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REPORT ON POST-DELIVERY LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1997– 30 SEPTEMBER 1998

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.: 066513-2641).



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. The three annexes list the losses by reason, commodity and country.
2. Losses amounting to more than 2 percent of the total of the commodities received by the country for the year are specified in Annex III. Losses are ranked in terms of the amount lost in US dollars. The 20 largest losses in terms of value are identified and receive mention in the 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 1997/98 REPORTING PERIOD

Overview

3. This report covers commodities provided in 71 countries through 216 development projects and emergency projects.
4. For the 216 projects and operations for which reports were submitted, WFP handled 2,967,440 tons of commodities valued at 1,123,873,349 dollars. The total net value of losses sustained in the period amounted to 11,515,241 dollars, or 1.02 percent of the value of the commodities handled.
5. The Programme recovered 223,396 dollars 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

6. As shown in Annex I, 14.55 percent of the losses (amounting to 1,675,521 dollars) occurred mainly as a result of problems at origin, while 85.45 percent (amounting to 9,839,721 dollars) occurred mainly as a result of problems in recipient countries. The proportion of loss in the recipient country category has increased by 2 percent from the last reporting period.
7. The principal cause of loss at origin was the deterioration of commodity packaging. This accounted for losses of 1,328,812 dollars, or 11.54 percent of overall losses.
8. The principal cause of loss in the recipient countries was civil strife. This accounted for losses of 4,509,288 dollars, or 39.16 percent of the total losses. The next most significant cause of loss was improper or overlong storage. This accounted for losses of 1,807,387 dollars, or approximately 15.70 percent of total losses. The third most significant cause of loss was theft and/or pilferage. This accounted for losses of 1,220,018 dollars, or approximately 10.59 percent of the total losses.



Losses by commodity

9. As shown in Annex II, the most significant losses in terms of value occurred in cereals (wheat and maize), followed by peas, mixed corn-soya blend and maize meal. Losses of these commodities amounted to 8,046,764 dollars and accounted for 69.87 percent of the total losses reported. However, these losses represent only a small proportion of the amounts actually shipped.

Net commodity losses in value terms equal to or greater than 2 percent of the total value handled in a country

10. As shown in Annex III, during the current reporting period, 54 cases of net losses of commodities equal to or greater than 2 percent of the total value handled were observed in 26 countries.
11. All losses are net of any salvage sale proceeds or other recoveries. Salvage sales only take place where commodities are certified as unfit for human consumption and cannot be reconditioned. Sales are subject to strict controls which ensure as far as possible that the commodities cannot be reintroduced for human consumption.
12. The largest of these losses in terms of value are outlined below.
13. **Ethiopia.** Ethiopia sustained losses of 2.78 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period valued at 2,850,327 dollars. Of these, the most significant was a loss of 3.35 percent of the total value of wheat received, representing a loss valued at 2,824,304 dollars. This loss arose principally as a result of the wheat becoming stranded in Assab and Asmara during the Ethiopian/Eritrean conflict. In addition 41 tons were lost as a result of flooding during transit in land.
14. **Great Lakes Regional Operation (Rwanda).** The Great Lakes Operation sustained overall losses totalling 2,190,552 dollars, or 2.56 percent of the total commodities received in the reporting period. Of these the most significant were a loss of 4.13 percent of peas valued at 658,758 dollars, a loss of 1.57 percent of maize valued at 579,797 dollars, a loss of 8.71 percent of corn-soya blend valued at 380,507 dollars, a loss of 2.17 percent of maize meal valued at 274,530 dollars, and one of 2.13 percent of vegetable oil valued at 126,248 dollars. The losses of the commodities took place in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Uganda and Tanzania.
15. As regards the losses in the DRC, some arose as a result of wet damage occurred during transit. However, the majority of these losses resulted from looting during the civil strife in Eastern DRC (Bukavu/ Uvira), during which an estimated 800 tons of mixed commodities were misappropriated.
16. In Uganda the losses arose as a result of a number of factors, principally prolonged storage, reconditioning and pilferage. Future losses will be avoided through improved warehouse and pipeline management. In addition, the central warehousing in Kampala has been moved to a location with a railway siding. This is expected to reduce the handling and pilfering losses which occur while shuttling the commodities between the railway depot and the warehouse.
17. The losses in Tanzania resulted from prolonged storage in high temperatures which led to the commodities becoming caked and infested.
18. **Angola.** Angola sustained losses of 2.75 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 1,228,557 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were 23.39 percent of the total lentils received, representing a loss of 424,034



