

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

School year: 2020–2021

- National School Feeding Program  
(Programme National d'Alimentation Scolaire – PNAS)

Lead Agency: Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research via the National Directorate of School Canteens

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

- National school feeding policy
- Nutrition
- Food safety
- Health
- Agriculture
- Private sector involvement

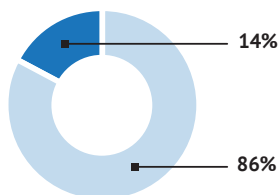
Line item in the national budget...

- Yes  No  No response

## BUDGET

Total: USD 18,600,000

- Government: USD 2,600,000
- International donors\*: USD 16,000,000
- Private sector: USD 0
- Other donors: USD 0



Includes funding from the United States Department of Agriculture  Yes  No  No response

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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

All schools in Burundi have latrines, most have kitchens, some have piped water, and very few have electricity, clean water, dedicated eating spaces/cafeterias, or flush toilets. School meals are prepared on-site (on school grounds), and the kitchens are typically equipped with storage facilities and charcoal or wood stoves.

## SPECIAL NOTES

None

## MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Other

- Grains, cereals
- Roots, tubers
- Legumes, pulses, nuts
- Dairy products
- Eggs
- Meat
- Poultry
- Fish
- Green, leafy vegetables
- Other vegetables
- Fruits
- Oil
- Salt
- Sugar

- Dairy milk
- Yogurt drink
- Fruit juice
- Tea
- Water
- Other

Prohibited food items: None

## FOOD SOURCES

- Purchased (domestic)
- Purchased (foreign)
- In-kind (domestic)
- In-kind (foreign)

## COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES

- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Weight measurement
- Testing for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

- Food and nutrition
- Agriculture
- School gardens
- Hygiene
- Health
- Reproductive health
- HIV prevention
- Physical education

The checked items were provided in most or all participating schools.



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GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity. Funding for the 2019 and 2021 surveys is provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture; agreement number FX18TA-1096OG002.

# REPUBLIC OF Burundi



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020-2021

School level	Total	# Enrolled	# Receiving food
Pre-school	1,028,086	125,667	Unknown
Primary school	3,027,108	2,585,653	520,613
Secondary school	768,781	349,649	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,823,975</b>	<b>3,060,969</b>	<b>520,613</b>

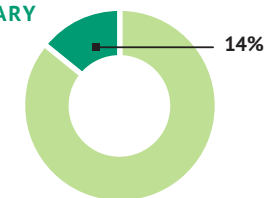
The numbers of children receiving food in primary school are inclusive of pre-schools, as the precise breakdown of school levels is not known.



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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 3,795,889

Receiving school food: 520,613



Food was also provided to some students in...

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

## NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) included/involved the following:

- Fortified foods**
- Bio-fortified foods
- Micronutrient supplements**
- Nutritionists involved**
- Special training for cooks/caterers in nutrition**
- Objective to meet nutritional goals**
- Objective to reduce obesity

### Food items fortified/biofortified:

Grains/cereals, oil, salt

### Micronutrients:

Vitamin A, iodine, "premix" supplements

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

At least four nutritionists are engaged in school feeding in Burundi. Food items produced in school gardens are consumed by the students, and nutritional supplements are added to the food during preparation of school lunches. Efforts to prevent or mitigate overweight/obesity include nutritional requirements for the school meal menu, food and nutrition education, health education, and physical education in schools.

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

Impact Evaluation of the National School Feeding Program on Education, Income, and Indicators of Production, authored by the EANSI Sub-Regional Center of Excellence in Nutritional Sciences in September 2021

## RESEARCH NEEDED

Research on the best strategy to scale up the program in Burundi to achieve universal coverage; research on ways to design the school feeding program to strengthen its linkages to nutrition and local production

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs\*

- 0** Cooks and food preparers
- Transporters
- Off-site processors
- Food packagers and handlers
- Monitoring
- Food service management
- Safety and quality inspectors
- Other

*\*If blank, no response was provided.*

*Parents volunteer to cook for the program on a rotating basis, with about 10 parents per day per school, and with some parents volunteering once per quarter. In total, there are 398,400 parents involved in cooking for the National School Feeding Program, though these are not paid positions.*

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

- Yes  No  No response

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

- Yes  No  No response

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

- Women**  **Other groups**  
 Youth  No response

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

- Yes  No  No response

### Were there links between food banks and the school feeding program(s)?

- Yes  No  There are no food banks in this country.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Open-bid (competitive) procedures are followed to secure contracts for the National School Feeding Program, with preferential treatment for small-scale farmers/small farmer organizations/small companies. Farms of all sizes provide grains/cereals and legumes for the program, with purchase agreements set prior to harvest (also known as forward contracts). The private sector is also engaged in food trading and processing. Students' families support the program by voluntarily providing in-kind contributions, such as water, firewood, vegetables, and labor for cooking. Women are encouraged to join agricultural production cooperatives and lead school canteen management committees.

## SUCCESSES AND CHALLENGES

Recent successes related to school feeding in Burundi include sponsorship of the National School Feeding Program by Burundi's First Lady, the government's adoption of the National School Feeding Program, the creation of a line item for school canteens in the national budget, and the inclusion of major donors such as the World Bank and the governments of Russia, the Netherlands, and Japan in the School Support Program. Challenges related to school feeding include an insufficient budget to meet the target of providing food to 2,400,000 pupils, the high rate of malnutrition in the country, and insufficient basic infrastructure, such as toilets and food storage facilities. Instances of mismanagement or corruption are limited, due to regular field monitoring and use of a "school connect" device that tracks in real-time the quantity of food released from stocks relative to the number of students in each school.

## EMERGENCIES/COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a decrease in funding for school feeding in Burundi and a decrease in the number of students fed. The global crisis also set the importation of food slightly behind schedule, which negatively affected the school feeding program. In response to the public health situation, the Government of Burundi distributed soap and disinfectant to schools and introduced other protective measures that ensured that schooling in the country would continue uninterrupted.

## CONTACTS: BURUNDI

**Agency:** Ministry of National Education and Scientific Research  
**Website:** <https://mesrs.gov.bi>

## NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM

### PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE – PNAS

Lead implementer(s): World Food Program

#### OBJECTIVES:

- To meet educational goals
- To provide a social safety net
- To meet nutritional and/or health goals
- To meet agricultural goals

#### MODALITIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH FOOD:

- In-school meals

#### FREQUENCY AND DURATION:

- 5 days per week during the school year

#### TARGETING:

Geographic and school-level targeting based on levels of food insecurity; rates of school absenteeism, dropout, and completion; accessibility of schools and existence of running water at or near the school.

#### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2020–2021 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	0	–	–
Primary school	520,613	51%	49%
Secondary school	0	–	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>520,613</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>49%</b>

#### FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

Grains, cereals*	Green, leafy vegetables	Salt*
Dairy products	Oil*	Water
Fish		

\* fortified



#### FOOD SOURCES:

30% Purchased (domestic)	10% In-kind (domestic)
55% Purchased (foreign)	5% In-kind (foreign)

If blank, no response was provided.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

The National School Feeding Program began in 2008 and operates in 664 public schools.