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REPORT ON POST-DELIVERY LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD 1 JANUARY–31 DECEMBER 2010

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NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted to the Executive Board for information

The Secretariat invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document to contact the WFP staff focal points indicated below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

WFP is committed to delivering quality and timely food assistance to targeted beneficiaries, ensuring that food is safe and that effective mechanisms are in place along the supply chain to minimize losses. This report describes 2010 country-specific and commodity-specific post-delivery losses and the corrective measures taken by WFP to keep these losses to a minimum. Post-delivery losses are defined as commodity losses incurred after arrival at the first delivery point in the recipient country and include all recorded losses incurred during handling, storage, internal transport, and by WFP's cooperating partners and government counterparts. Pre-delivery losses are not addressed in this report: they occur prior to arrival of commodities in the recipient country, are insured against all risks and settlements received by WFP are reprogrammed.

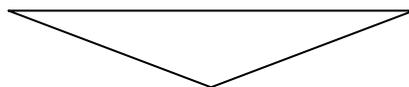
During 2010 WFP reached 109.2 million beneficiaries and handled 5.5 million mt of food, recording a lower percentage of losses in terms of value and tonnage than in 2009. The value of losses was US\$10.2 million out of US\$2.9 billion worth of food handled – 0.35 percent; in tonnage terms, net post-delivery losses were 17,128 mt of the 5.5 million mt handled – 0.31 percent.

Post-delivery losses arising from internal transport and storage are addressed in compliance with WFP Financial Regulations and food management guidelines. Mitigation measures may include repackaging, fumigation and cleaning, sale and destruction, and seeking reimbursement from the responsible parties, as appropriate. As stipulated in all transport contracts, WFP deducts from transporters' invoices the full value of losses that occur during transport.

The report also outlines WFP strategies to avoid damages occurring during storage and transport. These include extensive training for staff and partners in warehouse management issues, flexible transport itineraries, storage time limits, better packaging and other measures.

In 2010, WFP further enhanced collaboration with local producers and processors of food to improve the effectiveness of blended food and to adopt the latest food production technologies with a view to reducing losses. The Purchase for Progress initiative to boost incomes of smallholder and low-income farmers also contributed to improved post-harvest techniques and a reduced risk of losses.

DRAFT DECISION*



In considering the “Report on Post-Delivery Losses for the Period 1 January–31 December 2010” (WFP/EB.A/2011/13-A), the Board notes the country-specific and commodity-specific losses and the corrective actions taken by WFP, governments and partners to minimize post-delivery losses. It encourages the Secretariat to ensure that losses are kept to a minimum, to seek reimbursement from governments when commodities are lost through negligence and to continue to report to the Board annually on progress.

* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the Decisions and Recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

INTRODUCTION

1. This paper describes country-specific and commodity-specific post-delivery losses in 2010 and highlights the measures taken by WFP to minimize losses along the supply chain. The supply chain elements addressed range from the processes for ensuring that the condition of the food meets WFP's standards from procurement to receipt and storage by country operations, transport and distribution to beneficiaries.
2. The paper describes: i) WFP's performance in minimizing post-delivery losses in 2010 compared with previous years; ii) factors contributing to post-delivery losses; and iii) the prevention measures implemented. It includes country-specific situations where losses exceeded thresholds, and some remaining issues from previous reports.
3. Post-delivery losses are those that occur after food arrives at the first delivery point in the recipient country and include all recorded losses incurred during handling, storage, internal transport by WFP's cooperating partners and government counterparts.
4. Pre-delivery losses are those that occur before commodities arrive in the recipient country; they are insured against all risks, with settlements received by WFP to re-programme. Pre-delivery losses are not addressed in this report, nor are any unintended uses of food after it has been distributed to beneficiaries, which could include sharing, theft or sale. These actions are captured through monitoring activities, which enable WFP to take appropriate measures.
5. With the introduction of WINGS II, the valuation of food commodities is based on a moving average price. Most losses in this report are valued at this price at the end of the year.

OVERVIEW

6. WFP policies are designed to ensure that food of the right quality reaches beneficiaries with minimal losses. Human and other resources are dedicated to preventing and mitigating losses in all operations by: i) improving procedures for monitoring, tracking and reporting of food movements; ii) limiting storage times; iii) reducing moisture content; iv) and ensuring optimum packaging. WFP engages with governments to explore innovative solutions to local issues. Continued capacity development for WFP, its partners and counterparts has been crucial for making improvements. In accordance with Board recommendations from the previous year, WFP increased training of personnel to ensure accountability, recovery of losses where possible, and rigorous quality checks and inventory keeping.
7. In 2010 WFP handled food valued at US\$2.9 billion, with losses of US\$10.2 million, or 0.35 percent, compared with 0.38 percent in 2009. Out of 5.5 million mt handled losses were 17,128 mt or 0.31 percent, compared with 0.37 percent in 2009. This is a net decrease in losses of 4,059 mt. There was a net increase in the value of losses of US\$48,114, which is owing to the higher value of the food items lost in 2010. Importantly, WFP was able to reduce post-delivery losses by 0.07 percent for roughly the same volume of food.
8. In 2010, WFP purchased 3.2 million mt of food worth over US\$1.25 billion and goods and services worth over US\$424 million. The food was procured from 96 countries, with 78 percent of purchases originating in least-developed countries, other low-income countries, lower-middle income countries and upper-middle income countries. The remainder was purchased from developed countries.

