Actions taken by Republic of the Philippines to prevent the spread of COVID-19 as of April 17, 2021.
Our Organization

The UN Compliance Research Group is a global organization which specializes in monitoring the work of the United Nations (UN). Through our professional team of academics, scholars, researchers and students we aim to serve as the world's leading independent source of information on members' compliance to UN resolutions and guidelines. Our scope of activity is broad, including assessing the compliance of member states to UN resolutions and plan of actions, adherence to judgments of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and commitments made at UN pledging conferences. We’re proud to present the international community and global governments with our native research findings on states’ annual compliance with the commitments of the UN and its affiliated agencies. Our goal as world citizens is to foster a global change towards a sustainable future; one which starts with ensuring that the words of delegates are transformed into action and that UN initiatives don’t remain ink on paper. Hence, we offer policy analysis and provide advice on fostering accountability and transparency in UN governance as well as tracing the connection between the UN policy-makers and Non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Yet, we aim to adopt a neutral path and do not engage in advocacy for issues or actions taken by the UN or member states. Acting as such, for the sake of transparency. The UN Compliance Research Group dedicates all its effort to inform the public and scholars about the issues and agenda of the UN and its affiliated agencies.
The International Health Regulations (2005) are legally binding on 196 States Parties, including all WHO Member States. The IHR aims to keep the world informed about public health risks, through committing all signatories to cooperate together in combating any future “illness or medical condition, irrespective of origin or source, that presents or could present significant harm to humans.” Under IHR, countries agreed to strengthen their public health capacities and notify the WHO of any such illness in their populations. The WHO would be the centralized body for all countries facing a health threat, with the power to declare a “public health emergency of international concern,” issue recommendations, and work with countries to tackle a crisis.

Although, with the sudden and rapid spread of COVID-19 in the world, many countries varied in implementing the WHO guidelines and health recommendations. While some countries followed the WHO guidelines, others imposed travel restrictions against the WHO’s recommendations. Some refused to share their data with the organization. Others banned the export of medical equipment, even in the face of global shortages. The UN Compliance Research group will focus during the current cycle on analyzing the compliance of the WHO member states to the organization’s guidelines during the COVID-19 pandemic.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School/educational institutions:</th>
<th>Workplaces and institutions:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Decision makers should consider the following if they decide to open or close schools: Current understanding about COVID-19 transmission and severity in children, Local situation and epidemiology of COVID-19 where the school(s) are located, School setting and ability to maintain COVID-19 prevention and control measures.</td>
<td>● Partial closure of workplaces as of early March.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Recommended to promote: Hygiene and environmental cleaning to limit exposure, Screening and management of sick students, teachers and other school staff, Communication with parents and students, Physical distancing at school, Tele-schooling and distance learning.</td>
<td>● Hand hygiene: Regular and thorough handwashing, Hand hygiene stations.</td>
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<td>● Respiratory hygiene: Promote respiratory etiquette, Develop a policy on wearing a mask or a face covering.</td>
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<td>● Physical distancing: less people, implementing shifts.</td>
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<td>● Reduce and manage work-related travels.</td>
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<td>● Regular environmental cleaning and disinfection.</td>
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<td>● Risk communication, training, and education: Provide posters, videos, and electronic message boards.</td>
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<td>● Management of people with COVID-19 or their contacts: introduce thermal screening.</td>
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<td>● Take more measures when it comes to jobs at medium and high risk.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public events:</th>
<th>Public Transport:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Restriction to host gatherings or events that exceed a large number of individuals. ex) sport games, religious functions, restaurants, etc.</td>
<td>● Reduce crowding, limit access to, or close public spaces, restaurants, sporting events, 24 sports clubs, entertainment venues, places of worship, 25 or venues with limited ventilation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Planning phase: Liaison with all relevant stakeholders, Development of a preparedness and response plan, Assessment of capacities and resources.</td>
<td>● Encourage physical distancing in public places and transportation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>● Operational phase: Modifications of the event, Risk communication, Surveillance of participants, aimed at detecting and managing individuals developing symptoms during the event.</td>
<td>● Reduce mixing between individuals and households.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Post-event phase: Liaison between event organizers and health authorities.</td>
<td>● Communicate to recommend wearing masks in public.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**WHO Guidelines and Recommendations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Information Campaign:</th>
<th>Domestic/International Travel:</th>
<th>Testing Framework:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Communicate risk clearly with information on how to protect oneself and others.</td>
<td>● Reduction in Travel to prevent the spread of COVID-19.</td>
<td>● Set up testing centers in large venues or in check points.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Simplify messages, encourage sharing of information.</td>
<td>● International travel should not occur unless in an emergency.</td>
<td>● Require travellers to self-quarantine after being tested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Engage with communities in decision-making and to strengthen engagement for public health measures.</td>
<td>● Recommended to adhere to safety measures while travelling.</td>
<td>● Molecular (e.g. PCR) testing of respiratory tract samples is the recommended method for the identification and laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 cases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Identify local networks and engage communities, businesses, religious leaders, and local influencers.</td>
<td>● Establish effective contingency plans and arrangements for responding a Public Health Emergency.</td>
<td>● To inform WHO policy on the use of immunodiagnostic rapid tests for COVID-19.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contact Tracing:</th>
<th>Lockdown/Curfew:</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>● Set up relational databases linking lists of contacts to line lists of cases.</td>
<td>● Implementation of curfew hours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Allow for tailored case investigation forms, contact listing forms, and contact follow-up forms to be set up.</td>
<td>● Require citizens to stay in home unless of an emergency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>● Used for self-checking and self-reporting of signs and symptoms by people through mobile phone apps or SMS technology.</td>
<td>● Monitor locations to abide by the curfew hours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Methodology and Scoring System

