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REPORT ON POST-DELIVERY LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY–31 DECEMBER 2012

* In accordance with the Executive Board's decisions on governance, approved at the Annual and Third Regular Sessions, 2000, items for information should not be discussed unless a Board member specifically requests it, well in advance of the meeting, and the Chair accepts the request on the grounds that it is a proper use of the Board's time.

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information.

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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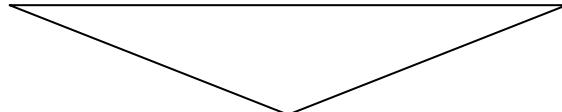
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Should you have any questions regarding availability of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Conference Servicing Unit (tel.: 066513-2645/2558).

* Operations Management Department

** Logistics Division

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



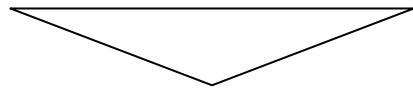
In line with its commitment to delivering quality food on time to targeted beneficiaries, WFP emphasizes strategies and measures that minimize losses along the supply chain. This report describes 2012 post-delivery losses by country and commodity, and the measures that WFP took to contain them. During the year, WFP assisted 97.2 million beneficiaries and handled 4.2 million mt of food. Total post-delivery losses were 31,251 mt, or 0.74 percent of the total tonnage handled, valued at US\$18 million, or 0.61 percent of the US\$2.9 billion total value.

WFP takes precautionary measures against losses, investigates those that occur and mitigates the losses. In terms of value, the three most significant factors behind 2012 losses were natural disasters, pilferage and theft, and short deliveries. Standard measures for mitigating post-delivery losses include repackaging, reconditioning, disposal, fumigation and cleaning, and regular capacity development of WFP staff, counterparts and cooperating partners to maximize the effectiveness of deliveries. When possible, WFP pursues loss recovery through legal and financial mechanisms such as compensation from responsible parties, sanctions and deductions from contracts.

To minimize losses caused by natural disasters, WFP is improving its emergency preparedness, including by relocating commodities. Measures for increasing security and preventing pilferage include locating warehouses within secure compounds, ensuring that WFP convoys are adequately protected and accompanied by security personnel where necessary, and enhancing collaboration with United Nations and international partners.

WFP's corporate commodity tracking and accounting is significantly enhanced by the Logistics Execution Support System, which has been successfully piloted in Liberia and Sierra Leone. The new system improves WFP's supply-chain management through better inventory accounting and real-time tracking. It provides reliable and timely information at all stages of the supply process, enabling planners and implementers to minimize circumstances that could lead to losses.

DRAFT DECISION*



In considering the “Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January–31 December 2012” (WFP/EB.A/2013/11-B), the Board notes the country-specific and commodity-specific losses and the corrective actions taken by WFP, governments and partners to minimize post-delivery losses. It encourages the Secretariat to ensure that losses are kept to a minimum, to seek reimbursement from partners and governments when commodities are lost through negligence and to continue to report to the Board annually on progress.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

INTRODUCTION

1. This report describes country- and commodity-specific post-delivery losses during 2012 for cases where the losses exceeded specified thresholds, and discusses the contributing factors and actions taken. It also outlines measures taken for enhancing commodity management at Headquarters and in the field. Updates are provided on issues outstanding from previous reports.
2. Post-delivery losses occur after food arrives at the first delivery point in the recipient country. They include all recorded losses incurred during handling, storage and internal transport by WFP, cooperating partners and government counterparts. The figures presented in this report are WFP's gross post-delivery losses and do not reflect any recoveries. Information on all post-delivery losses is provided in the annexes.
3. Pre-delivery losses occur before food arrives in the recipient country; they are insured against all risks, with settlements received by WFP for reprogramming. This report does not cover pre-delivery losses or any unintended uses of food after it has been distributed to beneficiaries, such as sharing, theft or sale. Unintended uses are captured through monitoring, and WFP takes appropriate measures to address these.
4. The supply-chain mitigation measures address ensuring that food meets WFP's procurement standards, and the conditions governing receipt and storage by country operations, transport and distribution to beneficiaries. WFP's Logistics Execution Support System (LESS) is expected to improve supply-chain management through better inventory accounting and real-time tracking.
5. In the WFP Information Network and Global System (WINGS), foods are valued according to moving average prices.¹ The losses in this report are valued at the moving average prices for the end of 2012.

OVERVIEW

6. In 2012, WFP handled food valued at US\$2.9 billion, with losses valued at US\$18 million, or 0.61 percent of the total, against 0.48 percent in 2011. Of the 4.2 million mt handled, losses amounted to 31,251 mt, or 0.74 percent of the total, against 0.45 percent in 2011. It is important to note that, by quantity/tonnage, more than half of the post-delivery losses documented in 2012 are attributable to damage during the devastating 2010 floods in Pakistan.² Safe disposal of this damaged food took nearly 18 months, with most losses falling under the 2012 reporting period.
7. In terms of value, the leading causes of losses were natural disasters (37 percent), pilferage and theft (20.4 percent) and short deliveries (10.9 percent).³ Improper or long storage and deterioration of packaging were also important factors (see Annex I).
8. Cereals accounted for more than half of post-delivery losses in terms of value, at 56.9 percent, against 46.9 percent in 2011; mixed foods such as corn-soya blend (CSB), high-energy biscuits and ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) accounted for

¹ An inventory valuation method in which the cost of each item is determined from the weighted average of the costs of similar items at the beginning of and during the period.

² These losses were disclosed in the 2010 Annual Financial Statements.

³ Short deliveries are food losses incurred during inland transport within the recipient country; their value is usually recovered from transporters' invoices.

12.2 percent, similar to 12 percent in 2011; oils – mainly vegetable oil – accounted for 8.1 percent, against 16 percent in 2011; and pulses for 18.1 percent, against 15 percent in 2011 (see Annex II).

9. Among regional bureaux, the highest losses in net tonnage and value were in Asia (OMB), East and Central Africa (OMN) and West Africa (OMD), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (OMP).
10. By country, the greatest losses in both net quantity and value terms were in Ethiopia, Haiti, Mali, Pakistan and South Sudan, which together accounted for 76 percent of total post-delivery losses by quantity and 68 percent by value. In addition to flood damage in Pakistan, losses were also attributable to the complexity and scale of operations and to logistics challenges. Country-specific issues are presented in a separate section of this report.
11. In 2012, WFP recovered US\$4.6 million of losses. Table 1 shows the losses in quantity and value terms from 2005 to 2012.

