

برنامج
الغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 22 - 24 May 1996

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS

Agenda item 9

E

Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/96/9
24 April 1996
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

**REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
1 OCTOBER 1994 -
30 SEPTEMBER 1995**

This document is produced in a limited number of copies.
Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from
asking for additional copies.

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

1. This document is submitted for consideration to the Executive Board.
2. Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session, 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.
3. 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.
4. The WFP staff dealing with this document are:

Senior Programme Officer: G. Jerger tel.: 5228-2224
5. Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documents Clerk (tel.: 5228-2641).

INTRODUCTION

1. The present report attempts to strengthen further the Programme's accountability in safeguarding food aid donations. As in last year's submission, the report deals with country-specific information and provides an account of the corrective measures taken by WFP to help minimize losses. In addition, information has been broken down by commodity in all cases in which losses were equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled during the reporting period in any given country. In this way, significant but proportionally small losses in countries with large programmes are captured.
2. During the 1994/95 reporting period, operational efficiency and effectiveness in handling food supplies continued to be a priority of WFP. Country offices have been directed to increase diligence in the management of commodities, particularly in the final stages of storage and distribution. As detailed in the report, specific measures have been taken in a number of countries to review, together with WFP's governmental and other partners, existing food management, monitoring and reporting systems. These initiatives have resulted in generally more complete and timely reporting on losses and have enhanced the Programme's capacity to propose and put in place efficient mechanisms for reducing the incidence of losses.
3. In addition to frequent on-the-spot guidance on food handling and monitoring provided by country office staff, since October 1994 WFP has organized 11 food storage management workshops, including two regional ones. Some 247 staff, mostly counterparts, participated in these courses.
4. In an effort to provide technical advice to WFP country offices, as well as to national partners, on how best to organize, monitor and report on the handling of food, the Programme continued to avail itself of the services of an experienced senior officer from headquarters. In this manner, major issues of food control systems were addressed in four countries facing serious commodity mismanagement and/or misappropriation problems. Corrective measures taken during the reporting period as a result of these visits are summarized in paragraphs 52, 59, 67 and 68.
5. The Programme's capacity to ensure and maintain adequate accountability with respect to food aid donations has been complemented by the action taken by the new Office of Inspection and Investigation. This office conducted ad hoc inspections to identify any areas with possible mismanagement, gross waste or abuse of authority.
6. Another important initiative undertaken during 1995 was the review of various commodity tracking mechanisms with a view to establishing a new food pipeline management system to give more reliable, consistent and timely information on food aid supply and demand flows. The full development of this system in support of WFP commodity delivery planning and reporting has become an integral part of Financial Management Improvement Programme (FMIP) and is one of the Programme's key priorities for 1996.



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

Overview

7. During the 1994/95 reporting period, WFP provided assistance in 94 countries through some 289 ongoing development projects and relief operations. This report covers 274, including 50 in which no losses were reported. Despite several reminders, no reliable information could be obtained for the remaining 15 projects. Any losses that should be reported subsequently will be included in the statements for future years.
8. For the 274 projects for which reports were submitted, WFP handled some 2.9 million tons of commodities, worth approximately 971 million dollars.¹ The total value of losses sustained in the same period amounted to 8.1 million dollars, representing 0.8 percent of the value of commodities handled.
9. The Programme recovered about 994,000 dollars through sales of commodities no longer fit for human consumption or when recovery action against private transport and warehouse contractors was successful. Some 90 percent of this amount was recovered in Kenya, as detailed in paragraph 14. Losses were therefore reduced by this amount as the funds were placed in accounts and the money used to contribute to the objectives of the projects.
10. Losses valued at 4.1 million dollars, or 0.9 percent of the value of commodities handled, were incurred in respect of development projects. In the case of protracted refugee and displaced person projects, losses amounted to 1.4 million dollars (0.8 percent of the value handled). Losses worth approximately 2.6 million dollars (0.7 percent) occurred in emergency operations. However, only partial information could be obtained for large emergencies such as the Rwanda and Liberia regional operations.

