

Food Procurement

Mission statement:

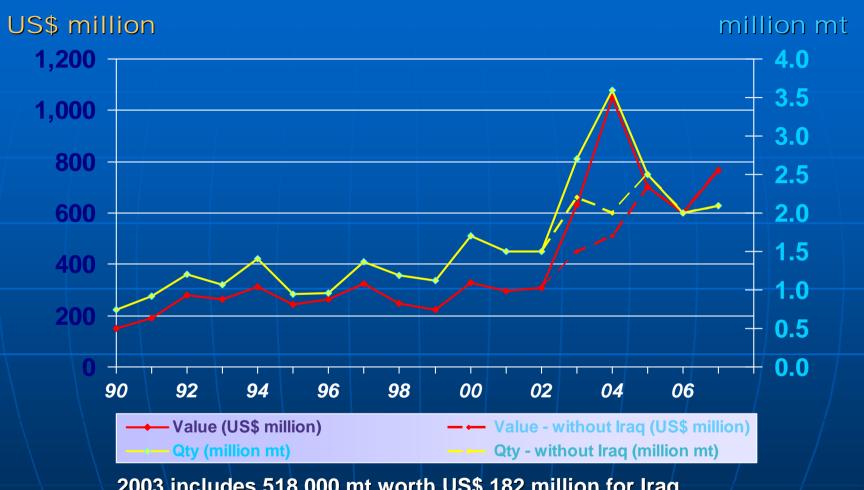
"to provide <u>acceptable</u> food to beneficiaries in a <u>timely</u> and <u>cost</u> efficient manner".

In addition the Financial Rules state:
 " to the extent possible to procure from the developing countries...."

KEY FIGURES

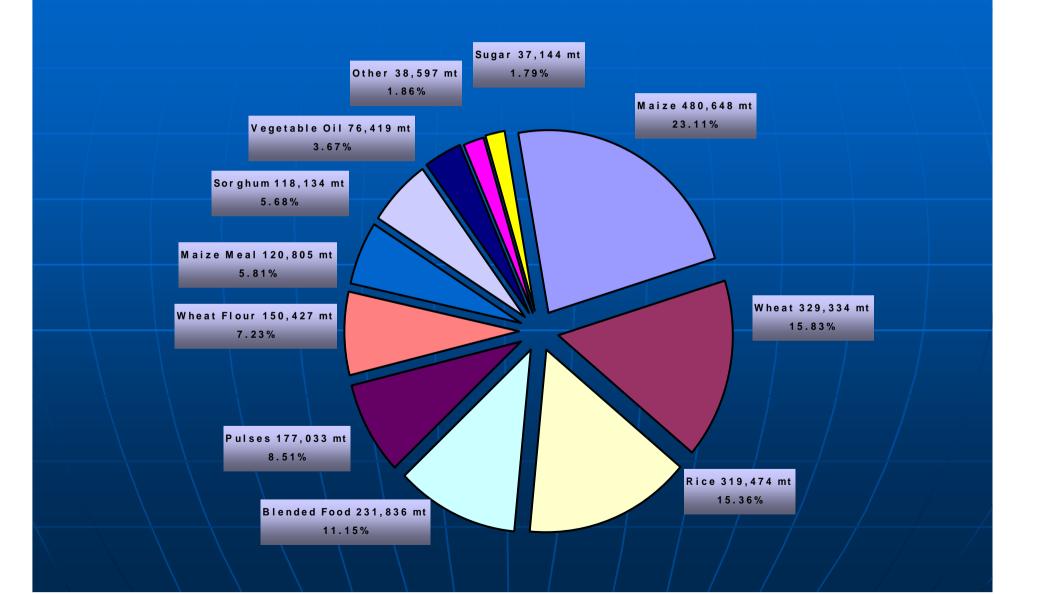


Food Procurement Trends



2003 includes 518,000 mt worth US\$ 182 million for Iraq 2004 includes 1,562,000 mt worth US\$ 540 million for Iraq

What did we purchase? % of Total Quantity (2,079,852 mt)



Where did we purchase in 2007?



