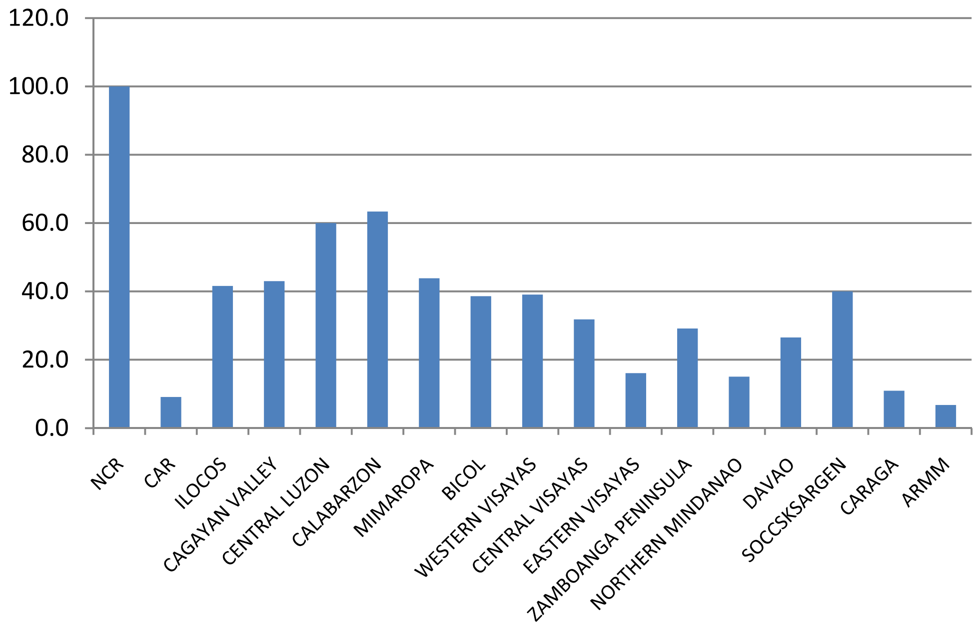

Figure 3. Proportion of cities and municipalities with Botika ng Bayan by Region, as of May 2010, Source: DOH-NCPAM

Figure 4 shows the number of cities and municipalities that have BNBs by province. This shows the provincial details of the regional chart mentioned above. The provinces with the darkest shade of green pertain to those with the most number of cities and municipalities with BNB outlets while those in the lightest shade have fewer. Again, the provinces with the highest numbers are those surrounding Metro Manila. Provinces in ARMM, CARAGA, Eastern Visayas and CAR have very few cities and municipalities that have BNB. Provinces that do not have yet (in white shade in the map) are Agusan del Sur, Eastern Samar, and Camiguin, an island province in Northern Mindanao.

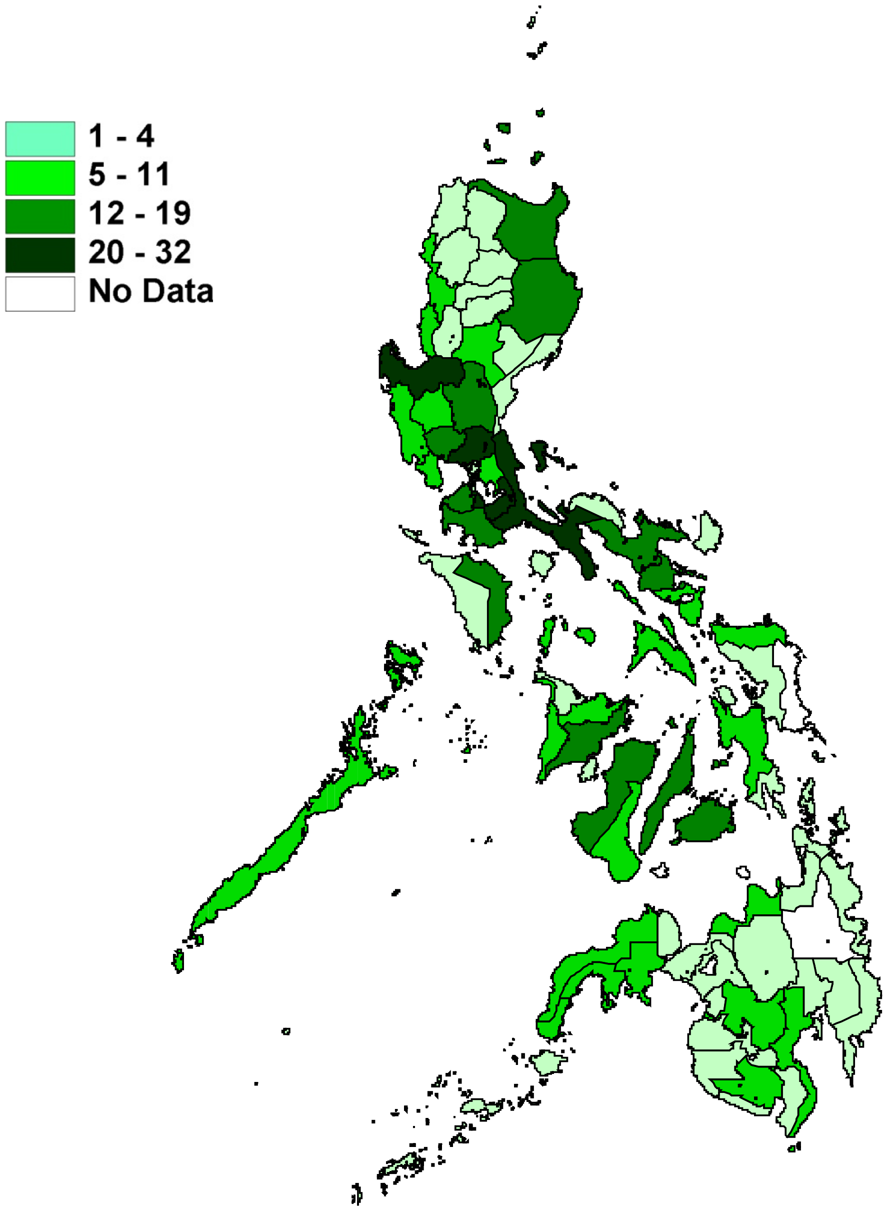

Figure 4. Number of Cities and Municipalities with Botika ng Bayan by Province (as of May 2010) Source: DOH-NCPAM

In addition to the Botika ng Bayan, the Botika ng Barangay (BnB) was set up to reach the poor people in the villages/barangays in the localities.[6] Unlike the Botika ng Bayan which is privately-owned, the Botika ng Barangay is a community-based and owned retail outlet licensed under BFAD and authorised to sell over-the-counter (non-prescription) medicines and several essential prescription drugs. It is run by the Barangay Council or NGOs/non-profit groups and is supervised by a pharmacist, every two weeks at least. A BnB is set up with an operating capital of P25,000 which PITC Pharma provides in the form of medicine supply. The sales proceeds go into a revolving fund that is used to purchase new stocks and run the village drugstore. The replenishment of medicines is done by either the PITC Pharma or some licensed distributors. The BnBs are monitored for compliance by designated coordinators from the CHD office of the DOH.

The Botika ng Barangay was institutionalized through the Pharmacy Law Amendments of the Cheaper Medicines Law which now allow supermarket and other similar establishments to sell over-the-counter (OTC) drugs and medicines under a pharmacist's supervision (NEDA, 2010). It is the outfit for the DOH's Half-priced Medicines Program where fast moving high demand drugs are sold. These drugs are commonly-used because they are treatment for common ailments.[7] The medicines sold in the BnB outlets and their prices are listed in Appendix Table A6.

The concentration of BnB in selected regions and provinces was mapped out in this section. This is done by looking at the villages/barangays where there are existing BnB outlets. The visual presentation helps decision makers and stakeholders identify possible areas of concern (those ones where there are no BnB established) with respect to initiatives in improving access to affordable medicines by the poor. The analysis starts at the regional scenario and gets more detailed as it goes to the provinces and municipalities.

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[6] The spatial analysis for Botika ng Bayan is at the municipality/city level, the ideal being that every municipality/city has at least one Botika ng Bayan. The analysis for Botika ng Barangay, meanwhile is at the barangay level.

[7] MDG Report Section on Essential Drugs, NEDA (Draft, June 29, 2010)

Data from the DOH reveal that there is uneven implementation of BnB across the regions. Among those with widest coverage are CAR (49% of barangays) and Western Visayas (42%). Meanwhile, the regions with limited implementation are Bicol (12.7%) and Cagayan Valley regions (14.5%).

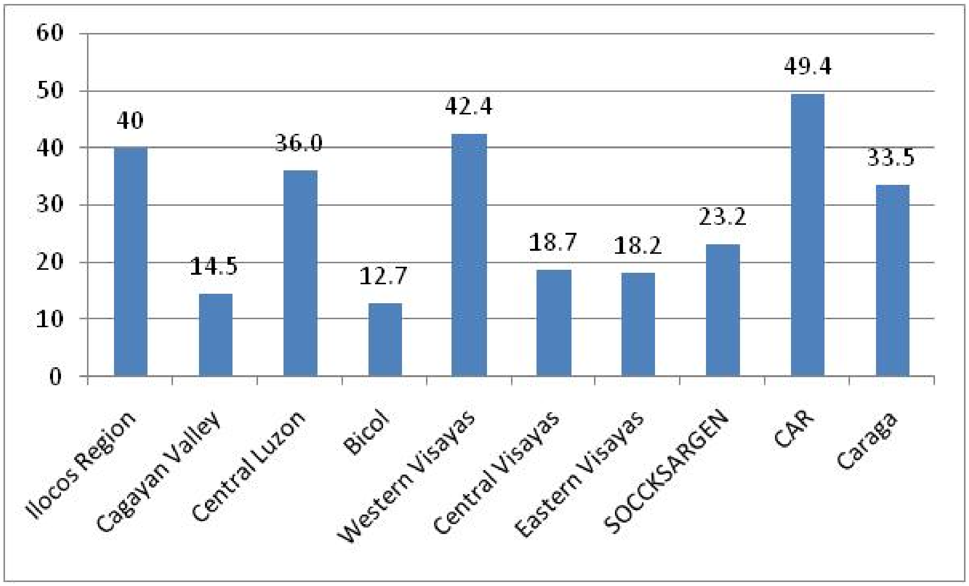

Figure 5. Extent of implementation of Botika ng Barangay by region, 2010; Data for regions IV-A, IV-B, IX, X, XI, NCR, and ARMM are not yet available
Source of basic data: DOH-NCPAM

The provinces that have the widest implementation of BnB are Mountain Province (65%), Kalinga (63%), Aklan (62%), Biliran (54%), Ilocos Sur (54%), Tarlac (53%) and Negros Occidental (53%).[8] Those with most limited BnB outlets are Nueva Vizcaya (12%), Albay (10%), Sorsogon (5%), Siquijor (4%) and Catanduanes (3%).

Ilocos Region

The *Botika ng Barangay* is present in 40 percent of all barangays in Ilocos Region (see Table 6). The province that has the widest coverage is Ilocos Sur, having 54% of its barangays already established at least one BnB outlet. The province with the lowest coverage is Ilocos Norte (28%). Notably, around 14% (17 out of 125) of all municipalities in the region have completely established BnB stores in their jurisdictions (that is, all barangays in their areas have at least one BnB store each in place).

[8] Among provinces in the 10 regions where BnB data are available.

Table 6. Extent of BnB coverage in Ilocos Region (Region I), 2010				
		% of municipalities		
Province	% of barangays with BnB	with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of brgys with BnB
Ilocos Norte	28.4	60.9	21.7	4.3
Ilocos Sur	53.6	20.6	58.8	23.5
La Union	34.9	40.0	30.0	5.0
Pangasinan	39.4	47.9	43.8	14.6
Region I	40.0	41.6	41.6	13.6

Around 28 percent of all barangays in Ilocos Norte have Botika ng Barangay stores. Among the cities/municipalities, Laoag City, Carasi, Bangui, and Nueva Era have the highest coverage of BnB. Adams has a 100 percent coverage because it only has one barangay. Majority of municipalities in Ilocos Norte have coverage below 30 percent and only about 22 percent (5 out of 23) have coverage rates of 50 percent and above.

As shown below, the spatial distribution of Botika ng Barangay in Ilocos Norte province is quite spread out although there are still many clusters of adjacent barangays which do not have BnB (Figure 6). The portions in green refer to the barangays that have at least one Botika ng Barangay. Those red-shaded areas do not have any BnB. The municipalities which do not have any BnB outlet at all are Batac and Dumalneg. Batac is a city with a low poverty incidence of 0.2617. Dumalneg meanwhile is relatively poorer municipality with a poverty rate of 0.4259 based on the Small Area Estimates.

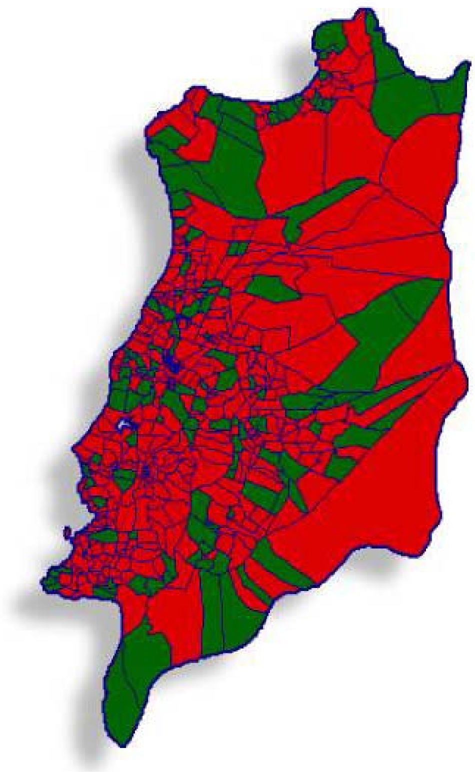

Figure 6. Distribution of BnB across province of Ilocos Norte

In comparison with Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, as mentioned earlier, has a much higher coverage of BnB. Majority (around 54%) of the barangays have BnBs already in place. In fact, only a fifth of the mucipalities and cities have coverage below 30 percent. Majority (59%) of these have at least half of their barangays with BnB outlets. As one can see in Figure 7 below, the province has more green shaded areas compared to Ilocos Norte. BnBs are highly concentrated in the southern portion of the province covering the 2nd Congressional District. Areas which have the lowest coverage of BnB are Sta. Catalina, Sta. Cruz, and Caoayan. Sta. Catalina and Caoayan have relatively low poverty incidence at .0788 and 0.2035 respectively (based on the Small Area Estimates). Sta. Cruz however has a high poverty rate of 0.4512.

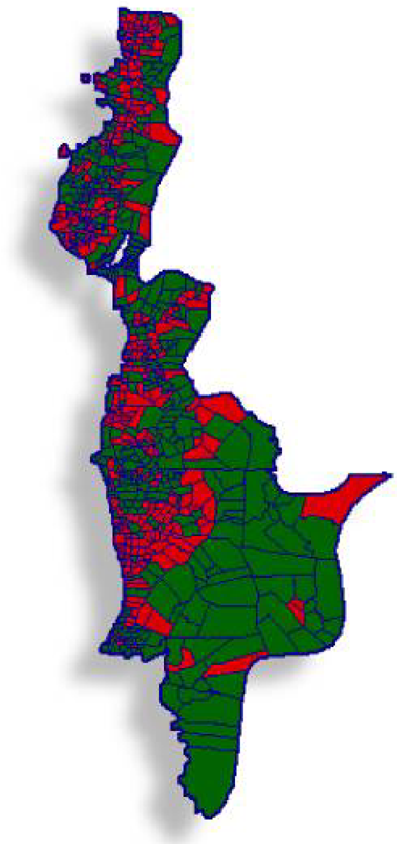

Figure 7. Distribution of BnB across province of Ilocos Sur

Meanwhile, around one-third of all barangays in La Union province have BnB stores. Among its municipalities, only 8 out of 20 have a BnB coverage below 30 percent. Six out of the 20 municipalities have coverage rates of 50 percent and above. It is interesting to note that all barangays in Pugo have BnB, while 92 percent of barangays in Burgos have. Both are 5^{th} class municipalities. Other municipalities which have high coverage of BnB are Agoo (74%) and Tubao (83%).

In La Union, BnB stores are concentrated in the southern part of the province as shown by the presence of green shaded portions in the map below. Several clusters of barangays in the western portion still do not have access to BnBs.

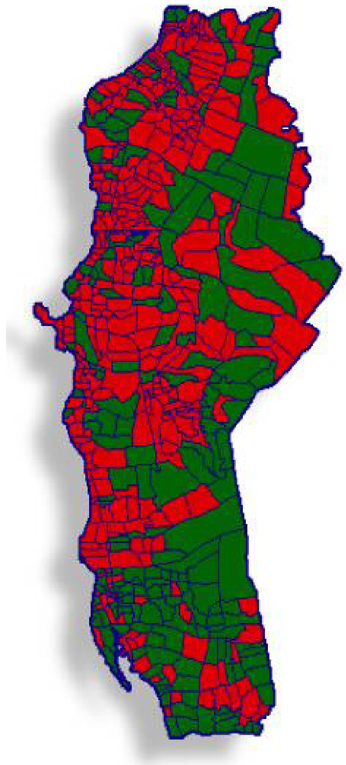

Figure 8. Distribution of BnB across province of La Union

Meanwhile, in Pangasinan, BnBs are concentrated at the eastern and western portions. Notably, about 40 percent of all barangays in the province have at least one outlet. The middle portion has very low coverage of BnB as shown by a lot of red-shaded portions. In fact, forty percent of the municipalities do not have BnB stores yet in place. These are the municipalities of Aguilar, Alcala, Bautista, Binalonan, Binmaley, Bugallon, Labrador, Laoac, Lingayen, Mangaldan, Mangatarem, Mapandan, Pozzorubio, San Jacinto, San Manuel, Santo Tomas, Sison, Urbiztondo and Villasis. These areas can be potential targets for BnB expansion in the future. On the average, these municipalities have a poverty incidence of 0.3245.

Interestingly, at least 7 municipalities reported that all of their barangays already have at least one BnB store each. These are Anda, Balungao, Basistan, Dasol, Infanta, Rosales, and Sual. These municipalities have an average poverty incidence of 0.39116 as obtained from the SAE.

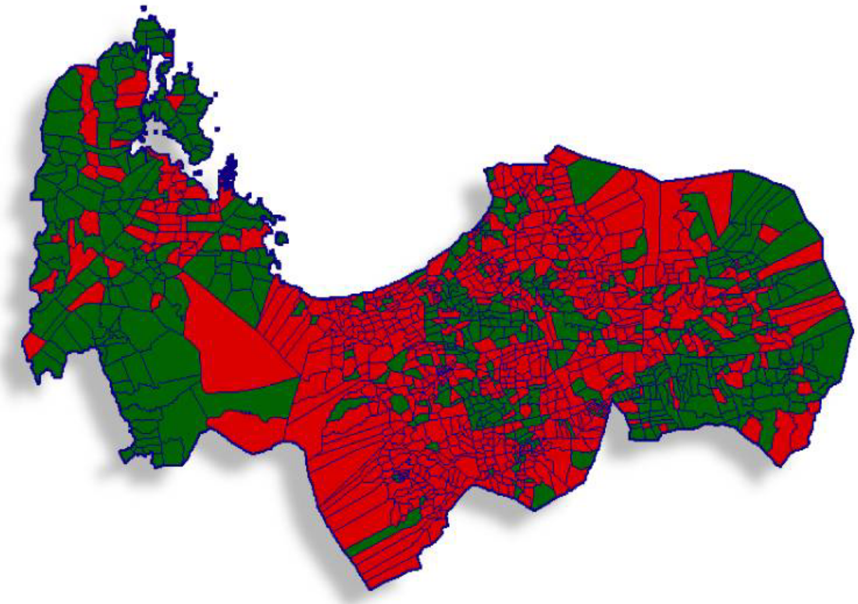

Figure 9. Distribution of BnB across province of Pangasinan

Cagayan Valley

The coverage of village drugstores BnB in the Cagayan Valley is very limited. Only 14 percent of its total barangays have BnB as of May 2010, way lower than Ilocos Region's 40 percent. Eight out of 10 municipalities have implemented BnB in less than 30 percent of their barangays.

Table 7. Extent of BnB coverage in Cagayan Valley (Region II), 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of barangays with BnB
Batanes	0.0	-	-	-
Cagayan	15.0	85.7	0.0	0.0
Isabela	13.2	78.4	0.0	0.0
Nueva Vizcaya	11.6	86.7	6.7	0.0
Quirino	27.8	66.7	0.0	0.0
Region II	14.5	81.4	1.2	0.0

Figure 10 below shows the municipal boundaries of Region II showing the proportion of barangays in each municipality which already have BnB outlets. A red shade of the municipality indicates a low proportion of barangays (only up to 40 percent) with BnB. A green shade on the other hand indicates higher proportion of at least 41 percent of the barangays with BnB. A relatively darker shade of green (red) indicates higher (lower) coverage of BnB. The map shows very few green shaded areas which mean that very few municipalities have high proportions of barangays with BnB. Cagayan and Isabela are two provinces with numerous red shaded municipalities, indicating the need to establish BnBs or other such initiatives. Meanwhile, there are no BnBs yet in Batanes.