Major causes of loss

11. As shown in Annex I, according to the reports received, during the 1994/95 reporting period the major single cause of loss attributable to problems in recipient countries was improper or overlong storage, with major difficulties encountered in Kenya, Malawi and the Sudan. Commodities valued at some 1.2 million dollars were lost because of poor handling. Theft and pilferage resulted in losses worth approximately 785,832 dollars, with major problems reported in Tajikistan. Reconditioning or rebagging caused losses of some 785,000 dollars, of which almost 40 percent occurred in Angola. Infestation resulted in losses of about 412,000 dollars. Unauthorized distribution, mainly in Guinea, resulted in losses of approximately 345,000 dollars. Civil strife caused losses of some 188,000 dollars, mostly in

¹ All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars.



Somalia. Certain losses are inherent in the milling of grain. All other losses attributable to problems in recipient countries amounted to less than 3.5 percent of the total losses reported.

Losses by commodity

12. As can be seen from Annex II, the most significant losses in value terms were recorded for maize, wheat flour, rice, pulses, vegetable oil and wheat. Losses of all other commodities amounted to 1.6 million dollars or some 0.2 percent of the total reported. Detailed information on significant commodity losses is presented in the following section.

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

13. As shown in Annex III, during the current reporting period 70 cases of losses of commodities equal to or higher than two percent of the total quantity handled were observed in 34 countries. These losses are valued at 3.8 million dollars, representing 45 percent of the value of all the losses reported. However, three quarters occurred in only five countries, i.e., **Kenya** (1.3 million dollars), the **Sudan** (764,000 dollars), **Guinea** (337,000 dollars), **Tajikistan** (297,000 dollars) and **Equatorial Guinea** (139,000 dollars).
14. As the quantity of maize contributed for two projects in **Kenya** exceeded needs, attempts were made to loan the commodities to an ongoing emergency operation. The latter was, however, supplied at short notice with another very large contribution of maize. Consequently, losses occurred as a result of overlong storage. More than two thirds of the original value of the grain were recuperated through sales for animal feed. The proceeds are kept in a special interest-bearing account - the Damaged Commodities Fund. The money is used for project non-food requirements such as primary and secondary transport, fumigation, storage, inspection and milling charges. Action has been taken to tighten control of the commodity pipeline.
15. Rough handling of sorghum during unloading of vessels resulted in spillage in transit. Agents at the port have been instructed to improve stevedoring practices and to reconstitute damaged cargo at discharge. Additional quantities were lost because of infestation and sieving at refugee camps. WFP monitors are ensuring that improved management and storage practices are followed at camp level.
16. The major cause of loss of butter oil was overlong storage. Initially, oil drums were damaged on discharge and presented distribution problems in camps. The commodity was sold for animal feed.
17. Losses of pulses were principally attributable to lengthy storage at the primary warehouse and to pilferage during transportation to camps. WFP is pressing for more rigorous storage management and application of the "first-in first-out" rule. Stricter accountability on the part of the transporters has been requested.



18. In an effort to further reduce potential losses, WFP is seeking loans and transfers of cargo to other projects in the country or within the region. An officer was assigned on a full-time basis to pursue all cases of food loss and/or damage, take appropriate action for disposal of the commodities and propose and initiate remedial action.
19. Two meetings were held with the Government of Kenya, under the chairmanship of the Office of the President, in order to address the issue of commodity losses. A number of proposals were made to raise the general level of awareness of this problem. Concrete measures were proposed for controlling cargo movements in transit. The onus for accounting, reporting and auditing of food losses was also placed on respective line ministries.
20. In the Sudan, presentation of shipping documents unacceptable to the Government caused unforeseen delays in administrative procedures. As a result, a whole consignment of wheat flour had to be declared unfit for human consumption. The Ministry of Finance has since undertaken vigorous action to avoid similar delays in the future.
21. Rough handling of corn-soya blend led to torn bags. WFP staff have been instructed to supervise operations of loading and unloading and distribute commodities immediately after arrival at refugee camps. In addition, training of storekeepers has been arranged.
22. In the absence of mechanized equipment, manual handling of large barrels of butter oil resulted in heavy damage. Shipment in smaller containers has been requested.
23. Losses of maize were sustained during an airlift operation from Kenya. The principal cause of loss was infestation combined with rebagging necessary for this type of operation. Storage capacity has been upgraded and new handling equipment provided.
24. Multiple handling, lengthy storage and unfavourable weather conditions, characteristic of road and air operations from Kenya into southern Sudan, caused losses of biscuits.
25. Major losses of rice, meat and vegetable oil in Guinea were due to unauthorized distribution in one project. The national project director was removed from his function. Action has been taken to have the value of the losses reimbursed.
26. A slow implementation rate in another project, due to technical problems, resulted in overlong storage of commodities, including corn-soya blend. Arrangements have been made with the main implementing partner to ensure more regular food distribution. The officer responsible is now making quarterly visits to warehouses and immediately brings any observations or recommendations to the attention of the Government.
27. Losses of all commodities in Tajikistan exceeded two percent of the quantity handled. The major cause of loss was theft from wagons that transport food to WFP warehouses. The Programme has filed frequent protests with the rail authorities and



