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Report on global losses for the period 1 January–31 December 2024

Executive summary

In 2024, WFP handled 3.3 million mt of food, providing safe, life-saving food assistance to more than 120 million people. WFP's robust and responsive humanitarian supply chains enabled it to anticipate needs and deliver assistance with integrity in extremely complex and high-risk environments. Nonetheless, in terms of the percentage of volume handled, losses in 2024 were higher than in previous years, primarily owing to operational risks and challenges beyond WFP's control.

Of the 3.3 million mt of food handled in 2024, 57,940 mt was lost, or 1.75 percent by volume, with a value of USD 62.8 million. This is compared with the 1.5 percent of food lost in 2023, when 66,974 mt of the 4.6 million mt handled that year was lost.

In 2024, pre-delivery losses totalled 13,407 mt, or 0.4 percent of total volume, and were valued at USD 12.5 million. Transport-related losses, valued at USD 4.9 million, accounted for 47 percent of pre-delivery losses.

Post-delivery losses in 2024 amounted to 44,033 mt, or 1.33 percent of total volume, with a value of USD 50.3 million. WFP operations in 17 countries experienced above-threshold post-delivery losses amounting to a total of 40,306 mt, with a value of USD 46.8 million. The State of Palestine accounted for 27 percent of above-threshold post-delivery losses, with 10,768 mt, of which 8,765 mt, or 81 percent, occurred during civil unrest.

Of all the commodities handled, those for which losses were highest included wheat flour, specialized nutritious foods, rice and wheat. While specialized nutritious foods accounted for a modest share of pre- and post-delivery losses by volume, at 16,549 mt, or 29 percent, they amounted to USD 27.2 million, or 43 percent, by value, owing to their comparatively high unit cost.

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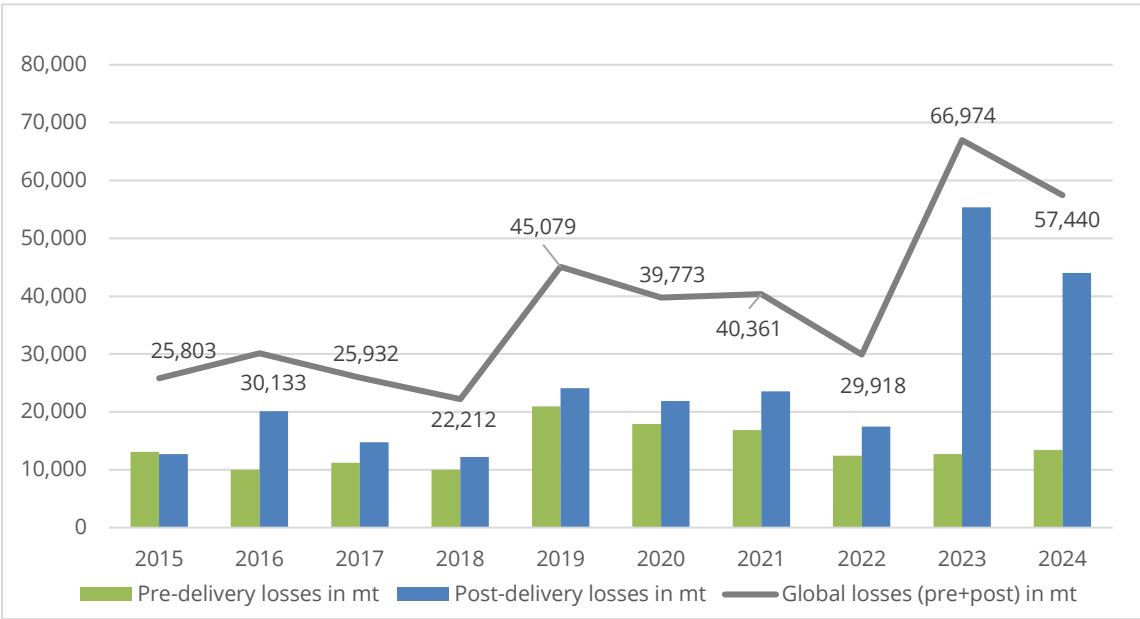
Introduction

1. This report provides an overview of global losses of food in 2024 – both pre- and post-delivery – and the measures taken to prevent or mitigate such losses in the future. The annex presents details of country-specific losses and identifies the countries where losses exceeded WFP’s reporting thresholds.
2. Within the legal framework in which WFP operates, legal title of food commodities normally passes to the recipient country’s government at the point of the commodities’ first entry into the country, although WFP retains physical possession far beyond the time at which legal title has been transferred.
3. This report does not cover unintended uses of food after distribution to beneficiaries, such as sharing, sale or theft. These are captured and addressed through WFP’s monitoring and reporting mechanisms.
4. All pre- and post-delivery losses are covered by WFP’s self-insurance scheme from the moment that WFP takes possession of a food commodity until the commodity is physically handed over to a cooperating partner, the people WFP supports, or the recipient government.

Overview of global losses in 2024

5. Global food losses are presented here by volume (mt), by value (United States dollars – USD), and in comparison with previous years.
6. In 2024, as a result of the complexity of WFP’s operating environments, and events beyond WFP’s control, global losses reached a significant 57,940 mt, or 1.75 percent of the total volume handled, compared with losses of 66,974 mt, or 1.5 percent of the 4.6 million mt handled in 2023.¹ See figure 1 and annex II for comparisons and details.

Figure 1: Global food losses by volume, 2015–2024 (mt)



¹ This total comprises pre- and post-delivery losses, and includes losses of 500 mt in commodities deemed unfit for human consumption, for which the loss type – pre- or post-delivery – was not registered and the financial implication was USD 0.00. When these losses are excluded, the total amount lost decreases to 57,440 mt (see figure 1).

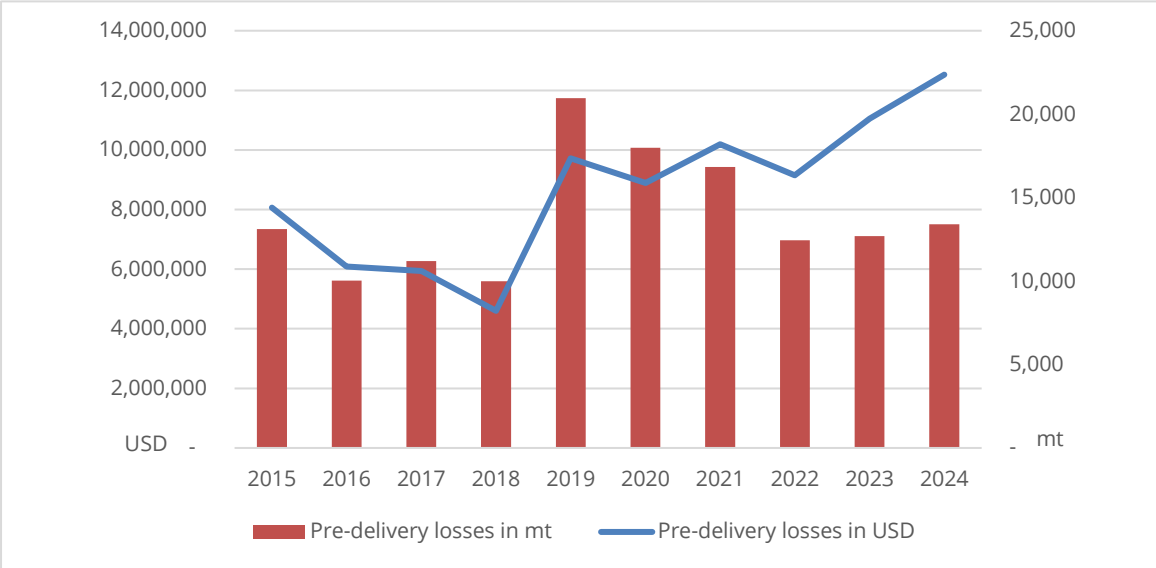
- 7. The value of global losses in 2024 was USD 62.8 million, compared with USD 49.4 million in 2023 and USD 26.1 million in 2022. This upward trend is attributed partly to broad macroeconomic factors, including inflationary pressures and rising commodity prices – particularly in the context of recent global shocks and market volatility – which have contributed to a general increase in the United States dollar value of commodities per metric ton.
- 8. The most significant losses were recorded for wheat flour, Super Cereal wheat-soya blend (WSB+), Super Cereal corn-soya blend (CSB+), rice, and wheat. Together, losses of these commodities amounted to a total of 34,829 mt, valued at USD 32.1 million and accounting for 60 percent of total global losses by volume (see table 1). These are among the commodities that WFP handles and distributes the most (see annex VII), and the complex environments in which WFP operates, where challenges arising from weather conditions, poor infrastructure and looting are prevalent, contributed to additional losses. Further information on country-specific losses of these commodities can be found in annex I.

Commodity	Losses (mt)	Value (USD)	Value per mt (USD)	Losses as a percentage of total losses by volume
Wheat flour	11 713	5 927 750	506	20
Super Cereal WSB+	7 016	7 797 437	1 111	12
Super Cereal CSB+	6 187	12 709 872	2 054	11
Rice	5 137	3 792 886	738	9
Wheat	4 776	1 848 421	387	8
Total	34 829	32 076 366	4 796	60

Overview of pre-delivery losses in 2024

- 9. In 2024, pre-delivery losses amounted to 13,407 mt and were valued at USD 12.5 million. This was the fourth highest amount by volume and the highest by value in the ten years from 2015 to 2024 (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Pre-delivery losses by volume and value, 2015–2024

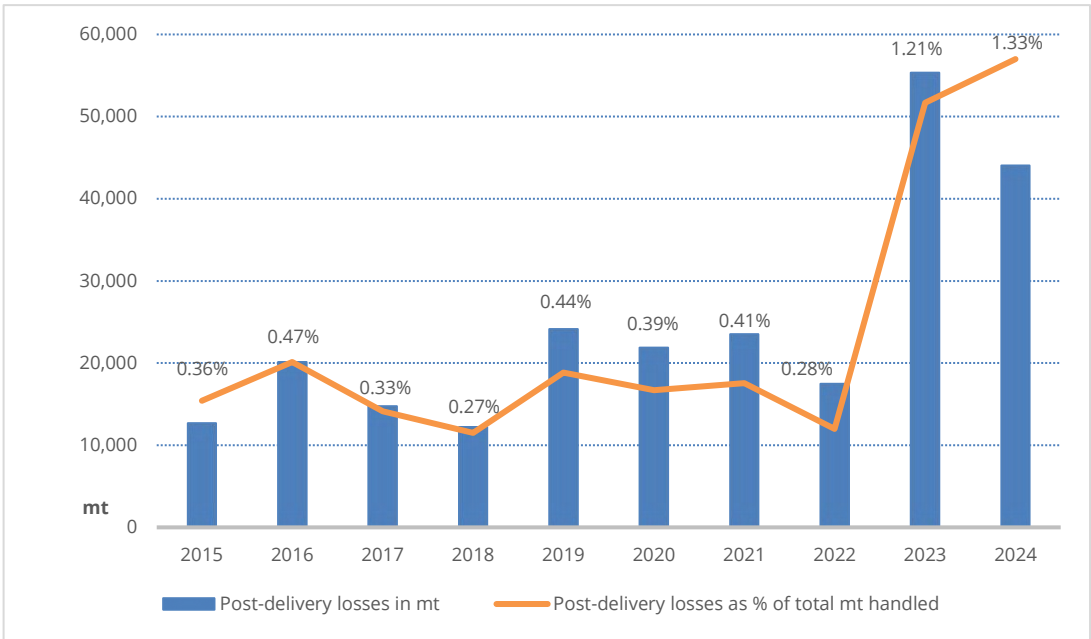


- 10. Three commodities accounted for 50 percent of pre-delivery losses by value: Super Cereal CSB+ for 25 percent, with losses of 1,969 mt valued at USD 3.2 million; fortified biscuits for 14 percent, with losses of 997 mt valued at USD 1.8 million; and split peas for 11 percent, with losses of 507 mt valued at USD 1.3 million. Losses of 1,105 mt of sorghum and millet valued at USD 520,063 accounted for 4 percent of pre-delivery losses by value.
- 11. Inadequate transport – resulting from unsuitable or poorly maintained vehicles, overloading of cargo, and exposure to harsh conditions during transit, for example – was the most significant cause of pre-delivery losses by value, causing losses of 6,247 mt, worth USD 4.9 million or 47 percent of all pre-delivery losses by value.
- 12. Following transport issues, the reconstitution, rebagging and repacking of commodities at warehouses was the second most significant cause of losses, leading to 2,483 mt in losses, worth USD 1.2 million or 19 percent of pre-delivery losses by value.

