



World Food Programme
Programme Alimentaire Mondial
Programa Mundial de Alimentos
برنامج الأغذية العالمي

Executive Board
Annual session
Rome, 23–26 June 2026

Distribution: General

Agenda item 8

Date: 15 June 2026

WFP/EB.A/2026/8-D/Rev.1

Original: English

Operational matters

For information

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<https://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

Report on global losses for the period 1 January–31 December 2025

Executive summary

~~WFP delivers life-saving humanitarian operations to the people most in need in the world's most complex contexts, with two thirds of the organization's work delivered in conflict-affected countries. In 2025, WFP handled-supported more than 121 million people with food assistance, handling 3.2 million mt of food, valued at USD 2.66 billion, providing safe, life-saving food assistance to more than 121 million people. WFP's robust and responsive humanitarian. Approximately 96 percent of the food handled globally by WFP was successfully delivered to people in need, or remains securely in the custody of WFP or trusted partners for delivery in the future.~~

~~To uphold the highest supply chain enabled it to anticipate needs and deliver assistance with efficiency and assurance in extremely complex and high-risk environments. Nonetheless, standards, WFP makes every effort to implement first-in-class controls end-to-end across supply chains, regardless of operational complexity. When food losses do occur, WFP assesses and categorizes the reasons for these losses. Of all possible reasons for food losses, such as transport or packaging issues, losses due to civil unrest are distinct. While WFP always endeavours to prevent and mitigate any such losses, collaborating closely with the international community to do so, losses due to civil unrest are not in WFP's direct control.~~

~~Through WFP's determined focus on implementing controls at every step of the supply chain, total losses unrelated to civil unrest decreased in 2025 compared with 2024, in both volume and value. In 2025, these losses totalled 30,926 mt, valued at USD 31.7 million, compared with 43,561 mt, valued at USD 47 million, in 2024. This represents a decrease in volume of close to one third in one year.~~

~~In 2025, losses related to civil unrest were significantly higher than in previous years, owing to atypical and acutely challenging operating environments, primarily disproportionately driven by two very largescale conflicts in the State of Palestine and the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. As this report sets out, while some operating Excluding these two unique operational settings, only 693 mt of losses were a result of civil unrest in 2025, reflecting the commitment of WFP and its partners to stay and deliver high-quality humanitarian operations despite significant~~

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challenges are beyond WFP's control, cross-organizational efforts to fundamentally enhance both the assurance. Owing to exceptional circumstances in the State of Palestine and the efficiency of supply chain operations are well underway eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, losses resulting from civil unrest totalled 98,312 mt in 2025. Comparatively, in 2024 losses resulting from civil unrest totalled 13,890 mt.

Of the 3.2 million mt of food handled in 2025, 129,752 mt was lost, or 4.07 percent by volume, with a value of USD 113 million. By comparison, 1.75 percent of food was lost in 2024, amounting to 57,440 mt of the 3.3 million mt handled that year.

In 2025, pre-delivery losses totalled 11,600 mt, or 0.36 percent of total volume, and were valued at USD 11.8 million. Transport-related losses, valued at USD 4.2 million, accounted for 46 percent of pre-delivery losses by volume.

Post-delivery Total food losses in 2025 amounted to 118,152-129,752 mt, or 3.71-4.07 percent of total by volume, with a value of USD 101.2 million. Above-threshold post-delivery losses occurred in 26 countries, amounting to a total of 115,089 mt, with a value of USD 98.6 million. Operations in the State of Palestine accounted for 71.36 percent of above-threshold post-delivery losses (82,123 mt), of which 80,394 mt, or 98 percent, occurred during civil unrest.

Of all the commodities handled, those for which 113 million. Of all the food handled by WFP in 2025, losses were highest included for wheat flour, rations, and specialized nutritious foods, maize meal and split peas. Wheat flour accounted for the largest share of total losses by volume, at 64,179 mt, or 49.5 percent, and by value, at USD 35.9 million, or 31.8 percent. Rations ranked second, at 19,740 mt, with a value of USD 23.9 million.

While specialized nutritious foods accounted for a smaller share of total losses by volume, at 11,143 mt, they remained a significant contributor to total losses by value, at USD 24 million, owing to their comparatively high unit cost. Inflationary pressure in 2025 is also reflected in the higher total value of losses.

Introduction

1. This report provides an overview of global food losses in 2025 – both pre- and post-delivery – and the measures that have been taken to prevent or mitigate such losses in the reporting year and in the future. The annex presents details of country-specific losses and lists the countries where losses exceeded WFP's reporting thresholds.
2. Pre-delivery losses are those that occur before legal title to food passes to a government, usually at the first delivery point in the recipient country.
3. Post-delivery losses are those that occur after food arrives in a recipient country and before it is distributed to people in need.
4. 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. WFP makes all efforts to safeguard commodities for intended purpose in country, including if damage sustained during handling results in commodities being deemed unfit for human consumption (see section below on measures for preventing and mitigating losses).
5. 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.
6. To mitigate the financial impact of losses on WFP's operations, 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. Such coverage is subject to the limits of liability established in the WFP Insurance Manual. Accordingly, with effect from the 2024/25 insurance year, the following liability limits apply:
 - Losses arising from war risks on land, including strikes, riots and civil unrest, are capped at USD 25 million per occurrence and in the annual aggregate.
 - Losses arising from product defects, including insufficient or unsuitable packing, deterioration attributable to problems at origin, or defects of any nature, are capped at USD 20 million per occurrence and in the annual aggregate.
 - Losses resulting from prolonged storage or delays leading to commodities exceeding their best-use-by or expiry dates are capped at USD 4 million per occurrence and in the annual aggregate.

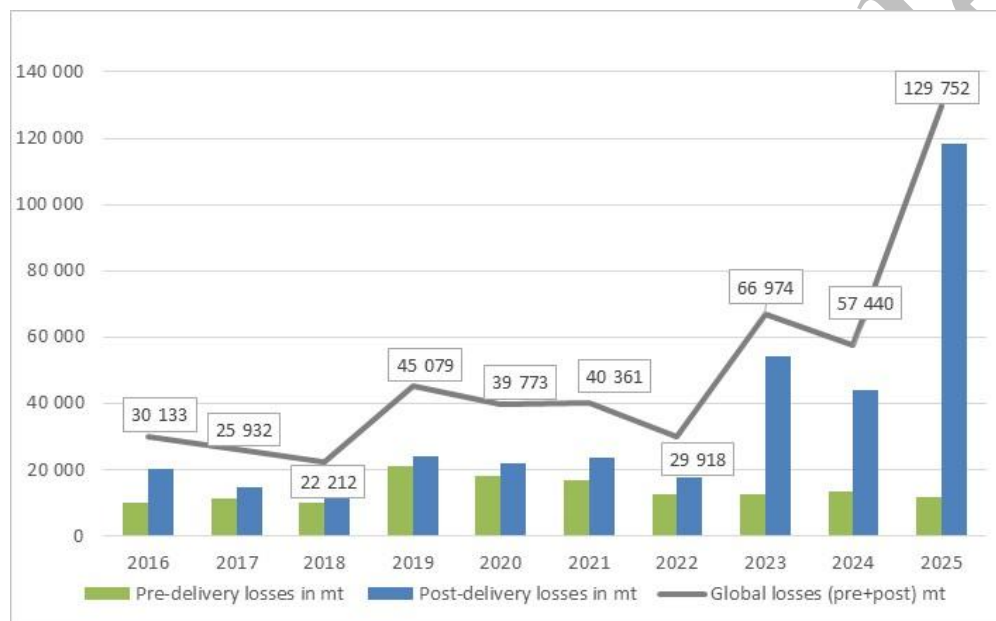
Overview of global losses in 2025

7. Global food losses are presented here by volume (mt), by value (USD), and in comparison with previous years.
8. Owing to the WFP operates in increasingly complex and high-risk operational environments in which WFP operates. In 2025, WFP successfully delivered almost 96 percent of all commodities handled to operations globally. However, severe, protracted conflict – specifically in the State of Palestine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo created high-risk circumstances and operational constraints. As a result of these external factors beyond WFP's control, global losses were significantly higher in 2025-reached, reaching 129,752 mt, or 4.07 percent of the total volume handled, compared with 57,440 mt, or 1.75 percent of the 3.3 million mt handled in 2024.

~~8.9. Beyond the significant increase was driven largely by impact of civil unrest in those two acutely high-risk specific operations, in the State of Palestine WFP's strong controls and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where assurance enabled lower overall losses were exceptionally high because of severe operational constraints and factors largely beyond WFP's control in both volume and value in 2025: those losses amounted to 30,926 mt, valued at USD 31.7 million, compared with 43,561 mt, valued at USD 47 million, in 2024.~~

~~9.10. While pre-delivery losses remained relatively stable during the period 2016–2022, the increase in total losses from 2023 onwards was driven primarily by higher post-delivery losses, reflecting. Data trends reflect the growing impact of violent conflict, civil unrest, and access constraints on distribution and last-mile delivery. Figure 1 and annex II provide comparisons and details.~~

Figure 1: Global food losses by volume, 2016–2025 (mt)



~~11. The value of global losses in 2025 was USD 113 million, compared with significantly higher than the USD 62.8 million recorded in 2024 and USD 49.4 million in 2023. The increase was consistent with the rise in the volume of losses, which reached 129,752 mt in 2025, compared with an annual average of approximately 38,500 mt during the period 2015–2024, driven by the outsized impact of civil unrest in two specific WFP operations.~~

~~10.12. The average value of losses in 2025 was approximately USD 871/mt, compared with USD 1,093/mt in 2024 and USD 738/mt in 2023. Those differences reflect variations in the composition of commodities lost across the three years, with specialized nutritious foods carrying significantly higher unit costs than commodities such as wheat flour. In 2025, losses consisted largely of wheat flour and rations, reducing the average value per mt relative to 2024, when specialized nutritious foods accounted for a comparatively high share of losses by value owing to their higher unit cost.~~

~~11.13. In 2025, the most significant losses were recorded for wheat flour, rations, Super Cereal corn-soya blend (CSB+), maize meal and split peas. Together, losses of those commodities amounted to 104,000 mt, valued at USD 85.2 million and accounting for 80 percent of total global losses by volume (see table 1). These are among the commodities that WFP handles and distributes most frequently (see annex VII). Further information on country-specific losses of those commodities can be found in annex I.~~

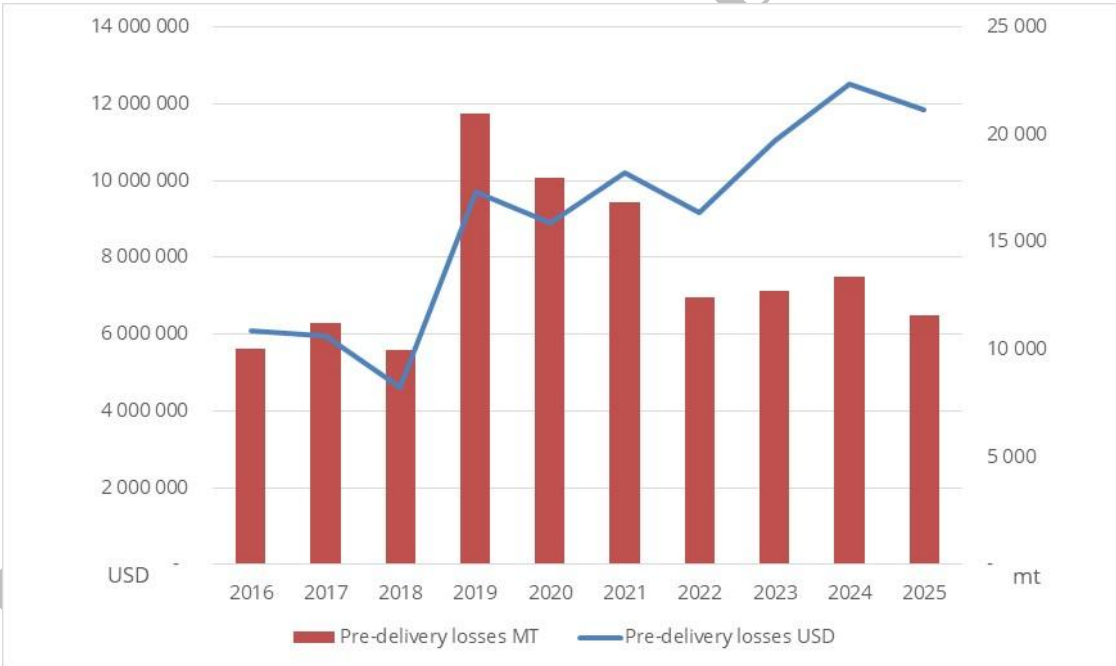
TABLE 1: THE COMMODITIES FOR WHICH LOSSES WERE HIGHEST, 2025				
Commodity	Losses (mt)	Value (USD)	Value per mt (USD)	Losses as a percentage of total losses by volume
Wheat flour	64 179	35 911 741	560	49
Rations	19 740	23 875 485	1 210	15
Super Cereal corn-soya blend (CSB+)	7 707	12 964 159	1 682	6
Maize meal	6 231	6 419 782	1 030	5
Split peas	144	6 003 677	977	5
Total	104 000	85 174 843	819*	80

* Weighted average value per mt.

Overview of pre-delivery losses in 2025

12.14. In 2025, pre-delivery losses amounted to 11,600 mt and were valued at USD 11.8 million. This was the eighth highest amount by volume and the second highest by value in the ten years from 2016 to 2025 (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Pre-delivery losses by volume and value, 2016–2025



13.15. Three commodities accounted for 67 percent of pre-delivery losses by value: lipid-based nutrient supplements for 28 percent, with losses of 772 mt valued at USD 3.3 million; Super Cereal CSB+ for 26 percent, with losses of 1,935 mt valued at USD 3.1 million; and wheat flour for 13 percent, with losses of 3,088 mt valued at USD 1.5 million.

