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REPORT ON POST- DELIVERY LOSSES

Agenda item 4



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**REPORT FOR THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER
1995 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1996**

**Losses of commodities after delivery to
recipient governments**

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for consideration to the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

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Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 5228-2641).

INTRODUCTION

1. As in previous years, the present report contains country-specific information and provides an account of corrective measures taken by WFP to help minimize losses. Information has been broken down by commodity in all cases in which losses were equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled during the reporting period in any given country. In this way, significant but proportionally small losses in countries with large programmes are captured.
2. Continuing efforts are in place to improve WFP's operational efficiency and effectiveness in handling food supplies. Training of WFP and counterpart staff in storage management is under way in many countries.
3. In the detailed description of losses given below, reference is made to regional operations, while losses listed in Annex III are given by country. The major regional operations are Great Lakes region (Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania and Zaire), Liberia region (Liberia, Sierra Leone, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea and Ghana), and the former Yugoslavia (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia).

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES SUSTAINED AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS DURING THE CURRENT REPORT PERIOD

Overview

4. During the 1995/96 reporting period, WFP provided commodities in 86 countries through some 238 ongoing development projects and relief operations. This report covers 234 projects, including 46 in which no losses were reported. Any losses that should be reported subsequently for the remaining four projects (see paragraph 47) or any other projects will be included in the statements for future years.
5. For the 234 projects for which reports were submitted, WFP handled some 2.8 million tons of commodities, worth approximately 1.1 billion dollars.¹ The total value of losses sustained in the same period amounted to 7.7 million dollars, representing 0.7 percent of the value of commodities handled.
6. The Programme recovered about 344,800 dollars through sales of commodities no longer fit for human consumption or when recovery action against private transport and warehouse contractors was successful.
7. Losses valued at 2.4 million dollars, or 0.6 percent of the value of commodities handled, were incurred in respect of development projects. In the case of protracted relief operations, losses amounted to 1.2 million dollars (0.5 percent of the value handled). Losses worth approximately 4.1 million dollars (0.8 percent) occurred in emergency operations.

¹ All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars.

Major causes of loss

8. As shown in Annex I, according to the reports received, during the 1995/96 reporting period the major single cause of loss attributable to problems in recipient countries, totalling 1.3 million dollars, was improper or excessively long storage, with major difficulties encountered in the Great Lakes regional operation, Angola and Sudan. Theft and pilferage resulted in losses worth approximately 1.3 million dollars, with major problems in operations covering the former Yugoslavia, the Liberia region and the Great Lakes region. Commodities worth some 900,000 dollars were lost because of poor handling, with the greatest losses in this category taking place in the Great Lakes region, Sudan and Kenya. Infestation brought about losses of about 893,000 dollars, with major problems reported in the Great Lakes region and Haiti. Processing of commodities resulted in losses of some 575,000 dollars, mostly reported in the Great Lakes regional operation. Civil strife caused losses of some 299,000 dollars, mostly in the Liberia regional operation.

Losses by commodity

9. As can be seen from Annex II, the most significant losses in value terms were those recorded for maize, wheat, vegetable oil, wheat flour and rice, pulses and beans, corn-soya blend, and enriched dried skim milk, which together comprised 6.3 million dollars of the total reported. Losses of all other commodities (see Annex II) amounted to 1.5 million dollars or some 19 percent of the total reported. Detailed information on significant commodity losses is presented in the following section.

Commodity losses equal to or greater than two percent of the total quantity handled in a country

10. As shown in Annex IV, during the current reporting period, 64 cases of losses of commodities equal to or higher than two percent of the total quantity handled were observed in 30 countries. These losses are valued at 3.6 million dollars, representing 46 percent of the value of all reported losses.
11. Two thirds of such losses occurred in only three operations: Great Lakes regional (1.7 million dollars), Sudan (378,000 dollars) and Haiti (180,000 dollars).
12. In the **Great Lakes** region, losses occurred when WFP accepted a loan of poor quality maize grown in a neighbouring African country. Unfortunately, infestation developed rapidly. A major operation was carried out to limit the loss, using technical advice from the United Kingdom National Resources Institute, and milling the poor quality maize and mixing it with better quality maize. A further loss related to problems at origin is described in paragraph 47.
13. Further losses, although not as substantial, were recorded for other commodities in the Great Lakes operation. Inadequate packaging of sugar was aggravated by rough handling at the port of discharge, thus contributing to the recorded loss of this commodity in **Tanzania**. Additional losses were incurred during transport from the port to project stores, mainly on account of the packaging.
14. Loss of butter oil was sustained on account of storing this commodity in an open-air site at Dar es Salaam port. Heat, humidity and rain caused partial damage to the consignment and the damaged quantity, which became inedible, was destroyed. The Government authorities have since

