

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Annual Session**

Rome, 18- 21 May 1998

REPORT ON POST-DELIVERY LOSSES

Agenda item 6

E

Distribution: GENERAL

WFP/EB.A/98/6

6 February 2009

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT ON POST-DELIVERY LOSSES FOR THE PERIOD 1 OCTOBER 1996 - 30 SEPTEMBER 1997

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

NOTE TO THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

This document is submitted for consideration to the Executive Board.

Pursuant to the decisions taken on the methods of work by the Executive Board at its First Regular Session of 1996, the documentation prepared by the Secretariat for the Board has been kept brief and decision-oriented. The meetings of the Executive Board are to be conducted in a business-like manner, with increased dialogue and exchanges between delegations and the Secretariat. Efforts to promote these guiding principles will continue to be pursued by the Secretariat.

The Secretariat therefore invites members of the Board who may have questions of a technical nature with regard to this document, to contact the WFP staff member(s) listed below, preferably well in advance of the Board's meeting. This procedure is designed to facilitate the Board's consideration of the document in the plenary.

The WFP focal points for this document are:

Acting Chief, OTI: A. Dowell tel.: 6513-2268

Insurance Officer: P. Williams tel.: 6513-2314

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 6513-2641).



INTRODUCTION

1. As in previous years, the present report contains country-specific information and provides an account of the corrective measures taken by WFP to help minimize losses. Information has been broken down by commodity in all cases in which losses were equal or greater than two percent of the quantity handled during the reporting period in any given country. In this way, significant but proportionally small losses in countries with large programmes have been captured.
2. WFP has reduced post-delivery losses by 28 percent in dollar value terms and 22 percent in percentage of value lost, as compared to two years ago. It has also reduced losses as compared to last year (25 percent in value terms and seven percent in percentage of value lost). This is due to WFP's continuing efforts to improve operational efficiency in managing donated food supplies through better pipeline management and training. Further steps to be taken in the current biennium which should lead to greater control of commodities and further reductions in losses will be the implementation of the Commodity Tracking System (CTS), the systematic use of Standard Project Reporting and the emphasis on impact monitoring of the beneficiaries.
3. In the detailed description of losses outlined below, losses listed in Annex III are given by country. It is worthwhile to note that the Government of Mauritania reimbursed WFP an amount equivalent to 61,000 dollars¹ for losses incurred as a result of fraud several years ago. This reimbursement demonstrates the value attached by the Government to WFP's assistance.

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES SUSTAINED AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS DURING THE 1996/97 REPORTING PERIOD

Overview

4. This report covers commodities provided in 75 countries through 204 development and emergency projects. In addition, while the statistical information for the project in Gaza is not included in the report, the country office has advised that losses amount to 0.08 percent for deliveries of 7,873 tons. Information on losses for the "Assistance to Rohingya refugees from Myanmar" project and for the Uganda and Sierra Leone projects was not available in time for inclusion in this report. This information will be included in next year's report, as appropriate.
5. For the 204 projects for which reports were submitted, WFP handled 2.47 million tons of commodities, worth approximately 895 million dollars. The total value of net losses sustained in the period amounted to 5.77 million dollars, or 0.65 percent of the value of the commodities handled.

¹ All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars.



6. The Programme recovered about 354,000 dollars through the sale of commodities no longer fit for human consumption, or when recovery action against private transport and warehouse contractors was successful.

