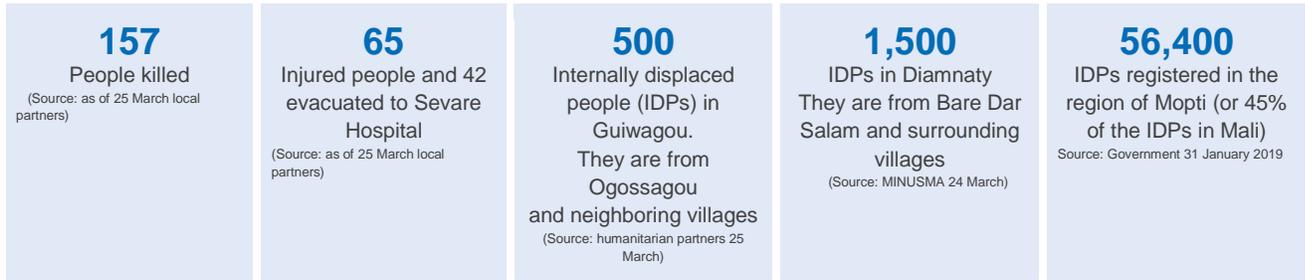


Highlights

- On 23 March, the villages of Ogossagou and Welingara were attacked by a group of unidentified armed men.
- 157 civilians -including 46 children as well as women - were killed. In addition, local sources reported that several people were burnt to death in their homes.
- Around 65 people have been injured, 35 of whom have been seriously wounded and evacuated to Bankass health center and Sevare Hospital.
- Since 23 March, violent acts targeting other villages have followed.
- More than 400 houses and 80 granaries were burnt and 940 heads of cattle lost.
- Survivors in Ogossagou are estimated at 850 people.
- Following the attacks of Welingara, 500 people have been displaced to Guiwagou. They are hosted by families.
- Local reports indicate the preventive displacements of about 1,500 people from the neighboring village of Bare Dar Salam to Diamnaty.
- On 25 March, the humanitarian partners conducted a rapid assessment mission in the affected areas. They have identified as top priorities: protection and psycho-social support, access to food, health care services, shelter and non-food items, potable water and good hygiene and sanitation conditions.