TABLE 1: POST-DELIVERY LOSSES 2005–2012

Year	Total quantity handled (mt)*	Quantity of losses (mt)	Losses as % of total mt handled	Total value handled (US\$)	Value of losses (US\$)	Losses as % of total value handled
2005	5 077 411	23 677	0.47	1 811 472 229	9 516 413	0.53
2006	4 994 321	24 133	0.48	1 781 348 513	9 540 580	0.56
2007	4 166 046	16 724	0.40	1 607 373 215	7 152 643	0.44
2008	4 831 067	21 699	0.45	2 604 005 060	11 388 899	0.44
2009	5 567 314	21 187	0.38	2 755 152 374	10 131 966	0.37
2010	5 508 365	17 128	0.31	2 915 989 860	10 180 080	0.35
2011	4 517 972	20 371	0.45	2 734 427 882	13 217 691	0.48
2012	4 201 302	31 251	0.74	2 936 389 248	18 033 222	0.61

* Total quantity handled refers to opening stocks in the recipient country plus commodities received in the recipient country.

MEASURES FOR MINIMIZING LOSSES

12. WFP policies and procedures aim to ensure that food of the right quality reaches beneficiaries with minimal losses. To reduce losses, WFP dedicates resources to: i) improving the monitoring, tracking and reporting of food movements; ii) limiting storage times; iii) reducing moisture content; and iv) ensuring optimum packaging.
13. Cross-cutting strategies for minimizing losses involve all aspects of supply-chain management, and include coordination among programme, pipeline and logistics activities, emergency preparedness and planning measures, security initiatives, monitoring, food

technology and training. In the field, WFP works with governments and cooperating partners to explore solutions to local issues. WFP recognizes that capacity development of its staff, partners and counterparts is crucial to effective functioning of the supply chain. It therefore emphasizes staff awareness-raising to ensure accountability, and training in commodity management, including storage, handling, quality checks and inventory-keeping.

14. Post-delivery losses incurred during internal transport and storage are addressed in compliance with WFP financial regulations and food-management guidelines. Strategies for avoiding damage during storage and transport include training for staff and partners in warehouse management, flexible transport itineraries, storage time limits, adequate protection, proper packaging and other measures. Repackaging, reconditioning, disposal, fumigation and cleaning, and reimbursement from responsible parties are regular methods of mitigating losses. All transport contracts stipulate that WFP will deduct from the transporter's invoice the full value of losses incurred while food is under the transporter's responsibility. Additional recovery mechanisms include sales of food no longer fit for human consumption but fit for animal feeding or industrial purposes. These sales are subject to strict controls to ensure that food is not used subsequently for human consumption.
15. To improve the management of blended foods, WFP has increased its technical oversight and support for their production, including measures to increase their stability under high temperatures, and guidance on their transport and storage. WFP's interim Guidance for Temperature Control, Storage and Transport (Nutritious Products) – Sahel Operation informs logisticians about best practices for managing nutritious foods, and specifies the shelf life for, and the effects of various temperature exposures on, three major product types. The main recommendations are to manage pipelines and deliveries according to partners' needs, and to store food that is not for immediate distribution in warehouses at temperatures below 35 °C.
16. WFP's Forward Purchase Facility (FPF) enables it to purchase the foods most commonly distributed in a region or corridor in anticipation of requests from projects. The objectives of the FPF are to reduce supply lead times; improve the timeliness of deliveries; procure food at advantageous times and in developing countries where possible; and reduce response times, particularly during emergencies. Through augmented planning and streamlined deliveries, the FPF has strengthened global pipeline management, mitigating the risk of losses.

Improvements in the Food Procurement Process

17. WFP recognizes the immense responsibility of ensuring the safety, quality and nutritional adequacy of the food distributed to beneficiaries. Its Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit and network of food technologists are developing and implementing a global Food Safety and Quality Management System, which focuses on prevention while also striving to improve the management of supply chains. The overall goal is to move from quality control to quality management.
18. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit is also minimizing disruptions to operations through better risk evaluation. In 2012, it improved the system for managing food incidents with standardized roles and responsibilities within WFP and with external stakeholders such as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. This system has improved responsiveness to, and resolution of, food safety incidents.

19. A key strategy for risk prevention is developing the capacity of, and better managing, stakeholders in the WFP food supply chain – including WFP staff, food suppliers, inspection companies and laboratories – through systematic monitoring, evaluation and follow-up on recommendations. A new management tool called FOQUS is being tested in Ethiopia and South Africa before eventual roll-out to all operations. FOQUS will contain profiles of all commodities, along with supplier assessments based on information from audit and inspection reports.
20. The main achievements in loss prevention and management during 2012 were:
- Scaling up of WFP's food safety and quality management network:
 - ◊ The first food technologists' summit reinforced the food technologist network, supported members with tools, and mobilized WFP's local and regional human resources.
 - ◊ A new website⁴ provides easy access to documents and tools.
 - Scaling up of WFP's food safety and quality management capacity:
 - ◊ Training in areas such as food specification, quality control, supervision, inspection and fumigation was provided to 168 supply-chain actors in five countries.
 - ◊ Support was provided to 30 suppliers in eight countries.
 - ◊ The Purchase for Progress (P4P) post-harvest handling handbook was published.
 - ◊ An additional 25 “blue boxes” for evaluating cereal quality were procured, and 44 supply-chain actors were trained.
 - Harmonization of specifications:
 - ◊ 95 percent of specifications have been revised according to international standards and taking into account national regulations; WFP shares its specifications with other humanitarian organizations.
 - ◊ An acceptability study in Burkina Faso and Cambodia validated a fortified blended food pre-mix recommended by the Nutrition Unit prior to the food's distribution.
 - Development of FOQUS:
 - ◊ The first of three web-based modules was finalized.
 - Loss mitigation:
 - ◊ Technical support and solutions were provided for resolving quality issues/incidents in several countries.
 - Incident management:
 - ◊ A framework for improved management of food incidents was defined, in collaboration with Polytech'Lille University.
 - ◊ A new partnership with FAO and leading stakeholders in food safety has enhanced the safety of ready-to use products.

⁴ <http://foodqualityandsafety.wfp.org>

Improvements in Supply-Chain Management

⇒ Food commodity tracking

21. The WFP platform LESS integrates food supply-chain management, inventory accounting and real-time tracking. It brings substantial efficiency gains to WFP's supply chain by recording the hand-over of the care and custody of goods in all locations where WFP operates, including warehouses and port offices.
22. The LESS platform enhances supply chain and resource management through:
 - provision of better data in real time and in greater detail;
 - immediate and detailed loss recognition and information on stock condition, with loss-mitigation opportunities flagged, and pre- and post-delivery losses identified with details on the cause of each loss;
 - food safety management, by tracking the best-before dates of all foods and the production lots of processed foods in correlation with suppliers' production lots; and
 - improved transparency and accountability, owing to the segregation of duties and individual accountabilities and audit trails.
23. The platform was successfully piloted in Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2012 and will be rolled out globally over a three-year period.

