

برنامج
الأغذية
العالمي



Programme
Alimentaire
Mondial

World
Food
Programme

Programa
Mundial
de Alimentos

**Executive Board
Second Regular Session**

Rome, 24 - 26 March 1997

PROTRACTED REFUGEE AND DISPLACED PERSON PROJECTS FOR EXECUTIVE BOARD APPROVAL

Agenda item 8



Distribution: GENERAL
WFP/EB.2/97/8/Add.3
20 February 1997
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

MALI REGIONAL 5804

Duration	Eighteen months
Average number of beneficiaries	237 500
Total cost to WFP	14 000 610 dollars
Estimated total cost	18 394 510 dollars

All monetary values are expressed in United States dollars, unless otherwise stated.

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 contains recommendations for review and approval by 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:

Regional Director: M. Zejjari tel.: 5228-2201

Senior Desk Officer: L. Bjorkman tel.: 5228-2244

Should you have any questions regarding matters of dispatch of documentation for the Executive Board, please contact the Documentation and Meetings Clerk (tel.: 5228-2641).



BACKGROUND

1. Starting in the second half of 1990, after nearly five years of armed conflict between government forces and rebel factions in northern Mali, some 100,000 Malians fled to the neighbouring countries of Mauritania, Algeria, Niger and Burkina Faso. Following the failure of a peace agreement, renewed fighting broke out and a further 50,000 fled the country in 1993-94.
2. In addition to these 150,000 refugees, some 50,000 were displaced within Mali as a result of the fighting. A third category of persons affected by the conflict is represented by approximately 100,000 persons who remained in their home areas, but suffered from the destruction of livestock, houses, schools, dispensaries, wells and other assets. The figure of 150,000 refugees is a rough estimate, since it has been difficult to carry out accurate counts. This is due to factors such as the vast areas over which the refugees were spread and their nomadic way of life, which has also meant that only some of them were placed in camps and received assistance. The figures of 50,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and 100,000 others affected by the conflict are also indicative.
3. In Mauritania, food assistance to those refugees who settled in camps has been provided by WFP, in collaboration with UNHCR, since 1991. The case-load, which increased from a few thousand to reach some 78,000 in late 1994, were in three camps on the border with Mali. In Algeria the refugees numbered some 42,000 in 1994 in four "reception centres" in the South. About two thirds of these were from Mali and the balance were refugees from Niger. In Burkina Faso the number of refugees went up from 4,000 in 1992 to 33,000 in 1995, in five camps in the North. Approximately 20,000 refugees in Niger have managed to carry on their traditional pastoral life some 100 kilometres from their home areas and have not required outside assistance.
4. The situation in northern Mali improved during 1995 following the implementation of the peace agreement and the return of security. Most of the 50,000 IDPs and nearly half of the refugees are believed to have returned home before October 1996. The estimated balance of 86,000 refugees are expected to volunteer for repatriation with WFP/UNHCR assistance during the period 1 October 1996 to 31 December 1997. By the latter date UNHCR's assistance will cease in the countries of asylum.
5. WFP assistance to refugees is currently targeted to 22,500 beneficiaries in Mauritania (Project Mauritania 5413 (Exp.3)), 6,000 in Algeria (Algeria 5788) and 33,000 in Burkina Faso (Burkina Faso 5702). In Mali, WFP is assisting returnees (former refugees and IDPs), as well as other conflict-affected persons in the North, with food-for-work (FFW) resources committed through a budget revision of the ongoing development project Mali 2231(Exp.4). In 1996, approximately 33,000 of the returnees benefit from this scheme, constructing productive assets such as irrigated village perimeters, flood recession dykes, vegetable gardens, etc.
6. In order to optimize the assistance to the Malian refugees, returnees and other conflict-affected persons, the present regional approach has been adopted in contrast to the series of country-specific PROs and emergency operations (EMOPs) approved hitherto. For planning purposes assumptions have been made regarding the number of refugees who will remain in each asylum country, the number who will opt to return to Mali, the timing of repatriation, the extent and type of assistance needed upon their return, and the extent to which the internally displaced and others in northern Mali will request FFW assistance for



rehabilitation of their home sites and to lay a basis for their future life. These figures will need to be reviewed during the implementation of the PRO.