- This report draws on the methodology developed by the G8 Research Group, which has been monitoring G7/8 compliance since 1996 (the International Organisations Research Institute at the Higher School of Economics (IORI HSE) joined this multi-year project in 2005, and Bond University participated in 2014). The use of this methodology builds cross-institutional and cross-member consistency and also allows compatibility with compliance assessments of other institutions. The methodology uses a scale from −1 to +1, where +1 indicates full compliance with the stated commitment, −1 indicates a failure to comply or action taken that is directly opposite to the stated instruments or goal of the commitment, and 0 indicates partial compliance or work in progress, such as initiatives that have been launched but are not yet near completion and whose full results can therefore not be assessed. Each member assessed receives a score of −1, 0 or +1 for each commitment. For convenience, the scores in the tables have been converted to percentages, where −1 equals 0 percent and +1 equals 100 percent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
<td>State does not comply with the International Health Regulations (IHR 2005), nor does it comply with any of the World Health Organization’s guidelines and recommendations to curb the spread of the Coronavirus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>State complies with the IHR and partially complies with the WHO recommendations on combating the Coronavirus, through implementing policies and actions which adhere to at least two commitments of the WHO guidelines on curbing the pandemic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+1</td>
<td>State fully complies with the IHR and the WHO guidelines on combating the Coronavirus, through implementing policies and actions which adhere to all nine areas of the WHO guidelines on curbing the pandemic.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Assessment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>No Compliance</th>
<th>Partial Compliance</th>
<th>Full Compliance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Philippines complied with the International Health Regulations (IHR) but partially complied with the World Health Organization’s guidelines and recommendations on curbing the Coronavirus (COVID-19), through implementing complying policies and actions only in some commitment features. Thus, Philippines receives a compliance score of 0.*
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

On 8 March 2020, Health Emergency declared after first COVID-19 related outside China was recorded on 2 February 2020. Restrictions to be placed.

On 15 March 2020, Lockdown imposed in Manila. Gatherings are banned. All non-essential shops to close and night time curfew to be placed from 20:00-05:00 daily. Cebu Province to have the same curfew.

On 17 March 2020, Luzon Island receives “enhanced community quarantine”. People may not leave their homes unless for essential reasons. Checkpoints have been made.