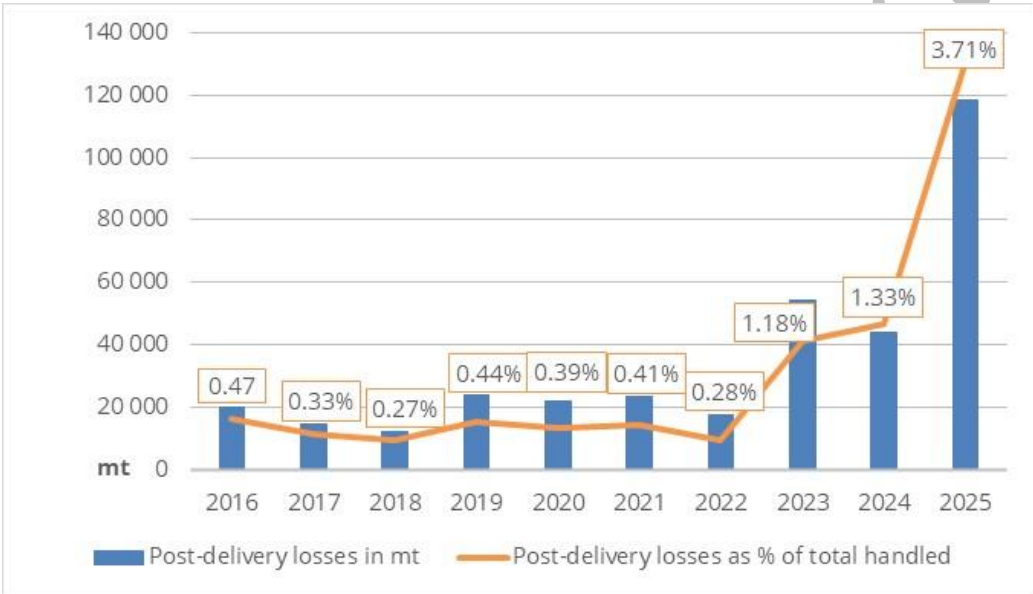
14.16. Inadequate transport – resulting, for example, from unsuitable reliance on older or poorly maintained vehicles, overloading commercial fleets in less economically developed regions of cargo the world, or exposure to harsh conditions during transit – was the most significant cause of pre-delivery losses by volume and value, causing. Inadequate transport resulted in losses of 5,317 mt, or 46 percent of pre-delivery losses by volume, valued at USD 4.2 million, or 36 percent of all pre-delivery losses by value.

15.17. The losses sustained during the process of reconstitution, rebagging and repacking of commodities at warehouses was- such as those stemming from contamination, spillage or measurement errors - were the second most significant cause highest type of pre-delivery losses, leading. Such issues led to 2,675 mt in losses, worth USD 4 million or 34 percent of pre-delivery losses by value.

Overview of post-delivery losses in 2025

16.18. In 2025, post-delivery losses by volume reached the highest level in the ten-year period 2016–2025, both in absolute terms (118,152 mt) and as a percentage of the total 3.2 million mt handled (3.71 percent). Overwhelmingly caused by civil unrest in the State of Palestine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, this was a significant increase from the 44,033 mt in such losses recorded in 2024, equivalent to 1.33 percent of the 3.3 million mt handled that year (see figure 3 and annex IX).

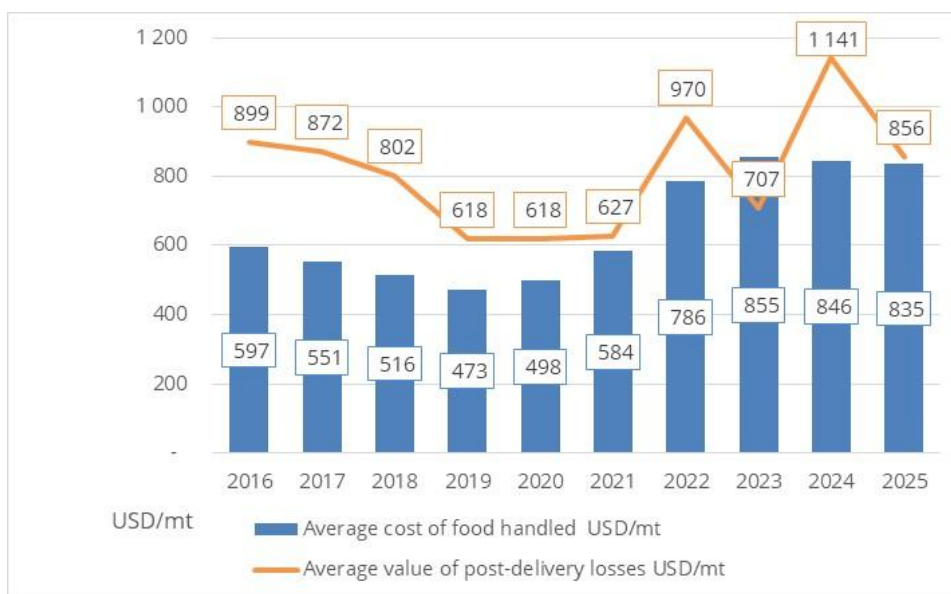
Figure 3: Post-delivery losses by volume, 2016–2025



17.19. The total value of post-delivery losses in 2025 was USD 101.2 million, compared with USD 50.3 million in 2024, USD 38.4 million in 2023, and USD 17.0 million in 2022.

18.20. In 2025, the average cost of the food handled was USD 835/mt, compared with USD 846/mt in 2024, and the average value of post-delivery losses was USD 856/mt, compared with USD 1,141/mt in 2024 (see figure 4).

Figure 4: Average cost of the food handled and average value of post-delivery losses, 2016–2025



Main reasons for post-delivery losses

19-21. In 2025, in terms of value, 95 percent of post-delivery losses – which totalled 121,112,507 mt, valued at USD 95,796 million – were attributable to five main causes: loss during violent civil unrest; gang pilferage and theft; deterioration of food commodities due mainly to problems at their place of origin; inadequate transport; and challenges pertaining to reconstitution, rebagging and repacking (see figure 5). Detailed figures for post-delivery losses are provided in annex VI.

Figure 5: The five main reasons for post-delivery losses, 2025

Loss during civil unrest	Pilferage/theft	Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	Inadequate transport	Reconstitution/rebagging/repacking
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98,826 mt • 3.10% of total food handled • 84% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,462 mt • 0.14% of total food handled • 4% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,780 mt • 0.12% of total food handled • 3% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,219 mt • 0.10% of total food handled • 3% of total post-delivery losses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,221 mt • 0.07% of total food handled • 2% of total post-delivery losses

20-22. Loss sustained during civil unrest resulted in post-delivery losses of 98,826 mt, equivalent to 84 percent of all such losses and 3.1 percent of the total food handled. This represents the overwhelming majority of losses in 2025. Civil unrest-related losses in the State of Palestine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo amounted to 85 percent of all post-delivery losses.

21-23. Pilferage and theft – exacerbated by conflict – resulted in post-delivery losses of 4,462 mt, equivalent to 4 percent of all such losses and 0.14 percent of the total food handled.

22-24. Deterioration of food commodities, attributable mainly to problems at their place of origin, resulted in post-delivery losses of 3,780 mt, accounting for 3 percent of all such losses and 0.12 percent of the total food handled.

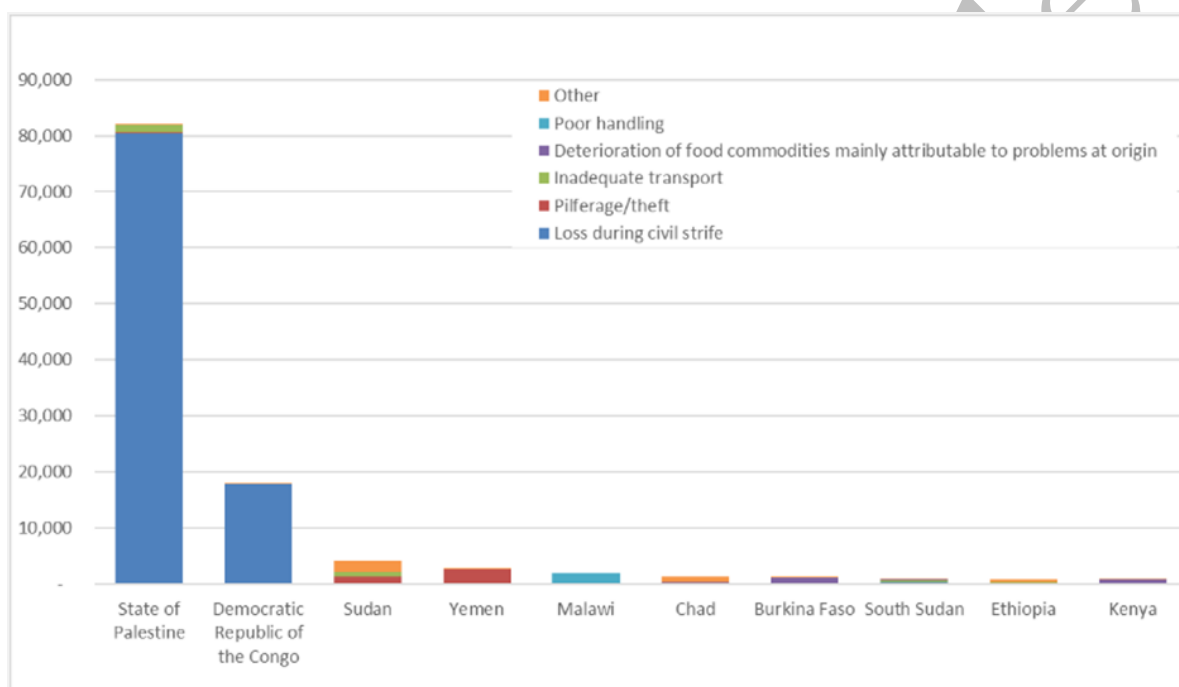
23-25. Inadequate transport resulted in post-delivery losses of 3,219 mt, or 3 percent of all such losses and 0.10 percent of the total food handled.

24.26. Challenges associated with reconstitution, rebagging and repacking led to post-delivery losses of 2,221 mt, accounting for 2 percent of all such losses and 0.07 percent of the total food handled.

Post-delivery losses by country

25.27. In 2025, ~~operations in~~ the State of Palestine accounted for by far the largest share of post-delivery losses by volume, followed by ~~those in~~ the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which together constitute approximately 85 percent of all post-delivery losses for the year. The top ten country operations accounted for 113,675 mt of post-delivery losses, or 96 percent of the total (see figure 6).

Figure 6: The ten countries with the highest post-delivery losses, by volume (mt) and cause of loss, 2025 (mt)



26.28. WFP's ten largest operations in terms of the volume of food handled in 2025 were, in descending order, the State of Palestine, the Sudan, Yemen, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bangladesh and Kenya. Those operations handled 2.1 million mt of food.

27.29. Table 2 provides an overview of WFP's operations by region in terms of volumes of food handled and post-delivery losses (figures in red), with the latter expressed as a percentage of the former.

Regional office	Total food handled (mt)	Total post-delivery losses (mt)	Post-delivery losses as a % of total food handled
Asia and the Pacific Regional Office	395 280	319	0.08
Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office	1 373 320	28 224	2.06
Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office	101 379	293	0.29
Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe Regional Office	951 382	85 739	9.01
Western and Central Africa Regional Office	364 958	3 577	0.98
Total	3 186 319	118 152	3.71

28-30. WFP operations in 26 countries experienced above-threshold post-delivery losses totalling 115,089 mt (see annex I). With 82,123 mt in such losses, WFP's operation in the State of Palestine accounted for 71.36 percent of the total, with loss during civil unrest accounting for the majority of that amount, at 80,394 mt, or 98 percent.

29-31. The majority of the 26 countries where WFP operations saw above-threshold post-delivery losses were in the Middle East, Northern Africa and Eastern Europe region, with four countries accounting for 74.07 percent of all such losses. Eleven countries were in the Eastern and Southern Africa region, accounting for 23.23 percent of the total; eight in the Western and Central Africa region, accounting for 2.5 percent; two countries were in the Latin America and the Caribbean region, accounting for 0.18 percent; and one in the Asia and the Pacific region, accounting for 0.02 percent of above-threshold post-delivery losses.

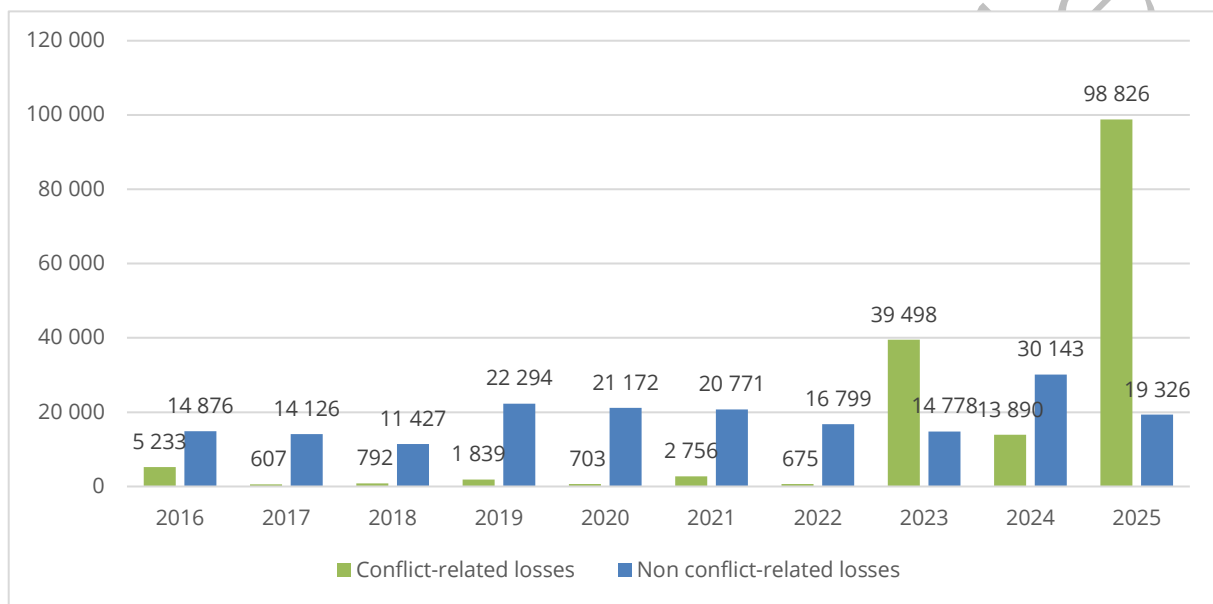
Civil unrest in the State of Palestine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo: 2025 as an outlier year

32. In 2025, losses during conflict accounted for most post-delivery losses, reaching 98,826 mt, or 84 percent of the total, compared with 13,890 mt in 2024. Excluding losses during conflict, post-delivery losses in 2025 amounted to 19,326 mt, compared with 30,143 mt in 2024. The increase in overall losses was therefore driven almost entirely by high-risk conflict-related settings, primarily in the State of Palestine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

33. The State of Palestine accounted for around 70 percent of total post-delivery losses in 2025 and the Democratic Republic of Congo accounted for a further 15 percent. In the State of Palestine, losses were driven mainly by the looting of mixed food commodities during conflict, in a context of active hostilities, severe access constraints, the collapse of public order and the inability to verify that assistance had reached the intended beneficiaries under controlled distribution conditions. In the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the losses were driven primarily by the rapid deterioration in the security situation in North and South Kivu, which resulted in the looting of WFP warehouses in Goma and Bukavu, as well as cargo on transport corridors or awaiting customs clearance. In both settings, the losses were linked to exceptional conflict-related factors largely beyond WFP's control (see annex 1 for further detail).