dollars; 25.8 percent of total beans received, representing a loss of 409,566 dollars and 1.07 percent of the total maize received representing a loss of 298,840 dollars. The lentils and the beans were both packaged in cans. These became dilated and were subsequently destroyed. The maize was lost as a result of high humidity during storage, transit thefts and also as a consequence of the milling process. Losses were mitigated in part through the salvage sale as animal feed of the proportion unfit for human consumption.

19. **Sierra Leone.** Sierra Leone sustained losses of 5.86 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 747,505 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were: 16.49 percent of the total tonnage of peas received, representing a loss of 393,968 dollars; 4.83 percent of bulgur wheat, representing a loss of 146,148 dollars; and 2.77 percent of maize meal representing a loss of 102,093 dollars. These losses were attributable to inadequate packaging compounded by rough handling, leading to torn and damaged bags and containers. Further losses were sustained during the reconditioning and occurred as a result of high humidity and pilferage in the port warehouses. During the period May 1997–February 1998 it was impossible to arrange fumigation and normal stock rotation as a result of severe security restrictions.
20. In order to reduce future losses the following measures have been adopted: requests for more robust packaging, penalties charged against hauliers, and improvements in store management, commodity tracking, rotation and stacking systems.
21. **Afghanistan.** Afghanistan sustained losses of 2.91 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 574,459 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were: 3.06 percent of wheat, representing a loss of 517,939 dollars, and 7.15 percent of vegetable oil, representing a loss of 53,256 dollars. These losses arose as a result of lootings of warehouses in Mazar, Bamyan and Faizabad during the civil war. In order to avoid looting, stocks held within Afghanistan have been minimized as far as climatic conditions allow. Thus the storage capacities of Peshawar and Quetta, Pakistan, have been increased and additional warehouses rented in Tajikistan. However, a minimum stock must be maintained in Afghanistan as some areas are cut off by seasonal snow falls.
22. **Haiti.** Haiti sustained losses of 10.34 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 518,633 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were: 32.49 percent of bulgur wheat, representing a loss of 421,345 dollars; 4.41 percent of wheat, representing a loss of 39,327 dollars; and 5 percent of vegetable oil, representing a loss of 23,743 dollars. These losses arose as a result of a combination of factors. The bulgur wheat losses were caused by a theft from a warehouse under the control of a local NGO. The case is under judiciary investigation and has been the subject of an investigation by the WFP Inspector-General. Commodities have been transferred to safe and well managed warehouses. Sums have been retained against transporters where transit losses have occurred and criminal proceedings initiated with the support of the United Nations Mission Civilian Police. Additional losses occurred as a result of excessively long storage caused by poor management. New reporting systems have been introduced, thus assisting the timely management of commodities. The wheat losses arose because the fiscal law was changed in Haiti. This led to congestion of the containers in the port. After four months of negotiations with the Government, WFP obtained the necessary fiscal code and containers are no longer subject to delay. However, as regards the wheat released from the port, the official institution responsible for its monetization refused to sell it. Attempts were made to reduce the loss through milling. However, the selected company did not have the capacity for storage and milling of the wheat within the agreed time frame. The vegetable oil losses arose from prolonged and inadequate storage. Further initiatives to reduce losses have



included replacement of WFP staff with a more experienced team. Strict procedures for the tracking and reporting on losses have been introduced. The Government has also changed its management team.