9. The most significant cause of losses continued to be short deliveries¹ (27.6 percent); the second leading cause was improper and prolonged storage (22.6 percent) and the third leading cause was pilferage and theft (22.3 percent) (see Annex I).
10. Cereals accounted for 45 percent of the total value lost, compared with 62 percent in 2009. Mixed foods such as corn-soya blend (CSB), high-energy biscuits (HEBs) and wheat-soya blend (WSB) accounted for 22 percent of total losses by value compared with 8 percent in 2009. Losses in value for vegetable oil were 17 percent compared with 16 percent in 2009, and pulses accounted for 13 percent compared with 11 percent in 2009. (see Annex II).
11. WFP and cooperating partners together were responsible for about 96 percent of the volume of losses, in part because they handle vast quantities; governments were responsible for about 4 percent. WFP continues to focus on capacity development for cooperating partners to minimize post-delivery losses.
12. The highest percentage of tonnage losses were documented in Latin America (mainly Haiti) and the Sudan, while the highest net quantity losses occurred in the regional bureaux of the Sudan, Asia, and Southern, Eastern and Central Africa. The greatest losses by country were in Chad, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan and Yemen.
13. WFP recovered US\$2.9 million worth of losses through such methods as sales of food no longer fit for human consumption or by recovering losses incurred by private contractors. Food certified unfit for human consumption must be fit for animal feed or industrial purposes if it is to be sold; such sales are subject to strict controls to ensure that food is not used for human consumption.
14. The largest losses in quantities and values were incurred in countries with some of WFP's largest 2010 operations: the Sudan, Haiti and Ethiopia, where US\$5.1 million, or 51 percent, of losses were registered. In the Sudan, WFP recovered US\$1.4 million of the US\$2.6 million lost. The losses were mainly attributable to the complex nature of the emergencies and serious operational challenges. Country-specific issues are discussed in a separate section of this report.
15. Between 2005 and 2010, the percentage of post-delivery losses in 2010 was the lowest of all six years; in terms of absolute quantities it was lower than in all years except 2007. This is a significant achievement considering the high volume and value of food handled in 2010, along with the size and complexity of the operations (see Table 1).

¹ Short-delivery refers to food lost during inland transport after it has reached the recipient country; in most cases it is recovered from transporter invoices.

TABLE 1: POST-DELIVERY LOSSES 2005–2010						
Year	Total quantity handled (mt)	Quantity of losses (mt)	% losses of total mt handled	Total value handled (US\$)	Value of losses (US\$)	% losses of total value handled
2005	5 077 411	23 677	0.47	1 811 472 229	9 516 413	0.53
2006	4 994 321	24 133	0.48	1 781 348 513	9 540 580	0.56
2007	4 166 046	16 724	0.40	1 607 373 215	7 152 643	0.44
2008	4 831 067	21 698	0.45	2 604 005 060	11 388 899	0.44
2009	5 567 314	21 187	0.38	2 755 152 374	10 131 965	0.37
2010	5 508 365	17 128	0.31	2 915 989 860	10 180 080	0.35

WFP MEASURES TO MINIMIZE LOSSES

Improvements in the Food Procurement Process

16. The Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit (ODPFQ) was established in 2009 to ensure improvements in food fortification, processing, production, quality, safety and loss control. On 30 June 2010 the WFP Food Safety and Quality Management System (FSQMS) was approved by the Executive Director with a view to harmonizing food specifications and standardizing the evaluation of suppliers, inspection companies and laboratories: the aims are to improve food quality, reduce losses, ensure distribution of safe and good quality food to beneficiaries, maximize the utilization of donor contributions and protect the reputations of WFP and donors.
17. During 2010, ODPFQ focused on a critical aspect of FSQMS – ensuring the reliability of suppliers, inspection companies and food laboratories. To assess the reliability of suppliers, WFP developed and piloted an FSQMS framework in Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, Uganda and Tanzania that included:
 - assessment and rating of suppliers using a questionnaire, a physical audit of food processors and consultation with procurement officers;
 - audit of an initial 43 food processors to ensure compliance with international regulations such as Good Manufacturing Practices (GMPs) and Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) with follow-up to ensure that audit recommendations were implemented;
 - establishment of long-term agreements that include extended scope for inspection companies to ensure that their investments meet WFP’s stringent requirements;
 - assessment of laboratories to ensure their reliability in analysis according to WFP’s requirements; and
 - updating of WFP’s food specifications, taking into account country-specific phytosanitary regulations.

18. Web-based software was purchased and is being developed to support FSQMS. It will be used to track quality assessments, incidents, laboratory reports and other supplier information with a view to achieving a comprehensive supplier performance rating. The software will enable WFP to build a food-quality database, which will facilitate the management and measurement of quality and compliance.
19. Additional training was developed to build awareness among staff of WFP and partners of the special requirements for inspecting, transporting, storing and delivering good quality safe foods. The training aims to:
 - raise awareness of potential food quality and safety issues;
 - ensure that staff understand food safety and quality requirements;
 - identify the roles and responsibilities of each actor in the food chain to guarantee food quality; and
 - provide guidelines, standardized procedures and support for such actors.
20. Using the “Blue Box”² package designed by ODPFQ in spot checks will assist WFP in monitoring food quality at any stage of the supply chain and in ensuring compliance with its specifications. The Blue Box is intended to facilitate discussions between WFP and its partners and to support capacity building, particularly through Purchase for Progress.

REGIONS

Regional Bureau Bangkok (ODB–Asia)

21. In 2010, ODB initiated compliance missions to enhance warehouse management and food handling with a view to developing the capacities of staff and partners in food management and to implementing best practices in warehouse management and storekeeping.
22. Tools to improve reporting and tracking of food, food specifications and packaging were also developed by ODB. A food technologist based in ODB provided food quality support for country offices such as assistance in improving the oversight role of the superintendents who verify the quality and quantity of local purchases.
23. Local suppliers were engaged to improve production systems to ensure that food met safety, quality and legal requirements. As a result, production capacity increased in Pakistan and several other countries, the number of suppliers increased in Afghanistan, new factories were established in East Timor and Myanmar to produce fortified blended food and more factories were set up in Sri Lanka. The resulting increase in local production led to reduced food delivery times, which in turn reduced food losses and provided fresher products for beneficiaries.
24. To increase the shelf life of processed foods, WFP worked with packaging suppliers and packaging machine manufacturers to identify: i) optimum packaging options such as improved lamination combinations for biscuits; ii) lipid-based nutrient supplements; and

² The Blue Box contains equipment for quality testing and screening in the field, and visuals and manuals for users. The tools enable the user to analyse and grade grains and pulses by measuring moisture content, temperature and aflatoxins. The box includes equipment for regular food sampling and sterile sampling for microbiological testing in accordance with the standards of the Grain and Free Trade Association and the International Organization for Standardization. It is assembled by collaborating laboratories and will be provided to stakeholders such as farmers’ associations and logistics managers by country offices.

iii) fortified blended food. Smaller package sizes for fortified blended food helped to facilitate distributions.