- the Government. Given the difficult political situation, insecurity and an unresponsive bureaucracy, no progress was made in preventing theft from wagons until late 1995.
28. Following a letter in August 1995 from the country office to the Railways Authority and a representation made by WFP senior officials, the Tajikistan Railways Authority has indicated that it will assume responsibility for eventual losses. Shortly after, the Government arrested nine policemen charged with theft from wagons. WFP has noted that no losses were recorded between October 1995 and January 1996.
 29. To counter losses incurred after unloading from trains, during the reporting period WFP obtained a larger and safer warehouse and rotated staff in an attempt to better monitor occurrences of loss. A warehouse-keeper was jailed after WFP discovered large thefts. Over half of the stolen commodity was recovered.
 30. Delays in the implementation of activities, resulting in overlong storage, was the main reason for loss of commodities in **Equatorial Guinea**. In addition, despite the measures taken during the previous reporting period, thefts of commodities continued. The Government did not react to written representations submitted by WFP. Further shipments have already been cancelled and the programme will be phased out in 1996.
 31. Significant losses of commodities representing two percent or more of the total quantity handled were reported in another nine countries, ranging from 134,000 dollars in Sao Tome and Principe to 31,000 dollars in Guinea-Bissau.
 32. Due to long voyages and frequent trans-shipments, commodities often arrive in **Sao Tome and Principe** in poor condition. Inadequate storage in a humid climate further exacerbates the problem. In an effort to reduce losses, WFP tries to ship commodities in containers. Two new warehouses were built in 1995 thanks to a contribution from the Government of the Netherlands and training in storage management organized for local staff .
 33. Another cause of loss in Sao Tome and Principe was misappropriation of commodities during transportation. A letter was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 28 June 1995 inviting the Government to discuss with WFP possible measures to minimize the losses, which occurred in a school feeding project now being phased out.
 34. Unpredictable factors such as security incidents occasioned lengthy storage of maize under unfavourable climatic conditions in **Somalia**. This resulted in deterioration and spillage. WFP has strengthened management of its food pipeline and has resorted to judicious loans and borrowings to minimize the quantities in stock. Principal losses of wheat flour and edible oil occurred during civil strife. Other losses of these two commodities were due to looting by militia following the departure of UNOSOM.
 35. Losses in **Angola** of regionally purchased corn-soya blend were due to inappropriate packaging for operations requiring frequent handling. Rice and a carry-over stock of 0.4 ton of a total cargo of 500 tons of ground-nuts were declared unfit for human consumption after prolonged storage. Losses of pulses were mostly due to