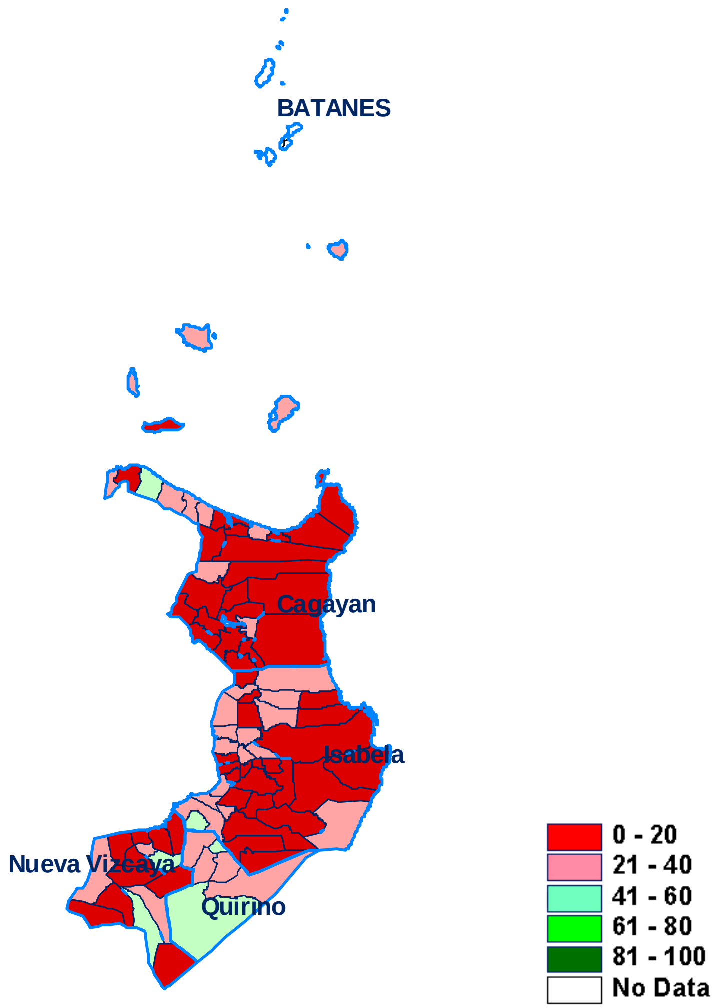

Figure 10. Proportion of Barangays with BnB by Municipality, Region II

Source of basic data: NCPAM-DOH, As of May 2010

Cagayan, the northernmost province in the Cagayan Valley region has BnB outlets in 15 percent of its barangays. These are geographically spread out in the western part of the province. The eastern portion however has very few BnB outlets, while many areas in the south-eastern portion have no BnB at all. The municipalities that have very low proportion of barangays with BnB are Tuao (9%), Claveria (7%), Baggao (4%), Tuguegarao (4%), and Calamaniugan (4%). Rizal does not have any BnB at all. Meanwhile, the ones with the widest coverage are Lasam (37%), Abulug (37%), and Sanchez-Mira (44%).

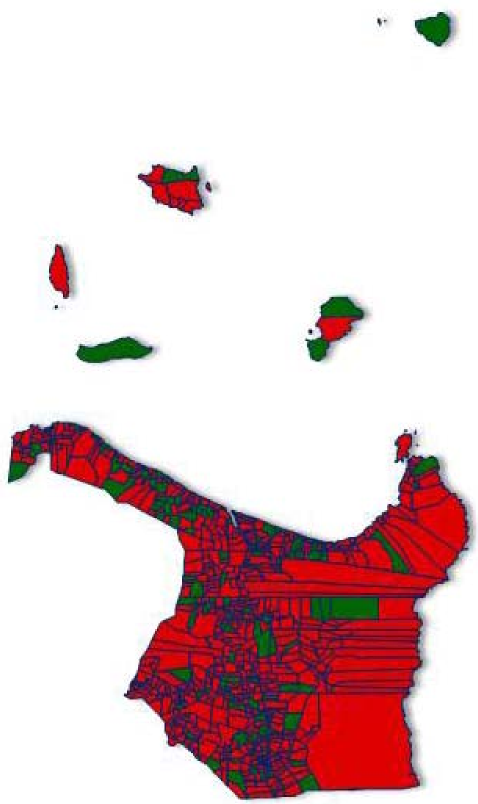

Figure 11. Distribution of BnB across province of Cagayan

Meanwhile, *Botika ng Barangay* is present in 13 percent of barangays in Isabela. The municipalities of Cordon and Quezon have the highest proportions of barangays with BnB at 42 and 40 percent respectively. Many areas however still do not have any BnB store, these are Alicia, Angadanan, Aurora, Cauayan, Divilican, Ilagan, Luna, Maconacon, San Agustin, San Guillermo, San Manuel, San Mariano, and Santa Maria.

If one looks at the map of Isabela province below, BnBs are quite spread out in the western part of the province. But areas of concern are those in the eastern portion where only very few barangays have BnB in place.

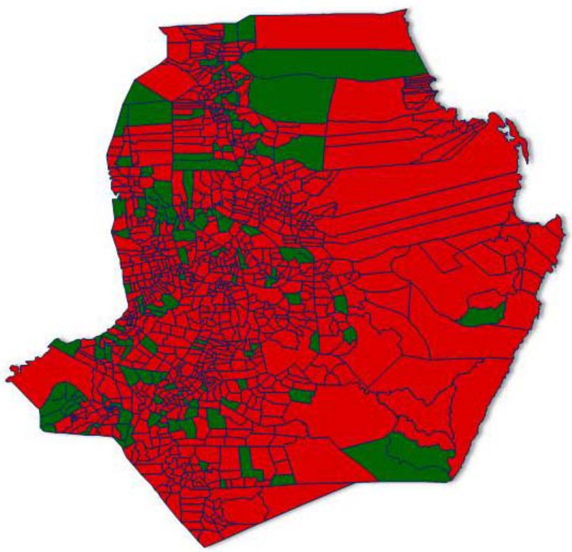

Figure 12. Distribution of BnB across province of Isabela

Except for Batanes which do not have any BnB yet, the province of Nueva Vizcaya has the lowest proportion of barangays with BnB in the entire region with only about 12 percent. In fact 9 of the 15 municipalities do not have any BnB at all. These are Alfonso Castaneda, Ambaguio, Aritao, Bagabag, Bambang, Bayombong, Diadi, Kasibu, and Santa Fe. The map below shows the distribution of barangays with BnB (areas that are shaded green) in the province.

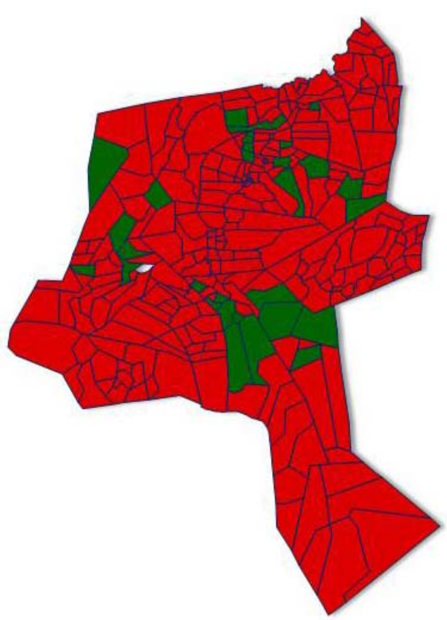

Figure 13. Distribution of BnB across province of Nueva Vizcaya

Compared to Nueva Vizcaya, the map of Quirino shown below shows more green-shaded areas. BnB stores are present in over a quarter of all barangays in the province.

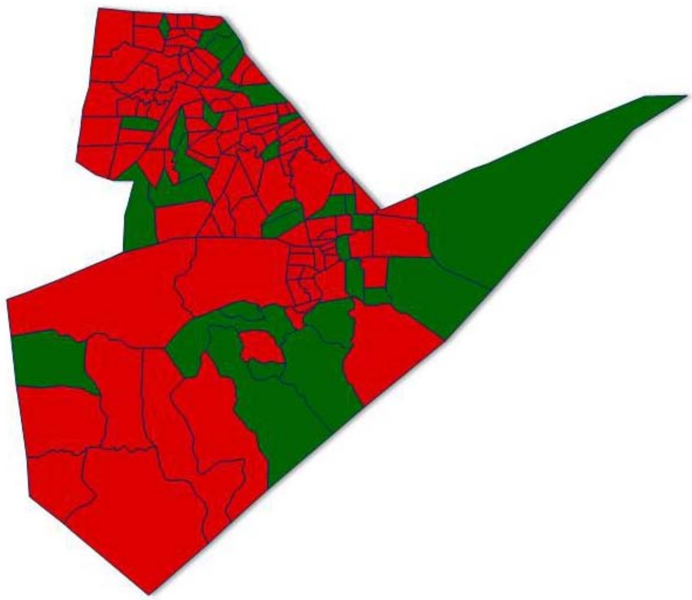

Figure 14. Distribution of BnB across province of Quirino

Central Luzon (Region III)

Over one-third of all barangays in Central Luzon Region have Botika ng Barangay outlet. Among the 7 provinces, only 3 so far have established BnB outlets, these are Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, and Tarlac. Tarlac has the highest BnB rate at 53 percent, followed by Pampanga with 37 percent and Nueva Ecija at 25 percent. In all three provinces, not one municipality has implemented the BnB in all its barangays.

Table 8. Extent of BnB coverage in Central Luzon (Region III), 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities		
		with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of barangays with BnB
Aurora	0	-	-	-
Bataan	0	-	-	-
Bulacan	0	-	-	-

Nueva Ecija	24.6	65.6	15.6	0.0
Pampanga	37.2	40.9	27.3	0.0
Tarlac	53.3	5.6	66.7	0.0
Zambales	0	-	-	-
Region III	36.0	43.1	31.9	0.0

The province of Nueva Ecija has already covered a quarter of its barangays. However, majority of its municipalities/cities have coverage rates below 30 percent. The municipalities which do not have any BnB outlet installed yet are Gapan, Rizal, San Isidro, and Zaragosa. Cabanatuan City has established BnB outlets in only 4.5 percent of its barangays. Meanwhile, the municipalities that have the highest concentration of BnB are Talugtug (64%), Quezon (62%), Laur (59%), Talavera (51%) and Gen. M. Natividad (50%).

Looking at the barangay boundary map of the province, it can be observed that BnB outlets are somewhat spread out throughout the barangays. However, future expansion of BnB should concentrate in several small clusters that still do not have BnB stores as shown below (see Figure 15).

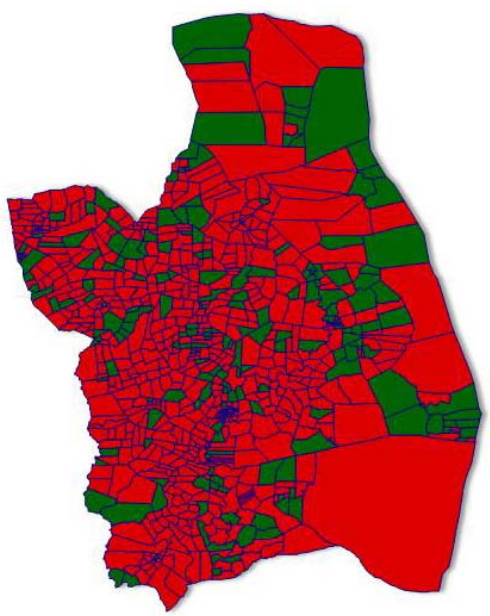

Figure 15. Distribution of BnB across province of Nueva Ecija

Compared to Nueva Ecija, Pampanga is better off in implementing the Botika ng Barangay because 37 percent of its barangays (200 out of 537) already have this village drugstore. In fact, 1 in 4 municipalities have BnBs in at least half of their barangays. Among the municipalities with highest percentage covered are Santo Tomas (71%), Floridablanca (70%), Lubao (66%), and San Simon (64%). Those that have the lowest are Bacolor (14.3%), Santa Rita (10%), and Mexico (9%). The map below shows those barangays that do and do not have BnB outlets. It is noticeable that the green-shaded areas (with BnB) are quite dispersed (Figure 16).

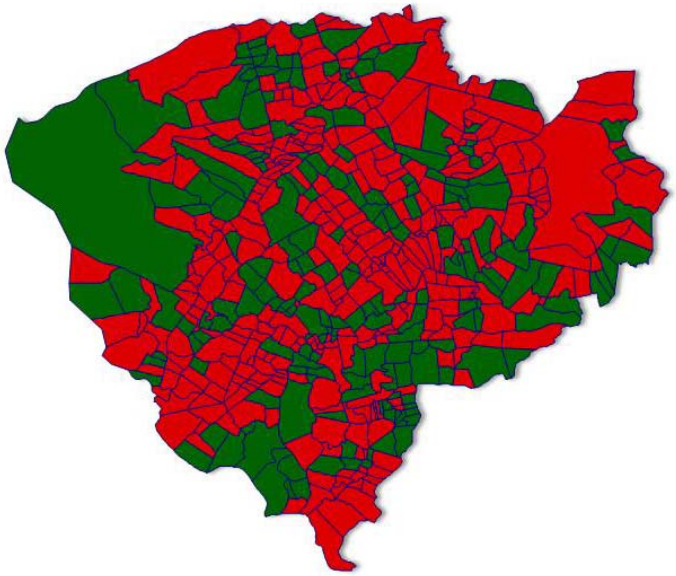

Figure 16. Distribution of BnB across province of Pampanga

Tarlac, as mentioned earlier, is the most successful province in the region so far in terms of setting up BnB outlets throughout the barangays. In fact, BnB is present in majority (53%) of Tarlac's 514 barangays. Out of the 18 municipalities/cities, 12 (67%) have already surpassed the 50 percent mark in establishing BnB. The geographic distribution of BnB outlets shows large clustering in many areas (Figure 17).

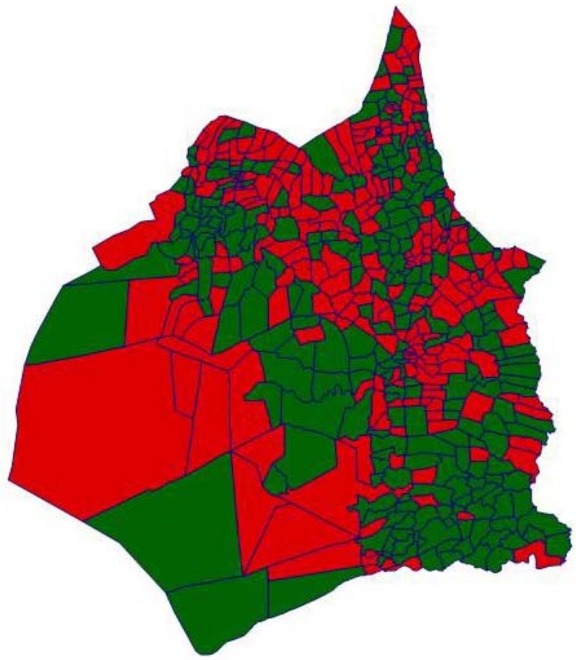

Figure 17. Distribution of BnB across province of Tarlac

<u>MIMAROPA: Marinduque</u>

The status of BnB implementation in Mimaropa region can be examined by looking at the case of Marinduque (since data for the rest of the region was not yet available). Marinduque has installed BnB outlets in one-third of all barangays. The following barangay boundary map (Figure 18) shows the distribution of BnB in the province (green-shaded aread). It shows that areas of concern are Santa Cruz and Boac, the municipalities with very few green shaded areas, where three-fourths of the barangays do not have BnBs yet (shaded red). The best performer among the municipalities is Mogpog which has implemented BnB in majority of its barangays. Torrijos also has a relatively high proportion at 44 percent (Table 9).

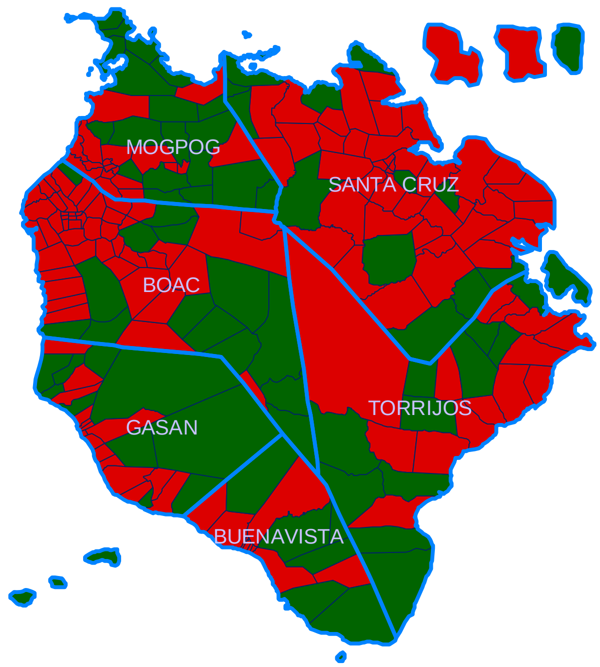

Figure 18. Distribution of BnB outlets in Marinduque

Table 9. Number and proportion of Barangays with Botika ng Barangay in Marinduque Province		
Municipality	No. of Barangays with BNB	Proportion of barangays with BnB to total barangays
BOAC	14	23.0
BUENAVISTA	6	40.0
GASAN	10	40.0
MOGPOG	19	51.4
SANTA CRUZ	13	23.6
TORRIJOS	11	44.0
Marinduque	73	33.5

Bicol Region

Compared to at least nine regions (those with available data), Bicol has the lowest coverage of Botika ng Barangay. Out of over 3,000 barangays, only 13 percent has been installed a BnB store. Among the provinces in Bicol, Camarines Norte has the highest BnB coverage rate at 18.1 percent, followed by Masbate at 17.8 percent. Catanduanes has the lowest, with only 3 percent of its barangays having installed a BnB outlet.

Table 10. Extent of BnB coverage in Bicol Region (Region V), 2010				
		% of municipalities		
Province	% of barangays with BnB	with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of barangays with BnB
Albay	10.3	88.9	11.1	0.0
Camarines Norte	18.1	83.3	16.7	0.0
Camarines Sur	16.7	73.0	8.1	0.0
Catanduanes	2.9	100.0	0.0	0.0
Masbate	17.8	71.4	4.8	0.0
Sorsogon	5.4	93.8	0.0	0.0
Region V	12.7	81.7	7.0	0.0

Only 1 out of 10 barangays has a BnB outlet in Albay. This rate is lower than the regional average of 13 percent. In fact, half of the 18 municipalities in Albay do not have any BnB at all. These are Daraga, Guinobatan, Jovellar, Ligao, Malilipot, Malinao, Manito, Sto. Domingo, and Tiwi. The municipalities with the highest concentration of BnB outlets are Libon (79%) and Polangui (54%).

BnB outlets are highly concentrated in the northwestern tip of the province with almost none in the other parts (Figure 19). Clearly it is necessary to intensify efforts of establishing BnB stores in many areas of Albay, and the region in general, and other alternative mechanisms in order to improve access to affordable medicines.

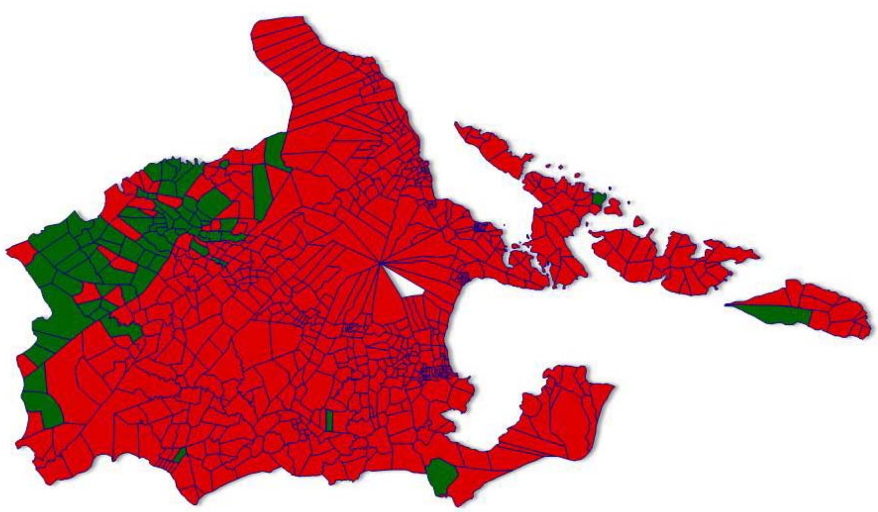

Figure 19. Distribution of BnB across province of Albay

Camarines Norte, meanwhile, has the highest percentage (18%) of barangays with BnB among all provinces in the region. It also happens to be the smallest in terms of total number of barangays. Among its 12 municipalities, Santa Elena (53%) and San Vicente (56%) have the highest concentration of BnB. Figure 20 though, shows how limited still the BnB outlets are. Several areas of concern include the barangays in the mid-northern portion of the province.

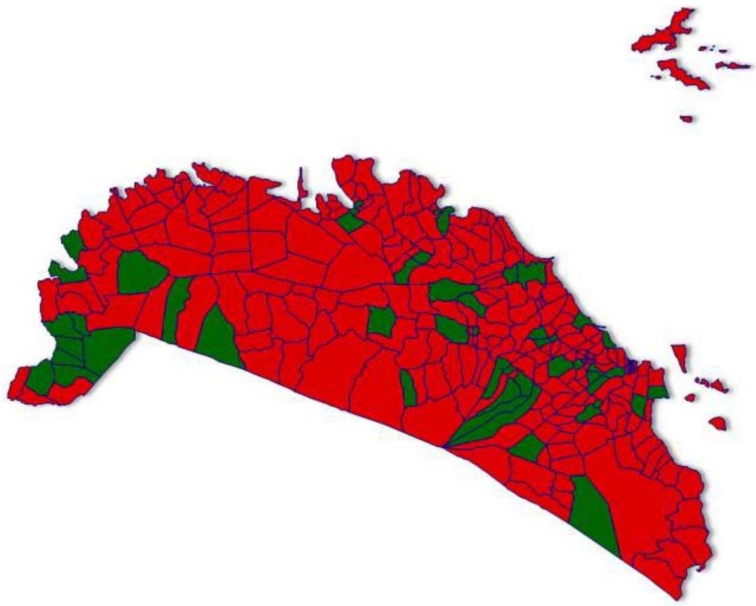

Figure 20. Distribution of BnB across province of Camarines Norte

On the other hand, 17 percent of all barangays (178 out of 1063) in Camarines Sur, a relatively larger province in the region, have BnBs in place. There is still a large portion of barangays which do not have BnB outlets, particularly in the eastern side (Figure 21). The municipalities/cities which still do not have any BnB at all are Baao, Balatan, Bato, Bula, Goa, Iriga City, Lagonoy, Precentacion, Sagyay, and Tigaon.

