

LIPID-BASED FOODS IN FOOD AID FLOWS

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Food Aid Flow for 2008

- 6.3 million tons delivered
- 2.1 million originated in developing countries
- 5.7 million tons distributed
- 0.5 million tons monetized (not WFP)

64% of global food aid distributed by WFP

(*Source: Interfais* International Food Aid Information System)



World Food Programme



Global food aid deliveries 1990-2008 (x million tons)



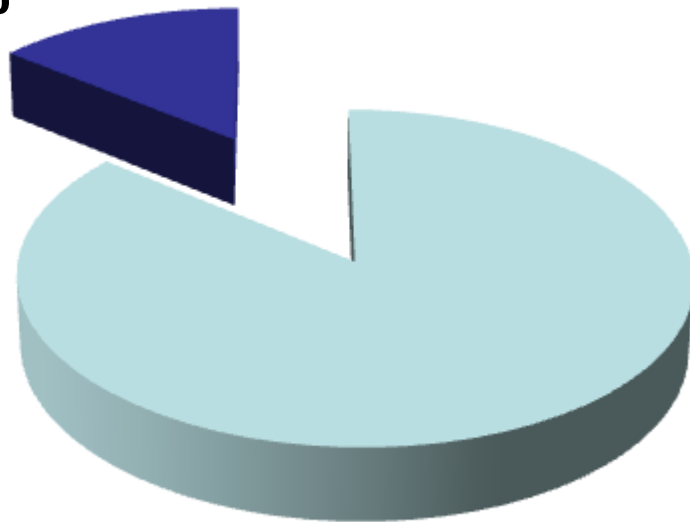
Balance of commodities (%)

