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.

FREE MEAL/FEEDING PROGRAM(S)
School year: 2020–2021
- National School Feeding Program (Programme National d’Alimentation Scolaire – PNAS)

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

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SPECIAL NOTES
None

MEALS/SNACKS/MODALITY
- Breakfast
- Lunch
- Dinner
- Snacks
- Take-home rations
- Other

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

COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES
- Handwashing with soap
- Height measurement
- Eating for anemia
- Deworming treatment
- Eye testing/eyeglasses
- Hearing testing/treatment
- Dental cleaning/testing
- 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.

SCHOOL MEAL PROGRAMS

CHILDREN RECEIVING FOOD, 2020-2021

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

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: 5,795,889
Receiving school food: 520,613
Food was also provided to some students in...
- Pre-schools
- Vocational/trade schools
- Other

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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-10960G002.
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*

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

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.

SUCCESES 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

GCNF GLOBAL SURVEY 2021
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?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School level</th>
<th># Students</th>
<th>% Girls</th>
<th>% Boys</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
<td>520,613</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>520,613</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FOOD SOURCES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purchased (domestic)</th>
<th>In-kind (domestic)</th>
<th>Purchased (foreign)</th>
<th>In-kind (foreign)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If blank, no response was provided.

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

FOOD AND BEVERAGE ITEMS:

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