Overview of post-delivery losses in 2024

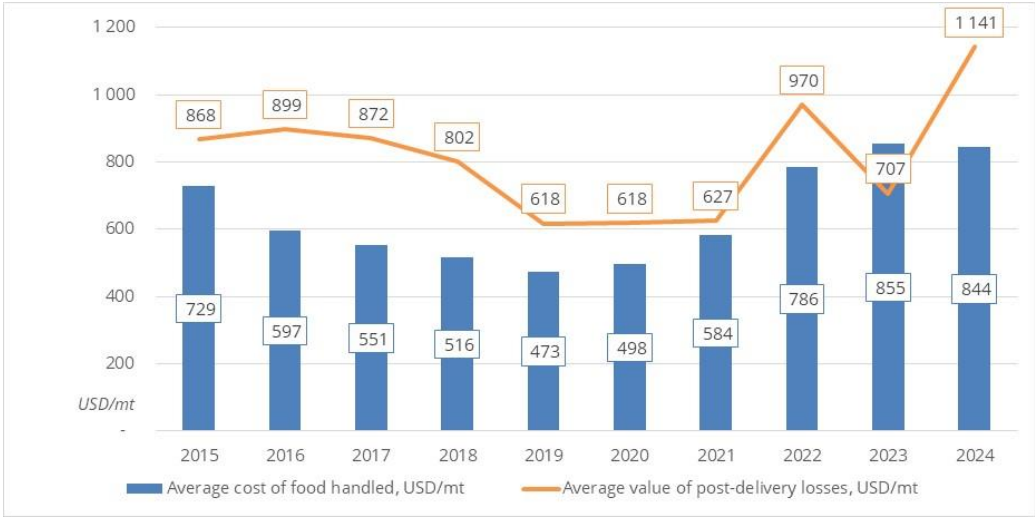
- 13. In 2024, post-delivery losses by volume reached the second highest level of the last ten years, exceeded only by those in 2023. As a percentage of total food handled, they reached the highest level since 2015. In 2024, post-delivery losses were 44,033 mt, representing 1.33 percent of the 3.3 million mt of food handled, an increase in percentage terms from 2023, when post-delivery losses of 54,276 mt represented 1.21 percent of the 4.6 million mt of food handled (see figure 3 and annex IX).

Figure 3: Post-delivery losses by volume, 2015–2024



- 14. The total value of post-delivery losses in 2024 was USD 50.3 million, compared with USD 38.4 million in 2023, USD 17.0 million in 2022, and USD 14.8 million in 2021.
- 15. In 2024, the average cost of the food handled was USD 844/mt, compared with USD 855/mt in 2023, and the average value of post-delivery losses was USD 1,141/mt, compared with USD 707/mt in 2023 (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Average cost of the food handled and average value of post-delivery losses, 2015–2024



Main reasons for post-delivery losses

16. In 2024, in terms of value, 88 percent of post-delivery losses – which totalled 38,919 mt, valued at USD 45.7 million – were attributable to five main causes: deterioration of food commodities due mainly to problems at their place of origin; loss during civil unrest; pilferage and theft; inadequate transport; and improper or overlong storage (see figure 5). Detailed figures for post-delivery losses are provided in annex VI.

Figure 5: The five main reasons for post-delivery losses, 2024

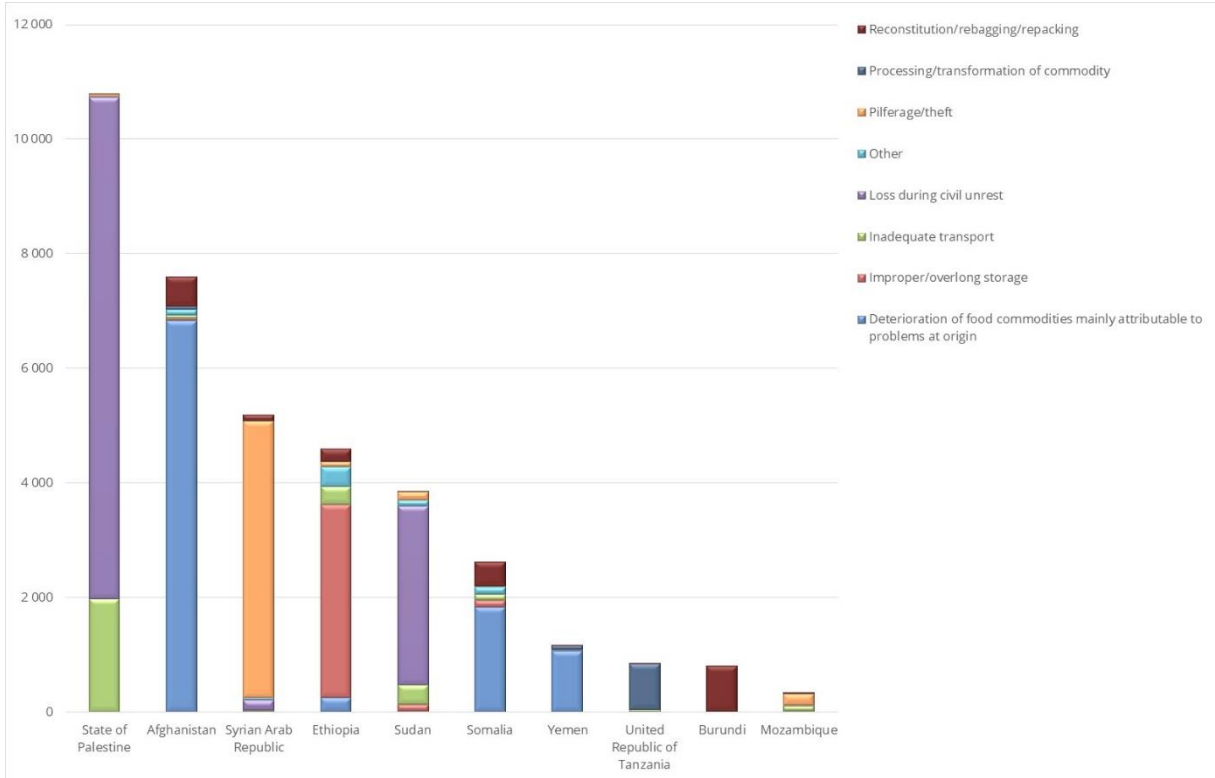
Loss during civil unrest	Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	Pilferage/theft	Inadequate transport	Improper/overlong storage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,890 mt • 0.42% of total food handled • 31.55% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11,216 mt • 0.34% of total food handled • 25.47% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5,911 mt • 0.18% of total food handled • 13.42% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,083 mt • 0.12% of total food handled • 9.27% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,819 mt • 0.12% of total food handled • 8.67% of total post-delivery losses

- 17. Loss during civil unrest resulted in post-delivery losses of 13,890 mt, constituting 31.55 percent of all such losses and 0.42 percent of the total food handled.
- 18. Deterioration of food commodities, attributable mainly to problems at their place of origin, resulted in post-delivery losses of 11,216 mt, accounting for 25.47 percent of all such losses and 0.34 percent of the total food handled.
- 19. Pilferage and theft resulted in post-delivery losses of 5,911 mt, equivalent to 13.42 percent of all such losses and 0.18 percent of the total food handled.
- 20. Inadequate transport resulted in post-delivery losses of 4,083 mt, or 9.27 percent of all such losses and 0.12 percent of the total food handled.
- 21. Improper and overlong storage led to post-delivery losses of 3,819 mt, representing 8.67 percent of all such losses and 0.12 percent of the total food handled.

Post-delivery losses by country

- 22. In 2024, ten country operations accounted for 39,472 mt of post-delivery losses, or 90 percent of the total (see figure 6).
- 23. WFP’s operations in 17 countries experienced above-threshold post-delivery losses totalling 40,306 mt (see annex I). With 10,768 mt in such losses, WFP’s operation in the State of Palestine accounted for 27 percent of the total, with loss during civil unrest accounting for the majority of this amount, at 8,765 mt, or 81 percent.

Figure 6: The ten countries with the highest post-delivery losses, by cause of loss, 2024 (mt)



- 24. The majority of the 17 countries where WFP’s operations saw above-threshold post-delivery losses were in the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe region, with three countries accounting for 42 percent of all such losses. Five countries were in the Eastern Africa region, accounting for 30 percent of the total; two in the Asia and the Pacific region, accounting for 22 percent; four in the Southern Africa region, accounting for 5 percent; two in the Western Africa region, accounting for 1 percent; and one country was in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, accounting for 0.33 percent of above-threshold post-delivery losses.
- 25. Table 2 provides an overview of WFP’s operations by region in terms of the volumes of food handled and the post-delivery losses, with the latter expressed as a percentage of the former.

Regional bureau	Total food handled (mt)	Total post-delivery losses (mt)	Post-delivery losses as a % of total food handled
Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific	568 573	(9 422)	1.7
Regional Bureau for Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe	762 577	(17 288)	2.3
Regional Bureau for Western Africa	415 666	(1 443)	0.3
Regional Bureau for Southern Africa	430 629	(2 426)	0.6
Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa	1 021 251	(13 200)	1.3
Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean	119 818	(255)	0.2
Total	3 318 514	(44 033)	1.3

Measures for preventing and mitigating losses

Food procurement, safety and quality assurance

26. WFP is committed to reducing food losses in all of its operations, which requires it to maintain robust procurement processes and make efforts to ensure the consistent enforcement of food quality and safety standards. Monitoring is required at all levels, along with numerous commodity- and context-specific measures.
27. Specialized nutritious foods require particular measures; in 2024, the Procurement Service of WFP's Supply Chain and Delivery Division at headquarters in Rome used an independent inspection company to carry out inspections, testing and laboratory analysis of all the specialized nutritious foods produced, ensuring their conformity with WFP's specifications and quality, and safety standards. The scope of the work carried out by the inspection company was expanded to include the testing of packaging, and monitoring and reporting at the production stage.
28. To ensure that existing and new suppliers – factories – produce specialized nutritious foods in line with WFP's specifications and standards, the Procurement Service conducted refresher and engagement meetings for existing and potential suppliers, building on the initial onboarding meetings held in 2023, and aiming to reinforce quality standards for specialized nutritious foods. During these meetings, all aspects of contract implementation and quality requirements were explained to suppliers. In addition, it was explained that when a specialized nutritious food is first produced for WFP, the inspection company must always be present so as to minimize the risk of rejection of the specialized nutritious food owing to changes in packaging lines within the production process, the introduction of a new product basket,² or the restarting of production after a quality incident. Despite these measures, in 2024, specialized nutritious foods constituted 29 percent of total pre- and post-delivery losses by volume, at 16,549 mt, and 43 percent by value, at USD 27.2 million.