On 19 March 2020, Cebu province to go on “general community quarantine”. Closure of all non-essential business. No one is to leave homes without a government permit.

On 8 April 2020, Rizal province to go on lockdown. No individual is permitted to leave their homes except those with exemptions.

As of 24 April 2020, Areas under enhanced quarantine measures are: Pangasinan, Batan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Rizal, Oriental Mindoro, occidental Mindoro, Albay and Catanduanes. Restrictions are the same as Cebu and Luzon. No one is to leave their homes unless for essential reasons and only one person of the household may do so. Daily curfew from 20:00-05:00. Transports are suspended, restaurants are limited to takeout and domestic travel is prohibited. Quarantine pass required to leave.

As of 28 April 2020, Areas with enhanced quarantine measures are: Metro Manila, Central Luzon (excluding Calabarzon), Pangasinan province, Banquet province, Bagui City, Iloilo province, Cebu province, Cebu City and Davao city. Same rules apply.

On 16 May 2020, Metro Manila, Cebu City and Laguna province are under modified enhanced community quarantine. More than one person of the same household may leave for essential reasons.

On 1 June 2020, Metro Manila and Cebu City to General Community quarantine. Residents may leave their homes without a quarantine pass. Nationwide non-essential shops are functioning at limited capacity unless specified otherwise.

On 16 June 2020, Cebu City back to Enhanced Community Quarantine. Same rules of May 16.

On 16 July 2020, Two week lockdown enforced in Navotas. No one may leave their home unless for essential reasons.

As of 31 July 2020, The following areas are under General Community Quarantine: Metro Manila, Bulakan, Cavitie, Laguna, Rizal, Cebu City, Lapu-Lapu City, Mandaue City, Talisay City, Minglanilla, Consolacion and Zamboanga City. The rest of the country is under Modified General Community Quarantine meaning Libraraires, archives, museums, cultural centers and tourist destinations are open.

On 1 August 2020, Areas under General Community Quarantine will allow gyms, sports facilities and internet cafes to function at 30 percent. Hair salons can open following health protocols. Frequent sanitation of rooms and wearing of face masks is required. Review centers can function with ten people per room. Until the end of October. Lipa will require residents to have new quarantine passes.

On 4 August 2020, Metro Manila and surrounding areas recessive stricter rules. Movement is restricted and quarantine passes are mandatory. Non-essential businesses close.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

Lockdown/ Curfew

❖ On 1 September 2020, Bacolod City and Tacloban City revert to General community quarantine. Iligan City reverts to enhanced community quarantine.

❖ On 25 September 2020, Iloilo City under Modified enhanced community quarantine. Non-essential business to operate at 50 percent capacity.

❖ On 28 October 2020, Regions National Capital Region, Batangas (Calabarzon Regions) and Lanao del Sur (Bangsamoro Autonomous region) provinces, Bacolod, Iloilo, Tacloban and Ligan will have General Community Quarantine until November 30.

❖ As of 14 December 2020, Davao City has a 21:00-04:00 curfew. Metro Manila has a 00:00-03:00 curfew. Modified General Community Quarantine: food establishments and gyms to function at 50 percent capacity. General community quarantine, the third-strictest level of controls. Laoag City since Dec. 12. Northern Samar Province as of Dec. 14, Catarman Municipality through Jan. 3, 2021. Metro Manila, until Dec. 31. Most workplaces and public places may operate with distancing protocols. Essential industries (agriculture, supermarkets, and utilities) can function at full capacity. Other sectors, including barbershops and salons, may open at reduced capacities. Local authorities may tighten or ease the quarantine depending on situation. System in place until further notice.

❖ On 15 December 2020, Isabela province to enter general community quarantine restrictions.

❖ As of 1 February 2021, Rules remain in place. The following places are under general community quarantine: Luzon: Metro Manila; Abra, Apayao, Batangas, Benguet, Ifugao, Kalinga, and Mountain provinces; and Baguio City. Mindanao: Davao del Norte and Lanao del Sur provinces and Davao and Iligan cities. Visayas: Tacloban City.