- provided better and covered storage facilities. Other WFP storage facilities have been renovated to prevent rain water leakage and exposure to strong sunlight.
15. Security and political problems within **Burundi**, followed by regional economic sanctions being applied against the country, prevented the despatch of rice from Dar es Salaam and Kigoma in a timely fashion. This resulted in prolonged storage and consequent deterioration. As restrictions on the importing of humanitarian cargo have since eased, regular food deliveries are now taking place.
 16. In April 1996 WFP appointed a quality control officer for the Great Lakes region. The officer's work has led to a significant reduction in losses through improved storage and fumigation practices.
 17. As distribution in **Sudan** was reduced after a better than expected harvest, and distributions in areas still in need were curtailed due to a worsening security situation, quantities of vegetable oil imported into Sudan for the emergency operation were higher than what was required or could be utilized. Stocks were transferred to the refugee programme, but losses still resulted from the commodity passing the expiry date.
 18. Corn-soya blend losses were due to insufficient transportation facilities coupled with security restrictions on movement of the cargo out of Port Sudan. The resulting prolonged storage in the port warehouse caused infestation. The situation was further aggravated by rain-water leaking into the warehouse. Arrangements have since been made to contract private transporters to ensure the timely availability of trucks; the warehouse ceiling has been repaired, and extra tarpaulin and plastic sheeting will be made available, as and when required.
 19. Two thirds of the dried skim milk losses resulted from a diversion during transfer between warehouses in the emergency operation. As the storekeepers were unable to account for the quantities related to the transfers, their employment was terminated.
 20. In southern Sudan, maize was received and distributed in the absence of WFP personnel, when an area had to be suddenly evacuated. Another quantity was lost in transport and handling, the value being recovered from the transporter. Corrective measures have been instituted, primarily the application of an improved commodity accounting system. This facilitates the detection of losses and claims against transporters, as well as stock rotation and accelerated utilization, if needed.
 21. Serious problems were faced by WFP in **Haiti** over the past year. The main operating partner of WFP, a government organization called Office National pour le Programme alimentaire mondial (ONAPAM), manages the food aid warehouses and delivery system for WFP. Immediately after the elections of February 1996, ONAPAM was shut down by the incoming government and the warehouse containing WFP maize was physically bricked up during the hot, wet, monsoon period. The WFP country office eventually persuaded the incoming officials to open the warehouse for ventilation, but maize worth 100,700 dollars had deteriorated in the humid conditions and was unfit for human consumption. It was sold as animal feed, but it brought in only approximately one third of the c.i.f. value.
 22. A twenty-foot container of vegetable oil was stolen while being moved to a delivery point in a United Nations military convoy.
 23. On another occasion, a major delivery of corn-soya blend in 29 containers was blocked in the port for three months by the incoming and outgoing port authorities and ONAPAM. WFP