² The product basket is the range of products that a supplier provides to WFP, which changes as the supplier shifts from producing Super Cereal CSB+, for example, to producing Super Cereal plus CSB++ or large-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements, and then medium-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplements. The new products added to the basket will require additional inspection at the production stage.

29. WFP has adopted a collaborative approach to quality and incident management. Partnering with peer agencies across the humanitarian community – including the United Nations Children’s Fund, Médecins sans frontières, Action Against Hunger and the International Committee of the Red Cross – through the inter-agency working group, WFP makes concerted efforts to enhance overall product quality and reduce the likelihood of quality-related losses. Through this approach, WFP participates in joint audits and engagement with the suppliers of lipid-based nutrient supplements, because members of the inter-agency working group purchase from a shared pool of suppliers.
30. In 2024, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit at WFP’s headquarters in Rome implemented customized quality management procedures aimed at minimizing the risks of losses in 19 country offices, particularly in emergency settings. In the Sudan, for example, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit conducted a risk assessment on marginal-quality wheat, and developed a strategy for processing such wheat into flour that met national standards, salvaging 60,000 mt of wheat.
31. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit managed incidents by carefully assessing and balancing the risks arising from commodities affected by food safety and quality issues, and potential salvage measures. The largest loss related to food safety and quality in 2024 involved the leaking of Super Cereal provided by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to six country offices; the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit’s risk assessment and mitigation efforts saved 4,000 mt of the Super Cereal, or 53 percent of the total volume affected. In addition, guidance was developed detailing quality management processes, specifically those aimed at mitigating the risks related to in-kind food donations. As a result of these efforts, potential losses from incidents related to food safety and quality were reduced, and food safety was ensured.
32. To address external risks that can lead to losses, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit drew on lessons learned from incident management to inform the updating of seven technical guidance documents for suppliers, detailing WFP’s technical requirements for food and packaging. The unit also updated checklists for auditors and conducted on-the-job training sessions to ensure the quality of audits.
33. Internally, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit issued a guidance note on the exceptional assessment of suppliers in order to ensure that a consistent approach to the prevention of food safety and quality-related losses is applied throughout WFP’s operations. In addition, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit piloted a new system for rating suppliers, which improves the categorization of suppliers on WFP’s rosters by supply chain risk. The system is designed to inform purchase decisions, and is currently focused on Super Cereal, lipid-based nutrient supplements and canned foods. Planned roll-out is in 2025.
34. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit deployed a full-time employee to Mersin in Türkiye, WFP’s largest supplier base, to provide immediate onsite support. In 2024, the employee visited 60 suppliers in order to resolve gaps and improve product quality. This directly facilitated the delivery of 60,000 mt of canned food and rations in the State of Palestine, with no supplier-related issues or inadequate packaging reported from the State of Palestine, Israel, Egypt or Jordan. Such measures ensure that WFP’s emergency response operations proceed smoothly and without incident.
35. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit conducted training webinars on packaging requirements and controls for the suppliers of key commodities, and inspection companies, enhancing their capacity to detect and control issues. Monthly meetings with key suppliers of Super Cereal and lipid-based nutrient supplements enabled continuous improvement of product and packaging quality.

36. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit issued guidance on loading practices for internal WFP staff, external suppliers and inspection companies, addressing recurring risks of the loss of, for example, wheat flour for Afghanistan and the State of Palestine. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit worked proactively with the Procurement Service and issued guidance on the packaging of food boxes for addressing rapidly evolving needs in emergencies.

Track and trace initiative

37. Throughout 2024 and 2025, under its global assurance project, WFP has undertaken multifaceted actions along its supply chains with a view to ensuring that the right people receive the food assistance that they need, safely, in full and without interference. This work has included the introduction of concrete measures for commodity management. As the project advances, WFP is prioritizing the most cost-effective, scalable and impactful initiatives, including the track and trace project.
38. The “last mile” application of WFP’s logistics execution support system (LESS) is a mobile solution developed to address the longstanding issues related to the confirmation of delays in the receipt of goods for delivery to cooperating partners. The global roll-out of the application, which is centrally managed from headquarters in Rome by the Supply Chain and Delivery Division, has progressed since its inception. By the end of 2024, the last mile application was being used to improve the procedures for confirming the receipt of commodities, reduce lead times, increase accountability, and digitalize key processes in 47 country offices, an increase from 41 country in 2023. The Supply Chain and Delivery Division is piloting a solution for the management of cooperating partners’ stock, which will provide better stock visibility for cooperating partners and WFP. The solution is expected to be scaled up to increasing numbers of country offices, along with the implementation of WFP’s digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) for in-kind commodities.
39. Vehicle tracking devices were used to follow the movement of trucks along predetermined routes and enable the identification of possible diversions or delays. The bag markings used in some operations have enabled WFP to trace bags back to the transporter or cooperating partner to which they were delivered.
40. To further strengthen WFP’s long-term track and trace capabilities, the Supply Chain and Delivery Division advanced into the discovery phase of the track and trace project in April 2024, building on earlier preliminary work. As of May 2025, the project is progressing with the gathering together of business requirements and market assessments to inform the identification of an end-to-end solution. In the meantime, an interim SCOPE solution for in-kind commodities is being implemented to support tracking in the last mile.
41. Ethiopia was one of the 31 high-priority country offices to implement the global assurance project and has taken a series of context-specific measures to track and trace commodities and thereby augment assurance. These measures include enhancing traceability through bag-marking solutions; piloting innovations such as the cooperating partner stock management tool; and fully rolling out fleet finder, an advanced global positioning system that tracks cargo in real time as it is transported on WFP’s own fleet of trucks and commercial trucks.

Demand-driven planning and regional initiatives

42. Integrated and automated tools for improved planning and optimization, such as PRISMA, SCOUT, Route the Meals and Optimus, were used to inform WFP’s evidence-based decision-making by enabling a range of data sources and systems to be scanned.

43. In 2023 and 2024, WFP accumulated surplus stock of specialized nutritious foods in its corporate inventory, the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which led to an increased risk of food losses. The surplus was the result of several factors, including a drastic reduction in global demand due to the reduced funding received by country offices, the pause in operations in Ethiopia, the nature of committal agreements with certain suppliers, and the many government regulations related to the remaining shelf-life of commodities after their import into a programme country, which severely limited the options for selling stock approaching their “best-before” dates.
44. WFP managed this issue by continuing to enforce the principle of first using commodities that are close to their expiry dates, and closely monitoring specialized nutritious food inventory to identify the commodities at the greatest risk of expiring. Through strategic planning, WFP sent stocks of specialized nutritious foods closer to the countries with the highest absorption capacity, while adhering to the respective government’s regulations on the shelf-life of imports. In addition, the allocation of USD 9.2 million of corporate funding to country operations allowed the absorption of the stocks closest to their expiry dates. Building on the lessons learned from this experience, to prevent similar challenges in the future, the Supply Chain and Delivery Division is adopting a demand-driven supply strategy that is based on a forecast of contributions that also considers in-kind donations from the United States of America. The increased storage of commodities at strategic locations where they can serve as many country offices as possible will also help to reduce risks. The Supply Chain and Delivery Division will ensure flexibility in sourcing decisions and will enhance the logic underlying demand forecasting so as to better anticipate scale-up and scale-down scenarios.
45. In 2024, regional bureaux and headquarters in Rome provided diverse forms of support to minimize losses in country offices. In addition to the examples described above, this support included compliance missions, operational enhancements and training sessions.
46. The *Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific* rolled out the LESS last mile solution in high-risk country operations. In addition, information on the backlog of data still to be entered into LESS , data reliability indices, best-before dates and delivery completion dates were communicated to all country offices in the region, mapped against corporate key performance indicators, and monitored against ongoing trends. The regional bureau also completed oversight missions in Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan as part of the global assurance project. Additional oversight missions were conducted in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Kyrgyz Republic, Myanmar, Nepal and Tajikistan, where recommendations for improving operational control measures were provided.
47. *Regional Bureau for the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe*: In response to significant post-delivery losses in high-risk settings such as the State of Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen, the regional bureau has been supporting country offices in implementing a series of targeted mitigation measures that enhance operational resilience and minimize future losses. To address losses due to insecurity and looting in the State of Palestine, WFP advocates and coordinates with local authorities with the aim of facilitating uninterrupted access, while community awareness-raising campaigns were launched to reduce the risks that arise when large numbers of people gather. In Yemen, to counter losses due to spoilage, WFP enhanced environmental controls at storage sites, communicated the details of local authorities’ requirements and demand to upstream suppliers in order to ensure their compliance, and used permanent labelling methods to indicate expiry dates and ensure traceability. WFP also streamlined coordination with national bodies – such as the Yemen standardization and metrology organization and the supreme council for the management and coordination of humanitarian affairs and international cooperation – with the aim of expediting inspections and disposal protocols. In the Syrian Arab Republic, where losses were largely the result of civil unrest and the looting

- of warehouses, WFP implemented regular quality checks, issued monthly spoilage reports, and reinforced lines of accountability at warehouses.
48. To improve controls and reduce losses regionwide, the regional bureau scaled up training and capacity strengthening for warehouse staff and partners, enhanced suppliers' accountability through strengthened procurement contracts with liability clauses, and supported the roll-out of LESS in the Gaza Strip to improve commodity tracking and digital reporting. These actions reflect WFP's commitment to safeguarding food assistance in the most challenging operational settings. The regional bureau has also enhanced food safety protocols and pest controls at all locations in order to mitigate the risk of infestation arising from extended storage and is piloting the processing of wheat flour into pasta as a way of extending its shelf-life to 18 months, thereby reducing the losses caused by limited access.
 49. The *Regional Bureau for Western Africa* provided targeted support to major country office operations. In Chad, it coordinated the deployment of regional supply chain specialists to support the country office in clearing backlogs of food movements that had been recorded offline and not yet entered in the corporate system; training logistics staff in food accounting and warehouse management; and designing an organizational chart of the employees supporting the expanded operation. The regional bureau also conducted support missions to Cameroon and Mali to monitor storage practices in accordance with WFP's warehouse management standards, and to formulate recommendations based on monitoring results. This helped to minimize losses, increase data reliability, and improve inventory management.
 50. The *Regional Bureau for Southern Africa* shared a dashboard of targeted key performance indicators with country offices which highlights key trends and areas for improvement in metrics that include best-before dates, delivery completion dates, and delivery losses against total tonnage handled. The dashboard is monitored monthly to review potential deviations in key performance indicator results. The regional bureau also conducted a training session on integrated pest management for warehouse staff, focused on ensuring compliance with best practices and protocols for avoiding the contamination or infestation of commodities.
 51. The *Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa's* commodity management team trained internal and external stakeholders in WFP's best practices for inventory management, and food handling and storage for reducing losses. Two regional workshops were conducted, one on joint warehouse and food safety management, and the other on the LESS last-mile solution. The regional bureau's food safety and quality unit also played a key role in aligning WFP's food specifications with local standards in eastern Africa and Ethiopia. The unit developed 21 non-generic food specifications for eight country offices and is approving another 14. Six packaging specifications were also approved or updated to address incidents and strengthen suppliers' compliance.
 52. The *Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean* carried out regular inventory checks at all country offices, and implemented measures to improve reporting procedures, such as the establishment of a physical inventory committee approved by the country director in each office. In addition, WFP's food handling standards were applied to all the commodities stored in warehouses, in accordance with a guidance document circulated to the warehouse staff of both WFP and cooperating partners.