❖ On 1 March 2021, Regulations extended until March 31. Same rules apply.

❖ On 15 March 2021, Metro Manila to impose curfew from 22:00-05:00. Exemptions can be made such as delivery drivers and essential workers.

❖ On 21 March 2021, Greater Manila to have night curfew from 22:00-05:00 until April 4.

❖ On 29 March 2021, Greater Manila to extend restrictions until April 11. Enhanced Community Quarantine rules to apply in Greater Manila with curfew from 18:00-05:00.

❖ On 31 March 2021, Community quarantine was extended until April 30.

❖ As of April 1 2021, Greater Manila, Quirino Province, Santiago City and Tuguegarao City is under Enhanced Community Quarantine rules. Rules: Residents must stay at home only exemption is for work in essential industries and essential reasons, Nonessential mass gatherings are banned, Public transport is working on a limited capacity. Areas in Luzon, Mindanao and Tacloban City are under General Community quarantine. Rules: Certain businesses can operate at full capacity, public transport works at limited capacity, religious gatherings may occur with 50 percent of venues capacity. Remaining areas of the country are under Modified General Community Quarantine. Rules: Companies allowed to operate with at risk populous to work from home, Public transport can operate with social distancing rules, Restaurants to operate at 50 percent capacity, mass gatherings can take place with 50 percent of capacity. Universities can conduct on campus activities.

❖ On 12 April 2021, Greater Manila to revert to Modified Enhanced Community Quarantine. Curfew shortened to 20:00-05:00 daily. Cavite Province to have curfew from 22:00-04:30 daily.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

Domestic/International Travel

❖ On 24 January 2020, Flights to and from Wuhan are canceled. 500 Chinese tourists repatriated back to China.
❖ On 28 January 2020, Suspension of visas for Chinese nationals.
❖ On 2 February 2020, Ban on entry of all travelers from mainland China and the special administrative regions.
❖ On 11 February 2020, All flights to Taiwan are cancelled.
❖ On 14 February 2020, Flights to Taiwan resume.
❖ On 21 February 2020, Special administrative regions of China are under exempted from travel restrictions. Flights to Hong Kong and Macau resume.
❖ On 26 February 2020, Filipino tourist will be restricted from traveling to South Korea. Only those traveling for work and students are exempted. Travellers from North Gyeongsang province, South Korea will not be allowed to enter.
❖ On 15 March 2020, Metro Manila to ban all entry through land, air and sea.
❖ On 17 March 2020, All travel to and from Luzon Island is suspended. Cebu Province closed the airport and seaport.
❖ On 22 March 2020, Foreign nationals may not enter the Philippines until further notice.
❖ On 3 May 2020, Commercial flights are suspended for one week. Due to repatriating nationals that may be infected prior to arrival.
❖ On 9 May 2020, Flights resume with limited capacity. Commercial flights to function from Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday to Sunday whilst charter flights are on Monday and Thursday.
❖ On 1 June 2020, Flights resume. International arrivals must undergo 14 day quarantine and will be tested on arrival. Only for returning Filipinos not foreigners. People may leave Metro Manila for essential reasons.
❖ On 7 July 2020, Lift on ban of non-essential travel abroad.
❖ On 20 July 2020, Arriving passengers to Francisco Bangoy International Airport must submit a negative RT-PCR test that was taken in the last 48 hours.
❖ On 1 August 2020, Non-residents entering to work Lipa require a negative COVID test prior to entry.
❖ As of 14 December 2020, Foreign nationals may not enter the country except those with long term visas or other special exemptions. Arriving passengers must undergo a 14 day quarantine.
❖ On 23 December 2020, Flights to the UK suspended until 31 December.
❖ On 27 December 2020, Extension of flight ban to the UK until January 14. A 14 day quarantine is mandatory to those arriving from Australia, Japan and Singapore.
❖ On 29 December 2020, Those with travel history to Australia, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, The Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK are banned from enter the country.
❖ On 1 January 2021, US added to country entry ban list.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