⇒ Logistics planning

24. With a view to optimizing the supply process and minimizing losses, a Supply Chain Working Group was formed, supported by new tools to support decision-making, including a dashboard that integrates information on resource management, procurement and logistics.

REGIONS

25. WFP regional bureaux support and guide country offices in improving overall supply-chain management through missions, training, technical oversight and recovery efforts.
26. In 2012, the regional bureaux implemented measures for mitigating food losses and addressing the logistics challenges of diverse operating conditions. Common issues were climatic conditions, gaps in monitoring and reporting by stakeholders, inadequate storage and handling, security incidents, diversions and transport-related incidents.

Bangkok Regional Bureau (OMB – Asia)

27. In Asia, significant temperature variations between day and night make the storage of foods such as RUSFs difficult. To minimize storage losses, OMB supported country offices in planning the resourcing and movement of RUSFs based on expiry dates.
28. OMB undertook compliance missions and warehouse management training, and developed a web-based point that facilitates knowledge exchange and the adoption of best practices among countries. Ventilation was improved in warehouses in Indonesia, Myanmar and other countries.

Cairo Regional Bureau (OMC – Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe and Central Asia)

29. OMC had high losses due to pilferage, food spoilage under harsh weather conditions, and stringent government regulations regarding infestation, which resulted in food that could have been fumigated and distributed being declared unfit for human consumption.
30. Regional loss mitigation activities included food storage training for selected staff. There were ten food management courses held in OMC countries with 173 participants, including government counterparts. The logistics team in Yemen piloted a temperature-regulated storage facility at the Hodeidah port warehouse.

Dakar Regional Bureau (OMD – West Africa)

31. High proportions of losses in this region were related to insecurity and conflicts, and to increased local and regional food purchases, which faced the quality issues that can arise from new supply sources. High moisture in storage and precarious warehousing conditions, long transit times and handling during transport also contributed to losses.
32. To keep losses to a minimum in this very challenging environment, OMD sensitized or trained stakeholders, sought full loss recovery from responsible parties and worked to optimize routes.

Johannesburg Regional Bureau (OMJ – Southern Africa)

33. Most losses in this region arose from inappropriate handling and loading, primarily due to awareness and capacity gaps of cooperating partners, transporters and staff. There were also some quality issues with local and regional purchases of maize. Mitigation measures implemented by OMJ included:
 - warehouse management training for the staff of government food management units, which are the custodians of WFP food at extended delivery points (EDPs);
 - food management training for cooperating partners from the WFP logistics operations team, with distribution of the WFP warehouse management handbook;
 - improved packaging and quality control at the points of origin for regional and local purchases;
 - implementation of punitive loss-recovery rates from transporters, warehouse handling companies and security companies;
 - frequent visits to WFP warehouses and EDPs, with follow-up action on warehousing standards and shortcomings;
 - enhanced management of distribution points, through better organization and security, use of tarpaulins, scoops, scales, etc.;
 - distribution of standard operating procedures for receiving and dispatching local and regional purchases efficiently; and
 - regular sensitization on transport losses for all transporters.

Nairobi Regional Bureau (OMN – East and Central Africa)

34. OMN provided country offices with guidance in supply-chain management, including the use of WFP's system for analysing commodity ageing, identification of the causes of losses, monitoring of cooperating partner food distribution and stock status, updating of inventories, and follow-up on unconfirmed food dispatches and receipts.

35. During 2012, OMN coordinated country missions by Headquarters-based food technologists for improving the quality standards of food suppliers and superintendents. Several country offices have retained food technologists on their staff, ensuring better quality control of food, especially regional purchases.
36. OMN facilitated the use of FPF stocks by many projects in the region, enabling closer alignment of immediate country needs with food availability, and the avoidance of prolonged in-country storage.

Panama Regional Bureau (OMP – Latin America and the Caribbean)

37. In 2012, OMP coordinated oversight missions and facilitated training to improve loss-management practices throughout the region. Logistics staff provided training in warehouse management and pest control to counterparts and small farmers in P4P projects in Central America as a measure to mitigate post-harvest losses. In Ecuador, family ration packages facilitated distributions and helped minimize delivery losses.
38. OMP is using stack cards to improve record-keeping, addressing infestation through fumigation, and scaling up efforts to recover damaged cargo.

Sudan Office (OMS)

39. OMS's loss-mitigation strategies throughout 2012 included training and capacity development of WFP staff and partners, frequent monitoring visits and support missions to area offices, monitoring of transhipment activities, and technical training in documentation, storage conditions, rebagging practices, etc., for transporters/contractors.

LOSSES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY

40. This section analyses losses that exceed predetermined thresholds in: i) countries registering losses of a single food type that account for at least 2 percent of the total tonnage of that food handled and that have an absolute value of at least US\$20,000; and ii) countries registering losses of a single food type that have an absolute value greater than US\$100,000.
41. In 2012, 23 projects in 20 countries recorded single losses in excess of these thresholds; these accounted for 80 percent of the 31,251 mt total post-delivery losses.
42. Annex III-A provides information on total losses for each country in 2012. Details of larger losses are provided in Annex III-B and discussed in the following paragraphs. The 20 countries with above-threshold losses were Afghanistan, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, South Sudan, the Sudan, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia. The factors, circumstances and mitigation measures outlined in the following paragraphs refer to the above-threshold losses.

Afghanistan

43. Total post-delivery losses amounted to 755.1 mt valued at US\$819,265 – 0.45 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 492.8 mt valued at US\$610,461.
44. Most losses were due to insurgent attacks on transport fleets, and diversions or looting during transportation. In 2012, three WFP and some commercial trucks and their loads were burned by insurgents. Attacks and looting resulted in loss of food in cooperating partner custody.

45. When transporters were at fault, the value of the losses was deducted from their invoices. To reduce losses through security incidents and ensure safer passage, convoys were organized with government security forces and local councils. WFP and partner warehouse staff were trained in improved warehouse management as part of a broader loss-reduction strategy.

Cameroon

46. Post-delivery losses were 115.6 mt valued at US\$66,335 – 0.6 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 56.6 mt valued at US\$41,233.
47. Most losses were due to deterioration of packaging, short delivery at the port and conditions during inland transport. Country office measures to mitigate food losses included monitoring and training partners, transporters and forwarding agents in warehouse management, food handling and loss mitigation. Deductions were made from invoices of transporters liable for losses.
48. Monthly physical inventories and quality assessments at each EDP emphasized stakeholder responsibility for loss monitoring. The logistics team liaised with pipeline and programme staff to address stock rotation issues. The shelf life of foods was monitored and management was informed accordingly. When distributions were disrupted, food was loaned to other activities/projects when possible to reduce the risk of stock expiring.
49. To avoid multiple handling, foods such as vegetable oil, Plumpy'Sup and SuperCereal Plus (CSB++) were transported together to ensure full loads at Ngaoundéré dry port.