ANNEX I

Above-threshold losses, by country

1. This annex describes post-delivery losses that exceed WFP's thresholds for country-level post-delivery losses of a single food type, which are currently set at either USD 20,000 in value and accounting for at least 2 percent of the total volume handled, or USD 100,000 in value. In 2024, such losses amounted to 40,306 mt (see table A1).

TABLE A1: OPERATIONS IN COUNTRIES WITH ABOVE-THRESHOLD POST-DELIVERY LOSSES (mt)	
Country	Above-threshold post-delivery losses
State of Palestine	10 768
Afghanistan	7 287
Syrian Arab Republic	5 024
Ethiopia	4 165
Sudan	3 714
Somalia	2 370
Myanmar	1 616
Yemen	1 070
South Sudan	961
Madagascar	836
United Republic of Tanzania	792
Burundi	782
Central African Republic	438
Mozambique	187
Haiti	134
Democratic Republic of the Congo	89
Nigeria	73
Total	40 306

Afghanistan

2. In 2024, the Afghanistan country office incurred above-threshold losses of 7,287 mt, of which 111.393 mt occurred at cooperating partners' extended and final distribution points.
3. A loss of 6,799 mt of Super Cereal WSB+ produced by the Chinese supplier, Guangdong, was due to issues related to poor packaging, leading to the product becoming rancid prematurely. The nitrogen-flushing of 1.5-kg sachets failed to prevent the oxidation of fat, causing the Super Cereal WSB+ to develop an unpleasant taste and smell. A report highlighting the results of sampling and laboratory tests, conducted by a third-party inspection company in Italy and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, concluded that distribution of the Super Cereal WSB+ risked affecting people's health.

Distribution was halted, and the product was recalled from final distribution points. WFP's Insurance Service at headquarters in Rome reached a financial settlement with the Chinese supplier in November 2024. Ongoing negotiations with Afghanistan's food and drugs authority aim to determine the best disposal option in compliance with WFP's procedures.

4. Headquarters in Rome made efforts to prevent and mitigate losses of specialized nutritious foods, such as Super Cereal WSB+, including by accelerating the stability testing of all the products provided by the Chinese supplier, and using the results to inform the definition of technical requirements and studies of shelf-life. A project was launched under which recommendations for the storage of specialized nutritious foods are being reviewed, and specifications are being updated, including those for the optical density, seal strength and bond strength of packaging materials, and for drop tests and leak tests.
5. A loss of 104.4 mt of salt resulted from a salvage exercise involving 296.6 mt of salt imported from Pakistan and Tajikistan in May 2024. The low iodine levels in the salt necessitated a salvage operation which included re-iodization and recovered 192.2 mt of the product. In response to the loss of salt, the country office suspended salt imports from Pakistan and Tajikistan, and took action to diversify the local supplier base for salt, strengthen local capacity to process salt for human consumption, and ensure that the approval of the Afghanistan foods and drugs authority was sought prior to future imports. In the absence of accredited laboratories in Afghanistan, and given the underperformance of laboratories in Pakistan, the testing capacity of laboratories in the wider region was strengthened, including their capacity for compliance testing.
6. A loss of 353.28 mt of wheat flour was attributed mainly to poor handling along the inland supply routes; quality issues resulting from high temperatures and other challenges in the operating environment; transport incidents; reconstitution; and climate-related disasters. Most of the losses were recovered from service providers. In addition, 29 mt of vegetable oil was lost during incidents in warehouses; 90 percent of the value of the oil was fully recovered.
7. Following the loss of wheat flour, the country office improved the protocols for handling operations in the northern corridor, enforcing accountability. Prevention and mitigation efforts also included increasing the frequency of in-person training events on the best warehouse management practices, and carrying out weekly warehouse inspections and oversight missions to the field. As part of the assurance actions of the supply chain and delivery function, the country office strengthened the engagement between its cooperating partners and its programme unit, including through capacity strengthening and training for cooperating partners, joint spot-checks of cooperating partners by the supply chain and programme units, improved selection and performance evaluation of cooperating partners, and the strengthening of field-level agreements.

Burundi

8. In 2024, the Burundi country office reported above-threshold losses of 782 mt of maize meal that was deemed unfit for human consumption. These losses comprised 355.87 mt of maize meal lost in 2023 and disposed of in 2024, and 426.04 mt identified in 2024. The contaminated maize meal contained high levels of toxic substances such as aflatoxins, fumonisins and *Staphylococcus aureus*, which occurred after milling despite the maize grain having been subject to certified analysis that confirmed its compliance with food safety standards.

9. The primary causes of the losses included inadequate detection of aflatoxins prior to milling, limited local testing capacity, delayed receipt of results from external laboratories in Kenya, and inconsistent milling practices that failed to prevent microbial contamination. The heterogeneous distribution of aflatoxins in the grains complicated detection, highlighting systemic weaknesses in the oversight of grain handling, testing and milling.
10. To address the losses, the country office implemented corrective and preventive measures that included the introduction of mandatory aflatoxin testing of all incoming maize prior to milling, and stricter sampling protocols that divide grain stacks into smaller sampling lots in order to facilitate the detection of quality issues. The country office is also monitoring inspection companies more closely, and holding them accountable for poor testing.
11. Efforts to build local testing capacity are under way, with support from the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office, and include collaboration with national institutions such as the national food technology centre, the Burundi bureau of standardization and quality control and the institute of agronomic sciences of Burundi; and the procurement of rapid test kits to enable faster, real-time decision-making. In August 2024, staff participated in regional training in the strengthening of food quality controls, sampling and aflatoxin management, organized by the food safety and quality unit of the regional bureau.
12. Further actions include establishing a tool for tracking data-driven testing; requesting new certificates of analysis for all future imports; and evaluating the feasibility of investing in Optical Sortex technology, which is used to detect and remove aflatoxin-contaminated grains and thereby helps to reduce aflatoxin levels to an acceptable limit in milled products. In parallel, the country office is seeking to diversify its sources of food supplies, improve storage conditions, and build the capacity of local millers to meet food safety standards.
13. In 2024, WFP temporarily deployed an expert in aflatoxins to carry out a baseline assessment and formulate recommendations. These efforts are part of a broader strategy of enhancing internal controls, improving the accountability of suppliers, and ensuring that safe, high-quality food reaches beneficiaries.

Central African Republic

14. The Central African Republic country office incurred above-threshold losses of 438 mt, including 53.121 mt recorded by cooperating partners. Several factors contributed to this high volume of losses, including the theft or diversion of stock, in which a WFP warehouse employee was involved; a batch of SuperCereal+ CSB++ that was declared unfit for human consumption; the reconditioning of locally purchased beans of poor quality, which had deteriorated rapidly in warehouses; and the prolonged storage of some commodities during transport.
15. As part of a series of mitigation measures, and to prevent similar losses in the future, the country office's supply chain unit has enhanced the control mechanisms for warehouse personnel, increased the frequency of logistics officers' visits to warehouses, installed security assistants in selected warehouses, and introduced closed-circuit TV systems in warehouses that handle large volumes of commodities, such as those in Bangui and Bouar, with other offices to be added depending on resource availability.
16. In addition, the country office's commodity accounting unit reinforced the monitoring of stocks throughout the country, based on best-before dates and delivery completion dates, and is sharing monitoring information on a weekly basis with activity managers and the heads of suboffices in order to inform them of any commodities nearing their best-before dates, and to identify appropriate solutions. Only those commodities with long shelf-lives will be transferred to remote and hard-to-reach regions with a view to minimizing losses in transit and the risk of best-before dates being exceeded during storage. To mitigate the risk

of transport accidents on deteriorating and poorly maintained roads, food commodities will be pre-positioned during the dry season, when roads are accessible.

17. Depending on the availability of funds, storage conditions will be improved through the construction of concrete platforms for prefabricated storage tents, thereby minimizing the risk of damage due to humidity or termite infestation. The monitoring of commercial trucks transporting WFP foodstuffs to various destinations will be intensified with a view to reducing instances of prolonged transit. For foodstuffs received from various hubs throughout the country – including from local suppliers and farmers – quality and quantity control procedures will be reinforced with the support of the food safety and quality unit at the Western and Central Africa Regional Office, and the inspection company, Intertek.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

18. The Democratic Republic of the Congo country office incurred above-threshold losses of 89 mt in 2024. Most of these losses – 98 percent – occurred during an incident at the Nyunzu warehouse, when commodities were found to be damaged. The country office deployed a team to the field to engage in a “deep-dive” exercise and take appropriate measures, including by making an inventory of all the damaged stock to be analysed by the logistics unit.
19. According to data from WFP’s country office tool for managing effectively, the remaining losses of 1.8 mt were due to diversion, including cases of fraud discovered from monthly reports. A deep-dive exercise was coordinated with the national security services, which seized a significant volume of commodities and identified a network of fraud involving mainly the cooperating partner. WFP suspended all payments to that partner, which was, in addition, instructed to reimburse the value of the losses resulting from theft, poor storage management and fraudulent sale. The partner will no longer be eligible to enter into partnerships with WFP.
20. To mitigate the losses incurred, the country office highlighted the terms of the field-level agreement with the cooperating partner, and made all the parties involved in working with that partner, including health centre personnel, aware of proper commodity management practices. Control measures for the selection of a new cooperating partner, coordination with other United Nations entities, and induction sessions, regular meetings and site visits involving cooperating partners will also be reinforced.

Ethiopia

21. The Ethiopia country office reported above-threshold losses of 4,165 mt in 2024 owing to various factors, depending on the commodity. Examples of these losses include 28.64 mt of SuperCereal CSB+ lost as a result of rain damage during transportation, and the expiry of the commodity’s shelf-life at the warehouse. An additional 398.57 mt of SuperCereal CSB+ was lost owing to packaging defects which led to insect infestation, rancidity and mould. In addition, 167.88 mt of wheat was lost during rebagging, and 3,170 mt of wheat flour was lost, mainly because its shelf-life expired at final distribution points and in WFP’s warehouses owing to the pausing of food distributions.
22. The majority of the losses stemmed from the suspension of food distributions for more than eight months. This disruption resulted in the expiry of commodities, which was exacerbated by the receipt of grains with high levels of impurities, from the GCMF, and specialized nutritious foods that were approaching their expiry dates when they arrived from Berbera and Djibouti ports.
23. To prevent and mitigate future issues, the country office will establish a coordinated monitoring and allocation process for managing GCMF stocks of specialized nutritious foods before they reach the mid points of their shelf-lives. In addition, inadequate packaging by the supplier, Didion, contributed significantly to the losses recorded. This issue was

communicated to the Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) of USAID, along with a request for better-quality packaging. In response to the risks associated with prolonged storage and the deterioration of grains, the country office's food safety and quality unit revised its grain specifications to require the machine cleaning of locally purchased grains. The change aims to minimize impurities and reduce the frequency with which fumigation is required.