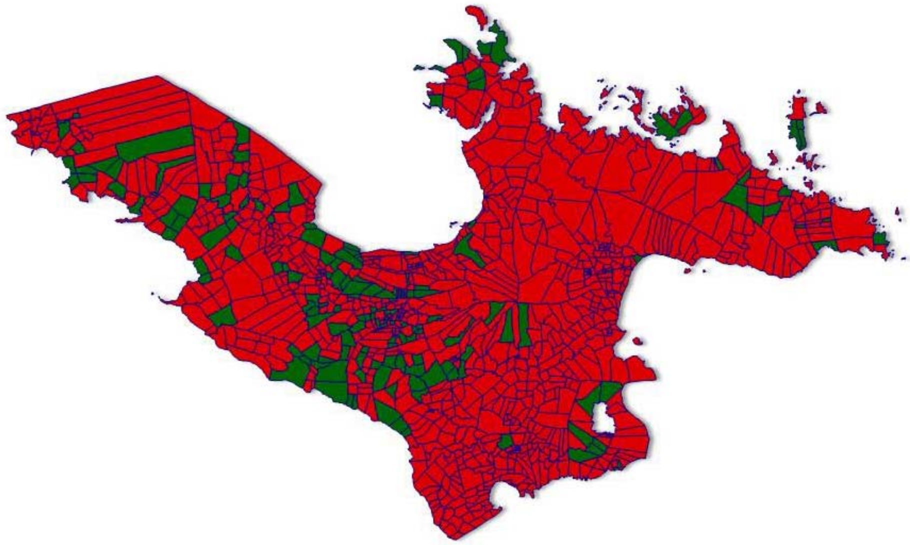

Figure 21. Distribution of BnB across province of Camarines Sur

Among the provinces in the region, Catanduanes has the poorest performance in terms of setting up the BnB. Only 3 percent of its total barangays have installed BnB outlets. Those municipalities which do not have BnB outlets at all are Bagamanoc, Bato, Gigmoto, and Panganiban. Also, there are only utmost 2 barangays for each municipality for those which do have BnB.

Meanwhile, Masbate is relatively better off among the other Bicol provinces where 18 percent of its barangays have BnB stores in place. Figure 22 though shows the distribution of BnB across barangays in the region. The areas of priority for future expansion should be those in the southeastern portion of the province. The municipalities with no BnB outlets yet are Cataingan, Dimasalang, Masbate, Monreal, Palanas, Pio V. Corpuz, and Placer.

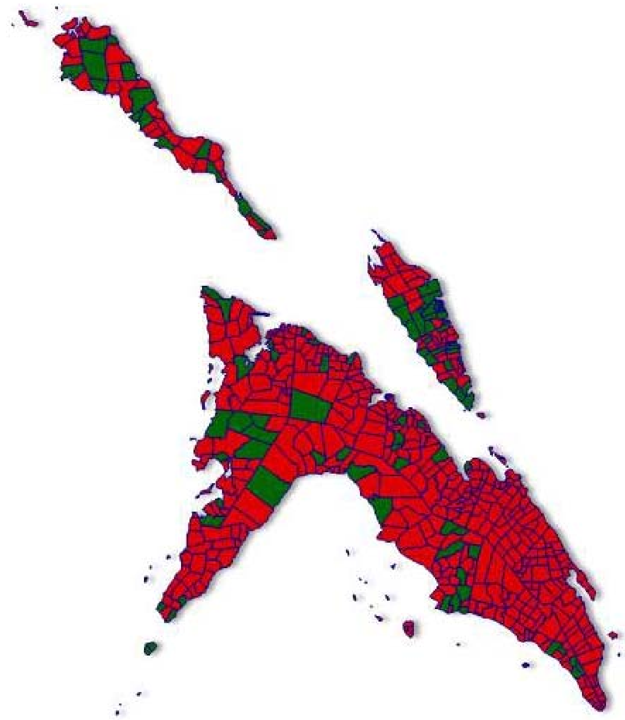

Figure 22. Distribution of BnB across province of Masbate

As in the other provinces in the region, the state of BnB implementation in Sorsogon is practically at its primitive stage. The map below clearly illustrates this. In fact, only 6 out of 16 municipalities have BnB outlets. These are Donsol, Matnog, Barcelona, Sorsogon, Bulan, and Irosin. Without access to the *Botika ng Barangay*, the government and stakeholders must exhaust other possible means to improve access of the region to affordable medicines. This is also critical in terms of poverty reduction efforts because Bicol region has one of the highest poverty rates among all regions in the country.

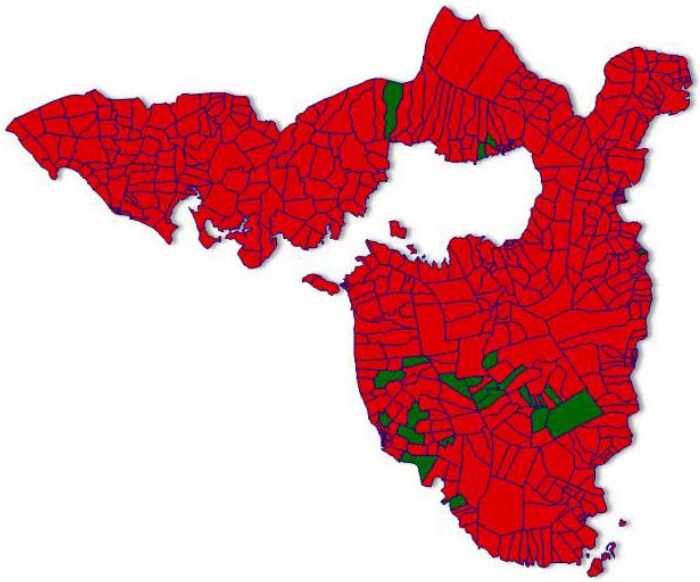

Figure 23. Distribution of BnB across province of Sorsogon

Western Visayas Region

The Western Visayas Region has a relatively better performance in terms of BnB implementation. In fact, BnB is present in 42 percent of all the 4,068 barangays in the region. Aklan outperforms the other provinces with its 62 percent coverage rate, Negros Occidental and Iloilo follow with 53 and 42 percent, respectively. Notably, 14 percent of all municipalities in the region have completely installed BnB outlets (that is, BnB is present in all the barangays in the municipality). Also, 46 percent of all localities have installed BnB in at least half of the barangays (Table 11).

Table 11. Extent of BnB coverage in Western Visayas (Region VI), 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities		
		with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of brgys with BnB
Aklan	61.8	11.8	58.8	17.6
Antique	41.2	27.8	38.9	5.6
Capiz	19.7	70.6	11.8	0.0
Guimaras	25.0	60.0	20.0	0.0
Iloilo	42.5	43.2	45.5	22.7
Negros Occidental	52.6	28.1	65.6	12.5

Region VI	42.4	37.6	45.9	13.5

The map of Aklan below shows how widespread the implementation of BnB is because it shows more green-shaded areas than red ones. Except for a few clusters of barangays, particularly in the northern portion of the province, the implementation is considered remarkable given an implementation rate of 62 percent. Three municipalities have already completely implemented BnB in all their barangays, these are Balete, Lezo, and Makato. Meanwhile, further improvements in terms of expanding the outlets may be needed in several municipalities (e.g. Buruanga, Malay, Kalibo, Ibajay, Madalag, Banga, and Malinao) which have relatively low implementation of BnB.

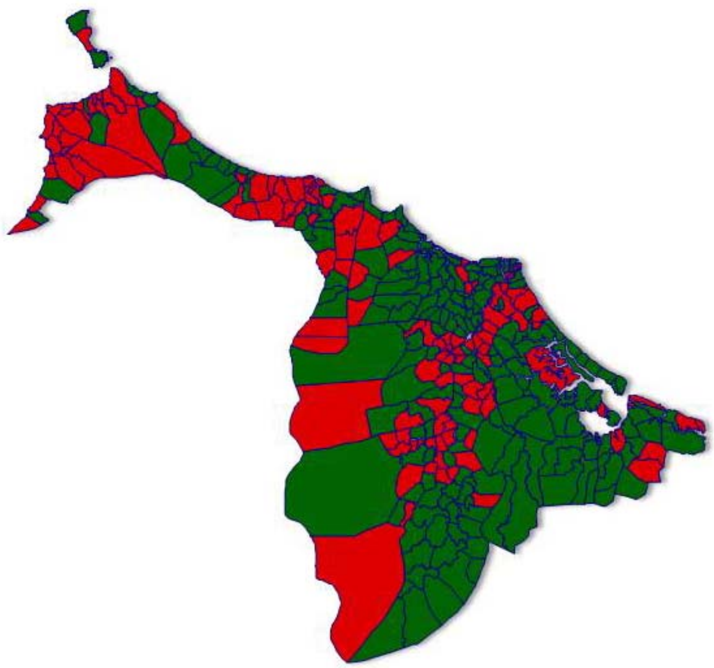

Figure 24. Distribution of BnB across province of Aklan

The province of Antique is also one province with a high implementation rate of BnB (41 percent of all the 590 barangays in the province). The best performing municipalities are Belison (100%), Anini-y (96%), Sebaste (90%), and Libertad (90%). On the other hand, a couple of municipalities still do not have any BnB at all, these are San Jose, and San Remigio.

Meanwhile, barangays with BnB tend to group into clusters. Thus, future efforts should gear towards setting up BnB stores in areas that are far from those with BnB.

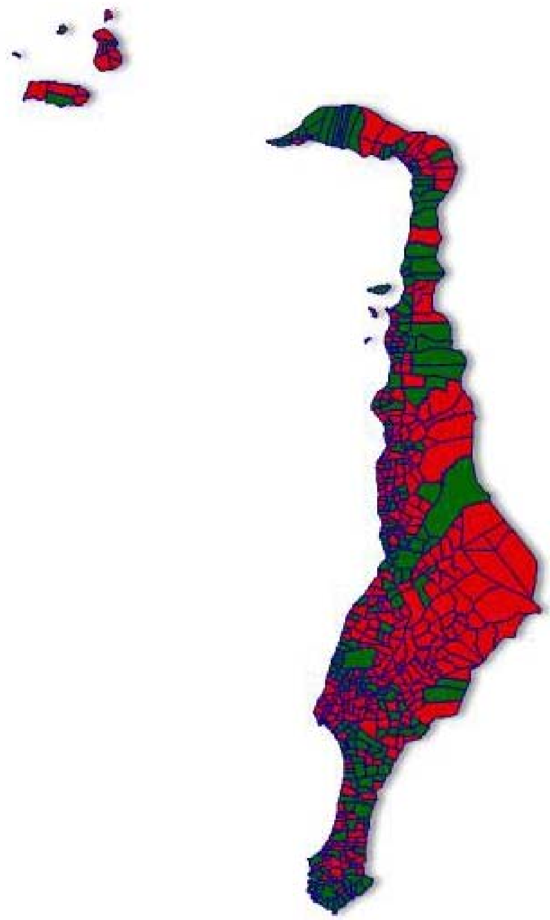

Figure 25. Distribution of BnB across province of Antique

Unlike Aklan and Antique, Capiz has a lower coverage rate, only around 20 percent of its total barangays. Figure 26 below shows more red-shaded areas than green. Municipalities of Ivisan and Sapi-an still do not have any BnB outlet at all. Meanwhile, Pontevedra and Dumalag have the highest BnB rate at 50 and 63 percent, respectively.

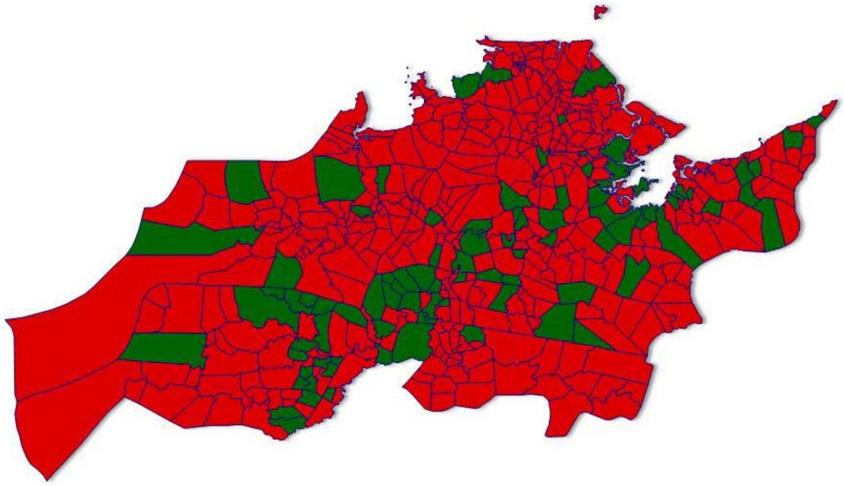

Figure 26. Distribution of BnB across province of Capiz

The small island province of Guimaras has a relatively higher implementation rate than Capiz at 25 percent. However, when one looks at the map below, only portions of Buenavista and Jordan have BnB outlets. The other 3 municipalities do not have any BnB at all.

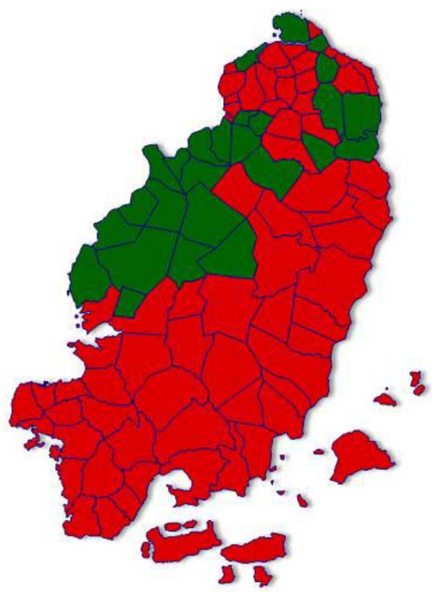

Figure 27. Distribution of BnB across province of Guimaras

The province of Iloilo has one of the highest BnB implementation rate in the region, with 43 percent of its total barangays able to install at least one BnB outlet each. In fact, 22 percent of all municipalities have completely set up BnB in all their barangays. These are Alimodian, Balasan, Banate, Barotac Viejo, Batad, Bingawan, Calinog, Dumangas, Estancia, and San Rafael.

In the figure below, however, it can be seen that barangays with BnB are highly concentrated in several areas (green-shaded areas are closely packed) leaving the middle portion almost BnB-less. The municipalities which are yet to see their first BnB outlet are Barotac Nuevo, Dingle, Guimbal, Leganes, Mina, New Lucena, Pototan, San Enrique, San Miguel, and Zarraga.

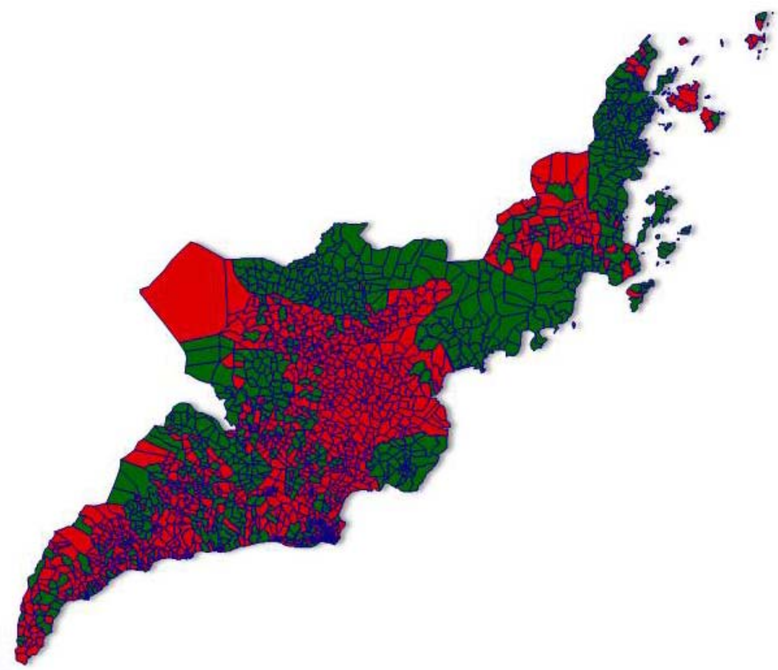

Figure 28. Distribution of BnB across province of Iloilo

The implementation of BnB in Negros Occidental is high at around 53 percent. A few municipalities have completely set up BnB stores (i.e. Candoni, Cauayan, La Castellana, and Moises Padilla. Like in Iloilo, barangays with BnB in Negros Occidental are closely clustered with one another. Future efforts should focus on establishing BnB in those areas which were left out. Several areas still do not have any BnB at all; these are Cadiz City, Manapla, and Pulupandan.

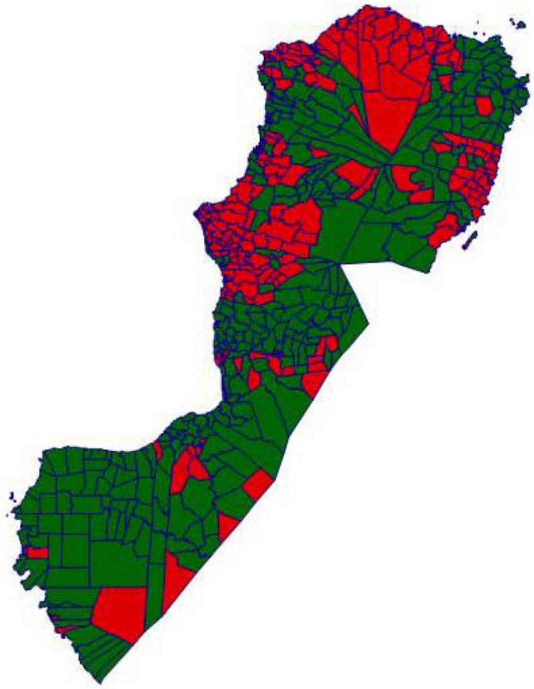

Figure 29. Distribution of BnB across province of Negros Occidental

Central Visayas Region

Village stores *Botika ng Barangay* is present in only 19 percent of barangays in Central Visayas. Among the provinces, Cebu has the highest proportion of barangays with BnB at 23 percent while Siquijor has the lowest with only 4 percent. For most (76 percent) of municipalities and cities, BnB stores are set up in only 30 percent of the barangays (see Table 12 below).

Table 12. Extent of BnB coverage in Central Visayas Region (Region 7), 2010

		% of municipalities		
Province	% of barangays with BnB	with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of brgys with BnB
Bohol	15.1	79.2	10.4	0.0
Cebu	23.3	69.8	18.9	1.9
Negros Oriental	20.1	80.0	20.0	8.0
Siquijor	3.7	100.0	0.0	0.0
Region VII	18.7	76.5	15.2	2.3

Only 15 percent of barangays in the province of Bohol have BnB. The map below shows how these barangays are distributed throughout the province. Barangays with BnBs in the southeastern portion of the map tend to be in clusters while those in the opposite direction are relatively less unevenly distributed. An area of concern is the geographic center which forms a cavity, having only one barangay with BnB.

Among the municipalities and cities, Jetafe has the highest BnB coverage at 58 percent of its total barangays. Meanwhile, there are no BnB stores yet set up in Anda, Bulilihan, Batuan, Bilar, Candijay, Carmen, Dagohoy, Dimiao, Jagna, Lila, Panglao, Pilar, San Isidro, Talibon, and Trinidad.

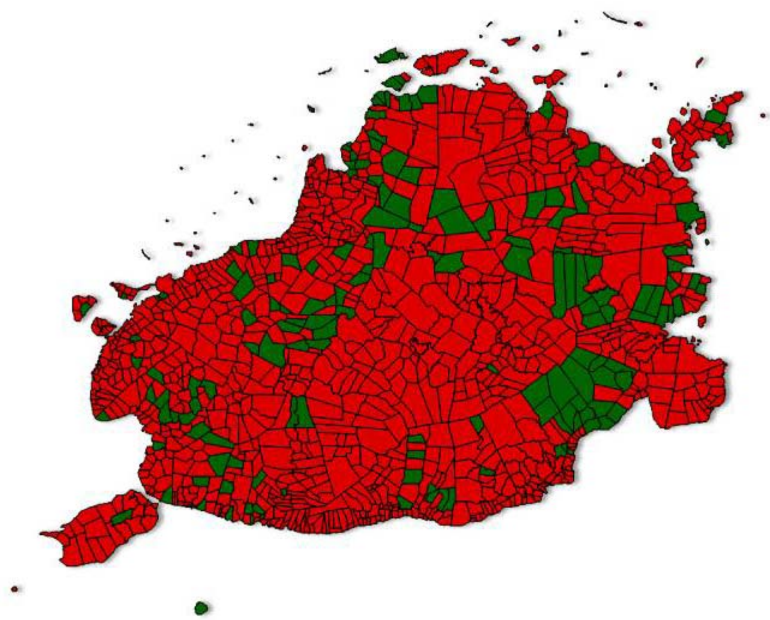

Figure 30. Distribution of BnB across province of Bohol

Meanwhile, BnB is present in 23 percent of all barangays in Cebu province, higher than in Bohol. Also, 19 percent of the municipalities and cities have BnB coverage rates of 50 percent and above. In other words, BnB is present in at least half of their barangays.

Among the municipalities and cities, San Remigio has the highest proportion of barangays with BnB at 100 percent. Meanwhile, several localities are still yet to set up their first BnB store – these are Asturias, Badian, Bantayan, Carcar, Malabuyoc, Oslob, Santa Fe, Santander, and

Tabogon. Like in Bohol, there is also a huge area in Cebu that looks like a cavity having no barangay with BnB at all – the geographic center (see Figure 31).

