



Office of the Secretary

OCT 20 2008

DepED MEMORANDUM

No. 487, s. 2008

IMPLEMENTATION OF FOOD FOR SCHOOL PROGRAM FOR SY 2008-2009

To: Regional Directors
Schools Division/City Superintendents
Heads, Public Elementary Schools

1. Pursuant to President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo's directive to intensify effort in addressing hunger among school children and their families, the Food for School Program (FSP) will continue to be implemented this school year starting October 2008.
2. The beneficiaries of the Program are the pre-schoolers and Grades I-III pupils in all public elementary schools in the top 20 food-poor provinces which were selected based on subsistence incidence of the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) 19 "hot spots" selected by DILG and DSWD identified depressed barangays in NCR; and top 100 food poorest municipalities identified through Small Area Estimation Methodology (SAE). The list of recipient areas is found in Enclosure Nos. 1, 2 and 3.
3. The program duration shall be for 120 days covering the period October 2008 to March 2009. However, due to problems encountered in the utilization of PhP2.5 B for the procurement of Rice, the FSP shall be implemented initially for 13 days (October 15-31, 2008) covering the Pre-schoolers and Grade I pupils as beneficiaries. The Office is now requesting for the release of additional funds from DBM to complete the 120 days and to include Grades 2 and 3 pupils.
4. An orientation on the revised operational guidelines will be conducted by the Regional and Provincial Technical Working Groups (R/PTWG) to ensure effective program operations at the school level. Enclosed is a document containing guidelines on the selection of schools, recipients, rice distribution, recording and reporting system, and institutional arrangements, among others (Enclosure No. 4).
5. Regional Directors are enjoined to oversee implementation and evaluation of the program and to ensure close coordination between and among the members of the TWGs at both regional and division levels. The TWGs are expected to plan for the different activities, monitor the distribution, quality and quantity of rice delivered to the schools, and to see to it that records and reports are properly accomplished and submitted to designated authorities. Resolution of implementation problems and issues such as delivery scheme and

(Enclosure No. 1 to DepED Memorandum No. 487, s. 2008)

Top 20 food-poor provinces based on 2006 FIES subsistence incidence

PROVINCE		CITY/MUNICIPALITY			
1	Zamboanga del Norte	1	Bacungan (Leon B. Postigo)	15	Mutia
		2	Baleguian	16	Piñan
		3	Dapitan City	17	Polanco
		4	Dipolog City	18	Rizal
		5	Godod	19	Salug
		6	Gutalac	20	Sergio Osmeña
		7	Jose Dalman	21	Siayan
		8	Kalawit	22	Sibuco
		9	Katipunan	23	Sibutad
		10	La Libertad	24	Sindangan
		11	Labason	25	Siocon
		12	Liloy	26	Sirawi
		13	Manuel Roxas	27	Tampilisan
		14	Manukan		
2	Tawi-Tawi	1	Bongao	7	Simunul
		2	Languyan	8	Sitangkai
		3	Mapun	9	South Ubian
		4	Panglima Sugala	10	Tandubas
		5	Sapa-sapa	11	Turtle Island
		6	Sibutu		
3	Northern Samar	1	Allen	13	Mapanas
		2	Biri	14	Mondragon
		3	Bobon	15	Palapag
		4	Capul	16	Pambujan
		5	Catarman	17	Rosario
		6	Catubig	18	San Antonio
		7	Gamay	19	San Isidro
		8	Laoang	20	San Jose
		9	Lapinig	21	San Roque
		10	Las Navas	22	San Vicente
		11	Lavezares	23	Silvino Lobos
		12	Lope de Vega	24	Victoria
4	Apayao	1	Calanasan	5	Luna
		2	Conner	6	Pudtol
		3	Flora	7	Sta. Marcela
		4	Kabugao		
5	Masbate	1	Aroroy	12	Milagros
		2	Baleno	13	Mobo
		3	Balud	14	Monreal

Top 20 food-poor provinces based on 2006 FIES subsistence incidence

PROVINCE		CITY/MUNICIPALITY			
		4	Batuan	15	Palanas
		5	Cataingan	16	Pio V. Cruz
		6	Cawayan	17	Placer
		7	Claveria	18	San Fernando
		8	Dimasalang	19	San Jacinto
		9	Esperanza	20	San Pascual
		10	Mandaon	21	Uson
		11	Masbate City		
6	Agusan del Sur	1	Bayugan	8	San Francisco
		2	Bunawan	9	San Luis
		3	Esperanza	10	Santa Josefa
		4	La Paz	11	Sibagat
		5	Loreto	12	Talacogon
		6	Prosperidad	13	Trento
		7	Rosario	14	Veruela
7	Maguindanao	1	Ampatuan	18	Rajah Buayan
		2	Batu Unsay	19	S. Sa Barongis
		3	Buluan	20	South Upi
		4	Datu Adbullah Sangki	21	Talayan
		5	Datu Anggal Midtimbang	22	Talitay
		6	Datu Paglas	23	Barira
		7	Datu Piang	24	Buldon
		8	Datu Saudi Ampatuan	25	D. Blah Sinsuat
		9	G.S.K Pendatum	26	D. Odin Sinsuat (Dinaig)
		10	Guindulungan	27	Kabuntalan (Tumbao)
		11	Maganoy/Sharif Aguak	28	Matanog
		12	Mamasapano	29	Northern Kabuntalan
		13	Mangudadatu	30	Parang
		14	Pagagawan	31	Sultan Kudarat (Nuling)
		15	Pagalungan	32	Sultan Mastura
		16	Paglat	33	Upi
		17	Pandag		
8	Dinagat Island	1	Basilisa (Rizal)	5	Loreto
		2	Cagdianao	6	San Jose
		3	Dinagat	7	Tubajon
		4	Libjo (Albor)		
9	Kalinga	1	Balbalan	5	Rizal
		2	Lubuagan	6	Tabuk
		3	Pasil	7	Tanudan
		4	Pinukpuk	8	Tinglayan

Top 20 food-poor provinces based on 2006 FIES subsistence incidence

PROVINCE		CITY/MUNICIPALITY			
10	Surigao del Sur	1	Barobo	11	Lianga
		2	Bayabas	12	Lingig
		3	Bislig City	13	Madrid
		4	Cagwait	14	Marihatag
		5	Cantilan	15	San Agustin
		6	Carmen	16	San Miguel
		7	Carrascal	17	Tagbina
		8	Cortes	18	Tago
		9	Hinatuan	19	Tandag
		10	Lanuza		
11	Misamis Occidental	1	Aloran	10	Oroquieta City
		2	Baliangao	11	Ozamis City
		3	Bonifacio	12	Panaon
		4	Calamba	13	Plaridel
		5	Clarin	14	Sapang Dalaga
		6	Concepcion	15	Sinacaban
		7	Don V. Chiongbian	16	Tangub City
		8	Jimenez	17	Tudela
		9	Lopez Jaena		
12	Abra	1	Baay-Licuan	15	Malibcong
		2	Bangued	16	Manabo
		3	Boliney	17	Penarrubia
		4	Bucay	18	Pidigan
		5	Bucloc	19	Pilar
		6	Daguoman	20	Sallapadan
		7	Danglas	21	San Isidro
		8	Dolores	22	San Juan
		9	La Paz	23	San Quintin
		10	Lacub	24	Tayum
		11	Lagangilang	25	Tineg
		12	Lagayan	26	Tubo
		13	Langiden	27	Villaviciosa
		14	Luba		
13	Occidental Mindoro	1	Abra de Ilog	7	Paluan
		2	Calintaan	8	Rizal
		3	Looc	9	Sablayan
		4	Lubang	10	San Jose
		5	Magsaysay	11	Sta. Cruz
		6	Mamburao		
14	Mountain Province	1	Barlig	6	Paracelis
		2	Bauko	7	Sabangan
		3	Besao	8	Sadanga
		4	Bontoc	9	Sagada
		5	Natonin	10	Tabian

Top 20 food-poor provinces based on 2006 FIES subsistence incidence

	PROVINCE	CITY/MUNICIPALITY	
15	Lanao del Norte	1	Bacolod
		2	Balo-i
		3	Baroy
		4	Iligan City
		5	Kapatagan
		6	Kauswagan
		7	Kolambugan
		8	Lala
		9	Linamon
		10	Maigo
		11	Matungao
		12	Munai
		13	Nunungan
		14	Pantao-ragat
		15	Pantar
		16	Poona-Piagapo
		17	Rarab Magsasay
		18	S.N. Dimaporo
		19	Salvador
		20	Sapad
		21	Tagoloan
		22	Tangkal
		23	Tubod
16	Antique	1	Anini-y
		2	Barbaza
		3	Belison
		4	Bugasong
		5	Caluya
		6	Culasi
		7	Hamtic
		8	Laua-an
		9	Libertad
		10	Pandan
		11	Patnongon
		12	San Jose
		13	San Remigio
		14	Sebaste
		15	Sibalom
		16	Tibiao
		17	Tobias Forniecer
		18	Valderrama
17	Negros Oriental	1	Amlan
		2	Ayungon
		3	Bacong
		4	Bais City
		5	Basay
		6	Bayawan City
		7	Bindoy
		8	Canlaon City
		9	Dauin
		10	Dumaguete City
		11	Guihulngan
		12	Jimalalud
		13	La Libertad
		14	Mabinay
		15	Manjuyod
		16	Pamplona
		17	San Jose
		18	Siaton
		19	Sibulan
		20	Sta. Catalina
		21	Tanjay City
		22	Tayasan
		23	Valencia
		24	Vallehermoso
		25	Zamboanguita
18	Oriental Mindoro	1	Baco
		2	Bansud
		3	Bongabong
		4	Bulalacao
		5	Calapan City
		6	Gloria
		7	Mansalay
		8	Naujan
		9	Pinamalayan
		10	Pola
		11	Puerto Galera
		12	Roxas
		13	San Teodoro
		14	Socorro
		15	Victoria
19	Lanao del Sur	1	Bacolod Kalawi
		2	Wao
		3	Balabagan
		4	Balindong
		5	Bayang
		6	Binidayan
		7	Buadiposo Buntong
		21	Maguing
		22	Malabang
		23	Marantao
		24	Marawi City
		25	Marogong
		26	Masiu
		27	Molundo