34. Despite WFP operating in many complex and high-risk environments, conflict-related losses outside the State of Palestine and the Democratic Republic of the Congo remained comparatively low, at approximately 693 mt. WFP continued to apply operation-specific assurance, oversight and risk mitigation measures across its supply chain, while adapting controls to the constraints and risks of each operating environment.
35. The significant impact of civil unrest on these two operations in 2025 points to the critical issue of humanitarian access. Support in facilitating humanitarian access is key to WFP's ability to deliver quality commodities safely, to the intended recipients, in the most complex settings.

Figure 8: Conflict-related and non-conflict-related post-delivery losses by volume, 2016–2025 (mt)



Measures for preventing and mitigating losses

Food procurement, safety and quality assurance

36. WFP complements corporate loss prevention and mitigation measures with operation-specific assurance actions that address the risks, constraints and operating conditions of each setting context. Further details are provided in annex I.
37. WFP remains committed to minimizing food losses across all its operations through robust procurement processes, the consistent enforcement of food quality and safety standards, strengthened planning and monitoring throughout the supply chain, and numerous commodity- and context-specific measures.
38. In 2025, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit further strengthened the food safety and quality system deployed throughout WFP's supply chains. The unit assessed all foods purchased by WFP or received as in-kind donations, advised on risk mitigation plans, approved 84 food and packaging specifications, audited 21 suppliers and performed 40 compliance tests on foods sampled at the last mile. Drawing on lessons learned from operations, the unit also updated six guidance documents relating to the onboarding of new suppliers and the vetting of suppliers already working with WFP.
39. Food quality incidents in 2025 involving Super Cereal products resulted in increased losses of this commodity. In response, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit issued global guidance providing additional recommendations on the storage and distribution of Super Cereal products in order to safeguard product quality throughout their shelf life. In parallel,

the scope of work for inspection companies was updated in order to strengthen quality control.

40. To address recurring incidents linked to defective packaging – such as the spillage of wheat flour in Afghanistan and the leakage of lipid-based nutrient supplements in Ethiopia – the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit strengthened the capacity of suppliers to comply with packaging quality standards. The unit conducted five training webinars on packaging requirements and controls for inspection companies and suppliers of key commodities, enhancing their capacity to detect and address packaging-related issues. Monthly meetings were also held with key suppliers of Super Cereal and lipid-based nutrient supplements in order to support continuous improvement in product and packaging quality. In addition, a proactive packaging compliance assessment was carried out across 51 key suppliers, identifying gaps and supporting corrective measures.
41. Losses of specialized nutritious foods were further reduced by enforcing strict compliance with WFP's packaging and palletization specifications, which are designed to safeguard product integrity throughout extended and high-risk supply chains. Packaging requirements include verified seal strength, carton durability and resistance to damage during handling, and are supported by mandatory drop, leak and stability testing for specialized nutritious food products. Compliance is reinforced through supervision at the production stage by independent inspection companies appointed by WFP.
42. In addition, supplier performance is monitored through audits, regular engagement and follow-up on corrective actions, ensuring continued compliance with quality and packaging specifications. Together, those measures help strengthen supplier accountability at the production stage, reduce avoidable losses and improve the protection of high-value specialized nutritious food commodities throughout the supply chain.
43. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit continued to station a full-time employee in Mersin, Türkiye, WFP's largest supplier base, in order to provide immediate onsite support. In 2025, the employee visited more than 50 suppliers to mitigate risks, address gaps and improve product quality. Those measures directly facilitated the delivery of 238,000 mt of canned food and rations for operations in the State of Palestine, with no supplier-related issues or inadequate packaging reported in Egypt, Israel, Jordan or the State of Palestine itself.
44. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit piloted a new supplier rating system for three commodities: canned food, lipid-based nutrient supplements and Super Cereal/Super Cereal Plus. Building on the results of the pilot, the unit is working to improve the rating system and extend it to all commodities.

Track and trace initiative

45. Throughout 2025, WFP continued to prioritize a range of cost-effective, scalable and high-impact assurance activities aimed at ensuring that food assistance reaches intended beneficiaries safely, fully and without interference, with a focus on identity, commodity and cooperating partner management.
46. As part of that initiative, WFP expanded the use of digital tools within its logistics execution support system (LESS) in order to strengthen stock visibility and transaction traceability. Centrally coordinated by the Supply Chain and Delivery Division at headquarters in Rome, efforts in that area included the rollout of Digital Stack Cards and a cooperating partner stock management solution. This is helping to improve inventory accuracy, reduce reliance on manual processes, enhance accountability and digitalize key warehouse and partner-managed stock transactions, while also improving visibility over partner-held inventories for both cooperating partners and WFP. By the end of 2025, the supply chain teams in Chad and Ethiopia had rolled out Digital Stack Cards in their three main warehouses

and in ten storage locations, respectively. The cooperating partner stock management solution was piloted in Jijiga, Ethiopia, in early 2025 and progressively implemented across 25 country offices. The solution continues to be implemented in alignment with WFP's digital beneficiary information and transfer management platform (SCOPE) for in-kind commodities.

47. In addition to rolling out the above solutions to improve stock visibility, simplify warehouse processes and enhance traceability, the Supply Chain and Delivery Division continued its efforts to develop an integrated end-to-end track and trace solution, building on preliminary work, business requirements and market assessments with a view to strengthening WFP's long-term track and trace capacity.

Upstream supply chain planning

48. WFP continued to strengthen demand-driven supply chain planning in 2025 in order to reduce the risk of commodity expiry, with particular emphasis on specialized nutritious foods, through improved forecasting, upstream positioning of stocks and proactive inventory management.
49. In 2025, through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), WFP held a larger share of its corporate food reserves closer to countries of origin than in previous years in order to allocate food more flexibly where it was most needed. In addition to improving the cost-efficiency of WFP operations and enabling average costs for country offices that were 13 percent lower than those associated with direct sourcing, use of the GCMF made it easier to meet the requirements of several country offices through a common source of supply, to reroute food quickly when plans changed and to rotate stocks to ensure use before expiry dates.
50. For example, in September 2025, 1,000 mt of GCMF cargo originally intended for Yemen had to be redirected to other operations. The cargo was held in France, which, compared with other pre-positioning locations closer to operations, can serve a larger number of country offices. The entire tonnage was reallocated and sold within three weeks. Had the cargo been moved further along the supply chain to specific destinations, the time required for its absorption would have been significantly longer and the risk of commodity expiry notably higher.
51. WFP expanded the use of its operational "~~control tower~~" tool (PRISMA) in 2025. Managed by the ~~Supply Chain~~ Planning and Optimization Unit, the tool was used by 46 country offices responsible for 90 percent of the tonnage handled by WFP each year. One of the key features of PRISMA is its ability to support the forward-looking identification of stocks at risk of expiry. By automatically flagging batches approaching their best-before dates in light of planned distribution schedules, the tool enabled country offices to shift from static stock monitoring to the proactive prioritization of commodities. In 2025, this approach helped WFP to avoid an estimated USD 1.5 million in losses resulting from commodity expiry before distribution.
52. The ~~Supply Chain~~ Planning and Optimization Unit also strengthened the demand forecasting approach used to determine pre-positioning volumes by moving from historically based projections to a more advanced artificial intelligence-enabled model capable of accommodating rapid scale-up and scale-down scenarios. Tested in 14 countries and across 30 country office-commodity combinations, the enhanced forecasting approach delivered an average 20 percent improvement in accuracy, enhancing inventory positioning and further reducing the risk of understocking, overstocking and losses.

Additional logistics measures

53. To strengthen the recovery of costs associated with losses and damage attributable to logistics service providers, the Supply Chain and Delivery Division updated its invoice tracking system with a view to improving the management of loss recovery and related payment

adjustments. The updated system enables WFP operations to track and recover losses more effectively and enforce contractual obligations more consistently. It also creates stronger incentives for service providers to safeguard WFP cargo, thereby helping to reduce losses and damage across operations.

54. To reduce non-compliance and associated operational risks at the warehouse level, in 2025 WFP strengthened staff capacity through updated and more accessible training on warehouse management. Core learning materials were aligned with the updated Logistics Manual and complemented by practical modular content aimed at supporting the application of standards in day-to-day operations. In addition, WFP introduced innovative video-based learning resources presenting warehouse best practices relating to the management of food and non-food items, covering critical processes such as stock handling, storage conditions and physical inventory verification. Both the updated training materials and the video resources were made available through WFP's corporate learning channels and departmental knowledge platforms, ensuring access across all country offices and field operations.

Measures to mitigate the impact of losses on WFP operations

Alternative uses for commodities unfit for human consumption

55. WFP makes all efforts to utilize to the fullest extent possible the commodities in its possession, intended to feed and assist those in need. Cargo that is damaged during handling – for example, if it gets wet because of damaged packaging or adverse weather during transport – is assessed as part of routine inspections and controls. If found unfit for human consumption, WFP stores the cargo at its in-country warehouses and works with the local government, based on their standards, to determine any alternative uses – such as animal feed or fertilizer – or, ultimately, its disposal.
56. In 2025, 20,801 mt in losses, or 16 percent of total losses, were attributable to being unfit for human consumption. By the end of 2025, 1,300 mt of the total had been agreed upon with local governments for donation to meet other national needs; the remaining tonnage remains in WFP warehouses, with discussions ongoing on viable uses.

Financial recovery

57. In 2025, WFP received reimbursements of USD 49,841,410.97 based on declared values.¹ Funds recovered mitigate the impact of the loss event on country offices' programming, allowing them to purchase additional commodities or carry out other activities in their country strategic plans.

¹ 2025 reimbursements include recoveries linked to losses from prior years due to factors including, for example, the timing of loss event and timeliness of loss recording.

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 2025, such losses amounted to 115,089 mt (see table A1).

TABLE A.1: OPERATIONS IN COUNTRIES WITH ABOVE-THRESHOLD POST-DELIVERY LOSSES (mt)	
Country	Above-threshold post-delivery losses
State of Palestine	82 123
Democratic Republic of the Congo	17 816
Sudan	3 941
Yemen	2 636
Malawi	1 908
Burkina Faso	1 153
Chad	1 087
South Sudan	747
Kenya	736
Mozambique	480
Ethiopia	444
Nigeria	364
Somalia	350
Lebanon	265
Ukraine	225
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	176
Uganda	172
Congo	109
Benin	100
Mali	66
Cameroon	60
Haiti	32
Sri Lanka	28
Central African Republic	27
Djibouti	27
Niger	15
Total	115 089

2. In 2025, WFP experienced significant losses of Super Cereals supplied by Africa Improved Foods (AIF) and ITAU. The losses were caused by supplier-related packaging defects that led to the early onset of rancidity and other food safety and quality concerns. Any later references in this report to losses involving AIF and ITAU [across multiple countries](#) relate to these specific packaging incidents, particularly ~~in~~for Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Kenya, Mali, the Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Uganda. Compensation for the losses caused by these incidents is being negotiated with the suppliers. Depending on local conditions, the affected products were either disposed of or sold through competitive processes for use as animal feed or other non-food purposes.

Benin

3. In 2025, the Benin country office reported above-threshold losses of 100 mt of maize stored at the Parakou warehouse. The maize had been received from the supplier *Accueil Paysan* in November and December 2023 and, upon receipt, had been inspected and found to be of satisfactory quality.
4. In February 2024, the maize began to change colour. Following winnowing and sorting, 15.7 mt was found to be unfit for human or animal consumption and was recommended for destruction by the Departmental Directorate of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (DDAEP); 83.35 mt was recovered.
5. Following consultations with the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit of the Western and Central Africa Regional Office, laboratory analysis of the recovered quantity was recommended in order to determine whether it was safe for human consumption prior to distribution to schools. Sampling was carried out by Intertek, a third-party inspection company, and the analysis revealed high levels of aflatoxin, confirming that the recovered quantity was unfit for human consumption. Consequently, DDAEP and the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit recommended that the commodity should be sold for animal feed through a salvage sale.
6. Smaller losses were also attributed to infestation, poor handling and other minor warehouse-related issues.
7. Following the recommendation to sell the maize for animal feed, a call for expressions of interest was issued, followed by a call for quotations, and the stock was sold to the highest bidder.