23. **Somalia.** Somalia sustained losses of 2.04 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 275,865 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were: 19.98 percent of the total value of maize meal, representing a loss of 218,903 dollars; and 0.48 percent of the total value of maize, representing a loss of 21,176 dollars. These losses arose as a result of a theft in the WFP Mogadishu contractors' warehouse. WFP Somalia has a bank guarantee from the contractors and is attempting to enforce this through litigation in Kenya. If successful, any recovery can be offset against this loss.
24. **Mauritania.** Mauritania sustained losses of 3.65 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 274,941 dollars. Of these, the most significant were: 56.06 percent of corn-soya blend, representing a loss of 206,388 dollars; 2.77 percent of vegetable oil, representing a loss of 25,822 dollars; and 4.98 percent of beans, representing a loss of 18,472 dollars; The corn-soya blend loss arose as a result of its limited shelf life and the commodity arriving earlier than expected. Delays in recognizing infestation and an inappropriate response also contributed to losses. Attempts to reduce the loss through the salvage sale of parcels unfit for human consumption are under way. The vegetable oil losses arose as a result of poor storage conditions and poor handling during transport. The losses in beans resulted from the short shelf life and difficult conservation of local beans. To avoid similar problems arising in the future, WFP Mauritania is taking greater control over logistics and warehouse management and is also adjusting the call-forward of commodities to take into account shelf life and storage conditions.
25. **Mozambique.** Mozambique sustained losses of 2.03 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 224,025 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were: 9.91 percent of the total value of beans, representing a loss of 145,144 dollars, and 1.24 percent of the total value of maize, representing a loss of 75,836 dollars. These losses arose as a result of prolonged storage aggravated by beneficiaries' dislike of the beans and related acceptance problems. The private contractor running the warehouse failed to rotate the stock, which became further rain-damaged and infested while in storage. A salvage sale of the damaged goods as animal feed allowed a recovery of 3,000 dollars. The warehouse contract has been cancelled. General initiatives to reduce losses include training of government officials, increased monitoring by WFP staff, and increased WFP control and management.
26. **Iraq.** Iraq sustained losses of 0.87 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 206,640 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were: 1.79 percent of the total value of vegetable oil, representing a loss of 116,347 dollars; and 2.59 percent of the total value of peas, representing a loss of 57,613 dollars. These losses arose from inadequate packaging for the vegetable oil and infestation of the storage facilities in the case of the peas.
27. **Liberia.** Liberia sustained losses of 0.79 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 205,302 dollars. Of these, the most significant were: 0.97 percent of the total value of bulgur wheat, representing a loss of 99,130 dollars; and 1.28 percent of the total value peas, representing a loss of 21,454 dollars. These losses arose principally from security constraints which prevented the timely distribution of commodities. Moreover, weak packaging contributed to handling losses. In addition, blockage of the drains caused warehouse flooding which spoiled the cargo. In order to



avoid future losses, WFP has repaired warehouses, purchased pallets and reconditioning materials, conducted training courses for warehouse staff, and made available two pumps for use in flood avoidance and control.

28. **Chad.** Chad sustained losses of 1.62 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 204,355 dollars. Of these, the most significant were: 1.38 percent of the total value of maize meal, representing a loss of 68,708 dollars; 2.72 percent of the total value of dried skimmed milk, representing a loss of 58,128 dollars; and 1.01 percent of the total value of canned fish, representing a loss of 37,091 dollars. These losses arose from poor management of the warehouses combined with pilferage and misappropriation by the government implementing partners. In addition, weak packaging contributed to losses of vegetable oil. In order to avoid future losses, WFP took over stock control of the logistics bases in April 1998. After investigations were launched, staff working for the government implementing partners were dismissed and a new Letter of Understanding, giving full control to WFP, was signed between WFP and the Government. WFP has recruited new staff to handle these operations.
29. **Honduras.** Honduras sustained losses of 5.97 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period valued at 154,493 dollars. Of these, the most significant loss was 12.23 percent of the total value of maize, representing a loss of 154,493 dollars. This loss arose principally from record-breaking temperatures resulting from El Niño. Extreme heat was aggravated by changes in the humidity of the cargo during the bagging process on arrival and inadequate ventilation given the extreme temperatures. The Government was attempting to make additional contributions to reimburse this loss when Hurricane Mitch struck the country. In order to avoid further losses, an independent consultancy firm was contracted to monitor the stock on a weekly basis, and the remaining stocks were moved to storage facilities with improved ventilation.
30. **Cape Verde.** Cape Verde sustained losses of 2.31 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 150,739 dollars. Of these, the most significant losses were of 12.22 percent of corn-soya blend, representing a loss of 86,969 dollars; 1.53 percent of canned fish, representing a loss of 29,987 dollars; and 0.84 percent of canned beef, representing a loss of 15,483 dollars. Inadequate packaging and insufficient fumigation, aggravated by poor stock rotation practices, caused the corn-soya blend to become infested. Training of government counterparts has been undertaken. Stricter monitoring will also take place in future. The loss of the canned fish was due to inadequate packing, while the canned beef was stolen during transport and distribution.
31. **Ecuador.** Ecuador sustained losses of 2.07 percent of the total value of commodities received in the reporting period, valued at 99,163 dollars. Of these, the most significant were: 30.75 percent of corn-soya blend, representing a loss of 38,106 dollars; 16 percent of canned beef, representing a loss of 32,774 dollars; and 8.27 percent of canned fish, representing a loss of 23,585 dollars. The losses of corn-soya blend and canned beef arose as a result of systematic thefts and frauds in the port of Guayaquil. New military authorities took over and blocked containers from leaving the port. The damage to the canned fish is under investigation. In order to avoid future losses, various actions have been taken, including removal of the customs officer in the Ministry of Health and additional security measures put in place to monitor and protect containers, such as placing additional metal bindings around the containers and providing escorts during transit. The Government has been asked to reimburse the losses.



