

## SCHOOL MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)

Most recently completed school year:  
September 2017 - July 2018 (180 school days)

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

Lead Agency: National Directorate of School Canteens (Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires, Ministère de l'Éducation)

## NATIONAL LAWS, POLICIES, AND STANDARDS

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

Line item in the national budget...  Yes  No  NR

### BUDGET

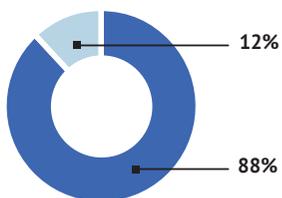
Total:  
USD 20,000,000

National government:  
USD 2,400,000

International donors\*:  
USD 17,600,000

Private sector: USD 0

Other donors: USD 0



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

## INFRASTRUCTURE

School meals are prepared on-site in open cooking areas with charcoal or wood stoves. All schools have latrines, some schools have clean water, few have electricity, and very few— if any—have dedicated spaces for meals.

## SPECIAL NOTES

Some UNESCO data was used to complete this report.

NR = No Response

## MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY

- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Conditional cash transfer

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

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
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- Menstrual hygiene
- Drinking water
- Water purification

## COMPLEMENTARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

### EDUCATION

- Nutrition
- Health
- Food and agriculture
- Reproductive health
- Hygiene
- HIV prevention

### OTHER

- School gardens
- Physical education

= mandatory

The checked and highlighted items are reported as required, though they may not be uniformly implemented.



GCNF is a non-political, non-profit entity incorporated in 2006. Funding for this survey and a follow-up survey in 2021 is being provided, in part, by the United States Department of Agriculture under agreement number FX18TA-10960G002.

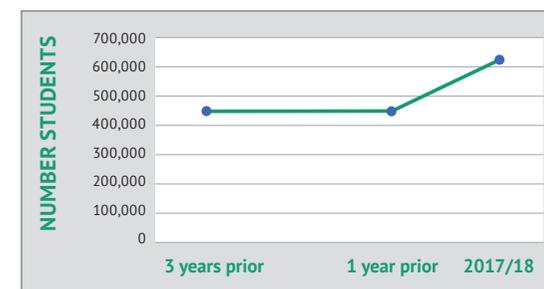
# REPUBLIC OF Burundi



## SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

### CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2017-18

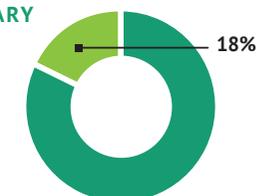
School level	Total #	# Enrolled	# Receiving Food
Primary school	2,171,381	2,126,173	614,475
Secondary school	1,238,410	665,116	N/A
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,409,791</b>	<b>2,791,289</b>	<b>614,475</b>



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

Total number primary and secondary school-age children: 3,409,791

Receiving school food:  
614,475



Food was also provided to some students in:

- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- University/higher education
- Other

## NUTRITION

School feeding program(s) include/involve 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:

Grains/cereal, oil, salt, dairy

### Micronutrients added to fortified foods:

Iron, Vitamin A, Iodine, Zinc, Folate, Vitamin C, E, B1, B2, B6, B9, B12, D3, Selenium

---

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

World Food Program nutritionists provide technical support in terms of analysis of the food basket and have given guidance on the introduction of moringa as green leaves. They have played a critical part in advocating for the fortification policy. Training is provided to cooks in menu planning and food quality.

## AGRICULTURE, EMPLOYMENT, AND COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

### Jobs created by school feeding programs

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

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

- Yes  No  NR

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

- Yes  No  NR

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

- Women**
- Youth
  - Other groups

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

- Yes  No  NR

---

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Local purchase through cooperatives for cereals and pulses comprise 30% of the food commodities used in the program. Women comprise 60% of the cooperatives, and gender balance on the cooperatives' boards is a requirement. Small-scale farmers are engaged in the school feeding program and are supported with agricultural subsidies, agricultural extension, and training related to the program. Medium- and large-scale farms are also offered forward contracts (purchase agreements set prior to harvest). Private companies are involved in food processing, transport, and the provision of supplies (e.g., utensils).

---

## CONTACTS: BURUNDI

**Agency:** National Directorate of School Canteens (Direction Nationale des Cantines Scolaires, Ministère de l'Education)

**Address:** BP 1990 Bujumbura

## SUCCESSSES AND CHALLENGES

Burundi reports the following recent **successes** linked to their school meal program:

- Introduction of farm-sourced dairy, launched by the President of the Republic
- Government endorsement of the national policy of school feeding
- The annual financial contribution to the program has increased by 71%
- Increasing commitment of communities to support the program
- Stronger involvement of the private sector
  - Construction of fuel-efficient stoves
  - Food fortification
- Local purchase of food commodities through smallholder farmers

### Challenges reported by Burundi include:

- Only 25% of enrolled school children are fed
- Difficulty in finding clean energy to cook the food
- Inadequate infrastructure in schools (e.g., cafeterias or storage areas)
- Despite a zero tolerance policy, there have been cases of theft.

### Other

- Burundi has a zero-tolerance policy related to fraud in the Ministry of Education

---

## STUDIES CONDUCTED

A SABER exercise was done in 2016

---

## RESEARCH NEEDED

Cost-benefit analysis of the program (being planned with MasterCard this year)

## NATIONAL SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAM PROGRAMME NATIONAL D'ALIMENTATION SCOLAIRE

**Lead implementer(s):** Ministry of Education and Technical and Professional Training, *Ministère de l'Éducation Nationale, de l'Enseignement Technique et de la Formation Professionnelle*

### 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
- Five days per week during the school year

### TARGETING:

Geographic

### HOW MANY STUDENTS RECEIVED SCHOOL FOOD IN 2017-18 SCHOOL YEAR?

School level	# Students	% Girls	% Boys
Pre-school	11,657	–	–
Primary school	614,475	50%	50%
Secondary school	N/A		
<b>Total</b>	<b>626,132</b>	–	–

### FOOD ITEMS:

Grains/cereals*	Dairy products*	Salt*
Legumes and nuts	Other vegetables	Oil*

\* fortified

### FOOD SOURCES:

<b>95% Purchased (domestic)</b>	<b>5% In-kind (domestic)</b>
0% Purchased (foreign)	0% In-kind (foreign)

### NOTES:

The World Food Program supported the program, with funding from SRAC Multilateral Funds, the Dutch Kingdom, the Monaco Principality, and the European Union. Unfortunately, of the 2,400,000 enrolled students targeted, only 25% received food due to the lack of financial resources. Schools not supported by the program saw decreased enrollment and students shifting to enroll in schools that were supported by the program. In 2016, facilities reducing firewood needs by 40% were introduced in 267 schools.

