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World Food Programme

Programa Mundial de Alimentos

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Agenda item 7

For consideration

REPORT ON POST-DELIVERY LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1998–30 SEPTEMBER 1999

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for consideration to the Executive Board.

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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.: 066513-2645).

LIST OF ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CSA	*Commissariat à la Sécurité Alimentaire*
CSB	Corn-soya blend
EDP	Extended delivery point
EMOP	Emergency operation
FFW	Food-for-work
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
PRRO	Protracted relief and recovery operation

INTRODUCTION

1. This report follows the same format as in previous years. It contains country-specific information and provides an account of the corrective measures taken by WFP to help minimize losses.

2. On the Executive Board's recommendation last year, the Executive Director sent letters to all the governments of countries that had incurred commodity losses greater than or equal to 2 percent of the total of the commodity received in any individual project during the reporting period. As also requested, the standard WFP/Government Basic Agreement is being amended to place more emphasis on the importance that post-delivery losses should be accorded, and a clause is being added referring to governments reimbursing the value of losses to WFP. WFP country offices are currently renegotiating these agreements with their host governments.

3. The three annexes to this report break down the losses by reason, commodity and country. Losses equal to or greater than 2 percent of the total of the commodity handled in any country's individual project for the year are specified in Annex III. Losses are ranked in terms of the amount lost in United States dollars (US$). The ten largest losses in terms of value are identified and receive specific mention in this report. In this way, significant but proportionally small losses in countries with large programmes are captured.

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

Overview

4. This report covers commodities provided in 81 countries through 197 development projects, protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs) and emergency operations (EMOPs). For the 197 projects for which reports were submitted, WFP handled 3,809 million metric tons of commodities valued at US$1.3 million. The total net value of losses sustained in the period amounted to US$12.7 million, or 0.6 percent of the value of total commodities handled. This is a small (0.4 percent) but perceptible improvement on the last reporting period. The Programme recovered US$140,439 through the sale of commodities no longer fit for human consumption, or through recovery action against private transport or warehouse contractors.

Major Causes of Loss

5. As shown in Annex I, 23.6 percent of the losses (amounting to US$3 million) occurred as a result of problems at origin, while 76.4 percent (amounting to US$9.7 million) was as a result of problems in recipient countries. The proportion of loss in the recipient country category has decreased by 9 percent from the last reporting period.

6. The principal cause of loss at origin was the deterioration of food commodities, accounting for losses of US$1.7 million, or 13 percent of overall losses. The principal cause of loss in the recipient countries was civil strife, which accounted for losses of US$2.5 million, or 20 percent of the total losses. The second most significant cause of loss was theft and/or pilferage, accounting for losses of US$2 million, or approximately

16.8 percent of total losses. The third most significant cause of loss was improper or excessively long storage, which accounted for losses of US$1.9 million or approximately 15.3 percent of the total losses.

Losses by Commodity

7. Annex II shows that the most significant losses in terms of value occurred in cereals (wheat, maize, rice and bulgur wheat), followed by canned fish and vegetable oil—totalling US$8 million and accounting for 66 percent of the total losses reported. However, these losses represent only a small (0.43 percent) portion of the quantities actually handled.

Net Commodity Losses in Value Terms Equal to or Greater than Two Percent of the Total Value Handled in a Country

8. As shown in Annex III, during the current reporting period there were 78 cases in 33 countries in which individual projects registered net commodity losses equal to or greater than 2 percent of the total value handled. All losses are net of any salvage sale proceeds or other recoveries. Salvage sales take place only where commodities are certified as unfit for human consumption and cannot be reconditioned, but may have some residual value as animal feed or for industrial purposes. Sales are subject to strict controls, which ensure as far as possible that the commodities cannot be reintroduced for human consumption. The ten largest of these losses in terms of c.i.f-value are outlined below.

