

SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- School-Based Feeding Program (SBFP)

Lead Agency: Department of Education

NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Health
- Food safety
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

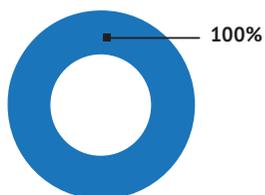
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes No No response

BUDGET

Total: USD 122,758,120

- Government: USD 122,758,120
- International donors*: USD 0
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0



Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture Yes No No response

*International donations by United Nations agencies or non-governmental organizations often represent funding from multiple donors.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Most schools in the Philippines have electricity and clean and piped water, while some have flush toilets, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, and kitchens.

SPECIAL NOTES

Population numbers from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) were used to complete this report.

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Breakfast | <input type="checkbox"/> Snacks |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Lunch | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Take-home rations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dinner | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |
-
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grains, cereals | <input type="checkbox"/> Green, leafy vegetables |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Roots, tubers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other vegetables |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Legumes, pulses, nuts | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fruits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dairy products | <input type="checkbox"/> Oil |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Eggs | <input type="checkbox"/> Salt |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Meat | <input type="checkbox"/> Sugar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fish | |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairy milk | <input type="checkbox"/> Tea |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Yogurt drink | <input type="checkbox"/> Water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fruit juice | <input type="checkbox"/> Other |

Prohibited food items: Foods that are high in sugar, sodium, or fat.

FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic) In-kind (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign) In-kind (foreign)

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.



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REPUBLIC OF THE Philippines



SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020–2021

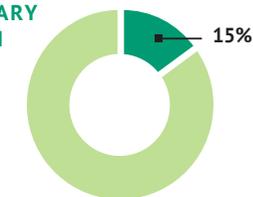
School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	2,296,236	2,408,458	0
Primary school	11,233,600	13,503,271	3,526,589
Secondary school	12,715,006	11,346,712	0
Total	26,244,842	27,258,441	3,525,589



COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 23,948,606

Receiving school food: 3,525,589



Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) included/involved the following:

- Fortified foods**
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements
- Nutritionists involved**
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition
- Objective to meet nutritional goals**
- Objective to reduce obesity

Food items fortified/biofortified:

Grains/cereals (enriched/fortified breads and ready-to-eat snacks)

Micronutrients:

Iron, iodine, zinc, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, calcium, selenium, magnesium, vitamin A, and vitamin C

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least 20 nutritionists were involved in school feeding in the Philippines. To prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, the program includes nutritional requirements for food baskets, food restrictions on or near school grounds, and food and nutrition education, health education, and physical education are part of the school curriculum.

STUDIES CONDUCTED

- Impact Evaluation Study of the School-Based Feeding Program, conducted by the Philippines Institute for Development Studies (PIDS) (2016)
- A Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) report (2011)
- Towards the Sustainability of the School Feeding Program in Philippines Public Elementary School, conducted by the World Food Program (2018)

RESEARCH NEEDED

None specified

AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Jobs created by school feeding programs*

- 0 Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- Monitoring
- Food service management
- Safety and quality inspectors
- Other

**If blank, no response was provided.*

Farmers were involved with the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes No No response

Other private sector (for profit) actors were involved...

- Yes No No response

There was a focus on creating jobs or leadership or income-generating opportunities for...

- Women **Other groups**
 Youth No response

There was community engagement (by parents or others) in the school feeding program(s)...

- Yes No No response

Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?

- Yes No There are no food banks in this country.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Farmers provide the products for the school-based feeding program, and the private sector is engaged in food trading and processing. Products from school gardens are distributed to families through the community pantry. Students' families do not contribute to this program through any payment or mandatory in-kind contribution, though they are involved in the packaging and distribution of food items.

CONTACTS: THE PHILIPPINES

Agency: Department of Education (DepEd)
Website: www.deped.gov.ph

SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in the Philippines include the provision of a social safety net for undernourished learners and improved food security at the household level. School feeding has resulted in the improved nutritional status, reduced absenteeism, and improved learning outcomes of the beneficiaries. Challenges related to school feeding include difficulties in the procurement of food commodities, a lack of human resources to facilitate the program, and the decline in learners' nutritional status during summer vacation due to limited food in their homes. Natural and man-made emergencies have also affected the school feeding program. There are some concerns related to the mismanagement of funds.

EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic caused schools in the Philippines to operate remotely during the 2020–2021 school year. Foods were purchased and distributed in unprocessed form, with food packages delivered to the homes of beneficiaries. The number of students fed increased, though the frequency of food distribution decreased. Efforts to respond to natural disasters in the Philippines were hindered by the mobility restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, and by the limited financial resources available to respond to multiple emergencies at once.

SCHOOL-BASED FEEDING PROGRAM (SBFP)

Lead implementer(s): Department of Education (DepEd)

OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals

MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- Take-home rations

FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 times per week during the school year

TARGETING:

Based on individual indicators of malnutrition (wasting), with targeting extended to other vulnerable groups when funding is available (for example, pupils who are stunted, at risk of dropping out, living in remote areas, members of Indigenous Peoples, or indigent)

HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	3,526,589	–	–
Secondary school	0	–	–
Total	3,526,589	–	–

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Dairy products	Fruits
Roots, tubers	Other vegetables	

* fortified

FOOD SOURCES:

100% Purchased (domestic)	0% In-kind (domestic)
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The School-Based Feeding Program operated in 34,778 public schools in 2020–2021, reaching over 3.5 million children with meals and 3.1 million children with milk. A strong emphasis is placed on domestic procurement of foods in order to support farmers in the Philippines. The program therefore creates income-generating opportunities for local dairy farmers, among others. The World Food Program (WFP) assisted the Ministry of Basic, Higher and Technical Education to provide school meals (and particularly iron-fortified rice) in the Bangsamoro Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (BARMM) in 2019, and WFP has continued to provide technical assistance as of 2020–2021.

