This report is produced by OCHA Mali in collaboration with humanitarian partners and is issued by OCHA Headquarters in New York. It covers the period from 14 to 16 January 2013. The next report will be issued on or around 22 January 2013.

I. HIGHLIGHTS/KEY PRIORITIES

- There are an estimated 8,700 newly displaced people in southern Mali since the latest round of fighting began on 10 January. An estimated 228,920 people are displaced in Mali.
- About 1,440 new Malian refugees have arrived in neighbouring countries since 10 January. There are an estimated 144,446 Malian refugees.
- Limited access is preventing needs assessments and humanitarian assistance operations.
- The protection of civilians in the north is a key humanitarian concern. Other priority needs include food, shelter, cash transfers and health services.
- The 2013 CAP for Mali is only 1 per cent funded. About $2 million has been received out of a global requirement of $370 million.

II. Situation Overview

Recent political developments

Military operations have continued and expanded with the involvement of French troops on the ground and additional air strikes on various armed groups controlling the north.

On 15 January, several hundred Malian military members supported by French troops left the town of Niono, 350 km north of Bamako, and moved north to fight members of an armed group who took over the town of Diabali, 50 km further north, on 14 January. French planes bombed positions in Diabali from 15 January, and direct engagements took place on the ground on 16 January. On 15 January, French armoured vehicles moved from Bamako to the Segou area. At least 800 French military members are in Mali. This number may rise to 2,500.

French officials confirmed that as of 15 January, Konna had not been freed from the armed groups.

On 15 January, ECOWAS chiefs of staff met in Bamako. Discussions took place on 16 January to accelerate the deployment of AFISMA, which is the African force authorized by Security Council resolution 2085 to support Malian authorities. Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal and Togo have already announced troop contribution.

Countries bordering Mali in the conflict zone have taken precautionary measures. Algeria has closed its border with Mali to prevent armed-group members fleeing combat to enter. The borders with Niger, Mauritania and Burkina Faso remain open. However, Niger put some regions on alert (Agadez and the northern parts of Tahoua and Tillabery) and deployed additional troops along the border. Burkina Faso also sent additional forces to the border.
Overview of the humanitarian situation

The priority areas for humanitarian assistance remain in the northern part of the country, including the towns of Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal, Mopti and Segou. However, attention is also needed in the regions where IDPs moved to. Since 10 January, 9,940 people have fled their homes to seek refuge in other areas of the country (8,500 new IDPs) or in neighbouring countries (1,440 new refugees). Limited access has made it difficult to collect information on the humanitarian situation in these areas. Humanitarian actors are facing challenges to assess the needs of people living in areas where armed clashes have occurred. The ongoing insecurity has forced many humanitarian actors to reduce their presence or evacuate to safer areas in the country. The renewed fighting in central and northern Mali increases the dire situation of an estimated 4.2 million Malians in Mali Humanitarian Appeal for 2013 who need humanitarian assistance. This includes 2 million food-insecure people and hundreds of thousands of malnourished children.

III. Humanitarian Needs and Response

FOOD SECURITY

- Due to the rapidly deteriorating security situation, partners in the food-security sector have reduced their presence in the northern areas. Various evaluations that had been planned in Segou to assess possible increases in people’s needs have been postponed.
- The Food Security Cluster will continue to assess partners’ current response capacity as the situation evolves. WFP and partners are analysing alternative options for delivering emergency food assistance, such as cross-border operations through neighbouring countries.
- Food-security partners are ready to resume operations in the north as soon as the security situation improves. WFP has suspended food distribution in Mopti due to security issues.
- WFP has targeted more than 400,000 people in Timbuktu, Gao and Kidal for food assistance. WFP also plans to assist more than 130,000 internally displaced people and an estimated 117,000 host families in the southern regions of Mali.
- In the north, WFP is monitoring market data and information on household food security at household level through local partners.
- There are food-security concerns in the north, as some partners have reported that cereal supplies in markets located closer to the frontline (south of Timbuktu and west of Gao) are being used to sustain the fight efforts of non-state armed groups, thus possibly causing an increase in prices and a reduction of availability.

EDUCATION

- Initial reports suggest that armed groups’ occupation of schools and damage to school infrastructure due to the armed conflict have occurred in the north. Preparing operational schools in the south to accommodate a potentially large influx of new internally displaced students remains a strategic priority for the Education Cluster.
- Through an established network of national and international partners in the field, the Education Cluster is collecting available information on the existing humanitarian needs and constraints facing conflict-affected regions in northern Mali.
- In preparation for a rapid deterioration of the humanitarian crisis, the education sector contingency plan has identified three cluster partners with contingency stocks in teaching and learning materials, as well as temporary learning spaces that could support an estimated 29,300 students and teachers who need emergency assistance. The Education Cluster has also identified 12 cluster partners with the logistical capacity to respond.
- Restricted communication with conflict-affected regions in the north and the decreased presence of cluster partners in Segou and Mopti have made it difficult to obtain a clear image of existing education sector needs in all affected regions in Mali.