Losses sustained during the previous reporting periods but reported for the first time in 1997/98

32. Twenty-three instances of commodity losses sustained in previous reporting periods were reported for the first time. The majority of the losses refer to the 1996/97 period. The net-value loss of these commodities amounted to 2,133,911 dollars. Added to the previously declared losses, seven were greater than 2 percent of the total value of the commodities shipped into the country during the relevant reporting period. These losses, amounting to 2,027,479 dollars, represent 9 percent of the value of the losses reported in this category; 88.31 percent (1,790,419 dollars) of these losses occurred as a result of civil strife.
33. The most significant losses were experienced in Sierra Leone, Chad, and Haiti.
34. **Sierra Leone.** Sierra Leone reported losses for 1,785,436 dollars, previously unreported, which were due to civil unrest. Warehouses in Freetown, Kenema, Bo and Makeni were attacked during the coup in May 1997 and the storekeepers held at gun point while the stocks were removed. Subsequently, the Armed Force Revolutionary Council (AFRC) regime appointed their own superintendent of stores who assumed responsibility for signing all release orders of food from Freetown. Distribution of food to implementing partners was obstructed and large quantities of food were released to soldiers without WFP consent. WFP protested through the press but was unable to prevent the systematic looting of stores. A final attempt was made to minimize losses by moving the commodities up-country but opening of the doors of the warehouse for transportation led to further looting.
35. **Chad.** Chad reported a total of 184,819 dollars of previously unreported losses. These losses were due to misappropriation by logistics and support staff employed by the government implementing partners. Strict measures have now been taken to stop all leakages of commodities. A Letter of Understanding has been signed between WFP and the Government authorities, giving WFP complete control over delivery and distribution of WFP commodities.
36. **Haiti.** Haiti reported a total of 60,997 dollars of previously unreported losses. The loss was discovered while reconciling accounts. The officers (WFP and Government) in charge of the project were unable to determine the cause of the loss because the commodity was moved on a number of occasions. The new WFP management has instituted strict commodity controls to ensure prompt notification and tracking of losses so that losses can be effectively prevented and reduced.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

37. Losses of which WFP is aware but which are under investigation were reported in five countries: Afghanistan, Ecuador, Iran, Mozambique and Zambia. 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 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)
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	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Share in total loss (%)
Losses mainly attributable to problems at origin		
Deterioration of packaging material	1 328 812	11.5
Deterioration of food commodities	328 017	2.8
Other	18 692	0.2
Subtotal	1 675 521	14.6
Losses mainly attributable to problems in recipient country		
Improper or excessively long storage	1 807 387	15.7
Poor handling	360 913	3.1
Theft/pilferage	1 220 018	10.6
Infestation	737 870	6.4
Reconditioning/rebagging	586 683	5.1
Unauthorized distribution	6 042	0.0
Processing of commodity	65 096	0.6
Natural disasters	222 534	1.9
Civil strife	4 509 288	39.2
Other	323 889	2.8
Subtotal	9 839 720	85.4
Total, all causes	11 515 241	100.0