- torn bags and transportation. Continuous training is being provided to staff involved in the handling of commodities.
36. Torn bags and reconstitution operations were the major cause of loss of bulgur wheat provided under the **Liberia regional operation** to refugees in Sierra Leone. Recovery action against the transporters is under way.
 37. Lengthy storage in the open air at the port resulted in losses of rice in **Tanzania** after heavy rain. Jute bags contributed to deterioration. Permanent space at the port has now been made available for all incoming WFP consignments.
 38. Inappropriate open air storage of corn-soya blend at an inland location resulted in spoilage following rains. A fully established extended delivery point (EDP) with storage capacity of several thousand tons has been established in the meantime.
 39. Inadequate security arrangements in a warehouse in the capital city were the major reason for theft of vegetable oil in **Guatemala**. The matter has been taken up at the highest level. Police investigations are under way. WFP country office staff have received standing instructions to monitor security arrangements at warehouses on a regular basis. The number of police guards at the storehouses has been doubled. No theft has been reported since.
 40. Other, although minor, losses were caused by delays in clearing WFP-supplied commodities from the ports. As recommended at the Fifteenth Session of the Sub-Committee on Projects in November 1995, all shipments to Guatemala have been discontinued until the Government can guarantee that sufficient counterpart funds for internal transport, handling and storage of commodities are available. The Government has recently made a budgetary allocation of 680,000 dollars, expected to be released in March 1996.
 41. Losses of vegetable oil in **Sierra Leone** were due to the use of fragile receptacles. Improved packaging resulted in reduced losses. Pilferage at the port caused losses of canned fish. Both cases occurred in development activities which were suspended in 1995 due to civil unrest in the country.
 42. Thanks to favourable international events, the number of refugees in the **Philippines** drastically decreased. As a result, the rice that arrived in the country was more than sufficient to feed the reduced refugee population until the end of the operation. Consequently, some quantities remained stored for a long period under less than optimal conditions and were found unfit for human consumption. This quantity was subsequently sold. The monies generated were used to purchase some 158 tons of good quality local rice used for an emergency response to an earthquake in Mindoro.
 43. Laboratory tests carried out on canned cheese upon arrival in **Morocco** found the commodity sound. Following transportation to provincial warehouses, however, the project authorities reported that many cans were swollen or had exploded. A subsequent food quality analysis found some 11 tons unfit for human consumption. Disposal of spoiled cheese was arranged by the respective provincial authorities.



44. Following the visit of an investigation mission and the suspension of deliveries in May 1995, losses in **Guinea-Bissau** dropped considerably. However, a small consignment of corn-soya blend was lost earlier in the year due to poor stock management and subsequent insect infestation.
45. Losses of vegetable oil were due to inappropriate management of stocks. It is expected that the new arrangements regarding responsibility for the management of commodities will minimize the incidence of losses in the future.
46. All other losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the total quantity handled represented five percent of losses of this magnitude. Their absolute value was relatively low, ranging from 22,000 dollars in the Central African Republic to 1,200 dollars in Swaziland.

LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS BUT REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1994/95

47. As announced by the Secretariat at the Fourteenth Session of the Sub-Committee on Projects in May 1995, later checks and calculations of post-delivery losses in **Yemen** during the 1993/94 reporting period led to a more realistic, although still high, figure of 38 percent. Corrective measures taken to minimize losses in that country are reported in paragraphs 67 and 68.
48. Losses of commodities valued at almost 1.9 million dollars sustained in previous reporting periods were also reported for the first time during the year under review. Most of them refer to the 1993/94 period (1.4 million dollars), two thirds of which occurred in four countries - **Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Swaziland**. However, by adding these losses to the ones already reported last year, the ceiling used for the 1993/94 period, i.e., two percent of the total value handled in the country, was exceeded only for **Kenya and Swaziland**.
49. Losses in **Kenya** were mainly reported as quantities unaccounted for on closure of shipping instructions. Most of them occurred in transit to camps. A significant quantity of maize deteriorated and had to be destroyed as it could not be utilized promptly by an implementing partner.
50. Losses of corn-soya blend occurred in **Swaziland** due to inadequate storage capacity, aggravated by large carry-over stocks from the 1992/93 drought relief programme. Some quantities were sold and an amount of almost 19,000 dollars was recovered. Storage capacity has since then been increased through a donation of mobile storage tents by FAO and leasing of additional warehouses from the Government.
51. Additional losses valued at 163,000 dollars were reported for the 1992/93 period and losses worth some 325,000 dollars were reported for **Morocco** during the period 1989/93.
52. Following Moroccan press releases in March 1995 reporting losses of oil in the school feeding project, WFP fielded a mission to investigate the case in May 1995.



The mission also discovered that several other commodities were deteriorating in the Casablanca warehouse.