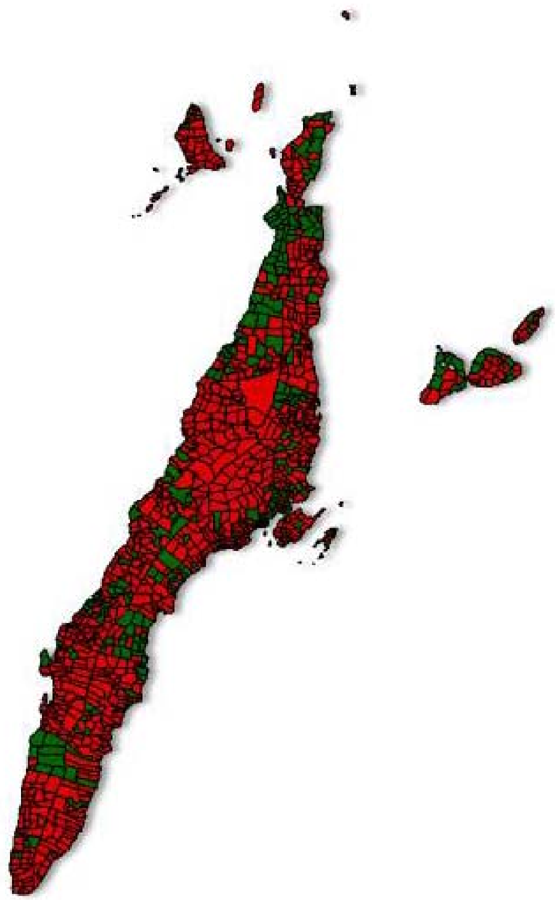

Figure 31. Distribution of BnB across province of Cebu

BnB stores are present in 20 percent of barangays in Negros Oriental. These are however concentrated in the south-western portion of the province. The northern half of the province in fact does not have any BnB at all. The localities which are yet to set up their first BnB are Bacong, Canlaon City, Guihulngan, Jimalalud, La Libertad, Pamplona, Sibulan, Tanjay, Tayasan, Vallerhermoso, and Zamboanguita. The localities where there's large presence of BnBs are Bayawan, Basay, Sta. Catalina, Mabinay, Amlan, and San Jose.

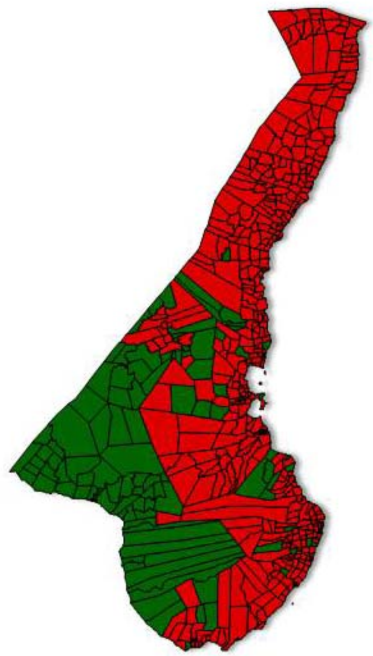

Figure 32. Distribution of BnB across province of Negros Oriental

Meanwhile, Siquijor has only a very few BnB stores. Figure 32 shows that out of the 134 barangays/villages in the province only 5 have BnB. Local governments must take into high consideration the setting up of BnBs in the unserved areas. If setting up of BnB stores is not feasible at this time, other means of improving the people's access to affordable medicines must be expedited.

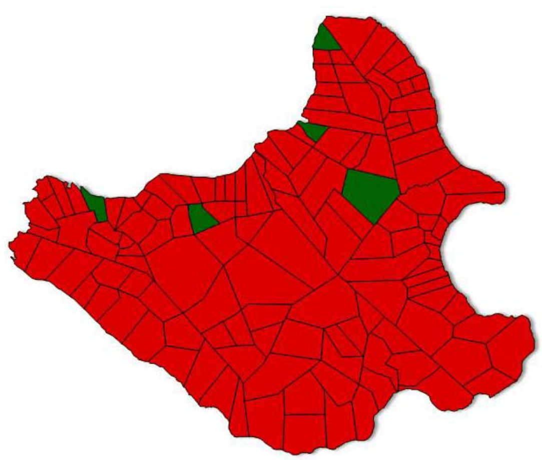

Figure 33. Distribution of BnB across province of Siquijor

Eastern Visayas Region

Botika ng Barangay is present in only 18 percent of all barangays in Eastern Visayas Region, one of the poorest regions in the country in terms of income poverty. Among its provinces, Biliran has the highest coverage with more than half of its barangays able to establish BnB. Leyte on the other hand has the least proportion of barangays that have BnB with only 15 percent.

BnBs or other means of improving access to affordable medicines should be set up in the remaining 82 percent or around 3,600 barangays in the region.

Table 13. Extent of BnB coverage in Eastern Visayas Region (Region VIII), 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities		
		with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of brgys with BnB
BILIRAN	54.5	12.5	62.5	0.0
EASTERN SAMAR	16.2	78.3	0.0	0.0
LEYTE	15.3	81.4	4.7	0.0
NORTHERN SAMAR	16.9	83.3	0.0	0.0
SAMAR	17.5	80.8	0.0	0.0
SOUTHERN LEYTE	23.6	63.2	10.5	5.3
Region VIII	18.2	74.8	6.3	0.7

Biliran, as mentioned earlier, has the highest coverage of BnB among the provinces in Region 8, with 54 percent of barangays having established at least one BnB store each. The distribution of these barangays across the province is somewhat even (see Figure 34). The municipality of Caibiran has the widest coverage of BnB with 16 out of its 17 barangays already with BnB stores. One area of concern is the island municipality (Maripipi) on the north-western part of the province which has only one barangay with BnB. Biliran is the smallest province in Eastern Visayas.

Figure 34. Distribution of BnB across province of Biliran

Botika ng Barangay is still quite rare in Eastern Samar. As of 2010, only 16 percent of its 597 barangays have BnB stores established. The municipality of Sulat which has the largest extent of BnB among the municipalities has only 39 percent of the barangays covered. Several municipalities have only one BnB and these are San Policarpio, Mercedes, and Jipapad. Moreover, many BnBs are not evenly distributed because these are located in adjacent or neighboring barangays.

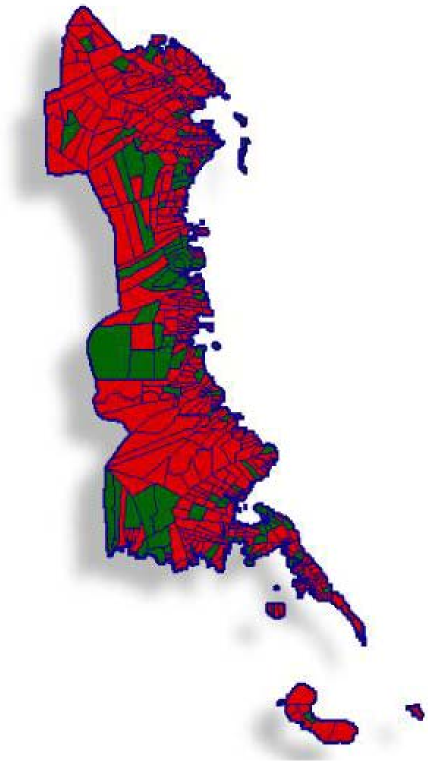

Figure 35. Distribution of BnB across province of Eastern Samar

Like Eastern Samar, the province of Leyte is where establishment of BnB needs more advocacy as the coverage rate is only 15 percent (having only 253 covered out of more than 1600 barangays). Also, 8 in 10 municipalities have a BnB coverage of not more than 30 percent. Among the municipalities, Kananga has the highest proportion of barangays with BnB at 56 percent while Palo has the lowest at 3 percent. Meanwhile, unlike in Eastern Samar, barangays with BnBs in Leyte tend to be spread out (there is less clustering). In general however, the local governments should increasing BnBs all throughout the province to improve physical access to affordable medicines.

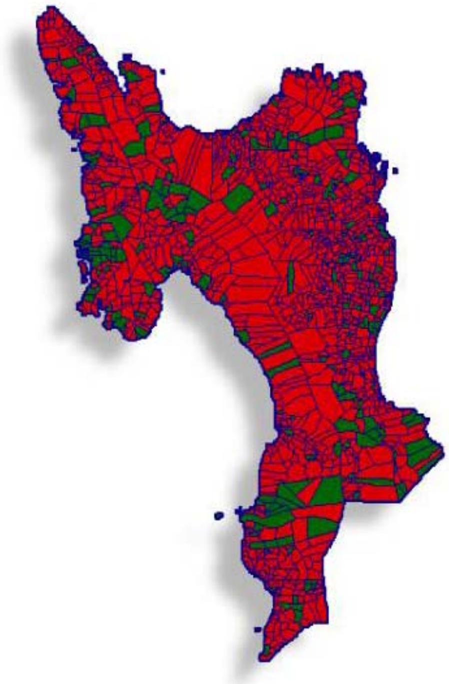

Figure 36. Distribution of BnB across province of Leyte

In Northern Samar, only 96 out of 569 (or 17 percent) barangays have at least one BnB store in place. The municipalities have BnB coverage rate of only up to 38 percent. Some do not even have any BnB at all (municipalities of Las Navas and San Isidro). The BnBs are spread quite evenly in the northern part of the province. Meanwhile the southern portion has very few barangays with BnBs.

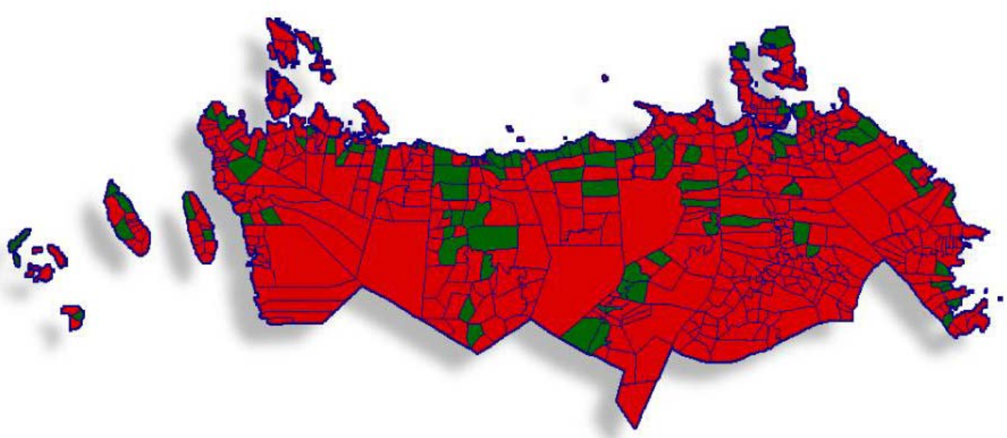

Figure 37. Distribution of BnB across province of Northern Samar

Like in Northern Samar, only around 17 percent of barangays in Samar province have BnBs. Most of these barangays are concentrated in the western coast. BnB stores are also set up even in islands. Meanwhile only very few are established in the eastern portion of the province. Among the municipalities, Hinabangan has the highest rate of barangays with BnB at 43 percent. On the other hand, San Jose de Buan has only one barangay that has a BnB store.

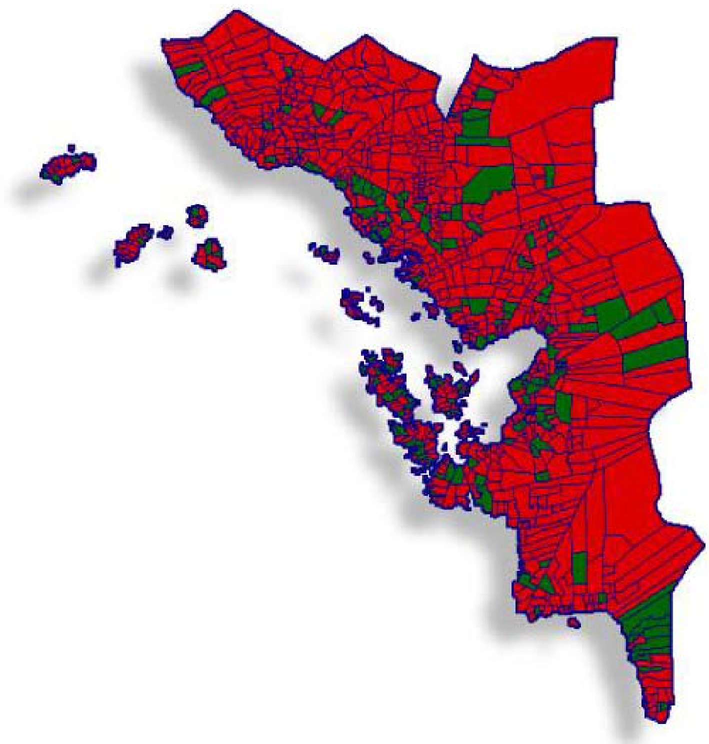

Figure 38. Distribution of BnB across province of Samar (Western)

About a quarter (118 out of 500) of all barangays in Southern Leyte has set up BnB stores. In fact, this province, along with Biliran, has the highest proportion of barangays with BnB among the provinces. All barangays in the town Limasawa already have BnBs in place. Tomas Oppus also has a high proportion of barangays that have BnB (80 percent). Meanwhile, San Juan (Cabalian) does not have any BnB yet. In general, more BnBs should be established especially in unserved areas particularly in the western part of the province.

Figure 39. Distribution of BnB across province of Southern Leyte

SOCCKSARGEN

Botika ng Barangay is present in the 261 barangays in Region XII, equivalent to 23 percent of its 1,127 barangays. Among the provinces, South Cotabato has relatively better performance in terms of establishing the village drugstores. It has the highest proportion of barangays with BnB at 44 percent while Cotabato has the lowest with only 14 percent. Majority of the municipalities and cities have proportions below 30 percent.

Table 14. Extent of BnB coverage in SOCCKSARGEN (Region XII), 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities		
		with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of brgys with BnB
Cotabato	13.8	60.0	20.0	0.0
Sarangani	30.0	57.1	28.6	0.0
South Cotabato	43.9	36.4	45.5	0.0
Sultan Kudarat	23.1	58.3	16.7	0.0

Region XII	23.2	52.5	27.5	0.0

Village stores BnB are highly concentrated in certain areas in the provinces. For instance, only the north-western portions of Sarangani have BnBs. A very large proportion of Cotabato does not have any BnB. The western portion of Sultan Kudarat is also a potential area to BnB expansion.

The map of Cotabato below illustrates the concentration of barangays with BnB in north-western and down in the south-western potions of the province. There is a huge area in the center and eastern parts that do not have any BnB at all. Antipas, Pigkawayan and President Roxas are such areas. Towns of Banisilan and Pikit have the highest proportions of barangays with BnB (70 and 71 percent, respectively). BnB outlets are present in only 75 out of the 542 barangays.

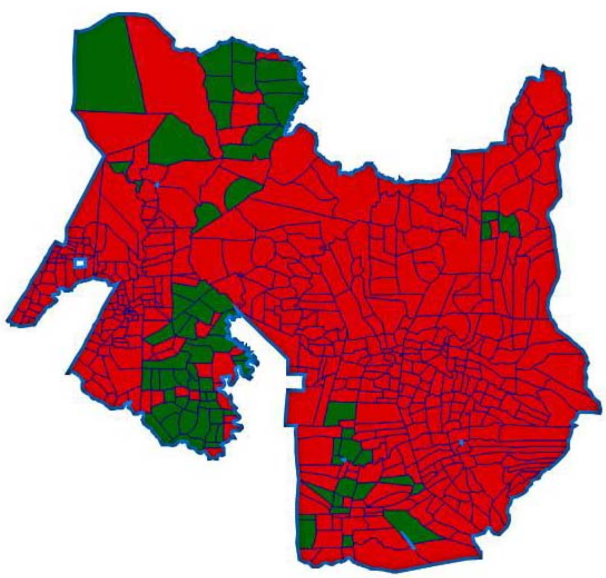

Figure 40. Distribution of BnB across province of Cotabato

In Sarangani, 30 percent of barangays have already BnB stores in place. However, like in Cotabato, there are many barangays in Sarangani which do not have BnBs. These are those in the eastern part of the province. Towns which have very low coverage of BnB are Glan, Malapatan, Malungon, and Maasim.

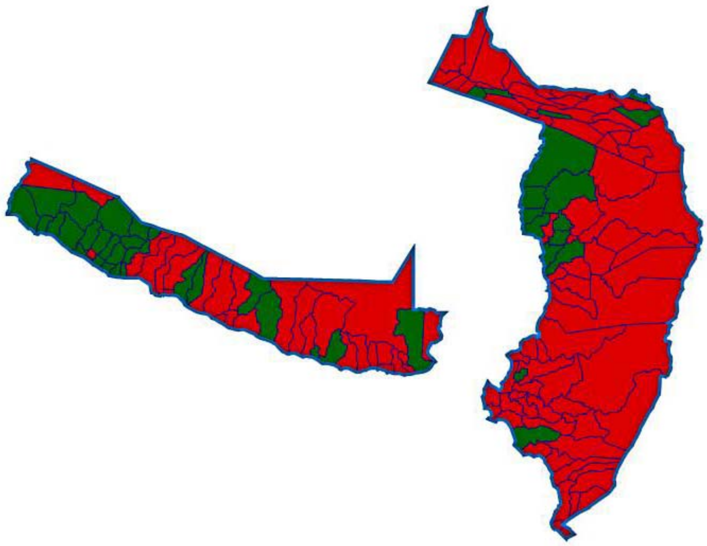

Figure 41. Distribution of BnB across province of Sarangani

In contrast to Cotabato and Sarangani, South Cotabato has a relatively more evenly spread out BnB outlets. In fact, BnB stores are present in 44 percent of all barangays in the province. All 11 towns in South Cotabato have at least 3 barangays each with BnB.

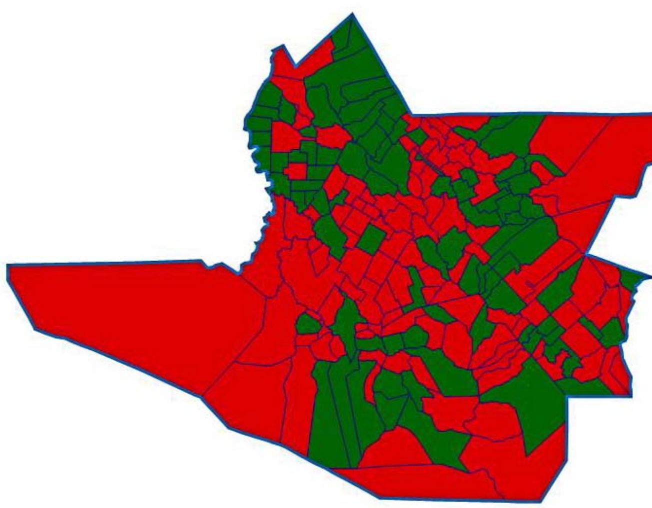

Figure 42. Distribution of BnB across province of South Cotabato

Meanwhile, 23 percent of barangays in the province of Sultan Kudarat are already covered by BnB outlets. These however are quite lumped in several areas. Most of the barangays that have BnB stores are clustered at the geographic center. The areas of concern are those in the southwestern portion where BnB stores are rarely found.

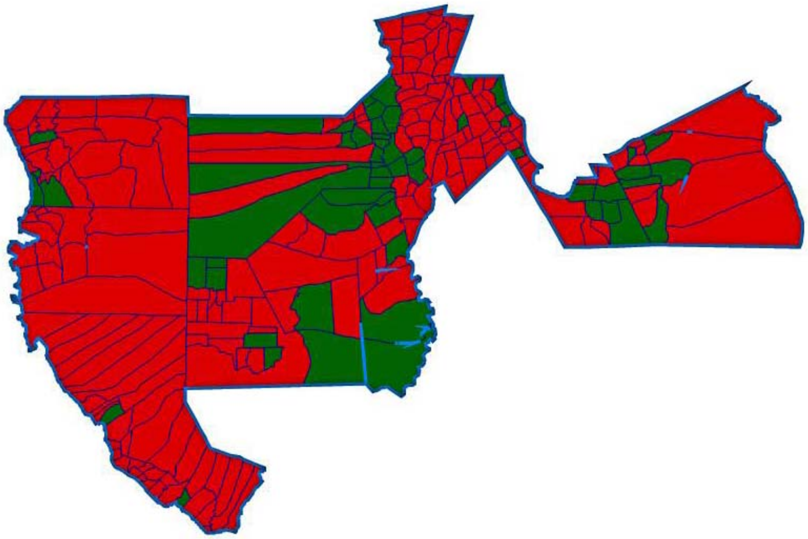

Figure 43. Distribution of BnB across province of Sultan Kudarat

Cordillera Administrative Region

The CAR has a high implementation rate of BnB at 49 percent. Majority (58%) of its municipalities have already set up BnB outlets in at least half of their barangays. Also, several municipalities (6.5%) already have 100 percent coverage (Table 15). Among the provinces, the Mountain Province has the highest percentage of barangays with BnB at 65 percent, followed by Kalinga at 63 percent. Meanwhile Benguet has the lowest with only 37 percent.

Table 15. Extent of BnB coverage in Cordillera Administrative Region, 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities with coverage rates below 30%	% of municipalities with coverage rates 50% and above	% of municipalities 100% of brgys with BnB
Abra	47.9	33.3	55.6	11.1
Apayao	48.9	0.0	42.9	0.0
Benguet	37.4	14.3	50.0	7.1
Ifugao	46.7	27.3	45.5	0.0
Kalinga	62.7	0.0	75.0	0.0
Mountain Province	65.1	0.0	90.0	10.0
CAR	49.4	18.2	58.4	6.5

Figure 43 shows the geographical illustration of the concentration of BnB stores in Abra. BnB stores are present in about half of all its barangays. Several municipalities have successfully completed the set up of BnB in all their barangays. These are Penarrubia, Sallapadan, and Tayum. Other municipalities that still need improvements include Abra's capital Bangued (19%) along with San Isidro (11%), Piddigan (13%), and Danglas (14%).

In terms of the distribution of BnB stores, it tends to concentrate in the province's center (see Figure 44) and becomes sparse in the northern and southern portions.

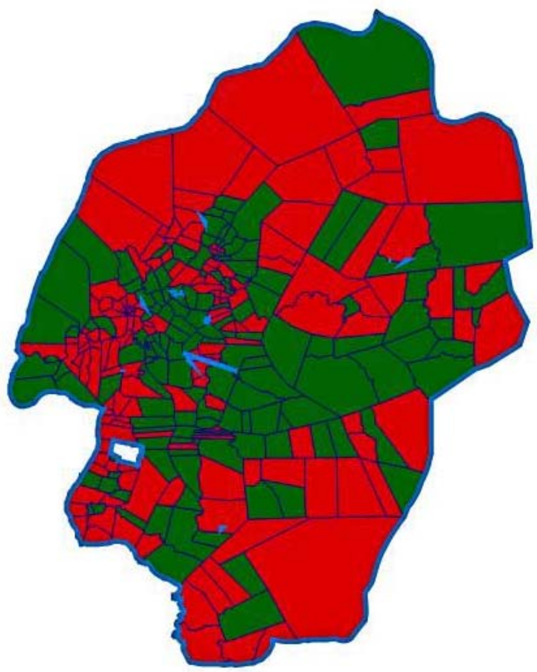

Figure 44. Distribution of BnB across province of Abra

Apayao has already set up BnB outlets in about half of its barangays. Its capital Kabugao is the most successful locality with 67 percent of its barangays already having BnB.