Regional Bureau Cairo (ODC–Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe)

25. In 2010, ODC augmented the food management capacities of staff of WFP and partners through training in warehouse management and food handling. WFP staff ensured adherence to food management guidelines through regular monitoring visits.
26. Regular loss prevention procedures were also in place: i) checks of stock shelf-life; ii) laboratory testing; iii) fumigation; iv) optimization of distribution processes to avoid storing food for too long at distribution points; and v) stock inventories at the end of each month. Quality and quantity checks of delivered food by superintendents ensured that damaged or spoiled items were disposed of in line with WFP procedures. These activities helped to minimize food losses across the region.

Regional Bureau Dakar (ODD–West Africa)

27. The main drivers of post-delivery losses in ODD were prolonged storage and short delivery by transporters: ODD therefore continued to implement measures to improve food management, especially where long storage was unavoidable – for example in landlocked countries – by monitoring the age of food stocks, ensuring stock rotation and facilitating internal loans as required. Plans include training of trainers in warehouse and food management for two staff members per country, who will pass on the knowledge to staff of WFP, cooperating partners and service providers.

Regional Bureau Johannesburg (ODJ–Southern, Eastern and Central Africa)

28. Country offices have improved their analysis of types of loss with a view to improving the quality of data and the timeliness of monitoring, and have identified areas for further improvement. Additional training and regular technical support were provided for food tracking system focal points. ODJ collaborated with ODPFQ to ensure that equipment was provided for country offices and that losses were minimized. Despite the fact that there were losses by rail, ODJ continued to promote its use as a transport mode because of possible savings, while stepping up monitoring and vigilance (Zambia and South Africa). In 2011, ODJ will build on improved monitoring and analysis to minimize food losses.

Regional Bureau Panama City (ODPC–Latin America and the Caribbean)

29. Four measures were taken by ODPC to reduce losses:
- training in warehouse management and pest control for counterparts in Honduras and Nicaragua;
 - missions to review post-distribution processes in Bolivia and Guatemala, where monitors detected food diversions;
 - oversight missions in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to ensure that country offices comply with WFP regulations related to supply chain and warehouse management; on the basis of feedback from these countries, recommendations were made for improving records by using stack cards, reducing infestation and recovering damaged cargo; and
 - collaboration on Purchase for Progress projects in Central America by the logistics unit and small farmers with a view to reducing post-harvest losses.

Regional Bureau Sudan (ODS)

30. In 2010, food management and training for WFP and counterpart staff remained a priority for ODS, with particular attention to improving monitoring and minimizing losses caused by the expiry of food while in storage at final delivery points and in counterparts' warehouses. Stock reports were reviewed regularly to enable coordination in delivering and distributing food before the expiry of its shelf life; a food reporting and utilization standard operating procedure was issued to reinforce this practice. Whenever food in WFP's custody was found to be unfit for human consumption, disposal requests were streamlined to ensure that food was disposed of as soon as possible.

LOSSES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY

31. Analyses are carried out of losses in excess of predetermined thresholds in: i) countries registering losses of a single food type equal to or greater than 2 percent of the tonnage handled of that food with an absolute value of US\$20,000 or more; and ii) countries that have incurred post-delivery losses of a single food type with an absolute value greater than US\$100,000.
32. In 2010, 17 projects in 14 countries recorded single losses in excess of these thresholds. Of the 14 countries analysed, the largest losses were recorded in Haiti (1,440.9 mt), the Sudan (5,297.2 mt) and Ethiopia (2,805.7 mt), which accounted for 56 percent of total post-delivery losses in terms of quantity. These are large losses in absolute terms, but they account for a small percentage of the 1.9 million mt handled in operations in these countries during 2010.
33. Annex III-A provides information on total losses for each country in 2010. Details of larger losses for the year are provided in Annex III-B and are discussed in the following paragraphs. The 14 countries that exceeded the thresholds were Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Timor-Leste and Yemen.

Chad

34. Prolonged or improper storage caused the 2010 losses of 218 mt of sorghum under the emergency operation (EMOP) assisting refugees from the Sudan. The country office was also responsible for another EMOP in response to the Sahel drought whose supply chain had experienced delays that placed extreme stress on the Douala corridor, through which most of WFP's food is imported, and led to delays in deliveries. The late arrival of food at Abeche and an early start to the rainy season rendered the extended delivery points in eastern Chad inaccessible; this led to prolonged storage at Abeche during the rainy season, which exposed the food to infestation. The warehouses of three extended delivery points were damaged by storms during the rainy season, and food was temporarily exposed to the weather. Water damaged an entire load when a truck had to cross a river bed that had unexpectedly filled.
35. Actions to reduce losses include using food by its "best before" date and programmes of warehouse management training and pest control, building new warehouses and enhancement of the supply chain. Transporters are kept under pressure to deliver food, and will continue to be sanctioned for late delivery by the deduction of the value of the food concerned from payments.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

36. Over 508 mt of maize meal was lost under protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 106080. Losses in WFP warehouses were a result of poor handling by staff during reconstitution of damaged stocks. Staff have been trained in better warehouse handling as a result of this experience; further training in warehouse management is planned for 2011 to inculcate these skills in a wider group of staff.
37. In one case, 356 mt of WFP stocks was lost when a barge sank in the Kasai river: the insurance department handled the case, and full costs were recovered from the transporter.
38. Losses that occurred during transit were mainly a result of problems associated with the many and complex modes of transport in DRC; the losses have been fully recovered from transporters' invoices.
39. Losses that occurred during distributions by cooperating partners were mitigated by further training and sensitization meetings, which helped to keep the losses below 1 percent of the food handled in 2010. The reasons for the losses were varied: they included poor packaging materials, which allowed oil to leak, infestation as a result of poor storage or long transit times, poor handling of stocks by warehouse staff, theft, the sinking of the barge in the Kasai river and the long distances covered by railway and other forms of transport.
40. Mitigation measures focused on the recovery of cost insurance and freight (c.i.f.) values from transporters and sensitization of transporters, staff and cooperating partners as to ways of reducing losses. Further training in warehouse management is planned for 2011.