Domestic/International Travel

- On 4 January 2021, Entry and exit restrictions in Sulu Province. No one may leave the province unless those with exemptions. Those able to leave must present a negative Covid test that was taken within five days.
- On 7 January 2021, Brazil, Finland, India, Jordan, Norway and Portugal added to country ban list.
- On 12 January 2021, China, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Oman and Pakistan added to country ban list.
- As 1 February 2021, Arrivals from 30 Countries are banned from entering the Philippines.
- On 17 March 2021, Foreign nationals are banned from entering the country and those who are “non-overseas Filipino workers”. Exemptions for 9(c) visa holders and those on official business.
- On 19 March 2021, Travel ban amended and will allow entry to all citizens.
- On 21 March 2021, Ban on non-essential travel to and from Greater Manila until April 4.
- On 5 April 2021, Western Visayas ban entry from Greater Manila until April 10.
- On 12 April 2021, Ban on entry to Western Visayas from those from Greater Manila to be maintained until April 19.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

### Public Events

- **On 15 March 2020**, All gatherings in Manila are banned. Festivales, concerts, live shows and parties are strictly prohibited.
- **As of 24 April 2020**, The government announced that any area under quarantine has gatherings prohibited.
- **As of 1 October 2020**, Areas under General Community Quarantine have banned nonessential gatherings and other gatherings cannot exceed five people.
- **As of 14 December 2020**, For areas under general community quarantine: religious gatherings can take place with 30 percent of maximum capacity. Non-essential gatherings remain banned while essential gatherings are limited to ten people. Those under modified general community quarantine: gatherings can occur at 50 percent of venues capacity.

### Public Info Campaign

- **On 18 March 2020**, The Philippine Department of Health’s (DOH) launched in cooperation with the John Hopkins Center for Communication Programs the ‘Health Pilipinas’ initiative. A Facebook page and the COVID Alis sa Pamilyang Wais (Family Smarts Keep COVID Away) campaign was launched to raise public awareness and understanding of the novel virus. DOH also launched a 24/7 COVID-19 emergency hotline to answer public inquiries regarding the virus.
- **As of 13 July 2020**, The Philippines implemented Project CAMPana from the allied Professions in the University of the Philippines. A campaign by the University called “language warriors” was started to increase information available in multitude of languages.
- **As of 13 July 2020**, “Bida Solusyin” campaign has started to promote proper precautions to COVID-19. Awareness posters are distributed in public places nationwide.
- **On 9 January 2021**, Police regional offices nationwide launched a mass awareness campaign on COVID-19. Awareness patrols will be carried out by police officers in public areas.
- **On 11 February 2021**, Ingat Angat (remember to lift) campaign was launched. Targeted at promoting accurate info on COVID-19. Also, the Department of Health updates its website with press releases and COVID-19 related info.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

### Educational Institutions
- **On 11 March 2020**, Schools and universities in Manila to close. Until April 12 at least.
- **On 13 March 2020**, Cebu City, Mandaue and Lapu-Lapu suspend in-person classes at all educational institutes.
- **On 16 March 2020**, Public schools prohibited from conducting final exams in areas where schools have been closed.
- **On 17 March 2020**, Schools in all of Luzon Island are to close.
- **As of 23 April 2020**, Schools are closed in Cebu province.
- **As of 24 April 2020**, Areas under enhanced quarantine measures close workplaces.
- **As of 14 December 2020**, Universities may conduct activities in their campus for areas under modified general community quarantine. Schools remain close nationwide.
- **As of 15 March 2021**, the government of the Philippines has rejected the pilot program for reopening schools, despite outrage coming from the population.

### Workplace
- **As of 24 April 2020**, Areas under enhanced quarantine measures close workplaces.
- **On 16 May 2020**, Metro Manila, Cebu City and Laguna province are under modified enhanced community quarantine. Manufacturing industry to reopen at 50 percent capacity. Government offices operate at 75 percent capacity.
- **As of 14 December 2020**, For areas under modified general community quarantine at risk individuals may not work on-site. Key industries may work at full capacity. Non-essential business such as manufacturing may only operate at 50 percent. Those under general community quarantine has workers on-site with face masks and hygiene protocols.
- **As of 15 April 2021**, the government has announced that workers coming in from abroad must register to take the vaccine as soon as possible.