Haiti

24. In 2024, the Haiti country office recorded 134 mt of above-threshold losses, consisting mainly of rice and resulting from insecurity, poor storage conditions and transport-related challenges. The most critical incident occurred on 16 December, when an armed group intercepted a WFP convoy travelling to Bassin-Bleu, diverting four trucks carrying 67.2 mt of rice. While the trucks and drivers were later released, the food was not recovered because the armed group had distributed it.
25. These losses were the result of Haiti's volatile security environment, restricted access to affected communities, inadequate infrastructure, and gaps in the capacity of cooperating partners. Several incidents were driven by the presence of armed groups, with other losses resulting from non-compliance with storage protocols, and inadequate oversight of commodities by partners, owing to access restrictions.
26. To avoid future losses, internal controls were strengthened, and coordination with the security and access team of the country office's operational risk management unit was enhanced in support of operational planning and the development of risk-informed strategies. All the partners involved in food distributions received training in issues related to access with a view to mitigating the risk of interference by armed groups. These efforts are complemented by an enhanced presence of WFP employees throughout the distribution process.
27. WFP also increased the frequency of pre-distribution visits aimed at ensuring that all stakeholders were fully briefed on its standards for targeting and distribution operations. This helped to reinforce adherence to established processes, and prevented external interference. WFP now manages all distributions directly, dispatching supplies early in the morning in order to avoid delays on busy roads, and thereby reducing tension at distribution sites and preventing overcrowding during the final stages of a distribution.

Madagascar

28. The Madagascar country office reported above-threshold losses of 836 mt of Super Cereal CSB+. In late 2023, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit advised the country office to withhold all dispatches of a commodity procured from the supplier, TVS, which had a packaging defect.
29. In coordination with WFP, BHA asked the company, Intertek, to inspect all the stock stored in Madagascar. Inspection and testing led to the conclusion that the packaging defects affected the shelf-life of the product, leading USAID and WFP to recommend the disposal of all "high-risk" products, which were those with less than three months of shelf-life remaining. This resulted in the entire stock of SuperCereal CSB+ in Madagascar – 836 mt – being withheld.
30. To mitigate these losses, the country office considered selling the commodity through an international salvage sale, but this option was ultimately abandoned owing to the high costs involved in re-exporting the commodity. In conclusion, a request for destruction was approved by the Director of WFP's Insurance Service, and disposal was finalized in August 2024, under the supervision of a superintendent company, VALLIS, and the Ministry of Trade of Madagascar.

Mozambique

31. The Mozambique country office reported above-threshold losses of 187 mt of rice in 2024. Sixty percent of these losses were the result of looting related to the ongoing armed conflict in northern provinces, or to post-election civil unrest; 14 percent of the losses were due to the cleaning and repackaging of rice from the GCMF facility in Durban, which arrived with quality issues; and the remaining 26 percent were due to road accidents or poor handling during transport, or to stock management issues in the cooperating partner's warehouse.
32. Mitigation measures and remedial actions were taken to reduce the frequency and impact of such losses, including by cleaning the cooperating partner's warehouse and reducing transit times and the duration of storage in that facility. Given the current security situation in the country, coordination between the country office's logistics and security units was enhanced to ensure the safety and security of assets during transport, and trucks were closely monitored, with truck drivers reporting their movements and the situation on the roads.
33. Additional prevention and mitigation measures included providing refresher training in warehouse and commodity management for cooperating partners; and carrying out physical inventories of the stock held by the cooperating partner, and regular spot checks of the cooperating partner's commodity management and accountability measures. Monthly consultation meetings with service providers aimed to increase their awareness of matters related to the prevention of transport losses, and of their own accountability for every loss incurred. All commodity losses during transport were recovered from the transporter's invoices.

Myanmar

34. The Myanmar country office incurred above-threshold losses of 1,616 mt. Approximately 97 percent of these losses were attributed to civil unrest, particularly in the conflict-affected areas of Northern Rakhine, Kachin and Chin states, with the remaining 3 percent resulting from other causes.
35. Since October 2023, the country office has faced significant challenges in managing WFP's operations owing to intensified clashes between the forces of the state administration council and ethnic armed organizations, particularly in the areas where WFP is implementing projects. As a result, the Loikaw suboffice was relocated to the Taunggyi office in November 2023, employees in Maungdaw and Sittwe were relocated to Yangon in March 2024, and employees in Lashio moved to Taunggyi in July 2024, in accordance with a decision of the country office's country management team. The state administration council has imposed restrictions on internet connectivity and road access, limiting WFP's ability to obtain timely updates on the situation on the ground.
36. Owing to access constraints and the remoteness of these locations, in early 2024, the country office maintained certain levels of stock at warehouses in the field while waiting for the authorities to issue permits and approval for transport. However, since then, the deteriorating security situation across the country has led the country office to revise its strategy and to maintain only minimum levels of stock in conflict-affected areas with the aim of reducing potential losses during storage in warehouses.
37. The country office has been working in close coordination with the Insurance Service at headquarters in Rome to recover the losses caused primarily by civil unrest. As a result, a total of USD 1,122,638.43 was recovered in 2024 to cover the loss of approximately 1,450 mt of food commodities. In addition, as a precautionary measure, in early 2025, the country office's supply chain unit conducted capacity strengthening and training sessions on commodity accounting and warehouse management for cooperating partners.

Nigeria

38. The Nigeria country office incurred above-threshold losses of 73 mt of SuperCereal+ CSB++, which was recalled owing to quality issues and damage sustained during transport and handling at warehouses.
39. Most of the losses were accounted for by the 70.82 mt of SuperCereal+ that was withdrawn from distribution owing to quality concerns. A global directive issued on 15 November 2024 instructed country offices to suspend the distribution of all the SuperCereal+ stock produced by the supplier African Improved Food in Rwanda with a best-before date of between December 2024 and January 2025, following an incident in Kenya. The country office also received complaints regarding the discolouration and rancid smell of the commodity, and proceeded to retrieve stocks of SuperCereal+ from the cooperating partner, declaring it unfit for human consumption.
40. The remaining losses – of 1.76 mt, accounting for less than 1 percent of the total commodities handled – occurred during storage in warehouses, and transport. One case was specifically linked to looting following an insurgent attack during delivery to WFP's cooperating partner.
41. Headquarters in Rome is currently leading a review of the incident involving SuperCereal+, and engagement with the supplier is expected to result in the receipt of compensation. The recalled stocks have been physically verified and quarantined, pending guidance on their disposal. To prevent similar losses in the future, service providers, including transporters and warehouse managers, are receiving continuous awareness raising sessions on the proper handling of commodities in accordance with food safety and quality standards aimed at minimizing damage and the degradation of quality.

Somalia

42. In 2024, the Somalia country office reported above-threshold losses of 2,370 mt of SuperCereal CSB+ and lipid-based nutrient supplements. These losses occurred mainly as a result of issues related to the quality of the commodities; the quality of the packaging used by the supplier; operational challenges, such as the floods that made airstrips inaccessible and affected deliveries; and decreases in caseloads following the introduction of measures to reduce the post-distribution diversion of food assistance.
43. Most of the losses were accounted for by the 2,248.14 mt of SuperCereal+ CSB++ provided by one supplier in 2023. The product was deemed unfit for human consumption following complaints and reports from WFP's cooperating partners regarding damaged packaging, and the caking and spillage of the contents of cartons. As a result, WFP decided to suspend further dispatches and distributions of the SuperCereal+ CSB++ provided by that supplier. In October 2023, a message was received from BHA advising the country office to pause the distribution of 2,076 mt of the 2,248.14 mt of SuperCereal CSB++ provided by the supplier, following reports of beneficiary complaints in Ethiopia and other countries. WFP's headquarters in Rome then advised the country office to recall all the commodities in the affected batches. This resulted in the return of commodities to the warehouse by partners operating in all but eight hard-to-reach areas, where partners are disposing of the SuperCereal CSB++ on-site. The disposal process started in 2024 and continued into 2025, while the country office has been reimbursed from WFP's insurance coverage for all the losses from WFP's warehouses.
44. The country office is exploring the opportunities for engaging with alternative suppliers; working closely with the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Branch at headquarters on product inspections and assessments; and sharing guidance on the handling of commodities during distributions, and on reporting mechanisms, with its partners. The country office is also focusing on the onboarding of new vendors for its supply chains, and the enforcement

of controls aimed at reducing losses in warehouses and during transport. The country office's programme unit is seeking to avoid duplications in the registration of beneficiaries by making the distribution of assistance conditional on the use of SCOPE cards.

South Sudan

45. The South Sudan office reported above-threshold losses of 961 mt. In September 2024, two incidents involving commercial boats resulted in combined losses of 386 mt when one boat capsized because of engine failure, and another sank while navigating a sharp turn.
46. In November 2024, following meetings of the food incident management committee at headquarters in Rome, the country office was instructed to halt the distribution of SuperCereal+ CSB++ owing to an incident in Kenya, which also affected the Nigeria country office (see paragraph 38) and involved commodities provided by African Improved Food. By December 2024, SuperCereal+ CSB++ with a best-before date of between December 2024 and January 2025 was deemed unfit for distribution, resulting in a loss of 159 mt in Malakal.
47. Transport-related incidents accounted for losses of 175 mt owing to missing or incomplete deliveries, damaged packaging or reductions in volume following the reconstitution of certain commodities. Insecurity, theft and warehouse-related issues led to losses of 46 mt. Furthermore, 19 mt of commodities were lost due to flooding, while poor handling practices, oversights in cargo transfer and infestation caused an additional 176 mt in losses.
48. To mitigate the risk of further losses, the country office strengthened safety protocols for transport by boat, including by carrying out pre-departure inspections, limiting loads to 70 percent of capacity, and maximizing the use of barges during periods of high water levels. In the case of losses during transport, the cost, insurance and freight value is deducted from the transporters' invoices, and detailed training on proper handling practices is provided. Improved warehouse security measures, regular audits, and a robust pest control plan have also been put in place. Frequent refresher training sessions for food handlers have promoted improved handling practices, and reduced losses due to mishandling and infestation.

State of Palestine

49. The State of Palestine country office reported above-threshold losses of 10,768 mt. A significant loss was attributed to an incident on 13 January 2024 in and around the WFP warehouse in Deir al Balah. During the preceding days – the related documentation suggests from 8 to 12 January 2024 – a convoy was loaded at the Rafah crossing, from where it was dispatched in the early hours of 13 January, with the objective of avoiding crowded road conditions along the way. When the trucks arrived at the warehouse in the early morning of 13 January, the three guards who were present were unable to contact the WFP warehouse employees – who were scheduled to arrive later in the morning – owing to a communication blackout throughout the Gaza Strip, which had started the previous evening. As a result, the warehouse could not be opened and large numbers of people gathered outside and proceeded to take the food assistance from the trucks. All the food commodities in the convoy were taken, resulting in the largest single-day loss of commodities under the custody of the transporter Atallah Yaseen Co., at 1,032 mt according to data provided by LESS.
50. The humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip remained dire throughout the year. Intensified and recurring military operations throughout the territory resulted in renewed, large-scale displacement, and made it impossible to maintain a reliable flow of assistance to all the people in need. In preparation for a possible incursion in Rafah, WFP and its partners reduced the stocks they held in the south of the Gaza Strip, where possible. However, significant quantities were retained in order to ensure that 1 million internally displaced persons could be served.

51. With corridors into the middle and northern areas of the Gaza Strip only gradually becoming operational from May 2024 – in Erez and Erez West – the Rafah and Kerem Shalom crossing points in the south remained critical lifelines into the territory. The south therefore continued to function as a key logistics hub for WFP and its partners, with WFP's largest warehouse in the Gaza Strip located in eastern Rafah, close to the Rafah and Kerem Shalom/Karam Abu Salem crossing points.
52. Following the Israeli evacuation orders of 6 May 2024, WFP and its partners left the designated areas in eastern Rafah, which included WFP's Rafah warehouse, where 2,707 mt of mixed food commodities were stored. These stocks could not be moved owing to a lack of safe and secure access after the evacuation order, while hostilities in the area continued at high intensity.
53. In addition to the two cases mentioned in paragraphs 49 and 52, 121 smaller incidents of looting occurred as a result of a deteriorating security environment in the Gaza Strip, as documented in official waybills.
54. To mitigate the risk of losses in similar situations of warfare, WFP engaged with its partners to put into place security arrangements that make movement within the State of Palestine as safe and secure as possible. WFP also carefully monitored the routes it used, and calibrated its movements in accordance with the level of activity and the numbers of people gathered in the vicinity. All transporters were reminded to instruct their drivers to move in organized convoys of trucks and to avoid separation.
55. Owing to the ongoing conflict in the Gaza Strip, the online tracking of commodities has not been possible. Towards the end of 2024, the country office's supply chain team started to roll out LESS in the Gaza Strip, and 13 additional employees were recruited to join the commodity accounting team. By March 2025, the supply chain team had started to hold training sessions on various modules of LESS, and online registration on LESS is gradually taking place.

