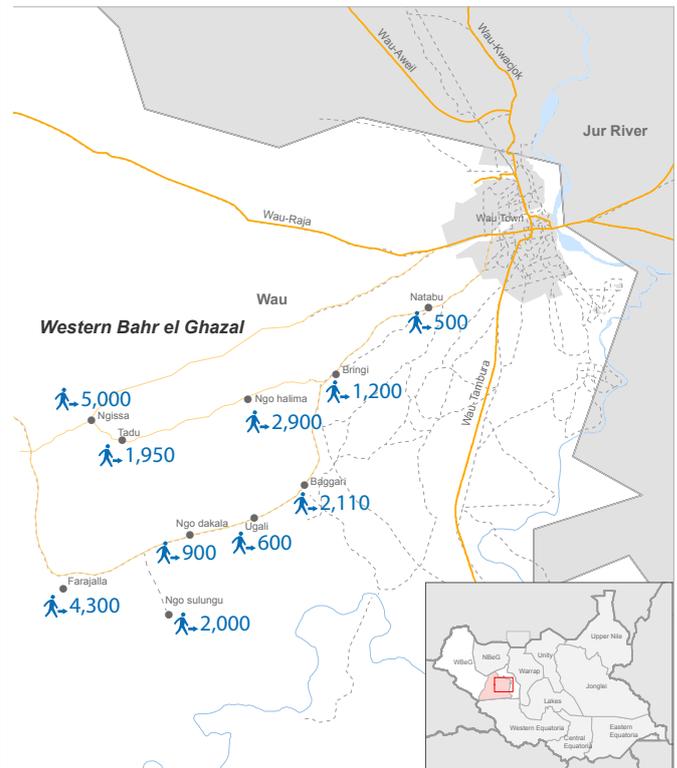


## Background

Tensions in and around Wau town began in 2012, when authorities announced that the Wau County headquarters was going to be moved from Wau Town to Baggari. In December 2012, the youth staged a demonstration, during which 12 people were reportedly killed. Since then, the security situation has been precarious and tensions have remained high amongst different ethnic groups, particularly the Fertiit/Balandas and Dinkas. In November and December 2015, fighting intensified in payams south and west of Wau County, including the Greater Baggari area, resulting in the displacement of some 10,000 people to Wau Town and some into the surrounding bush. From 17-18 February 2016, an attack in the southern and western parts of Wau County resulted in displacement of local populations to Wau town. The Greater Baggari area reportedly experienced some of the worst fighting, including looting of homes and livelihoods, killings, sexual and gender-based violence, and harassment of civilians.

On 20 May 2016, an IRNA was conducted in the Greater Baggari area - including Bringi, Ngo Halima, Tadu, Ngissa, Farajalla, Ngodakala, Ngosulugu and Ugaali - to assess humanitarian needs.



## Key overview of findings

Fighting and continued insecurity in the Greater Baggari area has resulted in the displacement of an estimated 21,400 people. In most of the areas visited by the team, homes were visibly burned and civilians had fled into the bush for safety. People reported that their food stocks have been looted or depleted and that they are eating wild roots and leaves. Social services, including schools and health facilities, were looted and vandalized and teachers and health workers have fled to Wau town.

Preliminary malnutrition screenings showed high proxy SAM (5.1 per cent) and MAM (13.7 per cent) rates among children and pregnant and lactating mothers (SAM 3.5 per cent and MAM 18.6 per cent). The communities also reported high rates of sexual violence, including rape, and killing of civilians. The most urgent needs identified by the population were food and agricultural inputs, shelter and non-food items, WASH and health services, and nutrition supplies.

During the mission partners responded to the most urgent needs by providing high-energy biscuits to about 2,000 children and pregnant and lactating mothers and plumpy nut to 22 children with severe acute malnutrition. Sick children were treated for skin diseases and malaria.

While there have been limited improvements in access to the Great Baggari area, at the time of writing it remains a challenge and ongoing negotiations will be required to ensure immediate, free, safe and unhindered access to the affected communities.