- managed to salvage most of the consignment, but 42 percent had to be sold for animal feed and realized only a fraction of its original value.
24. Losses of commodities representing two percent or more of the total quantity handled were reported in another 13 countries, ranging from 150,000 dollars in Guinea to 31,000 in Guinea-Bissau, and together representing 33 percent of the total losses in this category.
 25. Losses of rice and tinned meat in **Guinea** are attributed to looting and pilferage by military personnel at the port warehouses during the coup attempt in February 1996. In future, WFP will hand over the commodities to project authorities at project sites instead of the port. Meanwhile, WFP has strengthened its monitoring capacity through the addition to the staff of a logistics officer, United Nations Volunteers and more national staff.
 26. In **Côte d'Ivoire**, losses occurred at two levels. Some occurred at the port due to the negligence of a Government-appointed clearing and forwarding agent. Other losses were discovered at the project warehouses when a general inventory took place. In March 1996, a new clearing/forwarding agent was appointed. Project authorities have been urged to conduct commodity inventories periodically at the warehouses, and WFP will enhance its monitoring capacity by recruiting a Junior Professional Officer.
 27. In **Kenya**, import regulations were changed without prior warning to WFP, a move which initially delayed clearance of a sugar shipment by five months; subsequently the Ministry of Agriculture declined to waive the new 20 percent levy. WFP then arranged to re-export the sugar, but pilferage had occurred. Because the pilferage had taken place over a period of several months, it was not possible to document the loss and thus lodge a compensation claim with the port authorities. The commodity will not be imported in future, and sugar will only be purchased locally if the price is competitive.
 28. The loss in beans was sustained from one particular consignment. The beans were of a type previously unknown to the beneficiaries, and in spite of WFP's major efforts to educate beneficiaries in the correct method of cooking, the beans acquired a reputation for being unpalatable. The rate of utilization remained very slow, and thus a large quantity was lost to infestation. These beans will not be imported to this area in the future.
 29. Despite improvements in storage facilities and training of staff, losses in **Sao Tome and Principe** persisted during the year. These losses were due mainly to theft and pilferage in the port. The education sector project was terminated in December 1996 and will not be extended. The Sao Tome operation is now being supervised by the Angola country office.
 30. The loss of cheese in **Morocco** was due to prolonged storage in remote depots where utilization was lower than planned and it was not economically feasible to transfer the commodity to other project locations. Steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of such losses by training project staff in food management, establishing systems of accountability, increasing the frequency of monitoring, and improving the monitoring of data. The loss for fish is mainly due to the non-acceptability of the product by the beneficiaries. Its uncommon taste and strong smell were confirmed by the analyses made by different laboratories in the country. Recuperation of loss is under way, as private industries are interested in recycling wasted fish into fish flour for animal feed.
 31. In **Jamaica**, losses occurred on the wharf as a result of delays in offloading a shipment of dried skim milk, due to a dispute with the shipping agents. Additional losses due to theft occurred

- during the transfer of goods from wharf to warehouse. Two persons were subsequently arrested, and are to be tried.
32. Losses of maize and corn-soya blend were incurred in **Sierra Leone** at delivery points to which access became severely limited during the war. The losses reported were due to prolonged storage of maize and corn-soya blend at the delivery points in humid conditions, without fumigation. Further losses occurred in the warehouses in Freetown, also due to an extended storage period, as deliveries could not be made to the inaccessible delivery points outside the city. In order to minimize the occurrence of such losses, regular fumigation is carried out, damaged and infested food is reconstituted and, where possible, rapid rotation of stocks is effected.
 33. All commodity losses above two percent in **Afghanistan** are attributed to the looting of the Kabul warehouse when the warring factions were fighting for the take-over of the capital at the end of September 1996. Since then, security at the warehouse has been upgraded and containers placed in front of sliding entrance doors as a deterrent to break-ins. No such incidents have been reported since.
 34. During and after a coup d'état in the **Comoros Islands**, food warehouses were broken into and looting occurred. By the end of 1996, WFP had phased out its operations in the country.
 35. Poor handling at stores and during transport resulted in damage to packaging of commodities in **Mauritius**. Prolonged storage of wheat-soya blend led to insect infestation. WFP phased out its operations in the country at the end of 1996.
 36. Excessively long storage and delays in inland transportation and distribution were the cause of the large loss of butter oil in **China**. The project in question, located in the remote, difficult to reach area of Tibet, suffered from initial design problems, and consequently implementation fell behind schedule. Food distribution was suspended in 1993, and the suspension delayed the distribution of the butter oil. Redesigned project activities were resumed in 1994. Since the resumption of the project, the WFP Beijing office agreed with the project authorities to use a revised ration including only butter oil (instead of oil plus wheat) in order to finish all the butter oil stock as soon as possible. Nevertheless, part of the butter oil stock could not be used and had to be discarded.
 37. In **Zambia** dried whole milk was supplied in a type of packaging which reduced its shelf life considerably. By the time the milk reached Zambia, it had only one month to go before expiry. It was impossible to utilize all the milk, sufficient for four months, in that short time. The authorities condemned the expired milk as unfit for human consumption. WFP will insist that appropriate air-tight packaging is used in future, and dried whole milk will be used in only very isolated situations. Losses of dried skim milk were the result of a theft in the stores. The manager and storekeepers were relieved of their duties, and a professional security firm was employed.
 38. In **Guinea-Bissau**, the number of refugees actually present was significantly below the planned case-load. Distribution of stocks thus required a longer time than anticipated, resulting in the infestation of sorghum in the port warehouse. This operation terminated in November 1995.
 39. Leakage of rain-water into a port warehouse spoiled some of the sugar. At the request of WFP, project authorities stopped storage of food in the port.
 40. The extensive damage that occurred during discharge and transport of the consignment of vegetable oil is attributed to the very poor packaging by the supplier in a neighbouring country. The loss was minimized through efforts for retrieving and making use of the spoiled oil by women engaged in soap-making activities.