7. A regional approach will permit a certain flexibility in the allocation of food resources to the countries requiring such resources during any given period. A quicker than expected repatriation process will allow the channelling of resources for resettlement and rehabilitation in Mali, while a delay in the process, for one reason or another, will allow for a continued allocation of further food for refugee feeding.

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT

8. The governments of all four asylum countries have an open-door policy towards the Malian refugees. They have requested continuation of WFP assistance. The Government of Mali has expressed its wish for all refugees to return home and resume normal activities as soon as possible. Within the framework of the National Peace Agreement, it has negotiated peace agreements and taken the necessary measures for a return of security in the North. The Government has also created the "Commissariat au Nord" (Commissariat for the North) and the "Ministère des zones arides et semi-arides" (Ministry for Arid and Semi-arid Areas) responsible for the coordination of rehabilitation and development activities in the North. Agreements have been reached between host countries, the Government of Mali and UNHCR regarding the frameworks for repatriation. During a meeting between the Government of Mali, UNHCR and WFP in September 1996, the Government reiterated its December 1995 request for WFP assistance towards repatriation and resettlement.

WFP ASSESSMENT

9. In 1996, joint WFP/UNHCR assessment missions were carried out in all asylum countries. WFP and UNHCR agreed to continue refugee assistance and facilitate an orderly repatriation. . By 1 July 1997, the respective case-loads of refugees are estimated to be as follows: Mauritania 19,000 and Burkina Faso 25,000. These are the only countries where refugee feeding will be undertaken under this PRO. The entire voluntary repatriation exercise is planned to be completed by the end of 1997.
10. In Algeria the current EMOP will cover requirements until July/August 1997. A maximum of 1,500 Malian refugees are expected to remain in Algeria by that time. UNHCR resources and a bilateral contribution from Italy will cover the future food aid needs of this case-load .
11. UNHCR expects all of the refugees in Niger to have repatriated before July 1997. WFP is facilitating their return by lending food from an ongoing development project in Niger. The food used is to be reimbursed and is therefore included in this PRO.
12. In Mali, a joint WFP/UNHCR technical mission was carried out in November/December 1996. It recommended that priority be given to rehabilitation of the home sites and particularly to the provision of water through FFW activities; that vulnerable groups unable to participate in FFW activities be targeted by the newly established representative local structures called Collèges Transitoires d'Arrondissement (CTA - Temporary District Committees) jointly with operational partners and the Système d'Alerte Précoce (SAP - Early Warning System) and assisted through free food distribution; that medium- and long-term food security be increased through the creation of a wide range of productive



assets with FFW support; that WFP help promote FFW activities among the most food-insecure, including women and those with no or inadequate productive assets, and that the different categories of beneficiaries be encouraged to participate in the identification, design and implementation of such activities.

DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

13. About 53 percent of the food resources are expected to be used for FFW activities in Mali to contribute to medium- and longer-term food security through the support of activities such as the development of irrigated perimeters, and vegetable gardens, the increased production of fodder and the improvement of rangelands. Included in this category are also activities such as the stabilization of sand dunes and reforestation. Approximately two percent of the food resources will be used for restoring the natural vegetation degraded by the refugees in and around the camps in Mauritania through FFW activities by the local population.