9. ***Sierra Leone.*** Sierra Leone sustained losses of 14.7 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period, valued at US$1.8 million. Of these, the most significant were a loss of 13.4 percent of bulgur wheat valued at US$582,038 and one of 25.9 percent of vegetable oil valued at US$572,283. These losses were principally the result of looting. In late December 1998 and early January 1999, armed groups attacked urban centres, overrunning Makeni and invading Freetown. During this period, all WFP warehouses were broken into and food and non-food items looted. In February 1999, the storekeepers at Kenema warehouse were held at gunpoint by the Civil Defence Force, who then proceeded to steal considerable quantities of food.

10. Losses were also experienced because of deterioration due to humidity as well as because of pilferage in the port, warehouse and during transportation. In the cases in which commodities were stolen or lost in transport, where possible under the strict terms of the contract, the value of the missing commodities was deducted from payments due to the transporter. In order to reduce future deterioration, the following corrective measures have been considered: attention to suitable packaging when food orders are placed; introduction of penalties against contractors sustaining transit losses; improvement of store management, including reporting, rapid rotation and regular fumigation to minimize pilferage at stores; introduction of new stacking methods; improvements in stevedoring and quayside handling.

11. ***Indonesia.*** Indonesia sustained losses of 1.4 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period valued at US$1.3 million. Of these, the most significant was a loss of 2 percent of rice, representing a loss of US$1 million. Inter-island transportation obviously increased handling of the commodity, putting extreme pressure on the packaging. The project authorities demanded the condemnation of packages that were not totally intact upon discharge, and little effort was made to salvage slightly damaged commodities and rebagging. The problem was further compounded by inadequate handling by stevedores and poor warehousing practices (high stacks and infestation). Regrettably,

requests by WFP that it be consulted prior to destruction of food were occasionally ignored by the Ministry of Health.

12. ***Kenya.*** Kenya sustained losses of 1.2 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period, valued at US$1.1 million. The losses were principally due to pilferage on transit to the school feeding districts. Where possible, the value of the losses has been recovered from the transporters. In other cases the Government was requested to investigate and take remedial actions. Another significant reason for loss was the rotting of commodities, which were then condemned by public health officers. Emphasis has been placed on improving proper storage practices to curb future losses.

13. ***Sudan.*** Sudan sustained losses of 1.3 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period, valued at US$1 million. Of these, the most significant were 6.2 percent of the total tonnage of wheat received, representing a loss of US$494,169—followed by 10.6 percent of maize and 9.2 percent of peas. These losses were incurred partly as a result of spillage upon impact with the hard ground during air-drop operations in the field. To a certain extent, a drop zone is dictated by necessity, but constant efforts are made to identify the least unsuitable spot. The wheat was partly damaged, mouldy and caked on transit to Lokichokio, southern Sudan. Where practicable, the loss value was deducted from the transporter upon submission of the final invoice. Other losses of wheat arose from unauthorized distribution to the local population. Efforts are under way to improve the control of commodity distribution in the field. In the case of maize, the loss arose partly as a result of looting and theft at the drop zone due to poor security. In future, more emphasis will be placed on proper security and crowd control at the zone. Losses of maize also resulted from water damage, particularly from floodwaters at the drop zone. A change of the drop zone during wet seasons will avoid future damage. The peas became partly mouldy and caked in the warehouse because of overstacking. Proper storage practices have been adopted to contain this.

14. ***Liberia.*** Liberia sustained losses of 4 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period valued at US$926,261. Of these, the most significant were a loss of 2.9 percent of bulgur wheat, valued at US$268,494, a loss of 5.3 percent of peas valued at US$229,451, and another of 6.5 percent of vegetable oil, valued at US$221,432. These losses occurred mainly as a result of looting of WFP warehouses in Voinjama and Kolahun, Lofa county, during the two incursions by armed groups in April and August 1999. After the first attack in April, WFP suspended all operations in Lofa county, apart from refugee feeding activities, and moved warehouse operations to Kolahun, where the refugees were gathering. Following the August incursion, WFP finally had to close all operations in Lofa county. WFP and other United Nations operations remain frozen to date; since October/November 1999, the refugees have been relocated from Kolahun to Sinje in Cape Mount county.