**Non –
cereals 14%**

Fats & oils

Pulses

Other



Cereals 86%

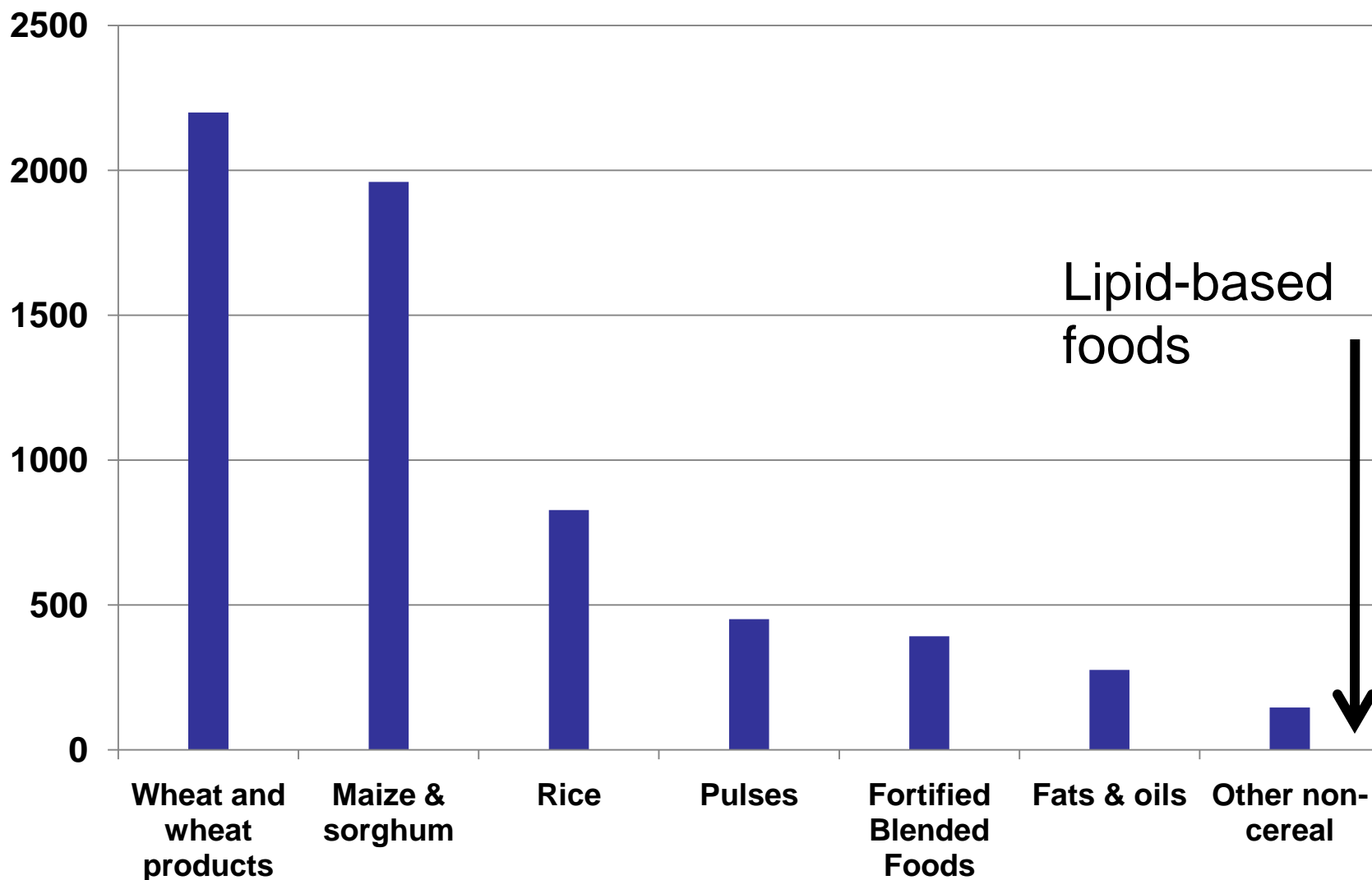
Wheat and wheat
flour

Maize & sorghum &
meals

Rice

Fortified blended
food

Balance of commodities (x 1000 tons)



Food Aid Types by Interfais Designation

- Emergency
 - For victims of natural or human induced disaster. *

- Project
 - For specific poverty reduction and disaster reduction activity

- Programme
 - Supplied by one government to another –usually monetised.

- to include lipid-based foods

Major recipients of food aid by type

Emergency	Project	Programme
<input type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/> Bangladesh
<input type="checkbox"/> Sudan	<input type="checkbox"/> Haiti	Moldova
<input type="checkbox"/> Zimbabwe	<input type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input type="checkbox"/> Tanzania
<input type="checkbox"/> Somalia	<input type="checkbox"/> Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/> Eritrea
<input type="checkbox"/> Afghanistan	<input type="checkbox"/> India	<input type="checkbox"/> Guinea
<input type="checkbox"/> DPRK	<input type="checkbox"/> Malawi	Mongolia
<input type="checkbox"/> Kenya	<input type="checkbox"/> Somalia	<input type="checkbox"/> Haiti
<input type="checkbox"/> Uganda	<input type="checkbox"/> Uganda	<input type="checkbox"/> Nepal
<input type="checkbox"/> Occ. Palestinian Terr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Occ. Palestinian Terr.	<input type="checkbox"/> Cape Verde
<input type="checkbox"/> Myanmar		<input type="checkbox"/> Ghana
Tons total = 3.49 million	Tons total = 753,000	Tons total = 212,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Lipid-based foods in use		

Deliveries (%) by Global Region

		Environmental Temp
• Sub-Saharan Africa	64%	15 – 41 oC*
• Asia	23%	-15 – 49 oC*
• Europe & CIS	2%	-9 – 33 oC
• Mid-East & N Africa	6%	5 – 32 oC
• Latin Amer & Caribb	5%	13 – 33 oC

**Conditions under which most European companies conduct accelerated storage trials.*

Possible site for use of Lipid-based foods



Product use by agency

Ready to use Therapeutic Food

UNICEF

- Mandate for recovery from severe malnutrition
- Product use as sole source of macro & micro-nutrients

Countries supplied with RUTF
As previous slide

Ready to Use Supplementary Food

WFP

- Mandate for prevention and control of moderate malnutrition.
- Product use as a supplement to daily foods to provide missing essential macro & micro-nutrients

Countries supplied with RUSF
Afghanistan, Burkina Faso,
Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan,
Uganda, Yemen (2,800 tons /2009)

Lessons from the manufacture of fortified blended food for consideration by manufacturers of lipid-based foods

- The demand for product is erratic and unpredictable
- Product price is highly sensitive to world and local market price of raw materials.
- There is global over-capacity for manufacture but under-capacity for quality management and analysis.
- It is not practicable to hold bulk stocks in a manufacturer's store awaiting call down in response to an emergency due to shelf life limitations. .
- Complexities due to acceptance / non-acceptance of GM raw materials by recipient countries.
- Little sale of fortified blended foods into the retail sector. (exceptions are Malawi, Guatemala, Nepal)

Factors affecting the distribution and consumption of fortified blended food and possible parallels for lipid –based foods

- The seasonal nature of moderate malnutrition – the lean season(s)
- Complex cultural practices associated with the entitlement to family food and sharing of all foods entering the household.
- Estimating overages to allow for sharing and pipeline requirements.
- The place of the malnourished child as the ‘breadwinner’ for access to food aid.

Recommendations to potential suppliers of Lipid-based foods

- Establish flexible manufacturing capabilities.
- Establish effective GMP and HACCP systems.
- Undertake shelf-life studies on your product(s) for physical, chemical, microbiological stability at high temperatures.
- Undertake efficacy studies on your product.

Recognise that.....

- As suppliers you will be subject to technical audit from UNICEF &/or WFP.
- Product is likely to be end-product tested before acceptance and shipment.

Conclusions

- **Lipid based foods (RUTF/RUSF) are earning a place in the strategy against severe and moderate acute malnutrition.**
- **They must be shelf stable to the environmental conditions under which they will be used.**
- **Quantities will be relatively small, but buyers will require proven capability.**
- **As new products in the food aid flow they will be subjected to scrutiny.**