Top 20 food-poor provinces based on 2006 FIES subsistence incidence

PROVINCE		CITY/MUNICIPALITY			
		8	Bubong	28	Pagayawan
		9	Bumbaran	29	Piagapo
		10	Butig	30	Poona Bayabao
		11	Calanogas	31	Pualas
		12	Ditsaan Ramin	32	Saguiaran
		13	Ganassi	33	Sultan Dumalondong
		14	Kapai	34	Sultan Gumander
		15	Kapatagan	35	Tagoloan
		16	Lumba Bayabao	36	Tamparan
		17	Lumbatan	37	Taraka
		18	Lumbayanague	38	Tubaran
		19	Madalum	39	Tugaya
		20	Madamba		
20	Eastern Samar	1	Arteche	13	Llorente
		2	Balangiga	14	Maslog
		3	Balangkayan	15	Maydolong
		4	Borongan	16	Mercedes
		5	Can-avid	17	Oras
		6	Dolores	18	Quinapondan
		7	Gen. MacArthur	19	Salcedo
		8	Giporlos	20	San Julian
		9	Guian	21	San Policarpio
		10	Hernani	22	Sulat
		11	Jipapad	23	Taft
		12	Lawa-an		

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA			
1	Caloocan City	1	Tullahan River	20	J. Teodoro St., 6th Avenue
		2	PNR Tracks	21	10th Ave., 7th Avenue
		3	Casili Creek	22	9th Street, 7th Avenue
		4	NPC Power Lines	23	8th Avenue, D. Aquino
		5	Saloysoy	24	8th Avenue, Bo. Galino
		6	PNR Compound	25	Baesa, Refaro Street
		7	PNR P. Burgos	26	8th Avenue, 9th Avenue
		8	Phase VI-31	27	Marulas A.
		9	Caloocan Civic Center	28	Private Lands
		10	DSWD Property	29	Sitio Gitna
		11	Camarin 1 & 2	30	Camarin 1 & 2
		12	Bagong Silang Project	31	Amparo
		13	Tala	32	Miramonte Heights
		14	Malaria	33	La Loma Property
		15	8th Street, 7th Street	34	F. Aguilar
		16	7th Street, 6th Street	35	Barrio Pag-asa
		17	F. Roxas, 6th Avenue	36	Victory Heights
		18	2nd Street, 7th Street, 8th Avenue	37	Barrio Makatino
		19	Del Monte St., 8th Avenue	38	Maysan Property
2	Las Piñas City	1	Bgy. Daniel Fajardo covering: - Lopez Compound, Tabon I - Coastal (Ibaba) - Pulo Balite	8	Bgy. Pulang Lupa Uno covering: - Evergreen - Tramo St. Salupi Compound - Pendong Compound
		2	Bgy. Elias Aldana covering: - Tabon III - Tabon II		- Coastal (Fisherman) - Mateo & Velasquez Comp. - Bernabe Compound
		3	Bgy. Ilaya covering: - Coastal (Ibabaw) - Balite		- Sitio Makipot - Guevarra Compound - Santos Compound
		4	Bgy. Manuyo Uno covering: - Poultry Compound - Benglas - Abuhan - Sultana Compound		- Chue's Compound - Kulasi Line (left & right) - Tramo - Julius Compound
		5	Bgy. Manuyo Dos covering: - Pechayan - Phase 9	9	Bgy. Pulang Lupa Dos covering: - Sandigan - Saint Joseph Subd. - Isabelita Subd.
		6	Bgy. Pamplona I covering: - Sarao Compound - Riverside - Cuevas Compound - Inang Maria		- Losada Compound - Veraville
		7	Bgy. CAA covering: - Purok V - Teachers Compound - Timog - Purok Dos - Recliver - San Antonio - Purok IV - Manukan - Phase I-B - Lirio Ext. - Malaya Phase V	10	Bgy. Zapote covering: - Tramo - Fatima Subd. - Basa 1 & 2 - Pag-asa Compound
				11	Bgy. Pamplona II covering: - 210 Real Street (Hollywood) - Manggahan
				12	Bgy. Talon I covering: - Golden Acres - Dela Cruz Compound - Delnor Marcos Alvarez

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA	
		13 Bgy. Talon II covering: - Carbagion St., BFRV - BF Creekside - Dulo Riverside - BF Resort Manggahan - Satime - Pedro Sabido Str. (Riverside) - Carnival Park - Cecero, BFRV - Purok Looban, BFRV - Mother Earth - Saint Mary	16 Bgy. Talon V covering: - Moonwalk - Golden Acres
		14 Bgy. Talon III covering: - Caseria Mariposa - Paramount - Topman (BF) - Hongkong Village - Golden Gate - BF Southland - Pelayo - Paramount Riverside - Metrocor Urbanville	17 Bgy. Almanza I covering: - Lower & Upper Laong - San Francisco Street - Sampaloc Site - Factor Compound - Mayuga Compound - San Isidro - Saint Mary - Pablo Ramos - Lopez Martel - Hernandez Compound
		15 Bgy. Talon IV covering: - Pagtakhon Compound - Bagong Silang - Sitio Pulo - Medina Compound - Riverside Pulo - Manggahan	18 Bgy. Almanza II covering: - T.S. Cruz Subd. - Pugad Lawin - Rebecca Dulo - Tindig Mangga
			19 Bgy. Pilar Village covering: - Platinum - Teresa Compound - Gloria Compound - Pag-asa Compound - Sampaguita Compound - Maligaya Compound - Manggahan - Pitonya Dulo
3	Makati City	1 Bgy. Bangkal 2 Bgy. Carmona 3 Bgy. Kasilawan 4 Bgy. La Paz 5 Bgy. Olympia 6 Bgy. Palanan 7 Bgy. Pio del Pilar 8 Bgy. Poblacion 9 Bgy. San Antonio 10 Bgy. San Isidro 11 Bgy. San Lorenzo 12 Bgy. Singkamas	13 Bgy. Santa Cruz 14 Bgy. Tejeros 15 Bgy. Valenzuela 16 District II 17 Bgy. Cembo 18 Bgy. Comembo 19 Bgy. West Rembo 20 Bgy. Guadalupe Nuevo 21 Bgy. Pembo 22 Bgy. Pinagkaisahan 23 Bgy. Pitogo 24 Bgy. West Rembo
4	Malabon	1 Dampalit 2 Pnaghulo 3 Santulan 4 Maysilo 5 Hulong Duhat 6 Bayan-Bayanan 7 Muzon	8 Baritan 9 Ibaba 10 Nuigan 11 San Agustin 12 Longos 13 Tugatog 14 Acacia

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA			
5	Mandaluyong City	1	Addition Hills, Along Madrigal Rd	11	Vergara covering:
		2	Pleasant Hills		- Backside
		3	Mauway covering:		- Along Pasig River
			- Sinag		- Pastor Vicencio St. & Gabriel St.
			- Fabella	12	Namayan
			- Carmen Subdivision	13	Mabini Jose Rizal covering:
			- Metropolitan		- Slaughter House Park
		4	Highway Hills covering:		- Abella Compound
			- Calbayog Extension	14	Old Zaniga covering:
			- Yusay & Boriagan Properties		- Matoto, Lerma Street
5	Malamig covering:		- Pitong Gatang		
			- Dinglasay Prop./Arayat Street		
6	Barangka Ilaya covering:		15	Poblacion covering:	
			- Along Pasig River & PNR	- Paraiso 1	
			- Lions Road Park	- Paraiso 2	
	- Palali Street, Dead End		- Medel Compound		
7	Buayang Bato, Along Pasig River		- A.T. Reyes, A. Luna, P. Gomez		
8	Barangka Itaas covering:		- Pag-asa, Kalentong		
			- Along PNR Track	16	Harapin ang Bukas covering:
			- Malibato		- Pag-asa Evangelista
	- Makaturing (MANAI)		- PNR Track		
9	Barangka Ibaba covering:		- J. Luna, Pinagtipunan		
			- Along PNR Track	- Hagdang Bato Itaas	
			- Titus Compound		
	- Saint Jude Compound				
10	Hulo covering:				
			- Hulo ZIP Area		
			- PNR Track		
			- Along Pasig River		
6	Manila		District I w/ 21 Brgys.		
			District II w/ 35 Brgys.		
			District III w/ 36 Brgys.		
			District IV w/ 32 Brgys.		
			District V w/ 41 Brgys.		
			District VI w/ 43 Brgys.		
7	Marikina	1	Bgy. Concepcion Uno covering:	4	Bgy. Sto. Nino covering:
			- E. Santos		- Sheff St.
			- Col. Divino		- Homeowners Drive
			- Burgos Pangilinan		- Exequiel Community
		2	Bgy. Concepcion Dos covering:	5	Bgy. Sta. Elena covering:
			- Cream St. cor. Pio Del Pilar		- Dancel St.
	- Panganiban/Katipunan Sts.	6	Bgy. Nangka covering:		
	3	Bgy. Parang covering:		- back of Barangay Hall	
		- Juan Luna			
8	Munitinlupa City	1	Bgy. Alabang covering:	2	Bgy. Bayanan covering:
			- Sitio Masagana, Wawa		- Purok 1 Blocks 5, 8, 9, 10
			- Purok 7-C		- Purok 2
			- Sitio Rizal		- Purok 3, Bukid
			- Sitio Pagkakaisa		- Purok 4
			- Purok 6, Itaas		

