

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM

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This initiative was created in response to the National Statistical Office's 2006 Family Income and Expenditure Survey (FIES), which found that 11% of Filipino families had insufficient funds to provide for the nutritional and physical needs of their members.

These families may be deemed to be food insecure and famished. In order to fulfill Millennium Development Goal No. 1, Supplemental Feeding works in tandem with the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program, KALAHI-CIDSS, or Kapit Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan-Comprehensive and Integrated Delivery of Social Services and Sustainable Livelihood Program. One, which eliminates hunger and terrible poverty.

School nutrition programs help school-age children and adolescents develop physically, mentally, and emotionally, especially in low- and middle-income nations (LMICs).

Children and adolescents in schools are frequently given nourishing meals as part of school feeding programs, often known as school lunch programs. The advantages of school meals for kids and teenagers include lowering hunger, cutting down on vitamin deficiencies and anemia, preventing overweight and obesity, boosting academic and cognitive performance, and promoting gender parity in access to education. The majority of nations operate some sort of scaled-back school feeding program. While school feeding programs are commonly available in high-income nations, they are typically underfunded in low- and middle-income nations (LMICs), where hunger and poverty are at their worst. It is critical to increase the reach of school food programs and raise the standard of existing programs to maximize their benefits on children and adolescents.

As a result of the nutrition education workshops, this program can contribute to mothers having better awareness. A successful technique to improve the nutritional status of pupils is to link the school garden with supplemental feeding through nutrition education of parents. Using an integrated school nutrition program that incorporates gardening, nutrition teaching, and supplemental nutrition, this initiative helps to enhance the nutritional status of students.

References:

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