Central African Republic

50. Post-delivery losses totalled 484.3 mt valued at US\$532,631 – 3.92 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 386.2 mt valued at US\$453,676.
51. The losses were due to deterioration of packaging – especially of CSB – prolonged storage in harsh conditions, theft and road accidents. To avoid accidents, a special operation was initiated to rehabilitate bridges in the areas covered by WFP. The value of losses was deducted from transporters' invoices, and transporters were evaluated. Cooperating partners were trained in warehouse management and sensitized to the risk of suspension in case of negligence.
52. The main loss-management measures adopted were to:
- increase the number of warehouse security guards;
 - update inventory daily;
 - impose sanctions on negligent transporters, and deduct the losses from invoices;
 - train warehouse staff in stock management;
 - develop a tool that triggers a warning when food is about to expire, alerting staff in different sections; and
 - establish a supply-chain committee to track purchases and stock movements to avoid prolonged storage of food.

Chad

53. Total post-delivery losses were 345.2 mt valued at US\$342,459 – 0.24 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 101.9 mt valued at US\$96,122.

54. Among the factors for these losses were diversions during inland transport, fragile packaging, prolonged storage and reconditioning. Most losses occurred during inland transport: sugar did not reach WFP warehouses in N'Djamena. The responsible transporter was charged for full reimbursement.
55. Mitigation measures comprised: deducting losses from transporters' invoices; sensitizing stakeholders to loss risks and mitigation measures; recommending that procurement staff enforce packaging standards; ensuring physical inventory and stock/quality control; monitoring shelf life; and increasing collaboration between programme and pipeline teams.

Colombia

56. Total post-delivery losses were 65.3 mt valued at US\$48,715 – 0.67 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 35.6 mt valued at US\$ 25,526.
57. The loss of sugar corresponded to the variation between actual tonnage received and tonnage recorded. As corrective action, the country office strengthened receipt processes and the registration of commodity movements.

Côte d'Ivoire

58. Total post-delivery losses were 325.6 mt valued at US\$150,774 – 0.55 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 237.5 mt valued at US\$83,976.
59. Much of the maize meal loss was due to the reconditioning of food in the custody of the cooperating partner for the school feeding programme. The closure of schools because of the political crisis resulted in prolonged storage of maize meal in government warehouses, leading to stock deterioration. In addition, school feeding projects were slow to use maize meal, as students did not generally appreciate it. Damaged maize meal was reconditioned, leading to the loss.
60. The country office's corrective measures included training and sensitizing partners and stakeholders. WFP and cooperating partner staff were trained in food management, and a special training for partner food managers is planned for 2013. Measures for ensuring the timely reconditioning of damaged food have been put in place, and maize meal has been removed from the food basket to reflect student preferences.
61. Inadequate packaging, poor handling by cooperating partners, infestation and theft/looting in WFP warehouses were among the factors contributing to losses. WFP took disciplinary measures against staff involved in theft and will implement inspections to ensure better quality.

Egypt

62. Egypt incurred overall post-delivery losses of 25.2 mt valued at US\$30,726 – 0.49 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 18 mt valued at US\$26,632.
63. The losses were due to the expiry of oil stocks in the cooperating partner's warehouse when the partner failed to deliver food to schools in August 2012.
64. As corrective action, the country office is terminating its partnership with the responsible NGO, which had been the leading partner for school feeding in Fayoum. A new cooperating partner has been trained in proper food storage and handling procedures.

Ethiopia

65. Total post-delivery losses were 1,558.8 mt valued at US\$948,331 – 0.27 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 1,061.3 mt valued at US\$698,720.
66. Most of these losses were the responsibility of cooperating partners, owing to pilferage and theft by drivers and porters, unauthorized distributions – with food used as in-kind payments for security, storage, etc. – and poor handling during offloading. Other losses were incurred during transportation and in warehouses.
67. To minimize losses, the country office increased the monitoring of distributions using new tools; implemented joint monitoring with partners; and conducted capacity development activities, including training in food management and handling during storage.
68. The country office is collaborating with the Government to ensure that those involved in pilferage and theft are held legally accountable. Transport losses were fully recovered from transporters' invoices. Measures for ensuring the timely reconditioning of damaged cargo and improving storage conditions have been put in place.

Haiti

69. Total post-delivery losses were 1,046.7 mt valued at US\$998,161 – 1.97 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 971.7 mt valued at US\$902,923.
70. These losses were due to the reconditioning of substandard food; the expiry of nutritious foods, which were not distributed on time because of irregular reporting by cooperating partners; and diversions of consignments by commercial transporters.
71. Mitigation measures included collaboration among major stakeholders in the supply chain, particularly logistics, pipeline and programme staff, to facilitate the adoption of innovative procurement and distribution approaches for nutritious foods. Through training, cooperating partners were made aware of their full accountability for the food in their custody and of reporting requirements. WFP made deductions from the invoices of all transporters involved in food diversions, and will not contract them in future.

Kenya

72. Total post-delivery losses were 838.3 mt valued at US\$652,305 – 0.24 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 122.8 mt valued at US\$152,590.
73. A large part of these losses was incurred through cleaning and reconditioning during bulk grain discharge from the silo, and was reported by the *Société générale de surveillance*. Short delivery when a contracted transporter lost a truckload was another major cause.
74. Transport-related losses were recovered from transporters and partners. WFP conducted training in commodity handling and warehouse management, and took steps to control losses at silos by:
- engaging a superintendent for quality and quantity control and sampling;
 - supervising discharges, superintendents and service providers;
 - cleaning cargo with a high percentage of husks to salvage the grain; and
 - carrying out periodic checks on the calibration of service providers' weighing scales and bagging machines.

Mali

75. Total post-delivery losses were 2,124.1 mt valued at US\$1.3 million – 2.25 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 1,884.4 mt valued at US\$1.1 million.
76. Substantial losses occurred in northern Mali in early April 2012, when armed groups took hold of the region and grabbed WFP stocks, vehicles and equipment. Operations were suspended after the looting. When they resumed, the “just-in-time” delivery modality was adopted to avoid long storage in risky areas.
77. To avoid further losses of WFP food in the north, cooperating partners have guaranteed immediate distribution on receipt. New hubs are being opened in neighbouring countries, and warehouse security is being enforced in accessible areas. The country office’s standard mitigation practices include training partners, deducting losses from transporters’ invoices and barring transporters from further contracts as appropriate.