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA	
		3 Bgy. Buli covering: - Along Railroad and Laguna Lake	8 Bgy. Tunasan covering: - Along Tramo
		4 Bgy. Cupang covering: - East & West Kabulusan - Purok 1,2,3 - Sitio Sto. Nino - Carmina - Bunyi Compound	- Sitio Salvacion - Regala Compound - Pacwood Site, Angeles, Tupa - Planas Compound - Walong gawang - Kabilang Bukid (Victoria)
		5 Bgy. Poblacion	
		6 Bgy. Putatan	
		7 Bgy. Sucat covering: - Sitio Pagkakaisa - Bagong Silang - Purok 5,6 - Tramo - Upper Sucat	
9	Navotas	1 Bgy. San Rafael	7 Bgy. Sipac-Almacen
		2 Bgy. North Bay Blvd. South	8 Bgy. San Jose
		3 Bgy. North Bay Blvd. North	9 Bgy. Daanghari
		4 Bgy. Bangculasi	10 Bgy. San Roque
		5 Bgy. Bagumbayan South	11 Bgy. Tangos
		6 Bgy. Navotas EastNavotas West	12 Bgy. Tanza
10	Parañaque	1 Bgy. Baclaran covering: - Sitio Maligaya - Sta. Rita - Sitio San Juan - Santiago Ext.	7 Bgy. San Dionisio covering: - Bernabe - Himlayang Palanyag - Kuliglig (Sitio Sto. Nino) - Lim Compound
		2 Bgy. Tambo covering: - Riverside - Riverside II - Seaside III - Puyat Compound - Bayview	- Purok 6 (Pulo) - Purok 4 (Pulo) - Purok 5 (Pulo) - Pitong Gatang - Tramo Area - Sitio Dilain
		3 Bgy. La Huerta covering: - Purok 3, Pulo - Purok 2, Pulo	- Tambakan
		4 Bgy. Vitalez covering: - Gat Mendoza - Banana Compound	8 Bgy. San Isidro covering: - Silverio compound - Nazareth Compound - Sitio Fatima
		5 Bgy. Sto. Nino covering: - Kaingin I (SCARA) - Kaingin II (SCARA) - Sitio Libjo Area 2-7, & 9 - Riverside Gate 1 - Manukan - Sitio Libis - Yagit (G.E.N.A.) - Perularil	- Matatdo Compound - Napoleon Compound - Espiritu Compound - Sitio San Roque - C-4 Creek (Creek 4) - Cruz Compound - Sitio Sarikip - Santos Compound - Olivarez Compound - Bukid Site
		6 Bgy. Don Galo covering: - Riverside - J. Gabriel	- Ipil-Ipil - St. Jude - Manggahan Site - Sitio Labrador

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY	BARANGAY/AREA	
	9 Bgy. San Antonio covering:	12 Bgy. Marcelo Green covering:
	- Creek Drive	- Aroma
	- Creek Drive II	- Armela
	- Meliton (US Metal)	- Bagong Sibol
	- Area 7-A	- Cervantes
	- Area 7-B	- Creekville
	- Cultural Lane (A-2)	- Daanghari
	- Tropical Lane (A-5)	- Dama de Noche
	- Pictorial Lane (A-5)	- Fatima
	- Bodoni Dulo (A-3)	- Ilang-Ilang
	- Lupang Hinirang	- Landscape
	- Felipe Compound	- Manggahan/Kawayanan
	- Lower Barangay	- NAPA
	- Fatima SAV 1	- Sampaguita
	- Pascual Compound	- Yellow Bell
	- Sta. Cecilia	- Sun Flower
	- Reyes Compound	13 Bgy. SunValley covering:
	- Garden Site	- Cherry East
	- Lino Type	- St0. Nino Cul de Sac
	- Urban poor (Fame St.)	- Sitio Pag-asa
	- Area 3 (Industry Extra Extension)	- Lower St. Ana - Zone 1
	- Area 4 (4th Estate)	- Zone 2
	- Lazaro Compound	- Zone 3
	- Seacom	- Kingfisher Compound
	- Area I	- Riverside
	- Area 2	- Villa Paraiso
	10 Bgy. B. F. covering:	- Camachili
	- Masville/Mashal	- Gerville Cul de Sac
	- Villonco	- Neighborhood St. Nino
	- Cilinic Site	- St. Joseph Cul de sac
	- Ipil Site	- Manggahan 1
	- Target 1	- Manggahan 2
	- Sampaloc 1	14 Bgy. Merville covering:
	- Target 2	- Sitio Tuyuan
	- Sampaloc Site 2	- Sitio Malaya
	- Cruz/Tropical	- Sitio Al top
	- J. Estrada	- Cubic Side
	11 Bgy. Don Bosco covering:	- Sitio Mnomads
		- Manggahan
	- San Lorenzo Ruiz (Santos Comp.)	- Barcelona Dulo
	- Malacanang Dulo - Phase 1	- Wella Compound
	- Phase 2	15 Bgy. Moonwalk covering:
	- Sitio Rosario (Jericho)	- Papa Compound
	- Manggahan	- Velarde Compound
	- Bernardo Square	- Sitio Pag-asa
	- Manliclic Compound	- Scarlet Ibaba
	- Hawaii Upper	- Haise
	- Hawaii Lower	- Sitio Libho
	- France Dulo	- Airport View
	- St. Joseph	- Purok 7
	- Levitown	- Albano Compound
	- St. Paul	- De Lara Compound
	- Sarmiento Compound	- Sto. Nino Street
	- Switzerland Dulo (Sitio Sagrada Familia)	- St. Paul Purok 4
	- Taiwan Ext.	- Purok 6
		- Daang Bata
		- Scarlet San Agustin
		- Access Road

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA	
			- Rodriguez
			- Balaraw
			- St. Peter
			- San Agustin
			- Tel Aviv
			- St. Andrew
11	Pasay City	1 Bgy. 5, Zone 5	20 Bgy. 175, Zone 18
		2 Bgy. 14, Zone 4	21 Bgy. 176, Zone 18
		3 Bgy. 16, Zone 1	22 Bgy. 177, Zone 18
		4 Bgy. 22, Zone 2	23 Bgy. 178, Zone 18
		5 Bgy. 34, Zone 3	24 Bgy. 180, Zone 10
		6 Bgy. 45, Zone 6	25 Bgy. 181, Zone 19
		7 Bgy. 46, Zone 6	26 Bgy. 182, Zone 19
		8 Bgy. 48, Zone 6	27 Bgy. 185, Zone 19
		9 Bgy. 54, Zone 8	28 Bgy. 186, Zone 19
		10 Bgy. 66, Zone 8	29 Bgy. 187, Zone 19
		11 Bgy. 76, Zone 10	30 Bgy. 189, Zone 19
		12 Bgy. 137, Zone 15	31 Bgy. 190, Zone 19
		13 Bgy. 143, Zone 15	32 Bgy. 191, Zone 19
		14 Bgy. 144, Zone 19	33 Bgy. 192, Zone 20
		15 Bgy. 145, Zone 19	34 Bgy. 194, Zone 20
		16 Bgy. 148, Zone 19	35 Bgy. 196, Zone 20
		17 Bgy. 152, Zone 15	36 Bgy. 198, Zone 20
		18 Bgy. 156, Zone 16	37 Bgy. 201, Zone 20
		19 Bgy. 157, Zone 16	
12	Pasig City	1 Kalawaan	4 Rosario covering:
		2 San Miguel covering:	- Jenny's
		- Ismar Area, Tambakan	- ROTC Putol na Tulay
		3 Pinagbuhatan covering:	- Along the River
		- Sitio Nagpayong	- Ramos Village
		- Galut Jasmine	5 Floodway covering:
		- Baltazar	- Manggahan - Floodway
		- Aquino Esguera	
		- Bolanlo	
		- Acacia	
		- Venancio Caliuang	
		- E. Santos	
		- Cattleya Worker	
13	Pateros	1 Bgy. Aguho	6 Bgy. Sta. Ana
		2 Bgy. Magtanggol	7 Bgy. Sto. Rosario - Kanluran
		3 Bgy. Martires del 96	8 Bgy. Sto. Rosario - Silangan
		4 Bgy. Poblacion	9 Bgy. Tabacalera
		5 Bgy. San Roque	
14	Quezon City	1 Tandang Sora covering:	2 Pasong Tamo covering:
		- Upper Banlat	- Sitio Bacood
		- Carmel V	- Veterans Village
		- Figueroa Compound	3 Culiati covering:
		- Apollo Street	- Luzon Avenue
		- Barimbao	- Metro Heights Compound
		- Diamond Street	- Sitio Mabilog