Major causes of loss

7. As shown in Annex I, 17 percent of the losses (amounting to 977,200 dollars) occurred mainly as a result of problems at origin, while 83 percent (amounting to 4.8 million dollars) occurred mainly as a result of problems in recipient countries. These proportions are the same as in the previous reporting period.
8. The principal causes of losses at origin were those arising from the deterioration of food commodities. This accounted for losses of 527,600 dollars, i.e., approximately nine percent of overall losses.
9. The main defined cause of loss in the recipient countries was improper or excessively long storage. This accounted for losses of 917,300 dollars, or 16 percent of the total. The most significant problems of this type were encountered in Tanzania. One explanation for overlong storage is the practice of consolidating shipments. It is still deemed cost-effective to consolidate shipments even if some losses do occur as a result of long storage. WFP continuously reviews the cost-efficiency of consolidating shipments, weighing the benefits for the final beneficiaries.
10. The next most significant losses, amounting to 844,900 dollars, or approximately 15 percent, arose from poor handling. The most significant handling problems were encountered in Afghanistan.
11. The third most significant losses, 735,600 dollars or approximately 13 percent of the total, arose from theft and/or pilferage. The greatest losses from theft occurred in Guatemala and Rwanda.

Losses by commodity

12. The most significant losses in terms of value occurred in cereals (maize, wheat, wheat flour, corn-soya blend (CSB)) and vegetable oil. Losses in these commodities amounted to 3.6 million dollars and accounted for 63 percent of the total losses reported. However, these losses represent only a small proportion of the amounts actually shipped.

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

13. As shown in Annex III, during the current reporting period, 61 cases of losses of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the total quantity handled were observed in 29 countries. These losses, valued at 2.38 million dollars, represent 41 percent of the value of all reported losses.
14. *Afghanistan*. While overall losses were 1.5 percent, all commodities stored in the Mazar warehouse were looted during September 1997 by troops of the Northern Militia, after international staff evacuated the city. WFP staff made all possible attempts to prevent looting, but to no avail. This resulted in a 3.9 percent loss (62,678 dollars) of wheat flour and a 19 percent loss (36,547 dollars) of vegetable oil. Some of these losses were also due to transit and warehouse losses. Transit losses are difficult to avoid because of the long distances involved. Where transporters are responsible for the losses, deductions are systematically made from invoices.



15. **Algeria.** While the reported overall loss was 0.7 percent, a 5.6 percent loss (17,885 dollars) of wheat was incurred. The main reason was a theft of 19 tons which has led to judicial action; a flood at the extended delivery point leading to a loss of 3.4 tons; and most significantly, a loss of 16.3 tons which occurred on the long (600 kilometres) transit dirt road to the delivery point.
16. **Azerbaijan** sustained overall losses amounting to 4.2 percent and a loss of 10 percent (230,918 dollars) of wheat flour. The flour became solidified and therefore could not be processed. The National Research Institute (NRI), requested by WFP to investigate, concluded that the commodity was rendered unsuitable for processing as a result of earlier processing procedures. The Government rejected proposals to salvage the commodity by blending it with other flour, as the available technical facilities were inadequate. WFP made all efforts to minimize losses by separating the soft flour from the solidified flour and successfully salvaged 300 tons. In addition, WFP negotiated with the Government for alternative uses in accordance with NRI recommendations, but the Government made its own assessment of the flour and considered it unfit for both human and animal consumption.
17. **Bangladesh.** While the overall loss was 1.6 percent, a 63 percent loss (74,340 dollars) of wheat-soya blend (WSB) arose from factors beyond WFP's control. Initially the WSB was tested and deemed fit for human consumption despite a "slight" infestation. This was confirmed through independent tests by the International Centre for Diarrhoea Disease Research, the NRI and the United States Department of Agriculture. However, since the Government declared the lot unfit for human consumption and maintained its position, WFP decided not to replace the commodity.
18. **Benin.** While the overall loss was 1.1 percent, a 6.9 percent loss (22,147 dollars) of vegetable oil and a five percent loss (33,315 dollars) of pulses were incurred. The packaging of the vegetable oil was of insufficient quality and the donor has been advised of the problem. The pulses were infested and barely fit for human consumption on arrival and, despite fumigation, had to be written off.
19. **Burundi.** While the overall loss was 1.9 percent, a 4.4 percent loss (21,968 dollars) of CSB and a 2.3 percent loss (94,994 dollars) of pulses were incurred. The losses were primarily attributed to inadequate packaging, commodities arriving damaged on arrival in Burundi, and to prolonged storage. It should be noted that transit to Burundi is particularly difficult, with long transit times and multiple handling.
20. **Chad.** While overall losses were low (1.1 percent), one project incurred a 2.2 percent loss (98,966 dollars) of canned fish due to prolonged storage. The commodity was received in 1994 for use in school feeding projects. It could not be distributed as a result of a general strike which closed schools during the academic year 1995/96, after which time the commodity had exceeded its shelf-life and was unfit for human consumption.
21. **Côte d'Ivoire.** While overall losses were minimal (0.7 percent), a loss of 2.1 percent (22,997 dollars) of bulgur wheat was incurred. The situation which prevailed in Liberia after April 1996 necessitated the diversion of commodities intended for Monrovia to San Pedro. Unavoidable prolonged storage of commodities led to losses caused by insect infestation.
22. **Guatemala.** While the overall loss amounted to 1.5 percent, a 5.9 percent loss (142,985 dollars) of milk powder was incurred mainly as a result of thefts. Discussions with senior government officials led to the dismissal of implicated staff, following which losses have declined significantly. Minimal losses arose from prolonged storage, poor