### Public Transportation
- **On 17 March 2020**, Luzon Island shut down public transport until end of quarantine.
- **On 25 May 2020**, Cebu province to suspend public transportation.
- **As of 24 April 2020**, Pangasinan, Bataan, Bulacan, Nueva Ecija, Pampanga, Batangas, Cavite, Laguna, Rizal, Oriental Mindoro, occidental Mindoro, Albay and Catanduanes all suspended public transport.
- **On 16 May 2020**, Public transport to operate for workers in Metro Manila, Cebu City and Laguna province.
- **As of 16 July 2020**, Public transport working with limited capacity. Public utility buses, jeepneys and maritime capacity to be reduced by 50%. One-meter distance is mandatory between passengers onboard railway. No more than two passengers per row should be seated in Taxis and UV Express.
- **On 14 December 2020**, Public transport is working nationwide with reduced capacity and strict health protocols. Areas under modified enhanced community quarantine has transport mostly suspended.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

### Philippines

#### Testing Framework
- **On 5 February 2020**, University of the Philippines began developing testing kits.
- **As of 9 March 2020**, Around 200 to 250 tests could be processed a day nationwide.
- **By 24 March 2020**, 1,793 tests have been conducted due to lack of testing kits. The Chinese embassy donated 100,000 testing kits to the Philippines.
- **On 14 April 2020**, The government began a mass testing campaign. Targeted to high-risk patients.
- **As of July 2020**, 25,000 tests can be performed daily nationwide.
- **In September 2020**, 3 Million tests have been surpassed since the beginning of testing.
- **On 14 October 2020**, Random testing to begin targeting hot-zones nationwide.
- **On 8 March 2021**, Navotas tests residents to limit spread amid rising cases.
- **On 31 March 2021**, more than 50,000 PCR tests conducted per day nationwide. Government reveals plans to double testing capacity to 100,000 tests.
- **As of 17 April 2021**, Philippines has conducted a total of 100,268 tests per 1 million people.

#### Contact Tracing
- **On 30 January 2020**, First case was traced back to a traveler who was in Wuhan. Contacts of the case are traced and tested by health authorities.
- **As of 27 July 2020**, Contact tracing webinar was conducted with representatives around the country for possible improvements. Current methods rely on authorities or person who was infected to contact people they’ve been in contact with.
- **On 28 November 2020**, Contact tracing app released. All arriving passengers must download the Contact tracing app Traze Contact Tracing.
- **On 13 January 2021**, All passengers onboard an arriving flight were a positive case is detected are traced and tested by health authorities.
- **As of 10 March 2021**, No unified contact tracing system exists nationwide said that app only causes “confusion”.

#### Vaccine
- **On 26 October 2020**, Program Management Organizational Structure was formed for easier deployment of COVID-19 vaccines upon roll-out.
- **On 6 November 2020**, Previous task force was scrapped for Inter-Agency Task Force on Emerging Infectious Diseases the announcement came alongside the vaccination plan which prioritized Front-line workers and at risk populous.
- **On 14 January 2021**, Health authorities approves emergency use of the Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine.
- **On 1 March 2021**, Vaccination campaign began using Chinese Sinovac (CoronaVac)vaccine. Front line workers have the option to wait for another vaccine if desired. Pfizer-BioNTech vaccine shipments delayed.
- **On 6 March 2021**, Oxford-AstraZeneca vaccine rollout begins. Prioritized to health workers who refused to take the Sinovac vaccine.
- **On 19 March 2021**, Russia's Sputnik-V vaccine was approved, first batch expected to arrive in April.
Global Governmental Response to COVID-19 in accordance to WHO guidelines

Philippines

Sources

- “Welcome to Department of Health Website: Department of Health Website.” Welcome to Department of Health Website | Department of Health Website, doh.gov.ph/.
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Sources