**List of Depressed Barangays in the National Capital Region (NCR)
identified by the LGUs and compiled by DSWD-NCR**

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA	
		4 Silangan covering:	
		- 37 Miami Street	
		- 295 Ermin Garcia	
15	San Juan	1 Balong Bato covering:	9 Little Baguio covering:
		- A. Luna	- Tarnate Compound
		- A. Lake	- Mascardo
		- C. Santos	- Barasoain
		- Lourdes Drive	10 Santa Lucia covering:
		2 Batis covering:	- N. Averilla
		- Felix Manalo	- A. Bonifacio
		- C. Malvar	- V. Cruz
		- A. Villa	11 Salapan covering:
		- Tuberias	- Amella Compound
		3 San Perfecto, Tuberias	- J. Asinas
		4 Saint Joseph covering:	- A. Lake
		- Marne	- J. Ruiz
		- Matimyas	- A. Luna
		- Viola	12 Pasadena, Benitez
		- Mahinhin	13 Maytunas covering:
		5 Tibagin covering:	- M.H. del Pilar
		- P.R. Sotto	- 129 Felix Manalo
		- San Luis	14 West Crane covering:
		- Villamor	- Purok 41
		6 Kabayanan covering:	- Purok 42
		- M.Z. Ver	15 Rivera/ G.B. Santos
		- Elajo Compound	16 Progreso covering:
		- I. Francisco	- J. Estaquio
		- G. Soriano	- Rivera
		7 Onse, Adevosos	17 Ermitano covering:
		8 Corazon de Jesus covering:	- San Jose/ Taipe Compound
		- P. Narciso	
		- SPAC	
		- 245 Santolan	
		- National Historical	
		- Looban	
16	Taguig City	1 Bagong Tanyag	10 Napindan
		2 Bagumbayan	11 Palongon-Tipas
		3 Bambang	12 Sta. Ana
		4 Calzada	13 Tuktukan
		5 Hagonoy	14 Ususan
		6 Ibayo-Tipas	15 Upper Bicutan
		7 Ligi-Tipas	16 Wawa
		8 Lower Bicutan	17 Western Bicutan
		9 Maharlika	
17	Valenzuela	1 Hen. T. de Leon covering:	2 Bagbaguin covering:
		- Kabaluhan	- Bagong Nayon
		- Kaingin	- Avocado Street
		- Salvacion Look	- Santol Extension
		- Lower tibagan	- Gulod
		- Upper Tibagan	3 Bignay/Mahabang Parang
		- Perez Street	4 Canumay West/Lagnao
		- M. delos Reyes Street	5 Del Rosario
		- Gumamela Extension	6 Manalo Compound
		- Urrutia Street	
		- De Gula street	

DILG-identified "hot spots" in the National Capital Region (NCR)

CITY/MUNICIPALITY		BARANGAY/AREA	
1	Caloocan	1	Dagat-dagatan covering Barangays 8,12,14,16 and 28, boundary of Malabon, Navotas and Tondo
		2	North Caloocan covering Barangays 165-188)
2	Malabon	3	Barangay Tonsuya covering Damata, Kadina and Paradise Village
3	Manila	4	Baseco
		5	Del Pan
		6	Moriones
		7	Parola
		8	Road 10
		9	Smokey Mountain
4	Navotas	10	Bagumbayan North
5	Quezon City	11	NGC West/Eastside
		12	North Triangle covering San Roque area
		13	Commonwealth
		14	Payatas
6	Pasay City	15	Maricaban
		16	Malibay covering Sto. Niño, Baclaran and Rotonda area -boundary of Pasay and Parañaque
7	Taguig City	17	C-5 covering Global City area
		18	Zone 1 Signal Village
8	Mandaluyong	19	Nueve de Pebrero

City/Municipalities in the National Capital Region (NCR)

1	Caloocan City	10	Parañaque City
2	Las Piñas City	11	Pasay City
3	Makati City	12	Pasig City
4	Malabon	13	Pateros
5	Mandaluyong City	14	Quezon City
6	Manila	15	San Juan
7	Marikina City	16	Taguig City
8	Muntinlupa City	17	Valenzuela City
9	Navotas		

Top 100 poorest municipalities identified through SAE

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	RANK
CAR	Benguet	Tinoc	7
	Ifugao	Kibungan	54
		Mayoyao	63
		Asipulo	88
		Hungduan	93
I	Ilocos Norte	Adams	82
	Ilocos Sur	Sugpon	20
		Sigay	25
		Cervantes	50
	La Union	Bagulin	28
II	Nueva Vizcaya	Ambaguio	38
IV-A	Batangas	Tingloy	57
	Quezon	San Francisco	2
		San Andres	6
		Jomalig	10
		Buenavista	26
		San Narciso	52
		Patnanungan	65
IV-B	Palawan	Linapacan	9
		Dumaran	33
		Busuanga	40
		Taytay	47
		Quezon	62
		Agutaya	80
		Rizal (Marcos)	85
		Cagayancillio	100
		Romblon	San Jose
	V	Albay	Rapu - Rapu
Jovellar			58
Pio Duran			74
Camarines Sur		Garchitorena	56
Sorsogon		Donsol	95
VI	Aklan	Madalag	11
		Libacao	15
		Carles	29
	Iloilo	Concepcion	68
		San Dionisio	99
		Negros Occidental	Salvador Benedicto
		Calatrava	67
		Cauayan	78
		Moises Padilla (Magallona)	84

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	RANK
VII	Bohol	Buenavista	39
		Jetafe	59
		Pres. Carlos. Garcia-Pitogo	77
		Danao	90
VIII	Samar	Matuguinao	23
		Daram	34
		Zumarraga	53
		San Jose de Buan	86
IX	Zamboaga del Sur	Midsalip	60
		Vincenzo A. Sagun	61
		Tigbao	69
		Sominot (Don Mariano Marcos)	76
	Zamboaga Sibugay	Lapuyan	79
		Mabuhay	30
		Talusan	36
X	Davao del Norte	Talaingod	44
		Davao del Sur	49
		Davao Oriental	75
XII	Cotabato	Aleosan	55
		Magpet	66
		Alamada	83
		Pikit	92
	Saranggani	Maasim	41
		Malapatan	48
		Malungon	73
	South Cotabato	T'boli	18
		Lake Sebu	72
	Sultan Kudarat	Senator Ninoy Aquino	12
		Cumbio	22
		Lutayan	27
		Bagumbayan	32
		Kalamansig	42
		Palimbang	43
	CARAGA	Agusan del Norte	Las Nieves
Jabonga			89
Santiago			97
Surigao del Norte		San Benito	19
		Socorro	81
		San Isidro	94
		Pilar	96
		Del Carmen	98

REGION	PROVINCE	MUNICIPALITY	RANK
ARMM	Sulu	Hadji P. Tahil	1
		Pata	3
		Tongkil	4
		Pandami	5
		Siasi	8
		Lugus	13
		Maimbung	14
		Tapul	16
		Panglima Estino	17
		Luuk	21
		Pangutaran	31
		Kalingalan-Caluang	35
		Parang	37
		Talipao	51
		Panamao	70
		Patikul	71



Food for School Program Operational Guidelines *School Year 2008-2009*

RATIONALE

A. *Right to food*

Food is the most basic need of humankind, and everyone has the right to food. The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of the United Nations (UN) clarified that the core content of the right to adequate food requires: "the availability of food in a quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals, free from adverse substances, and acceptable within a given culture; the accessibility of such food in ways that are sustainable and do not interfere with the enjoyment of other human rights." The right to food also entails the responsibility of ensuring that the food supply is economically and environmentally sustainable for the sake of future generations.

B. *Incidence of hunger*

Hunger as defined by the FAO of the UN, is a condition in which people do not get enough food to provide the nutrients for fully productive, active and healthy lives. It is a form of severe food insecurity and when prolonged, leads to malnutrition.

Despite the affirmation of this right to food, populations in many less developed and developing countries, including the Philippines where the agricultural and fisheries sector constitute the majority of the poor, are constantly facing hunger.

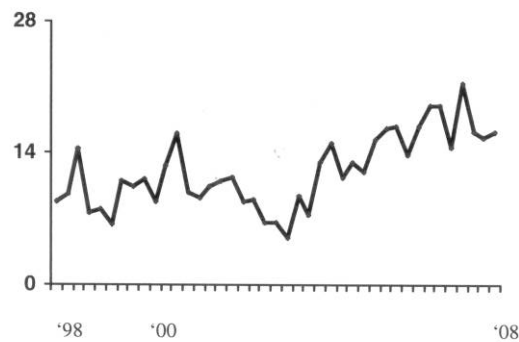
Hunger in the Philippines is measured using various methods.

The National Nutrition Survey conducted by the Food and Nutrition Research Institute of the Department of Science and Technology of 2003 reported that about 56.9 percent of Filipino households had food intakes that did not meet the recommended energy intake. These households could be counted among the hungry and food insecure.

Family Income and Expenditure Surveys conducted by the National Statistics Office every three years provide another measure of hunger. The latest survey (2006) reported that about 11 percent of Filipino families had incomes that cannot buy the food needed by family members for nutritional well-being and health. Again, these families could be considered as food-poor.

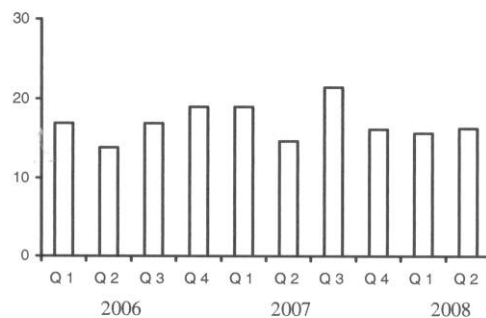
More frequent estimates are provided by the Social Weather Stations (SWS) that conduct quarterly surveys on perceived hunger. Conducted since 1998, these surveys indicated significant levels of hunger especially in the 2000s (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Trends in hunger incidence, 1998 - 2008



Survey results of 2006 showed a progressive increase in hunger incidence by quarter, except for the dip in hunger incidence between the first and second quarters (Figure 2). For 2007, hunger survey results could be described as roller-coaster-coaster like with a dip and spike in the second and third quarters, respectively. However, a decline in hunger incidence was reported for two consecutive quarters, i.e. for the fourth quarter of 2007 and the first quarter of 2008; which unfortunately was overturned by a slight increase in hunger incidence in the second quarter of 2008.

Figure 2. Trends in hunger incidence, 2006 - 2008



Hunger incidence could go higher as global developments have resulted to increased prices of rice, fuel, and other basic food commodities and services, further limiting the purchasing power, including those related to food, of Filipinos especially the poor ones.

The foregoing suggests that a segment of the Philippine population experience hunger either for a short-term or a long-term.