handling and insect infestation. Further corrective measures include: increased control and monitoring of commodity storage conditions and periods; training seminars; review of the logistics process by a consultant whose recommendations for improvement in performance were relayed to government authorities; and closer liaison with government officials.

23. **Kenya.** While overall losses were minimal (0.2 percent), a 2.5 percent loss (10,202 dollars) of CSB was incurred due to water contamination arising from a failure to properly protect the commodity during transport. As a result of the water damage, the commodity was condemned as unfit for human consumption by the Public Health Officer. The value of the loss was recovered from the transporter.
24. **Malawi.** Substantial losses of 5.9 percent (64,506 dollars) were incurred, consisting of a 4.4 percent loss (33,001 dollars) of maize and a 22 percent loss (27,924 dollars) of pulses. These were incurred through infestation and poor storage practices. A course was conducted by the country office with a view to improving the management of storage facilities.
25. **Mauritania.** The WFP office in Mauritania reported overall losses of 1.9 percent which included a 100 percent loss (38,659 dollars) of milk powder due to prolonged storage; a 16.7 percent loss (38,523 dollars) of beans as a result of infestation; and a 5.3 percent loss (30,926 dollars) of vegetable oil due to poor handling. Corrective measures include: better pipeline management; closer monitoring of storage periods and expiry dates; earlier notification of infestation problems and provision of pest control products; and training in and observance of correct storage conditions.
26. **Mauritius** reported that the 67.7 percent loss (122,126 dollars) of wheat flour, 3.8 percent loss (13,063 dollars) of milk powder and five percent loss (4,211 dollars) of WSB arose as a result of infestation due to overlong storage. WFP closed operations in Mauritius in early 1997. The loss was reported after commodities had been handed over to the Government and the office had closed. The Government has followed up with appropriate actions.
27. **Mozambique.** Overall losses of 4.4 percent were incurred, including a 5.4 percent loss (448,360 dollars) of maize, a 2.7 percent loss (8,586 dollars) of milk powder and a 2.2 percent loss (30,128 dollars) of pulses. The major losses were attributed to the poor quality of commodities on receipt, infestation due to poor government storage conditions, prolonged storage and mishandling by hauliers. Smaller losses were attributed to poor handling during unloading at warehouse and distribution sites, theft at government warehouses, infestation, deterioration and humidity damage during prolonged storage.
28. Corrective measures to reduce future losses include: a) improving the commodity pipeline management so that the call-forward of commodities is based on an increasingly accurate analysis of current and future needs; b) enhancing the logistical capacities of counterparts through increased training programmes; c) closer monitoring of warehouses, particularly where there is no WFP presence; and d) liaising more closely with government counterparts. Food deliveries to provincial offices have been suspended pending disciplinary action against thieves. Losses have also been reduced following the introduction of penalties against hauliers sustaining transit losses.
29. **Great Lakes Regional Operation (Rwanda).** The overall percentage loss was 0.8 percent (337,252 dollars), a significant improvement over last year, when losses amounted to 1.3 percent. Significant losses include a 27.4 percent loss (14,381 dollars) of rice, seven percent (44,096 dollars) milk powder, and 2.3 percent each for CSB and *Unimix* (86,974 dollars and 3,803 dollars, respectively). The WFP office in Rwanda reported that the majority of the losses arose during the height of the emergency operation as a result of