GENDER

14. The approximate compositions of the refugee case-loads are as follows:
- a) Mauritania: men 32 percent; women 48 percent and children under 15 years of age 20 percent.
 - b) Algeria: although only one census was undertaken, it is nevertheless representative, since it covered three quarters of the refugee population. The female share was 51 percent and women represented 61 percent of the age group above 13.
 - c) Niger: since almost all refugees continue a nomadic life without assistance, no census was carried out. Of the urban refugees, totalling 2,508, the female share is 45 percent. Children under five constitute 15 percent of the total refugee population.
 - d) Burkina Faso: the female share of the total refugee population is 38 percent. Children under 15 years of age are 48 percent.
15. Over the last year, WFP has been successful in improving distribution methods in refugee camps in Mauritania and Burkina Faso. Food aid was initially provided through “chefs de fractions” (clan chiefs). A “Fraction” is a subdivision of a nomadic tribe and is usually made up of approximately 100 people. Distributions are now made at the household level, giving priority to the elder woman of each household. Households sometimes comprise several related families, but the total number of persons per household does not exceed 25.
16. In Algeria, where food is traditionally distributed to male tribal leaders, efforts are being made to increase the involvement of women in the distribution of food aid. Under project Algeria 5788, WFP and UNHCR have agreed to promote direct distributions to heads of households, 58 percent of whom are women. To facilitate this, WFP aims to recruit a local female staff member, who will be based in Tamanrasset in southern Algeria.
17. Under the current development project Mali 2231 (Exp.4), the proportion of women participating in FFW activities is approximately 30 percent. WFP will increase this to 50 percent during the life of the PRO, which offers the same types of activities. The method will be to enhance the collaboration with the women’s groups which are assisted by women’s organizations in the regions, the “Commissariat à la Promotion Féminine”



(Commissariat for the Promotion of Women) as well as NGOs and other partners. Women are particularly interested in FFW support for gardening, reforestation and dune fixation. Interviews have also shown that women will seek FFW support for traditional crafts. This will constitute a follow-up to training programmes for women in the refugee camps (dyeing, sewing, soap-making). WFP will also provide food to facilitate women's access to education and training in Mali. Collaboration is planned with organizations which help women to market garden products and develop food processing techniques.

NUTRITIONAL ASPECTS

18. Nutritional surveys among the refugees in Mauritania and Burkina Faso have shown the existence of cases of malnutrition. Nevertheless, compared to the local population, malnutrition rates are significantly lower in refugee camps in these two countries. In Algeria, relatively high levels of malnutrition were found among children 0 to five years of age before the start of the current WFP operation. In Niger, nutritional surveys have shown that the malnutrition rate is about the same as for the local population.
19. In Mali, according to the Early Warning System (SAP) of the Ministère de l'administration territoriale et de la sécurité (Ministry for Territorial Administration and Security), the food and nutritional situation in repatriation areas is generally satisfactory. However, there are areas in the North with structural food deficits, particularly in Kidal, but there are also food-insecure areas in Timbuktu and Gao. SAP monitors the situation and ensures the geographical targeting of vulnerable groups at the district level by taking into account structural and non-structural factors. Recommendations are made for free food distributions which are implemented by drawing on a large National Food Security Stock (35,000 tons).
20. On the basis of the 1996/97 food situation assessment, SAP has identified some 30 districts in Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Mopti where food availability is particularly precarious and food prices are high. The resettlement of returnees in these areas is expected to be more problematic, as communal solidarity mechanisms may not be sufficient to ensure the sustenance of the more vulnerable members of the population. A special vulnerable group feeding programme will therefore be required in these districts.

OBJECTIVES OF WFP ASSISTANCE AND RELATED INDICATORS

21. The overall objective of this project is the reintegration of the returnees in their areas of origin.



22. The immediate objectives are to:

- a) address short-term food needs of the returnees during the resettlement phase;
- b) improve food security conditions in the resettlement areas through the construction of sustainable assets and the development of skills;
- c) improve the availability of food during the lean season among the most vulnerable persons in structurally food-deficit areas, who are unable to engage in FFW activities and who do not benefit from general food distributions from the National Security Stock.

23. The indicators of success for each of the three immediate objectives are:

Objective a):

- i) The number of repatriation/resettlement packages distributed in relation to the total number of persons who have repatriated with UNHCR assistance. (This should be 100 percent of those who requested assistance for repatriation and actually returned home during the second half of 1997).
- ii) Nutritional status (should be at least equal to that of the local population).
- iii) Percentage of FFW beneficiaries who are former refugees. (According to the plan, they should constitute 50 percent of all FFW beneficiaries).

Objective b):

The percentage of planned food for work and training activities, as listed in Annex III, which has actually been implemented.

Objective c):

The nutritional status of the target group. This group has to be defined in detail by WFP in collaboration with the SAP, but should typically include households headed by women, families with malnourished children and households without assets.