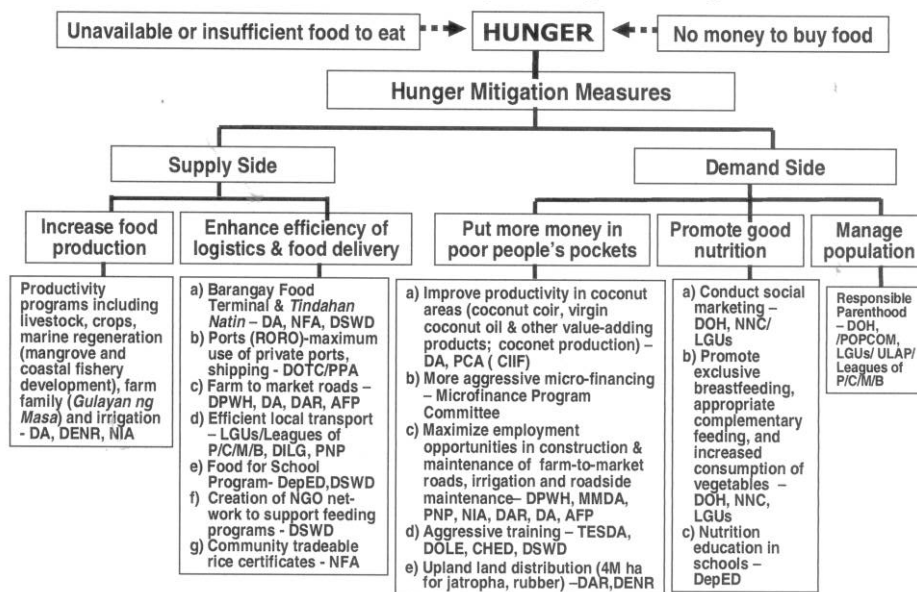
C. Addressing hunger

The Philippine government acknowledges its obligation to ensure that there is enough food for all, regardless of ethnicity/race, gender or religion. Thus, the Philippines is committed to eradicate all forms of human deprivation, including hunger and poverty, by pursuing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

The rising incidence of hunger in 2005, led to the formulation of the Accelerated Hunger-Mitigation Program (AHMP), which is consistent with the current administration’s commitment of “putting more food on the table”.

Based on the framework (Figure 3), the AHMP addresses hunger at both the supply side or the unavailability or insufficiency of food to eat, and the demand side or the inability to buy food. On the supply side, measures include those along producing more food and ensuring efficient logistics and food delivery to whom and where it is needed. On the demand side, measures include those that will put more money in poor peoples’ pockets, diversify diets and manage population levels.

Figure 3. The Accelerated Hunger-Mitigation Program



One of the program components to ensure efficiency of logistics and delivery of food is the Food for School Program (FSP) which provides an immediate and direct intervention to mitigate hunger among families through children

enrolled in public elementary schools, DepED-supervised preschools and day care centers.

In light of the positive results generated by the FSP from its initial implementation in November 2005, the President directed the continued implementation of the FSP. Moreover, President Arroyo directed that the targeting of the program be further refined to ensure maximum impact by locating the project in the food-poorest provinces of the country with consideration of the limitations of budgetary realities.

Thus, the FSP will continue to be implemented in SY 2008-2009.'

D. Why rice

The program aims primarily to mitigate hunger or "*itawid ang pamilyang Pinoy mula sa gutom*". Thus, it should cover not only the child but the other family members as well. Thus, the choice of rice, which is the country's staple food.

Rice is an important element of the Filipino diet, accounting for about one-third of the mean per capita daily food intake (Table 1).

Rice is also a major contributor of calorie, protein, and vitamin A and mineral consumption (Table 2), primarily because of the volume of rice consumption.

Table 1. Mean per capita food intake, by food group, Philippines, 2003

Food group	Consumption (grams/per person/day)	Percent of total
Total	888	100.0
Cereal and cereal products		
- Rice and products	303	34.1
- Corn and products	31	3.5
- Other cereals and products	30	3.4
Starchy roots and tubers	19	2.1
Sugars and syrup	24	2.7
Fats and oils	18	2.0
Fish, meat and poultry	185	20.8
Eggs	13	1.5
Milk and products	49	5.5
Dried beans, nuts and seeds	10	1.1
Vegetables	111	12.5
Fruits	54	6.1
Miscellaneous	39	4.4

Source: Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures 2003. FNRI-DOST

Table 3. Percent contribution of rice and products to mean daily energy and nutrient intake

Calories/nutrient	Percent contribution	Calories/nutrient	Percent contribution
Energy	52.8	Iron	28.8
Protein	37.0	Thiamine	32.5
Carbohydrates	68.2	Riboflavin	19.5
Fats	4.1	Niacin	43.3
Calcium	17.5		

Source: Philippine Nutrition Facts and Figures 2003. FNRI-DOST

DESCRIPTION

The Food for School Program (FSP) as implemented by the Department of Education (DepED) and the Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD), is an immediate intervention to address hunger among families through their children enrolled in public elementary schools, DepED-supervised preschools, and day care centers. It is a form of food subsidy for young learners who belong to poor families, through which a daily ration of one (1) kilo of rice is given to a child for a specific period of time. As long as the child goes to school or to the day care center every day, the family is assured of rice on its table, every day.

OBJECTIVES

The program aims to:

- A. mitigate hunger among poor families, and
- B. improve school attendance

MECHANICS OF IMPLEMENTATION

A. *Priority target areas*

1. The FSP shall cover target families in the areas approved by President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo and the Cabinet based on the results of the 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES) conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO) and the National Statistical Coordination Board's (NSCB) small area estimation (SAE) methodology.

2. The selection of these areas is based on the concern of reaching out to the most food poor; protecting the food insecure, and making the best use of the available budget.
3. All public elementary schools, DepED-supervised preschools and day care centers in the following target areas are covered for SY 2008-2009:
 - a. All the cities and municipalities in the 20 most food-poor provinces based on the results of the 2006 FIES for subsistence incidence, replacing Surigao del Norte with Dinagat Island per 13 May 2008 National Anti-Poverty Commission Cabinet meeting (Attachment 1);
 - b. Depressed barangays as generated by DSWD from local government units (LGUs) and DILG-identified hot spots in the National Capital Region (NCR) for the DepED component (Attachments 2 and 3);
 - c. All day care centers in NCR
 - d. Top 100 poorest municipalities, using the ranking of municipalities by poverty incidence, based on NSCB's SAE methodology for poverty incidence, excluding all the municipalities already covered in the 20 provinces (Attachment 4).
4. The United Nations World Food Programme (UN-WFP) will cover selected non-FSP conflict areas in Mindanao as part of their mandate to work with peace through human security. The UN-WFP will implement the same scheme as that of the FSP to complement with the existing program of the country.

B. Priority target beneficiaries

1. All pupils in Grades 1-3,¹ DepED-supervised preschools, and day care children in the identified target areas.
2. In case there are two (2) or more siblings enrolled in the same elementary school, DepED-supervised preschools and day care centers, only one child among the siblings will be given the one (1) kilo of rice ration.
3. The day care worker shall coordinate with the school principal or school head to determine if a child in the day care center has other siblings enrolled in the public elementary school who also qualify to

¹ Recent studies revealed that the highest drop-out rate was in the 1-3 Grade levels.

receive rice to agree on who of the siblings will receive the rice ration. To the extent possible, the youngest should avail of the rice ration.

4. Within the school, the principal or school head shall make sure that the youngest among two or more siblings shall receive the daily rice ration.

C. Duration

Rice distribution shall be done for **at least** 120 days per school year subject to the availability of resources. The 120-day rice distribution is in accordance with the instruction of the President in one of the Cabinet meetings.

D. Preparation and submission of final tally of program beneficiaries

1. All principals/school heads and day care workers shall prepare and submit a final validated report on target beneficiaries by the end of July, which will be used in determining the rice allocation for each targeted public elementary school, DepED-supervised preschool and day care center.
2. The report shall include the name of the school/day care center, total number of beneficiaries (less other siblings), contact person and contact number of the school or day care center.
3. The school head/principal shall submit the list to the District Office then to the Division Office, then to the DepED Regional Office, for submission to the DepED-Health and Nutrition Center (DepED-HNC) for consolidation and validation.
4. The day care worker on the other hand shall submit the list to the city/municipal social welfare development office (C/MSWDO) copy furnished the provincial social welfare development office (PSWDO). The PSWDO shall then submit the list to the DSWD regional office, for consolidation and validation.
5. All agencies involved, i.e. DepED, DSWD, NFA, NNC, and DILG at all levels, i.e. city/municipal/district, provincial/division, regional and national shall be provided a copy of the report.
6. DepED-HNC and DSWD regional office should have the list of beneficiaries on or before 09 September 2008 for submission to NFA central and regional office respectively, as reference and basis for rice delivery.
7. Additional enrollees after the cut-off date will not be included in the rice allocation. Principals or school heads and day care workers should

explain this to the additional enrollees. However, additional enrollees may receive rice from any excess volume incurred due to unexcused absences of pupils. In such instances, attendance in school should still be a requirement to the rice entitlement.

E. Rice delivery

1. The rice requirements for the program shall be procured from the NFA.
2. The NFA shall endeavor to deliver iron-fortified rice (IFR). However, when it cannot do so, well-milled rice may be delivered, provided that NFA should ensure that at least 50 percent of the total rice volume requirement is iron-fortified.
3. The rice delivered should be packed in a sack, each sack containing 50 one-kilogram bags of rice, which are packed in sturdy polyethylene plastic containers that are properly sealed.
4. The number of bags/sacks of rice to be delivered by NFA shall be strictly based on the validated list of beneficiaries submitted by the appropriate unit of the implementing agency.
5. The NFA trucker accompanied by an NFA focal person shall deliver rice directly to the storage area of the school or day care center, consistent with the program's door-to-door policy.
6. For hard-to-reach areas, rice may be delivered at a drop-off point.
 - a. The schools or day care centers that will be covered by delivery through a drop-off point shall be mutually identified by DepED/DSWD and NFA; and approved by the Municipal FSP Technical Working Group (MTWG/FSP).
 - b. The drop-off point should be mutually agreed upon by the school/day care center and NFA.
 - c. Expenses to be incurred in hauling and transporting rice from the drop-off point to the school or day care center shall be shouldered and paid for by NFA.
7. The parents shall not pay hauling and packaging expenses for rice deliveries.
8. The NFA shall inform the principal or school head/day care worker of the schedule of delivery of rice and of any deviation from the agreed-on or regular schedule so that the school/day care center concerned can make the necessary adjustments.