- thefts and security problems. Corrective actions included changes in authorization for food release to increase control and reinforcement of security at warehouses. As a result of these measures, losses have shrunk to almost nil in the last quarter of 1997.
30. During the course of the reporting period significant amounts of damaged grain were discovered in the silo storage facility in Dar Es Salaam, *Tanzania*. While these losses are contained in the data appended to this report, the aggregate is not easily identifiable because losses are recorded against individual projects in the country of destination.
 31. Approximately 6,800 tons of maize and 183 tons of mixed maize and wheat were discovered to have become damaged to various extents. The maize, destined for a number of projects in the region, accumulated in the silos as residue. The C&F value of the loss was 1.05 million dollars. This has been mitigated by a salvage sale of 77,256 dollars (less fumigation costs of 3,517 dollars), giving a net loss of 974,000 dollars. On discovery of these losses investigations were undertaken by NRI and the Office of Inspection to discover the cause and extent of the damage, and to amend procedures to prevent future losses.
 32. As the Tanzania Harbour Authorities (THA) have been held liable for the loss, WFP is currently negotiating with THA to reach a settlement. While this is a substantial amount, it should be viewed in the context of approximately 160,000 tons of maize which passed through Dar Es Salaam, of which 60,000 through the silos since the commencement of the emergency in 1994.
 33. *Sao Tome and Principe* continued to suffer from high losses (10.6 percent overall) for most commodities, including a 15 percent loss (84,143 dollars) of rice, 6.3 percent (906 dollars) milk powder, 5.7 percent (401 dollars) canned fish, 32.3 percent (12,137 dollars) meat, 9.7 percent (6,157 dollars) vegetable oil, and 4.3 percent (6,468 dollars) pulses. The losses arose as a result of a number of factors, including: unauthorized distributions; theft in the port; infestation; overlong storage and, as regards vegetable oil, inadequate or damaged containers which led to leakage and reconditioning losses.
 34. High-level discussions with the Government resulted in an agreement to authorize the delivery of WFP commodities on discharge at port, and before payment of port dues, in order to minimize the storage time of commodities in the port. In addition, the Government took measures which led to the arrest and detention of the project staff, and dismissal and replacement of the national director. Negotiations and court actions continue towards the replacement of the commodities. Finally, WFP organized monitoring, reporting and evaluation (MR&E) workshops for counterpart executive staff and senior warehouse managers in order to share good project management skills and practices.
 35. *Somalia*. The WFP office in Somalia reported an overall loss of 2.8 percent, which included a 15.5 percent loss (32,182 dollars) of sorghum, 25 percent (1,675 dollars) wheat flour, four percent (28,694 dollars) pulses, and 6.8 percent (5,751 dollars) milk powder. The losses were attributed to various factors including theft, rebagging and excessively long storage. WFP Somalia has reduced losses by instituting a tightly controlled contractual system which obliges transporters to deposit 100 percent of the value of the commodity in advance.
 36. *Sudan*. While the overall loss was 1.4 percent, a 43 percent loss (7,151 dollars) of CSB was incurred due to delays in distribution as a result of insecurity in project areas and air traffic constraints.



