



MEMORANDUM CIRCULAR

No. 26
Series of 2024

SUBJECT: OMNIBUS GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM AND MILK FEEDING PROGRAM AMENDING FOR THE PURPOSE ALL OTHER ISSUANCES IN RELATION THERETO

I. RATIONALE

Since 2009, the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD) has been implementing a Feeding Program for children in Child Development Centers (CDCs) ages three to five (3-5) years old in all provinces of Mindanao and in fourteen (14) provinces that are either one of the ten (10) poorest or ten (10) food poorest provinces identified by the National Nutrition Council (NNC). In 2011, the Department scaled up the implementation to all CDCs nationwide. In 2018, Republic Act (RA) No. 11037, or the "Masustansyang Pagkain Para sa Batang Pilipino Act" was enacted which institutionalized the implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) and introduced the Milk Feeding Program (MFP). Throughout these milestones, several Department issuances were drafted to further guide the implementers on how to better deliver quality services to the children.

The program has evolved due to the changing situations, priorities, and contexts such as the recent health emergency - the COVID-19 Pandemic. This amendment is issued to ensure that the Guideline is aligned and responsive to these changes.

This Amended Omnibus Guidelines aims to repeal all previous issuances of the Department and serve as the single reference for the efficient implementation of the SFP and MFP.

The key changes are the following:

1. Timeline of implementation (April to November) to comply with the Cash-Based Budgeting System;
2. Clearly defined targets in line with the provision of RA No. 11037;
3. Duration of feeding implementation from a minimum of 120 days to a maximum of 180 days;
4. Consideration in targeting areas for Milk Feeding Program;
5. Cost parameter;
6. Savings utilization at the LGU level;
7. Conduct of twice-a-day feeding; and
8. Eligibility for fund transfer.

II. LEGAL BASES

A. Philippine Constitution

1. **1987 Philippine Constitution** mandates the State to defend the right of children to assistance, including proper care and nutrition, and special protection from all forms of neglect, abuse, cruelty, exploitation, and other conditions prejudicial to their development.

B. National Laws

1. **RA No. 11321 or the “Sagip Saka Act of 2019”** states that the National and Local Government Units (LGUs) shall directly purchase agricultural and fishery products from farmers and fisher folk cooperatives and enterprises provided that the said agricultural and fishery products are necessary in the performance of their respective mandates. The procurement by the national and local government agencies shall be exempt from the application of the bidding process prescribed under relevant government procurement laws provided that said agencies shall undergo a negotiated procurement under the applicable guidelines of the GPPB.
2. **RA No. 11037 or the “Masustansyang Pagkain para sa Batang Pilipino Act 2018”** mandates the DSWD, in coordination with the LGUs, to implement an SFP for undernourished children ages three (3) to five (5) years.
3. **RA No. 11291 or the “Magna Carta for the Poor 2018”** declares the policy of the State to uplift the standard of living and quality of life of the poor and provide them with sustained opportunities for growth and development.
4. **RA No. 10410 or the “Early Years Act (EYA) 2013”** declares the policy of the state to promote the rights of children to survival, development, and special protection with full recognition of the nature of childhood as well as the need to provide developmentally appropriate experiences to address their needs; and to support parents in their roles as primary caregivers and as their children’s first teachers.

5. **RA No. 10121 or the “Philippine Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act 2010”** upholds the people's constitutional rights to life and property by addressing the root causes of vulnerabilities to disasters, strengthening the country's institutional capacity for disaster risk reduction and management, and building the resilience of local communities to disasters including climate change impacts.
6. **RA No. 9184 or the “Government Procurement Reform Act 2002”** prescribes the necessary rules and regulations for the modernization, standardization, and regulation of the procurement activities of the Government of the Philippines (GOP).
7. **RA No. 8976 or the “Philippine Food Fortification Act 2000”** recognizes that food fortification is vital where there is a demonstrated need to increase the intake of an essential nutrient by one or more population groups.
8. **RA No. 7160 or the “Local Government Code of 1991”** mandates that one of the Municipality's roles is to provide social welfare services, which include programs and projects on child and youth welfare, family and community welfare, women's welfare, the welfare of the elderly and disabled persons, community-based rehabilitation programs for vagrants, beggars, street children, scavengers, juvenile delinquents, and victims of drug abuse; livelihood and other pro-poor projects; nutrition services; and family planning services.
9. **RA No. 6972 or the “Barangay Level Total Development and Protection of Children Act 1990”** institutionalized the establishment of a Day Care Center (DCC) in every barangay for the total development and protection of children.
10. **Presidential Decree No. 491 or the “Nutrition Act of the Philippines”** declares that nutrition is a priority of the government to be implemented by all branches of the government in an integrated fashion.
11. **Section 53.12 in relation to Appendix 35 of the revised IRR of RA 9184 or the “Government Procurement Reform Act”** provides guidelines for the conduct of Community Participation in Procurement.

C. National Issuances

1. **Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028. Chapter 3.1. Ensure Food Security and Proper Nutrition. Outcome No. 3 Nutrition Across all ages improved.** The government shall implement measures to prevent and address wasting, stunting, and obesity, and strengthen nutrition-specific, nutrition-sensitive, and enabling interventions, especially at the local level.
2. **Philippine Plan of Action for Nutrition (PPAN) 2023-2028. Outcome Result Area No. 1. Healthier Diets.** Filipinos consume and demand adequate, age-appropriate, nutrient-dense, diverse, affordable, safe, and sustainable diets.
3. **Memorandum Circular (MC) No. 47, Series of 2024.** A memorandum issued by the office of the President directing all government agencies and instrumentalities, and encouraging all LGUs, to support the implementation of the EPAHP program enumerating measures thereof.

D. DSWD Issuances

1. **MC No. 35, Series of 2020, or the “Supplemental Guidelines to MC No. 12 or the Guidelines in the Implementation of the SFP During Community Quarantine Period or other Similar Emergencies”** supplements MC No. 12, s. 2020, to widen the options for the implementation modalities most adaptable and suitable for each implementing locality such as Mobile Community Kitchen, Emergency Food Voucher, House to House Food Distribution and other alternatives on procurement and ways of disbursement.
2. **MC No. 29, Series of 2020, or the “Guidelines in the Implementation of the Milk Feeding Program along with the Supplementary Feeding Program”** includes milk feeding in addition to the regular meals provided to children in CDCs and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNPs) as provided for in RA No. 11037.
3. **MC No. 12, Series of 2020, or the “Guidelines in the Implementation of SFP During Community Quarantine or Other Similar Emergencies”** provides the implementing procedures of the SFP during the pandemic/health emergency.