Nepal

78. Total post-delivery losses were 66.5 mt valued at US\$116,780 – 0.6 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 2.6 mt valued at US\$78,819.
79. Part of a shipment of micronutrient powder that arrived in 2011 was lost because of inadequate packaging. The affected stock was found unfit for human consumption, and was disposed of in 2012 in accordance with WFP procedures.
80. As preventive measures, the country office has appointed the Centre for Quality Surveillance as its quality and quantity control agent, and ensures regular food inspections. WFP staff, counterpart warehouse managers and WFP food quality surveyors have participated in training and workshops.

Pakistan

81. Post-delivery losses totalled 16,307.7 mt valued at US\$6.8 million – 3.58 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 16,094.8 mt valued at US\$6.7 million.
82. During the 2010 flood, a large quantity of food in WFP warehouses near Peshawar was damaged by flooding, high humidity and contamination. The disposal operation started in late 2011, with most of the damaged stocks being disposed of – under strict supervision – between January and May 2012.
83. Since then, country office mitigation measures include:
- avoiding food storage in warehouses near Peshawar, although it is a long-established logistics rail transport hub;
 - establishing adequate food storage capacity at sites located at higher elevations; and
 - developing staff’s capacity to respond to future natural disasters.

South Sudan

84. Total post-delivery losses were 2,849.4 mt valued at US\$2.2 million – 1.62 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 2,503.5 mt valued at US\$1.9 million.

85. Most losses were caused by looting during periods of localized insecurity or seasonal inaccessibility, particularly in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. Other important factors were deterioration in quality/infestation, poor packaging, and losses incurred by partners and transporters.
86. To avoid security-related losses, the country office identified high-risk sites, conducted security assessments to lower residual risks, selected alternative locations and closed storage sites in high-risk areas.
87. Losses from infestation and expiry occurred because of the pre-positioning of food at remote locations for long periods under extreme climatic conditions. WFP's corrective actions included pre-positioning fumigation equipment at these locations, reconstructing storage facilities during the dry season, training local staff, and adopting "first-in-first-out" stock rotation. Poorly packaged food was repacked, and warehouse personnel were trained in best practices for stock segregation, stacking, loading/offloading and rebagging.
88. To counter transport losses, only transporters with quality trucks are used, losses are recovered from transporters' invoices, and transporters are banned from further contracts when appropriate. WFP monitors transporters' lead times and disseminates best transport practices. The payment of a negligent cooperating partner has been withheld, and the partnership terminated. Procedures are being put in place to ensure that partners are vetted as part of the regular field-level agreement process.

Sudan

89. Total post-delivery losses were 850.8 mt valued at US\$485,547 – 0.32 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 623.9 mt valued at US\$304,239.
90. The main causes of sorghum losses were short deliveries at the silo and transport incidents. Losses were deducted from the invoices of the silo contractor and transporters. The country office also took the following measures to minimize losses and promote the proper handling of food in WFP warehouses:
- Logistics staff undertook a mission to Darfur to monitor and examine warehouse management activities and introduce best practices for food handling in the three area offices. They also made regular visits to transhipment points to monitor food storage conditions and transhipment activities and to provide on-site training on documentation procedures, stacking and storage methods and the reconditioning of damaged/spoiled foods.
 - Short-delivery losses were deducted from cooperating partners' invoices, and partners received refresher training.
 - Transporters were charged for losses resulting from transport damage; the country office is disposing of or destroying the damaged stocks, in consultation with local authorities.

Swaziland

91. Total post-delivery losses were 138.2 mt valued at US\$48,340 – 1.98 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 98.5 mt valued at US\$29,728.
92. The most significant losses resulted from pilferage and theft of maize from WFP warehouses. The personnel concerned are facing trial and WFP is seeking to recover at least some of these losses through the national legal system.

93. Other losses were caused by deterioration during storage. The country office introduced better food management practices, such as stock rotation, timely reconditioning of food and pest management regimens; provided further training to the partners with the main responsibility for WFP food; and established closer monitoring of transporters' performance and more frequent warehouse inspections by WFP logistics staff.

Syrian Arab Republic

94. Total post-delivery losses were 432.6 mt valued at US\$330,479 – 0.49 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses were 175.5 mt valued at US\$111,455.
95. These losses were attributable to pilferage and theft, transport, short delivery and reconditioning.
96. The current security situation in the country has led to high incidents of pilferage, looting and armed robbery. The country office reviewed each case to validate the information received. In cases of *force majeure*, no deductions were made from transporters. Mitigation actions included strict adherence to security advice, flexible responses to daily security challenges and regular communication with all stakeholders on the ground.
97. Losses related to handling, short delivery, etc., were deducted from the responsible parties' invoices, and standard operating procedures were revised.

Tunisia

98. Post-delivery losses totalled 66.8 mt valued at US\$94,059 – 12.43 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses amounted to 50.5 mt valued at US\$85,412.
99. Premature corrosion of tomato paste cans made the product unfit for consumption. Investigation revealed that the cans had ultrasound welding cracks, which had occurred during power outages while the cans were being manufactured.
100. The supplier reimbursed the full value to WFP and the damaged food was destroyed in early 2012. As a mitigation strategy, WFP systematically examines containers and packages, and the supplier is given enough time to check the product before distribution.

Uganda

101. Total post-delivery losses were 136.2 mt valued at US\$84,689 – 0.29 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 26.3 mt valued at US\$30,227.
102. Lentils were lost through theft during transportation. Other losses were due to transport-related causes, including spillage from torn bags because of poor handling and bad road conditions.
103. Losses were recovered in full from transporters' invoices. Additional measures adopted by the country office to minimize losses included:
 - stronger measures against negligent transporters, such as banning them from further contracts and extracting immediate reimbursement of losses;
 - immediate reconditioning of torn/leaking bags prior to loading on to trucks;
 - ensuring that correct loading procedures are followed and that cargo is properly protected – for example, by covering and securing cargo on trucks, and restricting truck movements during hours of darkness in insecure environments; and
 - training staff on food management and accountability.

Zambia

104. Total post-delivery losses amounted to 167.6 mt valued at US\$64,816 – 2.27 percent of the value handled. Above-threshold losses totalled 151.8 mt valued at US\$54,632.
105. These losses resulted from the expiry of maize meal at the cooperating partner's warehouses. The contracting partner – the Ministry of Education – activated the mechanism for recovering the loss from the supplier. To ensure that WFP procurement standards are met in the future, the commodity specifications have been shared with the Ministry of Education and the supplier, and quality controls will be carried out during the production stage.
106. To avoid prolonged storage, the country strives to ensure that maize meal production is completed only two weeks before schools open. Flexible contracts are being explored to enable shorter transport lead times for delivery to schools. WFP has increased its technical oversight and capacity development of partners, including through warehouse management training.