53. To rectify the situation, two sets of measures were taken. First, commodities which were not fit for human consumption were sorted out. This was done in June 1995 by an international food quality assessment firm. In addition, in July 1995 an expert was engaged to improve the food management system. The latter is now incorporated in a phasing-out strategy of the school feeding project.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

54. Losses of which the Programme is aware, but which could not be quantified with precision prior to the publication of this report, are under investigation in nine countries. A full account of the results of these enquiries will be provided in the 1995/96 report on post-delivery losses.
55. Regarding losses attributable to problems at origin, WFP, in cooperation with the donors, will continue to try to find solutions which may prevent or minimize this type of loss. The appointment of an officer specializing in packaging and storage, and a more structured approach to the care of cargo are two of the initiatives being actively pursued.
56. Since June 1994, when, with a view to improved flexibility and efficiency, the donors allowed WFP to reprogramme relief food aid deliveries on a regional basis, the Programme has continued managing the Rwanda regional food pipeline in a way that minimized losses. To help reduce stock balances at the port and accelerate the rate of offtake, especially for older commodities, WFP continuously makes changes to the regional pipeline through swaps and re-allocations. This greater flexibility in management of the commodity pipeline has resulted in a more efficient utilization and improved safeguard of donations.

Additional measures taken in countries in which last year's losses amounted to more than two percent of the value of the total quantity handled

57. To avoid prolonged storage, the planning of food distribution was improved in the **Central African Republic**. More frequent visits to the distribution sites were made by the WFP country office staff.
58. In **Ecuador**, project implementation modalities, including logistic arrangements, have been reviewed with the Government. By retargeting project activities to new areas meeting the beneficiary selection criteria, the implementation rate considerably improved. Counterpart obligations were met in good time.
59. Following reports of high losses in 1994, an experienced senior officer from headquarters was sent to **Guinea-Bissau** to investigate the situation and propose remedial measures. All shipments were suspended immediately and commodities en route diverted. The main recommendation of the mission was that WFP should take



over the management of the logistics component. The proposed agreement was signed with the Government in December 1995 and arrangements are in hand for the implementation of the new logistic structure. Commodity shipments have been resumed.

60. Sales proceeds of food sold for animal feed in **Haiti** were reinvested in project activities such as reconditioning and treatment of the remaining commodities. Furthermore, 32 tons of local milled corn were procured for distribution to project beneficiaries.
61. In **Honduras**, effective March 1995, the Government started repaying losses incurred during the previous reporting period in the form of services, e.g., repacking and free storage.
62. In **Jamaica**, the old milk-packing machines and equipment were replaced in 1995.
63. In 1994/95, the Programme ensured shipments to **Lebanon** of higher grade rice, which is acceptable to the beneficiaries.
64. Following reports of major thefts in a WFP warehouse in the capital of **Madagascar**, security measures were reinforced. Only one warehouse, located inside a military camp, is now utilized. Security guards and an assistant storekeeper were hired. No thefts have occurred since 1994.
65. In **Malawi**, negotiations regarding the settlement of a recovery action against warehouse-keepers were successful. The mount of 864,456 dollars was recovered from the private company whose employees were alleged to have been fraudulent.
66. For the **Mozambique** programme, WFP continued to buy maize regionally. During 1994/95 some 111,000 tons were secured through local or regional purchases.
67. In order to reduce further the incidence of losses, additional measures have been taken by the Programme in **Yemen** since March 1995. Most of the activities were suspended while a new food management system was put in place and tested. The system has the following features:
 - a) transport operations from the ports to EDPs have been privatized;
 - b) for each shipment, preselected clearing and forwarding agents are invited by WFP headquarters to submit tenders;
 - c) WFP is responsible for the transportation of food from the port to EDPs in the case of development projects and to distribution points for emergencies;
 - d) the Government receives ITSH funds for storage management at EDPs, transportation to and handling at distribution centres;
 - e) a plan for the allocation per EDP is prepared in advance of each shipment;



- f) exemption certificates for each shipment are also prepared in advance;
 - g) shipments are cleared on a direct delivery basis;
 - h) commodities are tracked on the basis of way-bills;
 - i) at the time of arrival of a shipment, WFP monitors the offloading and subsequently makes physical inventories at various EDPs;
 - j) after delivery of each shipment to EDPs, WFP makes a physical inventory of the consignments;
 - k) commodity movements to EDPs and distribution centres are monitored by WFP staff through frequent field visits, which include interviews of beneficiaries.
68. In order to assess the viability and effectiveness of the new food management system, a mid-term review was undertaken jointly by the Government and WFP in June/July 1995. A logistics expert from WFP headquarters reviewed the system and, following a positive assessment, recommended that WFP activities in Yemen be resumed, with an increased level of deliveries.