4. **MC No. 3, Series of 2019, or the “Revised Procedures on the Implementation of the SFP based on the Amended AO 4, s. 2016”** addresses the program implementation gaps in the procurement process and comply with the directives of President Rodrigo Duterte in the SFP implementation with the passage of RA No. 11037.
5. **Administrative Order (AO) No. 03, Series of 2017, or the “Supplemental Guidelines to AO No. 4, s. 2016”** supplemented the preceding Omnibus Guideline to include budget allocation/parameters to implement the GAA directive to pilot the twice-a-day feeding program in LGUs that have no unliquidated advances from the DSWD.
6. **MC No. 10, Series of 2016, or the “Amendment to AO No. 4 s. 2016”** provides the inclusion of 3 year old children enrolled in CDCs as SFP Target Beneficiaries.
7. **AO No. 04, Series of 2016, or the “Amended Omnibus Guidelines on Supplementary Feeding Program”** addressed issues and gaps, such as the forging of Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) with the LGUs which takes time due to issuance of an LGU Resolution, modes of procurement used by the LGUs, delayed liquidation, among others which caused the delay in the conduct of actual feeding.

III. DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. **Alternative Meals** - refers to any non-rice based snacks or combination of local food products, preserved or processed food items equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ Recommended Energy/Nutrient Intake (REI/RNI) of the Philippine Dietary Reference Intake (PDRI), and served once or twice a week.
2. **Child Development Centers (CDC)** - The venue for the Supplementary Feeding Program Implementation. It is a facility for children ages three (3) to four (4) years old which addresses the development of the child’s physical, social, emotional, mental, and spiritual needs.
3. **Child Development Workers (CDW)** - Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) service providers are those directly responsible for the care and education of children ages zero (0) to four (4) years old through various center and home-based programs in the CDCs.
4. **Child Development Service Parents Group/Supervised Neighborhood**

Play Parents Group (CDSPG/SNPPG) - composed of parents of the children enrolled in CDCs/supervised neighborhood play who are organized to manage and implement the program.

5. **Community-Based Organization** - composed of poor and/or smallholder farmers such as those farmer organizations belonging to DSWD's Sustainable Livelihood Program Associations (SLPAs), Department of Agriculture's (DA) smallholder farmer organizations, and Department of Agrarian Reform's (DAR) Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organizations (ARBOs) under the Enhanced Partnership Against Hunger and Poverty (EPAHP).
6. **Community Participation Procurement (CPP) through Negotiated Procurement-Community Participation (NP-CP)** - Procurement of goods directly purchased from local farmers and fisherfolks to be implemented at a community level.
7. **Cycle Menu** - refers to a menu planned for a particular period or for at least (2) weeks using indigenous ingredients or food items that are locally available and repeated with modifications for seasonal menu items.
8. **Disaster**- as defined in RA No. 10121, is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, material, economic, or environmental losses and impacts, that exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope using its resources.
9. **Emergencies**- as defined in RA No. 10121, are any unforeseen or sudden occurrence, especially danger, demanding immediate action.
10. **Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD) Council** - is a government agency mandated by RA No. 10410, or the Early Years Act of 2013, to act as the primary agency supporting the government's ECCD programs that cover health, nutrition, early education, and social services for children ages 0-4 years. It is responsible for developing policies and programs, providing technical assistance and support to ECCD service providers, and monitoring ECCD service benefits and outcomes.
11. **Federation of Child Development/Supervised Neighborhood Play Workers Federation (Federation of CD/SNPW)** - is a registered, licensed, and accredited civil society organization composed of Child Development Workers in a certain locality that aims to contribute to the attainment of optimum development of children through Early Childhood Care Development (ECCD).
12. **Field Office (FO)** - is the regional office of the DSWD which is mandated to implement and oversee the various social welfare programs and services including SFP within their regional geographic area.
13. **Fresh Milk** - refers to the normal mammary secretion of one or more healthy

dairy animals like cows, buffalos/carabaos, or goats, and as far as practicable, produced by local dairy farmers or farms, that is: 1) free from colostrum, 2) without adding or extracting anything to or from it, 3) has undergone heat processing, and 4) intended for consumption as liquid milk for further processing.

14. **Fresh Milk-Based Food Product** - refers to a product created or produced based on, derived from, or blended with fresh milk. Some examples would be cheese, yogurt, toned milk, and flavored milk drinks among others produced with fresh milk as a component.
15. **General Appropriations Act (GAA)** - the most comprehensive source of appropriation cover for the budget of the government.
16. **Hot Meal** - refers to cooked food composed of either rice and viand with complete nutrient content composed of Go, Grow, and Glow food groups, served during meal time using available Indigenous food or locally available food equivalent to $\frac{1}{3}$ Philippine Dietary Reference Intake (PDRl).
17. **Lactose Intolerance** - is a condition that affects the capacity of an individual to digest lactose properly because of a deficiency of the enzyme lactase.
18. **Malnutrition** - encompasses a range of conditions, including acute malnutrition, chronic malnutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, as well as overweight and obesity.
19. **Micronutrient Powder (MNP)** - is a power blend of vitamins and minerals, and very safe and effective in reducing micronutrient malnutrition. It can be added to any regular home-based semi-solid complimentary food.
20. **Milk Feeding Program (MFP)** - the incorporation of fresh milk and fresh milk-based food products in the fortified meals and cycle menu in accordance with the RA No. 8976, or the "Philippine Food Fortification Act of 2000", utilizing, as far as practicable, locally produced milk to enhance its nutritional content and, at the same time, help boost livelihood opportunities for local dairy farmers and local industry.
21. **Non-Government Organization (NGO)/ Social Welfare and Development Agencies (SWDAs)** - refers to DSWD accredited/licensed/registered non-profit non-sectarian organization that primarily engages in the provision of social welfare programs and services, to one or more disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
22. **Nutrition Education Sessions (NES)** - lectures or activities about basic and practical nutrition that can be applied at home.
 - a. *Nutrition Education for Children in CDCs* - is inserted in the lessons and

activities of the ECCD Learning Resource Package.