LOSSES SUSTAINED DURING THE PREVIOUS REPORTING PERIODS BUT REPORTED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 1996/97

37. Losses of commodities valued at nearly 327,000 dollars, sustained in previous reporting periods, were also reported for the first time during the period under review. Nearly all of the losses refer to the 1995/96 period. However, by adding these losses to the ones already reported last year, no additional country exceeded two percent of the total value handled.
38. In *Ecuador*, two tons of canned beef were stolen in the port on arrival of a consignment of 84 tons.
39. In *Mauritania*, 17.4 tons of beans (18 percent loss in value) were declared as losses due to insect infestation and late notice of infestation from the Government. To avoid recurrence of this problem, pest control products have been provided for early control of infestation.
40. In *Malawi*, losses of 159 tons of maize (five percent loss in value) and 73 tons of beans (22 percent of loss in value) were sustained due to insect infestation and prolonged storage. A training course was initiated to improve storage practice.

FOLLOW-UP ACTION

41. Losses of which the Programme is aware, but which could not be quantified with precision prior to the publication of this report, are under investigation in seven countries. A full account of the results of these inquiries will be provided in the 1997/98 report.
42. In *Sierra Leone*, United Nations agencies were evacuated from May 1997 to March 1998. While precise information was not available in time for this report, it is known that substantial losses, between 2,000 and 3,000 tons, were incurred due to looting of most warehouses after the evacuation of international personnel. Information on these losses will be provided in the next reporting period.
43. As mentioned in paragraph 2, implementation of the CTS will begin in 1998. This will provide a modern management tool which will allow tracking of contributions right to distribution to the beneficiaries. Standard reporting forms have been finalized and will be used by all implementing partners.



ANNEX I

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY MAJOR REASON FOR LOSS (October 1996 - September 1997)
--

Reason for loss	C.i.f. value of commodities lost (dollars)	Share in total loss (%)
Losses mainly attributable to problems at origin		
Deterioration of food commodities	527 620	9.1
Deterioration of packaging material	226 599	3.9
Other	223 009	3.9
Subtotal	977 228	16.9
Losses mainly attributable to problems in recipient country		
Improper or excessively long storage	917 329	15.9
Poor handling	844 852	14.6
Theft/pilferage	735 559	12.7
Infestation	494 243	8.6
Reconditioning/rebagging	413 788	7.2
Unauthorized distribution	403 564	7.0
Processing of commodity	189 545	3.3
Natural disasters	93 415	1.6
Civil strife	12 279	0.2
Fire	420	0.0
Other	691 367	12.0
Subtotal	4 796 360	83.1
Total, all causes	5 773 588	100.0



ANNEX II

LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELEIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY COMMODITY (October 1996–1997)

Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled
Cereals				
Wheat	854 568	5 432	1 331 825	0.60
Maize	462 286	4 105	810 430	0.66
Rice	266 295	633	233 240	0.28
Wheat flour	247 480	2 076	567 229	0.74
Maize meal	109 022	568	165 682	0.51
Sorghum	62 020	172	49 830	0.32
Bulgur wheat	31 430	282	96 983	0.87
Soya-fortified maize meal	14 238	86	34 536	0.61
Millet	9 096	53	18 878	0.71
Barley	483	–	–	0.00
Pasta	223	–	–	0.00
Rolled oats	144	2	1 100	1.39
Soya-fortified sorghum grits	91	1	329	0.99
Oils and fats				
Vegetable oil	102 156	624	528 464	0.60
Edible fat	2 914	7	8 008	0.22
Butter oil	438	120	250 908	24.87
Margarine	216	–	–	0.00
Dairy products				
Enriched dried skim milk	10 004	147	291 792	1.44
Canned cheese	890	17	33 519	1.96
Dried whole milk	869	0	868	0.05
Plain dried skim milk	16	–	–	0.00
Meat				
Canned meat	6 260	13	31 750	0.21
Fish				
Canned fish	20 750	76	167 666	0.37
Pulses				
Beans	59 944	494	279 526	0.80
Peas	43 448	259	118 586	0.59
Lentils	22 623	190	107 634	0.83
Pulses	16 995	38	22 609	0.22
Beverages				
Tea	184	1	3 192	0.76