FOLLOW-UP ON LOSSES UNDER VERIFICATION FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS – 2011

107. **Egypt.** The 49 mt of dried fruits under verification from 2011 was not admitted into the country and was destroyed under WFP procedures. It has therefore been recorded as a pre-delivery loss.
108. **Haiti.** The 755 mt of beans under verification from 2011 was part of an in-kind donation. Because of quality issues, the beans were disposed of according to WFP regulations. This loss was categorized as a 2012 post-delivery loss and is discussed in the section on Haiti above.
109. **Senegal.** Losses of 32.2 mt of maize, 12.9 mt of peas, 3.9 mt of oil and 0.3 mt of salt were incurred during 2011 in the custody of the cooperating partner. WFP recovered part of these losses and is seeking verification of the remaining amounts from the concerned parties. The country office has intensified commodity accounting and tracking by cooperating partners, particularly through reinforced physical inventories and enhanced reporting.
110. **Tunisia.** The 50.5 mt of canned tomato paste under verification from 2011 was destroyed in 2012 and full compensation obtained from the supplier, as reported in the preceding section on Tunisia.

LOSSES UNDER VERIFICATION

111. Eritrea: Of the food delivered by WFP to the Government of Eritrea in 2005, 64,538 mt with an estimated 2005 value of US\$31 million remains unaccounted for. WFP reports this food as “advance stock”, but has not received distribution reports from the Government so is unable to determine whether the food has been distributed to the intended beneficiaries. WFP intends to recover the value of any food not utilized in compliance with Eritrea’s contractual obligations, and will continue to seek a solution.
112. Syrian Arab Republic: Post-delivery losses of 1,040 mt are currently under verification and reconciliation. Follow-up will be provided in future reports.

ANNEX I

LOSSES BY REASON		
	Value (US\$)	% of total post-delivery losses
Broken during loading	1 430	0.01
Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	20 031	0.11
Deterioration of packaging materials	999 798	5.54
Flooding and other natural disasters	6 665 995	36.97
Improper/overlong storage	1 031 874	5.72
Inadequate transport	40 634	0.23
Infestation	690 628	3.83
Fire	82 276	0.46
Sampling for food analysis	23 247	0.13
Civil strife	480 145	2.66
Pilferage/theft	3 669 707	20.35
Poor handling	612 482	3.40
Processing/transformation of commodity	12 337	0.07
Reconditioning/rebagging/repacking	313 658	1.74
Short delivered	1 972 206	10.94
Unauthorized distribution	804 282	4.46
Variance in weight	181 457	1.01
Wet by gas/oil	93 841	0.52
Wet by water	337 194	1.87
TOTAL	18 033 222	100

ANNEX II

LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity code	Commodity	Total handled* (US\$)	Total post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in US\$ as % of total handled*
BEVTEA	Black tea	10 867	123	1.13
CERBAR	Barley	9 120 030	52 598	0.58
CERBHW	Buckwheat	58 595	-	0.00
CERBRE	Bread	214 494	-	0.00
CERMAZ	Maize	295 154 879	1 608 363	0.54
CERMMF	Soya-fortified maize meal	32 650	211	0.65
CERMML	Maize meal	104 712 760	368 416	0.35
CEROAT	Oat	18 032	-	0.00
CERPAS	Pasta	8 324 906	18 671	0.22
CERRIC	Rice	348 039 906	1 080 700	0.31
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	243 736 310	1 581 640	0.65
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	27 118 139	144 548	0.53
CERWHE	Wheat	467 701 361	2 426 049	0.52
CERWHF	Wheat flour	136 499 104	2 988 335	2.19
DAICHE	Cheese	488 379	3 972	0.81
DAIDSE	Enriched dried skim milk	4 217 609	349	0.01
DAIDSP	Plain dried skimmed milk	17 853 624	11 245	0.06
DAIUHT	UHT milk	2 056 661	-	0.00
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	13 972 693	217 956	1.56
FSHCFI	Canned fish	11 014 767	6 359	0.06
MEAMEA	Canned meat	4 667 419	7 828	0.17
MIXBIS	Biscuits	40 014	9 896	24.73
MIXBP5	BP5 emergency rations	938 177	126	0.01
MIXCSB	Corn-soya blend (CSB)	283 210 353	1 195 313	0.42
MIXCSBFAF	Faffa	16 128 770	1 268	0.01
MIXCSBVIT	Vitacereal	472 225	-	0.00
MIXCSM	Corn-soya milk	45 930	4 896	10.66
MIXHEB	High-energy biscuits	65 138 438	571 250	0.88
MIXHES	High-energy supplements	223	36	16.17
MIXRSB	Rice-soya blend	1 998 869	2 075	0.10
MIXRSF	Ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF)	106 512 960	301 745	0.28
MIXWSB	Wheat-soya blend (WSB)	23 335 152	112 190	0.48
MIXWSBIND	Indiamix	567 274	-	0.00
MSCMNP	Micronutrition powder	1 261 166	128 896	10.22

LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity code	Commodity	Total handled* (US\$)	Total post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in US\$ as % of total handled*
MSCSAL	Iodized salt	5 405 800	29 860	0.55
MSCSUG	Sugar	39 323 851	430 099	1.09
OILBUT	Butter oil	140 188	356	0.25
OILGHE	Ghee	1 894	-	0.00
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	340 399 484	1 453 366	0.43
PPFRTN	Pre-packaged food rations	1 370 989	7 987	0.58
PULBEA	Beans	88 828 816	638 137	0.72
PULCKP	Chickpeas	10 497 126	31 409	0.30
PULCPU	Canned pulses	3 614 306	4 303	0.12
PULCVE	Canned vegetables	817 844	88 644	10.84
PULLEN	Lentils	45 702 845	268 254	0.59
PULPEA	Peas	23 284 262	75 128	0.32
PULSLN	Split lentils	199 872	54	0.03
PULSPE	Split peas	182 109 761	2 160 573	1.19
TUBCAF	Cassava flour	29 473	-	0.00
TOTAL		2 936 389 248	18 033 222	0.61

* Opening stocks in the recipient country plus commodities received in the recipient country.