- b. *Nutrition Education for Parents or Guardians* - is found in the Manual on Effective Parenting Module 7: Health and Nutrition. This shall be used during sessions for parents/caregivers with underweight and severely underweight children. This may be complemented with materials on nutrition education from the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI-DOST).
23. **Nutritional Status Impact** - Comparison of pre and post-anthropometric measurements of the children that are identified as underweight and severely underweight after the feeding period.
24. **Nutripack** - nutritionally dense food items that may include preserved goods or easily cooked foods carefully selected for safe consumption.
25. **Nutritionally Vulnerable** - a person with a reduced physical reserve that limits recovery in the event of an acute health threat, as well as limited resilience and other predisposed factors arising from a reduced dietary intake.¹
26. **Enhanced Nutribun** - a bun enhanced by the DOST-FNRI made from squash, sweet potato carrots, or any other prominent indigenous ingredient made for better taste, enriched with Protein, Iron, and Vitamin A among others, and with improved texture compared to its previous version produced in the 70's as part of the government feeding program.
27. **National Dairy Authority (NDA) or Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) Accredited Farmers** - Dairy Cooperatives assisted by NDA and PCC that pass the Milk Testing Services and are provided with certificates to ensure the quality standards of fresh milk.
28. **Overweight** - weight determined by Body Mass Index (BMI). Weight that is higher than what is considered healthy for the height of a child. In simple terms, it means a condition where a child has excessive fat accumulation that may impair health.
29. **Pandemic** - an "epidemic" or outbreak occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people.
30. **Parent Effectiveness Service (PES)** - provision of expansion of knowledge and skills of parents and caregivers on parenting to be able to respond to parental duties and responsibilities in the areas of early childhood development, behavior management or younger and older children, husband-wife relationships, prevention of child abuse, health care and other challenges of

¹ <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6566763/>

parenting. This service is undertaken by the LGU.

31. **Philippine Dietary Reference Intakes (PDRI)** - refers to the collective term comprising reference value for energy and nutrient levels of intakes. The components of PDRI are:

- a. Recommended Energy/Nutrient Intake (REI/RNI): level of intake of energy or nutrients that is considered adequate for the maintenance of health and well-being of healthy persons in the population.

32. **Processed Food** - Food commodities that are processed such as canned tuna, corned beef, and alike are given to beneficiaries for a maximum of (2) two times a week which is recommended to use only during emergencies due to longer shelf life. Food or commodities should still meet $\frac{1}{3}$ of the REI/ RNI of the PDRI.

33. **Savings** – portions or balances of any released appropriations in the GAA which have not been obligated as a result of (a) completion, final abandonment of a program, activity of project for which the appropriation is authorized and (b) implementation of measure resulting in improved systems and efficiencies and thus enabled an agency to meet the deliver the required or planned targets, programs and services at a lesser cost.

For these guidelines; the savings being referred to are the “unobligated balances” which may be reallocated for the implementation of the program.

34. **Social Preparation** - this refers to the initial preparations made by the LGU before the implementation of the feeding program such as weighing of children (Operation Timbang), conducting orientation on program guidelines to CDWs, organizing parent's committee, preparation of cooking utensils/equipment, profiling of children (age, height, weight, with lactose intolerance, children who belong to the Indigenous People's group, with Disabilities and who are member of the Pantawid Program) and master listing of children beneficiaries among others and quick physical check-up by Municipal Health Office or medical sector. It shall also include the orientation on the use, administration, and purpose of the Child Development Checklist to parents.

35. **Stunting** - also known as “bansot”; when a child has a low height for their age as a result of chronic or recurrent undernutrition, usually associated with poor socioeconomic conditions, poor maternal health and nutrition, frequent illness, and/or inappropriate infant and young child feeding and care in early life.²

36. **Supervised Neighborhood Play** - This is a venue for children aged 2-5 years old to provide early childhood enrichment activities together with older children through play activities, games, guided exercises, and other learning opportunities. Each SNP can be composed of children aged 2-4 years old which

² <https://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/>

should have a minimum of 10 and a maximum of 15 members.

37. **Supplementary Feeding (SF)**- is defined as the provision of food to supplement energy and other nutrients missing from the diet of those who have special nutritional requirements to prevent or alleviate malnutrition by reducing the nutrient gap between an individual's actual consumption and his/her requirement (WHO, 1997)
38. **Sustainable Livelihood Program Associations (SLPAs)**- An association with 5-30 members organized by the DSWD, through SLP, which is issued with a certificate of accreditation making them eligible recipients of assistance of SLP under the Microenterprise Development Tract.
39. **Undernourished Child** - refers to a child who has been supplied with less than the minimum amount of food essentials for sound health and growth. As stated in RA No. 11037, it shall include children who are suffering from chronic hunger and malnutrition as well as those who are considered as wasted, severely wasted, or stunted under the World Health Organization Child Growth Standards.
 - a. **Chronic Hunger** refers to the status of an individual whose food intake regularly provides less than their minimum requirements.
 - b. **Malnutrition** refers to deficiencies, excesses, or imbalances in a person's intake of protein, energy (carbohydrates and fats), and/or nutrients covering both undernutrition which includes suboptimal breastfeeding, stunting, wasting or thinness, underweight or insufficiencies, as well as overnutrition, which includes overweight and obesity
40. **Underweight** - when a child is a low weight for their age, an underweight child may be stunted, wasted, or both. In simple terms, it refers to "low weight for age" or a condition where the weight of the child is below the healthy weight range.
41. **Unutilized Fund** - a portion of a fund balance that is unobligated, that is available for appropriation.
42. **Wasting** - when a child has a low weight for their height that occurs when adequate quality and quantity of food was not consumed or illness was frequent or prolonged. In simple terms, it refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height.³

IV. OBJECTIVES

³ <https://apps.who.int/nutrition/landscape/>

This Circular aims to consolidate and update all the policies and processes involved in implementing the SFP and MFP to guarantee that the program implementers have a single policy reference. Its specific objectives are as follows:

1. To provide comprehensive details on the revised regular implementation of the SFP and during emergencies along with MFP;
2. To provide updates on the cost parameter for the procurement of hot meals **or alternative food products** and fresh milk **or fresh milk-based products**; and
3. To provide options on the modalities based on the assessment applicability in the area.

V. PROGRAM SCOPE AND COVERAGE

A. Description

The Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) is the nutrition-specific program of the Department that provides hot meals **or alternative food products** and fresh milk **or fresh milk-based products** to children currently enrolled in LGU-run Child Development Centers (CDCs) and Supervised Neighborhood Play (SNPs) as the Department's contribution in the implementation of the Philippine Plan of Actions for Nutrition in line with the Philippine Development Plan 2023-2028 and in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goal No. 2 or the Zero Hunger of the United Nation.

B. Feeding Components

1. Hot Meals or Alternative food products such as but not limited to Nutribun, Nutripacks, and other food products developed by DOST-FNRI for dietary supplementation.
2. Fresh milk or fresh-milk-based products such as but not limited to sterilized milk or sterilized milk products, toned milk/toned milk products, pasteurized milk or pasteurized-milk products from the NDA or PCC accredited farmers; and commercially prepared milk.