Burkina Faso

8. In 2025, the Burkina Faso country office reported above-threshold post-delivery losses of 1,153 mt of Super Cereal CSB+ purchased from ITAU, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex.
9. In August 2025, the country office was notified of several cases of gastrointestinal illness in Tougouri, Namentenga Province, suspected to be linked to the consumption of Super Cereal distributed under WFP-assisted programmes. Subsequent third-party inspections confirmed deviations in taste, appearance and moisture levels. Laboratory analysis also confirmed microbiological contamination and compromised product quality.
10. In accordance with WFP food safety and quality assurance procedures, the country office immediately suspended distributions of Super Cereal and initiated the recall of unconsumed stocks.
11. Of the 1,153 mt of reported losses, 791 mt remained securely stored pending completion of supplier-related investigations and the required internal clearance for disposal, in accordance with WFP procedures. Clearance to proceed with disposal was subsequently received, and arrangements were initiated for the disposal of the commodity. The remaining affected quantity of 362 mt was disposed of through a competitive sale process following

confirmation by the national laboratory that the commodity was suitable for animal consumption.

12. To mitigate the risk of further losses, a number of preventive measures have been taken. These include the adoption of enhanced packaging standards, improved storage and stock management practices and reduced supply lead times, as well as ongoing awareness-raising efforts and capacity building for transporters and cooperating partners.

Cameroon

13. The Cameroon country office reported above-threshold losses of 60 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ related to stocks supplied by AIF, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. The affected stocks had been received between March and July 2024, with best-before dates between December 2024 and September 2025. At the time of receipt, the country office also held stocks of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ from other suppliers with earlier best-before dates, which were prioritized for dispatch and distribution.
14. Following headquarters instructions to halt distribution and recall affected AIF batches, the country office segregated and inspected the stocks with best-before dates between May and September 2025, in consultation with food safety and quality assurance staff. Defective quantities identified during the verification exercise were isolated and documented for follow-up with the supplier. Regional delegations of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development subsequently inspected the AIF CSB++ stocks that had reached their best-before dates and concluded that the commodity was unfit for human consumption, animal feed, sale or donation, and that destruction was the only viable option.
15. To mitigate the risk of further losses, the country office has reviewed upstream procurement processes for nutrition commodities in line with guidance from headquarters, implemented more rigorous supplier quality checks, avoided purchasing commodities with short remaining shelf life where possible, and given greater consideration to consumption rates and shelf life when planning downstream allocations.

Central African Republic

16. In 2025, the Central African Republic country office reported above-threshold losses of 27 mt of vegetable oil. Most of the losses were due to prolonged transport delays and access constraints during the rainy season.
17. The majority of the losses (18.314 mt) occurred during transport between Bangui and Birao. The shipments were loaded in May 2024 and had a best-before date of 31 October 2024. The early onset of the rainy season and rising water levels in the Vakaga region blocked roads and prevented trucks from proceeding or returning. As a result, the deliveries did not arrive until January 2025, after the best-before date had passed, and the oil could no longer be distributed.
18. The remaining losses of 8.752 mt were linked to other operational causes, including pilferage and theft, poor handling, short delivery and unauthorized distribution.
19. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has strengthened the pre-positioning of commodities ahead of the rainy season, conducted road assessments prior to dispatch and ensured the provision of suitable trucks for access to difficult areas. Improved planning through the use of optimization tools such as PRISMA will also help prevent commodities from exceeding their best-before and terminal distribution dates. The country office is also strengthening warehouse security and improving warehouse management through targeted training for warehouse staff and handlers.

Chad

20. The Chad country office reported above-threshold losses of 1,087 mt in 2025, comprising 1,052 mt of Super Cereal CSB+ and 35 mt of pulses (beans). Most of the losses involved Super Cereal CSB+ supplied by AIF in Rwanda, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex.
21. In October 2024, complaints regarding bitter taste, pungent odour and browning were reported in Djabal refugee camp and other locations. Similar issues were identified in warehouse stocks and through complaints from partners and beneficiaries in several field locations. In view of the incident reports and potential health risks, the country office suspended dispatch and distribution in early 2025 and withdrew stocks from cooperating partner warehouses to WFP warehouses.
22. Of the total losses of Super Cereal CSB+, 993 mt involved stocks supplied by AIF, while a further 59 mt from other suppliers exceeded their best-before dates during storage. The affected stocks were monitored in coordination with the food safety and quality assurance, logistics and nutrition units, together with partner focal points.
23. The remaining reported losses comprised 35 mt of locally procured pulses and were attributable mainly to prolonged storage in warehouses. The affected commodities subsequently required fumigation and reconditioning. Limited quantities were damaged during transport or lost in the reconditioning process. Disposal of the affected Super Cereal CSB+ stocks and pulses is being carried out in coordination with headquarters.
24. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office will strengthen quality control procedures for incoming specialized nutritious foods through designated staff serving as food safety and quality assurance focal points in each field office, while closely monitoring consumption rates to ensure that stocks are distributed prior to their best-before dates. For pulses, mitigation measures include limiting procurement quantities to immediate operational requirements and transitioning to yellow split peas for longer-term programme needs.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

25. In 2025, the Democratic Republic of the Congo country office reported above-threshold losses of 17,816 mt. The losses were driven primarily by the rapid deterioration in the security situation in North and South Kivu, which directly affected WFP operations. The majority of the losses (17,704.719 mt) resulted from the looting of WFP warehouses in Goma and Bukavu, as well as of cargo on transport corridors or awaiting customs clearance.
26. Losses under WFP custody amounted to 17,736.291 mt, while 80.162 mt were reported by cooperating partners and managed in accordance with applicable recovery procedures. The remaining losses were attributed to other causes, including inadequate transport, fire, pilferage and theft, and warehouse-handling issues. The most affected commodities were maize meal, split peas and maize grain, followed by beans, corn-soya blend, lipid-based nutrient supplements and vegetable oil.
27. An insurance claim was submitted for losses incurred under WFP custody, resulting in the recovery of USD 6,290,171 – the maximum amount recoverable under the insurance policy. Losses incurred by cooperating partners were recovered through deductions from invoice payments, while recovery actions relating to transport-related losses were pursued on the basis of waybill records.
28. In response to the significant post-delivery losses, the country office ensured that all losses were recorded in LESS and ~~WFP's online~~ [the country office](#) tool for ~~programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management~~ [managing effectively](#) (COMET). The country office also conducted reconciliation exercises to maintain data integrity.

Incidents were formally documented and assessed in coordination with WFP security staff and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. Mitigation measures included the suspension of dispatches, the rerouting of inbound cargo to safer locations and the relocation of fleet assets. Engagement with local actors helped protect remaining facilities, while inventories were conducted where access allowed. Coordination with headquarters supported loss categorization and the initiation of recovery procedures.

29. To reduce the likelihood of future losses, the country office is strengthening internal controls, warehouse security and contingency planning for high-risk corridors. Enhanced coordination with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security, relevant authorities and internal units will support more agile and risk-based decision making and strengthen WFP's ability to deliver assistance in highly volatile environments.

Djibouti

30. The Djibouti country office reported above-threshold losses of 27 mt of Super Cereal CSB+. Most of the losses were attributed to supplier-related quality and packaging issues.
31. Of the total losses, 22.451 mt related to Super Cereal CSB+ supplied by AIF, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. A further 2.670 mt supplied by Didion was lost owing to packaging defects, including sealing issues, while 1.078 mt was returned following expiry while held by cooperating partners. The loss of the remaining 0.413 mt was attributed primarily to inland transport issues, product expiry, challenges related to reconstitution, and theft.
32. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has planned refresher training to strengthen verification procedures during the handover of food commodities. Training on food handling and commodity management for cooperating partners has also been planned, in coordination with the programme team. Supplier-related quality and packaging issues will continue to be communicated promptly to the Food Procurement Unit at headquarters and the GCMF in order to support corrective action and prevent recurrence.

Ethiopia

33. The Ethiopia country office reported above-threshold losses of 444 mt of lipid-based nutrient supplements. The losses were driven primarily by the late arrival in September 2024 of supplies with short remaining shelf life and best-before dates in March 2025.
34. The affected stocks were held in WFP warehouses in Adama, Dire Dawa, Gondar, Hawassa and Jijiga, as well as at cooperating partner storage sites. Timely distribution was further constrained by a temporary programme pause, pipeline interruptions, reduced beneficiary caseloads and insecurity-related access constraints in Amhara and Tigray. The commodities had been accepted into the country following a request from headquarters in order to help mitigate risks at the wider corporate level, despite their limited remaining shelf life. In Oromia and Sidama, the limited remaining shelf life of the commodities constrained onward distribution. As a result, 16.30 mt of stocks were returned from cooperating partner warehouses to WFP warehouses after most of the stocks in question had reached their best-before dates.
35. Of the total losses, 434.732 mt of expired lipid-based nutrient supplements was scheduled for disposal through a salvage sale, in line with established procedures, and a sales agreement was signed with a contracted recycling company. The remaining 9.429 mt consisted of expired stocks held by cooperating partners and were not covered by this disposal arrangement.

36. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office will strengthen pipeline planning and coordination for commodities supplied through the GCMF and minimize the receipt of near-expiry stocks, in line with national requirements regarding minimum remaining shelf life at entry into the country. Monitoring of best-before dates and terminal distribution dates will be enhanced, while coordination with cooperating partners and local authorities will be strengthened in order to facilitate the acceptance and timely distribution of commodities with short remaining shelf life where reliance on such commodities is unavoidable. The country office will also provide technical support to partners on commodity handling and distribution efficiency and engage with donors on programme options for managing commodities at risk of expiry.

Haiti

37. In 2025, the Haiti country office reported above-threshold losses of 32 mt, comprising 27.940 mt of lentils and 4.329 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food. Most of the losses (27.6 mt of lentils) were attributed to civil unrest in Arcahaie on 28 and 29 November 2025, when two trucks were immobilized during clashes between armed groups. One truck carrying WFP food commodities was struck by gunfire, causing a fuel leak that ignited and destroyed the cargo.
38. The remaining losses, comprising 0.34 mt of lentils and 4.329 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food, were incurred after handover to cooperating partners and during onward distribution over the course of the year. The losses of ready-to-use supplementary food were attributable mainly to an incident on 26 May 2025 in Port-au-Prince, when a humanitarian convoy was intercepted by armed individuals and food commodities were looted.
39. To mitigate the risk of such losses, the country office has strengthened operational risk management through closer coordination with security and access teams, ensuring risk-informed route planning and integrated contingency planning. Close coordination with transporters has been established, including through timely updates on truck movements and situation reporting before and during transport. In addition, cooperating partners have received training on food stock management, including warehousing, transport and deliveries, while transporters and partners have been made aware of security measures, incident reporting channels and the importance of compliance with storage standards. The country office has also continued the rollout of the cooperating partner stock management solution and deploys logistics staff before and during distributions in order to strengthen compliance, preparedness and accountability.

Kenya

40. In 2025, the Kenya country office reported above-threshold losses of 736 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ from AIF in Rwanda, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. The stocks had been received in Mombasa under the GCMF and allocated to operations in Kenya and Somalia.
41. In November 2024, the country office received reports of food safety and quality concerns affecting stocks with best-before dates of December 2024 and January 2025. Those concerns were raised following reported medical cases in Turkana County associated with the consumption of Super Cereal Plus CSB++. On the basis of recommendations by the food incident management committee at headquarters in Rome, the country director approved the immediate recall of the affected stocks.
42. Following consultations between headquarters, the regional office and the country office, headquarters issued a directive on 13 November 2024 to recall all AIF stocks across several country offices with best-before dates between December 2024 and January 2025. In Kenya, the recall operation began on 14 November 2024 across ten arid and semi-arid land

counties. WFP field office teams, in close coordination with county health and nutrition authorities and cooperating partners, supervised the identification, segregation and quarantine of affected stocks at health facilities and extended delivery points. Staff responsible for those facilities and delivery points were instructed to suspend distribution immediately and return the commodities to WFP custody.

43. On 19 December 2024, the scope of the recall was expanded to include stocks with best- before dates in February and March 2025. As a result, distribution of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ was fully suspended and all affected stocks were withdrawn from distribution.
44. Detailed transport routing plans were developed to support the systematic collection of the affected commodities, while damaged sachets were documented and segregated at extended delivery points. The recall and segregation exercise resulted in the withdrawal of the affected stocks across the ten arid and semi-arid land counties covered by the supplementary feeding programme, ensuring full traceability, accountability and the protection of beneficiaries. Of the total quantity recalled, 25 mt was sold by headquarters to Cargo Recovery Consultants Limited, while the remaining stocks were disposed of locally through sale to Sirari Feeds.

Lebanon

45. The Lebanon country office reported above-threshold losses of 265.5 mt, comprising 191 mt of pasta and 74.5 mt of white beans. Most of the losses were linked to infestation and quality deterioration affecting commodities received from Egypt and stocks held in storage during periods of high temperature and humidity.
46. During the offloading of two shipments on 14 November 2024, the inspection company identified a high level of infestation in shipping containers and packaged commodities. Fumigation was carried out immediately, followed by inspection of the cargo. The inspection confirmed that 191 mt of pasta was heavily infested and unfit for human consumption due to the presence of dead insects and visible signs of insect damage. A further 4.4 mt of white beans from the same shipments was also recorded as a loss owing to damaged cans. The infestation was assessed to be the result of extended storage periods caused by access limitations, combined with environmental conditions, including relatively high temperatures, which contributed to the deterioration of the commodities.
47. Between December 2024 and February 2025, the country office implemented verification and corrective measures, including fumigation and repacking of unaffected items, and laboratory testing to confirm fitness for consumption. The heavily infested pasta and damaged canned commodities were declared unfit for human consumption and disposed of at a composting facility.
48. The loss of the remaining 70.1 mt of white bean was linked to prolonged storage in WFP warehouses during the summer months, when high temperatures and humidity contributed to infestation and mould growth. Distribution of those stocks had been delayed while other commodities had been prioritized for dispatch. The affected commodities were identified during routine warehouse inspections in mid-July 2025 and declared unfit for human consumption. A thorough inspection was then conducted, the affected stock was segregated, fumigation was carried out to contain the infestation and warehouse conditions were monitored on a daily basis. Recovery was not possible because the damaged commodities could not be distributed or reconditioned in line with local food safety requirements.
49. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has strengthened routine commodity inspections, warehouse condition monitoring, food safety and quality surveillance, and oversight of distribution timelines.