BENEFICIARIES

24. As stated in paragraph 9, the estimated number of refugees by 1 July 1997 will be 19,000 in Mauritania and 25,000 in Burkina Faso. They will receive food assistance for repatriation, which UNHCR envisages will be completed by the end of 1997. Due to the ongoing repatriation, the average refugee case-loads, for relief feeding during the second half of 1997 are estimated to be 9,500 in Mauritania and 12,500 in Burkina Faso.

25. Approximately 2,500 local Mauritians will benefit from FFW in the areas around the refugee camps. From January 1998, all beneficiaries of this PRO are expected to be located in Mali: 150,000 former refugees, 50,000 former IDPs and approximately 100,000 other conflict-affected persons in the North.



26. The indicative number of beneficiaries is as follows:

July-December 1997	Mauritania	Burkina Faso	Mali	Total
Refugees (average number for relief feeding in camps)	9 500	12 500	-	22 000
Repatriating refugees (for repatriation and resettlement packages)	19 000	25 000	44 000	88 000
Local population (for FFW)	2 500	-	-	2 500
Total				112 500

January-December 1998	Mauritania	Burkina Faso	Mali	Total
Former refugees (for development (FFW and training) and vulnerable group feeding)	-	-	150 000	150 000
Former IDPs (for development and vulnerable group feeding)	-	-	50 000	50 000
Other conflict affected (for development and vulnerable group feeding)	-	-	100 000	100 000
Total				300 000

27. Interviews with refugees in the asylum countries have shown that they will return to the northern regions of Timbuktu (Goundam, Gourma Rharouss, Niafunké and Timbuktu), Gao (Ansongo, Bourem, Gao and Menaka), Kidal (Abeibara, Kidal, Tessalit and Tin Essako), Mopti (Bankass, Douentza, Koro, Mopti, Tenenkou and Youvarou) and Segou (Niono).

FOOD RATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

28. Following discussions held in Bamako, Mali in September 1996, WFP, UNHCR and the Government of Mali agreed on a plan of action to facilitate voluntary repatriation by:

- a) providing a repatriation grant in asylum countries (three months' food ration and non-food items) before departure to all those who register for voluntary repatriation;
- b) providing a resettlement grant (three months' food ration) to refugees who return through UNHCR assistance during the period 1 October 1996 - December 1997, (delivered three months after their arrival in Mali);
- c) targeting the most vulnerable groups with free food assistance; and
- d) supporting the rehabilitation of refugee sites and income-generating activities through FFW activities.

29. The following rations will be used for the different types of activities:



- a) **Individual daily food ration in the camps in Mauritania and Burkina Faso:** cereals 400 grams, pulses 60, vegetable oil 25, sugar 20, salt five.
- b) **Individual three-month repatriation food packages** supplied in the asylum countries: cereals 36 kilograms, pulses 5.4, vegetable oil 2.25, sugar 1.8, salt 0.45.
- c) **Family daily FFW ration in Mauritania:** cereals four kilograms, pulses 0.3, vegetable oil 0.112.
- d) **Individual three-month resettlement food packages supplied in Mali:** cereals 36 kilograms, canned fish 2.7, vegetable oil 1.35.
- e) **Family daily FFW and vulnerable group feeding ration in Mali:** cereals two kilograms, canned fish 0.15, vegetable oil 0.075.
- f) **Individual daily ration for participants in training sessions in Mali:** cereals 400 grams, canned fish 30, vegetable oil 15.

30. The total food aid requirements are as follows:

TOTAL FOOD REQUIREMENTS (tons)								
Commodity	Mauritania			Burkina Faso			Mali	Total requirement ¹ (rounded off)
	Relief feeding	FFW	Repatriation packages	Relief feeding	Repatr. packages	Resettlement packages	Development and vulnerable group feeding	
Cereals	703.0	300.0	684.0	925.1	900.0	1 584.0	7 200.0	13 126
Pulses	105.5	22.5	102.6	138.8	135.0	-		504
Canned fish	-	-	-	-	-	118.8	540.0	722
Veg. oil	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Sugar	43.9	8.4	42.8	57.8	56.3	59.4	270.0	571
Salt	35.2	-	34.2	46.3	45.0	-		161
	8.8	-	8.6	11.6	11.3	-		40
Total	896.3	330.9	872.1	1 179.4	1 147.	1 762.2	8 010.0	15 124

¹In the total requirement are included the following quantities of food borrowed from a WFP Niger development project, which are to be reimbursed: 830 tons of cereals, 63 of canned fish and 32 of vegetable oil.