15. ***Bangladesh.*** Bangladesh sustained losses of 0.6 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period valued at US$507,312. However, none of the projects registered losses of more than 2 percent of the commodities they each handled. Of these losses, 2,445 metric tons of bulk wheat was lost due to short-landed consignments compared with the bill of lading quantities under the charter party shipments. There were other minor losses during transport, storage and handling.

16. ***Uganda.*** Uganda sustained losses of 0.7 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period, valued at US$470,191. Of these, the most significant were a loss of 25.4 percent of enriched dried skim milk and 3.2 percent of peas. The enriched dried skim milk losses were due to theft at the warehouse. Investigations were instituted,

culprits identified and punitive measures enforced. The losses of the peas were a result of reconditioning and rebagging at the warehouse and extended delivery points (EDPs). The warehouse management in Kampala has instituted strict accountability, which has gone far in reducing pilferage and related losses in commodity handling. Date flagging of all commodities in Kampala warehouse and EDPs has also greatly reduced instances of excessively long storage. WFP is currently enforcing strict discipline on all contracted transporters to ferry commodities to EDPs and final delivery points (FDPs).

17. ***Cape Verde.*** Cape Verde sustained losses of 5 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at US$388,672. Of these, the most significant were 24.6 percent of canned fish, representing a loss of US$232,260 and 6.3 percent of corn-soya blend (CSB), representing a loss of US$133,780. The Natural Resources Institute (NRI) was instructed to investigate the deterioration of the canned fish, and on their suggestion the entire quantity was destroyed. Since the deterioration could be partly attributed to bacteria infestation at the production stage, the matter was taken up with the donor and full financial compensation was obtained. The CSB losses were attributed to infestation resulting from poor packaging, storage conditions, irregular fumigation, and handling during unloading at warehouse and distribution sites. A salvage sale of the CSB unfit for human consumption, as animal feed, allowed a recovery of US$2,872. Corrective measures have been taken to avoid future losses; these include enhancing control over warehouse management and logistics. Two workshops are foreseen for April 2000 for counterpart staff and warehouse managers in order to improve project management skills and practices.

18. ***Guatemala.*** Guatemala sustained losses of 4.1 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period, valued at US$338,496. Of these, the most significant was a loss of 11.6 percent of canned fish valued at US$319,457. Due to prolonged storage and slow distribution, the commodity's shelf life expired. Options for destruction are being explored. Present operational methodology is being re-examined to identify possible areas for increasing distribution efficiency and preventing future spoilage, and corrective measures are being investigated.

19. ***Mauritania.*** Mauritania sustained losses of 2.4 percent of the total value of commodities handled in the reporting period, valued at US$222,669. Of these, the most significant were 17 percent of wheat, valued at US$60,407, 53.3 percent of CSB, worth US$50,730, and 25.7 percent of vegetable oil, valued at US$40,040. The main reasons for the losses of the wheat and the vegetable oil were improper and excessively long storage at the warehouses. Investigations revealed: a) bad storage hygiene; b) bad ventilation; c) haphazard stock rotation; d) unrealistic activity programming by the government counterpart *Commissariat à la sécurité alimentaire* (CSA), resulting in food being allocated to distant EDPs where activities were insufficient to absorb them; and e) lack of transparency in commodity management by the CSA. The CSB losses were due both to the commodity arriving earlier than planned and to the late start of activities. In spite of the country office's efforts to expedite distribution and fumigate as promptly as possible (with only a two-month margin until shelf life expiry), losses were bound to occur. In future a tighter programming of activities and closer monitoring of call- forwards, arrivals and stock management will be put in place. Losses were curtailed in part through selling as animal feed the portion unfit for human consumption (US$22,150 for CSB and US$12,825 for wheat).