Malawi

50. In 2025, the Malawi country office reported above-threshold losses of 1,908 mt of yellow maize originating in Ukraine and delivered through the port of Beira in Mozambique.
51. During the bagging and trans-shipment process at the port of Beira, potential supplier-related quality issues were identified and promptly reported. The matter was discussed at a coordination meeting held in October 2024 involving headquarters, the regional office, and the Mozambique and Malawi country offices. In view of immediate pipeline requirements for the upcoming lean season response, it was agreed that dispatches from the port would continue and that full quality verification would be conducted upon receipt in Malawi, where comprehensive cleaning and recovery operations could be carried out.
52. Upon arrival of the maize at the Blantyre warehouse, the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit conducted inspections that confirmed the earlier concerns. Analysis of maize samples indicated elevated levels of broken grains, dust, grit and other foreign matter, rendering the maize non-compliant with WFP quality standards. In order to safeguard beneficiaries, the entire consignment was quarantined across four warehouses pending corrective action. A cleaning and reworking process was initiated to recover usable grain while ensuring compliance with WFP food safety standards.
53. In consultation with headquarters and the regional office in Johannesburg, a standard operating procedure was developed to guide the cleaning and recovery process. Following the cleaning and segregation exercise, the portion of the maize found unfit for human consumption, which was contaminated with high levels of grit and chaff, was disposed of through a competitive salvage sale process. Headquarters also initiated discussions with the supplier regarding potential recovery of the losses incurred.
54. To mitigate the risk of further losses, WFP will strengthen upstream food safety and quality assurance processes, including third-party inspection arrangements, with mechanisms enabling the suspension of transfers of suspect commodities at shipment or at the port of discharge before they move further downstream. In addition, in-transit losses will continue to be recorded at receiving points, and cooperating partners will continue to receive training to ensure that transport waybills are fully endorsed where losses occur. Transport contracts also require companies to provide adequate tarpaulins and protective sheeting in order to prevent commodity damage during transit.

Mali

55. In 2025, the Mali country office reported above-threshold losses of 66 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++. The losses were attributed primarily to a convoy attack and supplier-related quality issues.
56. The largest loss occurred on 27 July 2025, when a convoy transporting 35.010 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ from Anéfif to Kidal was attacked by armed groups. The truck was subsequently abandoned and later returned to Gao, where the looting of the cargo was confirmed. At the time of the incident, the security situation in the area was assessed as critical, with limited escort capacity available. Compensation for the loss incurred was pursued through the applicable insurance claim process.
57. A further 25.849 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ was affected by supplier-related quality issues. The country office received an alert from the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit on 4 August 2025 regarding stocks supplied by ITAU – part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex – in transit from Lomé to Mopti. Following the arrival of the consignment at the Mopti field office on 7 August 2025, analysis confirmed

that the commodity was unfit for both human and animal consumption. An insurance claim was filed to seek compensation for the losses incurred.

58. The loss of the remaining 5.046 mt was attributable mainly to damage to commodities caused by poor handling and the deterioration of packaging materials.
59. To mitigate the risk of further losses, the country office has explored and implemented cash-based transfers as an alternative modality for the affected area, in coordination with retailers. Security measures for convoy movements have been strengthened in coordination with the Civil–Military Coordination Section of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and local authorities. Other measures have included reinforcing supplier-level quality control, in coordination with the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit at headquarters.

Mozambique

60. The Mozambique country office reported above-threshold losses of 480 mt, comprising 299.07 mt of maize and 181.396 mt of rice.
61. Most of the maize losses (280.55 mt) resulted from excessive dust content in cargo originating in Ukraine and received from the vessel *MV Amira Nour* at the port of Beira in September 2024. A further 12.9 mt resulted from poor-quality maize received from smallholder farmers, which showed high levels of infestation. The remaining maize losses of 5.65 mt were due to civil unrest at a cooperating partner warehouse and to poor handling during transport. Of that quantity, the value of 2.15 mt was fully recovered through deductions from transporter invoices, amounting to USD 1,128.75. A reconstitution process was also carried out in order to salvage the maximum possible quantity of maize received from smallholder farmers. Of the segregated maize cargo originating in Ukraine, 75.44 mt of bran was sold to a third party, recovering USD 7,150.62.
62. Most rice losses, amounting to 91.976 mt, were linked to poor handling by transporters and cooperating partners, and to a combination of security and weather-related factors that severely affected operations in northern Mozambique. Operations were further aggravated by the 2024–2025 civil unrest and nationwide protests following the announcement of election results. A further 49.108 mt resulted from the reconditioning and final disposal of rice purchased through the GCMF from Durban, which had arrived with significant quality defects. In addition, 32.45 mt of rice losses occurred in cooperating partner warehouses during demonstrations following the announcement of election results. The loss of the remaining 7.862 mt was linked to missing cargo, damage caused by a third-party warehouse service provider and poor handling at cooperating partner warehouses. Losses linked to transporters and service providers were recovered through deductions from their invoices.
63. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has strengthened logistics and security coordination, enabling real-time access monitoring, advance route checks and rapid security alerts. Transporters have been made aware of requirements relating to proper tarpaulin use, cargo securing and the emergency sheltering of commodities during heavy rains, and contractual liability has continued to be enforced in cases of transporter-related negligence. The country office has also expanded pre-positioning ahead of the rainy and cyclone seasons and shortened transit and storage times along high-risk routes. Cooperating partners have received refresher training on warehouse and commodity management, including cyclone season preparedness, stock rotation and early reporting of infrastructure damage. Monthly physical inventories, regular spot checks and monthly service provider coordination meetings have also been strengthened in order to improve accountability and reinforce compliance with loss prevention standards.

Niger

64. The Niger country office reported above-threshold losses of 15 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ following instructions issued by headquarters in November 2024 to suspend the use and distribution of stocks produced by AIF, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. Between May and October 2024, the country office received 87.645 mt of the affected commodity. Of that quantity, 85.397 mt had already been delivered to cooperating partners before distribution was suspended, leaving 2.248 mt in WFP warehouses. In line with headquarters instructions, distributions were immediately halted and a recall of unconsumed quantities from cooperating partners was initiated, resulting in a further 13.117 mt being returned to WFP warehouses. All affected stocks were then quarantined and placed under enhanced monitoring, including regular inventories and fumigation.
65. At the time of quarantine, the stocks had not yet expired. However, while the stocks remained under mandatory quarantine pending disposal instructions, some batches exceeded their best-before dates. The losses were attributed primarily to a quality incident identified before expiry, including rancid odour, bitter taste and abnormal discolouration. This was compounded by the prolonged suspension of distribution and the mandatory quarantine of stocks.
66. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office will strengthen supplier-related contractual requirements, including clear guarantees regarding product stability and well-defined accountability mechanisms in the event of quality defects identified before expiry. The country office will also incorporate lessons learned from major quality incidents into procedures for managing processed food commodities and improve supply planning for sensitive products with limited shelf life.

Nigeria

67. In 2025, the Nigeria country office reported above-threshold losses of 364 mt, comprising 246.081 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ affected by quality defects and 118.175 mt of rice lost mainly as a result of a security incident during convoy movements in north-eastern Nigeria.
68. Of the Super Cereal Plus CSB++ losses, 239.327 mt related to a supplier-related quality issue involving stocks received from ITAU in May 2025, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. Initial inspections identified dented cartons, damaged pouches, poor seal integrity and the presence of live and dead insects. Subsequent field complaints reported clumped flour, rancid odour, discolouration, bitter taste and additional seal failures. Distribution was halted, and the affected batches were recalled, segregated and placed on hold.
69. Investigations identified inadequate heat sealing during production, resulting in leaks that allowed moisture ingress and infestation. Improper handling during transit further worsened the condition of the stocks, with some quantities arriving wet and dented. Mitigation measures, undertaken in coordination with headquarters, included sorting and segregation, fumigation and reassessment of field stocks. Samples were sent to Chelab SRL, a Rome-based inspection company, for laboratory analysis. The remaining 6.754 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ losses were attributed primarily to inadequate transport and other minor operational factors. Losses linked to handling and transport were recovered through deductions from vendor invoices, while efforts to recover the value of losses resulting from actions by the supplier remain ongoing and are being pursued in coordination with headquarters.

70. The rice losses resulted primarily from a security incident on 29 January 2025, when a WFP convoy of 20 trucks travelling from Maiduguri to Damasak was attacked near Kareto. Four trucks were immobilized and abandoned during the attack, resulting in the looting of 100.050 mt of rice. The remaining rice losses were attributed to other factors, including inadequate transport and warehouse-related issues. Following an investigation involving relevant stakeholders, headquarters approved a waiver of recovery from the transporters, recognizing that the incident had occurred in circumstances beyond their control.
71. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has reinforced quality control inspections at entry points and strengthened awareness of handling standards among transporters and warehouse management service providers. Security measures have also been strengthened. These include mandatory military escorts for commodity movements in north-eastern Nigeria, periodic convoy coordination with OCHA and the Nigerian armed forces, and improved information sharing on route conditions and security risks that could affect convoy movements.

Republic of the Congo

72. The Republic of the Congo country office reported above-threshold losses of 109 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ produced by AIF in Rwanda, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. The majority of the losses (99.657 mt) related to stocks held in WFP warehouses, while 6.82 mt resulted from improper handling, quality-control sampling and product expiry. A further 2.556 mt was lost while the CSB++ stocks were in the custody of cooperating partners.
73. In line with the directive issued by headquarters on 13 November 2024, the country office suspended distribution of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ stocks with best-before dates between December 2024 and January 2025 following a reported food quality incident. Complaints received from cooperating partners referred to discolouration and rancid odour. The affected commodities were retrieved, physically verified and quarantined, and were subsequently declared unfit for human consumption.
74. Headquarters led the review of the incident, and efforts to recover from the supplier the value of the losses incurred remain ongoing. The recalled stocks have been quarantined pending disposal instructions, and the country office has been requested to complete the disposal process in order to facilitate the processing of the insurance claim. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has continued to conduct awareness-raising sessions with service providers, including transporters and warehouse managers, on food safety and quality standards, with particular attention given to proper commodity handling so as to minimize damage to and deterioration of commodities.

Somalia

75. In 2025, the Somalia country office reported above-threshold losses of 350 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++, of which 347.138 mt were attributed to supplier-related quality issues affecting stocks supplied by AIF and TVS. The AIF-related losses are part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex.
76. Post-delivery inspections identified damaged and degassed packaging, infestation, mixed best-before dates and overall quality deterioration. Similar issues were reported by other country offices in the region. In coordination with the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit and nutrition staff at headquarters, the affected stocks were segregated and assessed and were subsequently declared unfit for human consumption. In order to minimize the risk of cross-infestation in warehouses, the affected commodities were either disposed of as animal feed or destroyed through approved disposal methods. Efforts are currently underway to recover the value of the losses incurred from the suppliers.

77. In addition, a transport and discharge loss of 1.35 mt was recorded during destuffing operations in December 2025 at the Mogadishu Port Container Terminal and the Blue Warehouse, a WFP storage facility within Mogadishu Port. The incident was formally documented, and the value of the losses incurred was recovered from the contractor.
78. The remaining 1.833 mt was attributed mainly to minor losses recorded during routine logistics and warehouse operations, including short-landed quantities during unloading, packaging failures, reconstitution and re-bagging.
79. As part of its loss mitigation measures, the country office has strengthened quality checks and segregation procedures for nutrition commodities and ensured that incidents identified during destuffing and warehouse operations are properly documented and managed in line with WFP transport and cargo handling procedures.

South Sudan

80. The South Sudan country office reported above-threshold losses of 747 mt in 2025. The losses were attributable mainly to transport accidents, quality issues, theft, civil unrest and looting in insecure operational areas.
81. A major transport-related incident occurred in April 2025, when one boat in a seven-boat convoy travelling from Bor to Panyijar County struck a submerged sandbank and capsized near Leudier Port.
82. Despite attempts to recover the stranded commodities, surrounding communities looted the cargo, resulting in losses of 198.985 mt. The transporter was held financially liable, and the value of the losses incurred was recovered through deductions from invoices. Preventive measures included additional training for boat captains and updated river navigation standard operating procedures.
83. Between 21 and 24 March 2025, the South Sudan National Bureau of Standards prevented the entry, at the Nimule border crossing, of six truckloads of Tanzanian sorghum owing to non-compliance with quality standards. The consignments were returned to their point of origin, while sorghum that had already entered the country required reconstitution. At the Gumbo warehouse, 214 mt was cleaned, with 8.65 mt declared unfit for human consumption and disposed of. The supplier was notified and corrective actions were initiated.
84. Additional transport-related losses totalled 61.062 mt, largely as a result of short deliveries and reconstitution. Warehouse-related incidents accounted for losses of 26.408 mt, including commodities damaged by infestation, poor handling, over-scooping and flooding.
85. Losses resulting from theft and looting reached 167.36 mt following several incidents between mid-March and August 2025, when insecurity and displacement led to looting, theft and unauthorized distributions. Investigations were launched, security measures were reinforced and the country office engaged with local authorities to identify those responsible for the incidents.
86. Following food safety and quality assurance guidance issued by headquarters in response to a regional quality incident affecting Super Cereal Plus CSB++ supplied by AIF, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex, 274.854 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ was deemed unfit for human consumption and disposed of in line with established procedures. In addition, 9.315 mt of medium-quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement expired in Aweil East after flooding delayed access. The county health department subsequently halted utilization on public health grounds. The expired stocks were disposed of in accordance with WFP and local procedures, and the related costs were recovered from the cooperating partner.