**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS,
BY COMMODITY (October 1996–1997)**

Commodity	Quantity handled (tons)	Quantity lost (tons)	C.i.f. value of quantity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled
Other				
Corn-soya blend	77 679	918	460 178	1.13
Sugar	29 715	103	59 339	0.44
Wheat-soya blend	6 716	139	81 543	2.44
Salt	3 524	17	6 033	0.64
Indiamix	2 138	2	672	0.10
Faffa	1 607	–	–	0.00
High energy supplement	1 350	0	113	0.02
Biscuits	677	0	493	0.03
Family food parcels	460	2	2 068	0.41
Halaya	200	–	–	0.00
API	84	0	136	0.24
High protein biscuits	64	2	3 721	3.09
Milk beverage	26	–	–	0.00
Miscellaneous	864	8	4 707	0.46
All commodities	2 470 183	16 589	5 773 588	0.65



ANNEX III

**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY
REGION AND RECIPIENT (October 1996–September 1997)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Loss of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled					
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)			
Asia and the Pacific									
Bangladesh	41 413 275	653 230	1.58	Wheat-soya blend	63.3	74 340			
Bhutan	1 832 722	1 423	0.08						
Cambodia	19 457 152	18 650	0.10						
China, People's Rep.	39 249 175	172 557	0.44						
India	38 650 542	290 717	0.75						
Korea, DPR	85 641 496	–	0.00						
Laos	6 455 188	–	0.00						
Nepal	9 826 175	5 515	0.06						
Pakistan	18 343 743	86 094	0.47						
Sri Lanka	7 471 502	1 279	0.02						
Viet Nam	9 365 872	6 424	0.07						
Total region	277 706 843	1 235 888	0.45						74 340
Europe and NIS									
Armenia	8 787 800	16 705	0.19	Wheat flour	10.0	230 918			
Azerbaijan	5 563 404	231 233	4.16						
Bosnia/Herzegovina	68 458 178	176 840	0.26						
FR of Yug/FYR of Macedonia	7 517 717	22 363	0.30						
Georgia	3 278 403	19 433	0.59						
Russian Federation	3 343 167	12 418	0.37						
Tajikistan	8 210 158	76 142	0.93						
Total region	105 158 827	555 134	0.53						230 918
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Bolivia	6 146 927	2 010	0.03	Pulses	2.1	3 765			
Cuba	663 762	2 362	0.36						
Dominican Rep.	4 186 003	4 749	0.11						
Ecuador	9 137 289	1 471	0.02	Enriched dried skim milk	5.9	142 985			
El Salvador	8 004 228	3 329	0.04						
Guatemala	12 165 715	182 122	1.50						
Guyana	3 508 623	6 356	0.18						
Haiti	4 346 488	29 496	0.68				Sugar	5.9	2 423
Honduras	608 180	1 342	0.22						
Jamaica	5 101 438	3 711	0.07						
Mexico	5 301 502	12 952	0.24						
Nicaragua	3 015 868	3 526	0.12						
Peru	3 773 485	–	0.00						
Total region	65 959 508	253 427	0.38			149 173			