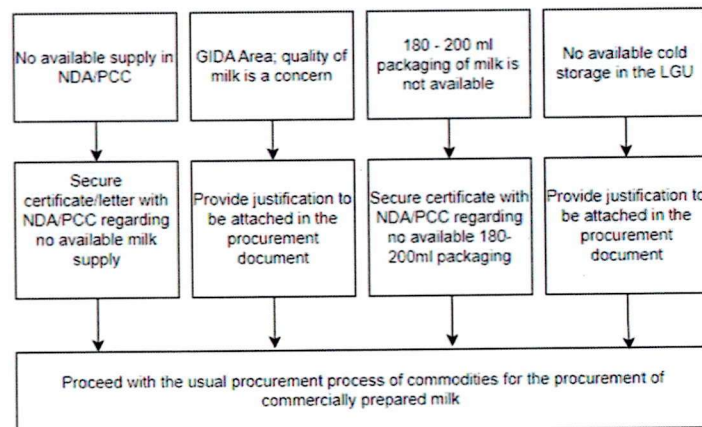
The use of commercially prepared milk shall only be allowed provided that the Field Office (FO) shall follow the food safety and health standards, **including serious consideration of periodic Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advisories and Public Health Warnings against purchase and consumption of unregistered food products such as milk and drinking water** and ensures access to clean and potable drinking water (*if powdered milk*) for the reconstitution of the

milk to prevent any possible incidence of waterborne-related diseases. Further, the use of commercially prepared milk must be included in the submitted plan of the FO and subject to the approval of the Central Office (CO).

The fresh milk-based products to be served under MFP shall not be less than 180 ml per serving, together with the hot meals. However, in case of unavailability of a 180 ml container the FO may allow the utilization of a 1 Liter container provided that proper cold storage is available in the CDCs/households of the beneficiaries and proper guidance on its consumption is well advised.

In cases where fresh milk is not applicable, any food products developed by DOST-FNRI for dietary supplementation with equivalent caloric value may be used as an alternative to milk.

Mechanisms to allow the use of commercially prepared milk as an alternative fresh milk and fresh-milk-based product:



3. Implementation of Feeding Components

Fresh milk or fresh milk-based products/alternatives, as far as practicable, shall be provided together with hot meals to the target children or within the target area. The DSWD FO shall plan the procurement of the commodities to synchronize the implementation of SFP with milk.

C. Target Beneficiaries

1. To contribute to the holistic and integrated approach to addressing hunger and malnutrition among preschool children, the program shall cover **all children enrolled in public/LGU-run CDCs and SNPs two (2) years old and above.**

2. For these guidelines and in line with the definition of **undernourished child** in the IRR of RA No. 11037, all children enrolled in public/LGU-run CDCs and SNPs are categorized as nutritionally vulnerable and therefore are undernourished on the account of the following:

- a) Infants and children are particularly vulnerable to malnutrition. They are more susceptible to infection and without proper intervention can easily become sick. Optimizing nutrition early in life ensures the best possible start in life.⁴
- b) Poverty amplifies the risk of malnutrition. Poor people are more likely to be affected by different forms of malnutrition.⁵

Further, food is a fundamental human right and nutrition is a basic child's right: The Constitution obligates the State to protect **and promote** the people's right to health (Article II, Section 15), and defend the right of children to proper **care** and nutrition (Article XV, Section 3). Meanwhile, RA No. 11291 (Magna Carta of the Poor) mandates the government to establish a system of progressive realization of the "rights of the poor" which are deemed essential to alleviate poverty. One of these rights is the right to adequate food (Section 4(a)), for which DSWD, DA, and other implementing agencies are tasked to implement supplementary feeding in daycare centers and schools; ensure availability, accessibility, and sustainability of food supplies; (4) engage the poor in activities to promote food self-sufficiency and strengthen access to resources and means to ensure food security.⁶

3. **Target Areas for Milk Feeding**

To deliver the best quality service to the children in CDCs and SNPs, and prevent the wastage of supplies due to spoilage of the product, the following shall also be considered in prioritizing or selecting areas or LGUs:

- (1) **Availability of suppliers within the area** - suppliers must be within the LGU or near enough to the LGU to deliver milk weekly without incurring additional hauling costs. If the supplier is coming from another province or region and delivery cannot

⁴ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malnutrition>

⁵ <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/malnutrition>

⁶ PPAN 2023-2028

be done every week, sterilized milk is preferred since it will have a longer shelf life compared to pasteurized milk.

- (2) **The capacity of LGU to provide enough storage facility or equipment** - since delivery of milk cannot be done every day, proper storage facility or equipment must be available especially if the delivery will be done once to twice a month to prevent spoilage of the milk especially if the available milk is not sterilized.

D. Duration of the Feeding Implementation

The feeding program, both provision of hot meals and milk, shall be implemented for a minimum of 120 feeding days and may increase to a minimum of 180 feeding days or more feeding days, subject to the availability of funds, to achieve a significant impact on the nutritional status of children. Twice to thrice a day feeding can be automatically implemented especially during disasters and emergencies and in other acceptable cases that warrant or permit such strategy or mechanism.

E. Fund Source

The implementation of the SFP shall be charged against the General Appropriations Act and other applicable and available fund sources.

F. Cost Parameter

1. **Procurement of Hot Meals/Alternative Meals and Fresh Milk.** The fund allocation for the procurement of hot meals/alternative meals and fresh milk or fresh-milk-based products shall be a minimum amount of Php 25.00 and Php 22.00 per child per day, respectively. These costs are the minimum amount to provide the Recommended Energy/Nutrient Intake (REI/RNI) of young children; however, the current inflation rate and cost of the commodity should also be considered in setting the cost per capita of the succeeding cycle.
2. **Purchase of Eating Utensils/Cooking Utensils.** Funds for the purchase of eating utensils, cooking utensils, hauling, and delivery fees, monitoring expenses, mobile expenses, and advocacy materials shall be based on the approved budget parameters issued by the DSWD CO. These amounts shall be annually reviewed and adjusted by the program implementers

to conform with the current market prices as may be affected by inflation to ensure the provision of quality and nutritious food to help contribute to the improvement of the nutritional status of the children.

