**COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES**
- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

**COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS**
- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

The checked and highlighted items are reported as required, though they may not be uniformly implemented.

**BUDGET**
- Total: USD 94,123,425
- National government: USD 93,237,425
- International donors*: USD 886,000
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0

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

**INFRASTRUCTURE**
Most schools have electricity, clean on-site water (some piped, some not), latrines or flush toilets, cooking areas, storage, and gas or charcoal/wood stoves; some have dedicated eating spaces.

**SPECIAL NOTES**
Some data from UNESCO was used to complete this report.

NR = No Response

---

The Global Survey of School Meal Programs is the property of GCNF and is protected by copyright. It may not be reproduced or distributed without prior written consent. Contact: info@gcnf.org ©2019. The Global Child Nutrition Foundation. All rights reserved.

GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

---

**SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS**

**CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2018-19**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th>Total #</th>
<th># Enrolled</th>
<th># Receiving Food</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>14,879,919</td>
<td>14,118,252</td>
<td>1,838,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>8,194,280</td>
<td>8,439,886</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>23,074,199</td>
<td>22,558,138</td>
<td>1,838,765</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COVERAGE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN**

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 23,074,199

Receiving school food: 1,838,765

Food was also provided to some students in
- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- University/higher education
- Other
**NUTRITION**

School feeding program(s) include/involve 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:**
Grains/cereals, salt, oil

**Micronutrients added to fortified foods:**
Iron, Iodine, Vitamin A

---

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

To prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity, the Philippines used the following approaches in their school feeding programs:
- Nutritional requirements for food baskets
- Food restrictions on or near school grounds
- Physical education
- Education on nutrition, food, and health education

Cooks received special training for nutrition, portions/measurements, menu planning, and food safety/hygiene. Approximately 40 nutritionists were involved in the government program and one was involved with the World Food Program-implemented program.

---

**AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

**Jobs created by school feeding programs**

- **56,323**
  - Cooks and food preparers
  - 0 Transporters
  - 0 Off-site processors
  - 0 Food packagers and handlers
- **1,500**
  - Monitoring
  - 1 Per school food service management
  - 1 Per school safety and quality inspectors
  - NR Other

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

- [ ] Yes  [ ] No  [ ] NR

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

- [ ] Yes  [ ] No  [ ] NR

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

- [ ] Women
- [ ] Youth
- [ ] Other groups

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

- [ ] Yes  [ ] No  [ ] NR

---

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Although the Philippines did not report a specific number of cooks involved in the program, they said that a large number were involved, most were parents, 50–75% were women, and some were paid (in cash or in kind) by the government. Food purchases were made through competitive processes, including some with preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies. The government program also focused on creating jobs, leadership, and/or income-generating opportunities for both youth and women.

---

**CONTACTS: PHILIPPINES**

Agency: Department of Education  
Website: www.deped.gov.ph

---

**SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES**

The Philippines reported that their programs have been successful in covering all recognized wasted and severely wasted learners identified by a baseline assessment. They also said school feeding efforts resulted in parents bringing their children to school and an increase in participation and better performance in the case of the learners. At the time of the survey response, the Philippines School Based Feeding Program did not have a separate budget assigned in the national budget, however the passage of a new law covering the program from 2019 onward means that Philippines will have a separate budget line for SBFP.

The country experienced an emergency when Marawi city was beset by terrorism and became a war zone. This required an emergency school feeding program there, which meant an increase in the number of students fed, the frequency in which they were fed, and the ration size for each. It also resulted in a reduction in the variety of food in the food basket.

Other challenges reported for the country were difficulty in convincing some parents to assist, resulting in the implementation burden falling on the shoulders of teachers; and some corruption that occurred as fund allocations were decentralized.

---

**STUDIES CONDUCTED**

Assessment of School Based Feeding Program by Philippines Institute of Demographic Studies (PIDS0)

---

**RESEARCH NEEDED**

Study on Process Evaluation on how to better implement the program
**DEPED SCHOOL BASED FEEDING PROGRAM**

*Lead implementer(s):* Department of Education

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

**MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:**
- In-school meals

**TARGETING:**
Individual student characteristics and geographic (body mass index indicating wasting; at-risk provinces)

**HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018-19 SCHOOL YEAR?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>461,001</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>1,791,931</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>2,252,932</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOD ITEMS:**
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Roots/tubers
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Eggs
- Oil*
- Salt*

* fortified

**FOOD SOURCES:**
- 93% Purchased (domestic)
- 5% In-kind (domestic)
- 0% Purchased (foreign)
- 2% In-kind (foreign)

**NOTES:**
The program was universal for kindergarten learners enrolled in the 18 provinces identified as at risk in the Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition. 65% of the food purchased for the program was bought from local sources. This program started in 2004.

**SCHOOL MEALS IN MAGUINDANAO (WORLD FOOD PROGRAM FEEDING PROGRAM)**

*Lead implementer(s):* Department of Education

**OBJECTIVES:**
- To meet educational goals

**MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:**
- In-school meals

**TARGETING:**
Universal (within this province); 75–99% of the target achieved

**HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2018-19 SCHOOL YEAR?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>46,834</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>46,834</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FOOD ITEMS:**
- Grains/cereals*
- Legumes and nuts
- Oil*

* fortified

**FOOD SOURCES:**
- 0 - Purchased (domestic)
- 0 - In-kind (domestic)
- 0 - Purchased (foreign)
- Yes - In-kind (foreign)

**NOTES:**
The World Food Program funded and implemented this program in 30 public schools not covered by the government program, at a cost of 886,000 USD. A pipeline break resulted in a 45% shortfall, preventing the program from reaching its target. Parents were involved on a voluntary basis, some acted as cooks on a specific schedule while others were tasked with providing food/ingredients. Although it was not required that cooks have prior training, the (local) Education department conducted trainings through their School Based Feeding Program.