87. To mitigate the losses and reduce the likelihood of similar incidents in the future, the country office has enforced transporter liability, conducted refresher training for warehouse staff and strengthened monitoring procedures. The country office has also engaged with suppliers on quality assurance measures, updated risk mitigation strategies and strengthened coordination with cooperating partners, local authorities and the South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in order to improve accountability and security for future operations.

Sri Lanka

88. The Sri Lanka country office reported above-threshold losses of 28 mt of dates. The losses related to an in-kind donation of 300 mt of dates received from the Government of Saudi Arabia in April 2024.
89. In line with the agreement between WFP and the Government of Sri Lanka, the consignment underwent quality assessment before distribution. At the request of the Government, the Industrial Technology Institute of Sri Lanka analysed representative samples and determined that 28 mt from two production batches did not meet quality standards owing to contamination with foreign material. The affected quantities were therefore classified as unfit for human consumption.
90. The affected stock was stored in a government-managed warehouse while WFP coordinated with national authorities to identify a safe and environmentally sound disposal method that complied with relevant food safety and public health regulations. WFP engaged with government counterparts to manage the disposal process, coordinated actions with headquarters and the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit at the regional office, and monitored compliance with the relevant regulatory requirements. No financial recovery was possible.
91. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office will work with headquarters and the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit at the regional office to implement batch-level inspections before accepting in-kind donations. In partnership with the Government, the country office will also establish expedited procedures for the safe disposal of rejected food commodities.

State of Palestine

92. In 2025, the State of Palestine country office reported above-threshold losses of 82,123 mt.
93. The majority of the losses (80,393.830 mt) resulted from the looting of mixed food commodities during conflict, primarily in connection with active hostilities, severe access constraints and the collapse of public order. Those incidents were recorded as losses because WFP could not verify that assistance had reached the intended beneficiaries under controlled distribution conditions. The remaining losses resulted from transport- and warehouse-related incidents that occurred under extremely difficult operating conditions. Wheat flour accounted for 69 percent of post-delivery losses and food rations for 24 percent.
94. Losses occurred during several operational phases throughout the year. Before the first ceasefire took effect on 19 January 2025, post-delivery losses amounted to 610 mt, of which 416 mt was lost during conflict. During the ceasefire period from 19 January to 18 March 2025, losses totalled 568 mt, including 310 mt as a result of civil unrest.
95. On 2 March 2025, the Israeli authorities imposed a total blockade on all cargo for more than 80 days. Although humanitarian food deliveries resumed on a limited scale from 19 May 2025, operations remained severely impeded by ongoing military activity, repeated access denials, prolonged delays affecting convoy movements and food distributions, and the collapse of public order amid escalating unmet needs of the population.

96. Between 19 March and 10 October 2025, post-delivery losses amounted to 76,938.067 mt, all of which occurred as a result of conflict. Daily dispatches increased to approximately 800 mt during that period, but almost all humanitarian convoys were intercepted and looted by armed actors, opportunistic groups and large crowds of desperate civilians along transport routes. Warehouses and distribution points were also repeatedly looted. On 28 May 2025, a large crowd entered WFP's Al-Ghafari warehouse in Deir al-Balah, resulting in the loss of more than 615 mt of mixed food commodities and severe damage to the WFP-owned truck fleet. Wheat flour, food rations and hot meals, including rice, bulgur, canned vegetables and pasta, were the commodities most affected in this incident. Following consultations with headquarters, donors and the humanitarian country team, WFP continued life-saving operations despite the high likelihood of losses.
97. A ceasefire took effect on 10 October 2025; however, operating conditions remained extremely difficult. Public order was only gradually upheld. Convoy routes cleared for humanitarian use remained insufficient and unfit for safe convoy movements. Restrictions on access to cargo transfer points continued to impede the independent verification of cargo. Convoys often comprised more than 100 trucks, and WFP and contractors were not provided with the conditions to secure cargo properly. Post-delivery losses during this period amounted to 4,007 mt, of which 2,729.763 mt was lost as a result of conflict.
98. To reduce the risk of further losses, WFP continued advocacy efforts in connection with humanitarian access, civilian protection and the restoration of law and order. Coordination with humanitarian partners and relevant authorities was strengthened, while improved route planning, commodity tracking, adherence to approved routes and timings, and staff-led convoy escorts, where possible, were maintained despite severe constraints. Nevertheless, losses persisted owing to factors beyond WFP's control. Preventing future losses will depend largely on improvements in the operating environment, including reduced military activity, fewer restrictions on access and the restoration of law and order.
99. Standard recovery procedures were not applied because the losses occurred in conditions of extreme and sustained operational risk. Most losses could not be recovered from transporters because WFP accepted elevated operational risks in order to continue to deliver humanitarian assistance in the Gaza Strip.
100. Due to persistent access constraints and ongoing operational disruptions, the country office had to continue to track commodities manually throughout 2025, followed by retroactive data validation, system entry and reconciliation. While reconciliation was completed at the end of April 2026 and all loss postings in LESS for 2025 have been finalized, this report only reflects losses posted in the system during 2025 and does not include 2025 losses/deliveries entered into the system in 2026.

Sudan

101. The Sudan country office reported above-threshold losses of 3,941 mt in 2025.
102. A loss of 546.157 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++ consisted primarily of stock supplied by AIF, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex. The stocks were recalled from warehouses and distribution centres across the Sudan following headquarters instructions issued in December 2024. The recall followed reports from other country offices of spoilage attributed to quality issues at the supplier level. The stock expired in March 2025 while the country office awaited instructions on whether it should be returned to the supplier or disposed of locally. In addition, 88.279 mt of lipid-based nutrient supplements and 10.695 mt of ready-to-use supplementary food were lost as a result of factors including transport-related incidents, supplier-related quality issues and incidents occurring while commodities were held by cooperating partners.

103. The largest loss, amounting to 1,668.212 mt of wheat flour, involved a consignment intended for Zamzam camp that five transporters failed to deliver as required under their contracts. Over a period of approximately three months, the transporters reported that the consignments remained in transit. However, subsequent verification found that portions of the consignments had been offloaded and stored in Al Dabbah without notifying WFP. WFP retrieved the commodities after three months; however, the consignment was heavily infested and its quality had deteriorated to the extent that the authorities declared the food unfit for human consumption. The transporters were held fully liable. They were initially suspended pending investigation and quantification of losses and were subsequently re-engaged under enhanced oversight in order to facilitate recovery of the value of the losses through deductions from ongoing and future transport invoices. The incident was recorded in the transporters' performance records and additional controls were introduced for future assignments, including enhanced monitoring, stricter reporting requirements and strengthened movement verification procedures. Further wheat flour losses resulted from an incident in October 2025 affecting commodities en route to Kadugli and Dilling in South Kordofan, where commodities were taken by an unidentified armed group at checkpoints along the transport route. Final reconciliation remains ongoing for 285.602 mt of wheat recorded as short-landed at Port Sudan Sayga silo, with a corresponding over-delivery recorded at Al Adabiya silo in Egypt.
104. Sorghum losses totalling 505.624 mt included 126 mt lost as a result of a drone attack on 2 June 2025 affecting a WFP convoy of 15 trucks travelling from Port Sudan via Al Dabbah to El Fasher in North Darfur. Additional sorghum losses amounting to 763.9 mt resulted from theft and transport-related incidents. The losses included a discrepancy of 713.8 mt identified during the July 2025 physical inventory count at the Shaabyia warehouse in Kassala. Smaller losses of 72.33 mt of vegetable oil resulted from transport incidents, theft and product expiry caused by access constraints. The country office recovered transport-related and other third-party losses not falling under force majeure through deductions from vendor invoices.
105. To mitigate losses and reduce the likelihood of similar incidents in the future, the country office has strengthened convoy monitoring by the logistics and security teams and has continued to work with local authorities to improve the security of transport routes. The country office has also strengthened its food safety and quality assurance capacity and provided training on commodity management practices for staff involved in food handling. Additional measures have included enhanced collaboration with the Sudanese Standards and Metrology Organization and local authorities on food quality standards, the strengthening of recovery clauses relating to third-party losses, and regular reviews of key commodity management indicators in order to identify stocks nearing their best-before dates. Refresher training has also been conducted across WFP warehouses in the Sudan. Moreover, the theft incident at the Shaabyia warehouse in Kassala was reported to local authorities and the Office of Inspections and Investigations, and steps have been taken to strengthen security at the warehouse.

Uganda

106. In 2025, the Uganda country office reported above-threshold losses of 172 mt of Super Cereal Plus CSB++. The losses followed a food safety and quality incident reported in August 2024 at Nakivale extended delivery point involving Super Cereal Plus CSB++ originating in Rwanda supplied by AIF, part of the corporate supplier quality incident described in paragraph 2 of this annex.
107. Following guidance from headquarters and the regional office, the country office conducted physical inspections and laboratory testing to determine the cause of the reported quality defects. The affected Super Cereal Plus CSB++ had been procured by the Uganda country

office between November 2023 and February 2024. The segregation and inspection of suspected stocks were completed in December 2024, and the affected commodities were subsequently declared unfit for human consumption by the food safety and quality team, which recommended disposal through destruction.

108. Most of the losses, amounting to 125.628 mt, resulted from packaging defects attributable to the supplier. A further 45.261 mt resulted from warehouse-related damage, including rodent activity and poor stacking practices, which further compromised packaging integrity. The remaining losses resulted from transport damage, sampling, poor handling and short delivery. Recovery of the value of the losses was ongoing at the time of reporting.
109. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office will strengthen adherence to proper loading, offloading and stacking practices in warehouses and improve rodent control measures in line with WFP food safety and quality standards. The country office also recommends that follow-up action be taken on supplier-related packaging and sealing defects in order to help prevent the recurrence of similar quality issues.

Ukraine

110. The Ukraine country office reported above-threshold losses of 225 mt, comprising 201.446 mt of pasta, 7.048 mt of canned meat and 16.896 mt of canned pulses. Most of the losses, amounting to 195.269 mt, resulted from a drone attack on WFP's largest warehouse in Dnipro on 19 November 2024 and were recorded as losses during civil unrest.
111. The drone strike damaged the roof and racking systems holding 272 mt of food commodities. The commodities were damaged by the impact of the strike, the resulting fire and the water used to extinguish it. To prevent unaffected commodities from becoming contaminated, the country office immediately initiated cleaning and recovery activities. The commodities were sorted and inspected. Of the 272 mt affected, 77 mt was recovered, while 195 mt could not be salvaged.
112. A further incident occurred in November 2024, when police in Mykolaiv Oblast notified the country office of the diversion of WFP commodities and secured two warehouses containing those stocks. The commodities remained under confiscation as evidence for five months pending court proceedings and were released to WFP in April 2025. The country office transferred the commodities to the Odesa warehouse for sorting, inspection and testing. As a result, just under 24 mt of commodities, including pasta, canned meat and canned pulses, were declared unfit for human consumption and disposed of.
113. Other smaller losses resulted from issues at origin, reconstitution or repacking activities, transport-related damage, sampling, fire and poor handling.
114. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has strengthened spot checks of cooperating partners and increased visits to cooperating partner warehouses. Additional training on warehouse management, food safety and quality, and commodity tracking is also being provided.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

115. In 2025, the Venezuela country office reported above-threshold losses of 176 mt of canned sardines. The losses were mainly attributable to problems at origin and affected canned sardines procured in 2023 and 2024 from the regional supplier SARDIPAC.
116. In October 2024, beneficiaries reported that cans emitted a foul odour when opened. The country office immediately activated the food incident management committee, suspended distribution of the affected stock and informed school committees and cooperating partners of the incident. The supplier was notified and, following a joint review involving the country office, the regional office and food safety and quality staff, a traceability analysis confirmed that defects in the tinplate packaging had compromised the integrity of the cans.

117. Food safety and quality testing conducted by the country office confirmed fissures and early-stage corrosion unrelated to transport or handling. Of the total loss, 28.166 mt had entered an advanced stage of decomposition and required destruction. Inspection of the remaining stocks identified critical defects, resulting in the rejection of a further 146.93 mt held in storage. The remaining losses resulted from sampling and standard handling losses.
118. SARDIPAC accepted responsibility for the affected batch, including the collection and disposal of affected commodities and reimbursement of associated costs. In February 2025, the supplier compensated WFP for the value of the 28.166 mt of losses, together with related operational and disposal costs. Negotiations regarding compensation for the remaining rejected stock are ongoing and are being pursued in coordination with the regional office, the Legal Office and the Operational Risk Management Division.
119. To reduce the likelihood of similar losses in the future, the country office has adopted a number of preventive measures. These include reducing storage periods, strengthening checks on tin can and packaging integrity in coordination with the Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit, conducting mandatory inspections and following up on corrective and preventive actions more closely. In light of the assessments made, the supplier was suspended from the WFP roster.

Yemen

120. In 2025, the Yemen country office reported above-threshold losses of 2,636 mt, of which 2,607.747 mt resulted from pilferage and theft, 26.901 mt from losses during transport and at cooperating partner warehouses, and the remaining 1.405 mt from sampling, reconstitution and water damage. Most of the losses occurred in Sa'ada Governorate after United Nations agencies, funds and programmes in Yemen paused activities there following a statement by the United Nations Secretary-General issued on 10 February 2025. Activities remained suspended pending the necessary security conditions and guarantees.
121. On 15 March 2025, the country office received a formal request from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates to distribute food stocks held in the WFP warehouse in Sa'ada. WFP was unable to proceed owing to the pause in United Nations activities in the governorate. Despite WFP's stated position, the Supreme Council for the Management and Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs and International Cooperation in Sa'ada unilaterally removed WFP food commodities from the warehouse for distribution. Between 15 and 28 March 2025, a total of 2,607.747 mt of food commodities was removed from the warehouse and dispatched to seven districts in Sa'ada Governorate. The commodities comprised 2,281.9 mt of wheat flour, 159.727 mt of pulses and 166.120 mt of vegetable oil.
122. As part of the response to the incident, WFP sent an official letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates on 16 March 2025 requesting the immediate halt of the unauthorized removal of food commodities from the Sa'ada warehouse, the return of removed stocks, formal assurances that such incidents would not recur and safeguards for WFP personnel and assets. On 6 April 2025, the country office sent a further letter notifying the authorities of the closure of the warehouse in Sa'ada Governorate. Insurance recovery was not approved because actions by governments or authorities such as expropriation, confiscation or nationalization are not covered under cargo insurance. These are best resolved through political channels.