MODE OF IMPLEMENTATION

31. The operation in Mauritania will continue to be coordinated by the Commissaire à la Sécurité Alimentaire (Commissioner for Food Security). To the extent possible the cereals will be purchased in the region. The other commodities will be shipped to the port of Nouakchott. Overland transport will be organized to Bassiknou and M'Berra; the latter harbours the only remaining camp. The WFP sub-office in Bassiknou will be responsible for managing the extended delivery points (EDP).



32. In Burkina Faso, the National Commission for Refugees, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, will be responsible for coordination and UNHCR will be responsible for the operation at the refugee sites. If possible, the cereals and pulses will be purchased locally. Other commodities will be shipped either to Abidjan or Lomé and forwarded to the EDPs (Ouagadougou, Gorom-Gorom and Djibo).
33. In Mali, the WFP National Project Office under the Ministry of Rural Development and Environment will be responsible for the implementation, monitoring, reporting and evaluation of the project. Joint coordination units (made up of representatives from the Government, the United Nations, other multilateral/bilateral agencies, and NGOs present in returnee areas) will be set up in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal, to ensure effective coordination at all levels and avoid duplication among the various agencies. WFP already has sub-offices in all regional centres concerned, with the exception of Kidal, where an office will be opened and headed by a United Nations volunteer. Depending on the availability of donor cash contributions, the cereals will be purchased in the country and the other commodities shipped to Dakar or Abidjan and forwarded to the four EDPs.

OTHER INPUTS

34. Annex I outlines the direct support cost requirements by country. In Mali, WFP will augment its staffing capacity in order to improve the management of food resources, and significantly strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity, as follows: a Project Coordinator (international); a Head of Sub-office (UNV); three Project Assistants (local); and four drivers.
35. Agricultural equipment, seeds/plant material, tool and material requirements for the implementation of works will be calculated as each FFW activity is designed. Annex I provides a tentative costed list of such items.

FOOD AID STRATEGY

36. In Mauritania and Burkina Faso relief feeding of all registered refugees in the camps will continue until their repatriation has been completed. The refugees are being informed by UNHCR that assisted voluntary repatriation will be offered only until the end of 1997. The refugees who need assistance for repatriation will receive a repatriation food package upon departure. This is also the case in Niger, where the refugees do not receive general relief food. Distribution of relief food in Mauritania and Burkina Faso is directed to each household. The same distribution modality is used for the repatriation packages.
37. Those refugees who repatriated by the middle of 1996 are considered to be those who had some assets and could best manage on their own. Many returned without assistance. The refugees from Mauritania took back with them 80 percent of the livestock. Those who will repatriate in 1997 are the most impoverished and vulnerable. The harsh environment in northern Mali, the destruction of houses and other assets and the loss of animals during the conflict years will make it difficult for them to survive. They will receive a resettlement food package to allow them to reconstruct their houses and undertake other works which each family considers essential after their return home.
38. A FFW programme offered by WFP in collaboration with UNHCR, government services and a wide range of implementing NGO partners (see Annex IV) will be open for returnees



(former refugees and displaced persons), as well as the local population which remained in northern Mali during the conflict years. WFP has a long experience of such activities through its development project Mali 2231. A group or community which wishes to undertake FFW-supported activities will submit a request to the nearest WFP regional office which, together with the WFP National Project Office (Ministry of Rural Development and Environment), carries out assessments and decides whether the activity can be approved.

39. Approximately 1,000 tons of food will be allocated for feeding of particularly vulnerable families in those out of the approximately 30 districts in the regions of Timbuktu, Gao, Kidal and Mopti, which are classified as vulnerable but will not benefit from general distributions from the National Security Stock. On average, this quantity of food will cover distributions to 41,700 persons during a two-month period during the lean season. Targeting will be carried out by the CTA, in collaboration with the SAP and operational partners.