Cape Verde

41. The food lost was 174.9 mt of maize meal under development project 104090, which was discharged in good condition and delivered to the central warehouses in Mindelo and Praia. Subsequently the bags and their contents began to deteriorate, largely because of condensation during transport and lack of ventilation; the packaging used for storage was not ideal in that it was sealed, which restricted the required ventilation. After laboratory analysis, health authorities opted to burn and bury the maize meal, which was considered unfit for human consumption.

Ethiopia

42. Under PRRO 106650 there were post-delivery losses of 2,231 mt of wheat valued at US\$587,456 that accounted for 0.35 percent of the wheat handled. The losses included 218 mt of blended food valued at US\$105,267 that accounted for 0.38 percent of the blended food handled, and 111 mt of pulses valued at US\$139,433 that accounted for 0.33 percent of the pulses handled. Total losses in 2010 of 2,560 mt of wheat, blended food and pulses accounted for 0.35 percent of the 721,125 mt handled. By way of comparison, 2009 post-delivery losses of 3,555 mt of wheat and beans valued at US\$1.2 million accounted for 0.6 percent of the 568,977 mt handled.
43. Unauthorized distribution in the insecure Somali region of southern Ethiopia accounted for half of all losses, followed by damage from humidity in southern Ethiopia and losses from hostilities in the Somali region.
44. WFP launched the hubs and spokes special operation in 2008 in Somali region to deliver food directly to final delivery points. More recently, the monitoring and reporting responsibilities of the joint WFP/government hubs and spokes committees were increased with a view to mitigating future losses: this included review of losses such as unauthorized

distributions and food for payment. WFP is developing the capacities of government counterparts through the Food Management Improvement Project with a view to enhancing the food management structures of Ethiopia's federal and regional bodies.

Haiti

45. The collapse of WFP's warehouse in Port au Prince in the January 2010 earthquake led to food losses under PRRO 108440: 75 percent of the losses were a result of food being crushed under the ruins – 2 mt of rice, 5 mt of biscuits, 91 mt of salt and 14 mt of beans.
46. Another 7.4 mt of biscuits were lost under IR EMOP 200107, mainly because of distributions of biscuits to unplanned beneficiaries who did not have proper documentation. The biscuits were delivered to the Port au Prince airport from El Salvador immediately after the earthquake.
47. In 2010, the three main causes of losses of WFP food under EMOP 200110 were: i) looting of food being transported by WFP in some areas, even though United Nations security escorts were present; ii) demonstrations in Cap Haitien, during which 174.5 mt of rice, 5.6 mt of maize meal, 29.1 mt of beans, 29.5 mt of CSB, 0.2 mt of micronutrients, 25.8 mt of sugar, 102.1 mt of biscuits, 27.7 mt of Plumpy, 4.3 mt of vegetable oil and 121.5 mt of salt were looted from a WFP warehouse. Food handling at the warehouse, including reconstitution of damaged food, also led to some losses.
48. Response actions included the appointment of more warehouse staff and reinforcing management procedures, improving the tracking of deliveries by road by informing recipients of the departure date and time of delivery trucks, and closing the looted warehouse in Cap Haitien. The standard practice of deducing transport losses from transporters' invoices was continued.

Kenya

49. The micronutrient product MixMe was not part of the food basket planned for the refugee operations. It was introduced for refugees in Kakuma camp as part of a study to address high anaemia rates among refugees, particularly children and women of child-bearing age. Since there was no known side-effect the product was recommended for distribution to all refugees, with a sample selected for the study. The country office faced various challenges in distribution once the pilot had been launched: there were claims that the product would have an adverse impact on women's fertility, and in view of the negative publicity some beneficiaries refused to use it. Meetings were held to refute the negative publicity, but with little success. Because the product was cleared for the Kakuma project, it could not be redirected to other WFP activities. The country office eventually had to destroy the product. Donors were informed of the situation at all times.

Mali

50. Warehouses are managed by the *Direction Nationale des Projets PAM*, which reports directly to the *Commissariat pour la Sécurité Alimentaire*. In 2010, WFP incurred a loss of 62.8 mt of oil as a result of misappropriation and mismanagement by government-employed storekeepers at warehouses.
51. WFP has written a letter of complaint to the Government requesting that the value of the tonnage lost be reimbursed. The government staff involved were subsequently removed from their positions. WFP has given more training to all warehouse keepers, improved warehouse controls by imposing frequent stock counts and increased the number of security guards.

Nepal

52. The harsh terrain and poor infrastructure pose logistics challenges that impede supply chain management. Post-delivery losses of 142.8 mt of WSB valued at US\$104,285 accounted for 3.6 percent of the 3,986 mt handled. The 269 mt of WSB shipped from Antwerp on 26 January 2010 arrived in Calcutta on 13 March 2010 and arrived in Nepal between 23 and 25 March 2010. The losses were caused by weevils before the food was delivered in Nepal. Spraying and fumigation were carried out twice after receipt, but the food was found to be unfit for human consumption. With authorization from Headquarters, the WSB was disposed of in accordance with WFP procedures.
53. Corrective measures included quality checks by the Centre for Quality Surveillance, the WFP-appointed quality and quantity agent, and the country office. The food was regularly inspected and fumigated as required. Counterpart warehouse managers were trained; monitoring missions focused on sharing good practices.

Pakistan

54. Country programme 102690 incurred post-delivery losses of 230 mt of vegetable oil valued at US\$274,216 that accounted for 1.7 percent of the 13,258 mt handled. The losses were attributable primarily to theft during transportation. The Department of Education was responsible for primary and secondary transport from the port to distribution points. The Government's law-enforcement agencies have taken up the case against the transport company, which has been black-listed.