Figure 45. Distribution of BnB across province of Apayao

The province of Benguet has implemented BnB in 37 percent of its 270 barangays. Moreover, half of its municipalities/city have already achieved at least 50 percent implementation. One of these, Bakun has already completely installed BnB in all its barangays. The localities that have the lowest percentage are Tuba (8%) and Baguio City (24%).

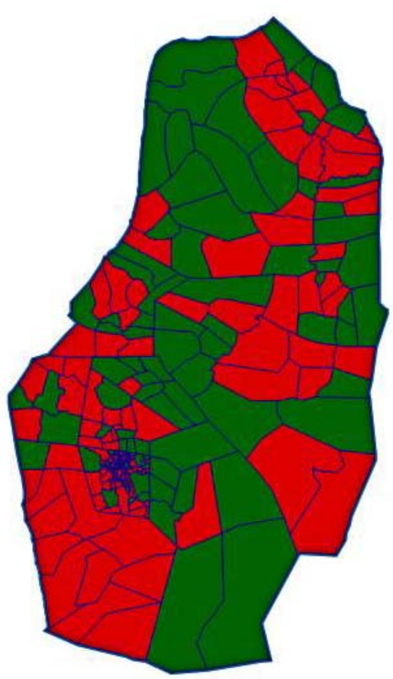

Figure 46. Distribution of BnB across province of Benguet

The province of Ifugao has a wider implementation than Benguet because 47 percent of its barangays have already been installed Botika ng Barangay. Out of Ifugao's 11 municipalities, 5 have already implemented the BnB in at least half of the barangays in their areas. Alfonso Lista and Asipulo have the widest coverage at 76 and 89 percent of the barangays, respectively. Those with the lowest are Banaue (17%), Kiangan (21%), and the provincial capital Lagawe (25%).

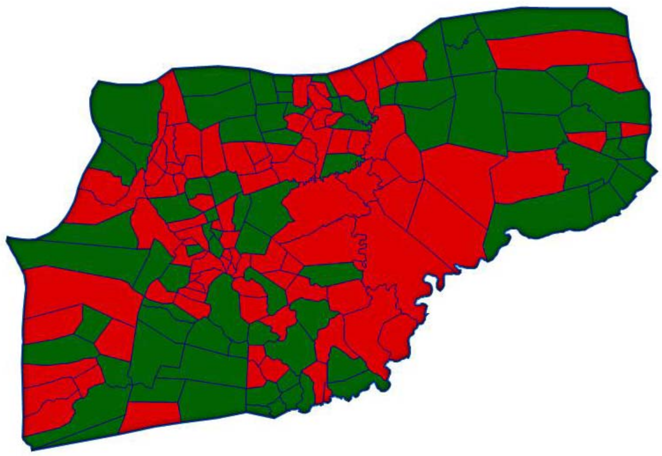

Figure 47. Distribution of BnB across province of Ifugao

Meanwhile, Kalinga has the second widest implementation of BnB outlets among provinces in the region where 63 percent of its barangays already have a BnB store. The rate of implementation is from 44 to 86 percent with Lubugan having the lowest at 44% and Balbalan with the highest. The map below gives an idea of how the BnB outlets are distributed across the province.

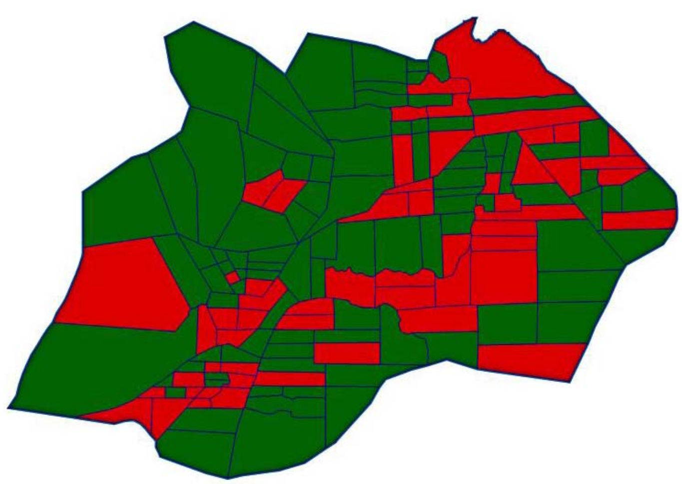

Figure 48. Distribution of BnB across province of Kalinga

The Mountain Province is the most successful among the provinces in Cordillera with an implementation rate of 65 percent. Paracelis outperformed the other municipalities because it has completely implemented BnB. Except for Sagada which has the poorest implementation (37%) compared to the rest; all localities have already covered at least half of their barangays. Figure 49 shows how widespread the BnB stores are in Mountain Province.

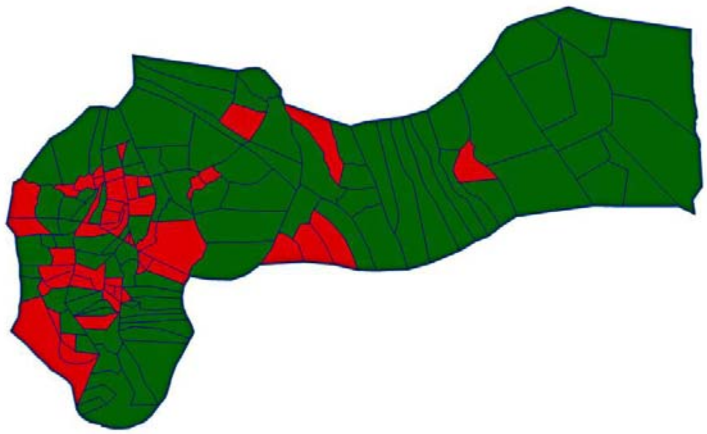

Figure 49. Distribution of BnB across province of Mountain Province

CARAGA

Caraga has able to implement BnB in one-third of all its barangays. Among its provinces, Agusan del Sur has the widest coverage at 42 percent while Surigao del Sur has the lowest (24%). Not even one municipality has completely implemented the BnB in all its barangays (see Table 16). BnB outlets in CARAGA region tend to get concentrated in several areas (at the middle part of the map) while a lot of portions have red shades referring to those without BnB. BnBs in Surigao del Norte are relatively more dispersed compared to Surigao del Sur (Figure 50).

Table 16. Extent of BnB coverage in Caraga, 2010

Province	% of barangays with BnB	% of municipalities		
		with coverage rates below 30%	with coverage rates 50% and above	100% of brgys with BnB
Agusan del Norte	27.3	41.7	33.3	0.0
Agusan del Sur	42.3	14.3	28.6	0.0
Surigao del Norte	37.7	28.6	28.6	0.0

Surigao del Sur	23.6	63.2	0.0	0.0
Caraga	33.5	37.0	21.9	0.0

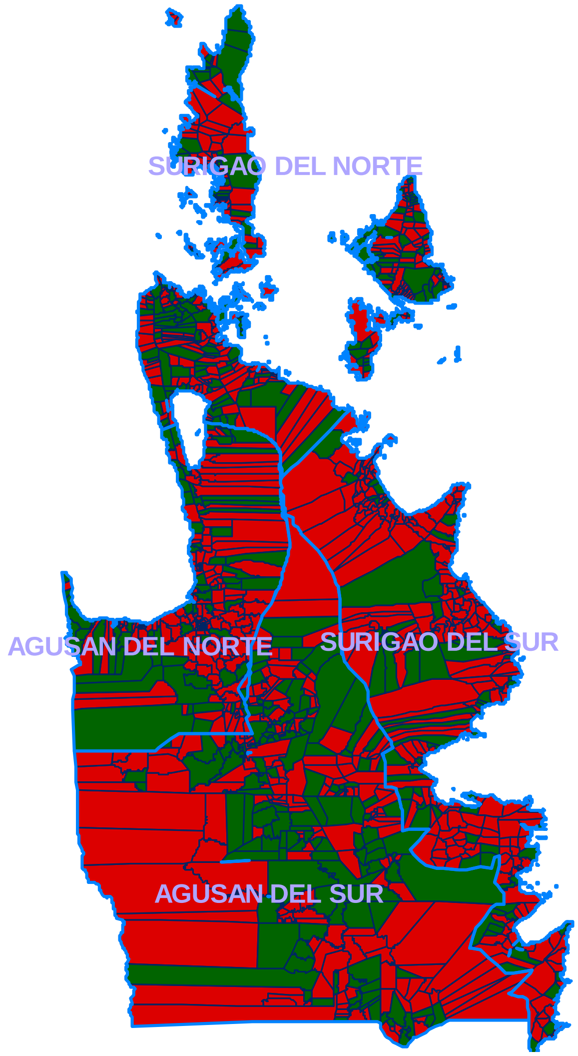

Figure 50. Concentration of Botika ng Barangay in CARAGA Region

The implementation of BnB in Agusan del Norte is quite limited at 27 percent. However, several of its municipalities have already reached and even gone beyond the 50 percent mark (these are Remedios T. Romualdez, Santiago, Kitcharao, and Carmen). The map below shows the distribution of BnB in Agusan del Norte. The localities with lower implementation of BnB are Cabadbaran (13%), Buenavista (16%), and Butuan City (16.3%).

Figure 51. Distribution of BnB across province of Agusan del Norte

Agusan del Sur has a wider implementation of BnB compared to Agusan del Norte. Four out of 10 barangays in the province already have BnB outlets. Those with widest coverage are Talacogon (60%), Veruela (55%), and Rosario (54%). Meanwhile, Trento (19%) and La Paz (27%) have the lowest. The BnB stores tend to concentrate mostly in the eastern-central portion of the province. Hence, initiatives might look into expanding BnB to include those in the western and southeastern barangays.

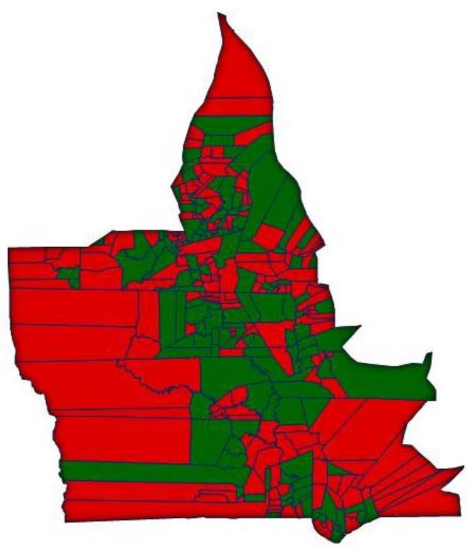

Figure 52. Distribution of BnB across province of Agusan del Sur

Surigao del Norte has set up BnB in 164 out of it 435 barangays, or 38 percent. Among those municipalities with limited implementation are Libjo (19%), Bacuag (22%) and Basilisa (22%).

There is no BnB yet in Dinagat. Meanwhile, Ageria (58%), Tubajon (78%), and Burgos (83%) have the widest implementation of BnB in the province.

The BnB outlets in Surigao del Norte are more evenly distributed throughout the province as opposed to those in Agusan del Sur. Notably, BnB outlets are also present even in the island municipalities (Figure 53).

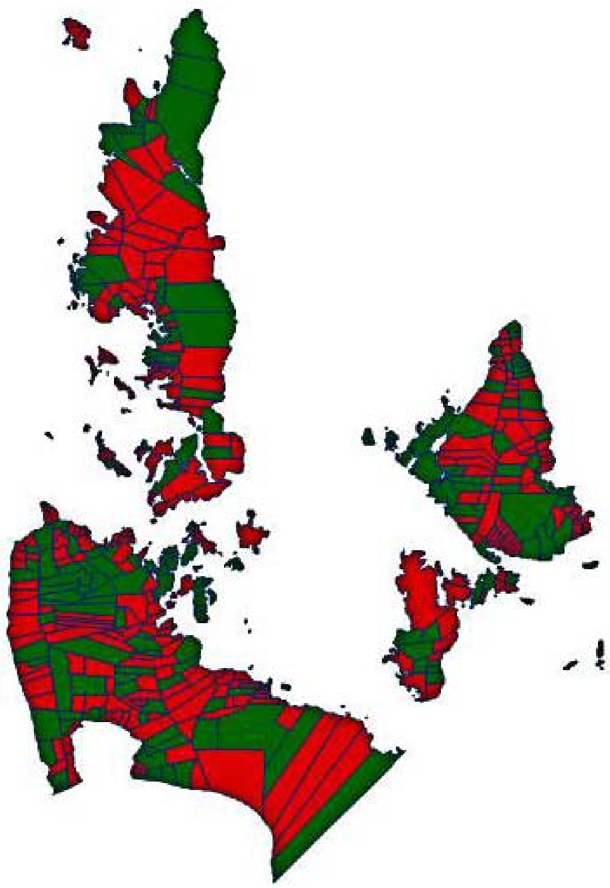

Figure 53. Distribution of BnB across province of Surigao del Norte

Among the provinces, Surigao del Sur has the lowest proportion of barangays with BnB at 24 percent. In fact, the widest implementation at the municipality level is only up to 46 percent (San Agustin).Six out of 10 localities have a BnB establishment rate of less than 30 percent. Moreover, BnB outlets are not evenly spread out as shown in Figure 54. Clearly, future initiatives have to ensure that those in remote areas are given access to affordable drugs and medicines.

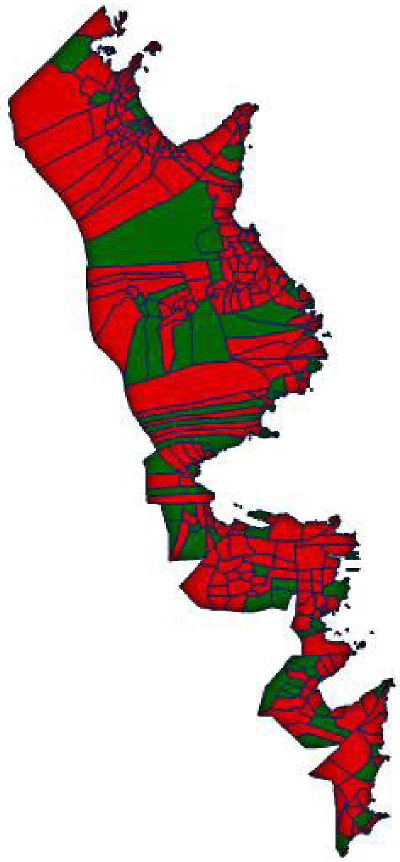

Figure 54. Distribution of BnB across province of Surigao del Sur

In summary, the village drugstores are already implemented in many parts of the country. The implementation varies depending on the regions. For Botika ng Bayan, the highest concentration is in NCR and neighboring regions CALABARZON and Central Luzon. For Botika ng Barangay, available data shows that CAR, Western Visayas region and Ilocos Region outperforms other regions.

More Botika ng Bayan (BNB) outlets should be established in the Mindanao Island particularly in ARMM and CARAGA. These two regions, which also have very high poverty incidence, have very few BNB stores. CAR also has relatively fewer BNB outlets. Fortunately, CAR has the widest implementation of Botika ng Barangay (BnB) among regions (46%).

The Bicol region, one of the poorest regions in terms of the income poverty, has the lowest proportion of barangays with BnB at 13 percent. Moreover, it also has a relatively low proportion of localities with BNB (less than 40%). Aside from Bicol, Eastern Visayas is also at a poor state when it comes to implementing both Botika ng Bayan (below 20%) and Botika ng Barangay (18%).

Within the regions, the village drugstores tend to get clustered near provincial centers, thus not evenly distributed across the municipalities. Future expansion of the village drugstore facility should focus on these underserved areas to improve access of wider populace to affordable medicines.

Summary and Concluding Remarks

There are significant price variations for some medicines, with branded medicines more expensive than branded generic/generic drugs. Greater information on comparability of generics with branded medicines, in terms of prices and quality, can help the poor gain greater access to affordable medicines. Meanwhile, for people to have better access to affordable, good quality products, they must have an informed choice. Increasing their awareness on the wide varieties of drugs and medicines that are available in the market including the range of prices is very critical. Likewise, improving awareness on which manufacturers have good manufacturing practices helps not only in ensuring that people buy effective, good quality, and safe products but also encourages the industry to upgrade and become globally competitive.

The growth of village drugstores has been relatively fast. This is very important in the effort of improving access to affordable medicines. These remain, however, concentrated in the urban capitals. Therefore, the challenge remains on expanding the establishment of Botika ng Bayan and Botika ng Barangay especially in the poor regions like ARMM, CARAGA, Bicol and Eastern Visayas.

Using a spatial presentation of the concentration areas of BNB and BnB, one can draw useful insights on how these initiatives can be further expanded to include the remote areas. This method however does not sufficiently identify areas of low access to essential medicine. It can only provide a visual dimension for purposes of more general decision-making. This should be augmented with research on the usage, whether people really opt to purchase medicines from the village drugstores, and other physical constraints. The BNB and BnB, though sell drugs and medicines at very low prices, offer very limited types of essential medicines. Assessment should also be made on the actual extent of coverage of BnB and BNB in the provinces focusing on consumer feedback and usage of the drugs purchased.

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APPENDIX TABLES

Table A1. Price of selected brands of Amoxicillin (250 mg/5ml powder/granules for suspension) by brand name, 2010

Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price for 60 ml bottle (In Pesos)	with cGMP
Kramollex	Lloyd Labs. Inc.	Kramer Pharmaceuticals Corp.	150.00	X
Penbiosyn	Medi-Rx		149.05	X
Cartrimox	Ace		143.00	
Novamox	Sydenham Labs Inc	Multicare Pharma Phils. Inc.	132.50	
Himox	Asian Antibiotics Inc	Westmont Pharm'ls. Inc.	122.18	X
Neomox	Danlex	CaneofRma	121.00	
Vastamox	Danlex	Danlex	121.00	
Moxillin	Asian Antibiotics	United American	119.75	X
Teramoxyl	Drugmakers Biotech	Terramedic	117.70	X
Syncloxil Forte	Accord Bio	Le Jumont Pharmaceuticals	117.60	
Pediamox	Asian Antibiotics	Pediatrica, Inc.	116.07	X
Zedroxyn	JB Orchid Pharm'l. Inc.		113.30	X
Megamox	Drugmakers	Pharma Dynamic	110.00	X
RODDEXIL	New Myrex Labs Inc.	Roddensers Pharma'l	109.00	X
Promox	Lloyd	Prosel Pharmaceuticals	108.00	X
Gexcil	Hizon Labs. Inc. for Genesis Pharma Inc		105.00	
Daisamox	La Croesus Pharma, Inc.	Pharmacare Products Co.	105.00	X
Termox	Lloyd Laboratories Inc	Solvang	105.00	X
BACTIGENT	Sydenham Lab., Inc	Fidalas Pharma, Inc	105.00	
Yugoxil	Sydenham Laboratories, Inc.	Elin Pharmaceuticals Inc	105.00	
ELEOMOX	Synpenn Research Inc	Vamsler	105.00	
Pharmamox	Doctors		100.00	
Medimoxil	Medgen	MG Prime	100.00	X
Valzimox	J.M. Tolmann	IAE	98.00	
STERIMOX	J.M. Tolmann Labs., Inc & Swiss Pharma	Gergreg Pharma'l Corp	97.90	
Amoxil Forte	Interphil Labs Inc	GlaxoSmithkline Phils.	97.00	X
(No brand name)	Asian Antibiotics	Ritemed	94.68	X
Telsimox	AD Drugstel		93.00	
(No brand name)	Pascual	Pharex Health Corp.	87.00	
Trexil	AVA Fleming	Medic+Aid Dist.	80.00	
Globamox	Hizon Labs. Inc.	One Pharma Co Inc	79.52	
Westfimox	Lloyd Labs	Westfield Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	75.60	X
Globapen	Hizon Labs. Inc.	GX	71.00	
(No brand name)	Lafayette	Lafayette Pharm'ls.	21.50	

Source: MIMS Philippines (Prices), retrieved May 26, 2010; FDA list of registered drugs as of Feb. 2010; Establishments with cGMP were obtained from FDA website (as of May 2010).