Sudan

56. The Sudan country office reported above-threshold losses of 3,714 mt. Two significant incidents were reported in 2024, the first of which followed an incident in Wad Madani in December 2023, when staff were evacuated owing to an escalation in the conflict, and WFP's warehouse had to be abandoned. Subsequently, reports of the looting of the warehouse were confirmed, and the remaining stocks held there were officially declared missing in March 2024.
57. The second incident involved wheat flour that expired in transit to Darfur. In August 2024, several WFP transporters attempting to reach Zamzam camp in North Darfur – where famine was declared – were held up by rain and the conflict, resulting in the expiry of 127.07 mt of wheat flour before it could be distributed. The value of all the losses incurred during transport has been deducted from the transporters' invoices, while recovery of the value of losses from the warehouse has been requested from insurance. It was not possible to sell the expired wheat flour for animal feed because health authorities deemed it unfit for human or animal consumption.
58. To prevent and mitigate transport losses, food safety training was provided to transporters, alternative transport routes were explored, and security measures are being enhanced in coordination with the country office's security and access teams, and local authorities. Other measures include the re-establishment of the "first-to-expire, first out" principles in warehouses, and the identification of stocks with longer shelf-lives for transport to hard-to-reach locations. In addition, one transporter, whose performance suffered from inadequate communication, was required to take disciplinary action against the staff

member responsible for the losses, and to implement measures to avoid similar incidents in the future.

Syrian Arab Republic

59. The Syrian Arab Republic country office incurred above-threshold post-delivery losses of 5,024 mt, mainly as a result of the repackaging, re-bagging or reconstitution of commodities, weight variance in packaging, damage to food that rendered it unfit for human consumption, transport losses, and sampling. However, in the last two months of 2024, several looting incidents were reported at the warehouses of WFP and its cooperating partners, owing to civil unrest among governorates and the resulting collapse of the Syrian regime, and 98 percent of the losses incurred in 2024 occurred during looting incidents in this period. All commodity losses were documented in notes for the record, which were shared through the Risk and Compliance Unit at headquarters in Rome for review and resolution.
60. The Syrian Arab Republic operation is one of WFP's largest, the volume of commodities handled is high, and this is WFP's only operation in which a manual repackaging process is used. As a result, 139.05 mt of losses were incurred during daily warehouse operations, or owing to variations in the weights of packaged commodities. A monthly note for the record is prepared to explain the reasons for the losses from warehouses.

United Republic of Tanzania

61. The United Republic of Tanzania country office reported above-threshold losses of 792 mt of wheat grain in 2024. This loss occurred during the production process for transforming imported wheat grain donated as in-kind assistance into fortified wheat flour, specifically during the cleaning of wheat grains to remove field debris, dust, broken and damaged grains, and foreign matter.
62. In addition to this loss, the process of converting normal wheat grain into wheat flour assumed an extraction rate of 79.5 percent, as reflected in WFP's contract with the miller. LESS recorded the milling extraction rate based on the quantity of cleaned wheat grain, but as it is not designed to capture the dust and foreign matter that had been removed from the wheat grain during cleaning, prior to the conversion into wheat flour, these losses had to be recorded separately as production losses against the contracted miller.
63. Another loss, of 24.95 mt of maize meal, was owing to an accident involving a truck in transit to the extended delivery points for refugee camps in Nyarugusu.
64. Throughout the production process of converting wheat grain into fortified wheat flour, continuous reconciliation was carried out between the grain supplied to the miller and the material removed during cleaning so as to avoid exceeding the agreed parameters.
65. Further prevention and mitigation measures and remedial actions included regular quality checks of warehouses, monthly reporting on spoilage and weight calibration, and physical inventory exercises. All transport losses have been recovered from the transporters' invoices, based on the losses reported by the recipient warehouses and comparison of those losses with the original signed waybills. The country office is conducting frequent awareness-raising and training events for transporters to educate them on, and strengthen their capacity for, independent delivery of food commodities, without WFP escort and in line with WFP's standards and procedures, including through twice yearly meetings with all transporters at which operational achievements are shared and any challenges are addressed.

Yemen

66. In 2024, the Yemen country office recorded above-threshold losses of 1,070 mt of date bars, which were received at Hodeidah port between June and July 2023 and stored in warehouses in Bajil before being deemed unfit for human consumption owing to spoilage and contamination.
67. On arrival, the date bars underwent rigorous inspection and clearance procedures conducted by the Yemen standardization and metrology organization, before being transported to WFP's designated warehouses in Sana'a, Bajil and Ibb. However, local authorities suspended distribution of the bars after receiving reports of mould and stickiness from Ibb. Further laboratory analysis confirmed the bars' high moisture content, leading WFP to halt the distribution of all its stocks of date bars and to collect the bars at Bajil for further action.
68. To prevent future losses, the country office will enhance its storage management procedures, including by introducing routine inspections and environmental controls. Suppliers' accountability will be strengthened through procurement contracts that include pre-shipment quality checks, and liability clauses. The office will bolster capacity strengthening for warehouse staff and partners on commodity handling and quality assurance, including the use of permanent labelling to indicate expiry dates and ensure traceability. It will also define streamlined disposal protocols with the supreme council for the management and coordination of humanitarian affairs and international cooperation in order to avoid delays.

ANNEX II

2024 GLOBAL LOSSES REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY			
Commodity	Commodity description	Sum of net <i>mt</i>	Sum of <i>USD</i>
CERBAR	Barley	1.200	466.28
CERBHW	Buckwheat	1.013	611.54
CERBRE	Bread	0.898	592.21
CERMAZ	Maize	897.234	392 168.67
CERMML	Maize meal	1 185.480	1 007 000.24
CEROAT	Oat	4.658	2 907.03
CERPAS	Pasta	125.473	90 160.73
CERRIC	Rice	5 136.866	3 792 885.80
CERSOF	Sorghum flour	2.426	2 394.28
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	3 770.890	1 874 403.90
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	742.337	516 663.51
CERWHE	Wheat	4 776.120	1 848 421.46
CERWHF	Wheat flour	11 713.049	5 927 750.06
DAIDSP	Plain dried skimmed milk	0.075	262.29
DAIDWM	Dried whole milk	0.050	228.23
DAIUHT	UHT milk	0.776	830.32
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	1.927	1 940.89
FSHCFI	Canned fish	3.727	18 555.27
MEACHK	Canned chicken	76.741	252 225.43
MEAMEA	Canned meat	488.885	1 736 633.04
MIXBP5	BP-5 emergency rations	0.014	59.74
MIXCSB	Corn-soya blend	6 187.117	12 709 872.15
MIXHEB	Fortified biscuits	2 742.533	4 796 932.65
MIXLNS	Lipid-based nutrition supplement	521.833	1 818 331.48
MIXRSF	Ready-to-use supplementary food	44.130	157 012.83
MIXWSB	Wheat-soya blend	7 016.125	7 797 436.75
MIXWSF	Wheat soy flour	37.483	19 546.03
MSCHAL	Halawa	0.513	1 969.71
MSCMNP	Micronutrient powder	0.001	11.48
MSCSAL	Iodized salt	531.195	107 163.82
MSCSUG	Sugar	945.593	864 833.68
MSCTOM	Processed tomato	0.380	604.54
MSCYEA	Yeast	150.601	770 748.91
OILOLV	Olive oil	2.521	18 760.40

2024 GLOBAL LOSSES REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY			
Commodity	Commodity description	Sum of net <i>mt</i>	Sum of <i>USD</i>
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	2 142.453	3 675 836.44
PPFRTN	Rations	3 843.112	6 759 394.86
PULBEA	Beans	205.309	185 127.04
PULCKP	Chickpeas	1 101.509	1 282 550.35
PULCPU	Canned pulses	87.910	103 345.48
PULCVE	Canned vegetables	19.258	19 914.91
PULLEN	Lentils	1 633.663	1 889 336.05
PULPEA	Peas	47.443	34 487.17
PULSBE	Split beans	0.150	131.28
PULSLN	Split lentils	499.071	384 396.53
PULSPE	Split peas	1 248.263	1 911 443.38
TUBFRS	Tubers – fresh	1.511	2 417.60
Grand total		57 939.516	62 778 766.47

ANNEX III

2024 PRE-DELIVERY LOSSES REPORT - LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity	Commodity description	Pre-delivery losses (mt)	Pre-delivery losses (USD)	% losses
CERMAZ	Maize	658.560	270 648.75	2.16
CERMML	Maize meal	282.061	302 973.23	2.42
CERPAS	Pasta	0.003	2.23	0.00002
CERRIC	Rice	1 484.051	1 060 448.85	8.47
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	1 104.891	520 063.21	4.15
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	1.320	2 021.92	0.02
CERWHE	Wheat	2 973.756	1 067 952.47	8.53
CERWHF	Wheat flour	2 198.652	1 101 703.80	8.80
DAIDWM	Dried whole milk	0.050	228.23	0.00
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	0.682	668.95	0.01
FSHCFI	Canned fish	0.135	546.90	0.00
MEACHK	Canned chicken	72.499	242 975.37	1.94
MEAMEA	Canned meat	0.282	784.65	0.01
MIXBP5	BP-5 emergency rations	0.014	59.74	0.00
MIXCSB	Corn-soya blend	1 969.189	3 180 512.19	25.39
MIXHEB	Fortified biscuits	997.388	1 765 986.44	14.10
MIXLNS	Lipid-based nutrient supplement	14.505	50 343.18	0.40
MIXRSF	Ready-to-use supplementary food	14.811	52 000.34	0.42
MIXWSB	Wheat-soya blend	99.033	95 892.48	0.77
MSCHAL	Halawa	0.507	1 969.71	0.02
MSCSAL	Iodized salt	25.112	3 795.69	0.03
MSCYEA	Yeast	0.090	272.14	0.002
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	243.986	508 370.91	4.06
PPFRTN	Rations	32.677	60 882.23	0.49
PULBEA	Beans	9.709	10 773.42	0.09
PULCKP	Chickpeas	480.075	614 513.78	4.91
PULCPU	Canned pulses	0.970	1 274.37	0.01
PULCVE	Canned vegetables	0.018	24.50	0.0002
PULLEN	Lentils	56.290	57 024.44	0.46
PULPEA	Peas	0.930	700.36	0.01
PULSLN	Split lentils	176.840	231 939.61	1.85
PULSPE	Split peas	507.494	1 318 308.66	10.52
Grand total		13 406.580	12 525 662.75	100.00%

ANNEX IV

2024 PRE-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT-- LOSSES BY REASON		
Reason for loss	Pre-delivery losses (mt)	Pre-delivery losses (USD)
Poor handling	155.628	96 878.89
Loss during civil unrest	0.045	160.55
Loss due to fire	15.680	6 213.83
Deterioration of packaging materials	30.467	29 648.10
Flooding and other natural disasters	63.212	41 480.00
Improper/overlong storage	1 748.648	2 580 935.47
Pilferage/theft	14.875	12 545.42
Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	1 894.896	3 335 378.10
Loss due to sampling food analysis	5.830	6 920.86
Processing/transformation of commodity	747.271	287 571.15
Inadequate transport	6 246.624	4 884 700.17
Reconstitution/re-bagging/repacking	2 483.404	1 243 230.21
Grand total	13 406.580	12 525 662.75