PERFORMANCE MONITORING

40. WFP, together with its national counterpart, will undertake monitoring and evaluation of the extent to which the project has reached its objectives. A seminar will be arranged in Mali before the start of the project to define precisely the indicators of success stated in paragraph 19 above and to establish monitoring and evaluation procedures to be followed by all sub-offices.



PROJECT COSTS

41. Taking into account the food requirements described under paragraph 29, the estimated costs of this project are as follows:

PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN			
	Quantity (tons)	Average cost per ton (dollars)	Total value (dollars)
WFP COSTS			
A. Direct operational costs			
Commodities ¹			
– Rice	2 143	300	642 €
– Millet	7 000	350	2 450 €
– Maizemeal	3 983	210	836 €
– Pulses	504	475	239 €
– Canned fish	722	2 258	1 630 €
Vegetable oil	571	900	513 €
Sugar	161	500	80 €
Salt	40	200	8 €
Total commodities	15 124		6 400 €
External transport	15 124	65.49	990 €
Total LTSH	15 124	279.26	4 200 €
a) Total Land Transport	15 124	227.75	3 400 €
b) Total ITSH	15 124	51.51	779 €
Mauritania			
a) Land Transport	2 099	142	297 €
b) ITSH	2 099	36	75 €
Burkina Faso			
a) Land Transport	2 327	123	285 €
b) ITSH	2 327	53	123 €
Niger			
a) Land Transport	925	104	96 €
b) ITSH	925	25	23 €
Mali			
a) Land Transport	9 773	283	2 767 €
b) ITSH	9 773	57	557 €
Subtotal direct operational costs			11 600 €
B. Direct support costs (see Annex I for details)			
Total direct costs			13 000 €
C. Indirect support costs (71 percent of total direct costs)			
			928 €
TOTAL WFP COSTS			14 928 €



COSTS TO UNHCR			
	Mauritania	Burkina Faso	Mali
1997			
- Care and Maintenance	871 450	210 000	-
- Repatriation/Resettlement	334 450	757 500	2 320
1998			
-Resettlement	-	-	3 500
TOTAL	1 105	967 500	5 820
TOTAL COST TO UNHCR²			7 893 900
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS			18 394 500

WFP costs as a percentage of total project costs: 76 percent

¹ This is a notional food basket used for budgeting and approval purposes. The precise mix and actual quantities of commodities to be supplied to the project, as in all WFP-assisted projects may vary over time depending on the availability of commodities to WFP and domestically within the recipient country.

² UNHCR costs are only indicative. 1997 budget estimates have been halved to match the time period of the WFP PRO.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

42. The project is recommended for approval by the Executive Board.



ANNEX I

DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (*dollars*)

	Mauritania	Burkina Faso	Mali	Total
Staff costs				
International			190 000	190 000
UNV	16 000		40 000	56 000
Local staff	31 000	15 000	168 000	214 000
Subtotal	47 000	15 000	398 000	460 000
Travel and DSA				
International			20 000	20 000
In-country	6 500	7 000	70 000	83 500
Subtotal	6 500	7 000	90 000	103 500
Office expenses				
Rental of facility		2 500	30 000	32 500
Utilities	4 000	1 000	12 000	17 000
Communications	2 000	5 000	20 000	27 000
Office supplies	1 800	2 000	6 000	9 800
Equipment repair and maintenance	2 400	4 000	10 000	16 400
Subtotal	10 200	14 500	78 000	102 700
Vehicle operation				
Maintenance	6 000	4 000	50 000	60 000
Fuel	8 000	3 000	50 000	61 000
Subtotal	14 000	7 000	100 000	121 000
Equipment				
Communication equipment			51 560	51 560
Vehicles			180 000	180 000
Computer equipment			20 000	20 000
Warehouse equipment			10 000	10 000
Other equipment			60 000	60 000
Subtotal			321 560	321 560
Non-food items				
Project equipment and material (see Annex II)	50 000		230 000	280 000
Subtotal	50 000		230 000	280 000
Other				
Maintenance of warehouse and food stock preservation	8 300			8 300
Project information activities			10 000	10 000
Contingency			50 000	50 000
Subtotal	8 300		60 000	68 300
Total	136 000	43 500	1 127 000	1 457 000



