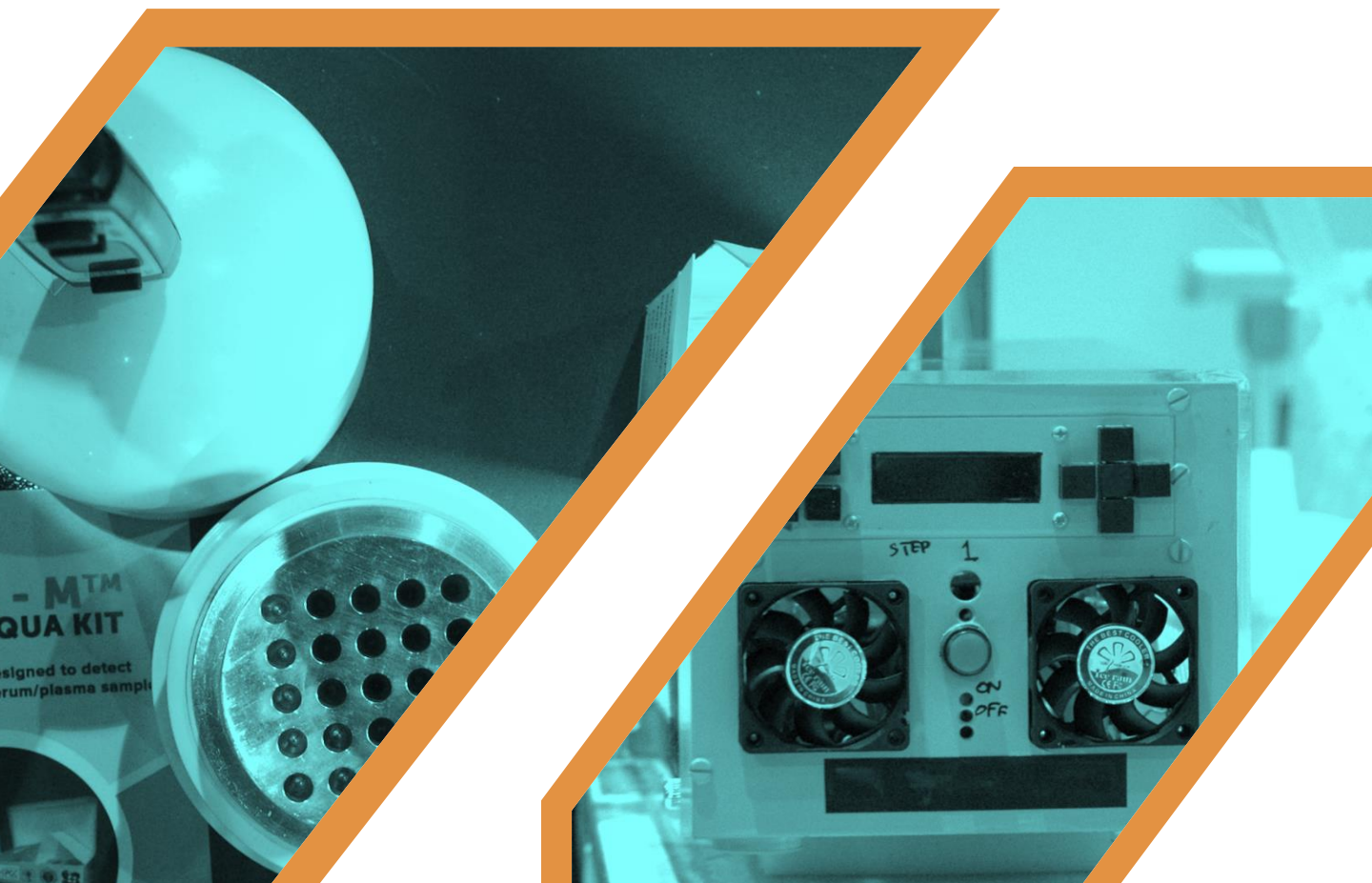




CALL FOR PROPOSALS 2021-2022

**PHILIPPINE COUNCIL FOR
HEALTH RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Department of Science and Technology



The Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD) is one of the three sectoral councils of the Department of Science and Technology (DOST). It is a forward-looking, partnership-based national body responsible for coordinating and monitoring research activities in the country.