ANNEX V

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY REASON			
Reason for loss	Post-delivery losses (mt)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	% of total loss
Attack by termites	12.585	12 314.96	0.02
Broken during loading	10.304	19 906.31	0.04
Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	11 215.735	17 014 474.74	33.86
Deterioration of packaging materials	149.937	273 176.91	0.54
Flooding and other natural disasters	178.328	115 716.64	0.23
Improper/overlong storage	3 819.105	2 586 421.55	5.15
Inadequate transport	4 083.261	4 903 738.35	9.76
Infestation	133.070	117 310.20	0.23
Loss due to fire	66.662	83 742.14	0.17
Loss due to over-scooping	125.233	119 140.50	0.24
Loss due to sampling food analysis	32.747	40 581.19	0.08
Loss during civil unrest	13 890.382	15 814 831.76	31.47
Pilferage/theft	5 910.925	5 397 070.67	10.74
Poor handling	147.902	102 016.09	0.20
Processing/transformation of commodity	1 012.391	426 379.26	0.85
Reconstitution/re-bagging/repacking	2 854.912	2 929 809.50	5.83
Short-delivered	6.899	15 561.96	0.03
Unauthorized distribution	25.209	32 981.15	0.07
Variance in weight	304.175	183 020.87	0.36
Wet bags	2.254	2 203.02	0.004
Wet by oil	1.336	4 765.21	0.01
Wet by water	50.025	57 940.74	0.12
Grand total	44 033.377	50 253 103.72	100%

ANNEX VI

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY REGION								
	2024 opening stock		Received in recipient country		Total handled		Post-delivery losses	
RBB	98 924	111 232 223	469 650	427 076 421	568 573	538 308 644	9 422	9 402 249
RBC	66 437	78 042 826	696 140	618 341 506	762 577	696 384 332	17 288	20 688 140
RBD	70 353	73 374 150	345 313	272 416 215	415 666	345 790 365	1 443	1 526 193
RBJ	61 660	61 956 481	368 969	264 698 663	430 629	326 655 145	2 426	3 865 420
RBN	346 407	289 926 542	674 844	497 395 935	1 021 251	787 322 477	13 200	14 462 532
RBP	20 580	22 599 469	99 238	84 915 342	119 818	107 514 812	255	308 569
Grand total	664 361	637 131 692	2 654 153	2 164 844 083	3 318 514	2 801 975 774	44 033	50 253 103

Abbreviations: RBB = Regional Bureau for Asia and the Pacific; RBC = Regional Bureau for the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe; RBD = Regional Bureau for Western Africa; RBJ = Regional Bureau for Southern Africa; RBN = Regional Bureau for Eastern Africa; RBP = Regional Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean.

ANNEX VII

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity	Commodity description	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	Losses in USD as % of total handled
FSHCFI	Canned fish	13 288 489	18 008	0.14
PULSBE	Split beans	2 290 009	131	0.01
PULSLN	Split lentils	3 979 696	152 457	3.83
MEACHK	Canned chicken	28 086 874	9 250	0.03
MIXWSB	Wheat-soya blend	80 850 261	7 701 544	9.53
DAICHE	Cheese	367 352	-	0.00
MIXLNS	Lipid-based nutrition supplement	401 704 849	1 767 988	0.44
MIXBP5	BP-5 emergency rations	155 078	-	0.00
MIXHEB	Fortified biscuits	66 886 032	3 030 946	4.53
TUBFRS	Tubers – fresh	38 400	2 418	6.30
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	200 333 658	1 354 341	0.68
CERMAZ	Maize	88 796 965	121 520	0.14
MSCYEA	Yeast	3 169 911	770 477	24.31
DAIDSP	Plain dried skimmed milk	668 108	262	0.04
CERBAR	Barley	1 112 591	466	0.04
PULBEA	Beans	84 800 022	174 354	0.21
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	6 364 034	514 642	8.09
CEROAT	Oat	6 643 215	2 907	0.04
MSCSAL	Iodized salt	6 352 035	103 368	1.63
CERRIC	Rice	315 770 272	2 732 437	0.87
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	289 828 643	3 167 465	1.09
CERBRE	Bread	9 963	592	5.94
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	3 173 612	1 272	0.04
PPFRTN	Rations	167 523 464	6 698 513	4.00
PULVEG	Vegetables – fresh	9 738	-	0.00
CERMML	Maize meal	77 371 840	704 027	0.91
CERPAS	Pasta	20 089 979	90 159	0.45
MSCHAL	Halawa	25 137	-	0.00
BEVJUI	Juice	7 077	-	0.00
MSCTOM	Processed tomato	928 600	605	0.07
PULCVE	Canned vegetables	1 095 830	19 890	1.82
MSCSUG	Sugar	10 082 753	864 834	8.58

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity	Commodity description	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	Losses in USD as % of total handled
MIXBIS	Biscuits	8	-	0.00
PULLEN	Lentils	23 401 931	1 832 312	7.83
PULCKP	Chickpeas	8 987 931	668 037	7.43
MIXWSF	Wheat soy flour	450 592	19 546	4.34
CERWHF	Wheat flour	212 857 313	4 826 046	2.27
OIOLV	Olive oil	94 828	18 760	19.78
MSCMNP	Micronutrient powder	103 134	11	0.01
DAIDWM	Dried whole milk	1 493 990	-	0.00
MEAMEA	Canned meat	24 151 958	1 735 848	7.19
PULCPU	Canned pulses	23 096 164	102 071	0.44
DAIUHT	UHT milk	246 996	830	0.34
MIXCSB	Corn-soya blend	202 902 369	9 529 360	4.70
PULSPE	Split peas	159 850 139	593 135	0.37
PULPEA	Peas	5 909 500	33 787	0.57
MIXRSF	Ready-to-use supplementary food	82 136 798	105 013	0.13
CERBHW	Buckwheat	4 018 545	612	0.02
CERSOF	Sorghum flour	495 601	2 394	0.48
CERWHE	Wheat	169 973 490	780 469	0.46
Grand total		2 801 975 774	50 253 103	1.79

ANNEX VIII

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled		Post-delivery losses		% losses USD vs. total handled USD
		Net mt	USD	Net mt	USD	
RBB	Afghanistan	391 965.674	334 897 515.49	7 600.984	7 962 901.15	2.38
	Bangladesh	39 708.610	35 233 243.54	25.226	18 369.53	0.05
	Cambodia	1 382.592	1 709 029.19	2.113	1 686.46	0.10
	Kyrgyz Republic	14 574.127	7 614 597.33	0.029	79.06	0.00
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2 122.517	2 445 506.36	9.842	10 106.25	0.41
	Myanmar	70 107.222	51 169 753.91	1 674.740	1 337 171.70	2.61
	Nepal	1 893.892	1 371 501.19	0.709	734.98	0.05
	Pakistan	31 308.547	97 372 696.08	102.664	67 198.49	0.07
	Philippines	4 014.000	285 566.30	0.278	151.29	0.05
	Sri Lanka	1 126.020	762 289.63	4.838	3 732.00	0.49
	Tajikistan	9 196.822	5 315 321.53	0.272	117.94	0.00
	Timor-Leste	1 173.072	131 622.99	-	-	0.00
RBB total		568 573.095	538 308 643.56	9 421.695	9 402 248.85	1.75
RBC	Algeria	25 922.530	19 647 038.80	10.730	6 969.42	0.04
	Armenia	1 357.008	2 162 423.46	-	-	0.00
	Egypt	2 732.320	1 240 277.63	23.302	24 097.82	1.94

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled		Post-delivery losses		% losses USD vs. total handled USD
		Net mt	USD	Net mt	USD	
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	10 977.140	4 948 262.35	56.245	24 615.21	0.50
	Iraq	1 016.626	225 362.24	-	-	0.00
	Jordan	2 348.455	4 030 645.27	0.022	33.41	0.00
	Lebanon	23 260.570	26 693 773.03	1.371	1 472.21	0.01
	Libya	4 378.842	5 080 527.32	1.434	2 238.34	0.04
	State of Palestine	207 782.771	223 929 118.29	10 789.383	14 093 300.06	6.29
	Syrian Arab Republic	81 309.374	82 645 247.27	5 189.652	4 555 052.16	5.51
	Ukraine	140 619.310	128 286 758.77	47.304	55 431.37	0.04
	Yemen	260 872.257	202 443 138.42	1 168.505	1 924 930.12	0.95
RBC total		762 577.203	701 332 572.85	17 287.948	20 688 140.12	2.95
RBD	Benin	32 953.404	21 756 102.16	70.234	52 963.20	0.24
	Burkina Faso	76 575.970	66 290 897.30	137.840	104 729.44	0.16
	Cameroon	15 364.109	14 733 597.76	16.155	18 583.52	0.13
	Central African Republic	26 986.014	24 168 953.73	548.198	720 501.63	2.98
	Chad	96 448.319	73 721 205.82	111.312	146 157.84	0.20
	Côte d'Ivoire	6 213.670	4 849 389.41	1.414	892.08	0.02
	Gambia		-	0.007	13.20	-
	Guinea	3 158.606	1 999 243.09	0.259	704.60	0.04

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled		Post-delivery losses		% losses USD vs. total handled USD
		Net mt	USD	Net mt	USD	
	Guinea-Bissau	5 499.468	5 690 987.70	0.965	1 017.29	0.02
	Liberia	-	-	22.224	12 759.08	-
	Mali	12 951.776	15 602 634.23	39.459	70 482.86	0.45
	Mauritania	9 679.491	8 450 629.74	2.483	1 121.11	0.01
	Niger	64 564.463	58 057 588.73	92.078	105 494.26	0.18
	Nigeria	46 736.303	37 246 571.28	393.558	287 069.39	0.77
	Senegal	351.930	1 133 127.47	0.248	865.29	0.08
	Sierra Leone	11 435.337	9 286 910.80	5.640	2 139.30	0.02
	Togo	6 746.835	2 802 525.42	0.532	699.41	0.02
RBD total		415 665.695	345 790 364.65	1 442.606	1 526 193.50	0.44
RBJ	Angola	1 072.618	811 418.52	12.857	9 971.93	1.23
	Congo	6 250.545	7 580 496.41	49.614	45 696.32	0.60
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	173 329.676	160 248 102.04	278.589	449 333.39	0.28
	Eswatini	3 247.194	2 400 217.55	0.513	488.99	0.02
	Lesotho	683.284	745 344.37	1.178	3 427.84	0.46
	Madagascar	47 796.891	34 745 322.40	895.243	2 785 255.66	8.02
	Malawi	48 506.182	20 829 173.41	1.544	1 064.16	0.01
	Mozambique	48 361.737	40 025 252.98	334.504	231 357.87	0.58