PROTECTION

Since the beginning of armed operations last week, new movements of populations have been observed. As of 15 January, information obtained from IOM’s mobile teams and other actors in affected regions estimate that at least 8,700 people have been internally displaced in southern regions since the start of the conflict last week. This number takes into account the 5,000 people
who are estimated to be displaced in villages within the commune of Konna, as reported by a local official.

- According to the joint assessment mission by OCHA, UNICEF and WFP to Segou, from 12 to 15 January about 200 new IDPs from Sevare (Mopti region) arrived in San (Segou region) following the recent armed activities. However, the mission highlighted the urgent need for assistance for people displaced since March 2012. About 32,500 IDPs in Segou region (including 3,500 in San) urgently need food, non-food items (NFIs), cash transfers and medical and nutrition care.

- The impact of recent clashes on women and children is still unclear. More information is also needed on the hospitals and health centres that are still operating in Mopti region. Malian authorities have reported more than 60 wounded people (civilians and soldiers) in Sévaré hospital, Mopti region.

- With the ongoing armed clashes, it is likely that the number of unexploded ordnance and explosive remnants of war has increased in areas where fighting occurred and in the areas where combatants have passed through or stayed. There is a vital need to continue and intensify mine-risk education to prevent fatal accidents and injuries.

- In Sevare, the cluster reported the discovery of dead bodies of two men suspected of being MUJAO collaborators; the imprisonment of seven people, including one woman suspected of collaborating with Mujaio; and the termination of food assistance for nearly three months to the IDPs outside the Hôtel des Chauffeurs site.

- The Regional Protection Cluster of Mopti has recommended strengthening distribution by creating two sub-committees: the Sub-committee for Food Distribution under the lead of WFP and the Sub-committee for NFIs under the lead of UNHCR/Shelter.

- Four NGOs plan to conduct rapid need assessments in the region of Mopti soon. The assessments will focus on multi sectorial issues.

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### REFUGEES

UNHCR Mali has reported the arrival of about 1,440 new refugees in Niger (450), Mauritania (681) and Burkina Faso (309).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total # of refugees</th>
<th>New refugees arrivals</th>
<th>Date of update</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>±38,800</td>
<td>309</td>
<td>14th January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauritania</td>
<td>±54,100</td>
<td>681</td>
<td>15th January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>±50,000</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>14th January</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>26</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>144,446</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,440</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHELTER/NON-FOOD ITEMS

- UNICEF has sent three trucks with essential emergency supplies to Mopti. These include 600 NFI kits to be distributed by UNICEF partner CARE in Ségué, as well as one Inter-agency Emergency Health (IEH) kit to benefit the hospital in Sévaré. Next week, a truck is expected to deliver another IEH kit to UNICEF partner MDM Belgium in Mopti. Each IEH kit benefits 30,000 people over one month. The 600 NFI kits will benefit 3,600 displaced people and their hosting families.

- The official figure of 39,830 IDPs in Mopti is being revised upwards with the arrival of new IDPs. Considering the new arrivals and the actual inventory of NFIs in place, NFIs for Mopti need to be delivered as soon as possible in light of the ongoing military intervention.

- In the north, available stocks are limited to a one- to three-month consumption of essential drugs. Logistic routes are being assessed for replenishment.

- UNHCR Mali has reported the arrival of about 1,440 new refugees in Niger (450), Mauritania (681) and Burkina Faso (309).
LOGISTICS

- Some partners are using Niger as alternative corridors for operations in the north. Partners will have to quantify their needs for space in Niamey for the Logistics Cluster to formulate options and find funding solutions. Discussions will soon take place with WFP Niger on cross-border operations modalities for WFP.
- Five mobile storage units (MSUs) are expected to be delivered in Bamako by the end of January. WFP has allocated two MSUs to the Logistics Cluster. Partners may send their request for temporary storage directly to the Logistics Cluster Coordinator (jeanfrancois.cuche@wfp.org).
- The transporter consolidated list, freight forwarders list and customs guidelines are available at www.logcluster.org/ops/sahel_cris_2012

IV. Coordination

- Cluster meetings continue in Bamako. On 15 January, the Humanitarian Country Team met to discuss access constraints and priority humanitarian needs.
- A contingency plan for Mali was adopted on 15 January by a humanitarian technical team and will be submitted to the Humanitarian Country Team for approval soon. This plan considers different scenarios related to the crisis in the north. It includes a monitoring mechanism of the alert level as a trigger for activating the humanitarian response plan when deemed necessary.
- An inter-agency technical (OCHA, WFP/UNICEF) carried out a mission to Ségou region to work with the Governor and the regional team to reinforce humanitarian operations and coordination.
- OCHA will deploy, this week, a Civil-Military Coordinator to facilitate the liaison between the humanitarian actors and militaries.

V. Funding

As of 15 January, $2 million had been received out of $370 million sought through the 2013 Consolidated Humanitarian Appeal. This represents a funding level of 1 per cent. The 2012 CAP was 62 per cent funded.

| $370 million | Amount requested | 1% | Level of funding |

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