Table A2. Price of other fast moving drugs (BnB drugs) by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 1 of 5)			
Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)
Loperamide (2 mg capsule as hydrochloride)			
Imodium	Jansenn	Zuellig	13.33
Lomotil (tablet)	Johnson & Johnson	Zuellig	9
Lormide	Westmont	United Lab	6.84
Diatabs (Reformulated)	United Lab	Biomedis	6.75
Diaperyl	Medi-RX	Medi-RX	6.05
Tymedon	Ace	Ace	5
Permid	Hizon	Pharmaspec	4.9
LBX	Novagen Pharma	Medisys Pharma	4.5
RiteMED Loperamide	RiteMED	United Lab	4.11
Diamide	Filadams	Filadams	4
Salbutamol (2mg/5ml syrup in 60 ml bottle)			
Prox-S	Lloyd Laboratories Inc.	Prosel Pahrmaceuticals Inc.	78
Hivent	Euro-Med		76.16
Asfrenon	Drugmakers Biotech	Terramedic	75.87
Asmalin	United Lab	PEDIATRICA, INC.	75.15
Asvimol	Virgo	Metrophil Drug & Chemical Trading	70.85
Venalax	Accord Bio	Le Jumont Pharm'ls	67.2
Activent	Hizon Laboratories, Inc.	S.V. More Pharma Corporation	66.13
Amoltex	Lloyd Labs Inc	Aldril	60
Asbunyl	San Marino Labs	IAE Pharma'l Corp	59
Salbumed	Medgen	MG Prime	55
Captopril 25 mg tablet (foil pack)			
Capoten	Bristol-Myers	Zuellig	32.51
Primace	Pascual	Zuellig	19.56
Vasostad	Stada	Croma Medic	13.8
Normil	Torrent	Metro Drug	12.45
Captril	IAE Pharma'l Corp	IAE Pharma'l Corp	9.98
Tensoril	Apotex	Pharma 3	9.66
Bloc Med	Ad-Drugstel	Ad-Drugstel	8.6
Capomed	Medlink	Metro Drug	8.6
Hartylox	Integrated Pharma	Metro Drug	8.43
Spec-Ace	Pharmaspec	Pharmaspec	8

Source: MIMS Philippines (Prices), retrieved May 26, 2010; FDA list of registered drugs as of Feb. 2010

Table A2. Price of other fast moving drugs (BnB drugs) by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 2 of 5)			
Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)
Cotrimoxazole (800 mg Sulfamethoxazole + 160 mg Trimothoprim) tablet/capsule			
Bactrim Forte	Roche	Zuellig	31.86
Trimocom DS	Le Jumont	Le Jumont	20.94
Septrin Forte	Smithkline Beecham	GlaxoSmithkline	20.16
Septrin Forte	GlaxoSmithKline	Zuellig	20.16
Bactille Forte	SV More	SV More	20.04
Onetrim Forte	Hizon	One Pharma	18.76
Rotrace	Ace	Ace	18.75
RiteMED cotrimoxazole	RiteMED	United Laboratories	17.5
Pharex Co-trimoxazole	Pascual	Zuellig	17.47
Drilozole DS	Lloyd	Aldril	17
Drilozole DS	Aldril	InnoGen Pharma	17
Renatrim Forte	Solvang	InnoGen Pharma	17
Xanazole	Virgo	Metrophil Drug & Chemical Trading	16.87
Synermed Forte	Vitalink	InnoGen Pharma	16.2
Moxadden Forte	Drugmakers		16
Moxadden Forte	Roddensers	Roddensers	16
Trim-S Forte	Drugmakers	Pharma Dynamic Inc.	16
Trim-S Forte tablet	Pharma Dynamic	Pharma Dynamic	16
Neotrim Forte	Danlex	Quebec Pharm	15.4
Syndal Forte	GPC	GPC	15.27
Procor	Lloyd Labs	Prosel Pharmaceuticals & Distributors, Inc.	14.88
Procor tablet	Prosel	Metro Drug Inc.	14.88
Rimezone Forte	IAE	IAE	14.5
Trimitrix DS	Morishita Seggs	Metro Drug Inc.	13
Suprex Forte	Drugmakers	Terramedic, Inc.	11.2
Suprex Forte	Terramedic	Metro Drug Inc.	11.2
Bacxal Forte	Pharmacare	Pharmacare	11
Globaxol Forte	Hizon Labs. Inc.	GX	11
Globaxol Forte	GXI	Metro Drug Inc.	11
Syltrifil Forte	Filadams	Filadams	11
Forteprim capsule	Medi-Rx	Medi-Rx	9.98
Renatrim Forte	Lloyd	Solvang	9
Trimoxis	Genesis	Genesis	8
Tricomed	New Myrex Lab	MG Prime Pharmaceutical, Inc.	7.25
Triphimox	Lloyd	Westfield	5.68
CTR	La Croesus	Medisys Pharma Inc	5
Boie cotrimoxazole	Boie	Boie	3.5

Source: MIMS Philippines (Prices), retrieved May 26, 2010; FDA list of registered drugs as of Feb. 2010

Table A2. Price of other fast moving drugs (BnB drugs) by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 3 of 5)

Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)
Glibenclamide 5 mg tablet (as hydrochloride) (foil pack)			
Glucovance	Merck	Zuellig	15.99
Euglucon	Roche	Zuellig	10.81
Orabetic	Biolab	Cathay YSS	8.79
Eundin	Pascual	Zuellig	8
Lodulce	Littman	Littman	8
Gluban	Vendiz	Metro Drug	7
Sucron	Terramedic	Metro Drug	6.35
Insol	Pharmaspec	Pharmaspec	5.87
Daonil	Sanofi-aventis	Metro Drug	4.98
Euglotab	ACME	Bell Kenz Pharma	4.5
Euglodin	MedChoice Pharma	Metro Drug	4
Metformin 500 mg tablet (as hydrochloride) (foil pack)			
Galvusmet	Novartis Healthcare	Zuellig	18.5
Glucovance	Merck	Zuellig	15.99
Glucophage	Merck	Zuellig	10.26
Humamet	Eli Lily	Zuellig	8
Fornidd	Transfarma	Zuellig	6.82
Glumet	LR Imperial	United Lab	6.25
I-Max	Patriot	Natrapharm	5.6
Glucoform	Vendiz	Metro Drug	5.6
Glyformin	Remedica	Combridge	5.51
Diafat	SANDOZ	Zuellig	5.19
Neomet	Littman	Littman	5
Winthrop Metformin HCl	Withrop	Withrop	4.5
Briform	CCPC	Britton	4.5
RiteMED Metformin	RiteMed	United Lab	4.44
Nidcor	Pharma Nutria	Pharma Nutria	4.32
Boie Metformin Hydrochloride	Boie	Boie	4
Insunex	Medopharm	NextChem	3.5
Diazen	Metro Drug	Pharmatix	3.5
Glucomed	Medlink	Metro Drug	3.42
Neoform	GXI	Metro Drug	3.35
Pharex Metformin	Pascual	Zuellig	3.25
Gludin	MedChoice Pharma	Metro Drug	3.2
Xmet	Glenmark	Metro Drug	3
Paracetamol 500 mg tablet			
Alaxan	United Lab	Therapharma	6
Biogesic	United Lab	Biomedis	2.9
Detramol	Filadams	Filadams	2.25
Acet	Euro-Med	Euro-Med	2.24
Clocephen	Boie	Boie	1.75
Paracetamol 250mg/5mL syrup/suspension 60ml (alcohol free)			
Biogesic	United Lab	Biomedis	89
Detramol	Filadams	Filadams	75
Corgic Plus	Le Jumont	Le Jumont	72.8
Acetadol	Medi-Rx	Medi-Rx	72.5

Source: MIMS Philippines (Prices), retrieved May 26, 2010; FDA list of registered drugs as of Feb. 2010

Table A2. Price of other fast moving drugs (BnB drugs) by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 4 of 5)			
Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)
Metoprolol 50 mg tablet (as tartrate) (foil pack)			
Betaloc	AstraZeneca	Zuellig	16.2
Carditec	Terramedic	Metro Drug	6.2
Metoprim	Primera	Primera	4.16
Cardiostat	Apotex	Pharma 3	3.98
Neobloc	GXI	Metro Drug	3.7
Cardiosel	LR Imperial	United Lab	3.55
Betaryx	Integrated Pharma	Metro Drug	3.55
Metostad	Stada	Croma Medic	3.5
Montebloc	Quebec	Pharm	3.5
Metobloc	Pharma Nutria	Pharma Nutria	3.3
RiteMED Metoprolol	RiteMed	United Lab	3.2
Angioblo	Medic+Acid	Medic+Acid	3
Boie Metoprolol Tartrate	Boie	Boie	3
Pharex Metoprolol	Pascual	Zuellig	2.9
Metospec	Pharmaspec	Pharmaspec	1.75

Source: MIMS Philippines (Prices), retrieved May 26, 2010; FDA list of registered drugs as of Feb. 2010

Table A2_. Price of other fast moving drugs (BnB drugs) by brand name, Philippines, 2010 (Part 5 of 5)			
Brand name	Manufacturer	Trader/Distributor	Price per capsule (In Pesos)
Amoxicillin 500 mg capsule (as trihydrate) (blister pack)			
Penbiosyn	Medi-Rx	Medi-Rx	16.76
Cartrimox	Ace	Ace	16.5
Sumoxil	Medichem	United Lab	14.6
Syncloxil	Le Jumont	Le Jumont	14
Kramollex	Kramer	Kramer	13.75
Neomox	Danlex	Danlex	13.75
Vastamox	Danlex	Danlex	13.75
Himox	Westmont	United Lab	13.55
Moxillin	UAP	UAP	13.31
Megamox	Pharma Dynamic	Pharma Dynamic	13.25
Pharmamox	Doctors	Doctors	13.04
Eleomox	Vamsler	InnoGen Pharma	13
Termox	Solvang	InnoGen Pharma	13
Promox	Prosel	Metro Drug	12.88
Valzimox	IAE	IAE	12.5
Yugoxil	Elin	Elin	12.5
Sterimox	GPC	GPC	12.34
Teramoxyl	Terramedic	Metro Drug	12.23
Gexcil	Genesis	Genesis	11.95
Bactigent	Filadams	Filadams	11.5
RiteMED Amoxicillin	RiteMed	United Lab	11.2
Roddexil	Roddensers	Roddensers	11.2
Zymoxyl	Blooming Fields	Blooming Fields	11.2
AMX	La Croesus	Medisys Pharma	11
Littmox	Littman	Littman	10.5
Medimoxil	MedGen	MG Prime	10.5
Amoxil	GlaxoSmithKline	Zuellig	10.18
Cilfam	Pharma Nutria	Pharma Nutria	10.12
Telsimox	AD-Drugstel	AD-Drugstel	10
Amusa	Icon	Icon	9.5
Globamox	Pharma 3	One Pharma	9.27
Clearamox	Boehringer Ingelheim	Metro Drug	9.06
Daisamox	Pharmacare	Pharmacare	8.9
Trexil	Medic+Acid	Medic+Acid	8.5
Westfimox	Lloyd	Westfield	8.43
Globapen	GXI	Metro Drug	8.15
Pharex Amoxicillin Trihydrate	Pascual	Zuellig	7.22
Multicare Amoxicillin	Multicare	Zuellig	6.5
Boie Amoxicillin	Boie	Boie	6
Zedroxyn	JB Orchid Pharma	ECE Pharma	5.5
Lafayette Amoxicillin	Lafayette	Lafayette	1.95

Source: MIMS Philippines (Prices), retrieved May 26, 2010; FDA list of registered drugs as of Feb. 2010

Table A3. List of establishments with Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) as of May 2010					
No.	**Name of Establishment**	**Validity**	**Products**	**Telephone Number**	**Date Issued**
1	Accord Bio Laboratories	4-Aug-10	Cephalosporin/Penicillin (Capsule & Powder for Injection)/ Non-Penicillin (Capsule, Suspension & Syrup)	9363498/ 9363474	4-Aug-09
2	Air Liquide Phils., Inc.	21-Dec-10	Medical Oxygen	838-1780	21-Dec-09
3	Amherst Laboratories, Inc.	8-Jul-10	Non-penicillin non-sterile (tablets, capsules, powder for suspension, ointments and creams)	049-5124072	8-Jul-09
4	Amherst Parenterals, Inc.	8-Jul-10	Small volume parenterals & Large volume parenterals	02-5208496	8-Jul-09
5	Asian Antibiotics, Inc.	3-Dec-10	Cephalosporin/Penicillin (Capsule, Tablet, Granules/Powder for Suspension)/Steroids (Creams, Ointments & Tablets)	6240882	3-Dec-09
6	Atgas Traders	24-Aug-10	Medical Grade Oxygen	7120058	24-Aug-09
7	Caloocan Gas Corporation	29-Sep-10	Medical Grade Oxygen	9374122/9374108	29-Oct-09
8	Compact Pharmaceutical Corporation	3-Jul-10	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Tablet Syrup); Rifampicin Capsule/Penicillin (Capsule, Powders/Granules for Suspension & Drops for Suspension)	4457349	3-Jul-09
9	Consolidated Industrial Gases, Inc. (Pampanga Branch)	24-Nov-10	Medical Oxygen	045-8791239	24-Nov-09
10	D. Libunao Gas Manufacturing Corp.	18-Jun-10	Medical Grade Oxygen	044-4802245	18-Jun-09
11	Diamond Labs. Inc.	1-Jun-10	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Suspension & Syrup)/Penicillin & Cefalexin (Capsule & Powder for Suspension)	9327555 loc 123 & 129	1-Jun-09
12	Doctors Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	25-Aug-10	Non-Penicillin (capsules, plain & coated tablets, syrups & liquid suspension)	839-0819	25-Aug-09
13	EL Laboratories, Inc.	18-Dec-10	Non-Penicillin (Hard Gel Capsule, Tablet, Suspension, Syrup & Nasal Solution)/Sterile Products (Sterile Solution for Inhalation, Ophthalmic & Otic Solution)/Cephalosporin (Hard Gel Capsule, Granules for Suspension & Tablet)	049-541-3222	18-Dec-09
14	Euro-Med Laboratories Phil., Inc., Mandaluyong City	14-Dec-10	Non-Penicillin (Oral dosage forms: Tablet and Liquid, IV Fluids & External Preparations)	6389188/638-9187	14-Dec-09
15	Greenstone Pharmaceutical H.K., Inc.	22-Oct-10	medicated ointment and medicated oil		22-Oct-09

16	Gruppo Medica, Inc.	18-Jun-10	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Suspension, Syrup & Topical Solution)	807-2123 to 25	18-Jun-09
17	International Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (RDII-RVII-DM-006)	12-Aug-10	Galenicals	032-41277/8011149	12-Aug-09
18	Interphil Labs., Inc. (RDII-RIV-DM-40)	7-Dec-10	Cephalosporin/Penicillin (Capsules and Powders for Suspension)		7-Dec-09
19	International Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (RDII-RVII-DM-033)	20-Aug-10	Ethanol for Disinfection, Ethanol for Disinfection with isopropanol, Ethyl Alcohol 70% Solution & Ethyl Alcohol 75% Solution	032-41277/8011149	12-Aug-09
20	J.M. Tolmann Laboratories, Inc.	26-Aug-10	Cephalosporin (Capsules & Powders for Suspension)/Non-Penicillin (Capsules, Tablets, Syrups, & Suspension)	9323263	26-Aug-09
21	JB Orchid Pharmaceuticals, Inc.	20-Aug-10	Non-penicillin (Tablet, Capsule, Syrup & Suspension)/ Penicillin (Capsule & Powder for Suspension)	4770445/032-3466391	20-Aug-09
22	La Croesus Pharma Inc.	31-Jul-10	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Liquid & Tablet)/ Penicillin (Capsule & Powder for Suspension)	049-5128569	31-Jul-09
23	Lejal Laboratories, Inc.	25-Nov-10	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Tablet & Liquid Dosage Forms-Syrup and Suspension)	044-8406053/044-8401333	25-Nov-09
24	Lloyd Labs., Inc.	9-Sep-10	Non-penicillin (syrups, suspensions, plain & coated tablets, capsules, creams and ointments, powder for suspension); (steroid liquid, tablets, creams & ointments & except dry powder inhalation)/Cephalosporin (Powders & granules for suspension, capsules & tablets)/Penicillin (capsules, tablets, powders & granules for suspension)	044-7940499	9-Sep-09
25	Lumar Pharmaceutical Laboratory	7-Oct-10	Non-penicillin (Tablets, Capsules, Powders, Powders for Suspension, Syrups & Suspension)/Penicillin & Cephalosporin (Capsules, Granules for Suspension & Granules for Oral Drops)	044-7943758	7-Oct-09
26	Macro Asia Pharma Corp. (DRUG REPACKER)	13-Sep-10	Non-Penicillin (Capsule, Tablet)/Penicillin & Cephalosporin (Capsules)	521-7443/5218158	13-Sep-09
27	Manufacturing Services & Trade Corporation	16-Nov-10	Medicated Soap	6814469 to 70	16-Nov-09
28	Medi-RX, Inc.	13-Oct-10	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Syrup, Suspension & Oral Drops)/Penicillin/Cephalosporin (Capsule, Powder for Suspension & Powder for Oral Drops)	9254873/4269765	13-Oct-09

29	New Myrex Labs., Inc.	25-Sep-10	Cephalosporin (Capsules & Powder for Suspension)/Non-Penicillin (Capsule, Liquid, Powder for Suspension & Tablet)/Penicillin (Capsule & Powder for Suspension)	7236305/7250410	25-Sep-09
30	Northfield Laboratories, Inc.	3-Dec-10	Non-Penicillin (Capsule, Tablet, Syrup, Softgel Capsule, Powder in Sachet & Herbal Tea)	044-7943129/044-6622812	3-Dec-09
31	Pascual Laboratories, Inc.	15-Dec-10	Non-penicillin (Capsules, Plain & Coated Tablets, Powders, Herbal Tablets & Capsules, Syrups, Solutions, Suspension, Creams and Ointments)Sterile Products (Eye/Ear Drops, Eye Ointment & Small Volume Parenterals)	044-6931892 to 95	15-Dec-09
32	Pentagon Gas Corporation	23-Dec-10	Medical Grade Oxygen	7166325 to 28	23-Dec-09
33	Scheele Laboratories Phil., Inc.	19-Nov-10	Cephalosporin (Capsules and Powders/Granules for Suspension)/Non-Penicillin (Capsules, Plain and Coated Tablets, Syrups, Suspensions, Powders/Granules for Suspension & Oral Drops)/Penicillin and its Derivatives (Capsules and Powders/Granules for Suspension)	2937151 to 52/2940869	19-Nov-09
34	Southern Ind'l. Gases Phils. Inc. - Davao City	13-Oct-10	Medical Oxygen	082-2330388/082-2331698	13-Oct-09
35	Southern Ind'l. Gases Phils. Inc. - Ormoc City	7-Oct-10	Medical Oxygen		7-Oct-09
36	Southern Industrial Gases Phils., Inc. (Bago City)	28-Dec-10	Medical Oxygen	034-4339664	28-Dec-09
37	Splash Corporation	3-Jul-10	Medicated Astringents/ Exfoliants No. 1, 2, 3	2922478/2926468	3-Jul-09
38	Swiss Pharma Research Laboratories, Inc.	7-Oct-10	Cephalosporin & its derivatives (Capsule & Powder for Oral Drops/Suspension)/Non-Penicillin (Tablet, Coated Tablet, Liquid, Suspension, Antiseptic Feminine Wash & Suppositories)	2418501 to 04	7-Oct-09
39	Telstar Manufacturing Corporation	28-Dec-10	Galenical Preparations	049-5413290 to 94	28-Dec-09
40	United Laboratories, Inc.	7-Jul-10	Non-sterile non-penicillin (capsule, tablet, syrup, powder & powder for suspension)	8581000	7-Jul-09
41	YSS Laboratories Company, Inc.	4-Dec-10	Sterile Penicillin Powders for Injection (Human & Veterinary)	524-0061	4-Dec-09
42	Telstar Manufacturing Corporation	28-Dec-10	Galenical Preparations		28-Dec-09

43	Baxter Healthcare Philippines, Inc.	25-Jan-11	Large Volume Parenteral Solutions, Peritoneal Dialysis Solutions & Hemodialysis Concentrates		25-Jan-10
44	Singapore Pharmawealth Lifesciences, Inc.	14-Jan-11	Penicillin (Capsules, Sterile-Powder for Injection & Anesthesia only)		14-Jan-10
45	Consolidated Industrial Gases, Inc. (Laguna)	8-Feb-11	Compressed Medical Air & Medical Grade Oxygen	049-5343401 to 03	8-Feb-10
46	Southern Industrial Gases Phils. Inc. (Misamis Oriental)	9-Feb-11	Medical Grade Oxygen	088-5670730/088-8901119	9-Feb-10
47	Drugmakers's Laboratories, Inc.	10-Feb-11	Cephalosporin (capsule form in strip seal & blister pack and Granules for suspension in amber bottles)/Non-penicillin (Liquid-Suspension & Syrup form); Capsule form in soft & hard gelatin capsules in strips seal/blister packs; Tablets (Steroid, non-steroidal products) in blister & strip foil packs/Other antibiotics (capsule form in blister pack & granules for suspension in amber bottles)/Penicillin (Capsule form in strip seal & blister pack & granules for suspension in amber bottles)	823-8391 to 96 or 771-1381	10-Feb-10
48	Metrolab Industries, Inc.	18-Feb-11	Medicated Soap	046-433-04-31	18-Feb-10
49	Euro-Med Laboratories Phil., Inc. (Cavite Plant)	25-Mar-11	Sterile Products (Small & Large Volume Parental Solutions, Ophtalmic Solutions in a blow fill seal technology	046-4160209/6381989	25-Mar-10
50	Medic-Pro Corporation (MEDICAL DEVICE MANUFACTURER)	8-Mar-11	Disposable Syringes	4016334/6830031 to 32	8-Mar-10
51	Lorenzo C. Reyes Laboratory, Inc.	31-Mar-11	Medicated Ointment & Medicated Soap	044-7940519/044-7942203	31-Mar-10
52	Balangcas Industrial Gases	31-Mar-11	Medical Grade Oxygen	045-8781417	31-Mar-10
53	Oro Oxygen Corporation	6-Apr-11	Medical Oxygen	045-963-50-85	6-Apr-10
54	Southern Industrial Gases Phils., Inc. - San Fernando, Plant - Cebu)	19-Apr-11	Medical Oxygen	032-345-1053 to 56 / 032-3462781	19-Apr-10
55	Medgen Laboratories, Inc.	19-Apr-11	Non-Penicillin (Tablets, Capsules, Syrups & Suspension/Penicillin (Capsules & Powders for Suspension)	9200540 / 4560826	19-Apr-10
56	Smithkline Beecham	21-Apr-11	Non-Penicillin (Capusle, Cream, Ointment, Suspension, Syrup and Tablet)	6584851 to 55	21-Apr-10

57	Pharmatechnica Laboratory, Inc.	30-Apr-11	Non-penicillin (Capsule, Tablet, Suspension & Syrup)/P	044-6761381 / 3710247	30-Apr-10
58	Ingasco Incorporated	25-May-11	Medical Oxygen	9175111838	25-May-10
59	Hizon Laboratories, Inc. (Rizal)	17-May-11	Non-Sterile Products only (Non-penicillin-oral (capsule, powder for suspension & tablet); Non-penicillin-liquid (suspension & syrup)	6975933 / 6964220 / 6976243	17-May-10

Source: Food and Drugs Administration (FDA)