ANNEX I

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS,
BY MAJOR REASON FOR LOSS
(October 1994 - September 1995)**

Reason for loss	C.i.f. value of commodities lost	Share in total loss
	<i>(dollars)</i>	<i>(percentage)¹</i>
Losses mainly attributable to problems at origin		
Deterioration of packaging material	379 292	4.7
Deterioration of food commodities	317 858	3.9
Other	29 956	0.4
Subtotal	727 105	9.0
Losses mainly attributable to problems in recipient country		
Improper or overlong storage	3 159 008	39.1
Poor handling	1 221 759	15.1
Theft/pilferage	785 832	9.8
Reconditioning/rebagging	785 006	9.7
Infestation	412 063	5.1
Unauthorized distribution	345 394	4.3
Civil strife	187 748	2.3
Processing of commodity	177 172	2.2
Natural disasters	58 707	0.7
Fire	3 406	0.0
Other	209 461	2.6
Subtotal	7 345 557	91.0
Total all causes	8 072 662	100.0

¹ Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.



ANNEX II

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS,
BY COMMODITY
(October 1994 - September 1995)**

Commodity	Quantity handled <i>(mt)</i>	Quantity lost <i>(mt)</i>	C.i.f. value of quantity lost <i>(dollars)</i>	Loss as % of value handled <i>(percentage)</i> ¹
Cereals				
Wheat	865 895	3 487	725 536	0.4
Maize	639 526	13 756	2 129 923	1.7
Wheat flour	379 967	5 171	1 424 934	1.4
Rice	313 434	2 943	841 193	0.8
Sorghum	111 706	736	171 806	0.7
Maize meal	99 808	485	107 339	0.4
Soya-fortified maize meal	28 231	230	65 279	0.6
Soya-fortified bulgur wheat	26 555	290	88 737	1.1
Bulgur wheat	14 081	509	112 873	3.6
Soya-fortified sorghum grits	1 455	3	1 388	0.2
Sorghum grits	652	7	1 244	0.6
Rolled oats	471	2	1 296	0.5
Pasta	213	-	-	-
Cereals unspecified	39	-	-	-
Oils and fats				
Vegetable oil	119 138	752	703 918	0.6
Edible fat	4 430	20	21 633	0.5
Butter oil	4 360	22	30 938	0.4
Margarine	39	-	-	-
Dairy products				
Enriched dried skim milk	13 349	119	227 402	0.9
Cheese	3 175	13	40 733	0.4
Dried whole milk	2 745	3	8 598	0.1
Plain dried skim milk	737	2	3 072	0.3
Milk	151	-	-	-
Meat				
Canned meat	9 435	75	162 032	0.8

Continued/..



**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS,
BY COMMODITY
(October 1994 - September 1995)**

Commodity	Quantity handled <i>(mt)</i>	Quantity lost <i>(mt)</i>	C.i.f. value of quantity lost <i>(dollars)</i>	Loss as % of value handled <i>(percentage)</i> ¹
Fish				
Canned fish	22 037	73	174 541	0.3
Dried fish	859	5	19 355	0.7
Pulses				
Beans	88 084	808	453 597	0.9
Peas	38 755	154	91 703	0.4
Lentils	21 189	139	79 104	0.7
Pulses unspecified	11 973	27	17 234	0.2
Beverages				
Tea	132	0	671	0.2
Other				
Sugar	33 357	182	89 331	0.6
Corn-soya blend	30 204	511	199 316	1.6
Likuni phala	8 197	44	15 439	0.5
Biscuits	5 947	5	7 785	0.1
Salt	4 878	34	8 426	0.7
Wheat-soya blend	4 493	45	21 395	1
Iodized salt	2 745	15	5 211	0.8
Faffa	813	-	-	-
Dried fruits	802	-	-	-
High-energy supplement	560	1	490	0.3
Family food parcels	327	2	1 688	0.5
Miscellaneous	321	-	-	-
Ground-nuts	240	18	17 500	7.3
Other blended foods	54	-	-	-
All commodities			8 072 662	0.8

¹ Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.