ANNEX II

PROJECT EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL

	Unit		Unit price	Cost
			<i>(dollars)</i>	
Mali				
Wheelbarrows	No.	100	50	5 00
Shovels	No.	1 00	10	10 00
Pickaxes	No.	1 00	10	10 00
Miners' bars	No.	100	20	2 00
Handcarts	No.	100	60	6 00
Watering cans	No.	500	10	5 00
Specialist casual labour (masons, instructors, etc.)	Hours	10 00	3	30 00
Plant material (tree seedlings etc.)	No.	500 00	0.2	100 00
Water pumps/piping	No.	100	200	20 00
Gabion wire	Tons	10	1 000	10 00
Cement	Tons	10	200	2 00
Transport	Days	300	100	3 00
Sub-total				230 00
Mauritania				
Construction material, plant material, and fencing and gabion wire				
Sub-total				50 00
Total cost				280 00



ANNEX III**PLANNED FFW-SUPPORTED ACTIVITIES IN MALI**

	Unit	
Social infrastructure		
Wells	No.	500
Stores	No.	88
Training centres	No.	144
Health centres	No.	40
Schools	No.	40
Agricultural production		
PIV	Ha.	436
Bunds	No.	108
Canals	Km.	62
Pond deepening	No.	26
Regeneration of bourgoutiers	Ha.	290
Flood control	Ha.	3 000
Dams	Ha.	6 294
Lake control	Ha.	8 000
Training for women		
Crafts	No.	2 500
Community development	No.	100
Income generating activities		
Vegetable	Ha.	200
Livestock		
Pasture regeneration	Ha.	500
Abattoirs	No.	3
Training of Veterinary assistants	No.	500
Vaccination structures	No.	56
Public works		
Roads	Km.	10
Reforestation	Ha.	500
Dune fixation	Ha.	2 500



ANNEX IV

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS

Name	Zone of operation
	<u>Gao/Kidal region</u>
CARITAS (International)	Gao commune, Djebock H. Foulane
World Vision (International)	Djebock
ACORD (Europe, Canada)	Gao, Bourem, Kidal
AEN (Norway)	Gossi
Bordas Pompes Issaber (UK)	Gao, Bourem, Ansongo
FENU (UNDP)	Ansongo
FED/PMR (Mali)	Ansongo
FAO/Genie Rural (FAO)	Hamakouladji
IFAD/PSARK (IFAD)	Kidal
ICRC (Geneva)	Bourem
Mali Adrar (Mali)	Gao commune, H. Foulane, Gossi, menaka
GARI (Mali)	Menaka
ADANE (Mali)	Gadeye
SODESA (Mali)	Bamba, Bourem
AMAGAPE (Mali)	Bagoundie
ONG AMADE	Ansongo, Ouatagouna
ADIZA (Mali)	Ansongo
FDES (Mali)	Gorom-Gorom, Gao, H. Fulane
ACOSAD (Mali)	Menaka
ARECDEV (Mali)	Djebock
AAPCA (Mali)	Ansongo, Bazi-Haoussa, Seyna
TASSAGHT (Mali)	N'Tillit, Djebock
MSF (France)	Bourem, Bamaba, Temera
	<u>Timbuktu region</u>
CARE (USA)	Timbuktu, Dire
ACORD (Europe/Canada)	Timbuktu
ICRC (Geneva)	Timbuktu
AEN (Norway)	Rharous
APROMORS (ex-UNDP)	Timbuktu
Equilibre (France)	Lere
Comité pour Lere (France)	Lere
TDC-PDZL-UNSO (IFAD)	Tonka, Niafunke
PDIZL (UNSO)	Tonka
AMRAD (Mali)	Niafunke
GTZ (Germany)	Lac Faguibine, Goundam
Africare (USA)	Lere
Pompes Issaber (UK)	Timbuktu
Vétérinaires sans Frontières (France)	Timbuktu - all districts