Table A4. Voluntary Reduction Price List				
Active Ingredient/ Molecule	Dosage strength and form	Old Price	Government-Mediated Access Price	Company
ANTI-HYPERTENSIVE				
Telmisartan	40 mg tablet	41.5	25.75	Boehringer
	Telmisartan 40 mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5 mg tablet	50	25	
	80 mg tablet	89	44.5	
	Telmisartan 80 mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5 mg tablet	89	44.5	
Irbesartan	150 mg tablet	48.76	24.38	Sanofi-Aventis via Winthtrop
	Irbesartan 150 mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5 mg tablet	50.26	25.13	
	300mg tablet	80	40	
	Irbesartan 300 mg + Hydrochlorothiazide 12.5 mg tablet	83	41.5	
ANTI-THROMBOTIC				
Clopidogrel	75 mg film-caoted tablet	123.5	61.75	Sanofi-Aventis
ANTI-DIABETIC/ANTIHYPOGLYCEMIC				
Gliclazide	30 mg Modified Release tablet	15	7.5	Servier
	80 mg tablet	15	7.5	
ANTIBIOTIC/ANTIBACTERIAL				
Piperacillin + Tazobactam and all its Salt form	Piperacillin 2g + Tazobactam 250 mg vial			Wyeth
	4 g + Tazobactam 500 mg vial			
Ciprofloxacin and all its Salt form	500 mg tablet	83.83	41.91	Bayer
	500 mg tablet (Extended Release)	99.23	49.62	
	1 g tablet	145.1	72.55	
	250 mg tablet	65.13	32.57	
	2 mg/ml (100ml) for injection	1884.17	942	
	2 mg/ml (50ml) or 100mg IV infusion (50ml)	1440.87	720.43	
	400 mg (200ml) for injection	3207.17	1603.59	
Metronidazole and all its Salt form	125 mg/5ml (60ml) suspension	131	65.5	Sanofi-Aventis
	500 mg tablet	23.5	11.75	
	500 mg (100ml) IV Infusion	379.5	189.75	
Co-Amoxiclav (Amoxicillin + Clavulanic acid)	625 mg tablet	97.75	48.9	GSK
	375 mg tablet	79.5	39.75	
	1 g tablet	142.25	71.15	
	600 mg vial for injection	687.5	343.75	
	1.2 g vial for injection	1156.75	578.4	
	Amoxicillin 200 mg + Clavulanic acid 28.5	555.5	277.75	

	mg/5ml (70ml) suspension			
	Amoxicillin 125 mg + Clavulanic acid 231.25 mg/5ml (60ml) suspension	378	189	
	Amoxicillin 250 mg + Clavulanic acid 62.5 mg/5ml (60ml) suspension	648.5	324.25	
	Amoxicillin 400 mg + Clavulanic acid 57 mg/5ml (70ml) suspension	940.5	470.25	
	Amoxicillin 400 mg + Clavulanic acid 57 mg/5ml (35ml) suspension	523.75	261.9	
ANTI-NEOPLASTICS/ANTI-CANCER				
Bleomycin and all its Salt form	15 mg vial/ ampul for injection		3520	
Carboplatin	10 mg /ml (15ml) vial for 150 mg for injection		1805	
Cisplatin	50 mg powder vial for injection		1125	Bristol-Meyer Squibb via Zuellig
Cyclophosphamide	50 mg tablet	133.5	69.42	
	200 mg vial for injection	300	175	
	500 mg vial for injection	649	324.5	
	1 g or 1000 mg vial for injection	1155	641	
Mercaptopurine	50 mg tablet	79	39.5	GSK
Mesna	400 mg ampul for injection	300	166.67	Baxter

Table A5. Parallel Drug Importation Drugs and Medicines (as of May 2010)						
	GENERIC NAME	Brand	DOH HOSPITAL RETAIL PRICE	LEADING DRUGSTORE PRICE	Peso Saved (Php)	% PRICE REDUCTION
1	Atenolol 50 mg Tablet	Tenormin	11.25	33.5	22.25	66%
2	Felodipine 10 mg Tablet	Plendil	39	77.25	38.25	50%
3	Felodipine 2.5 mg Tablet	Plendil	15	32.25	17.25	53%
4	Felodipine 5 mg Tablet	Plendil	22.5	46.25	23.75	51%
5	Isosobide mononitrate 30 mg Tablet	Imdur	14.55	24.25	9.7	40%
6	Isosobide mononitrate 60 mg Tablet	Imdur	24.7	39.5	14.8	37%
7	Propanolol 10 mg Tablet	Inderal	4.4	10.5	6.1	58%
8	Propanolol 40 mg Tablet	Inderal	6.5	16.75	10.25	61%
9	Metformin 500 mg Tablet	Glucophage	7.63	11.5	3.87	34%
10	Cotrimoxazole 80/160 mg Tablet	Bactrim DS	15.6	53.75	38.15	71%
11	Loperamide HCI 2 mg Tablet	Imodium	8	14	6	43%
12	Domperidone 10 mg Tablet	Motilium	12	30	18	60%
13	Ethambutol + Rifampicin + Isoniazid + Pyrazinamide Tablet	Myrin P Forte	10.65	13	2.35	18%
14	Cimetidine 200 mg Tablet	Adamet	14	22.5	8.5	38%
15	Ranitidine 150 mg Tablet	Zantac	24.95	35.5	10.55	30%
16	Ranitidine 300 mg Tablet	Zantac	49.2	71	21.8	31%
17	Ticlopidine HCI 250 mg Tablet	Tikpid	72.5	147.75	75.25	51%
18	Mefenamic acid 500 mg Tablet	Gardan	6	21.5	15.5	72%
19	Mefenamic acid 500mg Tablet	Ponstan	11.25	28.5	17.25	61%
20	Tramadol HCI 100 mg/2mL Amp	Tramal	155.95	215.5	59.55	28%
21	Tramadol HCI 50 mg Cap	Tramal	28.25	38.5	10.25	27%
22	Betahistine dihydrochloride 8 mg Tab	Serc	22.85	29.1	6.25	21%
23	Cinnarizine 25 mg Tab	Stugeron	15.4	39.5	24.1	61%

Table A6. List of Drugs in the Half-priced Medicines Program (Botika ng Barangay, DOH)

DRUGS AND MEDICINES	2008 BnB Selling Price	Leading Drugstore Chain Lowest Selling Price (as of April 2008)	Peso Savings (as of 2008)	% Price Reduction
	A	B	C = B-A	D = C/B
1. Aluminum hydroxide 225 mg + Magnesium hydroxide 200 mg/5 mL suspension (60mL bottle)	26			
2. Amoxicillin 250 mg/5 mL powder/granules for suspension (as trihydrate) (60 mL bottle)	26	87	61	70%
3. Amoxicillin 500 mg capsule (as trihydrate) (blister pack)	2.5	6.15	3.65	59%
4. Ascorbic acid 500 mg tablet (blister pack)	1.33	4.95	3.62	73%
5. Cotrimoxazole (800 mg Sulfamethoxazole + 160 mg Trimethoprim) tablet/capsule (blister pack)	1.82	15	13.2	88%
6. Ferrous sulfate tablet (equivalent to 60 mg elemental Iron) (blister pack)	0.54	0.7	13.2	23%
7. Loperamide 2 mg capsule (as hydrochloride) (foil/blister pack)	1.05	3.7	2.65	72%
8. Mefenamic acid 250 mg capsule/tablet (foil/blister pack)	0.88	2.5	1.62	65%
9. Multivitamins (for adults) capsule (foil/blister pack)	1.78	4.75	2.97	63%
10. Multivitamins per 5 mL syrup (for children) (60 mL bottle)	27.1	59	31.9	54%
11. Paracetamol 250 mg/5 mL syrup/suspension (60 mL bottle) (alcohol-free)	23.14	84.75	61.61	73%
12. Paracetamol 500 mg tablet (blister pack)	0.5	1.15	0.65	57%
13. Povidone Iodine 10% Topical Solution (15 mL bottle)	24.38	83.5	59.12	71%
14. Metformin 500 mg tablet (as hydrochloride) (foil pack)	1.62	4.6	2.98	65%
15. Glibenclamide 5 mg tablet (blister pack)	0.78	8.9	8.12	91%
16. Metoprolol 50 mg tablet (as tartrate) (foil pack)	1.62	3.9	1.26	58%
17. Captopril 25 mg tablet (foil pack)	4.22	8.15	3.93	48%
18. Salbutamol 2 mg tablet (as sulfate) (blister pack)	0.36	1.9	1.54	81%
19. Salbutamol 2 mg/5 mL syrup (as sulfate) (60 mL bottle)	19.82	48	28.18	59%
20. Lagundi 300 mg tablet (strip foil)	1.95	2.85	0.9	32%
21. Sambong 250 mg tablet (strip foil)	1.95	3.82	1.87	49%
AVERAGE				62%

Table B1. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Ilocos region (Part 1 of 2)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Ilocos Norte	**159**	**560**	**28.4**	**Ilocos Sur (continued…)**			
Batac	0	43	0	Santa Lucia	10	36	27.8
Dumalneg	0	1	0	Banayoyo	4	14	28.6
Sarrat	1	24	4.2	San Esteban	3	10	30
Pinili	3	25	12	Salcedo	7	22	31.8
Vintar	5	34	14.7	Sinait	14	44	31.8
Pasuquin	5	33	15.2	Santa Maria	11	34	32.4
Marcos	2	13	15.4	Vigan	13	39	33.3
Paoay	5	31	16.1	Bantay	12	34	35.3
Bacarra	7	43	16.3	San Juan	13	32	40.6
Badoc	6	31	19.4	Magsingal	15	30	50
San Nicolas	5	24	20.8	San Emilio	4	8	50
Currimao	5	23	21.7	Cabugao	17	33	51.5
Piddig	5	23	21.7	Burgos	14	26	53.8
Solsona	6	22	27.3	San Vicente	4	7	57.1
Dingras	10	31	32.3	Galimuyod	16	24	66.7
Burgos	4	11	36.4	Sto. Domingo	26	36	72.2
Espiritu (Banna)	8	20	40	Narvacan	25	34	73.5
Pagudpud	7	16	43.8	Cervantes	11	13	84.6
Nueva Era	6	11	54.5	Suyo	7	8	87.5
Bangui	11	17	64.7	Quirino	8	9	88.9
Carasi	2	3	66.7	Lidlidda	10	11	90.9
Laoag City	55	80	68.8	Alilem	9	9	100
Adams	1	1	100	Candon	42	42	100
Ilocos Sur	**413**	**770**	**53.6**	G. del Pilar	7	7	100
Santa Catalina	0	9	0	San Ildefonso	15	15	100
Santa Cruz	4	49	8.2	Santa	26	26	100
Caoayan	2	17	11.8	Sigay	7	7	100
Santiago	5	24	20.8	Sugpon	6	6	100
Nagbukel	3	12	25	Tagudin	43	43	100

Source of basic data: DOH

TableB1. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Ilocos region (Part 2 of 2)

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
La Union	**201**	**576**	**34.9**	**Pangasinan (continued…)**			
Balaoan	4	36	11.1	San Jacinto	0	19	0
Bangar	4	33	12.1	San Manuel	0	14	0
Aringay	3	24	12.5	Santo Tomas	0	10	0
Bacnotan	7	48	14.6	Sison	0	28	0
San Fernando	9	59	15.3	Urbiztondo	0	21	0
Naguilian	6	37	16.2	Villasis	0	21	0
Luna	8	40	20	Bayambang	10	77	13
Caba	4	17	23.5	Alaminos	9	39	23.1
San Juan	13	40	32.5	Malasiqui	17	73	23.3
Bauang	13	39	33.3	San Carlos City	25	86	29.1
Sudipen	6	17	35.3	Urdaneta	11	34	32.4
Bagulin	4	10	40	San Fabian	13	33	39.4
San Gabriel	6	15	40	Dagupan City	13	31	41.9
Santol	5	11	45.5	Tayug	9	21	42.9
Santo Tomas	12	24	50	Asingan	11	21	52.4
Rosario	21	33	63.6	San Quintin	13	21	61.9
Agoo	36	49	73.5	Santa Maria	15	23	65.2
Tubao	15	18	83.3	Manaoag	19	27	70.4
Burgos	11	12	91.7	Burgos	10	14	71.4
Pugo	14	14	100	Agno	13	18	72.2
Pangasinan	**538**	**1365**	**39.4**	Natividad	14	18	77.8
Aguilar	0	15	0	Santa Barbara	25	29	86.2
Alcala	0	21	0	Bani	24	27	88.9
Bautista	0	18	0	San Nicolas	30	33	90.9
Binalonan	0	24	0	Uminga	54	59	91.5
Binmaley	0	33	0	Calasiao	22	24	91.7
Bugallon	0	24	0	Bolinao	28	30	93.3
Labrador	0	10	0	Mabini	15	16	93.8
Laoac	0	22	0	Anda	18	18	100
Lingayen	0	32	0	Balungao	20	20	100
Mangaldan	0	30	0	Basista	13	13	100
Mangatarem	0	82	0	Dasol	18	18	100
Mapandan	0	15	0	Infanta	13	13	100
Pozzorubio	0	34	0	Rosales	37	37	100
				Sual	19	19	100

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B2. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Cagayan Valley (Part 1 of 2)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Cagayan	**123**	**818**	**15.0**	**Isabela (continued…)**			
Rizal	0	29	0.0	Divilican	0	12	0
Calamaniugan	1	28	3.6	Ilagan	0	91	0
Tuguegarao	2	49	4.1	Luna	0	19	0
Baggao	2	48	4.2	Maconacon	0	10	0
Claveria	3	41	7.3	San Agustin	0	23	0
Tuao	3	32	9.4	San Guillermo	0	26	0
Allacapan	3	27	11.1	San Manuel	0	19	0
Lal-lo	4	35	11.4	San Mariano	0	36	0
Aparri	5	42	11.9	Santa Maria	0	20	0
Gattaran	6	50	12.0	Jones	2	42	4.8
Amulong	6	47	12.8	Palanan	1	17	5.9
Solana	5	38	13.2	Santo Tomas	2	27	7.4
Santo Nino	4	30	13.3	Cabatuan	2	22	9.1
Alcala	4	25	16.0	Naguilian	3	25	12
Penablanca	4	24	16.7	Benito Soliven	4	29	13.8
Piat	3	18	16.7	Reina Mercedes	3	20	15
Enrile	4	22	18.2	Delfin Albano	5	29	17.2
Santa Teresita	7	38	18.4	Echague	13	64	20.3
Santa Ana	3	16	18.8	Ramon	4	19	21.1
Iguig	5	23	21.7	San Pablo	4	17	23.5
Buguey	7	30	23.3	Quirino	5	21	23.8
Calayan	3	12	25.0	San Mateo	8	33	24.2
Ballesteros	5	19	26.3	Santiago City	9	37	24.3
Pamplona	5	18	27.8	Mallig	5	18	27.8
Santa Praxedes	3	10	30.0	Burgos	4	14	28.6
Lasam	11	30	36.7	Dinapigue	2	6	33.3
Abulug	7	19	36.8	Roxas	9	26	34.6
Sanchez-Mira	8	18	44.4	Tumauini	16	46	34.8
Isabela	**139**	**1055**	**13.2**	Gamu	6	16	37.5
Alicia	0	34	0	Cabagan	10	26	38.5
Angadanan	0	59	0	San Isidro	5	13	38.5
Aurora	0	33	0	Quezon	6	15	40
Cauayan	0	65	0	Cordon	11	26	42.3

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B2. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Cagayan Valley (Part 2 of 2)			
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Nueva Vizcaya	**32**	**276**	**11.6**
Alfonso Castaneda	0	6	0
Ambaguio	0	8	0
Aritao	0	23	0
Bagabag	0	17	0
Bambang	0	25	0
Bayombong	0	25	0
Diadi	0	19	0
Kasibu	0	30	0
Santa Fe	0	16	0
Villaverde	1	9	11.1
Solano	5	22	22.7
Kayapa	7	30	23.3
Dupax del Norte	4	15	26.7
Dupax del Sur	9	19	47.4
Quezon	6	12	50
Quirino	**37**	**133**	**27.8**
Disputed Area	0	1	0
Diffun	7	33	21.2
Madella	7	32	21.9
Aglipay	7	25	28
Cabarroguis	5	17	29.4
Nagtipunan	7	16	43.8
Saguday	4	9	44.4

Source of basic data: DOH

Table__. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Central Luzon

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Nueva Ecija	**209**	**848**	**24.6**	**Pampanga (continued…)**			
Talugutg	18	28	64.3	Mabalacat	15	27	55.6
Quezon	10	16	62.5	Minalin	8	15	53.3
Laur	10	17	58.8	San Luis	8	17	47.1
Talavera	27	53	50.9	Macabebe	12	25	48.0
Gen. M. Natividad	10	20	50.0	Porac	13	29	44.8
Licab	5	11	45.5	Apalit	5	12	41.7
Llanera	10	22	45.5	Masantol	10	26	38.5
San Jose City	17	38	44.7	Sasmuan	4	12	33.3
Penaranda	4	10	40.0	Candaba	11	33	33.3
Munoz	14	37	37.8	Santa Ana	4	14	28.6
Aliaga	9	26	34.6	Magalang	7	27	25.9
Carranglan	5	17	29.4	Angeles City	8	33	24.2
Pantabangan	4	14	28.6	San Fernando	8	34	23.5
Palayan City	5	18	27.8	Arayat	7	30	23.3
Cuyapo	14	51	27.5	Guagua	6	31	19.4
Gabaldon	4	16	25.0	Bacolor	3	21	14.3
San Antonio	4	16	25.0	Santa Rita	1	10	10.0
Nampicuan	5	21	23.8	Mexico	4	43	9.3
Bguimba	11	64	17.2	**Tarlac**	**274**	**514**	**53.3**
Santo Domingo	4	24	16.7	Anao	5	18	27.8
Jaen	4	27	14.8	Tarlac	24	76	31.6
Bongabon	4	29	13.8	Gerona	14	44	31.8
Lupao	3	24	12.5	Concepcion	15	45	33.3
Gen. Tinio	1	12	8.3	Moncada	14	37	37.8
San Leonardo	1	15	6.7	San Manuel	7	15	46.7
Cabanatuan City	4	89	4.5	Capas	10	20	50.0
Cabiao	1	23	4.3	Mayantoc	12	24	50.0
Santa Rosa	1	33	3.0	San Jose	7	14	50.0
Gapan	0	23	0.0	Bamban	9	16	56.3
Rizal	0	26	0.0	Pura	10	16	62.5
San Isidro	0	9	0.0	Ramos	6	9	66.7
Zaragosa	0	19	0.0	Camiling	41	61	67.2
Pampanga	**200**	**537**	**37.2**	San Clemente	9	12	75.0
Santo Tomas	5	7	71.4	Victoria	21	27	77.8
Floridablanca	23	33	69.7	Santa Ignacia	19	24	79.2
Lubao	29	44	65.9	La Paz	19	21	90.5
San Simon	9	14	64.3	Paniqui	32	35	91.4

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B4. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Bicol Region (Part 1 of 2)

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Albay	**74**	**720**	10.3	**Camarines Sur**	**178**	**1063**	**16.7**
Daraga	0	54	0.0	Baao	0	30	0.0
Guinobatan	0	44	0.0	Balatan	0	17	0.0
Jovellar	0	23	0.0	Bato	0	33	0.0
Ligao	0	55	0.0	Bula	0	33	0.0
Malilipot	0	18	0.0	Goa	0	34	0.0
Malinao	0	29	0.0	Iriga City	0	36	0.0
Manito	0	15	0.0	Lagonoy	0	38	0.0
Sto. Domingo	0	23	0.0	Presentacion	0	18	0.0
Tiwi	0	25	0.0	Sagyay	0	19	0.0
Legaspi City	1	70	1.4	Tigaon	0	23	0.0
Bacacay	1	56	1.8	Tinambac	1	44	2.3
Camalig	1	50	2.0	Nabua	1	42	2.4
Tabaco	1	47	2.1	Calabanga	3	48	6.3
Rapu-Rapu	1	34	2.9	San Jose	2	29	6.9
Pio Duran	1	33	3.0	Ocampo	2	25	8.0
Oas	7	53	13.2	Del Gallego	3	32	9.4
Polangui	24	44	54.5	Garchitorena	3	23	13.0
Libon	37	47	78.7	Naga City	4	27	14.8
Camarines Norte	**51**	**282**	18.1	Sipocot	7	46	15.2
Capalonga		22	0.0	Libmanan	17	75	22.7
Mercedes	1	26	3.8	Caramoan	12	49	24.5
Vinzons	2	19	10.5	Bombon	2	8	25.0
Jose Panganiban	3	27	11.1	Canaman	6	24	25.0
Paracale	4	27	14.8	Buhi	10	38	26.3
Labo	8	52	15.4	Pili (Capital)	7	26	26.9
San Lorenzo Ruiz	2	13	15.4	San Fernando	6	22	27.3
Basud	5	28	17.9	Lupi	11	38	28.9
Talisay	4	15	26.7	Pasacao	6	19	31.6
Daet	7	25	28.0	Milaor	7	20	35.0
Santa Elena	10	19	52.6	Pamplona	6	17	35.3
San Vicente	5	9	55.6	Camaligan	5	13	38.5
				Ragay	15	38	39.5
				Siruma	9	22	40.9
				Minalabac	12	25	48.0
				Gainza	4	8	50.0
				Magarao	10	15	66.7
				Cabusao	7	9	77.8

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B4. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Bicol Region (Part 2 of 2)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Catanduanes	**9**	**314**	**2.9**	**SORSOGON**	**29**	**541**	**5.4**
Bagamanoc	0	18	0.0	Bacon	0	28	0.0
Bato	0	26	0.0	Bulusan	0	24	0.0
Gigmoto	0	9	0.0	Casiguran	0	25	0.0
Panganiban	0	23	0.0	Castilla	0	34	0.0
Virac	1	63	1.6	Gubat	0	42	0.0
Viga	1	31	3.2	Juban	0	25	0.0
Caramoran	1	27	3.7	Magallanes	0	34	0.0
Pandan	1	26	3.8	Pilar	0	49	0.0
San Miguel	1	24	4.2	Prieto Diaz	0	23	0.0
San Andres	2	38	5.3	Sta. Magdalena	0	14	0.0
Baras	2	29	6.9	Donsol	1	51	2.0
Masbate	**98**	**550**	17.8	Matnog	1	40	2.5
Cataingan	0	36	0.0	Barcelona	1	25	4.0
Dimasalang	0	20	0.0	Sorsogon	4	36	11.1
Masbate	0	30	0.0	Bulan	10	63	15.9
Monreal	0	11	0.0	Irosin	12	28	42.9
Palanas	0	24	0.0				
Pio V. Corpuz	0	18	0.0				
Placer	0	35	0.0				
Uson	2	35	5.7				
Aroroy	5	41	12.2				
Mobo	5	29	17.2				
Milagros	5	27	18.5				
Balud	6	32	18.8				
Baleno	5	24	20.8				
Cawayan	9	37	24.3				
Esperanza	5	20	25.0				
San Pascual	7	22	31.8				
Mandaon	9	26	34.6				
Claveria	8	22	36.4				
San Fernando	10	26	38.5				
Batuan	6	14	42.9				
San Jacinto	16	21	76.2				