PCHRD is accepting research and development (R & D) proposals for funding in 2021-2022. The call for proposals is for specific R&D priority areas under the Harmonized National R and D Agenda (HNRDA) which hinges on DOST's S&T thrusts, emerging and re-emerging health concerns that prevail in the country.

This call encourages public and private higher education institutes, research and development institutes and non-profit organizations to conduct applied R&D and forge collaboration by and among organizations involved in health R&D.



SCOPE OF CALL PRIORITIES FOR 2021-2022



Mental Health



Diagnostics



Functional Foods



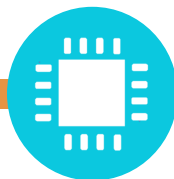
**OMIC Technologies
for Health**



**Biomedical
Engineering
and Health
Technologies**



**Dengue and
Other
Arboviruses**



**Information and
Communication
Technology for
Health**



**Disaster Risk
Reduction and
Climate Change
Adaptation**



MENTAL HEALTH

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), mental health is “a state of well-being in which the individual realizes his or her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community.” The global call for mental health started in the Lancet Commission Report in 2018, in which all countries were reminded of their approaches and actions towards mental health and mental illness. The inclusion of mental health in the targets of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is one response to this call as well as the adoption of WHO’s Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan 2013-2020 in the 66th World Health Assembly. The Philippines, which is a participating country during the 2016 Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation’s Strategic Needs Assessment (APEC-SNA), has reported three (3) priorities in the mental health systems namely (1) enhancement of disaster-related response to mental health, (2) institutionalization of community mental health services, including the deployment of a human resource development plan, and (3) establishment of an efficient and sustainable drug supply chain (Lazo and Ignacio, 2019).

In 2018, the Philippine Mental Health Act or RA 11036 was enacted after 15 years of lobbying and advocacy. Based on the law, research and development shall be conducted in collaboration with academic institutions, NGOs, and psychiatric, neurologic, and related associations to gather needed data for the development of a culturally-relevant national mental health program (Lazo and Ignacio, 2019).

In response to the needed research and innovation for mental health, the Philippines’ Mental Health Research Agenda was launched on October 11, 2019. The agenda focuses on the following three themes which are outcome based: (1) Improved Mental Health Information System, (2) Strengthened Leadership and Governance, and (3) Accessible, Affordable, Responsive and Holistic Mental Health Services.

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MENTAL HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
Social Determinants for Mental Health	Research on the development of science and technology innovations in relation to the various social determinants which affect the mental health in the nation.	• Guidelines on how to improve social determinants related to mental health • Policy recommendations for MH practitioners
Inventory and Evaluation of Mental Health Interventions	Research on the effectiveness, assessment, management, and evaluation of various existing mental health interventions in the country, including the development of guidelines for community-based MH services.	• Inventory of existing MH interventions or services • Monitoring and evaluation tools specific for local MH intervention programs • Policy recommendations on <i>best-practice</i> interventions for LGUs
Standardization of Mental Health Services	Research on the standardization of mental health services for implementation across various settings.	• Manuals on how to implement specific MH interventions



MENTAL HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
ICT for Mental Health	Research on the development and use of web and mobile-based applications and the improvement of existing information systems, which includes inter-clinic referral systems, electronic medical records, remote patient monitoring systems, and patient portals for effective delivery of mental health services at all levels of health care.	• Web- and mobile-based applications geared towards improvement of mental health service delivery • Improved information systems for both MH service practitioners and users
Diagnostics and Omics Technology for Mental Health	Research on the generation of new knowledge about mental health using genomics, proteomics, transcriptomics, and metabolomics and the utilization of off-patent or lapsed and/or novel technologies including the localization of existing tools for appropriate management of mental health.	• Localized tools for the diagnosis and/or management of mental health conditions • Generated data using omics technologies to contribute to the development of personalized treatment and management of Filipinos' mental health



DIAGNOSTICS

The need for accurate and rapid tests for diagnosis of priority diseases is very important for early detection of the disease and prevention from further complications. Diagnostics test results have significant and vital impact on healthcare decisions. Thus, research to develop accurate and rapid diagnostics tests to prevent death, disability and other wasteful spending on unnecessary tests is an urgent need.