Somalia

55. There were post-delivery losses of 290.3 mt of maize valued at US\$124,363 that accounted for 0.41 percent of the tonnage handled and 36.4 mt of peas valued at US\$166,848 that accounted for 0.91 percent of the tonnage handled. The losses were caused by contamination by sea water, looting by armed groups, poor warehouse management by a WFP contractor and damage during unloading at ports. The losses of maize and peas were recovered from the transporters. The 12.7 mt of maize looted by armed groups was written off because the incident was beyond the partner's control. WFP's corrective measures include suspending the use of MV Hibiscus to ship food to Somalia and enhancing warehouse procedures. Rehabilitation works at the port of Bosasso under special operation 105780 are expected to improve cargo handling and reduce future damage at the port.

Sri Lanka

56. Losses of 683.2 mt of CSB were reported. Part of this can be attributed to pre-delivery losses, but most of the loss was caused by prolonged improper storage and contamination of the food on arrival. Reporting of the loss was finalized in 2010 after a long process involving the police, the Legal Office, Logistics staff and ODB. The single CSB shipment that led to this loss was an anomaly, and training and monitoring by the country office will reduce future losses.
57. To minimize losses, WFP will train storekeepers and warehouse staff in storage system improvement, prevention of infestation, reduction of moisture and record keeping: this will include staff of WFP, the Government and Skynet. WFP has also contracted a company to provide regular fumigation and has instituted more frequent and regular monitoring of WFP's and cooperating partners' warehouses.

Sudan

58. Losses of 3,252 mt of sorghum, 527 mt of wheat, 356 mt of CSB and 194 mt of lentils were caused by contamination by fuel and water during transit. In view of the long distances, lack of fuel supplies at destinations and fluctuating fuel prices, trucks transporting food in Darfur routinely carry extra diesel above the WFP food, and as a result contamination by diesel is the primary cause of food losses. Leakage during transport resulted in the loss of 466 mt of vegetable oil. During the rainy season, food was also lost as a result of contamination by water. In such cases the full value of the food lost was recovered from the transporters.
59. There were some isolated cases of looting of WFP food in transit. These incidents, which included WFP-contracted trucks being commandeered, were reviewed with the support of WFP's sub-offices, its security service and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security. The introduction of penalties for commercial transporters, mitigation of security incidents and tighter controls at receiving points are some of the preventive measures adopted.

Timor-Leste

60. In 2010, 59 mt of beans were lost. Of this, 41.5 mt were lost in flooding. WFP's warehouse compound in Dili was flooded on 8 July 2010, affecting several commodities. De-stuffing of shipping containers of CSB was ongoing at the time. The water reached a depth of 50 cm and 2,800 mt of food was exposed and substantially damaged but prompt action by logistics staff and hired labourers helped to prevent greater losses. Inspection revealed that water had not penetrated the inner plastic linings of the CSB bags, and affected cartons were promptly re-packaged and moved. Lack of time and space, and persistent bad weather, limited recovery actions. High-energy biscuits in two containers were seriously affected, but prompt action saved 2,640 cartons; 338 cartons were unrecoverable. The warehouse was later aerated for a week to facilitate drying of all commodities.
61. The rest of the loss of beans took place while in the care of the Ministry of Education as a result of poor storage facilities and warehousing practices. Training in storage and good warehousing was carried out for government counterpart staff to minimize losses and damage.

Yemen

62. Post-delivery losses of 156 mt of wheat grain valued at US\$43,013 accounted for 2.3 percent of the total handled in 2010. Of these losses, 95 percent occurred during transportation to a conflict area in northern Yemen in November 2010, when tribal militias looted trucks and exchanged gunfire with the government security escorts.
63. Having assessed the security situation of the roads, the country office stopped transporting food through corridors deemed too risky, opened a new corridor that avoided areas where looting had occurred and reduced the size of convoys. WFP engaged private transport companies that were better placed to work with tribal groups to ensure safe transport through their areas. The country office submitted an official letter of complaint to the Government of Yemen and requested compensation for the losses.

FOLLOW-UP ON LOSSES UNDER VERIFICATION FROM PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS

Colombia

64. Of the 3.8 mt of rice lost, which accounted for 0.04 percent of the total handled, 2.3 mt was lost during transportation and reported by the cooperating partner when the cargo was received. The transporter repaid the value of the whole quantity. To prevent such situations, more periodic training of the drivers was provided at warehouses to improve awareness of the type of cargo, the importance of physical counting at the time of loading and the importance of re-checking the quantity actually delivered to cooperating partners. Losses by the cooperating partner accounted for 0.8 mt; to prevent such losses WFP trained staff in warehousing. Laboratory sampling for food analysis accounted for 0.4 mt.
65. Of the 0.5 mt of pinto beans lost, which accounted for 0.03 percent of the total handled, 0.3 mt was lost during transport and reported by the cooperating partner when the cargo was received; 0.1 mt was lost while under the control of the cooperating partner. Of the 0.5 mt of peas lost, which accounted for 0.06 percent of the total handled, 0.3 mt was lost at the warehouse. The warehousing operator repaid the value of the whole quantity. A further 0.1 mt was lost during transport and reported at the destination.
66. Mitigation measures included more frequent physical checks at warehouses, training sessions for drivers and obtaining compensation from transporters.

Guinea

67. During 2009 Guinea experienced political instability and security issues following a military coup d'état. The country office confirmed the loss of 46.4 mt of food, of which 8.6 mt was reimbursed by implementing partners, 5.4 mt was lost during storage, reconditioning and handling, and 2.4 mt was stolen by communities and security forces during the special distribution to victims of flooding in a district of Conakry.
68. As a corrective measure WFP, local authorities and the national Red Cross deployed security agents; WFP also investigated the theft to claim reimbursement of the losses but the case was unresolved
69. The country office followed up with mitigation measures including refresher training for storekeepers and implementing partners in mitigating losses during transport, storage, handling, reconditioning and distribution, the organization of regular inventories at extended delivery points and final distribution points, increased rigour in the updating and reception of waybills, and regular fumigation.

Lesotho

70. Of the 931 mt of maize grain procured in 2009, 149 mt was lost during transformation into maize meal, primarily from spillages during substandard milling; the remaining 782 mt was distributed as maize meal in 2009. To prevent future losses of this sort, the country office has resorted to procuring maize meal instead of grain.