20. The overall conclusion following these losses is the priority need for a strong country office logistics capacity to manage WFP stocks and logistics jointly with the Government. Agreements with the government counterpart over joint management have been reached, but these need to be implemented in the projects. Plans have been made to recruit in this

biennium an international Logistics Officer supported by Logistics Assistants and Warehouse Supervisors at the sub-office level.

Losses Sustained During the Previous Reporting Periods but Reported for the First Time in 1998/99

21. A total of 22 losses of commodities sustained in previous reporting periods were reported for the first time this year. The greatest loss was in Burkina Faso for US$1,753,000 worth of canned commodities handled over the previous three reporting periods (detailed below). There were also losses during the 1997/98 reporting period, valued at US$306,140, the most significant being in the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mauritania and Uganda.

22. ***Burkina Faso.*** A total estimated quantity of 717 metric tons of canned goods (442 metric tons of canned fish and 275 of canned meat) was cumulatively lost during a period of over three years, from 1 January 1996 to 31 March 1999. This represents 6.7 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively, of the total value of commodity deliveries during this period, and a total loss value of US$1,753,000.

23. When WFP first became aware of the sale of canned goods on the market in 1998, the Government (namely, the Ministry of Agriculture, responsible for project Burkina Faso 3326.00) reported these market sales as originating from the food-for-work (FFW) beneficiaries themselves. It was, therefore, only upon thorough investigation and field monitoring trips by WFP’s cluster and country offices that the sales were discovered to be in whole cartons, which could originate only from the central and regional warehouses, managed by the Logistics Unit of the Ministry of Agriculture.

24. Having noted the illicit nature of these unauthorized sales, WFP undertook the following corrective measures to stop the sales and improve WFP commodity management in Burkina Faso: a) immediately in 1998, all canned goods (fish and meat) were eliminated from the FFW food basket and replaced by pulse—a commodity with greater potential for beneficiaries’ self-targeting; b) proactive interventions were initiated by the WFP Representative at the highest government levels; c) all concerned donor representatives (Austria, Canada, Germany) were informed both through direct contacts and in writing; d) the Government’s Inspector-General launched a comprehensive investigation resulting in a full report received by WFP in early March 2000; e) in mid-1999 WFP contracted a local accounting firm to conduct an inventory reconciliation, resulting in the quantification of the above-reported commodity losses; f) commodity distribution to the project was suspended in September 1999—this suspension remains in effect, pending the full implementation of corrective measures by the Government; g) the Government intervened to stop all market sales of WFP canned goods, both in Ouagadougou and other major towns upcountry; h) WFP has now established a system of joint commodity management with the Ministry of Agriculture’s Logistics Unit, with necessary checks and balances, to guarantee efficient and effective commodity distribution at the beneficiary level; i) WFP has established decentralized EDP logistics bases upcountry in Dori and Fada, with a WFP United Nations Volunteer and local staff monitoring presence; and j) WFP expects the Government to implement necessary legal sanctions against all guilty Ministry of Agriculture/Logistics Unit officials.

25. ***Mauritania.*** Mauritania reported additional losses valued at US$111,657. These losses were revealed by the government counterpart CSA at the time of the project closure exercise, which took one and a half years because of the counterpart’s lack of transparency, information and support. Recoveries from carriers and sales proceeds, for a total amount of

US$125,510, have been credited to the project account throughout the project life and used for project purposes. The use and management of this account is currently under local external audit requested by the country office. There is full involvement of the country office in logistics management and close follow-up of stocks and warehouses through reinforcement of the logistics section and application of joint management agreements.

26. ***Uganda.*** Uganda reported previously unreported losses totalling US$91,770 which were due to excessively long storage. Losses were reduced in part through the salvage sale as animal feed of the portion unfit for human consumption (US$3,070 for CSB). In order to reduce future losses, corrective measures have been considered: exercising more caution in planning call-forwards and date flagging all food commodities to avoid excessively long storage.