Diagnostic tools in resource-limited settings would be highly valuable for epidemiologic control and containment during outbreaks of disease. Current diagnostic methods, under usual circumstances, need to be run in specialized laboratories with excellent infrastructure, while virus outbreaks occur in remote areas. It will be invaluable that diagnostic methods can be easily deployed in resource-limited areas for on-site diagnosis.

These diagnostic tools can either be point of care, screening, confirmatory and prognostic.

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DIAGNOSTICS

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
Diagnostic test/kits for communicable diseases	Researches on the development of diagnostic tools for Respiratory diseases, HIV/AIDS, diseases associated with multi-drug resistance, emerging infectious diseases, gastrourinary tract, gastrointestinal tract and hepatitis. Target identification and validation, prototype development, laboratory performance testing and field testing of diagnostic kits for priority diseases.	Locally developed, rapid, point of care tests for Respiratory diseases, HIV/AIDS, diseases associated with multi-drug resistance and emerging infectious diseases, gastrourinary tract, gastrointestinal tract and hepatitis.
Diagnostic test/kits for non-communicable diseases	Researches on development of kits/tools for malignant neoplasms (all sites), diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and mental health disorders. Target identification and validation, prototype development, laboratory performance testing and field testing of diagnostic kits for priority diseases.	Diagnostics tests/tools for detection of malignant neoplasms, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, and mental health conditions.



FUNCTIONAL FOODS

The Functional Food Program of PCHRD focuses on researches tackling crops and food products that has possible health advantages beyond their distinctive nutritional benefits for the prevention of non-communicable diseases. In 2017, eight (8) commodities were identified for research prioritization namely: rootcrops, seaweeds, edible mushrooms, local berries, turmeric, Pili, Malunggay, VCO and other coconut products. During the Functional Food Technical Working Group Meeting in February 2019, it was agreed that Rice, specifically Brown Rice and Pigmented Rice, should be included in the list of the priority research commodities. The updated list has now nine (9) priority research commodities.

For the 2020 DOST Call for Proposals, the Functional Food Program will only accept proposals on VCO and other coconut products and novel products on Malunggay.

Program Manager:

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FUNCTIONAL FOODS

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
VCO and other coconut products	Researches on the: <i>Characterization</i> • Characterization of Phytosterols and other essential oils • Characterization of amino acid composition of coconut protein, biological activity of the coconut protein <i>Safety Assessment</i> • Heavy metals assessment and other plant toxins • Acute oral toxicity <i>Establishment of Health Benefits</i> • Nutrition intervention studies • Longitudinal intervention/studies on VCO, coco sugar, coco flour on Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD)	• Functional food and ingredients from coconut • Information on functional properties and safety assessment • Established and verified data on health efficacy of VCO and other coconut products



FUNCTIONAL FOODS

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
	- Investigation of the potential health benefits of the bioactive proteins/peptides from coconut proteins, dietary fiber, nutritional benefit as non-dairy substitute. - Substantiating claims for cholesterol lowering effect, lowers level of blood sugar, effect on Alzheimer's disease, colon cancer (butyrate formation), overweight and obesity, keto-therapy, CVD etc. <i>Product Development</i> - Development of a Functional food ingredient and colorant - Upgrading of the production of coconut protein isolate, and recover valuable proteins from coconut. - Standardization of the production of VCO	