ANNEX II

2025 GLOBAL LOSSES REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY			
Commodity	Commodity description	Losses (mt)	Value (USD)
CERWHF	Wheat flour	64 178.524	35 911 740.66
PPFRTN	Rations	19 739.535	23 875 485.03
MIXCSB	Corn soya blend	7 707.100	12 964 158.51
CERMML	Maize meal	6 230.632	6 419 781.73
PULSPE	Split peas	6 144.220	6 003 677.49
CERMAZ	Maize	4 748.478	2 070 076.21
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	3 343.248	1 673 121.37
CERWHE	Wheat	2 463.900	818 850.59
CERRIC	Rice	2 340.353	1 919 365.18
MIXLNS	LNS	2 298.243	8 363 857.66
CERPAS	Pasta	1 921.196	1 038 042.65
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	1 876.306	3 036 883.01
PULBEA	Beans	1 822.833	1 934 013.97
MIXHEB	Fortified biscuits	747.479	1 294 491.51
PULCVE	Canned vegetables	665.649	708 955.22
PULCPU	Canned pulses	644.868	679 939.80
PULSLN	Split lentils	635.537	674 388.57
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	416.163	249 001.85
MSCSAL	Iodised salt	384.291	147 436.72
PULLEN	Lentils	379.712	419 669.71
MIXRSF	Ready-to-use supplementary food	378.760	1 325 924.00
FSHCFI	Canned fish	182.513	697 261.42
MSCTOM	Processed tomato	155.061	217 725.26
MSCSUG	Sugar	84.852	67 410.16
MSCYEA	Yeast	70.325	298 369.04
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	42.241	29 157.36
PULCKP	Chickpeas	42.230	27 085.78
CEROAT	Oat	30.797	18 969.91
MSCHAL	Halawa	17.447	28 755.20
CERSOF	Sorghum flour	11.389	10 750.54
MIXWSB	Wheat soya blend	11.293	11 676.07
MEACHK	Canned chicken	8.851	19 194.26
CERBAR	Barley	7.780	8 058.33
MEAMEA	Canned meat	7.062	20 197.23

2025 GLOBAL LOSSES REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY			
Commodity	Commodity description	Losses (mt)	Value (USD)
CERBHW	Buckwheat	3.680	2 630.49
PULPEA	Peas	3.135	2 631.86
BEVJUI	Juice	2.400	3 676.61
CERBRE	Bread	1.699	972.60
PULSBE	Split beans	0.669	766.08
MIXBIS	Biscuits	0.620	10.04
DAIDWM	Dried whole milk	0.320	1 982.84
MSCPMX	Food premixes	0.140	808.65
DAIDSP	Plain dried skimmed milk	0.125	454.95
MSCMNP	Micronutrient powder	0.012	139.46
MIXBP5	BP5 emergency rations	0.010	43.29
OIOLV	Olive oil	0.001	2.42
Total		129 751.679	112 997 591.29

ANNEX III

2025 PRE-DELIVERY LOSSES REPORT - LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity	Commodity description	Pre-delivery losses (mt)	Pre-delivery losses (USD)	% losses
CERMAZ	Maize	23.494	12 337.75	0.10
CERMML	Maize meal	146.292	150 409.33	1.27
CERPAS	Pasta	9.287	7 103.31	0.06
CERRIC	Rice	800.474	772 337.13	7
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	1 293.367	563 760.41	4.76
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	22.679	24 041.80	0.20
CERWHE	Wheat	1 933.694	601 612.32	5.08
CERWHF	Wheat flour	3 087.809	1 540 095.47	13.01
DAIDWM	Dried whole milk	0.075	459.59	0.00
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	0.470	481.60	0.00
FSHCFI	Canned fish	0.068	251.47	0.00
MEACHK	Canned chicken	0.104	174.79	0.00
MIXBIS	Biscuits	0.099	10.04	0.00
MIXCSB	Corn soya blend	1 935.059	3 074 217.58	25.96
MIXHEB	Fortified biscuits	31.623	43 424.50	0.37
MIXLNS	LNS	771.921	3 294 153.63	27.82
MIXRSF	Ready to use supplementary food	28.829	99 489.19	0.84
MIXWSB	Wheat soya blend	1.991	1 874.70	0.02
MSCHAL	Halawa	0.330	1 307.66	0.01
MSCSAL	Iodised salt	0.332	74.98	0.00
MSCSUG	Sugar	1.422	1 025.95	0.01
MSCTOM	Processed tomato	0.603	1 127.32	0.01
MSCYEA	Yeast	1.618	6 431.35	0.05
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	586.142	759 835.28	6.42
PPFRTN	Rations	7.749	10 884.00	0.09
PULBEA	Beans	88.170	112 331.51	0.95
PULCKP	Chickpeas	16.517	14 273.32	0.12
PULCPU	Canned pulses	0.045	62.92	0.00
PULLEN	Lentils	39.797	44 294.02	0.37
PULPEA	Peas	0.150	124.13	0.00
PULSLN	Split lentils	294.205	345 018.38	2.91
PULSPE	Split peas	475.622	357 364.99	3.02
Total		11 600.0	11 840 390.4	100.00

ANNEX IV

2025 PRE-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY REASON		
Reason for loss	Pre-delivery losses (mt)	Pre-delivery losses (USD)
Contaminated	20.750	11 659.67
Damaged	26.138	22 488.06
Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	2 103.737	2 240 552.07
Deterioration of packaging materials	2.339	2 030.49
Flooding and other natural disasters	8.415	11 804.19
Improper/overlong storage	660.127	903 845.36
Inadequate transport	5 316.693	4 195 845.51
Loss due to sampling food analysis	6.512	7 650.14
Loss during civil strife	0.001	2.09
Pilferage/theft	89.051	36 666.26
Poor handling	4.865	7 076.89
Processing/transformation of commodity	291.549	114 913.06
Reconstitution/re-bagging/repacking	2 675.175	4 036 229.14
Short-delivered	173.214	55 464.43
Variance in weight	122.311	74 927.96
Wet by gasoil	0.750	385.75
Wet by water	98.410	118 849.35
Total	11 600.037	11 840 390.42

ANNEX V

2025 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY REASON		
Reason for loss	Post-delivery losses (USD)	% of total loss
Attack by termites	12 074.21	0.01
Broken during loading	7 015.15	0.01
Contaminated	14 182.99	0.01
Damaged	82 192.17	0.08
Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	5 841 688.04	5.77
Deterioration of packaging materials	53 669.05	0.05
Expired	1 006 891.46	1.00
Flooding and other natural disasters	22 043.62	0.02
Improper/overlong storage	2 740 527.50	2.71
Inadequate transport	2 819 521.31	2.79
Infestation	115 611.75	0.11
Loss due to fire	88 959.28	0.09
Loss due to over-scooping	58 093.34	0.06
Loss due to sampling food analysis	29 002.65	0.03
Loss during civil strife	81 337 094.89	80.41
Pilferage/theft	3 213 230.84	3.18
Poor handling	812 901.64	0.80
Processing/transformation of commodity	46 245.83	0.05
Reconstitution/re-bagging/repacking	2 471 739.86	2.44
Short-delivered	156 483.76	0.15
Unauthorized distribution	68 588.02	0.07
Variance in weight	133 084.54	0.13
Wet by gasoil	2 206.69	0.00
Wet by oil	115.61	0.00
Wet by water	24 036.67	0.02
Total	101 157 200.87	

ANNEX VI

2025 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY REGION								
	2025 opening stock		Received in recipient country		Total handled		Post-delivery losses	
APARO	83 353	84 283 720	311 928	290 980 945	395 280	375 264 665	319	232 958
ESARO	314 300	269 857 051	1 059 020	812 410 949	1 373 320	1 082 267 999	28 224	30 630 829
LACRO	13 875	20 132 398	87 505	100 711 949	101 379	120 844 348	293	826 327
MENAEERO	244 390	229 579 017	706 991	507 451 019	951 382	737 030 035	85 739	64 154 625
WACARO	86 109	96 380 331	278 849	248 065 878	364 958	344 446 210	3 577	5 312 462
Grand total	742 027	700 232 517	2 444 292	1 959 620 740	3 186 319	2 659 853 257	118 152	101 157 201

Abbreviations: APARO = Asia and the Pacific Regional Office; ESARO = Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Office; LACRO = Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Office; MENAEERO = Middle East, Northern Africa, and Eastern Europe Regional Office; WACARO = Western and Central Africa Regional Office.

ANNEX VII

2025 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity	Commodity description	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	Losses in USD as % of total handled
BEVJUI	Juice	6 243	3 677	58.90
CERBAR	Barley	1 193 913	8 058	0.67
CERBHW	Buckwheat	745 268	2 630	0.35
CERBRE	Bread	31 969 966	973	0.00
CERMAZ	Maize	42 936 624	2 057 738	4.79
CERMML	Maize meal	129 423 558	6 269 372	4.84
CEROAT	Oat	408 567	18 970	4.64
CERPAS	Pasta	4 585 899	1 030 939	22.48
CERRIC	Rice	359 132 179	1 147 028	0.32
CERSOF	Sorghum flour	3 425 120	10 751	0.31
CERSOR	Sorghum/millet	283 653 195	1 109 361	0.39
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	3 368 679	224 960	6.68
CERWHE	Wheat	27 695 606	217 238	0.78
CERWHF	Wheat flour	286 990 443	34 371 645	11.98
DAIDSP	Plain dried skimmed milk	511 146	455	0.09
DAIDWM	Dried whole milk	5 537 915	1 523	0.03
DAIUHT	UHT milk	107 384	-	0.00
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	4 742 635	28 676	0.60
FSHCFI	Canned fish	12 211 191	697 010	5.71
MEACHK	Canned chicken	1 731 156	19 019	1.10
MEAMEA	Canned meat	1 150 626	20 197	1.76
MIXBIS	Biscuits	126 727	-	0.00
MIXBP5	BP5 emergency rations	79 528	43	0.05
MIXCSB	Corn soya blend	147 945 397	9 889 941	6.68
MIXHEB	Fortified biscuits	59 110 244	1 251 067	2.12
MIXLNS	LNS	340 592 578	5 069 704	1.49
MIXRSF	Ready-to-use supplementary food	55 158 388	1 226 435	2.22
MIXWSB	Wheat soya blend	36 899 533	9 801	0.03
MSCHAL	Halawa	61 556	27 448	44.59
MSCMNP	Micronutrient powder	150 066	139	0.09
MSCMNT	Micronutrient tablets	79 712	-	0.00
MSCPMX	Food premixes	32 656	809	2.48

2025 POST-DELIVERY LOSS REPORT – LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity	Commodity description	Total handled (USD)	Post-delivery losses (USD)	Losses in USD as % of total handled
MSCSAL	Iodised salt	4 544 994	147 362	3.24
MSCSTA	Starch	74 081	-	0.00
MSCSUG	Sugar	2 967 069	66 384	2.24
MSCTOM	Processed tomato	1 206 938	216 598	17.95
MSCYEA	Yeast	3 152 192	291 938	9.26
OIOLV	Olive oil	1 923	2	0.13
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	278 520 337	2 277 048	0.82
PPFRTN	Rations	241 893 226	23 864 601	9.87
PULBEA	Beans	97 834 329	1 821 682	1.86
PULCKP	Chickpeas	3 966 844	12 812	0.32
PULCPU	Canned pulses	4 810 937	679 877	14.13
PULCVE	Canned vegetables	3 365 139	708 955	21.07
PULLEN	Lentils	22 937 263	375 376	1.64
PULPEA	Peas	2 646 740	2 508	0.09
PULSBE	Split beans	3 054 543	766	0.03
PULSLN	Split lentils	5 974 257	329 370	5.51
PULSPE	Split peas	141 116 841	5 646 313	4.00
PULVEG	Vegetables – fresh	2 705	-	0.00
TUBFRS	Tubers – fresh	19 200	-	0.00
Total		2 659 853 257	101 157 201	3.80

ANNEX VIII

2025 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	
APARO	Afghanistan	203 160.5	161 286 651.6	232.7	116 551.5	0.07
	Bangladesh	95 986.5	88 954 839.8	7.6	8 036.9	0.01
	Cambodia	2 717.9	2 168 968.5	2.6	3 097.4	0.14
	Kyrgyz Republic	7 133.1	4 344 587.5	0.0	47.0	0.00
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2 320.5	3 494 276.9	3.7	3 886.3	0.11
	Myanmar	42 012.6	26 722 478.6	22.5	26 745.4	0.10
	Nepal	2 050.5	2 404 253.8	0.7	647.6	0.03
	Pakistan	32 201.4	80 889 026.6	13.8	39 558.9	0.05
	Philippines	3 007.4	1 749 044.8	7.7	6 865.4	0.39
	Sri Lanka	95.4	109 843.1	28.1	27 377.7	24.92
	Tajikistan	4 441.4	2 979 873.4	0.1	72.1	0.00
Timor-Leste	153.0	160 820.5	0.1	72.5	0.05	
APARO total		395 280.3	375 264 664.9	319.4	232 958.5	0.06