41. All other losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the total quantity handled represented three percent of losses of this magnitude (for 12 countries). Their absolute value was relatively low, ranging from 19,195 dollars in Botswana to 134 dollars in the Central African Republic.

LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS BUT REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1995/96

42. Losses of commodities valued at almost 600,000 dollars, sustained in previous reporting periods, were also reported for the first time during the year under review. Nearly all of the losses refer to the 1994/95 period. However, by adding these losses to the ones already reported last year, two percent of the total value handled in the country was exceeded only for Ecuador, Guyana and Jamaica.
43. Substantial losses of meat in **Ecuador** were due to prolonged storage under inadequate conditions. Losses of pulses were sustained due to pilferage in port and inadequate storage facilities. Follow-up action is described below, in paragraph 52.
44. Rolled oats, which arrived in **Guyana** in consolidated shipments in March-April 1995, began to deteriorate and became infested with weevils by October 1995. The most affected supplies had to be disposed of, and were donated by the project authorities as animal fodder to government-run agricultural facilities.
45. In **Jamaica**, 9.6 percent of the dried skim milk handled in the country during 1994/95 was lost because of poor packaging and prolonged storage. This resulted in hardening and discoloration of the milk powder. Several shipments of dried skim milk had arrived in quick succession. The part of the commodity shipment that was unfit for human consumption was sold to farmers as animal feed.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

46. Losses of which the Programme is aware, but which could not be quantified with precision prior to the publication of this report, are under investigation in seven countries. A full account of the results of these enquiries will be provided in the 1996/97 report.
47. Information on four projects in the following countries is not included in the present report: The commodity losses report for **Somalia** was received after statistics for the present report had been finalized. A report on the final delivery to the Emergency Food Security Reserve in **Ethiopia** was received after the current report was completed; no losses were recorded. No information is available on a small delivery to a project in **Burundi**. The WFP office in **Namibia** closed in February 1997; final distribution reports are still awaited.
48. Regarding losses attributable to problems at origin, WFP, in cooperation with donors, continues to try to find solutions which may prevent or minimize them. Losses attributed to problems at origin this year represented 15.5 percent of all losses. A particular shipment of poor quality maize which arrived for the Great Lakes region was so substandard that most of it could not be used for human consumption. The losses from this shipment amounted to 685,000 dollars, or 57 percent of this category.

49. Issues relating to food pipeline management are being addressed by several of the information systems that form part of the Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP). Work on the commodity tracking system, which is the component of FMIP most directly relevant to issues of post-discharge commodity losses, began in late 1996. A working model is expected in the second half of 1997, with implementation by country offices in 1998.