27. ***Democratic Republic of Congo.*** The Democratic Republic of Congo reported a total of US$11,038 in losses previously unreported. These losses resulted from excessively long storage due to the fact that there was no distribution for a long period because of insecurity in Kinshasa. The project was suspended. Although it was originally agreed to store commodities in WFP counterpart facilities, since June 1999 they have in fact been stored in a WFP warehouse, where the overall conditions are better.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

28. Losses of which the Programme is aware but which are under investigation were reported in three countries: Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia and Lesotho. A full account of these will be given in the next report.

ANNEX I

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY MAJOR REASON FOR LOSS (OCTOBER 1998–SEPTEMBER 1999)

	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Share of total loss (%)
Losses mainly attributable to problems at origin		
Deterioration of packaging material	509 553	4.0
Deterioration of food commodities	1 643 261	13.0
Other	823 212	6.5
Subtotal	2 976 026	23.6
Losses mainly attributable to problems in recipient country		
Improper or excessively long storage	1 932 102	15.3
Poor handling	739 686	5.9
Theft/pilferage	2 126 167	16.8
Infestation	670 474	5.3
Reconditioning/rebagging	354 913	2.8
Unauthorized distribution	34 808	0.3
Processing of commodity	12 585	0.1
Natural disasters	464 535	3.7
Civil strife	2 526 683	20.0
Other	790 606	6.3
Subtotal	**9 652 560**	**76.4**
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES	**12 628 586**	**100.0**

ANNEX II

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY COMMODITY (OCTOBER 1998–SEPTEMBER 1999)

Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of quantity handled
Cereals				
Wheat	1 919 782	6 358	1 815 841	0.33
Maize	419 981	2 513	1 575 773	0.60
Maize (corn) flour	1 000	1	319	0.13
Maize (corn) grits	57	0	0	0.00
Millet	14 413	47	12 590	0.32
Rice	446 563	3 533	1 253 095	0.79
Wheat flour	173 251	832	307 637	0.48
Maize meal	175 673	1 775	638 103	1.01
Sorghum	13 106	223	95 165	1.70
Bulgur wheat	99 121	2 115	934 343	2.13
Soft wheat	40 000	103	95 867	0.26
Soya-fortified maize meal	7 519	75	34 358	1.00
Pasta	2	0.1	23	5.88
Oils and fats				
Edible fat	6 822	41	37 416	0.60
Vegetable oil	91 844	1 047	1 228 970	1.14
Dairy products				
Enriched dried skim milk	5 127	55	111 091	1.08
Plain dried skim milk	1 604	0	488	0.02
Dried whole milk	385	1	1 716	0.21
Milk	325	0	0	0.00
Canned fish				
Canned fish	13 718	725	1 562 912	5.28
Meat				
Canned meat	3 688	284	597 234	7.70
Pulses				
Peas	99 439	1 229	724 058	1.24
Beans	53 426	489	330 792	0.92
Lentils	20 240	95	62 434	0.47
Beverages				
Cocoa	5	0	0	0.00
Tea	34	0	7	0.01

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY COMMODITY (OCTOBER 1998–SEPTEMBER 1999)

Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of quantity handled
Other				
Corn-soya blend	134 570	1 470	753 079	1.09
Wheat-soya mix	3 521	39	18 790	1.11
Sugar	18 446	135	55 813	0.73
Faffa	5 921	15	6 953	0.25
Likuni phala	3 988	51	19 356	1.27
Wheat-soya blend	17 860	574	313 701	3.21
Salt	5 752	63	18 131	1.10
Biscuits	4 287	1	3 931	0.03
Sorghum seeds	900	0	68	0.02
High-energy supplement	4 827	1	226	0.01
Soya flour	792	1	589	0.16
Miscellaneous	860	91	44 876	10.63
All commodities	**3 808 848**	**23 983**	**12 656 516**	**0.63**