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B5. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Western Visayas (Part 1 of 2)

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Aklan	**204**	**330**	**61.8**	**Capiz**	**93**	**473**	**19.7**
Buruanga	3	15	20	Ivisan		17	0
Malay	4	18	22.2	Sapi-an	0	10	0
Kalibo	5	16	31.3	Dumarao	1	31	3.2
Ibajay	13	35	37.1	Roxas City	2	47	4.3
Madalag	10	25	40	Panay	2	42	4.8
Banga	14	30	46.7	Sigma	1	21	4.8
Malinao	11	23	47.8	Jamindan	3	30	10
Tangalan	10	15	66.7	Mambusao	3	26	11.5
Nabas	14	20	70	Ma-ayon	4	32	12.5
Batan	15	20	75	Cuartero	5	22	22.7
Numancia	13	17	76.5	President Roxas City	5	22	22.7
Altavas	13	15	86.7	Pilar	6	24	25
New Washington	15	16	93.8	Panitan	8	26	30.8
Libacao	24	25	96	Tapaz	20	58	34.5
Balete	10	10	100	Dao	8	20	40
Lezo	12	12	100	Pontevedra	13	26	50
Makato	18	18	100	Dumalag	12	19	63.2
Aklan	204	330	61.8	**Guimaras**	**26**	**104**	**25**
Antique	**243**	**590**	**41.2**	Nueva Valencia	0	20	0
San Jose	0	28	0	San Lorenzo	0	12	0
San Remigio	0	45	0	Sibunag	0	22	0
Valderama	2	22	9.1	Buenavista	13	36	36.1
Barbaza	10	39	25.6	Jordan	13	14	92.9
Laua-an	11	40	27.5				
Patnongon	11	36	30.6				
Tobias Fornier	16	50	32				
Pandan	12	34	35.3				
Tibiao	8	21	38.1				
Sibalom	29	76	38.2				
Caluya	7	18	38.9				
Culasi	25	44	56.8				
Hamtic	32	47	68.1				
Bugasong	21	27	77.8				
Libertad	17	19	89.5				
Sebaste	9	10	90				
Anini-y	22	23	95.7				
Belison	11	11	100				

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B5. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Western Visayas (Part 2 of 2)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Iloilo	**810**	**1905**	**42.5**	**Iloilo (continued…)**			
Barotac Nuevo	0	29	0	Bingawan	14	14	100
Dingle	0	33	0	Calinog	59	59	100
Guimbal	0	34	0	Dumangas	45	45	100
Leganes	0	18	0	Estancia	25	25	100
Mina	0	22	0	San Rafael	9	9	100
New Lucena	0	21	0	**Negros Occidental**	**350**	**666**	**52.6**
Pototan	0	50	0	Cadiz City	0	22	0
San Enrique	0	28	0	Manapla	0	12	0
San Miguel	0	24	0	Pulupandan	0	20	0
Zarraga	0	24	0	Bago City	2	24	8.3
Duenas	2	47	4.3	Pontevedra	2	20	10
Pavia	1	18	5.6	Bacolod City	8	63	12.7
Sara	3	42	7.1	Enrique B.Magalona(Sarana)	4	23	17.4
Miag-ao	18	119	15.1	Calatrava	10	40	25
Lambunao	15	73	20.5	Valladolid	4	16	25
Badiangan	7	31	22.6	La Carlota City	5	14	35.7
Anilao	5	21	23.8	Victorias	12	26	46.2
Iloilo City	45	182	24.7	San Carlos City	9	18	50
Tubungan	13	48	27.1	San Enrique	5	10	50
Cabatuan	21	68	30.9	Kabankalan City	16	31	51.6
San Joaquin	27	85	31.8	Binalbagan	9	16	56.3
Oton	12	37	32.4	Salvador Benedicto	4	7	57.1
Santa Barbara	27	60	45	Sagay	17	25	68
Lemery	15	31	48.4	Isabela	21	30	70
Maasin	25	50	50	Sipalay	12	17	70.6
Leon	43	85	50.6	Talisay	21	28	75
Carles	17	33	51.5	Hinoba-an	10	13	76.9
Tigbauan	29	52	55.8	Silay City	13	16	81.3
Igbaras	26	46	56.5	Himamaylan	16	19	84.2
Janiuay	37	60	61.7	Toboso	9	10	90
Concepcion	21	26	80.8	Murcia	22	24	91.7
Passi	47	51	92.2	Ilog	14	15	93.3
San Dionisio	27	29	93.1	Escalante	20	21	95.2
Ajuy	33	34	97.1	Hinigaran	23	24	95.8
Alimodian	51	51	100	Candoni	9	9	100
Balasan	23	23	100	Cauayan	25	25	100
Banate	18	18	100	La Castellana	13	13	100
Barotac Nuevo	26	26	100	Moises Padilla	15	15	100
Batad	24	24	100				

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B6. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Central Visayas (Part 1 of 2)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Bohol	**164**	**1110**	**14.8**	**Cebu (continued...)**			
Anda	0	16	0	Bantayan	0	25	0
Balilihan	0	31	0	Carcar	0	15	0
Batuan	0	15	0	Malabuyoc	0	14	0
Bilar	0	19	0	Oslob	0	21	0
Candijay	0	21	0	Santa Fe	0	10	0
Carmen	0	29	0	Santander	0	10	0
Dagohoy	0	15	0	Tabogon	0	25	0
Dimiao	0	35	0	Balamban	1	28	3.6
Jagna	0	33	0	Catmon	1	20	5
Lila	0	18	0	Minglanilla	1	19	5.3
Panglao	0	10	0	Sogod	1	18	5.6
Pilar	0	21	0	Aloguinsan	1	15	6.7
San Isidro	0	12	0	Moalboal	1	15	6.7
Talibon	0	25	0	Lapu-lapu City	2	29	6.9
Trinidad	0	20	0	Giantilan	1	14	7.1
Inabanga	1	51	2	Cordoba	1	13	7.7
Loon	3	67	4.5	Dumanjug	3	37	8.1
Sierra Bullones	1	22	4.5	Boljoon	1	11	9.1
Tagbilaran City	1	15	6.7	Danao City	4	42	9.5
Garcia Hernandez	2	29	6.9	Naga	3	28	10.7
Loboc	2	28	7.1	Alcantara	1	9	11.1
Clarin	2	24	8.3	Argao	5	45	11.1
Dauis	1	12	8.3	Cebu city	10	80	12.5
Pres. Carlos P. Garcia	2	23	8.7	Consolacion	3	21	14.3
Calape	3	33	9.1	Dalaguete	5	33	15.2
Sikatuna	1	10	10	Pinamungahan	4	26	15.4
Ubay	5	44	11.4	Medellin	3	19	15.8
Tubigon	4	34	11.8	Compostela	3	17	17.6
Bien Unido	2	15	13.3	Samboan	3	15	20
Sevilla	2	13	15.4	Borbon	4	19	21.1
Loay	4	24	16.7	Toledo City	8	38	21.1
Albuquerque	2	11	18.2	Talisay	5	22	22.7
Antequera	4	21	19	Poro	4	17	23.5
Cortes	3	14	21.4	Tudela	3	11	27.3
Maribojoc	5	22	22.7	Ronda	4	14	28.6
Valencia	8	35	22.9	Pilar	4	13	30.8
Baclayon	4	17	23.5	Tuburan	19	54	35.2
Corella	2	8	25	Liloan	5	14	35.7
Sagbayan (Borja)	8	24	33.3	Alcoy	3	8	37.5
San Miguel	6	18	33.3	Madridejos	6	14	42.9
Buenavista	14	35	40	Barili	20	42	47.6
Danao	7	17	41.2	Tabuelan	6	12	50

Guildulman	9	20	45	Carmen	11	21	52.4
Catigbian	11	22	50	Daanbantayan	11	20	55
Mabini	11	22	50	Bogo	16	29	55.2
Alicia	8	15	53.3	San Fernando	12	21	57.1
Duero	12	21	57.1	San Francisco	9	15	60
Jetafe	14	24	58.3	Sibonga	17	25	68
Cebu	**280**	**1202**	**23.3**	Mandaue City	20	27	74.1
Asturias	0	27	0	Alegria	8	9	88.9
Badian	0	29	0	San Remigio	27	27	100

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B6. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Central Visayas (Part 2 of 2)

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Negros Oriental	**112**	**558**	**20.1**	**Negros Oriental (continued…)**			
Bacong	0	22	0	Bais city	5	35	14.3
Canlaon City	0	12	0	Bindoy	5	22	22.7
Guihulngan	0	33	0	Siaton	6	26	23.1
Jimalalud	0	28	0	San Jose	4	14	28.6
La Libertad	0	29	0	Amlan	4	8	50
Pamplona	0	16	0	Mabinay	16	32	50
Sibulan	0	15	0	Santa Catalina	22	23	95.7
Tanjay	0	24	0	Basay	10	10	100
Tayasan	0	28	0	Bayawan	28	28	100
Vallerhermoso	0	15	0	**Siquijor**	**5**	**134**	**3.7**
Zamboanguita	0	10	0	E. Villanueva	0	14	0
Ayungon	1	24	4.2	Lazi	0	18	0
Dauin	2	23	8.7	Maria	0	22	0
Dumaguete City	3	30	10	San Juan	0	15	0
Manjuyod	3	27	11.1	Siquijor	2	42	4.8
Valencia	3	24	12.5	Larena	3	23	13

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B7. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Eastern Visayas (Part 1 of 3)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Biliran	**72**	**132**	**54.5**	**Leyte (continued…)**			
Maripipi	1	15	6.7	Burauen	6	77	7.8
Cabucgayan	5	13	38.5	Carigara	4	49	8.2
Culaba	7	17	41.2	La Paz	3	35	8.6
Biliran	6	11	54.5	Baybay	8	92	8.7
Kawayan	12	20	60	Jaro	4	46	8.7
Almeria	8	13	61.5	Alangalang	5	54	9.3
Naval	17	26	65.4	MacArthur	3	31	9.7
Caibiran	16	17	94.1	Matalom	3	30	10
Eastern Samar	**97**	**597**	**16.2**	Ormoc City	11	110	10
Guiuan	3	60	5	Pastrana	3	29	10.3
San Policarpo	1	17	5.9	Tunga	1	8	12.5
Llorente	2	33	6.1	Tanauan	7	54	13
Mercedes	1	16	6.3	Tolosa	2	15	13.3
Jipapad	1	13	7.7	Barugo	5	36	13.9
Quinapondan	2	25	8	Capoocan	3	21	14.3
Dolores	5	46	10.9	Villaba	5	35	14.3
Giporlos	2	18	11.1	Babatngon	4	26	15.4
Oras	5	42	11.9	Julita	4	26	15.4
Taft	3	24	12.5	Tabango	2	13	15.4
Balangkayan	2	15	13.3	Bato	5	32	15.6
General McArthur	4	30	13.3	San Isidro	3	19	15.8
Arteche	3	20	15	Leyte	5	30	16.7
Maydolong	3	20	15	Dulag	8	45	17.8
Hernani	2	13	15.4	Mahaplag	5	28	17.9
Maslog	2	12	16.7	Merida	4	22	18.2
Borongan	11	61	18	Albuera	3	16	18.8
Lawaan	4	16	25	Matag-ob	4	21	19
Can-avid	9	28	32.1	Santa Fe	4	20	20
Salcedo	14	41	34.1	Isabel	5	24	20.8
San Julian	6	16	37.5	Javier (Bugho)	6	28	21.4
Balangiga	5	13	38.5	Abuyog	19	63	30.2
Sulat	7	18	38.9	Mayorga	5	16	31.3
Leyte	**251**	**1641**	**15.3**	San Miguel	8	21	38.1
Palo	1	33	3	Hindang	8	20	40
Hilongos	2	51	3.9	Tabontabon	7	16	43.8
Dagami	4	65	6.2	Palompon	24	50	48
Tacloban city	10	138	7.2	Inopacan	11	20	55
Calubian	4	53	7.5	Kananga	13	23	56.5

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B7. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Eastern Visayas (Part 2 of 3)							
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Northern Samar	**96**	**569**	**16.9**	**Samar**	**167**	**952**	**17.5**
Las Navas	0	53	0	San Jose De Buan	1	15	6.7
San Isidro	0	14	0	Santa Rita	3	38	7.9
Catubig	3	47	6.4	Gandara	6	69	8.7
Gamay	2	26	7.7	Catbalogan (Capital)	5	57	8.8
Lope De Vega	2	22	9.1	Calbayog City	15	157	9.6
Allen	2	20	10	Basey	6	51	11.8
Biri	1	8	12.5	Villareal	5	38	13.2
Palapag	4	32	12.5	Paranas(Wright)	6	44	13.6
Victoria	2	16	12.5	Jiabong	5	34	14.7
Laoang	8	56	14.3	Motiong	5	30	16.7
Lavezares	4	26	15.4	San Jorge	7	41	17.1
Bobon	3	18	16.7	Tarangnan	7	41	17.1
Rosario	2	11	18.2	Almagro	4	23	17.4
San Jose	3	16	18.8	Santa Margarita	7	36	19.4
Pambujan	5	26	19.2	Calbiga	8	41	19.5
San Antonio	2	10	20	Matuguinao	4	20	20
Mapanas	3	13	23.1	Tagapul-an	3	14	21.4
Capul	3	12	25	Pagsanghan	3	13	23.1
Lapinig	4	15	26.7	Pinabacdao	6	24	25
San Vicente	2	7	28.6	Talalora	3	11	27.3
Silvino Lobos	8	26	30.8	San Sebastian	4	14	28.6
San Roque	5	16	31.3	Zumarraga	9	25	36
Catarman (Capital)	19	55	34.5	Marabut	9	24	37.5
Mondragon	9	24	37.5	Daram	22	58	37.9
				Santo Nino	5	13	38.5
				Hinabangan	9	21	42.9

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B7. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Eastern Visayas (Part 3 of 3)			
Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Southern Leyte	**118**	**500**	**23.6**
San Juan (Cabalian)	0	18	0.0
Maasin	3	70	4.3
Hinunangan	5	40	12.5
Pintuyan	3	23	13
Saint Bernard	4	30	13.3
Anahawan	2	14	14.3
Bontoc	6	40	15
San Francisco	4	22	18.2
Malitbog	7	37	18.9
San Ricardo	3	15	20.0
Sogod	9	45	20.0
Macrohon	8	30	26.7
Padre Burgos	4	11	36.4
Liloan	10	24	41.7
Libagon	6	14	42.9
Silago	7	15	46.7
Hinundayan	8	17	47.1
Tomas Oppus	23	29	79.3
Limasawa	6	6	100.0

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B8. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, SOCCKSARGEN

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Cotabato	**75**	**542**	**13.8**	**South Cotabato**	**87**	**198**	**43.9**
Antipas	0	13	0	Surallah	3	17	17.6
Pigkawayan	0	40	0	Banga	5	22	22.7
President Roxas	0	25	0	Lake Sebu	5	19	26.3
Alamada	4	290	1.4	Koronadal (Capital)	8	27	29.6
Arakan	3	28	10.7	T'Boli	10	25	40
Tulunan	5	29	17.2	Polomolok	11	23	47.8
M'Lang	12	36	33.3	Tupi	8	15	53.3
Aleosan	7	19	36.8	Tampakan	8	13	61.5
Banisilan	14	20	70	Norala	10	14	71.4
Pikit	30	42	71.4	Santo Nino	8	10	80
Sarangani	**42**	**140**	**30**	Tantangan	11	13	84.6
Glan	2	31	6.5	**Sultan Kudarat**	**57**	**247**	**23.1**
Malapatan	1	12	8.3	Kalamansig	0	14	0
Malungon	5	31	16.1	Mariano Marcos	0	26	0
Maasim	3	16	18.8	Tacurong	1	20	5
Kiamba	7	19	36.8	Palimbang	3	40	7.5
Alabel	8	12	66.7	Lebak	3	26	11.5
Maitum	16	19	84.2	Sen.Ninoy Aquino	5	20	25
				Pres. E. Quirino	5	19	26.3
				Columbio	6	16	37.5
				Bagumbayan	8	19	42.1
				Lutayan	5	11	45.5
				Isulan	9	17	52.9
				Esperanza	12	19	63.2

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B9. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Caraga (part 1 of 2)

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB	Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Agusan del Norte	**68**	**249**	**27.3**	**Surigao del Norte**	**164**	**435**	**37.7**
Cabadbaran	4	31	12.9	Dinagat	0	12	0.0
Buenavista	4	25	16.0	Libjo	3	16	18.8
Butuan City	14	86	16.3	Bacuag	2	9	22.2
Magallanes	2	8	25.0	Basilisa	6	27	22.2
Nasipit	5	19	26.3	Gigaquit	3	12	25.0
Jabonga	5	15	33.3	San Isidro	3	12	25.0
Las Nieves	7	19	36.8	San Francisco	3	11	27.3
Tubay	6	13	46.2	Dapa	8	29	27.6
Remedios T. Romualdez	4	8	50.0	Mainit	7	21	33.3
Santiago	5	8	62.5	Pilar	5	15	33.3
Kitcharao	6	9	66.7	Sison	4	12	33.3
Carmen	6	8	75.0	Cagdianao	5	14	35.7
Agusan del Sur	**132**	**312**	**42.3**	Claver	5	14	35.7
Trento	3	16	18.8	Santa Monica	4	11	36.4
La Paz	4	15	26.7	Loreto	4	10	40.0
Bunawan	3	10	30.0	Placer	8	20	40.0
Sibagot	8	24	33.3	Surigao City	22	54	40.7
Esperanza	17	47	36.2	Malimono	6	14	42.9
Prosperidad	13	32	40.6	Tubod	4	9	44.4
Loreto	7	17	41.2	General Luna	9	20	45.0
San Luis	10	24	41.7	San Benito	3	6	50.0
Santa Josefa	5	11	45.5	San Jose	6	12	50.0
San Francisco	13	27	48.1	Socorro	7	14	50.0
Bayugan	23	43	53.5	Tagana-an	7	14	50.0
Rosario	6	11	54.5	Del Carmen	11	20	55.0
Veruela	11	20	55.0	Alegria	7	12	58.3
Talacogon	9	15	60.0	Tubajon	7	9	77.8
				Burgos	5	6	83.3

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B9. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Caraga (part 2 of 2)			
Municipality	Total Barangays	Barangays With BnB	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Surigao del Sur	**73**	**309**	**23.6**
Lanuza	0	13	0.0
Cantilan	2	17	11.8
Carmen	1	8	12.5
Tago	3	24	12.5
Tandag	3	21	14.3
Tagbina	4	25	16.0
Cortez	2	12	16.7
Hinantuan	4	24	16.7
Carascal	3	14	21.4
Madrid	3	14	21.4
Lingig	4	18	22.2
Bayabas	2	7	28.6
Lianga	4	13	30.8
Marihatag	4	12	33.3
San Miguel	6	18	33.3
Cagwait	4	11	36.4
Barobo	8	21	38.1
Bislig	10	24	41.7
San Agustin	6	13	46.2

Source of basic data: DOH

Table B10. Proportion of barangays with Botika ng Barangay by municipality, Cordillera Administrative Region

Municipality	Barangays With BnB	Total Barangays	Proportion of brgy with BnB
Abra	**145**	**303**	**47.9**
San Isidro	1	9	11.1
Piddigan	2	15	13.3
Danglas	1	7	14.3
Bangued	6	31	19.4
Lagayan	1	5	20.0
Tineg	2	10	20.0
Tubo	2	10	20.0
Daguioman	1	4	25.0
Lagangilang	5	17	29.4
Pilar	7	19	36.8
Boliney	3	8	37.5
Dolores	7	15	46.7
La Paz	6	12	50.0
Bucay	11	21	52.4
Licuan-Baay	6	11	54.5
Luba	5	8	62.5
Villaviciosa	5	8	62.5
Manabo	7	11	63.6
Lacub	4	6	66.7
Langiden	4	6	66.7
Malibcong	8	12	66.7
San Juan	14	19	73.7
Bucloc	3	4	75.0
San Quintin	5	6	83.3
Penarubbia	9	9	100.0
Sallapadan	9	9	100.0
Tayum	11	11	100.0
Apayao	**64**	**131**	48.9
Calanasan (Bayag)	5	16	31.3
Pudtol	8	22	36.4
Luna	9	22	40.9
Conner	10	21	47.6
Flora	9	16	56.3
Santa Marcela	9	13	69.2
Kabugao	14	21	66.7
Benguet	**101**	**270**	37.4
Tuba	1	13	7.7
Baguio City	31	130	23.8
Bokod	3	10	30.0
Mankayan	4	12	33.3
Buguias	5	14	35.7
Benguet(continued…)			
La trinidad	6	16	37.5
Sablan	3	8	37.5
Kapangan	8	15	53.3
Kibungan	4	7	57.1
Kabayan	8	13	61.5
Atok	6	8	75.0
Tublay	7	8	87.5
Itogon	8	9	88.9
Bakun	7	7	100.0
Ifugao	**84**	**180**	**46.7**
Banaue	3	18	16.7
Kianga	3	14	21.4
Lagawe	5	20	25.0
Mayoyao	11	27	40.7
Tinoc	5	12	41.7
Aguinaldo	7	16	43.8
Hingyon	7	12	58.3
Lamut	13	22	59.1
Hungduan	6	9	66.7
Alfonso Lista	16	21	76.2
Asipulo	8	9	88.9
Kalinga	**94**	**150**	**62.7**
Lubuagan	4	9	44.4
Tinglayan	9	20	45.0
Rizal	7	14	50.0
Tabuk	23	40	57.5
Pinukpuk	16	23	69.6
Tanudan	12	16	75.0
Pasil	11	14	78.6
Balbalan	12	14	85.7
Mountain Province	**95**	**146**	65.1
Sagada	7	19	36.8
Tadian	10	20	50.0
Besao	8	14	57.1
Barlig	7	11	63.6
Bauko	14	22	63.6
Sabangan	11	15	73.3
Bontoc	12	16	75.0
Natonin	10	12	83.3
Sadanga	7	8	87.5
Paracelis	9	9	100.0