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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Asia and the Pacific						
Bangladesh	36 759 936	347 270	0.9			
Bhutan	2 920 067	2 572	0.1			
Cambodia	3 204 053	3 680	0.1			
China, People's Republic of	25 203 851	98 248	0.4			
India	54 649 357	194 673	0.4			
Indonesia	4 114 297	15 592	0.4			
Nepal	8 926 995	5 929	0.1			
Pakistan	38 009 465	132 126	0.3			
Philippines	3 476 865	38 087	1.1	Rice	3.5	38 087
Sri Lanka	6 629 130	3 406	0.1			
Viet Nam	12 423 031	20 348	0.2			
Total region	196 317 047	861 931	0.4			38 087
Europe & NIS						
Armenia	5 492 805	9 017	0.2			
Azerbaijan	5 783 012	39 522	0.7			

Continued ../..



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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Former Yugoslavia	105 534 026	432 633	0.4			
Georgia	4 443 928	26 245	0.6			
Russian Federation	1 628 102	7 073	0.4			
Tajikistan	6 736 986	297 509	4.4	Wheat flour	6.2	225 995
				Sugar	3.2	18 962
				Vegetable oil	2.2	2 240
				Rice	2.1	50 313
Total region	129 618 859	811 999	0.6			297 510
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Bolivia	8 875 124	59 009	0.7	Vegetable oil	3.8	6 412
Brazil	10 293 766	0	0.0			
Colombia	3 503 018	11 082	0.3			
Costa Rica	1 753 411	0	0.0			
Cuba	1 740 733	0	0.0			
Dominican Republic	1 065 434	2 023	0.2			
Ecuador	4 014 118	0	0.0			
El Salvador	11 602 442	27 512	0.2			
Guatemala	9 322 616	144 237	1.5	Vegetable oil	6.9	69 679
Guyana	3 287 936	10 518	0.3			
Haiti	2 252 670	13 356	0.6	Corn-soya blend	4.6	9 122
Honduras	7 730 417	23 628	0.3	Enriched dried skim milk	9.5	5 984

Continued .../..

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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Jamaica	5 506 232	2 429	0.0			
Mexico	6 579 332	34 286	0.5			
Nicaragua	6 685 352	14 693	0.2			
Panama	629 430	13 692	2.2	Maize	13.3	9 500
Paraguay	852 751	0	0.0			
Peru	11 708 168	23 420	0.2			
Total region	97 402 950	379 885	0.4			100 697
North Africa and Middle East						
Afghanistan	22 497 064	163 239	0.7			
Algeria	3 303 371	18 347	0.6			
Egypt, Arab Republic of	15 650 864	10 222	0.1			
Gaza/West Bank	937 848	721	0.1			
Iran	4 667 620	3 406	0.1			
Iraq	20 766 416	50 454	0.2			
Jordan	6 794 628	0	0.0			
Lebanon	1 903 140	984	0.1			

Continued ...



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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Morocco	9 276 246	74 254	0.8	Canned cheese	7.6	34 291
Syrian Arab Republic	14 658 227	6 828	0.0			
Tunisia	7 481 577	2 233	0.0			
Turkey	547 642	2 815	0.5			
Yemen	742 555	7 249	1.0	Pulses	4.6	4 987
Total region	109 227 198	340 752	0.3			39 278
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	31 066 671	430 811	1.4	Pulses	2.1	68 451
				Corn-soya blend	2.8	48 211
				Ground-nuts	100.0	400
				Rice	6.0	217
Benin	4 659 806	18 441	0.4	Sorghum	2.1	994
Botswana	4 599 542	4 046	0.1			
Burkina Faso	10 145 216	12 102	0.1			
Burundi	11 282 238	39 447	0.3	Salt	7.9	7 019
Cameroon	2 239 574	7 942	0.4			
Cape Verde	2 310 110	6 599	0.3			

Continued .../..



