



**SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM  
(SFP)**

## What is Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP)?



The SFP is the provision of food, in addition to the regular meals, to children currently enrolled in Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Plays (SNPs) as part of the DSWD's contribution to the Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) program of the government. It is also the Department's contribution to Republic Act 11037 otherwise known as the "Masustansiyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act".

The food supplementation is in the form of hot meals served during snack/meal time to children in minimum of five and maximum of seven days a week for 120 days. The feeding program is managed by parents/caregivers based on a prepared cycle menu using available indigenous food supplies.

Children-beneficiaries are weighed at the start of the feeding and monthly thereafter until they have completed the 120 feeding days to determine improvement and sustenance in their nutritional status.

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**Source:** Administrative Order No. 04 series of 2016 of the Amended Omnibus Guidelines in the Implementation of Supplementary Feeding Program.



## What governs the implementation of SFP?



- Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 3 Series of 2019, entitled “Revised Procedures on the Implementation of Supplementary Feeding Program” was signed by Secretary Rolando Joselito D. Bautista on January 31, 2019.
- The MC further amended Administrative Order (AO) No. 04 Series of 2016 otherwise known as the “Amended Omnibus Guidelines on the Implementation of Supplementary Feeding Program” to address the issues and gaps identified in the program’s implementation, which include issues on the procurement process.
- The procedures have also been revised in order to comply with the directives of the President on the implementation of DSWD programs including the SFP.





## What are the directives of the President on the implementation of DSWD programs including SFP?

The President issued an instruction to the Department to cease from transferring funds to the Local Government Units (LGUs) for their failure to properly liquidate the funds released to them.



Under AO No. 04, s. of 2016, DSWD Field Offices (FOs) transfer the funds allocated for the program to the City/Municipal LGUs, which then procure the goods needed, including rice and non-rice snacks, viands, and eating and cooking utensils. The LGUs also have the responsibility in the proper disbursement and liquidation of the funds released to them for transparency and accountability.

The President also instructed the DSWD to directly implement the program.



## What are the new implementing procedures and schemes in the implementation of SFP that are identified in MC 03, s. of 2019?

The following are the implementing procedures and schemes identified in the revised guidelines:

- **Procurement of goods at the DSWD Regional or Social Welfare and Development (SWAD) office level.**

Under the new procedures, DSWD FOs will act as the procuring entity on items based on set categories, such as but not limited to, welfare goods (viand and rice), cooking and eating utensils, location of delivery, volume of request, and availability in the market.



- **Partnership with Sustainable Livelihood Program Associations (SLPAs) and Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBOs).**

DSWD FOs may tap these organized groups as partners or service providers of raw goods/food requirement of the SFP.

- **Partnership with Registered, Licensed, and Accredited Child Development/Supervised Neighborhood Play Worker Federation (CD/SNPWF).**

DSWD FOs may partner with CD/SNPWF to which the funds for the program will be transferred. A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) will be signed between the FO, CD/SNPWF and the City or Municipal Social Welfare and Development Office (C/MSWDO) stating the roles and responsibilities of each party to implement the program.



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