ANNEX III

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of total value handled	Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Africa Region						
Angola	2 289 896	2 652	0.12			
Benin	4 282 539	7 455	0.17	Vegetable oil	2.87	6 176
Burkina Faso	14 218 211	1 752 675	12.33	Maize meal	10.34	226 207
				Canned fish	50.40	928 200
				Canned meat	40.44	577 500
Burundi	1 467 235	0	0.00			
Cameroon	1 431 485	4 757	0.33			
Cape Verde	7 842 819	388 672	4.96	Canned fish	24.65	232 260
				Corn-soya blend	6.31	133 780
Chad	9 505 582	80 752	0.85	Sorghum	5.58	3 167
Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	6 441 289	60 680	0.94	Maize	3.87	4 680
				Maize meal	2.18	13 675
Congo (Rep. of)	84 715	318	0.38			
Côte d'Ivoire	11 853 564	123 435	1.04	Bulgur wheat	3.84	48 690
				Wheat flour	11.33	25 352
				Canned fish	3.42	23 415
				Vegetable oil	2.23	4 387
Djibouti	2 312 110	28 498	1.23			
Ethiopia	93 759 493	85 423	0.09	Vegetable oil	35.00	9 090

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT (OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of total value handled	Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)		
				Commodity	**%**	**Value (dollars)**
Gambia	3 427 959	20 998	0.61	Soya-fortified maize meal	2.30	10 248
Ghana	1 626 522	31 319	1.93	Vegetable oil	2.17	4 523
				Beans	7.59	25 448
Guinea	36 253 041	17 995	0.05			
Guinea-Bissau	6 655 096	43 702	0.66	Wheat flour	2.79	8 883
Kenya	87 617 670	1 073 338	1.23	Maize	5.34	55 289
				Wheat	3.98	16 065
				Vegetable oil	10.97	34 326
				Beans	3.41	50 839
Lesotho	4 220 051	115 268	2.73	Maize	27.71	12 131
				Maize meal	3.33	92 865
Liberia	22 887 841	926 261	4.05	Maize meal	4.23	13 288
				Bulgur wheat	2.92	268 494
				Wheat flour	3.54	135 664
				Corn-soya blend	3.31	35 269
				Salt	4.50	5 848
				Sugar	3.41	16 478
				Vegetable oil	6.47	221 432
				Peas	5.30	229 451

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	**C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)**	**C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)**	**Loss as % of total value handled**	**Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)**		
				Commodity	**%**	**Value (dollars)**
Madagascar	2 648 000	37 093	1.40	Corn-soya blend	18.16	12 541
				Beans	99.57	21 902
Malawi	13 848 898	58 570	0.42	Canned fish	2.10	5 695
				Beans	3.95	4 717
				Likuni phala	13.87	18 490
Mali	7 721 204	16 519	0.21			
Mauritania	9 195 388	222 669	2.42	Wheat	17.05	60 407
				Corn-soya blend	53.27	50 730
				Vegetable oil	25.73	40 040
				Pulses	3.40	27 600
				Peas	2.41	2 000
Mozambique	12 189 831	290 241	2.38	Maize	4.35	111 609
				Beans	30.82	143 360
Niger	1 228 808	603	0.05			
Rwanda	29 386 759	88 883	0.30	Salt	2.38	2 851
Sao Tome and Principe	473 189	4 855	1.03			
Senegal	1 913 977	548	0.03			

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT (OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of total value handled	Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)		
				Commodity	**%**	**Value (dollars)**
Sierra Leone	11 933 310	1 750 106	14. 67	Maize meal	3.54	89 567
				Bulgur wheat	13.39	582 038
				Corn-soya blend	17.99	259 098
				Salt	73.95	7 473
				Sugar	54.38	17 714
				Vegetable oil	25.89	572 283
				Yellow Split Peas	9.55	41 818
				Green Whole Peas	19.47	180 115
Somalia	11 448 150	12 416	0.11			
Sudan	79 247 851	1 027 283	1.30	Maize	10.57	167 579
				Wheat	6.23	494 169
				Peas	9.20	65 156
Tanzania	76 664 257	108 619	0.14			
Uganda	67 346 109	470 191	0.70	Enriched dried skim milk	25.39	88 707
				Wheat-soya mix	45.15	13 332
				Sugar	4.22	6 096
				Beans	4.26	8 805
				Peas	3.23	60 035