9. The principal or school head/day care worker shall be responsible for receiving rice deliveries.
 - a. He/She shall randomly check the deliveries to determine the quality and quantity. Shortfalls in quality or quantity should be reported to NFA following the guidelines in Section I.
 - b. In case he/she is not available on the time of delivery, he/she shall designate an authorized representative to receive the rice as stated in the authorization letter that will be given to NFA.
 - c. The principal or school head/day care worker shall submit the list of authorized representative/s with their specimen signature before the first day of delivery. Only those named in the list shall be authorized to receive the rice delivery.
10. FSP Form 1 (Warehouse Stock Issue) shall be used for rice delivery and receipt.
11. The receiving school and day care center shall record rice deliveries using FSP Form 4. The same form shall be used in recording **daily** rice withdrawals.

F. Rice distribution

1. The principal or school head/day care worker shall be responsible for the daily distribution of rice.
2. Rice distribution should commence as soon as rice stocks are received.
3. One (1) kilo of iron-fortified or well-milled rice shall be given every day after class to each target beneficiary present during the day. The pupils shall bring home the rice for consumption of the entire family.
4. In order to facilitate the distribution of rice and not to over burden the teachers, the Parents-Teachers-Community Associations (PTCAs), Day Care Service Parents Groups (DCSPGs), barangay officials, barangay nutrition scholars and other volunteer workers shall be mobilized and tapped to assist in the distribution.
5. The day care worker and teacher-in-charge of each section shall maintain a record of attendance and receipt of rice using FSP Form 5.
6. Children who have been absent may receive their rice allocation upon return (going back) to school/day care center and upon presentation to the teacher-in-charge or day care worker a letter of excuse signed by a parent. The teacher-in-charge or day care worker shall exercise his/her best judgment in determining which absences are excusable or

otherwise. Child's illness, death of an immediate family member, calamity are examples of acceptable reasons for absence.

7. Daily receipt of rice by the pupils shall be recorded in FSP Form 5.
8. All accumulated stocks of rice for the month resulting from unexcused absences of target beneficiaries shall be retained and kept by the school principal or school head/day care worker to be distributed to additional enrollees after the cut-off date.
9. Rice stocks still available after filling in the requirements of additional enrollees should be used for hot meals/snacks for undernourished children from other grade levels within the school not targeted by the FSP or for children in the day care center.
 - a. The amount of excess rice used for hot meals/snacks to school or day care children should be properly recorded in FSP Form 4.
 - b. In addition, proper documentation shall be prepared, e.g. list of beneficiaries, quantity of rice used, menu prepared .
10. Rice stocks still available at the end of the school year should be kept and secured in the school/day care center, and reported accordingly to the immediate supervisor. Use and disposition shall be subject to the guidelines/directives to be issued by DepED and DSWD in the future.

G. Storage and control system

1. The principal or school head/day care worker shall ensure the availability of a storeroom for safekeeping/storing of rice, meeting the following conditions:
 - a. The storeroom is clean, pest- proofed, well-ventilated and secure at all times;
 - b. Pallets for stockpiling the bags of rice are available, which should be positioned about 50 cm away from the wall, and with spaces between pallets to allow free flow of air. This set-up will prevent damage of rice due to moisture and facilitate inspection and inventory of stocks;
2. When the school/day care center cannot provide for its own pallets, the principal or school head/day care worker may coordinate and borrow such from NFA. If no pallets could be borrowed from NFA, the principal or school head/day care worker shall tap barangay officials, PTCAAs, DCSPGs and other non-government organizations (NGOs) to

provide pallets and other requirements for safe storage of the rice, including storeroom.

3. The bags of rice should be piled at a maximum of 8 bags to avoid bursting or undue pressure to the bottom layers;
4. Rice bags should be handled with extreme care during delivery, piling and distribution in order to avoid damages/burstings;
5. A first-in first-out (FIFO) policy shall be observed in withdrawing bags from the storeroom; and
6. A “no rice retrieval policy” on rice already delivered to recipient school/day care center shall be adopted and enforced.

H. Reporting of loss or theft

1. *Force majeure*
 - a. Loss of rice due to unavoidable circumstances or *force majeure* (natural disasters, fire, etc.) must be reported immediately, using Incident Report (FSP Form 7).
 - b. The principal or school head shall file a report to the District Supervisor, who in turn shall file a report to the Division Superintendent, then to the Regional Director copy furnished DepED-HNC Director and COA auditor. The day care worker shall report to the Office of the Mayor through the C/MSWDO, who in turn shall file a report with the PSWDO then the DSWD Field Office copy furnished DSWD-PMB.
 - c. The appropriate DepED and DSWD unit shall coordinate with the appropriate NFA office for the immediate replacement of stocks so that rice distribution to affected schools/day care centers will not be disrupted. The replacement of stocks shall be billed accordingly.
2. Theft
 - a. The incident should be reported immediately to the police. An Incident report (FSP Form 7), together with a police report must be prepared and submitted to the next higher level office.
 - b. The District/Division Office for DepED and C/M/PSWDO for DSWD shall validate the report and determine its veracity as soon as possible for appropriate action.

I. Reporting of damaged and/or, short-landed or underweight stocks

1. A random check of the rice upon delivery (before signing the WSI or FSP Form 1) is suggested to facilitate reporting and immediate replacement of items.
2. The presence of insects, weevils or similar pests, molds and foul smell of delivered rice should be reported immediately to NFA for replacement.
3. Deliveries that are short landed (insufficient number of bags/packs) or underweight (less than the required weight/volume) should likewise be documented and reported immediately to NFA which should deliver the needed volume of rice.
4. The Incident Reports (FSP Form 7) should indicate the date of the rice delivery, the volume (bags/kilograms) of rice damaged and or, shortlanded or underweight as reflected in the warehouse stock issue (FSP Form 1).
5. It should be signed by the principal or school head/day care worker or personnel authorized to receive the rice delivery.

J. Attendance of pupils

Daily attendance of pupils and the distribution of rice daily shall be recorded using Form 5 as per Section F. . Information from this form shall be validated and summarized using FSP Form 6. Data shall be consolidated using:

1. FSP Form 6 for the school/day care level
2. FSP Form 6-A for the district, city/municipality level
3. FSP Form 6-B for the division/provincial level
4. FSP Form 6-C for the regional level.

K. Nutritional assessment of beneficiaries

1. Height and weight of targeted children in targeted schools and DepED-supervised preschool will be taken by the school nurse while the weights of the targeted children in day care centers shall be taken by health or nutrition or day care workers.
2. Baseline data shall be taken at the start of the school year (June-July). Another assessment shall be done in November to determine the

children's progress and end-line data will be taken by the end of the school year (March).

3. FSP Form 2 will be used for recording the results of the assessment.
4. Data shall be consolidated using
 - a. FSP Form 3 for the school/day care level
 - b. FSP Form 3-A for the district, city/municipality level
 - c. FSP Form 3-B for the division/provincial level
 - d. FSP Form 3-C for the regional level.

L. *Financial Operations*

1. DepED
 - a. The central offices of DepED and NFA shall enter into a memorandum of agreement (MOA) for the procurement of rice. See Attachment 5 for a copy of the MOA.
 - b. A parallel reporting scheme will be used to liquidate the funds transferred to NFA. See Attachment 6 for the liquidation process and flow of submission of documents.
 - c. DepED and NFA accounting personnel shall meet regularly to reconcile data on the financial status of FSP.
2. DSWD
 - a. Regional offices of DSWD and NFA shall enter into a MOA, using a pro-forma MOA prepared by the central offices of DSWD and NFA.
 - b. DSWD shall download funds to the region where procurement and liquidation will be done.
 - c. See Attachment 7 for a copy of the guidelines on the procurement and liquidation process.

M. Complementary activities for effectiveness and sustainability

1. Deworming
 - a. Children beneficiaries shall be dewormed before the start of the program. The DOH and DepED (in coordination with United Nations Children's Fund) shall provide the deworming medicines.
 - b. The school nurse/school nutrition coordinator, teacher-in-charge, barangay health volunteers shall obtain parental approval before administering the deworming medicines.
 - c. Deworming medicines may be in the form of syrup or tablet e.g. Mebendazole at 500 mg per child.
2. Orientation of Program Implementers
 - a. An orientation shall be held among school principals or school heads, teachers, day care workers, barangay officials, organizations of community and parents (i.e. PTCAs, DCSPGs) and other stakeholders before program implementation to ensure effectiveness and common understanding of the program and the roles and responsibilities of implementers and stakeholders.
 - b. The technical working groups of the FSP shall conduct the orientation.
 - c. Topics for orientation shall include:
 - 1) Overview of the program
 - 2) Background/rationale
 - 3) Operational guidelines
3. Organization of the community and parents into PTCAs and DCSPGs to assist the school/day care center in program implementation.
4. School/Home and Community Food Production
 - a. An area in the school/day care center shall be allotted for selective production of nutrient-rich fruits and vegetables like: legumes, root crops, leafy green and yellow fruits and vegetables for feeding of underweight school/day care children as well as to provide planting materials for home gardens. In urban areas, schools/households may adopt an urban gardening technology.