Malawi

71. Post-delivery losses of 5.4 mt of rice in 2009 were a result of theft at the refugee camp warehouse. Malawi Red Cross staff who managed the warehouse have since received warehouse and food management training. The Ministry of Internal Affairs and Public Security took disciplinary action against the staff involved in the theft and mismanagement. This loss was not recovered. WFP changed its schedule to deliver food to the camp within a day of distribution, which reduced the time food was kept at the camp warehouse and minimized the risk of theft.

Somalia

72. WFP confirms that 17 mt of sorghum that was under verification in 2009 was distributed after fumigation. Of 6.4 mt of CSB that was under verification, 4.1 mt was distributed after reconditioning; the remaining 2.3 mt was lost. Recoveries from the partners responsible are ongoing. Investigations into the 72 mt of vegetable oil under verification in 2009 showed that the partner had made a decimal point error and erroneously reported a higher loss than the actual 0.72 mt resulting from scooping in a wet-feeding centre in Mogadishu. The loss was considered acceptable because of the large amount of food handled at the centre. The 2 mt of lentils that were under investigation were also distributed after fumigation and reconstitution.

LOSSES UNDER VERIFICATION

Eritrea

73. Of the food delivered by WFP to the Government of Eritrea in 2005, 64,538 mt with an estimated value in 2005 of US\$31 million remains unaccounted for. The issue remains outstanding; WFP reports the food in its books as “advance stock”. WFP has not received distribution reports from the Government and is therefore unable to determine if the food was distributed to the intended beneficiaries. WFP wishes to secure recovery of the value of any food not utilized in compliance with Eritrea’s contractual obligations, and will continue to seek a solution. The Board will be kept informed of progress.

LOSSES CURRENTLY UNDER VERIFICATION, FOR FOLLOW-UP IN FUTURE REPORTS

74. Post-delivery losses of 12.5 mt in Senegal and Lesotho are under verification. The results of these investigations will be provided in future reports. Follow-up will also be provided on the 62.8 mt lost in Mali and the 156.1 mt lost in Yemen, for which the country offices have sought compensation from the governments.

ANNEX I

LOSSES BY REASON		
Reason for loss	Value (US\$)	% of total
Broken during loading	3 119	0.03
Deterioration of food commodities mainly attributable to problems at origin	248 607	2.44
Deterioration of packaging materials	417 456	4.10
Flooding and other natural disasters	161 457	1.59
Improper or overlong storage	2 300 110	22.59
Inadequate transport	58 734	0.58
Infestation	278 013	2.73
Fire	60 295	0.59
Sampling for food analysis	3 281	0.03
Theft	2 270 642	22.30
Poor handling	242 490	2.38
Processing or transformation of commodity	19 407	0.19
Reconstitution, rebagging, repacking	141 592	1.39
Short-delivery	2 807 972	27.58
Unauthorized distribution	668 176	6.56
Variance in weight	68 182	0.67
Soaking by oil	1 594	0.02
Soaking by water	428 951	4.21
TOTAL	10 180 080	100

ANNEX II

LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity Code	Commodity	Total handled* (US\$)	Post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in US\$ as percentage of total handled
BEVTEA	Black tea	4 470 116	6 020	0.13
CERBAR	Barley	983 480	2 069	0.21
CERBRE	Bread	132 782	0	0.00
CERMAZ	Maize	210 307 443	236 141	0.11
CERMMF	Soya-fortified maize meal	1 534 636	131	0.01
CERMML	Maize meal	119 003 487	494 336	0.42
CEROAT	Oat	98 626	34	0.03
CERPAS	Pasta	1 521 737	959	0.06
CERRIC	Rice	326 301 517	1 052 013	0.32
CERSOF	Sorghum flour	3 169	0	0.00
CERSOR	Sorghum	365 037 115	1 559 590	0.43
CERWBG	Bulgur wheat	50 250 540	29 681	0.06
CERWHE	Wheat	670 169 819	934 250	0.14
CERWHF	Wheat flour	341 960 097	312 445	0.09
DAICHE	Cheese	420 889	1 272	0.30
DAIDSE	Enriched dried skim milk	1 029 870	45	0.00
DAIDSP	Plain dried skim milk	19 184 815	2 968	0.02
DAIUHT	Ultra-high-temperature milk	4 427 483	0	0.00
FRUDFR	Dried fruits	12 472 292	15 835	0.13
FSHCFI	Canned fish	4 986 677	1 628	0.03
MEAMEA	Canned meat	600 426	0	0.00
MIXBIS	Biscuits	1 336 390	63	0.00
MIXBP5	BP5 emergency rations	430 758	16 257	3.77
MIXCSB	Corn-soya blend	243 238 870	997 426	0.41
MIXCSBFAF	Faffa	32 412 971	130 187	0.40
MIXCSBVIT	Vitacereal	1 519 241	42	0.00
MIXCSM	Corn-soya milk	6 751 835	20 582	0.30
MIXHEB	High-energy biscuits	104 520 942	754 633	0.72
MIXHES	High-energy supplements	3 572 254	2 547	0.07
MIXPWB	Pea wheat blended	446 112	4 595	1.03
MIXRSF	Plumpy	58 374 785	151 289	0.26
MIXWSB	Wheat-soya blend	20 209 229	137 838	0.68
MIXWSBIND	India mix	4 072 431	0	0.00
MSCAPI	API cereals	667	0	0.00
MSCMNP	Micronutrition powder	1 785 131	35 305	1.98

LOSSES BY COMMODITY				
Commodity Code	Commodity	Total handled* (US\$)	Post-delivery losses (US\$)	Losses in US\$ as percentage of total handled
MSCSAL	Iodized salt	6 612 219	55 482	0.84
MSCSUG	Sugar	57 972 046	173 781	0.30
OILGHE	Ghee	565 259	165	0.03
OILVEG	Vegetable oil	439 516 274	1 755 598	0.40
PPFRTN	Rations	24 435 466	10 765	0.04
PULBEA	Beans	172 892 110	451 073	0.26
PULCKP	Chickpeas	8 159 058	19 027	0.23
PULLEN	Lentils	33 316 840	234 400	0.70
PULPEA	Peas	40 425 632	237 801	0.59
PULSPE	Split peas	153 175 800	341 803	0.22
TOTAL		3 550 639 337	10 180 080	0.29