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of total value handled	Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)		
				Commodity	**%**	**Value (dollars)**
Zambia	14 265 791	209 618	1.47	Maize	3.29	97 965
				Sorghum	2.03	88 918
				Peas	2.04	3 079
Total Africa Region	**657 688 640**	**9 062 412**	**1.38**			
Asia and Eastern Europe Region						
Afghanistan	38 690 443	320 890	0.83	Wheat flour	12.25	15 296
				Corn-soya blend	12.25	144 528
Armenia	5 981 278	6 865	0.11			
Azerbaijan	3 678 373	52	0.00			
Bangladesh	93 049 056	507 312	0.55			
Bhutan	2 053 551	3 510	0.17			
Cambodia	20 098 343	37 196	0.19			
China	66 002 498	198 247	0.30			
DPRK	89 780 234	0	0.00			
Georgia	5 226 352	258 321	4.94	Wheat	19.05	230 331
India	49 036 195	81 094	0.17			
Indonesia	94 759 677	1 324 094	1.40	Rice	2.05	1 031 942
				Wheat-soya blend	6.04	292 152
Iran	2 187 591	7 099	0.32			

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of total value handled	Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Laos	1 616 250	0	0.00			
Nepal	11 205 313	8 235	0.07			
Pakistan	12 955 790	98 967	0.76			
Sri Lanka	5 797 568	29 606	0.51			
Tajikistan	6 827 969	8 424	0.12			
Vietnam	22 648 240	14 245	0.06			
Yugoslavia	1 255 437	989	0.08			
Total Asia and Eastern Europe Region	**532 850 158**	**2 905 146**	**0.55**			
Middle East and North Africa Region						
Algeria	4 368 242	14 862	0.34			
Egypt	3 966 397	3 325	0.08			
Iraq	15 852 683	66 242	0.42	Wheat flour	2.09	14 312
Jordan	2 697 674	0	0.00			
Morocco	2 250 614	713	0.03			
Palestinian Territory	3 358 610	6 525	0.19			
Syria	6 968 187	255	0.00			
Yemen	11 609 115	45 831	0.39			
Total Middle East and North Africa Region	**51 071 522**	**137 753**	**0.27**			

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1998-SEPTEMBER 1999)

Recipient	C.i.f. value of total commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of total value handled	Losses of commodities equal or greater than 2% of quantity handled in individual projects (only non-negligible losses over US$2,000 value)		
				Commodity	**%**	**Value (dollars)**
Latin America and Caribbean Region						
Bolivia	2 346 892	11 820	0.50			
Colombia	2 799 850	44 770	1.60	Miscellaneous (MSC RAW)	11.46	8 770
Cuba	3 390 681	0	0.00			
Dominican Republic	5 479 305	15 764	0.29	Peas	3.97	10 095
Ecuador	841 695	6 262	0.74	Lentils	2.02	1 860
El Salvador	9 821 833	11 383	0.12			
Guatemala	8 174 043	338 496	4.14	Canned fish	11.52	319 457
Guyana	914 601	621	0.07			
Haiti	3 210 565	45 042	1.40	Bulgur wheat	10.48	4 609
				Wheat flour	7.34	21 237
				Corn-soya blend	78.47	4 708
Honduras	37 428 908	39 816	0.11	Maize	6.04	10 984
Nicaragua	2 489 826	37 232	1.50	Canned fish	2.17	22 680
Peru	1 552 640	0	0.00			
Total Latin America and Caribbean Region	**78 450 839**	**551 206**	**0.70**			
All regions	**1 320 061 159**	**12 656 517**	**0.96**			