CORRECTIVE MEASURES

50. Training in appropriate handling techniques continued in **Angola**. Where possible, stronger packaging is requested to minimize the risks associated with transport and multiple handling.
51. National Units to manage food resources have been established in **Bolivia**; these are under the responsibility of the local governments, with the participation of WFP project staff who have experience in food management. The objectives of the National Units are to plan food management in line with the country strategy on food security, follow up on all the data created as part of food management, and control food distribution. Training sessions and workshops are to be held once a year for personnel involved in food management. A Logistig Officer is to be hired, who will supervise food management.
52. WFP **Ecuador** sends staff to the port of entry to coordinate with WFP's superintendents in ensuring the sound condition of commodities on arrival and security within the port. Thereafter, it monitors the onward transport and places of storage to ensure the security and safe storage of the commodities, advising project authorities as necessary.
53. A three-day course on food storage management was organized for the personnel of the Ministry of Health at the provincial level (nutritionists, storekeepers, nurses, administrators). A manual on food storage management was published and distributed to the participants. The Ministry of Health is investing in many health centres to improve storage infrastructure and provide some materials (such as pallets).
54. In **Guatemala**, steps are being taken to verify storage conditions and ensure that commodities are not stored for excessively long periods. Technical assistance and training are provided by WFP officers to the counterpart personnel, regarding appropriate handling, storage and transportation of WFP commodities. A technical manual is currently under preparation; it will contain guidelines and procedures on the appropriate management of food aid.
55. A consultant is to be hired by the country office to undertake a study of the logistic process. As a result of this consultancy, recommendations aimed at improving food aid management will be submitted to the Government.
56. The country office in **Guinea-Bissau** has agreed with the implementing authorities on a plan of action for the reduction of losses. This plan includes the hiring of new storekeepers and more intensive monitoring. It is expected that revised arrangements for commodity management responsibility will continue to reduce post-delivery losses in 1996/97.
57. The Government of **Jamaica** has currently guaranteed security of the warehouses.
58. Improvements in the management of the commodity pipeline in **Kenya** resulted in a significant reduction of losses. Negligible losses have been reported in the port as a result of the application of better stevedoring practices by clearing/forwarding agents. WFP Food Aid Monitors, outposted in the refugee camps, are playing an instrumental role in minimizing food losses at the

delivery points, through the regular supervision of stock food rotation, fumigation, and related measures.

59. While the factors affecting the deterioration of commodities reaching **Sao Tome and Principe** (long shipping time, trans-shipments, humidity) are difficult to control, storage conditions have been improved and training is being given. However, unauthorized diversions during the transit of commodities persist.
60. Commodities for **Somalia** in Dar es Salaam and Mombasa (where stocks in transit are temporarily held) continue to be kept at a minimum to reduce chances of deterioration. Stocks in Dar es Salaam are also rotated as needed through loans to the Great Lakes regional operation. Additionally, local purchases have increased, applying a system whereby the supplier and transporter are not paid until the food is delivered to the distribution site and an inspection is carried out by WFP staff; distribution is effected immediately thereafter. The risks therefore remain with the contractors.
61. In **Sudan**, the improvements put in place the previous year continue to be implemented. Clearance procedures are now adequate, training sessions are undertaken, and the oil containers delivered are suitable.
62. In **Tajikistan**, the measures that the previous Country Director initiated, as described in the report for last year, are still in place and continue to show good results.

ANNEX I

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY MAJOR REASON FOR LOSS (October 1995 - September 1996)
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Reason for loss	C.i.f. value of commodities lost (dollars)	Share in total loss (%)
Losses mainly attributable to problems at origin		
Deterioration of food commodities	831 023	10.8
Deterioration of packaging material	300 433	3.9
Other	68 405	0.9
Subtotal	1 199 861	15.5
Losses mainly attributable to problems in recipient country		
Improper or excessively long storage	1 298 236	16.8
Theft/pilferage	1 294 338	16.7
Poor handling	903 796	11.7
Infestation	893 205	11.6
Processing of commodity	575 015	7.4
Civil strife	298 735	3.9
Reconditioning/rebagging	268 170	3.5
Unauthorized distribution	247 290	3.2
Natural disasters	87 011	1.1
Other	663 305	8.6
Subtotal	6 529 101	84.5
Total, all causes	7 728 962	100

ANNEX II

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY COMMODITY
(October 1995 - September 1996)**

Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled
Cereals				
Wheat	840 194	2 949	707 243	0.3
Maize	565 734	10 397	2 448 904	1.6
Wheat flour	297 945	1 613	554 852	0.6
Rice	225 901	1 213	518 189	0.6
Sorghum	101 666	550	173 711	0.6
Maize meal	88 083	574	227 632	0.7
Bulgur wheat	86 757	489	147 358	0.6
Soya-fortified maize meal	21 181	88	28 632	0.3
Soya-fortified bulgur wheat	10 787	11	4 741	0.1
Millet	2 100	-	-	-
Soya-fortified sorghum grits	1 839	6	1 469	0.3
Pasta	611	-	-	-
Sorghum grits	460	1	284	0.2
Rolled oats	270	1	756	0.5
Cereals	14 088	78	15 611	0.4
Oils and fats				
Vegetable oil	124 427	656	672 002	0.5
Edible fat	4 582	6	7 038	0.1
Butter oil	2 167	42	90 004	1.9
Dairy products				
Enriched dried skim milk	11 446	151	316 106	1.3
Cheese	5 475	37	124 914	0.7
Dried whole milk	2 466	24	55 227	1
Plain dried skim milk	695	-	-	-
Milk	639	2	3 390	0.2
Meat				
Canned meat	4 991	16	35 058	0.3
Fish				
Canned fish	18 883	96	236 637	0.5
Fish sauce	95	0	246	0.3
Pulses				
Pulses	93 038	603	360 319	0.6
Beans	72 470	479	310 052	0.6
Peas	24 813	63	28 947	0.2
Lentils	22 986	102	53 589	0.4
Beverages				
Tea	228	1	1 557	0.3
Other				
Corn-soya blend	54 730	893	382 446	1.6
Sugar	34 354	399	189 745	1.1
Dried fruit	6 246	5	8 740	0.1
Wheat-soya blend	4 985	9	3 244	0.1
Likuni phala	4 182	8	3 160	0.2
Iodized salt	2 944	11	3 050	0.4
Salt	2 039	8	2 605	0.4
Biscuits	1 967	6	8 289	0.3
Faffa	1 183	-	-	-
Instant corn-soya masa flour	300	3	2 027	1.1
Other blended foods	281	2	541	0.3
Miscellaneous	188	1	422	0.3
High-protein biscuits	25	0	227	0.4
All commodities			7 728 962	0.7

ANNEX III

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Asia and the Pacific						
Bangladesh	46,748,063	373,261	0.8			
Bhutan	2,875,028	4,483	0.2			
Cambodia	15,941,645	17,682	0.1			
China, People's Rep.	30,123,296	136,284	0.5	Butter oil	5.9	47,303
India	34,465,791	109,070	0.3			
Korea, DPR	18,747,503	0	0.0			
Laos	2,855,417	0	0.0			
Nepal	9,393,080	13,628	0.1			
Pakistan	10,005,273	33,760	0.3			
Sri Lanka	7,964,490	14,497	0.2			
Viet Nam	7,712,335	7,831	0.1			
Total region	186,831,921	710,496	0.4			47,303
Europe and NIS						
Armenia	4,277,810	20,438	0.5			
Azerbaijan	7,382,727	14,190	0.2			
Former Yugoslavia	96,961,554	421,701	0.4			
Georgia	4,763,393	15,632	0.3	Rice	0.3	1,014
Russian Federation	1,161,450	0	0.0			
Tajikistan	10,368,662	118,171	1.1			
Total region	124,915,596	590,132	0.5			1,014
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Bolivia	9,347,440	19,630	0.2	Maize	0.3	249
				Soya-fortified maize meal	9.1	11,201
Colombia	1,738,173	0	0.0			

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Costa Rica	978,048	0	0.0			
Cuba	3,999,520	0	0.0			
Dominican Republic	2,917,644	0	0.0			
Ecuador	3,598,687	12,568	0.3	Canned meat	0.4	4,280
				Pulses	0.4	4,075
El Salvador	8,038,271	22,269	0.3			
Guatemala	13,192,014	105,507	0.8			
Guyana	3,024,679	20,742	0.7			
Haiti	5,668,298	203,296	3.6	Maize	0.5	100,713
				Soya-fortified bulgur wheat	0.2	4,741
				Corn-soya blend	4.2	74,708
Honduras	6,232,611	12,287	0.2			
Jamaica	5,953,439	99,257	1.7	Enriched dried skim milk	0.2	96,818
Mexico	641,423	272	0.0			
Nicaragua	10,093,480	2,046	0.0			
Panama	1,473,232	13,814	0.9	Maize	0.2	10,508
Paraguay	1,286,830	0	0.0			
Peru	5,518,352	104	0.0			
Total region	83,702,141	511,792	0.6			307,293