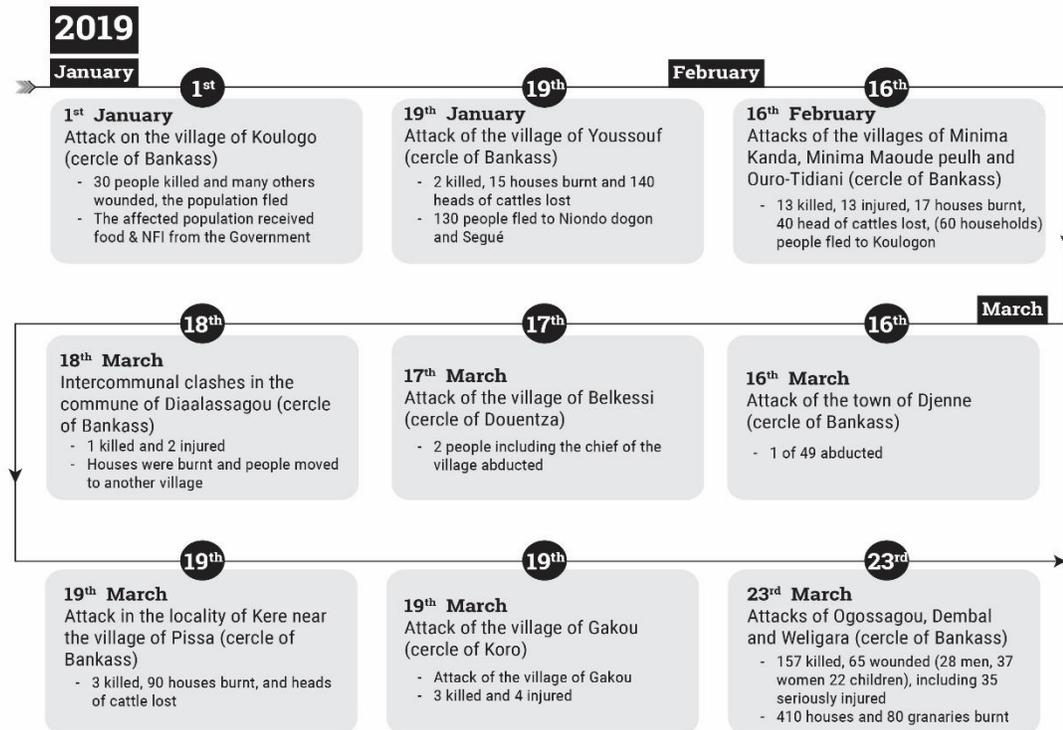
- **Key figures**



Key messages

- The cercle of Bankass has been the theatre of an upsurge of violent attacks and intercommunal clashes since 2017. From 1 January to 23 March, at least, nine attacks were reported by partners (see graphic below).
- Due to the escalation of the violence, the number of IDPs increased from about 2,100 in January 2018 to 56, 400 in January 2019. The survivors of the attack of Ogossagou, internally displaced people in Guiwagou and host communities are facing the same needs than the civilians previously affected by the attacks. They all need urgent humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian needs and response



Chronogram of key attacks and intercommunal clashes affecting civilians (from 1 January 2019 to 23 March 2019). Source: partners in Mopti

Education

- Since January 2019, the schools of Ogossagou and Guiwagou are not functional.
- The assessment mission has recommended the set of a temporary learning space for children, the deployment of a teacher and the dotation of schools kits.
- The education academy and UNICEF met to identify the most urgent actions to undertake.
- UNICEF launched the identification of IDP children on site in Mopti et Sévaré areas.

Food assistance

- Bankass town market is the main place where the population of Ogossagou and Guiwagou can access to food. In Guiwagou, the presence of IDPs has added a burden on host families who are running out of food. Currently the families in Guiwagou have reduced their food consumption to the minimum in order to feed all.
- WFP and its partners IMADEL have distributed food to 1,800 people in Guiwagou for a period of 10 days. Another distribution is scheduled next week.
- The population of Ogossagou have received 10 tons of food and 11 million XOF (\$18,700US) from the Government.
- There is a need to continue the food assistance and to renew the population means' survival.

Health/Nutrition

- The villages of Ogossagou, Welingara and Guiwagou depend on the Bankass local health centre.
- On 23 March, 65 injured people were treated at health centre. The serious cases of injuries (35) were evacuated to hospital.
- Health care services have been provided by UNICEF and NGO partners to 15 injured children in the Bankass health centre.
- UNICEF has made available to the hospital basic medicines to cover the needs of 10,000 people for three months.
- UNICEF has provided seven Basic Unit Malaria kits to the regional directorate of health, one tent to Severe hospital to increase the admission capacity and provided ready-to-use therapeutic food to the reference health center of Bankass.
- There is a need to strengthen the capacity of Bankass health centre in terms of medical shelters, beds and mattresses.
- It is urgent to conduct a malnutrition screening and strengthen the prevention and the treatment of malnutrition.
- Other urgent actions include the follow up of pregnant women, the vaccination of children, and the re-deployment the community health workers.

Protection

- The population of Ogossagou, Welingara and the IDPs in Guiwagou are still traumatised by the violence they witnessed.
- Some children have lost one or their two parents and are extremely vulnerable.
- People have lost all their belongings. Many are still wearing the clothes they had the day of the attacks.
- There is a need to set up an area for children recreational activities.

- UNICEF, via its partnership with COOPI, has started the identification of children and provided psychosocial support to hospitalized children of Severe Hospital.
- Survivors need urgent support to rebuild their houses.
- The assessment mission recommended to identify eventual gender based violence cases for assistance.
- It is crucial to promote community dialogue activities for the restoration of social cohesion and peace.

Shelter and Non-food items (NFIs)

- The villages of Ogossagou and Welingara were almost totally burnt. Survivors and IDPs who moved to Guiwagou urgently need clothes, non-food items and shelters.
- UNHCR provided the Hospital with beds, hygiene kits and water sanitation items.
- UNICEF has provided the Hospital with three medical tents.
- On 25 March, UNHCR proceeded with the distribution of 43 dignity kits¹ to victims admitted at the hospital of Severe.
- UNFPA has made available to the hospital 10 dignity kits² for the most vulnerable women. Another 800 kits were sent on the ground on 28 March. This new stock will be distributed in partnership with NRC.

Water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH)

- UNICEF and IMADEL distributed water purification kits to affected people during the assessment in the affected areas.

¹ The dignity kits are composed of soap, shoes, clothes, sheets, plastic buckets, water kettles and cash for clothing

² The kits are composed of clothes, buckets, shoes, tooth brush and toothpaste.