2025 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	
ESARO	Angola	965.1	1 408 682.1	0.3	763.5	0.05
	Burundi	13 095.1	13 011 970.9	26.6	16 200.5	0.12
	Congo	6 621.9	7 277 397.2	190.8	209 370.4	2.88
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	153 879.8	195 626 215.1	17 870.8	20 807 376.7	10.64
	Djibouti	7 350.5	6 478 166.7	32.2	49 704.7	0.77
	Eswatini	1 865.2	1 558 713.9	0.3	236.6	0.02
	Ethiopia	224 129.7	155 256 142.4	822.8	1 772 818.1	1.14
	Kenya	84 380.6	49 147 490.5	748.7	1 130 854.5	2.30
	Lesotho	1 047.9	1 557 378.2	-	-	0.00
	Madagascar	52 444.6	45 185 632.9	48.1	41 758.7	0.09
	Malawi	39 528.3	18 563 454.9	1 909.7	741 070.1	3.99
	Mozambique	48 794.3	34 736 342.4	578.9	294 036.0	0.85
	Rwanda	4 175.5	4 037 426.9	0.3	325.0	0.01
	Somalia	56 304.7	51 119 642.6	475.3	632 336.2	1.24
	South Sudan	197 455.6	147 721 720.4	941.5	1 122 723.7	0.76
Sudan	357 844.5	256 788 884.5	4 109.9	3 383 937.3	1.32	

2025 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	36 502.4	20 516 780.9	162.4	67 792.7	0.33
	Uganda	40 627.8	37 546 395.4	254.7	328 204.4	0.87
	Zambia	9 342.9	6 819 267.5	3.8	1 941.8	0.03
	Zimbabwe	36 963.6	27 910 293.6	47.2	29 377.7	0.11
ESARO total		1 373 320.0	1 082 267 999.2	28 224.2	30 630 828.6	2.83
LACRO	Colombia	9 819.0	13 514 907.0	6.0	6 724.3	0.05
	Cuba	20 246.0	20 328 234.0	0.3	1 662.7	0.01
	Dominican Republic	76.2	202 781.9	0.1	276.4	0.14
	Ecuador	129.1	331 294.6	0.3	842.0	0.25
	El Salvador	1 253.5	1 123 230.6	-	-	0.00
	Guatemala	159.0	132 756.9	-	-	0.00
	Haiti	23 298.0	31 643 831.0	101.0	148 156.6	0.47
	Honduras	28 980.9	32 047 590.5	5.3	5 265.5	0.02
	Nicaragua	3 523.1	4 069 268.8	-	-	0.00
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	13 894.6	17 450 452.5	179.8	663 399.6	3.80
LACRO total		101 379.5	120 844 347.7	292.7	826 327.0	0.68

2025 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	
MENAEEERO	Algeria	27 215.2	19 064 902.4	10.5	6 707.4	0.04
	Armenia	0.0	2.6	-	-	0.00
	Egypt	1 916.1	3 377 106.9	-	-	0.00
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 986.6	1 941 451.6	21.2	9 975.8	0.51
	Iraq	0.0	1.2	-	-	0.00
	Jordan	1 752.2	2 867 899.7	0.0	33.0	0.00
	Lebanon	20 088.3	24 271 541.9	325.2	245 723.4	1.01
	Libya	12 332.0	12 030 232.5	2.1	1 832.4	0.02
	State of Palestine	358 773.3	307 825 181.0	82 142.9	61 962 063.1	20.13
	Syrian Arab Republic	191 077.6	124 888 160.5	174.5	134 093.9	0.11
	Ukraine	59 290.1	46 020 379.9	412.5	233 279.4	0.51
Yemen	273 950.4	194 743 175.0	2 649.7	1 560 916.7	0.80	
MENAEEERO total		951 381.7	737 030 035.1	85 738.6	64 154 625.0	8.70
WACARO	Benin	16 480.9	13 061 206.4	101.7	42 213.5	0.32
	Burkina Faso	68 266.8	65 626 509.9	1 204.1	1 814 970.3	2.77
	Cameroon	9 981.5	9 416 674.0	67.5	94 705.2	1.01
	Central African Republic	13 071.6	15 494 261.9	185.0	242 823.0	1.57
	Chad	82 941.0	88 398 652.4	1 274.5	2 325 007.3	2.63
	Côte d'Ivoire	2 976.1	3 073 823.4	3.8	3 686.3	0.12
	Gambia	831.0	775 016.5	0.0	28.8	0.00

2025 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	6 161.4	5 070 488.9	0.4	1 125.2	0.02
	Guinea-Bissau	4 367.0	3 061 042.5	1.7	912.6	0.03
	Liberia	0.5	578.0	-	-	0.00
	Mali	13 568.8	20 349 944.0	86.5	173 048.7	0.85
	Mauritania	19 788.9	8 751 477.8	8.7	3 972.2	0.05
	Niger	54 012.9	46 079 791.9	42.7	54 064.9	0.12
	Nigeria	62 882.2	58 188 076.3	585.7	545 417.9	0.94
	Senegal	154.1	537 700.6	0.1	311.5	0.06
	Sierra Leone	9 463.7	6 553 260.3	14.0	9 985.7	0.15
	Togo	9.2	7 704.8	0.2	188.8	2.45
WACARO total		364 957.5	344 446 209.7	3 576.6	5 312 461.8	1.54
Total		3 186 319.0	2 659 853 256.7	118 151.6	101 157 200.9	3.80

ANNEX IX

2025 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
APARO	Sri Lanka	LK02	LK02.02.022.SMP1	FRUDFR	28.08	27 376.05	28.078	27 376.05	100.00
ESARO	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXCSB	977.04	1 329 944.95	173.140	246 607.59	17.72
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXLNS	902.27	2 916 398.97	483.662	1 604 805.50	53.60
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NTA1	MIXCSB	3 468.04	7 996 469.94	587.562	1 379 081.40	16.94
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NTA1	MIXLNS	1 051.62	3 523 176.53	284.390	1 028 437.93	27.04
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.NTA1	MIXRSF	2 667.96	9 156 573.83	205.041	709 925.69	7.69
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	CERMAZ	2 259.42	1 012 086.89	2 259.170	1 128 875.06	99.99
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	CERMML	87 205.80	99 295 080.27	5 918.429	6 187 698.08	6.79
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	3 271.26	2 025 478.01	243.273	134 345.87	7.44
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	MIXHEB	122.46	183 672.03	22.460	47 421.13	18.34
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	MSCSAL	1 155.88	422 262.44	228.271	100 801.34	19.75

2025 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
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	9 132.44	19 273 872.30	754.937	1 369 791.62	8.27
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	PULBEA	19 044.75	24 170 694.92	1 486.438	1 564 541.00	7.80
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.011.URT1	PULSPE	16 928.42	16 092 182.36	5 114.674	5 151 349.62	30.21
	Democratic Republic of the Congo	CD02	CD02.01.021.NPA1	MIXCSB	579.91	757 565.23	55.006	66 762.39	9.49
	Congo	CG01	CG01.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	604.45	738 928.59	109.033	132 759.07	18.04
	Djibouti	DJ02	DJ02.01.021.NTA1	MIXCSB	1 043.63	1 443 464.25	26.612	44 126.48	2.55
	Ethiopia	ET02	ET02.01.011.NTA1	MIXLNS	8 173.79	25 506 422.82	321.771	1 054 214.20	3.94
	Ethiopia	ET02	ET02.01.011.NTA1	MIXRSF	2 073.59	7 420 129.26	122.390	432 143.91	5.90
	Kenya	KE02	KE02.01.011.URT2	MIXCSB	2 286.65	3 149 950.89	736.300	1 116 245.05	32.20
	Malawi	MW02	MW02.01.011.URT1	CERMAZ	36 669.49	14 949 139.74	1 908.400	739 070.61	5.20
	Mozambique	MZ02	MZ02.01.011.URT1	CERMAZ	8 292.85	3 259 644.93	299.100	82 135.18	3.61
	Mozambique	MZ02	MZ02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	27 646.97	17 183 923.85	181.396	119 281.49	0.66
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXCSB	1 489.14	2 726 084.94	546.157	999 822.22	36.68
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXLNS	10 295.90	33 053 541.16	88.279	299 499.70	0.86
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.NPA1	MIXRSF	11.34	40 093.93	10.695	37 695.64	94.31
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	CERSOR	187 683.52	89 375 694.84	505.624	261 644.90	0.27
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	CERWHE	10 000.00	2 720 000.00	285.602	111 636.11	2.86

2025 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
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	54 005.77	30 950 101.18	1 668.212	965 312.25	3.09
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	14 389.22	26 971 849.77	72.330	120 788.58	0.50
	Sudan	SD02	SD02.02.021.SMP1	CERSOR	12 639.00	7 068 080.76	763.900	426 321.44	6.04
	Somalia	SO02	SO02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	4 950.14	6 523 738.63	350.321	537 804.20	7.08
	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.01.011.URT1	CERSOR	119 572.22	61 431 844.74	397.480	222 718.22	0.33
	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.02.022.NPA1	MIXCSB	10 753.18	20 915 486.86	290.018	521 952.70	2.70
	South Sudan	SS02	SS02.02.022.NPA1	MIXLNS	4 516.70	14 459 961.09	59.136	193 884.68	1.31
	Uganda	UG01	UG01.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	1 388.81	2 096 399.40	121.523	187 535.80	8.75
	Uganda	UG01	UG01.01.011.URT2	MIXCSB	224.23	350 083.13	50.936	79 523.35	22.72
LACRO	Haiti	HT03	HT03.01.022.SMP1	MIXRSF	132.96	613 461.36	4.329	20 098.90	3.26
	Haiti	HT03	HT03.01.022.SMP1	PULLEN	411.95	443 770.24	27.940	42 995.31	6.78
	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	VE02	VE02.01.012.SMP1	FSHCFI	612.41	2 186 867.27	175.797	658 642.49	28.71
MENAEERO	Lebanon	LB02	LB02.01.011.URT1	CERPAS	201.16	138 971.57	190.771	131 039.79	94.84
	Lebanon	LB02	LB02.01.011.URT1	PULBEA	77.29	102 716.94	74.451	98 073.39	96.33
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERPAS	3 149.28	1 977 160.28	1 519.052	838 931.24	48.23
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	3 858.39	2 737 779.98	533.118	398 462.20	13.82
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERWBG	1 625.17	894 731.30	354.969	194 363.51	21.84
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	144 732.71	79 071 882.72	56 809.255	32 122 653.45	39.25
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	FSHCFI	94.16	659 771.45	3.471	24 355.23	3.69

2025 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
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MIXHEB	6 657.50	11 483 846.76	671.348	1 170 687.72	10.08
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MIXLNS	4 469.32	14 367 137.12	208.055	632 238.24	4.66
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCHAL	37.06	60 842.46	15.387	27 447.54	41.52
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCSAL	823.31	201 188.31	98.672	30 274.84	11.98
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCSUG	636.66	458 727.92	66.274	44 773.82	10.41
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCTOM	829.48	1 200 681.80	153.300	214 505.35	18.48
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	MSCYEA	699.83	3 133 287.02	68.707	291 937.69	9.82
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	1 663.08	2 203 607.55	116.758	184 748.58	7.02
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PPFRTN	105 753.87	146 118 109.32	19 650.912	23 804 959.48	18.58
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULCPU	3 866.66	4 070 915.45	612.210	648 757.38	15.83
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULCVE	3 426.05	3 348 504.03	665.212	708 290.74	19.42
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULLEN	1 607.80	1 866 429.78	265.450	290 534.91	16.51
	State of Palestine	PS02	PS02.01.011.URT1	PULSLN	2 140.70	2 175 893.45	310.917	321 412.42	14.52
	Ukraine	UA03	UA03.01.011.URT1	CERPAS	1 937.14	629 057.21	201.446	60 427.52	10.40
	Ukraine	UA03	UA03.01.011.URT1	MEAMEA	7.05	20 148.00	7.048	20 148.00	100.00
	Ukraine	UA03	UA03.01.011.URT1	PULCPU	390.77	546 879.33	16.896	30 208.82	4.32
	Yemen	YE02	YE02.01.011.URT1	CERWHF	165 686.97	69 899 951.12	2 308.952	1 136 210.05	1.39
	Yemen	YE02	YE02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	24 932.65	45 569 902.31	166.850	249 058.54	0.67
	Yemen	YE02	YE02.01.011.URT1	PULSPE	15 186.71	13 009 488.38	160.251	153 322.31	1.06

2025 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
WACARO	Burkina Faso	BF02	BF02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	3 759.40	7 170 425.50	741.182	1 186 236.32	19.72
	Burkina Faso	BF02	BF02.01.021.SMP1	MIXCSB	466.01	595 581.11	50.411	61 246.13	10.82
	Burkina Faso	BF02	BF02.02.031.NTA1	MIXCSB	1 466.97	1 926 441.72	361.431	515 054.67	24.64
	Benin	BJ03	BJ03.01.022.SMP1	CERMAZ	3 176.92	1 297 593.02	99.629	40 544.75	3.14
	Central African Republic	CF02	CF02.01.011.URT1	OILVEG	837.88	1 500 636.80	27.066	71 967.23	3.23
	Cameroon	CM02	CM02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	2 240.59	3 226 347.07	59.746	86 354.32	2.67
	Mali	ML02	ML02.01.011.NTA1	MIXCSB	2 205.65	5 823 481.28	65.905	137 806.09	2.99
	Niger	NE02	NE02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	367.30	772 394.76	15.365	32 170.51	4.18
	Nigeria	NG02	NG02.01.011.NTA1	MIXCSB	3 840.01	4 076 317.03	246.081	260 421.70	6.41
	Nigeria	NG02	NG02.01.011.URT1	CERRIC	7 535.53	6 523 427.39	118.175	102 447.83	1.57
	Chad	TD02	TD02.01.011.URT1	MIXCSB	4 051.00	6 898 600.03	581.252	1 105 340.41	14.35
	Chad	TD02	TD02.01.011.URT1	PULBEA	445.28	366 021.44	34.722	26 365.51	7.80
	Chad	TD02	TD02.02.022.NPA1	MIXCSB	4 084.21	7 770 330.73	470.666	1 014 029.49	11.52

ANNEX X

POST-DELIVERY LOSSES, 2008–2025						
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	2 553 059.66	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	2 806 924 015	50 253 103	1.79
2025	3 186 319	118 152	3.71	2 659 853 257	101 157 201	3.80