* Opening stocks in the recipient country plus food received in the recipient country

ANNEX III-A

QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled*		Post-delivery losses		
		Net mt	US\$	Net mt	US\$	Losses in US\$ as percentage of total handled
ODB	Afghanistan	161 232	91 429 171	240.1	116 184	0.15
	Bangladesh	142 336	54 956 001	69.1	44 556	0.05
	Bhutan	3 730	1 724 586	2.0	1 090	0.05
	Cambodia	31 406	19 545 564	39.5	20 926	0.13
	China	280	374 247	0.0	0	0.00
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	70 293	38 533 351	6.2	3 421	0.01
	India	57 966	5 521 383	0.0	0	0.00
	Indonesia	6 019	6 103 329	1.2	1 332	0.02
	Lao People's Democratic Republic	20 531	13 945 833	1.4	972	0.01
	Myanmar	36 584	16 877 341	173.4	74 855	0.47
	Nepal	57 727	27 921 971	168.6	118 676	0.29
	Pakistan	752 764	382 103 172	969.9	629 921	0.13
	Philippines	55 331	29 467 583	53.1	23 187	0.10
	Sri Lanka	95 472	51 684 828	791.8	407 483	0.83
	Timor-Leste	8 358	4 806 911	129.5	87 119	1.55
ODB total		1 500 029	744 995 270	2 645.8	1 529 721	0.18
ODC	Algeria	27 255	17 581 803	54.7	38 833	0.20
	Armenia	1 563	1 158 239	0.0	0	0.00
	Egypt	7 312	5 477 336	6.9	3 746	0.09
	Georgia	3 297	1 641 126	18.7	8 635	0.57
	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5 704	3 060 634	5.7	3 248	0.10
	Iraq	18 586	10 840 204	37.5	22 410	0.20
	Kyrgyzstan	21 765	11 437 132	7.7	3 722	0.04
	Occupied Palestinian Territory	106 438	66 079 076	123.2	73 485	0.12
	Syrian Arab Republic	69 157	39 069 612	98.0	59 050	0.14
	Tajikistan	24 579	12 762 953	0.8	440	0.00
	Uzbekistan	107	87 642	0.0	0	0.00
	Yemen	78 704	41 814 429	488.6	250 253	0.62
ODC total		364 467	211 010 186	841.9	463 822	0.23
ODD	Benin	5 715	2 700 722	0.0	0	0.00
	Burkina Faso	18 919	12 004 220	36.6	29 332	0.19
	Cameroon	23 783	11 445 850	103.7	62 604	0.44
	Cape Verde	921	481 184	175.8	80 489	19.09
	Central African Republic	17 942	13 712 123	84.1	73 113	0.47

QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
Region	Recipient country	Total handled*		Post-delivery losses		
		Net mt	US\$	Net mt	US\$	Losses in US\$ as percentage of total handled
	Chad	146 695	181 244 801	552.7	711 602	0.38
	Côte d'Ivoire	8 905	4 529 390	20.0	11 140	0.23
	Gambia	5 043	2 444 233	5.2	2 792	0.10
	Ghana	12 158	6 734 236	34.7	30 230	0.29
	Guinea	12 094	8 088 671	11.6	7 016	0.10
	Guinea-Bissau	10 310	5 980 043	21.7	10 399	0.21
	Liberia	18 970	11 704 834	35.7	22 987	0.19
	Mali	17 069	14 703 527	92.0	101 832	0.54
	Mauritania	16 900	9 166 619	21.6	13 590	0.13
	Niger	194 865	138 849 817	194.3	157 923	0.10
	São Tomé and Príncipe	1 225	886 928	0.8	510	0.06
	Senegal	21 038	9 576 794	46.5	21 184	0.22
	Sierra Leone	20 631	11 265 059	4.4	2 882	0.02
	Togo	3 135	1 674 849	8.7	7 132	0.28
ODD total		556 320	447 193 901	1 450.2	1 346 756	0.26
ODJ	Burundi	37 736	18 622 682	54.5	29 881	0.14
	Congo, Republic of	10 632	8 731 781	40.9	33 603	0.38
	DRC	110 089	72 800 349	813.9	521 279	0.74
	Djibouti	15 440	7 812 334	0.6	356	0.00
	Ethiopia	864 233	367 566 569	2 805.7	1 025 983	0.32
	Kenya	378 750	181 607 437	412.8	271 810	0.11
	Lesotho	13 623	4 425 658	17.1	9 987	0.13
	Madagascar	28 192	12 225 649	18.5	9 285	0.07
	Malawi	39 132	15 954 093	54.9	25 563	0.14
	Mozambique	44 551	16 118 318	137.5	61 759	0.31
	Namibia	1 422	755 197	0.7	378	0.05
	Rwanda	22 380	14 374 895	3.6	1 602	0.02
	Somalia	139 539	87 379 754	551.6	403 200	0.40
	Swaziland	7 309	2 283 581	1.6	587	0.02
	Uganda	67 807	27 557 912	110.7	67 620	0.16
	United Republic of Tanzania	69 072	27 211 788	77.0	29 225	0.11
	Zambia	14 223	6 272 109	42.5	17 072	0.30
	Zimbabwe	125 663	61 755 387	43.6	21 890	0.03
ODJ total		1 989 793	933 455 492	5 187.6	2 531 080	0.26
ODP	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	6 825	4 473 906	36.1	19 837	0.53
	Chile	67	125 465	0.0	0	0.00
	Colombia	21 573	15 266 119	209.9	126 562	0.97