ANNEX II

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY COMMODITY (OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)
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Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (\$)	Loss as % of value handled
Cereals				
Wheat	899 700	14 645	3 659 011	1.60
Maize	707 241	4 438	1 428 689	0.61
Rice	388 967	345	133 968	0.10
Wheat flour	211 532	616	236 712	0.32
Maize meal	155 427	1 612	806 060	1.31
Sorghum	77 027	131	42 626	0.19
Bulgur wheat	39 691	1 639	668 453	4.14
Millet	23 534	5	1 648	0.02
Soya-fortified maize meal	4 412	8	2 945	0.18
Pasta	1 020	3	2 190	0.25
Oils and fats				
Edible fat	3 216	2	1 647	0.04
Vegetable oil	105 137	751	675 279	0.65
Dairy products				
Canned cheese	10	0	258	0.98
Enriched dried skim milk	4 640	65	89 377	1.00
Plain dried skim milk	483	33	74 594	6.83
Dried whole milk	327	1	2 357	0.26
Fish				
Canned fish	19 696	73	158 060	0.35
Meat				
Canned meat	3 333	30	68 126	0.92
Pulses				
Peas	79 740	2 119	1 233 972	2.63
Beans	44 586	1 030	760 746	3.12
Lentils	23 960	535	452 935	3.54
Peas	4 666	9	6 149	0.22
Beverages				
Tea	313	0	4	0.00
Other				
Corn-soya blend	106 810	1 667	919 032	1.82
Sugar	23 437	81	42 554	0.39
<i>Indiamix</i>	13 414	2	513	0.01
Faffa	8 085	23	8 821	0.30
Wheat-soya blend	5 805	8	2 967	0.12
Salt	3 833	15	4 078	0.40
Biscuits	2 745	20	29 728	0.79
High-energy supplement	2 013	–	–	0.00
<i>Likuni phala</i>	789	0	35	0.01
Instant corn-soya masa flour	350	1	231	0.17



LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY COMMODITY (OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)
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Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (\$)	Loss as % of value handled
<i>Unimix</i>	322	1	412	0.25
Corn-soya milk	265	1	544	0.32
Dates	169	–	–	0.00
Miscellaneous	744	1	520	0.11
All commodities	2 966 695	29 909	11 514 721	1.02



ANNEX III











**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than 2% of quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Asia and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)						
Afghanistan	19 736 177	574 459	2.91	Wheat	3.06	517 939
				Vegetable oil	7.15	53 256
Armenia	4 797 859	5 718	0.12			
Azerbaijan	6 568 980	298	0.00			
Bangladesh	33 704 259	411	0.00			
Bhutan	1 813 830	1 333	0.07			
Cambodia	12 930 086	2 349	0.02			
China	29 604 925	143 931	0.49			
Former Yugoslavia	34 365 574	97 257	0.28			
Georgia	4 835 793	14 187	0.29			
India	27 820 654	61 466	0.22			
Iran	6 465 704	266	0.00			
Korea, DPR	181 433 004	-	0.00			
Laos	3 604 030	-	0.00			
Myanmar	1 023 301	2 125	0.21			
Nepal	9 350 221	7 660	0.08			
Pakistan	21 424 184	50 907	0.24			
Sri Lanka	5 460 042	9 013	0.17			
Tajikistan	17 916 554	129 270	0.72			
Viet Nam	18 499 969	5 325	0.03			
Total region	441 355 145	1 105 974	0.25			
Iraq Unit						
Iraq	23 887 004	206 640	0.87	Peas	2.59	57 613

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than 2% of quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Latin America and Caribbean						
Bolivia	3 097 846	17 825	0.58	Pasta	5.88	43
Colombia	1 846 739	-	0.00			
Cuba	618 240	38 640	6.25	Plain dried skim milk	6.25	38 640
Dominican Republic	4 551 620	698	0.02			
Ecuador	4 781 774	99 163	2.07	Canned fish	8.27	23 585
				Canned meat	16.00	32 774
				Corn-soya blend	30.75	38 016
El Salvador	6 501 977	3 054	0.05			
Guatemala	7 579 505	19 312	0.25			
Guyana	1 531 839	7 432	0.49			
Haiti	5 016 932	518 633	10.34	Bulgur wheat	32.49	421 345
				Wheat	4.41	39 327
				Wheat flour	4.82	23 062
				Wheat-soya blend	4.68	1 975
				Vegetable oil	5.00	23 743
Honduras	2 586 434	154 493	5.97	Maize	12.23	154 493
Nicaragua	8 323 123	52 893	0.64	Corn-soya blend	8.63	50 595
Peru	7 359 809	15 087	0.20	Vegetable oil	12.81	12 177
Total region	53 795 838	927 230	1.72			