**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY
REGION AND RECIPIENT (October 1996–September 1997)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Loss of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
North Africa and Middle East						
Afghanistan	31 730 490	490 117	1.54	Wheat flour	3.9	62 678
				Vegetable oil	19.4	36 547
Algeria	3 093 439	20 219	0.65	Wheat	5.6	17 885
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	5 875 786	994	0.02			
Iran	10 629 933	413	0.00			
Iraq	48 609 209	22 990	0.05			
Jordan	3 157 211	–	0.00			
Morocco	1 809 090	124	0.01			
Syria	6 532 591	–	0.00			
Tunisia	6 921 311	2 443	0.04			
Yemen	8 053 448	20 034	0.25			
Total region	126 412 507	557 334	0.44			117 109
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	39 089 220	299 994	0.77	Canned fish	6.2	1 050
Benin	7 988 415	84 075	1.05	Vegetable oil	6.9	22 147
				Pulses	5.0	33 315
Burkina Faso	13 630 257	47 383	0.35			
Burundi	10 177 412	191 330	1.88	Enriched dried skim milk	16.3	5 632
				Corn-soya blend	4.4	21 968
				Pulses	2.3	94 994
Cameroon	2 030 756	19 758	0.97	Vegetable oil	4.2	6 972
				Pulses	2.7	176
Cape Verde	8 752 790	60 560	0.69	Corn-soya blend	2.4	34 082
				Pulses	2.3	8 308
Central African Rep.	526 300	1 022	0.19			
Chad	15 381 158	172 837	1.12	Canned fish	2.2	98 966
Cote d'Ivoire	10 315 266	75 707	0.73	Bulgur wheat	2.1	22 997
				Enriched dried skim milk	11.6	2 757
Djibouti	1 421 237	13 582	0.96			
Ethiopia	31 814 083	39 988	0.13			
Gambia	1 817 232	8 392	0.46	Canned meat	3.0	3 942
Ghana	2 365 419	38 257	1.62	Maize	2.0	3 219
				Maize meal	4.8	4 373
				Bulgur wheat	2.9	5 829
				Sugar	5.0	8 269
Guinea	10 091 568	13 827	0.14			
Guinea-Bissau	1 951 140	4 658	0.24	Sugar	7.7	2 200
				Vegetable oil	2.2	2 254
Kenya	25 857 205	51 479	0.20	Corn-soya blend	2.5	10 202
Lesotho	3 599 014	24 053	0.67			
Liberia	22 575 705	191 169	0.85	High protein biscuit	3.1	3 721
Madagascar	2 534 576	23 332	0.92	Corn-soya blend	3.5	5 387
				Sugar	2.1	2 270
				Edible fat	6.3	219
Malawi	1 084 267	64 506	5.95	Maize	4.4	33 001
				Pulses	22.1	27 924
Mali	3 916 084	7 345	0.19			
Mauritania	9 026 932	168 248	1.86	Enriched dried skim milk	100.0	38 659
				Vegetable oil	5.3	30 926



**LOSSES OF COMMODITIES AFTER DELIVERY TO RECIPIENT GOVERNMENTS, BY
REGION AND RECIPIENT (October 1996–September 1997)**

Recipient	C.i.f. value of commodity handled (dollars)	C.i.f. value of commodity lost (dollars)	Loss as % of value handled	Loss of commodities equal to or greater than two percent of the quantity handled		
				Commodity	%	Value (dollars)
Mauritius	1 004 872	170 290	16.95	Pulses	16.7	38 533
				Wheat flour	67.7	122 126
				Canned cheese	7.8	30 890
				Enriched dried skim milk	3.8	13 063
				Wheat-soya blend	5.0	4 211
Mozambique	11 111 837	493 925	4.45	Maize	5.4	448 360
				Enriched dried skim milk	2.7	8 586
				Pulses	2.2	30 128
Niger	1 608 161	398	0.02			
Rwanda	39 827 119	337 252	0.85	Rice	27.4	14 381
				Enriched dried skim milk	7.0	44 096
				Corn-soya blend	2.3	86 974
				UNIMIX	2.3	3 803
Sao Tome	1 065 165	112 796	10.59	Rice	15.1	84 143
				Enriched dried skim milk	6.3	906
				Canned meat	32.3	12 137
				Vegetable oil	9.7	6 157
				Pulses	4.3	6 468
Senegal	4 361 874	14 331	0.33			
Somalia	4 353 606	122 762	2.82	Sorghum	15.5	32 182
				Wheat flour	25.0	1 675
				Enriched dried skim milk	6.8	5 751
				Pulses	3.9	28 694
Sudan	24 815 874	56 141	0.23	Corn-soya blend	42.6	7 151
Tanzania	3 046 628	251 644	8.26	Butter oil	89.3	250 908
Zambia	2 605 347	10 765	0.41			
Total region	319 746 520	3 171 806	0.99			1 817 077
All regions	894 984 204	5 773 588	0.65			2 388 617