- b. Initial planting materials shall be provided to the schools by the local agriculture office through the *Gulayan sa Paaralan* Project (GPP) of DepED.
 - c. The barangay council shall designate an area in the community where the parents of the beneficiaries in day care centers could establish a communal vegetable garden, as primary source of vegetables for the supplementary feeding. Initial planting materials may be provided to the households by the local agriculture office or the barangay council upon request.
 - d. Retention of good seeds and planting materials shall be encouraged as a regular source of planting materials for sustainability.
5. Productivity, Life and Values Development Training
- a. LGUs, in collaboration with NGOs and other government agencies are encouraged to conduct trainings on the following areas for parents/caregivers in order to sustain family food security, increase school retention and improve the nutritional status of children in the long term.
 - 1) Values formation
 - 2) Sustainable food production/gardening technologies
 - a) Bio-intensive gardening (BIG)
 - b) Food Always In The Home (FAITH) approach
 - c) *Gulayan sa Paaralan* Project
 - d) Fish culture using cement tank/drum
 - e) Urban gardening
 - 3) Livelihood/income generating projects
 - b. Nutrition education
 - 1) Nutrition education in schools aims to create positive attitudes, skills and promote life-long healthy eating and lifestyle behaviors. Thus, nutrition concepts consistent with the Nutritional Guidelines for Filipinos should be integrated in class discussions.
 - 2) Information education and communication materials to be provided by the NNC, i.e. posters on the Daily

Nutritional Guide for Children 7-12 years, Milk Code, exclusive breastfeeding, vegetables, eggs; *Pagkaing Sapat at Abot Kaya* exhibit materials; billboard on *Gabay sa Wastong Nutrisyon*, vegetable and egg; and *Pabasa sa Nutrisyon* kit could be used.

MANAGEMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- A.** FSP Technical Working Groups ((FSP TWG) shall be organized at the national and sub-national levels, as a sub-group of the NNC Technical Committee at the national level and local nutrition committees.
- B. *Composition of the FSP TWGs***
1. National and regional levels
 - a. National Nutrition Council, chair
 - b. Department of Education
 - c. Department of Social Welfare and Development
 - d. Department of the Interior and Local Government
 - e. National Food Authority
 2. Provincial/city level
 - a. Department of Education, chair
 - b. Local social welfare officer
 - c. Nutrition action officer
 - d. Department of the Interior and Local Government
 - e. National Food Authority
 - f. Other government agencies, e.g. Armed Forces of the Philippines
 - g. Faith-based organizations and other NGOs
 3. Municipal/district level
 - a. Department of Education, chair
 - b. Local social welfare officer
 - c. Nutrition action officer
 - d. Department of the Interior and Local Government

C. *Roles and responsibilities of FSP-TWGs*

1. National Level
 - a. Review, formulate and recommend program policies to the chair of the NNC Governing Board and Lead of the Anti-Hunger Task Force
 - b. Orient members of the sub-national FSP TWGs on the program and their roles and responsibilities
 - c. Coordinate and monitor program implementation through
 - 1) Monthly meetings for an update on program implementation, and to discuss and address implementation problems and issues
 - 2) Field visits
 - d. Lead in advocacy for sustainable support to the program
 - e. Submit monthly progress and year-end reports to the President and Cabinet as an integral component of the report on the AHMP
2. Regional Level
 - a. Recommend to the national TWG policies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the program
 - b. Orient field implementers on the program and their roles and responsibilities
 - c. Coordinate and monitor program implementation through
 - 1) Monthly meetings for an update on program implementation, and to discuss and address implementation problems and issues
 - 2) Field visits
 - d. Lead in advocacy for sustainable support to the program at the regional level
 - e. Prepare monthly progress report for submission to National TWG through the NNC central office

3. Provincial/City Level
 - a. Recommend to the national and regional TWG policies to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the program
 - b. Coordinate and monitor program implementation through
 - 1) Monthly meetings for an update on program implementation, and to discuss and address implementation problems and issues
 - 2) Field visits.
 - c. Serve as resource person during the orientation of field implementers
 - d. Lead in the advocacy for sustainable support to the program at the provincial level
 - e. Prepare monthly progress report for submission to the Regional TWG through the NNC regional office
4. City/Municipal Level
 - a. Recommend to the provincial TWG policy and program adjustments to improve program efficiency
 - b. Coordinate and monitor program implementation through
 - 1) Regular meetings for an update on program implementation and to discuss and address implementation problems and issues
 - 2) Field visits
 - c. Prepare monthly progress reports for submission to the Provincial TWG through the DepED division office
 - d. Validate and approve the list of schools and day care centers that will receive rice through a drop-off point..
 - e. Lead in advocacy for sustainable support to the program at the city/municipal level
 - f. Provide technical assistance to the school heads and day care workers

D. Roles and responsibilities of agencies

1. National Level

a. National Nutrition Council (NNC)

- 1) Coordinate and ensure the smooth implementation of the program
- 2) Organize and chair the inter-agency TWG at the national & regional levels)
- 3) Monitor the implementation of the program through:
 - a) Monthly progress and year-end reports to the President as integral part of the AHMP report
 - b) Regular meetings of the national and regional level
 - c) Annual program implementation reviews to assess accomplishments, challenges and recommendations
 - d) Coordination of the conduct of project site visits, preferably at the start and towards the end of implementation
- 4) Review program guidelines to improve efficiency
- 5) Provide the public with correct information on the progress of the program
- 6) Lead in the advocacy for sustainable support to the program

b. Department of Education (DepED)

- 1) Serve as lead implementing agency of the FSP for the targeted public elementary schools and DepED-supervised preschools
- 2) Consolidate list of identified schools and number of target beneficiaries in the target areas
- 3) Provide list of target beneficiaries to NNC and NFA
- 4) Submit monthly progress reports to NNC central office

- 5) Ensure timely disbursement of funds for inter-agency meetings, progress monitoring and impact evaluation
- 6) Transfer operational funds to the Division and District offices for the regional and provincial TWG
- 7) Ensure timely payment of rice deliveries to DA-NFA
- 8) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program

c. Department of Social Welfare and Development (DSWD)

- 1) Serve as lead implementing agency of the FSP for the targeted day care centers
- 2) Identify day care centers and number of beneficiaries in the target provinces and municipalities
- 3) Ensure timely release of funds to DSWD regional field office
- 4) Submit monthly progress reports to NNC central office
- 5) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program
- 6) Submit progress reports to NNC

d. National Food Authority (NFA)

- 1) Ensure timely and door-to-door delivery of rice to target schools and day care centers
- 2) Submit to NNC, DepED and DSWD bi-monthly accomplishment report on rice delivery
- 3) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program
- 4) Prepare and submit to DepED liquidation report of all rice deliveries

- e. Department of the Interior and Local Government (DILG)
 - 1) Ensure the cooperation and support of all provincial governors, city/municipal mayors, DILG Regional Directors and Field Operations Officers through the issuance of memo circulars to facilitate program implementation among others.
 - 2) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program.
 - f. Armed Forces of the Philippines (as member of AHMP Task Force)
 - 1) Assist in transporting rice to schools in hard-to-reach areas
 - 2) Ensure safety of transport of rice to schools
 - 3) Assist in advocacy of the program
2. Regional Level
- a. NNC
 - 1) Coordinate and oversee implementation of the program
 - 2) Organize and chair the inter-agency regional TWG
 - 3) Coordinate TWG activities
 - 4) Submit monthly progress reports to NNC-Central Office
 - b. DepED
 - 1) Jointly with members of the inter-agency TWG, orient the Education Supervisor - Nutrition, District Supervisor, School Head/Teacher-In-Charge and Nurse-In-Charge/Nutrition Coordinator, representative of the Office of the Mayor and other stakeholders on the program and their respective roles and responsibilities.
 - 2) Support the resource requirements, e.g. operational and monitoring expenses of the regional TWG
 - 3) Submit monthly progress report to DepED Central Office cc: NNC-Regional Office
 - 4) Participate in advocacy activities

- 5) Supervise the conduct of inter-agency orientation training
- c. DSWD
- 1) Jointly with members of the inter-agency TWG, orient the C/MSWDO, day care workers and other stakeholders on the program and their respective roles and responsibilities.
 - 2) Support the resource requirements of the regional (operational and monitoring expenses) TWG activities
 - 3) Submit monthly progress report to the DSWD Central Office copy furnished NNC-Regional Office
 - 4) Ensure timely payment of rice deliveries to DA-NFA
 - 5) Participate in advocacy activities
- d. DILG
- 1) Ensure the cooperation and support of all provincial governors, city/municipal mayors, and Field Operations Officers
 - 2) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program.
- e. NFA
- 1) Ensure timely and door-to-door delivery of rice
 - 2) Consolidate and submit delivery of rice reports to NFA Central Office
 - 3) Participate in inter-agency activities
4. Provincial/City Level
- a. DepED-Division/City Division Office
- 1) Serve as chair of the TWG
 - 2) Lead and coordinate inter-agency activities
 - 3) Consolidate implementation reports from the schools and TWG members
 - 4) Submit report to DepED Regional Office

- 5) Assist in the advocacy for the program
 - 6) Conduct, in coordination with the TWG, the orientation training for the school implementers
- b. Provincial Social Welfare and Development Office
- 1) Consolidate implementation reports from the day care centers for submission to DSWD regional office copy furnished the DepED-Division Office
 - 2) Assist in the advocacy for the program
 - 3) Conduct, in coordination with the TWG, the orientation training for the day care center implementers
 - 4) Participate in inter-agency activities
- c. NFA
- 1) Coordinate with the schools/day care center to ensure timely and door-to-door delivery of rice
 - 2) Consolidate and submit delivery of rice report to NFA Regional Office
 - 3) Participate in inter-agency activities
- d. Provincial Nutrition Action Officer
- 1) Assist in the advocacy for the FSP
 - 2) Participate in inter-agency activities
- e. DILG
- 1) Ensure the cooperation and support of all provincial governors, municipal mayors, and Field Operations Officers for smooth program implementation.
 - 2) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program
 - 3) Participate in inter-agency activities
5. Municipal/District Level
- a. School District
- 1) Coordinate program implementation