3. Any changes in the amount shall be reflected in the budget parameter issued by the FMS and approved by the Secretary for the applicable calendar year implementation, which shall be considered as the basis for the budget.
4. **Incentive for Performing LGUs.** Each performing LGU along SFP implementation may be provided with an incentive not exceeding PhP 100,000.00 per Cycle of Implementation, subject to availability of funds of the FO, as part of motivation to our partner stakeholders in the continuous delivery of DSWD programs and services subject to availability of funds. Below are the minimum criteria to be considered as a performing LGU, additional criteria may be included by the FO:
 - 1) At least 60% of identified wasted children in CDCs and SNPs have improvement in their weight and at least 90% of children in the CDCs and SNPs maintained normal weight throughout the City/ Municipality as certified by the BNS and approved by the C/MNAO;
 - 2) 100% of the target number of children has completed the feeding days within the timeline as indicated in the MOA/MOU;
 - 3) Funds fully liquidated (1) month after completion of feeding implementation, if applicable;
 - 4) Complete submission of a Terminal Report including the Nutritional Status Report;
 - 5) Complete implementation of module 7 of PES to parents of children enrolled at the CDCs and SNPs (with MOVs) 30 working days after the end of program implementation; and
 - 6) With funds or any other type of augmentation in the SFP implementation.

In addition to the incentives to the performing LGUs, incentives not exceeding Php 5,000.00 may also be provided to an eligible CDW/SNPW subject to compliance with the criteria and availability of funds. One or more CDWs per LGU may be provided with the incentive.

Below are the minimum criteria to be considered in identifying CDW to be eligible for an incentive. Additional criteria may be provided by the FO in coordination with the LGUs:

1. At least 60% of identified wasted children in CDCs and SNPs have improvement in their weight and at least 90% of children in the CDCs and SNPs maintained normal weight as certified by the BNS and approved by the C/MNAO;
2. 100% of the target number of children has completed the feeding days within the timeline;
3. Conducted all sessions of module 7 of PES to parents of children enrolled at their CDCs and SNPs (with MOVs); and
4. Has organized and functional parent groups in their assigned CDCs/SNPs.

VI. IMPLEMENTING PROCEDURES

A. SOCIAL PREPARATION STAGE

The social preparation stage shall be undertaken starting July of the preceding year until March of the current year, before the start of the feeding cycle. During this stage, the FOs shall be able to identify the implementation scheme/procurement level to be undertaken in coordination with the LGUs. In addition, capacity-building activities shall be undertaken during this stage to ensure that LGUs and other key players in the implementation of SFP will be prepared for the efficient execution of the different activities enumerated in this guideline.

1. Identification of Implementation Scheme

a) Regional Procurement

- (1) The FO shall act as the procuring entity for either or both hot meals and fresh milk under RA No. 9184 and GPPB Resolution No. 18-2021 or the Guidelines in the Conduct of Negotiated Procurement-Community Participation (NPCP) or other related laws.
- (2) For fresh milk, suppliers must be assisted by either NDA or PCC to ensure the quality of milk to be provided to the children beneficiaries.
- (3) The FO may partner with the EPAHP Regional Program Management Office (RPMO) in tapping

the Sustainable Livelihood Program Association (SLPA) and/or Agrarian Reform Beneficiaries Organization (ARBOs) or smallholder farmers, fisher folks, or other organizations belonging to the agencies under EPAHP in the community for the conduct of Negotiated Procurement-Community Participation for both the commodities for hot meals and fresh milk. The EPAHP RPMO must ensure that all community-based organizations have the necessary documents to participate in the procurement.

- (4) The FOs shall maintain a registry of eligible suppliers that remain in good standing based on their most recent recorded transactions. Suppliers with unsatisfactory, non-compliant, and/or undesirable records with the Program shall be delisted and shall not be allowed to enter another contract with the FO on the provision of services for this Program without prejudice to the provision of RA No. 9184, its IRR, and its Guidelines for Blacklisting of Manufacturers, Suppliers, Distributors, Contractors and Consultants.

b) Transfer of Funds to the LGUs

- (1) Funds may be transferred to and managed by the LGUs, if eligible, through the execution of a MOA for the procurement of hot meals and fresh milk under the existing rules and regulations.

The following are the minimum requirements for an LGU to be eligible for TOF:

(a) **Timely utilization of the funds transferred** - procurement and implementation of the program is based on the set timeline, provided, that the FO downloaded the fund on time;

(b) **Timely liquidation of funds** - funds are liquidated thirty (30) days after the completion of the program

- (2) A MOA template shall be provided by the DSWD CO. The MOA may be revised or amended depending on the agreement of both parties and in line with the current applicable laws and regulations and towards the attainment of the goal of the program provided that the said MOA is reviewed

and approved by the Legal Service in the FO. Any request for revisions or amendments of the MOA shall be in writing.

- (3) Implementing LGUs shall submit Monthly Liquidation Report of Checks Issued and Report of Disbursement within 10 days after the end of each month and submit full liquidation thirty (30) days after completion of the program. The report shall be certified by the accountant and approved by the Head of Province/City/Municipal LGU following the Commission on Audit (COA) Circular No. 2023-004 dated June 14, 2023.
- (4) The Sustainable Livelihood Program Associations (SLPAs), Agrarian Reform Beneficiary Organizations (ARBOs), and other Community-based organizations (CBOs) are the priority service providers of raw goods/food requirements in full or in parts of the program, including the delivery to LGUs/CDCs and following the NPCP in coordination with EPAHP RPMO.
- (5) **Cash Advance of Special Disbursing Officer/ Other Modality applicable to the LGUs-** funds may be provided to the LGUs in Cash requested through Cash Advance by the FOs' Special Disbursing Officer in compliance with existing COA rules and regulations.
- (6) **Partnership with Philippine Carabao Center (PCC) and/or National Dairy Authority (NDA)**
 1. The FO may opt to transfer the funds to PCC/NDA, through a MOA, for the procurement of fresh milk (pasteurized/sterilized) and fresh-milk-based products. In such cases, the FO shall exercise its authority to recommend approval/disapproval of purchases from PCC/NDA-accredited farmers based on the quality of delivered goods/supplies.
 2. The PCC/NDA shall purchase the fresh milk/fresh-milk-based products with their accredited dairy farmers and cooperatives and facilitate distribution of the fresh milk to the mutually agreed area/drop-off points.

3. Procurement of fresh milk and fresh milk-based products, whether through PCC/NDA or regional/local procurement by the FOs, must adhere to and comply with prescribed safety and quality standards.