82 Countries:

69 Developing

13 Developed

WFP Food Purchases Origin of Goods as per DAC Category

By each category

DAC Category	Quantity mt	% mt	Value US\$	% US\$
LDC	781,690	37.58%	216,225,946	28.18%
LIC	370,238	17.80%	106,051,172	13.82%
LMIC	315,224	15.16%	197,950,789	25.79%
UMIC	185,130	8.90%	92,164,185	12.01%
Developed	427,570	20.56%	155,018,008	20.20%
TOTAL	2,079,852	100.00%	767,410,099	100.00%

By grouped categories

DAC Category	Quantity mt	% mt	Value US\$	% US\$
LDC/LIC	1,151,928	55.39%	322,277,117	42.00%
LMIC/UMIC	500,354	24.06%	290,114,974	37.80%
SUB TOTAL	1,652,282	79.44%	612,392,091	79.80%
Developed	427,570	20.56%	155,018,008	20.20%
TOTAL	2,079,852	100.00%	767,410,099	100.00%

DC: Least Developed Countries

Other Low-Income Countries (per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)

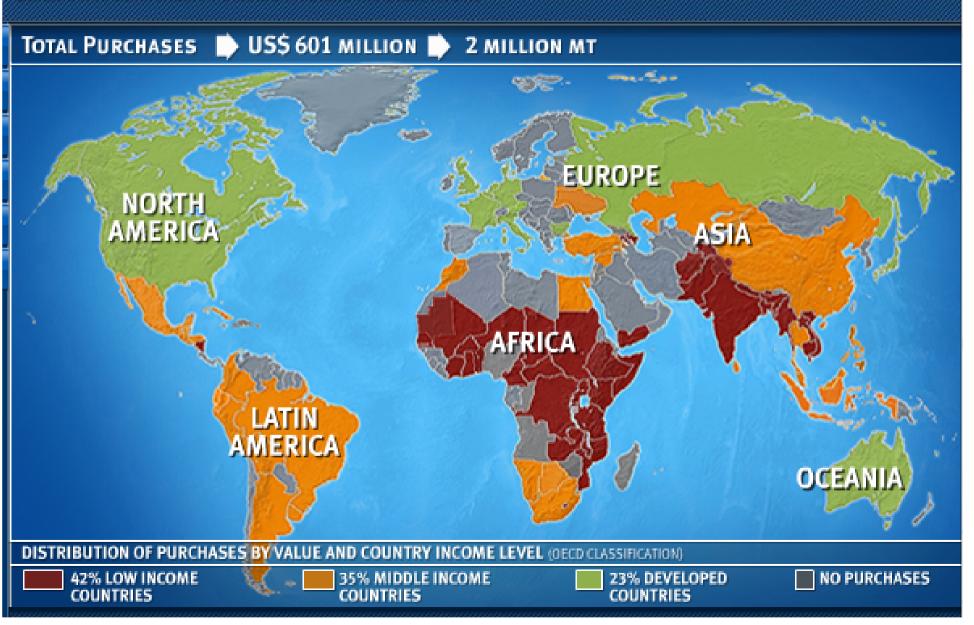
Lower Middle-Income Countries (per capita GNI \$826 - 3,255 in 2004)

2007

WFP FOOD PROCUREMENT: WORLD VIEW 2006



CLICK ON A CONTINENT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:



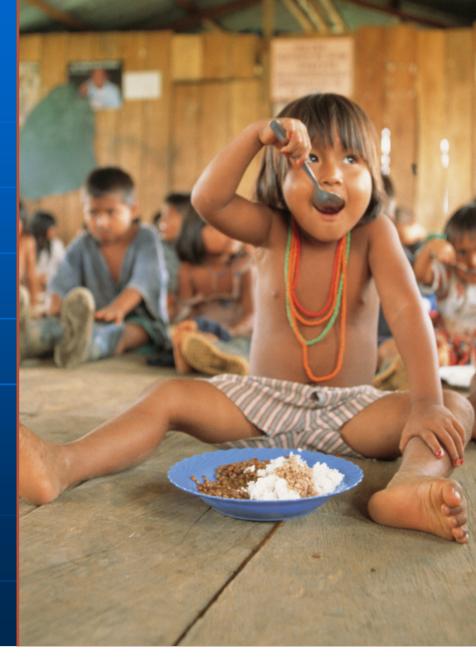
Food Origin TOP 15 Countries (in value terms US\$)

Country	Value US\$	Percent
Canada	63,234,550	8.24
Uganda	54,769,771	7.14
Ecuador	51,137,045	6.66
Turkey	44,515,965	5.80
Pakistan	36,399,122	4.74
Russian Fed.	31,329,134	4.08
Indonesia	29,452,050	3.84
India	28,188,917	3.67
Sudan	24,771,678	3.23
Kenya	24,404,307	3.18
Zambia	21,412,392	2.79
Malawi	20,619,635	2.69
Malaysia	19,636,104	2.56
China	18,358,233	2.39
Ethiopia	18,288,516	2.38