- 2) Consolidate implementation reports from the school level
 - 3) Submit report to Division Office
 - 4) Assist in the advocacy of the program
- b. Municipal Nutrition Action Officer
- 1) Assist in the advocacy for the FSP
 - 2) Participate in inter-agency activities
- c. Municipal Social Welfare and Development Officer
- 1) Consolidate implementation reports from participating day care centers
 - 2) Submit report to PSWDO
 - 3) Assist in the advocacy for the program
- d. Municipal Local Government Officer
- 1) Ensure the cooperation and support of the city/municipal Mayor to facilitate program implementation
 - 2) Assist in the advocacy, monitoring and evaluation of the program.
6. Barangay/School Level
- a. Barangay Nutrition Committee/Barangay Chairman- assist the day care center and school in securing, storing, and distributing rice
 - b. Barangay nutrition scholars - Assist in advocacy activities and program implementation
 - c. School head and day care worker
 - 1) Assist in program implementation, specifically distribution of rice and deworming of beneficiaries
 - 2) Accomplish all the required forms
 - 3) Submit implementation report to the Schools District Office/ C/MSWDO

- 4) Lead in the advocacy for the program
- d. PTCA/DCSPGs/Faith-based Organizations
 - 1) Assist in program implementation
 - 2) Assist in the advocacy activities

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

- A.** The school head/day care worker shall monitor program activities.
- B.** The interagency TWG team shall undertake regular monitoring visits (semi-annual at the national level, quarterly at the regional and provincial levels, monthly at the municipal level) to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the project using Monitoring FSP Form 8 (Questionnaire for School Implementers) and FSP Form 9 (Questionnaire for Program Participants).
- C.** An external impact evaluation shall be conducted after the end of the program to assess the impact and the effects of the program particularly on the beneficiary families and their children

OTHER GENERAL PROVISIONS

- A.** All school heads, day care workers, and other stakeholders are enjoined to strictly follow these guidelines.
- B.** Any additional provisions or changes on this guideline shall be properly disseminated through the issuance of DepED and DSWD memorandum circulars.
- C.** Any violation of the program guidelines shall warrant appropriate administrative sanctions against school head, teacher and day care worker who are directly or indirectly involved in the irregularities. Such violations of the school head, teacher and day care worker shall be dealt with administratively after due notice and hearing with possibility of both criminal and civil liability as may be warranted.
- D.** Immediate adoption and widest dissemination of this Operational Guidelines is urgently enjoined.

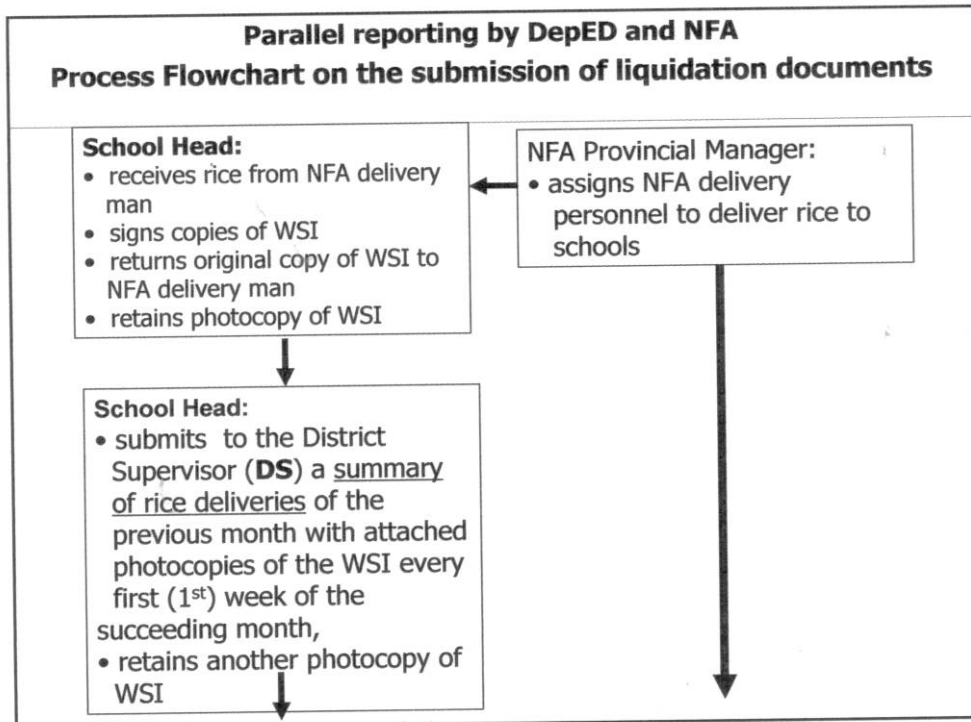
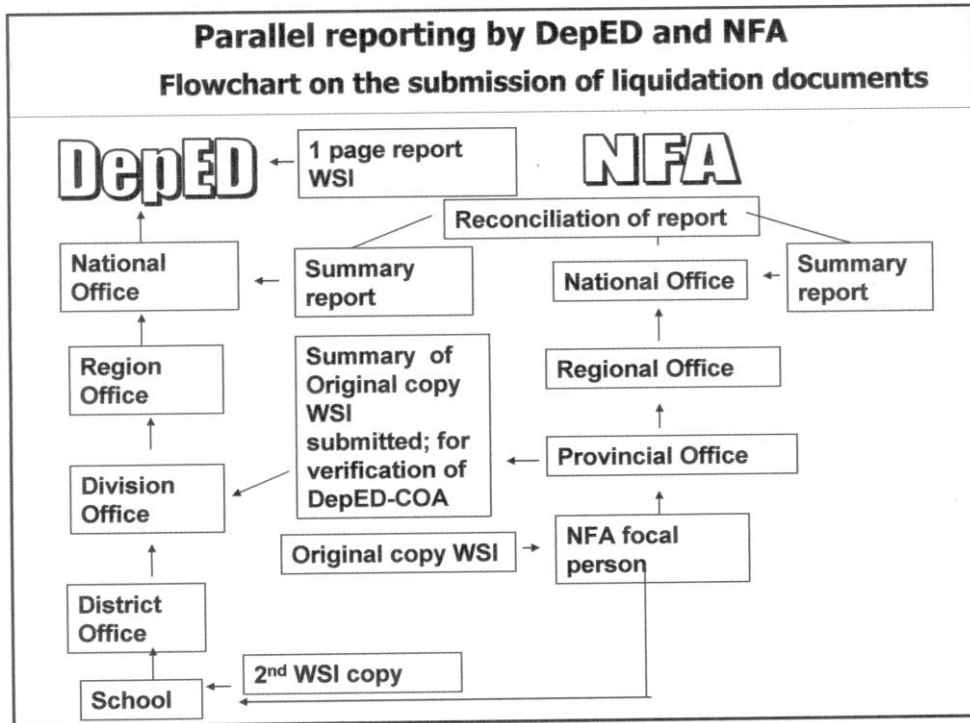
JESLI A. LAPUS
Secretary of Education

ESPERANZA I. CABRAL
Secretary of Social Welfare and Development

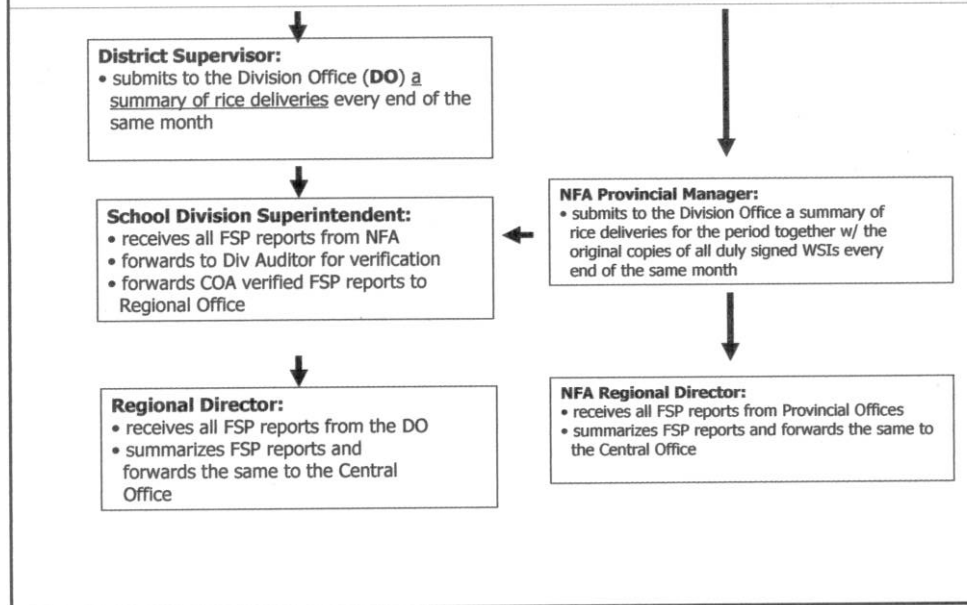
ARTHUR C. YAP
Secretary of Agriculture
Chair, National Food Authority Council and
Vice-Chair, National Nutrition Council Governing Board

RONALDO V. PUNO
Secretary of the Interior and Local Government and
Vice-Chair, National Nutrition Council Governing Board

FRANCISCO T. DUQUE III, M.D.,M.Sc.
Secretary of Health
Chair, National Nutrition Council Governing Board and
Lead, Anti-Hunger Task Force



**Parallel reporting by DepED and NFA
Process Flowchart on the submission of liquidation documents**



**Parallel reporting by DepED and NFA
Process Flowchart on the submission of liquidation documents**