QUANTITIES AND VALUES BY RECIPIENT COUNTRY						
		Total handled*		Post-delivery losses		
Region	Recipient country	Net mt	US\$	Net mt	US\$	Losses in US\$ as percentage of total handled
	Cuba	938	491 485	0.0	0	0.00
	Ecuador	2 216	1 818 486	5.1	4 940	0.23
	El Salvador	4 982	3 063 368	9.8	8 170	0.20
	Guatemala	18 819	12 012 916	1.4	1 129	0.01
	Haiti	162 126	182 501 007	1 440.9	1 552 152	0.89
	Honduras	11 900	7 484 407	2.2	1 860	0.02
	Nicaragua	10 961	7 300 597	0.0	11	0.00
ODP total		240 408	234 537 757	1 705.3	1 714 661	0.71
ODS	The Sudan	857 348	344 797 253	5 297.2	2 594 039	0.62
ODS total		857 348	344 797 253	5 297.2	2 594 039	0.62
TOTAL		5 508 365	2 915 989 860	17 128.0	10 180 080	0.31

* Opening stocks in recipient country plus food received in the recipient country

ANNEX III-B

WFP/EB.A/2011/13-A

COMMODITIES WITH POST-DELIVERY LOSSES GREATER THAN 2 PERCENT IN TONNAGE AND VALUE OVER US\$20,000 OR VALUE GREATER THAN US\$100,000

Region	Recipient country	Work Breakdown Structure element	Food	Total handled* net mt	Total handled* US\$	Post-delivery losses net mt	Post-delivery losses US\$	Losses in mt as percentage of total handled
ODB	Nepal	100930.1.C2	MIXWSB	3 985.886	2 910 334.52	142.825	104 285.10	3.58
ODB	Pakistan	102690.1.C1	OILVEG	13 257.527	15 815 036.53	229.872	274 216.61	1.73
ODB	Sri Lanka	107560.1	MIXCSB	6 775.681	3 327 604.70	683.209	335 530.77	10.08
ODB	Timor-Leste	103881.1	PULBEA	1 438.545	742 648.86	59.047	30 483.01	4.10
ODC	Yemen	200039.1	CERWHE	6 767.615	1 864 207.23	156.150	43 013.08	2.31
ODD	Cape Verde	104090.1	CERMML	357.075	163 347.53	174.940	80 028.05	48.99
ODD	Chad	105591.1	CERSOR	56 682.249	120 804 043.18	218.386	465 435.16	0.39
ODD	Chad	200059.1	CERWHE	62.496	21 966.72	62.496	21 966.72	100.00
ODD	Mali	105830.1.C1	OILVEG	1 091.579	1 374 046.90	62.805	79 057.05	5.75
ODJ	Democratic Republic of Congo	106080.1	CERMML	62 202.230	33 413 171.89	508.727	273 272.88	0.82
ODJ	Ethiopia	106650.1	CERWHE	631 152.145	166 207 605.86	2 230.790	587 456.24	0.35
ODJ	Ethiopia	106650.1	MIXCSBFAF	56 834.605	27 441 452.33	218.020	105 266.60	0.38
ODJ	Ethiopia	106650.1	PULBEA	33 138.125	41 555 540.13	111.190	139 433.37	0.34
ODJ	Kenya	102583.1	MSCMNP	7.464	71 250.22	3.476	33 181.37	46.57
ODJ	Somalia	108120.1	CERMAZ	70 186.916	30 068 776.68	290.290	124 363.14	0.41
ODJ	Somalia	108120.1	PULPEA	3 992.861	18 277 201.44	36.450	166 848.78	0.91
ODP	Haiti	108440.1	MIXHEB	125.833	731 376.63	5.082	29 538.01	4.04
ODP	Haiti	200107.1	MIXHEB	57.952	261 382.64	7.406	33 403.50	12.78
ODP	Haiti	200110.1	CERRIC	89 863.885	51 994 345.22	789.157	456 598.35	0.88
ODP	Haiti	200110.1	MIXHEB	5 169.583	30 047 063.88	103.428	601 152.50	2.00
ODP	Haiti	200110.1	MIXRSF	3 541.250	14 333 067.73	27.960	113 166.98	0.79



**COMMODITIES WITH POST-DELIVERY LOSSES
GREATER THAN 2 PERCENT IN TONNAGE AND VALUE OVER US\$20,000 OR VALUE GREATER THAN US\$100,000**

Region	Recipient country	Work Breakdown Structure element	Food	Total handled* net mt	Total handled* US\$	Post-delivery losses net mt	Post-delivery losses US\$	Losses in mt as percentage of total handled
ODP	Haiti	200110.1	MSCSAL	2 000.900	332 669.63	138.180	22 973.81	6.91
ODP	Haiti	200110.1	MSCSUG	1 832.890	1 060 528.48	45.470	26 309.40	2.48
ODP	Haiti	200110.1	PULBEA	20 884.507	24 121 605.59	86.678	100 113.09	0.42
ODS	The Sudan	200027.1	CERSOR	363 351.793	114 608 422.55	3 251.604	1 025 620.93	0.89
ODS	The Sudan	200027.1	CERWHE	168 108.140	39 142 299.32	527.093	122 728.33	0.31
ODS	The Sudan	200027.1	MIXCSB	19 639.827	10 318 568.71	355.697	186 879.65	1.81
ODS	The Sudan	200027.1	OILVEG	30 594.815	50 029 865.28	465.549	761 284.35	1.52
ODS	The Sudan	200027.1	PULLEN	17 772.492	18 586 116.68	193.748	202 617.78	1.09
TOTAL				1 670 876.866	819 625 547.069	11 185.725	6 546 224.618	

* Opening stocks in recipient country plus food received in the recipient country plus incoming transactions in the recipient country.



ACRONYMS USED IN THE DOCUMENT

CSB	corn-soya blend
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
EMOP	emergency operation
FSQMS	WFP Food Safety and Quality Management System
HEB	high-energy biscuit
ODB	Regional Bureau Bangkok (Asia)
ODC	Regional Bureau Cairo (Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe)
ODD	Regional Bureau Dakar (West Africa)
ODJ	Regional Bureau Johannesburg (Southern, Eastern and Central Africa)
ODPC	Regional Bureau Panama City (Latin America and the Caribbean)
ODPFQ	Food Safety and Quality Assurance Unit
ODS	Regional Bureau Sudan
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
WSB	wheat-soya blend