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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Central African Republic	5 466 789	76 178	1.4	Canned meat	5.6	5 203
				Enriched dried skim milk	3.7	17 287
Chad	11 486 977	40 469	0.4			
Comoros	1 811 380	3 039	0.2			
Djibouti	1 990 935	18 722	0.9	Canned meat	13.7	9 371
Equatorial Guinea	3 610 660	146 966	4.1	Enriched dried skim milk	11.3	93 436
				Sugar	17.2	10 630
				Wheat flour	3.8	32 800
				Rice	2.5	1 759
				Enriched dried skim milk	2.5	7 030
Ethiopia	39 762 988	110 141	0.3	Enriched dried skim milk	2.5	7 030
Gambia	2 897 439	29 191	1.0	Wheat flour	4.8	5 445
Ghana	7 503 524	38 834	0.5			
Guinea	3 978 439	340 102	8.5	Vegetable oil	19.9	28 678
				Canned meat	11.3	84 824
				Rice	8.7	222 417
				Corn-soya blend	7.6	1 005
				Corn-soya blend	100.0	25 975
Guinea-Bissau	929 228	36 769	4.0	Vegetable oil	4.1	4 542

Continued .../..



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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Kenya	46 108 054	1 480 344	3.2	Butter oil	24.8	5 795
				Maize	7.6	1 179 879
				Sorghum	5.1	20 675
				Pulses	2.2	102 554
Lesotho	7 709 575	9 727	0.1			
Liberia, regional operation	19 498 439	219 232	1.1	Bulgur wheat	3.6	112 873
Madagascar	3 119 536	32 731	1.0	Corn-soya blend	15.6	18 919
				Canned meat	3.0	1 302
				Enriched dried skim milk	2.5	1 337
				Ground-nuts	7.1	17 100
				Vegetable oil	3.0	4 268
Malawi	41 267 573	413 344	1.0	Wheat-soya blend	17.1	17 374
Mali	3 921 307	18 541	0.5	Sugar	2.4	7 116
Mauritania	10 220 319	24 543	0.2			
Mauritius	259 067	17 374	6.7			
Mozambique	22 269 660	107 322	0.5			
Namibia	2 142 209	566	0.0			
Niger	12 734 664	8 472	0.1			
Rwanda regional operation	27 993 827	64 362	0.2			
Sao Tome and Principe	1 523 147	134 824	8.9	Pulses	71.3	59 687
				Soya-fortified maize meal	10.7	30 517
				Dried stockfish	7.4	7 333
				Rice	6.5	21 883

Continued .../..



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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
				Canned fish	4.6	10 083
				Enriched dried skim milk	2.1	3 800
Senegal	8 020 556	14 683	0.2			
Sierra Leone	2 625 684	44 275	1.7	Vegetable oil	9.9	38 102
				Canned fish	3.4	4 103
Somalia	7 763 274	133 419	1.7	Wheat flour	4.2	36 368
				Maize	3.4	4 841
				Vegetable oil	2.4	77 217
Sudan	30 302 770	1 082 410	3.6	Wheat flour	100.0	692 614
				Biscuits	34.1	4 433
				Corn-soya blend	3.9	5 035
				Maize	3.1	42 318
				Butter oil	2.7	20 172
Swaziland	1 234 931	2 229	0.2	Vegetable oil	5.1	811
				Sugar	2.6	403
Tanzania	21 245 521	275 770	1.3	Rice	16.5	57 318
				Corn-soya blend	2.1	31 749
Togo	353 142	10 127	2.9	Maize	2.9	10 127
Uganda	14 020 803	170 609	1.2	Enriched dried skim milk	62.5	12 578
				Sugar	3.5	7 535

Continued ...



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

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled (percentage) ¹	Losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	Percentage	Value (dollars)
Zaire	4 307 051	5 190	0.1			
Zambia	2 968 402	27 274	0.9	Maize	2.7	13 186
				Salt iodized	6.0	367
Zimbabwe	1 149 878	20 931	1.8			
Total region	438 500 906	5 678 098	1.3			3 357 466
All regions	971 066 962	8 072 662	0.8			3 835 247

¹ Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.