ANNEX III-A

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF LOSSES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled*		Post-delivery losses		Losses in US\$ as % of total handled*
		(net mt)	(US\$)	(net mt)	(US\$)	
OMB	Afghanistan	189 522	181 845 030	755.1	819 265	0.45
	Bangladesh	84 945	41 905 829	15.5	17 747	0.04
	Bhutan	3 244	1 491 899	4.6	2 298	0.15
	Cambodia	39 879	25 440 083	9.3	5 826	0.02
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	111 422	61 953 710	69.2	26 191	0.04
	India	14 848	2 155 284	0.0	0	0.00
	Indonesia	2 593	1 708 436	23.5	13 390	0.78
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	5 092	4 198 771	1.4	986	0.02
	Myanmar	51 805	24 827 684	127.7	58 979	0.24
	Nepal	35 516	19 524 130	66.5	116 780	0.60
	Pakistan	313 455	190 500 758	16 307.7	6 810 553	3.58
	Philippines	25 175	16 114 409	84.1	47 582	0.30
	Sri Lanka	23 657	14 683 049	71.0	53 285	0.36
	Timor-Leste	5 032	3 883 337	47.1	37 931	0.98
OMB Total		906 186	590 232 408	17 582.8	8 010 813	1.36
OMC	Algeria	29 728	44 193 150	85.4	124 613	0.28
	Armenia	4 013	2 715 588	0.0	0	0.00
	Egypt	7 709	6 322 464	25.2	30 726	0.49
	Iran, Islamic Republic of	4 089	2 175 843	12.0	7 847	0.36
	Iraq	5 099	7 224 923	0.1	127	0.00
	Jordan	2 613	2 124 353	2.3	1 978	0.09
	Kyrgyzstan	14 386	8 328 276	0.2	158	0.00
	Lebanon	550	1 143 171	0.7	1 371	0.12
	Libya	12 201	10 109 342	22.1	16 562	0.16
	State of Palestine	59 839	44 486 734	10.7	9 798	0.02
	Syrian Arab Republic	84 313	67 228 033	432.6	330 479	0.49
	Tajikistan	20 005	12 960 574	0.3	212	0.00
	Tunisia	962	756 470	66.8	94 059	12.43
	Yemen	200 167	121 735 793	311.5	199 829	0.16
OMC Total		445 676	331 504 716	969.9	817 758	0.25
OMD	Benin	3 359	1 703 069	1.1	503	0.03
	Burkina Faso	36 806	30 957 160	89.2	63 610	0.21
	Cameroon	16 108	11 112 862	115.6	66 335	0.60

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF LOSSES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled*		Post-delivery losses		Losses in US\$ as % of total handled*
		(net mt)	(US\$)	(net mt)	(US\$)	
	Central African Republic	14 031	13 576 557	484.3	532 631	3.92
	Chad	152 092	144 307 295	345.2	342 459	0.24
	Côte d'Ivoire	34 772	27 542 514	325.6	150 774	0.55
	Gambia	17 096	12 683 593	17.4	11 573	0.09
	Ghana	25 097	19 085 137	71.6	57 860	0.30
	Guinea	8 944	5 452 346	9.0	5 662	0.10
	Guinea-Bissau	2 954	2 221 525	6.2	5 231	0.24
	Liberia	27 216	17 715 104	125.4	82 132	0.46
	Mali	72 457	59 532 361	2 124.1	1 338 882	2.25
	Mauritania	42 436	26 662 316	100.0	83 614	0.31
	Niger	158 214	139 202 117	108.5	102 544	0.07
	Sao Tome and Principe	1 233	904 570	0.3	292	0.03
	Senegal	48 066	29 509 558	65.7	34 798	0.12
	Sierra Leone	18 747	11 933 040	76.1	46 092	0.39
	Togo	18	16 428	0.0	0	0.00
OMD Total		679 647	554 117 554	4 065.4	2 924 992	0.53
OMJ	Lesotho	12 303	5 835 148	34.3	13 083	0.22
	Madagascar	26 038	11 034 980	15.9	6 853	0.06
	Malawi	72 347	34 829 514	11.9	6 759	0.02
	Mozambique	25 417	11 568 248	69.3	29 836	0.26
	Namibia	856	511 092	0.6	290	0.06
	Swaziland	4 625	2 440 784	138.2	48 340	1.98
	Zambia	6 975	2 852 394	167.6	64 816	2.27
	Zimbabwe	97 327	53 091 489	28.0	16 951	0.03
OMJ Total		245 890	122 163 649	465.8	186 926	0.15
OMN	Burundi	23 559	15 106 579	80.4	42 858	0.28
	Congo	11 013	8 390 886	75.6	58 751	0.70
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	77 025	70 984 650	295.5	274 909	0.39
	Djibouti	21 554	12 440 134	24.5	17 800	0.14
	Ethiopia	580 982	349 212 833	1 558.8	948 331	0.27
	Kenya	348 787	271 230 593	838.3	652 305	0.24
	Rwanda	21 213	13 861 564	33.5	17 173	0.12
	Somalia	185 491	162 067 807	242.8	202 080	0.12

QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF LOSSES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled*		Post-delivery losses		Losses in US\$ as % of total handled*
		(net mt)	(US\$)	(net mt)	(US\$)	
	South Sudan	177 584	136 666 438	2 849.4	2 210 801	1.62
	Uganda	51 572	29 054 499	136.2	84 689	0.29
	United Republic of Tanzania	56 905	30 353 739	44.6	28 143	0.09
OMN Total		1 555 685	1 099 369 720	6 179.8	4 537 841	0.41
OMP	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1 755	1 420 328	0.8	703	0.05
	Colombia	9 807	7 238 567	65.3	48 715	0.67
	Cuba	1 059	838 825	3.2	1 735	0.21
	Ecuador	2 167	2 090 317	16.8	17 394	0.83
	El Salvador	5 270	3 321 942	0.6	376	0.01
	Guatemala	10 205	7 001 945	2.0	1 427	0.02
	Haiti	56 791	50 697 979	1 046.7	998 161	1.97
	Honduras	12 278	9 305 858	1.6	818	0.01
	Nicaragua	8 998	6 439 509	0.0	3	0.00
	Paraguay	1 658	1 219 698	0.0	13	0.00
OMP Total		109 986	89 574 968	1 137.0	1 069 345	1.19
OMS	Sudan	258 232	149 426 233	850.8	485 547	0.32
OMS Total		258 232	149 426 233	850.8	485 547	0.32
TOTAL		4 201 302	2 936 389 248	31 251.5	18 033 222	0.61

* Opening stocks in the recipient country plus commodities received in the recipient country.