2. Cycle Menu Preparation

- a) The DOST-FNRI Menu Guide Calendar intended for the feeding program of DepEd and DSWD may be the basis of the cycle menu development.
- b) The cycle menu shall be drafted by the FO SFP Focal Person/ Licensed Nutritionist-Dietitian/MNAO based on locally available food items and general preference of the children as this shall also be the basis for the procurement of food items for the feeding. If the cycle menu is prepared by the LGU, it must be reviewed and vetted by the FO SFP Focal Person before procurement.
- c) Every meal in the cycle menu must be equivalent to at least $\frac{1}{3}$ REI and RNI of young children based on PDRI and if possible apply the principle of Pinggang Pinoy for Kids.
- d) The menu must contain a variety of locally available ingredients, which includes the following:
 - (1) Protein and minerals to support catch-up growth and development of children such as but not limited to fish, meat poultry, beans, and legumes;
 - (2) Carbohydrates such as but not limited to rice, noodles, bread, and root crops as a source of energy; and
 - (3) Vitamins and minerals to regulate body processes and for a strong immune system such as fruits and/or vegetables.
- e) The provided cycle menu will be the sole reference for the procurement of goods or food commodities; however, in the event, that the food item in the menu is not available, locally alternative food items such as DOST products (nutri-dense), etc. can be procured provided that the food items are similar in terms of category and are reviewed and recommended by the FO SFP Focal Person/ Licensed Nutritionist-Dietitian/MNAO.

3. LGU Mobilization

- a) The FOs shall provide orientation to the LGUs regarding updates on the program, reiteration of report submission, and schedule of delivery, if applicable.
- b) The SFP Focal Person of the LGU and the CDC/SNP workers shall be provided with training either through the FOs or through the training conducted by the Nutrition Office of the LGU to ensure that the anthropometric measurement and assessment are accurate and up to date.
- c) The FOs shall collect the following pertinent documents as the basis for the release of funds or regional procurement, whichever is applicable:
 - 1. Project Proposal;
 - 2. Summary or Masterlist of children with OPT Result or baseline weight of children;
 - 3. Signed MOA;
 - 4. Sangguniang Bayan Resolution;
 - 5. Copy of the Certificate/ Designation of the SFP Focal Person;
 - 6. Copy of the Certificate of Trust Fund Account (For TOF);
 - 7. Full Liquidation Report of the Fund Allocation for the Previous Cycle; and
 - 8. Terminal Report of the previous cycle implementation which includes the following but is not limited to: assessment of the physical, financial, and Nutrition Status, good practices, challenges encountered, issues and concerns, and recommendations.
- d) The FO shall facilitate the signing and notarization of the MOA between the FO and LGU.
- e) In preparation for the provision of fresh milk and fresh milk-based products, the Local Social Welfare and Development Office (LSWDO), in coordination with the Rural Health Unit (RHU), shall implement the required health protocols set by the RHU concerning adverse food reactions like food allergies and lactose intolerance, among others.

B. IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

- 1. Regular Feeding Cycle

- a) The FOs and the LGUs are directed to start the feeding cycle as early as April of the current year until the end of November of the same year. Each feeding cycle shall be at least undertaken within six (6) months with at least 5 days a week of feeding. The feeding cycle should not follow the school year.
- b) Meals shall be prepared by volunteer parents of the children beneficiaries based on the schedule agreed with the CDW.
- c) CDW ensures that the daily menu follows the prescribed cycle menu.
- d) Cooked food will be portioned according to the portion size prescribed in the Pinggang Pinoy for Kids.
- e) Beneficiaries are provided with individual eating utensils and will be used only during feeding inside the CDCs.
- f) The SFP coordinator in the LGU will ensure that the eating utensils provided are food-grade and safe for children.
- g) Children are required to wash their hands before eating or before they receive their ration.
- h) Hot meals or alternative meals will be served after class/session together with the milk or milk-based product, if applicable.
- i) In case a child is absent, the CDW may bring the ration to the house of the child or the parent of the child may pick up the food from the CDC, unless circumstances do not allow it.

2. Feeding in Emergencies

a) House-to-house distribution

The FO may opt to procure the following and distribute them to the beneficiaries:

- (1) Nutripack;
 - (2) Nutribun;
 - (3) Processed or preserved food/commodity; or
 - (4) Dry rationing is composed of dry goods like rice, flour, sugar, legumes, lentils, and dry peanuts to ensure a wide option/variety of food choices.
- b) **Pick up of goods from the center or designated pick-up point**

Hot meals or alternative meals mentioned above may be picked up by CDWs, parents, caregivers, or barangay officials at a designated pick-up point accessible to everyone.

c) Emergency Food Voucher

The amount allocated per child per day will still be the basis of the grants to be multiplied for the current cycle. (e.g., *Php 30.00 x 180 days = **Php 5,400.00***).

To ensure that the food voucher is used as intended, the following safeguards must be in place:

1. Coordinate with partner merchants to allow only the purchase of recommended food items based on the three food groups;

Go	Rice, Bread, Root crops, corn, Pasta/ Noodles
Grow	Egg, Meat, Fish, Chicken, Beans, dried fish, and canned goods like corned beef, tuna, and sardines but in limited quantity only
Glow	Vegetables and Fruits

2. the recipient shall present a valid ID or its equivalent upon purchase, etc.

d) Mobile Community Kitchen

Community Kitchens, either organized or accredited, can be utilized as part of the response to Nutrition in Emergencies. The existing menu in the FO/LGU may be modified and the cooked meals will be served per barangay and delivered to the residences of the children beneficiaries. Meals must be compliant with the 1/3 of REI/RNI of the PDRI based on age group.

Meals shall be prepared by the volunteer parents of the beneficiaries or members of the organized parent group based on the cycle menu provided by the local registered nutritionist or the registered nutritionist in the FO.

Cooked food will be portioned according to the portion size prescribed in the Pinggang Pinoy for Kids.

e) Conduct of Twice-A-Day Feeding

(1) The conduct of twice-a-day feeding may be implemented in any of the following circumstances:

- (a) Occurrence of natural disasters, such as, but not limited to typhoons, floods, earthquakes, droughts, and other natural phenomena which hampered the normal implementation of the program and consequently delayed the completion of the required number of feeding days; or
- (b) A sudden shift in the implementation calendar brought about by issuances from any National Government Agencies such as the Department of Education or any similar executive offices that affects the normal timeline of the SFP implementation.

(2) The FOs are instructed to guide the LGUs, to wit:

- (a) Parents or caregivers of the children beneficiaries shall ensure that meals are consumed by the intended children beneficiaries.
- (b) Measurement of nutritional status should be immediately done after the administration of the last ration or within one month after the last feeding days.

3. Nutrition Education

Nutrition Education Sessions with parents or caregivers shall be conducted to highlight their roles as an important aspect in achieving the goal of the program and sustaining its positive impact on the lives of the children specifically in terms of health and nutrition practices.