FUNCTIONAL FOODS

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
Malunggay	Researches on the: <i>Characterization</i> • Characterization of malunggay seed oil • Identification/profiling of amino acids present in Malunggay leaves <i>Safety Assessment</i> • Assessment of contaminant (heavy metals, pesticides, fungal and microbial etc.) in malunggay leaves from harvest to processing Acute toxicity tests • <i>Establishment of health benefits</i> • Longitudinal intervention studies • Assessment of potential bioactivity of protein from malunggay leaves	• Functional food and ingredients from malunggay • Information on functional properties and safety assessment • Established and verified data on health efficacy of Malunggay and its products



FUNCTIONAL FOODS

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
	- Assessment of potential hypocholesterolemic, hypoglycemic, nephroprotective, hepatoprotective, and anti-hypertensive properties of malunggay leaves protein - Assessment of anti-cancer properties <i>Product Development</i> - Development of novel products from malunggay leaves/powder/oil	



OMIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR HEALTH

The DOST and the Philippine Council for Health Research and Development (PCHRD), in their shared vision of a Healthier Filipino Nation, has put premium investment on 'Omics' research and development for health, focusing on priority causes of mortality and morbidity in the Philippines as identified by the Department of Health. The 'Omic Technologies for Health' (OMICS) Program Area is divided into four sub-priority technological fields: Omics for Health and Wellness, Bioinformatics and Systems Biology, Novel Technologies for Therapeutics, and Biobanking, Data Mining and Population Studies for Human Health, Ethnicity and Forensic Applications.

For the DOST 2021, OMICS is calling for:

1. Researches on Nutritional Genomics (Nutrigenomics and Nutrigenetics);
2. Researches in neurological, neurodegenerative, or psychiatric diseases of relevance in the Philippines; and
3. Integrating Computational/ AI technologies to Multi-Omic Approaches in Infectious Disease Research

Proposals are encouraged to involve institutions outside Metro Manila i.e. Visayas and Mindanao either as proponents or collaborating institutions. In addition, preference will be made for proposals which will utilize DOST-funded facilities, as well as proposals building on data/ researches from previously-funded DOST/ PCHRD projects.

Proposals must clearly identify their outputs/ deliverables/ milestones on each particular timepoint e.g. semestral, annual outputs etc.

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OMIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Omic researches on Nutritional Genomics (Nutrigenomics and Nutrigenetics)		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Use of multi-omic and bioinformatic/ AI approaches i.e genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabolomic, epigenomic, metagenomic and systems biology for the elucidation of information on the role of Nutritional Genomics on: 1. Cardiovascular Disease (i.e. Obesity) 2. Stunting (i.e. Micro/ Macro-nutrient deficiencies)	Nutritional genomics is the application of high-throughput omic technologies in nutrition research. It deals with the relationship between genes and diet: how specific genetic variations affects a person's nutrient response (Nutrigenetics) and how nutrient input affects gene function (Nutrigenomics) Proposals may cover any or all of the following: 1. <i>Fundamental research</i>: discovery and validation of biomarkers as biological signatures associated with Cardiovascular Disease (i.e. Obesity) and Stunting (i.e. Micro/ Macro-nutrient deficiency)	• List/ database of biomarkers as biological signatures associated with Cardiovascular Disease and Stunting • Nutrition Tools and applications (i.e. software, kits and/or programs integrating molecular, lifestyle and patient data, which can be used/ further developed for diagnosis, prevention and monitoring of conditions related to nutrition (i.e. CVD and Micro/Macro-nutrient deficiency) and for personalized diet/ precision nutrition recommendations • Evidence/data for policy formation



OMIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Omic researches on Nutritional Genomics (Nutrigenomics and Nutrigenetics)		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
	2. Integration of data from omic technologies (e.g. genomics, proteomics, epigenomics, metabolomics, transcriptomics, metagenomics) using advanced computational methods for diagnosis, prevention and monitoring of conditions related to nutrition (i.e. CVD and Micro/Macro-nutrient deficiency) and for personalized diet/ precision nutrition recommendations	



OMIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Omic researches in neurological, neurodegenerative, or psychiatric diseases of relevance in the Philippines		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Use of multi-omic and bioinformatic/AI approaches i.e. genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabolomic technologies for discovering/validation biomarkers/biological structures for the diagnosis, patient stratification, prognosis, monitoring and prediction of treatment response and side effects, concerning neurological, neurodegenerative, or psychiatric diseases of immediate relevance to the country i.e XDP.	Proposals may cover any or all of the following: <i>Fundamental research:</i> discovery and validation of biomarkers as biological signatures in signatures of the pathophysiology associated with specific neurological and psychiatric diseases. <i>Integrating bioinformatic/computational/machine-learning pipelines and/or technologies</i> with clinically biomolecular markers/ signatures for diagnosis, patient stratification, prognosis or monitoring or prediction of treatment response and side effects for specific neurological and psychiatric diseases.	- List/ database of biomarkers as biological signatures in signatures of the pathophysiology associated with specific neurological and psychiatric diseases, specific to the Filipino - Computational/ machine-learning pipelines and/or technologies (.e.g software tools, programs, etc) integrating clinically biomolecular markers/ signatures, which can be used/ further developed for diagnosis, patient stratification, prognosis or monitoring or prediction of treatment response and side effects for specific neurological and psychiatric diseases



OMIC TECHNOLOGIES FOR HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Integrating Computational/ AI technologies to Multi-Omic Approaches in Infectious and Respiratory Diseases		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Use of multi-omic and bioinformatic/ AI approaches i.e genomic, transcriptomic, proteomic, metabolomic technologies for disease modelling, diagnosis, prognosis prediction of treatment responses, including evaluation of novel treatment modalities/ therapeutics concerning specific infectious diseases in the Philippines e.g. HIV, Sepsis, Leptospirosis*, as well as respiratory diseases of relevance in the country <i>*preference will be for proposals building on data/ researches from previously-funded DOST/ PCHRD projects</i>	<i>Integrating bioinformatic/ computational/ machine-learning pipelines and/or technologies with clinically biomolecular markers/ signatures for disease modelling, diagnosis, prognosis, prediction of treatment responses, including evaluation of novel treatment modalities/ therapeutics for specific infectious diseases in the Philippines e.g. HIV, Sepsis, Leptospirosis* as well as respiratory diseases of relevance in the country</i>	• Disease models incorporating biological signatures and computational approaches, informative of diagnosis, prognosis, treatment response • Information on New/ novel treatment modalities for infectious diseases • Novel biological models for therapeutic testing/ evaluation / pharmaco-Omics studies



BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING AND HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

The Program on Biomedical Engineering and Health Technologies (BEHT) specifically addresses the need for researches on improvisation and local development of reliable, safe, and affordable biomedical devices for supportive and therapeutic care, for local health service provision and international markets.

For the DOST 2021, BEHT is calling for:

1. Minimally-invasive surgical equipment
2. Use of AI/ machine Learning technologies in improving medical imaging
3. Biomedical device/prototypes for movement rehabilitation
4. Biomedical Devices for more responsive Health Services

Proposals are encouraged to involve institutions outside Metro Manila i.e. Visayas and Mindanao either as proponents or collaborating institutions. In addition, preference will be made for proposals which will utilize DOST-funded facilities, as well as proposals building on data/ researches from previously-funded DOST/ PCHRD projects.

A five year development-to-commercialization plan should also be included in the Proposals

Program Manager:

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BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING AND HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

PRIORITY TOPICS

Minimally-invasive surgical equipment		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Surgical equipment that can be used in either endoscopic or robotic-assisted surgeries.	Minimally-invasive surgical equipment limit the size of incisions needed during surgeries to lessen wound healing time, associated pain, and risk of infection. The benefits of minimally-invasive surgical equipment include: • Smaller incisions • Less pain • Low risk of infection • Short hospital stay • Quick recovery time • Less scarring • Reduced blood loss	• Locally-developed, minimally-invasive surgical equipment ready for clinical testing/ commercialization



BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING AND HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