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
North Africa and Middle East						
Afghanistan	41,011,271	221,132	0.5	Rice	2.6	763
				Wheat flour	0.4	29,749
				Sugar	5.2	48,535
Algeria	5,439,092	10,583	0.2			
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	4,299,379	371	0			
Gaza / West Bank	503,970	2,272	0.5			
Iran	5,181,690	0	0			
Iraq	35,011,400	26,000	0.1			
Jordan	8,482,171	0	0			
Lebanon	1,543,207	150	0			
Morocco	1,034,880	117,319	11.3	Cheese	3.7	62,863
				Canned fish	47.2	52,507
				Butter oil	2.3	787
Syrian Arab Republic	19,458,612	19,429	0.1			
Tunisia	7,395,426	5,076	0.1			
Yemen	10,061,869	6,834	0.1			
Total region	139,422,967	409,166	0.3			195,204
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	35,214,460	340,582	1			
Benin	5,346,818	18,764	0.4			
Botswana	1,539,087	23,510	1.5	Sorghum	5.5	19,195
Burkina Faso	7,794,552	26,767	0.3	Rice	3.1	8,480
Burundi	2,154,769	22,324	1	Rice	3.2	6,215
				Vegetable oil	0.2	4,180
Cameroon	3,491,977	22,458	0.6			
Cape Verde	8,146,290	20,422	0.3			
Central African Rep	2,079,044	14,141	0.7	Sugar	2.2	134

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Chad	16,230,922	49,783	0.3	Corn-soya blend	4.3	8,497
Comoros	1,571,367	69,597	4.4	Rice	4.7	45,780
				Enriched dried skim milk	5.5	9,721
				Canned fish	3.4	9,720
				Sugar	3.5	920
				Vegetable oil	3.4	3,456
Côte d'Ivoire	15,059,688	195,221	1.3	Rice	2.5	103,229
				Canned fish	4.2	31,538
				Canned meat	2.1	4,752
Djibouti	3,376,679	12,010	0.4			
Eritrea	651,272	0	0			
Ethiopia	51,175,434	29,669	0.1			
Gambia	2,068,485	17,665	0.9	Wheat flour	30.6	17,100
				Edible fat	3.1	118
Ghana	3,669,203	22,222	0.6	Corn-soya blend	1.6	7,446
				Pulses	2.1	5,914
Guinea	11,540,608	166,805	1.4	Rice	10.7	130,396
				Canned meat	19.1	19,215

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Guinea-Bissau	1,686,260	40,177	2.4	Sorghum	2.2	1,513
				Sugar	3.7	2,006
				Vegetable oil	11.8	27,565
Kenya	24,914,310	342,715	1.4	Sugar	27.9	72,788
				Pulses	2.6	61,553
Lesotho	8,748,132	19,062	0.2			
Liberia	21,420,288	146,005	0.7			
Madagascar	2,406,970	33,562	1.4	Enriched dried skim milk	2.1	628
				Corn-soya blend	0.8	4,474
				Vegetable oil	2.5	4,566
				Pulses	2.8	5,225
Malawi	21,919,667	194,286	0.9			
Mali	4,110,129	14,436	0.4			
Mauritania	8,003,033	47,083	0.6			
Mauritius	1,089,109	68,776	6.3	Cheese	7.7	52,232
				Enriched dried skim milk	3.8	13,858
				Wheat-soya blend	5.7	2,686
Mozambique	8,717,418	50,681	0.6	Sugar	3.6	2,911
Niger	5,263,030	4,613	0.1			
Rwanda	189,010,000	2,397,215	1.3	Maize	2.2	1,661,944
Sao Tome and Principe	2,033,560	126,468	6.2	Rice	8.5	78,457
				Canned fish	6.2	24,486
				Pulses	7.8	20,905
Senegal	3,153,214	11,779	0.4			
Sierra Leone	19,092,293	159,565	0.8	Maize	2.1	13,224
				Corn-soya blend	3.2	71,858
Sudan	31,947,778	489,630	1.5	Maize	7.2	57,784
				Enriched dried skim milk	0.5	115,320
				Corn-soya blend	20.6	9,276

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled	C.i.f. value of commodity lost	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
	(dollars)			Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
				Vegetable oil	2.3	195,414
Swaziland	4,024,322	25,638	0.6			
Tanzania	4,230,240	65,023	1.5	Sugar	14.7	16,285
				Butter oil	9.6	40,836
Uganda	14,048,938	99,013	0.7			
Zaire	2,193,560	1,746	0.1			
Zambia	14,910,137	117,965	0.8	Enriched dried skim milk	5.2	24,860
				Dried whole milk	10.4	12,869
Total region	564,033,043	5,507,378	1.0			3,031,529
All regions	1,098,905,668	7,728,964	0.7			3,582,343