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled		Post-delivery losses		% losses USD vs. total handled USD
		Net mt	USD	Net mt	USD	
	United Republic of Tanzania	44 471.220	25 808 210.34	843.527	334 340.68	1.30
	Zambia	19 251.548	10 058 745.57	3.294	1 492.09	0.01
	Zimbabwe	37 658.587	23 402 861.12	5.520	2 990.84	0.01
RBJ total		430 629.482	326 655 144.69	2 426.383	3 865 419.77	1.18
RBN	Burundi	17 067.174	10 615 132.43	806.282	642 596.12	6.05
	Djibouti	7 052.308	7 553 539.96	15.669	17 809.87	0.24
	Ethiopia	364 741.158	292 143 156.35	4 594.179	3 162 719.38	1.08
	Kenya	74 989.394	58 477 529.84	130.472	119 130.12	0.20
	Rwanda	5 729.799	6 268 835.64	0.349	395.93	0.01
	Somalia	62 405.541	66 532 074.81	2 614.696	5 376 833.42	8.08
	South Sudan	207 332.804	148 477 040.27	1 097.666	1 209 475.98	0.81
	Sudan	228 652.139	154 891 166.64	3 847.137	3 850 657.14	2.49
	Uganda	53 280.587	42 364 001.42	93.648	82 913.86	0.20
RBN total		1 021 250.904	787 322 477.37	13 200.098	14 462 531.82	1.84
RBP	Caribbean Community		-	0.471	750.55	-
	Colombia	10 276.222	12 534 919.25	41.437	52 106.12	0.42
	Cuba	9 118.372	7 908 216.12	0.014	25.59	0.00
	Dominican Republic	375.766	-	-	-	-
	Ecuador	102.222	-	0.440	1 125.24	-

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled		Post-delivery losses		% losses USD vs. total handled USD
		Net mt	USD	Net mt	USD	
	El Salvador	1 648.140	-	0.038	46.81	-
	Haiti	18 436.924	17 397 141.47	208.277	247 983.48	1.43
	Honduras	44 102.736	35 133 827.56	0.568	569.39	0.00
	Nicaragua	9 918.466	5 064 739.34	-	-	0.00
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	25 839.065	29 475 967.77	3.402	5 961.89	0.02
RBP total		119 817.913	107 514 811.50	254.647	308 569.07	0.29
Grand total		3 318 514.292	2 806 924 014.61	44 033.377	50 253 103.13	1.79

ANNEX IX

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT									
Commodities with post-delivery losses greater than 2 percent in tonnage and value over USD 20,000 or value greater than USD 100,000									
Region	Country	Project	WBS	Commodity	Total handled net (mt)	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses net (mt)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	% losses mt vs. total handled
RBB	Afghanistan	AF01	AF01.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	208 548.28	93 840 460.31	353.28	129 670.59	0.17
RBB	Afghanistan	AF01	AF01.01.021.ACL1	OILVEG	444.80	783 740.75	29.00	51 060.26	6.52
RBB	Afghanistan	AF01	AF01.01.011.NPA1	MIXWSB	38 464.79	43 140 071.51	6 799.24	7 547 590.45	17.68
RBB	Afghanistan	AF01	AF01.01.011.URT1	MSCSAL	2 114.22	597 101.48	105.60	25 456.36	4.99
RBB	Myanmar	MM02	MM02.01.011.NTA1	MIXWSB	171.48	185 295.06	95.94	132 274.89	55.95
RBB	Myanmar	MM02	MM02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	16 555.00	12 578 986.41	1 121.13	671 491.26	6.77
RBB	Myanmar	MM02	MM02.02.022.SMP1	MIXHEB	259.31	444 707.01	62.87	90 238.92	24.24
RBB	Myanmar	MM02	MM02.01.011.URT1	PULCKP	-	-	246.45	301 738.30	-
RBB	Myanmar	MM02	MM02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	1 124.44	1 910 388.65	89.90	108 839.29	8.00
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULCKP	583.55	638 758.35	48.99	86 480.49	8.39
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERPAS	1 148.10	758 264.94	121.70	87 367.47	10.60
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MIXLNS	1 897.88	6 236 310.97	241.65	859 049.68	12.73
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MIXHEB	2 469.27	4 239 106.27	85.45	172 030.96	3.46
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCYEA	711.74	3 169 910.60	150.49	770 385.99	21.14
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PPFRTN	89 138.67	141 872 666.65	3 440.64	6 279 134.59	3.86
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULSLN	1 358.00	1 553 895.57	155.95	151 731.86	11.48
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULLEN	945.00	1 079 285.45	123.30	159 357.70	13.05
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULCPU	2 388.65	2 877 812.08	74.72	80 545.38	3.13

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT									
Commodities with post-delivery losses greater than 2 percent in tonnage and value over USD 20,000 or value greater than USD 100,000									
Region	Country	Project	WBS	Commodity	Total handled net (mt)	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses net (mt)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	% losses mt vs. total handled
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	93 844.41	42 044 507.26	3 944.11	1 786 106.90	4.20
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	2 213.00	1 681 503.79	215.88	151 256.44	9.75
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCSAL	1 076.56	310 179.99	238.16	45 236.56	22.12
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	2 452.08	4 169 641.01	918.12	1 149 464.60	37.44
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MEAMEA	2 009.68	6 897 835.68	484.96	1 726 206.81	24.13
RBC	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCSUG	1 549.00	1 174 719.78	523.84	561 376.49	33.82
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	21 859.28	10 284 913.11	1 138.24	551 488.71	5.21
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	PPFRTN	4 563.04	6 846 853.26	355.11	395 158.33	7.78
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	PULCKP	6 211.22	7 214 477.93	278.39	277 497.38	4.48
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.SMP1	MIXHEB	4 349.04	7 485 057.54	513.42	893 322.42	11.81
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	7 102.85	12 337 146.70	262.02	422 678.9	3.69
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	16 465.58	11 990 673.47	1 321.60	1 044 438.52	8.03
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	CERWBG	5 300.67	3 924 567.41	738.64	512 973.05	13.93
RBC	Syrian Arab Republic	SY03	SY03.01.011.URT1	MSCSUG	2 767.74	2 645 320.19	416.23	299 954.94	15.04
RBC	Yemen	YE02	YE02.02.022.SMP1	MIXHEB	8 984.84	15 432 743.44	1 070.25	1 853 299.49	11.91
RBD	Central African Republic	CF02	CF02.01.011.NTA1	MIXCSB	1 092.22	1 899 392.42	152.68	278 793.57	13.98
RBD	Central African Republic	CF02	CF02.01.011.URT1	PULBEA	179.68	178 862.33	69.25	45 158.90	38.54
RBD	Central African Republic	CF02	CF02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	14 277.42	10 226 468.22	216.10	247 181.63	1.51
RBD	Nigeria	NG02	NG02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	1 004.25	1 746 365.53	72.58	106 897.36	7.23

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT									
Commodities with post-delivery losses greater than 2 percent in tonnage and value over USD 20,000 or value greater than USD 100,000									
Region	Country	Project	WBS	Commodity	Total handled net (mt)	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses net (mt)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	% losses mt vs. total handled
RBJ	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NTA1	MIXCSB	4 707.60	8 185 235.35	57.38	112 003.88	1.22
RBJ	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXCSB	1 158.51	2 013 362.94	31.77	46 974.21	2.74
RBJ	Madagascar	MG02	MG02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	1 314.37	1 188 110.18	835.61	2 730 516.78	63.58
RBJ	Mozambique	MZ02	MZ02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	21 710.41	16 453 208.43	187.20	116 175.17	0.86
RBJ	United Republic of Tanzania	TZ02	TZ02.01.011.URT1	CERWHE	-	-	792.26	311 707.58	-
RBN	Burundi	BI02	BI02.04.031.SMP1	CERMML	-	-	355.87	288 556.97	-
RBN	Burundi	BI03	BI03.02.022.SMP1	CERMML	-	-	426.04	335 176.58	-
RBN	Ethiopia	ET02	ET02.01.011.NTA1	MIXCSB	27 263.17	47 409 947.45	76.94	163 773.98	0.28
RBN	Ethiopia	ET02	ET02.01.011.URT3	MIXCSB	11 463.60	19 934 811.14	210.79	286 211.64	1.84
RBN	Ethiopia	ET02	ET02.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	-	-	3 312.87	1 971 188.87	-
RBN	Ethiopia	ET02	ET02.01.011.URT1	CERWHE	204 308.93	84 411 430.14	564.01	293 370.66	0.28
RBN	Somalia	SO02	SO02.01.021.NPA1	MIXCSB	780.68	1 017 083.65	90.12	148 083.19	11.54
RBN	Somalia	SO02	SO02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	8 322.74	14 480 626.35	2 248.14	4 943 810.76	27.01
RBN	Somalia	SO02	SO02.01.011.URT1	MIXLNS	4 218.24	13 704 522.61	31.44	106 296.82	0.75
RBN	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.04.033.ACL1	PULSPE	872.12	709 892.25	25.63	21 988.57	2.94
RBN	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.02.022.NPA1	MIXLNS	5 276.59	16 981 304.04	35.10	116 551.05	0.67
RBN	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.02.022.NPA1	MIXCSB	8 889.85	15 461 129.58	243.04	444 420.17	2.73

2024 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT									
Commodities with post-delivery losses greater than 2 percent in tonnage and value over USD 20,000 or value greater than USD 100,000									
Region	Country	Project	WBS	Commodity	Total handled net (mt)	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses net (mt)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	% losses mt vs. total handled
RBN	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.01.011.URT1	CERSOR	140 181.77	65 640 110.30	639.40	373 376.62	0.46
RBN	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	836.69	1 454 794.51	17.61	34 257.87	2.10
RBN	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	PULLEN	-	-	1 378.36	1 590 120.50	-
RBN	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXLNS	6 945.03	22 651 487.44	108.98	388 952.21	1.57
RBN	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	9 277.50	16 106 318.88	272.85	721 500.35	2.94
RBN	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	CERSOR	122 387.83	56 382 256.53	1 580.09	818 188.11	1.29
RBN	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	36 935.63	17 405 341.51	374.02	207 439.96	1.01
RBP	Haiti	HT03	HT03.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	7 873.60	5 982 595.97	134.26	135 577.48	1.71
Grand total					1 190 350.54	891 971 560.37	40 305.60	46 759 155.47	

ANNEX X

POST-DELIVERY LOSSES, 2008–2024						
Year	Total volume handled (mt)	Volume of losses (mt)	Losses as a percentage of total volume handled	Total value handled (USD)	Value of losses (USD)	Losses as a percentage of total value handled (%)
2008	4 831 067	21 699	0.45	2 604 005 060	11 388 899	0.44
2009	5 567 314	21 187	0.38	2 755 152 374	10 131 966	0.37
2010	5 508 365	17 128	0.31	2 915 989 860	10 180 080	0.35
2011	4 517 972	20 371	0.45	2 734 427 882	13 217 691	0.48
2012	4 201 302	31 251	0.74	2 936 389 248	18 033 222	0.61
2013	3 770 209	25 016	0.66	2 511 094 911	18 684 094	0.74
2014	3 898 691	18 921	0.49	2 553 059.658	15 563 533	0.61
2015	3 559 176	12 694	0.36	2 596 324 005	11 019 934	0.42
2016	4 234 149	20 109	0.47	2 527 081 008	18 070 937	0.72
2017	4 457 644	14 733	0.33	2 458 337 114	12 841 501	0.52
2018	4 554 062	12 218	0.27	2 347 637 426	9 803 775	0.42
2019	5 515 651	24 113	0.44	2 611 217 157	14 894 532	0.57
2020	5 666 255	21 875	0.39	2 820 742 753	13 527 096	0.48
2021	5 783 894	23 527	0.41	3 377 115 417	14 758 530	0.44
2022	6 268 911	17 474	0.28	4 926 599 153	16 951 018	0.34
2023	4 588 361	54 276	1.18	3 922 898 903	38 366 178	0.98
2024	3 318 514	44 033	1.33	2 801 975 774	50 253 103	1.79