PRIORITY TOPICS

Use of AI/ machine Learning technologies in Improving Medical Imaging		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Use of Artificial Intelligence/ Machine Learning Technologies to develop algorithms in improving medical imaging specifically for: 1. Radiology 2. Histopathology 3. Cancers specifically liver, breast, renal	AI/Machine Learning-driven programs that can review images and identify potential findings immediately from the image and also by combing through the patient history related to the particular anatomy scanned.	Locally-developed, AI-driven programs/ algorithms for clinical testing/ commercialization

Biomedical devices for Movement Rehabilitation		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Development of biomedical devices that can be used for movement rehabilitation	Biomedical devices that can lessen healing time and/or assist the specific body part to perform movement which improvement can be monitored through built-in sensors as the treatment progresses.	Locally-developed, devices and protocols ready for clinical testing/ commercialization



BIOMEDICAL ENGINEERING AND HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES

PRIORITY TOPICS

Biomedical Devices for more responsive health services		
Specific Priorities	Description	Expected Output/s
Development of biomedical devices to augment/ improve health service delivery/ management specifically for: 1. Tuberculosis 2. Elderly/ geriatric care 3. Maternal/ Child care	Development of biomedical devices which are expected to complement, augment, or improve clinical protocols, specifically: 1. For tuberculosis screening 2. Ensuring innovative, yet accessible technologies for elderly/ geriatric care 3. Ensuring innovative, yet accessible technologies maternal/ child care	• Locally-developed, devices and protocols ready for clinical testing/ commercialization



DENGUE AND OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Dengue disease is a global public health threat and the most common mosquito-borne viral infection worldwide. Recently, thousands of people in Asia have been struck by dengue fever, putting medical services under strain and highlighting the need for a long term strategy to fight the potentially lethal disease. The increasing biomass of virus globally is generating an endless reservoir enabling repeated incursion of virus and exposure of both mosquito species and human populations not previously exposed to the virus.

In the Philippines, it is a major public health burden and is now considered as the most prevalent mosquito-borne human disease. Being a tropical country it is one of the rapidly spreading mosquito-borne viral disease with four dengue serotypes- DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4. Dengue is highly endemic virus due to the presence of the mosquito vectors *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*.

The Program intends to reduce transmission of dengue virus through vector control, an effective preventive measure to reduce or interrupt dengue virus transmission. It involves targeting the mosquito vector/s in the habitats of its larval and adult stages & in any area where human vector contact may occur.

Program Manager:

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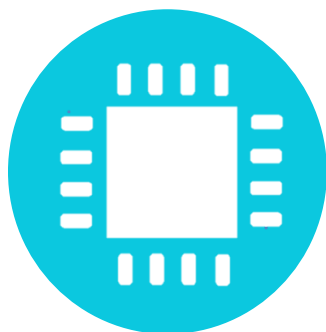
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DENGUE AND OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
Insecticide Resistance Survey	Researches on resistance to Insecticides of Local Mosquitoes	• Assist the WHO and national authorities in decision-making on mosquito vector control • Number of insecticide / chemicals tested against <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito • Number and list of Insecticide or chemicals that are not resistant to <i>Aedes aegypti</i> mosquito
Dengue Outbreak Response	Mapping of dengue outbreaks and development of simulation models for dengue prediction and risk management	• Dengue early warning system by developing alert levels integrating dengue disease, entomological, environmental and socio-demographic data for the prediction of dengue outbreak



INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

In the NUHRA 2017-2022, ICT for Health is one of the priority research programs under the theme “Global Competitiveness and Innovation in Health”. The program covers research on data science and eHealth solutions for recording and utilizing patients’ information, mapping of health risks and health resources, telemedicine, and health promotion.

ICT for Health or eHealth is an important tool to achieve Universal Health Care, as it enables access to and delivery of cost-efficient healthcare services. Through telehealth, healthcare professionals are able to deliver their services (i.e. diagnosis, management, health education) over a distance, particularly in Geographically Isolated and Disadvantaged Areas (GIDAs). The adoption of electronic health record systems in healthcare facilities contributes to the generation of health data analytics and facilitates informed decision-making among local chief executives and health policy-makers. Interoperable platforms enable health information exchange among healthcare professionals and facilitate data reporting to PhilHealth, Department of Health, and other bodies requiring health information.