- a) The parents are required to complete Module 7: Health and Nutrition of the PES. A pre and post-evaluation tool shall be administered to parent-attendees of PES sessions to gauge improvement in parenting skills, particularly in health and nutrition.
- b) The sessions shall be facilitated by the trained CDW and if necessary, resource persons shall be invited to discuss specific topics that need in-depth discussion.
- c) The sessions shall be held at least twice a month depending on the availability of the parents or guardians.

- d) In times of emergencies, those who have access to a network connection may conduct sessions online or through any digital platforms

4. **Savings Utilization**

Savings incurred by the FO from either the procurement of goods or administrative costs may be utilized for the following purposes [in order of priority]:

1. Additional target children for hot meals or milk;
2. Extension of feeding days for hot meals or milk;
3. Purchase of measuring equipment;
4. Purchase of eating and cooking utensils;
5. Recalibration of measuring equipment, and
6. Other administrative costs are provided with justification and subject to the approval of the DSWD CO.

The above provisions are also applicable to the available savings incurred by the LGU in the TOF modality, provided that it is included in the MOA executed before the implementation, the modifications are coordinated with the FO and based on the existing financial guidelines by the Department.

5. **Traveling Expenses**

The C/MSWDO, SFP LGU Focal Person, and CDC/SNP workers, as one of the LGU program implementers, are allowed to claim the actual cost of traveling expenses (TE) related to the SFP implementation, subject to the availability of funds and assessment of the FO. This shall be done on a reimbursement basis upon submission of applicable documentary requirements as indicated in the applicable COA rules and regulations. A certification from the LGU showing that the CDC/SNP workers did not reimburse TE from their respective local offices shall be submitted as a requirement in the reimbursement. This shall be charged to the FO's SFP administrative funds.

C. POST-IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

1. **Liquidation**

LGUs, with downloaded funds from the Department, shall submit full liquidation report thirty (30) days after completion of the program. The report shall be certified by the accountant and approved by the Head of LGU per COA Circular 2012-001 dated June 14, 2012 and 94-0013 dated

December 13, 1994. No funds shall be downloaded to the LGUs with existing unliquidated funds.

2. **Monitoring and Evaluation**

a) **Nutritional Status Impact Assessment**

- (1) The height and weight shall be measured upon entry and after completion of at least the minimum number of feeding days to gauge the nutritional status of the children beneficiaries. The schedule of measurement may change upon issuance of guidance notes or memorandum by the DSWD CO.
- (2) If the current child beneficiary discontinues his/her attendance for whatever reason, replacement is allowed if the new beneficiary can still avail at least 90 days (for those with 120 feeding days allocation) or at least 120 days (for those with 180 feeding days allocation).
- (3) The following are the indicators that will be used to assess the nutritional status of the children using the WHO Child Growth Standards: Weight-for-Age, Height-for-Age, and Weight-for-Height. The indicators to be measured may change upon issuance of guidance notes or memorandum by the DSWD CO.
- (4) Measurement of anthropometric data during emergencies may be suspended or waived. Depending on the severity of the situation, proxy indicators may be used upon issuance of guidance notes or memorandum by the DSWD CO.
- (5) The assessment report on the nutritional status of children served under the program should be made available thirty (30) working days after the end of the minimum number of feeding days.

b) **Reporting Mechanisms**

- (1) Accomplishment Report (Nutritional Status, Physical, Financial) shall be submitted to the DSWD CO for review and assessment.
- (2) Physical and financial reports shall be submitted by the FOs every 5th of the following month using the

prescribed template unless a memorandum or guidance says otherwise.

- (3) Narrative reports shall be submitted by the FO quarterly and must be submitted every 5th month of the following quarter using the prescribed template.
- (4) Complete Baseline nutritional status report shall be submitted by the FOs thirty (30) days after the start of the feeding cycle. Complete Endline nutritional status report shall be submitted thirty (30) days after the completion of the feeding.
- (5) Regular growth monitoring shall still be conducted by the FOs to update the record in cases where there are children who are enrolled/discontinued attendance in the middle of the cycle.

c) Program Review and Evaluation Workshop (PREW)

PREW shall be conducted regularly to assess the program's accomplishment of the targets based on the monitoring and evaluation framework and other policies and guidelines.

VII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. National Level

1. Program Management Bureau - DSWD Central Office

- a. Act as the lead Bureau in managing and overseeing the implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program.
- b. Shall issue memorandum and other related issuances that pertain to the overall policy and implementation of the program.
- c. Monitor program implementation in the FOs and provide necessary technical assistance relative to the program implementation challenges, gaps, and administrative concerns.
- d. Conduct capacity-building activities for both technical and administrative staff of the FOs based on the identified needs.
- e. Prepare and submit accomplishment reports to concerned offices.
- f. Review and analyze reports and document learnings from FO implementation.

- g. Shall lead in the innovation and strategies in enhancing the program as a whole.
- h. Undertake program review, assessment, and performance evaluation to ascertain results and achievement of program objectives.
- i. Strengthen inter-agency coordination and collaboration to ensure that SFP objectives are complemented by other social protection programs.

2. Financial Management Service

- a. Provide technical assistance to PMB and FOs on budgetary, financial, and cash management matters on the program; and
- b. Facilitate sub-allotment, transfer of funds, and modification of funds based on requests.

B. Regional Level

1. DSWD Field Offices

- a. Manage, coordinate, and supervise the implementation of the program.
- b. Designate a Focal Person preferably a registered nutritionist-dietitian to provide guidance and technical assistance to the LGUs, **including updates on the latest (FDA) advisories and Public Health Warnings**
- c. Conduct orientation to the LGUs and other stakeholders on the objective, mechanics, and their roles and responsibilities to the program and on the EPAHP Program, particularly for qualified CBOs as service providers and on the adoption of NP-CP.
- d. Allocate and facilitate the transfer of funds for food commodities or procure food commodities for the LGUs by existing laws and regulations.
- e. Closely monitor fund management, utilization, and program implementation and respond to operational concerns of the LGUs.
- f. Monitor the condition of feeding utensils and equipment procured for the LGU using a checklist for inventory of supplies.
- g. Consolidate reports and submit physical accomplishment and financial reports on the utilization of funds and monthly nutritional status of children to the PMB.

- h. Conduct an Integrated Performance Review and Evaluation Workshop at the end of the implementation period.
- i. Encourage the LGUs to devote a portion of their land or space for community gardens to support the provision of nutritious food for the children's beneficiaries.

C. Local Government Units

1. Provincial Government

- a. Integrate the program into the provincial nutrition action plan and strategy to solve the problem of hunger and malnutrition.
- b. Assist the DSWD FO in the consolidation of accomplishment reports.
- c. Assist the DSWD FO in ensuring the submission of the liquidation report of the C/MLGUs.
- d. Provide all the necessary augmentation support, whether in cash, kind, or other relevant service to ensure that program objectives will be met. DSWD FO may enter into a MOA/MOU with the Provincial Government if necessary.