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than 2% of quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Middle East and North Africa						
Algeria	2 392 097	4 669	0.20			
Egypt Arab Rep. Of	6 004 388	824	0.01			
Gaza/West Bank	3 832 398	7 837	0.20			
Jordan	4 356 568	518	0.01			
Morocco	2 934 240	19 000	0.65			
Syria	8 779 822	300	0.00			
Yemen	10 609 768	39 592	0.37			
Total region	38 909 281	72 740	0.19			
Africa						
Angola	44 686 392	1 228 557	2.75	Rice	4.13	21 529
				Canned fish	3.24	13 062
				Salt	10.09	230
				Beans	25.81	409 566
				Lentils	23.39	424 034
Benin	7 477 046	30 491	0.41			
Burkina Faso	9 969 496	9 676	0.10			
Cameroon	2 317 288	25 119	1.08	Sugar	5.09	1 659
				Vegetable oil	2.27	2 660
Cape Verde	6 528 319	150 739	2.31	Corn-soya blend	12.22	86 969
Central African Republic	1 188 933	852	0.07	Enriched dried skim milk	2.44	341
Chad	12 624 378	204 355	1.62	Enriched dried skim milk	2.72	58 128
				Vegetable oil	2.90	27 052
Congo, D.R.	560 533	-	0.00			

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than 2% of quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Djibouti	1 608 302	11 325	0.70	Vegetable oil	3.34	6 552
Ethiopia	102 704 637	2 850 327	2.78	Wheat	3.35	2 824 304
Gambia	3 506 654	4 867	0.14			
Ghana	1 739 426	14 393	0.83			
Guinea Bissau	3 003 899	30 145	1.00	Enriched dried skim milk	7.08	2 418
				Vegetable oil	2.49	11 989
Guinea	14 675 726	19 498	0.13			
Kenya	31 367 498	65 356	0.21			
Lesotho	7 505 526	81 827	1.09	Maize	2.78	45 276
Liberia	25 963 062	205 302	0.79	Biscuits	6.61	14 849
Madagascar	2 489 508	46 442	1.87	Corn-soya blend	16.06	5 765
				Beans	14.53	29 765
Malawi	4 335 902	10 440	0.24			
Mali	6 944 128	8 139	0.12			
Mauritania	7 529 173	274 941	3.65	Corn-soya blend	56.06	206 388
				Vegetable oil	2.77	25 822
				Beans	4.98	18 472
Mozambique	11 054 871	224 025	2.03	Beans	9.91	145 144
Niger	9 859 030	11 222	0.11			
Great Lakes region	85 564 194	2 190 552	2.56	Maize meal	2.17	274 530
				Rice	2.68	12 820
				Plain dried skim milk	8.27	35 954
				Corn-soya blend	8.71	380 507
				Sugar	2.89	6 516
				Vegetable oil	2.13	126 248
				Peas	4.13	658 758

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY REGION AND RECIPIENT
(OCTOBER 1997–SEPTEMBER 1998)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than 2% of quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Sao Tome & Principe	474 280	2 280	0.48			
Senegal	4 055 705	320	0.01			
Sierra Leone	12 760 944	747 505	5.86	Maize meal	2.77	102 093
				Bulgur wheat	4.83	146 148
				Corn-soya blend	3.95	59 612
				Vegetable oil	2.01	35 420
				Beans	4.12	9 920
				Peas	16.49	393 968
Somalia	13 494 125	275 865	2.04	Maize meal	19.98	218 903
Sudan	84 961 442	239 319	0.28			
Tanzania	16 984 962	14 210	0.08			
Uganda	24 759 201	218 711	0.88	Corn-soya blend	2.19	10 768
				Sugar	2.15	4 689
Zambia	3 231 502	5 859	0.18			
Total region	565 926 080	9 202 657	1.63			
All regions	1 123 873 349	11 515 241	1.02			