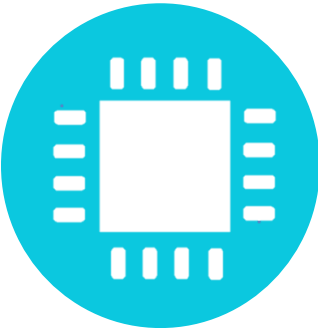
In December 2019, the House Committee on Health approved a consolidated eHealth bill which contains provisions on standards and interoperability, regulation of telehealth services and eHealth-related devices, and research and development, among others.

The ICT for Health R&D Agenda for 2019-2023 is drafted based on the following documents and frameworks: (1) Health Organization’s Health Systems Framework, (2) World Health Organization’s Digital Health Interventions (DHI) Classifications, (3) Philippine eHealth Strategic Framework and Plan (PeHSP) 2014-2020, (4) National Unified Health Research Agenda (NUHRA) 2017-2022, (5) Harmonized National Research and Development Agenda (HNRDA) 2017-2022, (6) eHealth Bill, and (7) Implementing Rules and Regulations (IRR) of the Universal Health Care (UHC) Law.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY FOR HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
Public Health Surveillance	Interventions for Health System Managers (i.e. policy and decision-makers)	• Disease registry systems
Tools for Health Information Exchange and Systems Interoperability	Interventions for Data Services	• Standardization of data terminologies and dictionaries
ICT-enabled Health Services	Interventions for Healthcare Providers and Clients	• Medical devices with ICT component • Health intelligence systems for service delivery (e.g. AI for clinical decision support systems) • Software applications for disease management, health promotion, prevention, primary care, and self-care



DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN HEALTH

Disaster Risk Reduction is defined by the United Nations International Strategy on Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) as the concept and practice of reducing disaster risks through systematic efforts to analyse and manage the causal factors of disasters, including through reduced exposure to hazards, lessened vulnerability of people and property, wise management of land and the environment, and improved preparedness for adverse events. The Sendai Framework is the first agreement among UN member states which provides member states with concrete actions to ensure that development gains are protected from disaster risk. Climate Change Adaptation on the other hand refers to the adjustment in natural or human systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli or their effects, which moderates harm or exploits beneficial opportunities in relation to climate change.

The Philippines has been ranked third (3rd) among countries among all countries with the highest number of natural disaster occurrence from 1994 to 2013. Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation is very significant in inclusive and sustainable development. Hence, the S&T activities and innovation in these areas are prioritized by the Philippine Government as harmonized by the Department of Science and Technology. In the health sector, several gaps have been identified in these areas:

1. Identification of top climate related diseases which causes morbidities and mortalities;
2. Food security and nutrition during disasters in the health perspective;
3. S&T based innovations in building resilient health systems during disasters

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DISASTER RISK REDUCTION AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION IN HEALTH

PRIORITY TOPICS

Specific Priority Topic	Scope	Expected Output/s
S&T Innovations to improve health services during disasters	Innovations for emergency medical care services, water, sanitation, hygiene and nutrition during disasters; Technology development for search and rescue, triage and health emergencies;	S&T based tools which improve health services during disasters
Food Innovations to mitigate the nutritional and dietary effects of disasters	Researches on ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) and food for disaster emergencies	Developed ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) and food for disaster emergencies especially for vulnerable population
Researches to ensure health consequences during disasters are reduced	Researches on environmental health related to disasters (i.e. water quality, air quality)	Tools or inventions to ensure reduced health consequences brought about by environmental contamination or pollution
Climate Change Adaptation in Health	Researches relating to the effects of climate change to human health utilizing environmental information	Generated data on the characterization climate change sensitive diseases for possible intervention development
	Researches on characterization of climate change sensitive diseases	



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