2. City/Municipal Government

- a. Forge a MOA/MOU with the DSWD FO, whichever is applicable.
- b. Prepare and submit a Project Proposal and a master list of children with baseline data on nutritional status as the basis for fund allocation.
- c. Supervise the implementation of the program in the CDCs and/or SNPs.
- d. Designate an SFP Focal Person who will ensure the effective and efficient implementation of the program.
- e. For LGUs with downloaded funds, purchase goods under the existing budgeting, accounting, and auditing rules and regulations for LGUs using the TOF scheme of program implementation.
- f. Immediately implement the program without unreasonable delay upon receipt of funds.
- g. Provide augmentation in the implementation of the program either in cash or in kind such as but not limited to storage and cooking equipment, additional workforce, additional food commodities (rice, viand, enhanced nutribun, fresh milk, etc), utensils, travel expenses allowance for workers, measuring equipment

recommended by the NNC. Also, mobilize resources to augment the lack of equipment for SFP implementation and monitoring. All partner LGUs must ensure that the SFP staff have dedicated computers, other IT equipment, and weighing scales, among others.

- h. Liquidate all funds transferred by DSWD FO following the existing and applicable COA laws, rules, and regulations.
- i. Ensure children undergo health examinations, deworming, vaccination, and micronutrient supplementation.
- j. If or when applicable, facilitate encoding of the child's data to the ECCD - Information System.
- k. Reinforce the implementation of the community garden in the Barangay in support of the provision of nutritious food to the children beneficiaries.
- l. Conduct program orientation to the Local Chief Executives (LCEs), Local Nutrition Committee (LNC), Bids and Awards Committee (BAC), accounting, COA, and partner committees before the start of the implementation,
- m. Ensure that the funds are used for the implementation of the program in accordance with existing COA rules and regulations.
- n. Submit a terminal report after end-of-feeding capturing the analysis and impact of the program, issues and concerns, good practices, photo documentation, recommendations, and other essential information.

3. Child Development/Supervised Neighborhood Play Workers

- a. In coordination with the Barangay Nutrition Scholar (BNS)/Barangay Health Worker (BHW), conduct weighing of children, deworming, and vitamin supplementation of beneficiaries.
- b. Organize parents as CDSPG/SNPPG partners in the implementation of the program
- c. Assign tasks and schedules to the CDSPG/SNPPG to assist in the implementation of the program
- d. Assist the CDSPG/SNPPG in the accomplishment of all required forms of liquidation of funds.
- e. Submit reports using the prescribed template.
- f. Monitor and supervise the parent group in the conduct of daily feeding

- g. If deemed necessary, encourage parents to provide counterparts to the program such as gas/fuel, additional ingredients, etc.
- h. Conduct PES particularly the NES to the parents of beneficiaries.

VIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MANAGEMENT

All grievances shall be addressed by DSWD Administrative Order No. 10, series of 2023, or the "DSWD Guidelines and Procedures in the Use of Integrated Grievance and Redress Management System (IGRMS)".

IX. SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

If any provision of this Circular is declared invalid or unconstitutional, the other provisions not affected thereby shall remain valid and subsisting.

X. REPEALING CLAUSE

The following issuances are hereby repealed or modified accordingly:

1. MC No. 35, s. 2020, or the "Supplemental Guidelines to MC 12 s2020 otherwise known as "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program During the Community Quarantine Period of Other Similar Emergencies".
2. MC No. 29, s. 2020, or the "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Milk Feeding Program along with the Supplementary Feeding".
3. MC No. 12, s. 2020, or the "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program During the Community Quarantine Period or Other Similar Emergencies".
4. MC No. 4, s. 2020, or the "Special Guidelines on the Provision of Social Amelioration Measures by the Department of Social Welfare and Development to the Most Affected Residents of the Areas Under Community Quarantine and Continuation of the Implementation of the Social Pension for Indigent Senior Citizens and the Supplementary Feeding Programs".
5. MC No. 3, s. 2019, or the "Revised Procedures on the Implementation of Supplemental Feeding Based on Amended Administrative Order No. 04 series of 2016".
6. MC No. 10, s. 2016, or the "Amendment to Administrative Order No. 04, series of 2016 Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) Omnibus Guidelines".
7. MC No. 4, s. 2007, or the "Policies and Procedures for the Implementation of the DSWD Supplemental Feeding Program for CY 2007".
8. AO No. 7, s. 2017, or the "Amendments on Administrative Order (AO) No. 3 otherwise known as Supplemental Guidelines for the Twice a Day Feeding".

9. AO No. 3, s. 2017, or the "Supplemental Guidelines to Administrative Order No. 04, series of 2016 Otherwise Known as Amended Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program 9SFP)".
10. AO No. 4, s. 2016, or the "Amended Omnibus Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program".
11. AO No. 8, s. 2014, or the "Implementing Guidelines of Supplementary Feeding Program (SFP) for Sajahatra Bangsamoro Program (SBP)".
12. AO No. 8, s. 2012, or the "Omnibus Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program".
13. AO No. 22, s. 2011, or the "Amended Terms of Reference for the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program in Partnership with Legislators".
14. AO No. 18, s. 2011, or the "Amendment to the A.O. 05, s. 2011 "re: Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program in Day Care Centers".
15. AO No. 14, s. 2011, or the "Amended Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplementary Feeding Program in Day Care Centers".
16. AO No. 5, s. 2011, or the Amendment to A.O. No. 4, s. 2011 or the Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplemental Feeding Program".
17. AO No. 4, s. 2011, or the "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplemental Feeding Program".
18. AO No. 20, s. 2010, or the "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Supplemental Feeding Program with NGO Partners".
19. AO No. 04, s. 2009, or the "Guidelines in the Implementation of the Healthy Start Feeding Program".

All other issuances not mentioned above contrary to or inconsistent with the provisions of this Circular are also deemed repealed or modified accordingly.

XI. EFFECTIVITY

This shall be effective immediately upon approval and publication in the Official Gazette or in a newspaper of general circulation.

This Circular shall also be published on the DSWD official website, and three (3) copies hereof shall be filed with the University of the Philippine Law Center.

Issued in Quezon City, Philippines.


REX GATCHALIAN
Secretary
Date: 08 JUL 2024

Certified True Copy


WILLIAM V. GARCIA, JR.
OIC-Division Chief
Records and Archives Mgt. Division

10 JUL 2024