**COMMODITIES WITH POST-DELIVERY LOSSES GREATER THAN 2 PERCENT OF TOTAL TONNAGE
AND VALUE OVER US\$20,000 OR VALUE GREATER THAN US\$100,000**

Region	Recipient country	Work Breakdown Structure element	Commodity	Total handled* (net mt)	Total handled* (US\$)	Post-delivery losses (net mt)	Post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in mt as % or total handled*
OMB	Afghanistan	200063.1	CERWHE	109 092.295	94 277 561.34	339.943	293 778.74	0.31
OMB	Afghanistan	200063.1	FRUDFR	849.450	2 448 539.63	62.390	179 839.18	7.34
OMB	Afghanistan	200063.1	OILVEG	17 037.380	25 758 133.33	90.513	136 842.98	0.53
OMB	Nepal	200152.1	MSCMNP	16.725	503 529.37	2.618	78 818.53	15.65
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	CERWHE	126 948.112	42 805 633.89	4 161.222	1 403 122.45	3.28
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	CERWHF	122 121.482	38 702 740.08	8 696.944	2 756 235.49	7.12
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	MIXHEB	14 566.043	14 053 463.95	322.827	311 466.72	2.22
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	MSCSUG	328.449	266 914.08	299.312	243 235.90	91.13
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	PULBEA	257.465	116 538.96	257.465	116 538.96	100.00
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	PULPEA	488.384	271 901.01	94.400	52 555.89	19.33
OMB	Pakistan	200145.1	PULSPE	17 264.945	13 415 207.56	2 148.449	1 669 387.84	12.44
OMB	Pakistan	200177.1	MIXHEB	9 023.089	8 831 258.13	114.136	111 709.47	1.26
OMC	Egypt	104500.1.C2	OILVEG	397.305	586 501.64	18.041	26 632.12	4.54
OMC	Syrian Arab Republic	200339.1	CERRIC	28 249.951	17 940 696.38	175.501	111 455.42	0.62
OMC	Tunisia	200257.1.TN	PULCVE	50.506	85 411.89	50.506	85 411.89	100.00
OMD	Cameroon	200396.1	MIXCSB	1 143.925	834 081.47	56.550	41 232.87	4.94
OMD	Central African Republic	200315.1	MIXCSB	1 151.066	1 226 806.14	266.413	283 942.98	23.14
OMD	Central African Republic	200315.1	OILVEG	987.477	1 673 862.39	63.485	107 612.79	6.43
OMD	Central African Republic	200331.1.C1	MIXCSB	319.216	262 903.11	37.148	30 594.72	11.64



**COMMODITIES WITH POST-DELIVERY LOSSES GREATER THAN 2 PERCENT OF TOTAL TONNAGE
AND VALUE OVER US\$20,000 OR VALUE GREATER THAN US\$100,000**

Region	Recipient country	Work Breakdown Structure element	Commodity	Total handled* (net mt)	Total handled* (US\$)	Post-delivery losses (net mt)	Post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in mt as % or total handled*
OMD	Central African Republic	200331.1.C1	OILVEG	235.774	388 399.94	19.137	31 525.15	8.12
OMD	Chad	200289.1	MSCSUG	2 520.585	2 377 138.51	101.922	96 121.62	4.04
OMD	Côte d'Ivoire	200066.1	CERMML	425.935	150 597.84	237.509	83 976.06	55.76
OMD	Mali	200389.1	CERRIC	18 987.531	12 755 443.58	306.906	206 173.31	1.62
OMD	Mali	105830.1.C1	CERSOR	4 614.650	2 072 485.46	585.250	262 841.63	12.68
OMD	Mali	105830.1.C1	OILVEG	892.618	1 304 213.09	91.468	133 644.81	10.25
OMD	Mali	105830.1.C1	PULSPE	1 396.200	842 536.89	120.200	72 534.69	8.61
OMD	Mali	105830.1.C2	CERSOR	3 802.200	1 839 352.27	780.600	377 623.06	20.53
OMJ	Swaziland	106020.1	CERMAZ	1 136.531	343 107.34	98.474	29 728.32	8.66
OMJ	Zambia	200157.1.C1	CERMML	2 416.526	869 949.36	151.755	54 631.80	6.28
OMN	Ethiopia	200290.1	CERMAZ	41 929.400	61 584 225.54	148.750	218 478.05	0.35
OMN	Ethiopia	200290.1	CERWHE	376 794.994	172 470 372.60	710.138	325 051.47	0.19
OMN	Ethiopia	200290.1	MIXCSB	36 667.645	28 111 616.72	202.424	155 190.38	0.55
OMN	Kenya	106660.1	CERWHE	30 138.997	37 446 196.82	122.814	152 590.25	0.41
OMN	South Sudan	200338.1	CERMAZ	55 784.370	39 536 614.39	1 457.126	1 032 723.48	2.61
OMN	South Sudan	200338.1	CERSOR	89 017.305	54 180 382.69	768.510	467 753.61	0.86
OMN	South Sudan	200338.1	OILVEG	11 145.448	20 458 249.99	137.249	251 930.15	1.23
OMN	South Sudan	200338.1	PULLEN	6 585.946	8 448 714.97	140.617	180 389.11	2.14
OMN	Uganda	101213.1	PULLEN	277.850	319 944.28	26.250	30 226.88	9.45
OMP	Colombia	200148.1	MSCSUG	712.433	510 679.10	35.610	25 525.60	5.00
OMP	Haiti	108440.1	CERRIC	29 277.906	19 601 558.07	316.532	211 918.17	1.08



**COMMODITIES WITH POST-DELIVERY LOSSES GREATER THAN 2 PERCENT OF TOTAL TONNAGE
AND VALUE OVER US\$20,000 OR VALUE GREATER THAN US\$100,000**

Region	Recipient country	Work Breakdown Structure element	Commodity	Total handled* (net mt)	Total handled* (US\$)	Post-delivery losses (net mt)	Post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in mt as % or total handled*
OMP	Haiti	108440.1	MIXCSB	4 426.501	2 818 972.90	210.071	133 781.62	4.75
OMP	Haiti	108440.1	MIXHEB	365.881	690 263.78	16.725	31 553.05	4.57
OMP	Haiti	108440.1	MIXRSF	1 983.782	7 148 975.03	29.614	106 720.27	1.49
OMP	Haiti	108440.1	MSCMNP	17.284	500 327.21	1.657	47 965.87	9.59
OMP	Haiti	108440.1	PULBEA	9 864.434	9 215 452.89	397.110	370 984.13	4.03
OMS	Sudan	200312.1	CERSOR	161 422.336	78 719 216.37	623.875	304 238.88	0.39

* Opening stocks in the recipient country plus commodities received in the recipient country plus incoming transactions in the recipient country.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CSB	corn-soya blend
EDP	extended delivery point
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPF	Forward Purchase Facility
LESS	Logistics Execution Support System
NGO	non-governmental organization
OMB	Bangkok Regional Bureau (Asia)
OMC	Cairo Regional Bureau (Middle East, North Africa Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia)
OMD	Dakar Regional Bureau (West Africa)
OMJ	Johannesburg Regional Bureau (Southern Africa)
OMN	Nairobi Regional Bureau (East and Central Africa)
OMP	Panama Regional Bureau (Latin America and the Caribbean)
OMS	Sudan Office
P4P	Purchase for Progress
RUSF	ready-to-use supplementary food