486,517,418

63.40

TOTAL



2007

2007 Purchases in Africa

ORIGIN CTRY.	Quantity mt		Value US\$	
Uganda		210,223	54,769,771	
Sudan		93,935	24,771,678	
Kenya		82,013	24,404,307	
Zambia		95,282	21,412,392	
Malawi		90,549	20,619,635	
Ethiopia		53,412	18,288,516	
South Africa		49,007	17,360,057	
Mozambique		44,636	12,381,038	
Tanzania		51,248	11,976,839	
Cameroon		25,287	8,713,942	
Burkina Faso		15,963	5,271,430	
Namibia		11,235	4,632,205	
Egypt		12,825	4,615,553	
Ghana		9,315	3,901,499	
Lesotho		10,428	3,659,195	

ORIGIN CTRY.	Quantity mt	Value US\$
Algeria	7,631	3,140,568
Rwanda	9,109	3,040,810
Dem.Rep.Congo	5,651	2,641,971
Mali	8,223	2,519,569
Zimbabwe	5,497	2,147,077
Benin	5,907	1,476,436
Togo	2,165	829,741
Senegal	1,751	248,787
Côte d'Ivoire	151	165,382
Niger	602	162,584
Burundi	75	86,250
Somalia	120	56,700
Gambia	60	10,488
Grand Total	902,297	253,304,419

Different procurement categories

- Local/Regional Purchases
 (through WFP Country Offices, in countries
 where beneficiaries are located)
- International Purchases
 (through WFP HQ Rome, Italy)

Overriding considerations Local/Regional Procurement

More cost effective than importing;

More timely;

 More appropriate and adapted to the tastes of WFP's beneficiaries.

Conditions affecting procurement

- Donor country conditions/restrictions (origin/ destination/quality /packing /marking, etc.);
- Recipient country requirements (product/origin/packing/import regulations);
- Impact on local market/economy (harvest/lean period/surplus).

How does WFP buy?

- Competitive Bidding (general policy)
- Waiver of Competition (direct contracting)

(less than 3 suppliers/urgency/recent contract/from state enterprise, etc.)

from

Pre-qualified suppliers

Basic Country Data Which Informs Our Local Procurement Includes:

- Main food crops and food-producing areas, including usual overall levels of production, and areas of regular food deficit;
- Main agricultural seasons by crop and area, including indications on the optimal periods for purchasing food in local markets;
- Historical production and consumption patterns;
- Nature of food markets, including relative size, location and importance;
- Exports and imports of food commodities, and major barriers to the free flow of food;
- Inter-regional trading and transport networks, and Profile of traders.

Toolbox for Purchases from Smaller Suppliers

- Purchase from as near as possible to project sites without overstretching already highly food insecure areas;
- Run tenders on smaller quantities so better tapered to their capacities;
- Allow extended delivery period (slower pace);
- Waive performance bonds;
- Purchase on FCA (ex-warehouse) terms versus DDU (delivered) terms;
- Buy in local currency;
- Waive bag markings.

Purchase for Progress Objectives

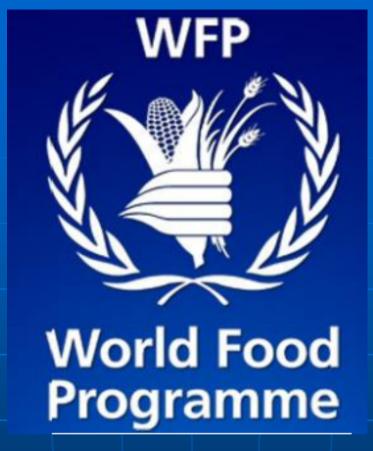
- Increase <u>smallholder capacities</u> to profitably engage in agricultural markets.
- Identify and implement best practices for increasing <u>smallholder sales</u> to WFP.
- Share best practices for increasing profitable smallholder farmer engagement in <u>markets</u>.
- Increase smallholder sales to WFP and thereby increase their <u>incomes</u>.

Procurement and Market Support Modalities Tailored to Optimize the Development Impact of WFP's Food Procurement on Small Scale Farmers

- Purchase directly from small scale farmer associations;
- Support to warehouse receipt systems;
- Support to nascent commodity exchanges;
- Dissemination of market information (prices and availability) in remote areas;
- Establishment of rural depots as purchasing bases.

Primary Risk

 Un-sustainability and artificial nature of WFP business as a market (sporadic funding, largely responding to emergencies).



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