## CRISIS TIMELINE

-

## Status of displacement in Baggari

Length of time displaced	0 - 3 months
Shelter arrangements	 IDPs in informal settlements in rural areas
Displacement trend	Number of people in the sites is increasing
Top three community needs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Food</li> <li>2 Secure settlement</li> <li>3 Water</li> </ol>
Estimated affected population	 21,460

## Population Movements

As a result of growing insecurity which lead to armed clashes in April in the Greater Baggari area, an estimated 21,460 people from nine villages - Ngo Halima, Tadu, Ngisa, Faragalla, Natabu, Bringi, Baggari Center, Ugali, Ngodakala, and Ngo Sulugu - have been displaced into the surrounding bushes. In most of the areas visited, the IRNA team observed that homes and villages had been burned down, and people were still staying deep in the bush out of fear of continued insecurity. In areas where people have begun to return, they report only coming to their village during the days and retreating to the bush at night. Local authorities worked with communities to gather at locations for the assessment, and after it was completed people returned to the bush noting that they still do not feel safe enough to return home.

## Assessment Data

### EDUCATION

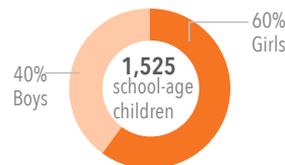
#### Number of functional schools and capacity

	Type of school		
	Preschool	Primary	Secondary
No. of schools	-		-
No. of classes	-	<b>10</b> classes	-
Capacity	-	<b>450</b> pupils (but not attending classes)	-
Potential teachers	-	<b>60</b> 52 male and 8 female teachers	-

**Legend:**

-  Functional school
-  Non functional school

#### School-age children among the displaced people



#### Children currently attending school

Two out of three schools in the area have been looted and the teachers have fled. One functional facility is far, and due to fears of insecurity, and students are currently not attending school.

### EMERGENCY SHELTER & NFI

#### Shelter situation

The community members are still in their hiding places, deep in the bush.



IDPs do not have any form of shelter.

#### Availability of NFIs



IDPs reported having cooking pots and water jerricans.



IDPs lack almost all of the basic NFIs, including plastic sheeting, mosquito nets, mattresses and kitchen sets.



Destroyed house in Baggari. Photo: IOM



## FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

### Number of weeks food stocks will last at household level

food stocks have deteriorated and will last for 1-2 weeks

### Most common coping strategies practiced at household level

- 1 Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives
- 2 Collect more wild fruits than usual for the season
- 3 Displacement to areas with food availability

- 1 Most households reported that they have access to land but farming activities will depend on security situation and availability of seeds. Time is of the essence as the planting season (typically from March to May) is nearly over. Quick growing vegetables were therefore identified as the priority for communities.
- 2 Agricultural activities and livelihoods were affected by insecurity in the area, with many crops destroyed or damaged during the fighting.
- 3 Collection of wild food is currently the main source of livelihood.

### Main foods normally consumed by population

- 1 Sorghum
- 2 Cassava
- 3 Groundnuts
- 4 Vegetables and fruits
- 5 Others (simsim/sesame)

There is currently no access to food.

### Livestock available

People used to have chickens, but most were killed or disappeared during the fighting.



## HEALTH

### Functionality of health facilities

Type of health facility

PHCU (Bringi)  
Cold chain not functioning

Health facility staff

3  
(Three nurses: one in Bringi, one in Ngo Halima and one in CHS Ngisa)

Availability of medicines

No essential drugs are available. IDPs depend on local herbs for treatment and take risks travelling to Wau at night to access services.

Legend:

Facility functional  
 Facility not functional

Legend:

Available medicine  
 Unavailable medicine

### Main health concerns

- 1 Malaria
- 2 Diarrhea
- 3 Acute respiratory infections

Number of cases

No records available / looted



The last immunization campaign was carried out in December 2015.

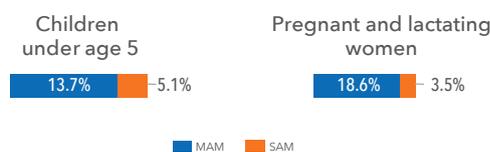


## NUTRITION

### Existing nutrition capacity

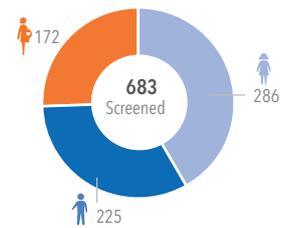
- 1 No operational OTP and TSFP centers were seen in the eight bomas visited during the assessment.
- 2 Children 0 - 23 months were breastfeeding normally, cases of SAM with complication/oedema were not identified.
- 3 Several kids were seen with wounds in both lower and upper limbs, no information could be gathered about what caused the wounds.
- 4 Due to time limitations, not all the children present on the assessment were screened.

### Malnutrition rates (Preliminary proxy MUAC screening)\*



\*Aggregated data from all locations in Greater Baggari area.

### Total people screened



Legend:

Girls 0-59 months  
 Boys 0-59 months  
 Pregnant and lactating women



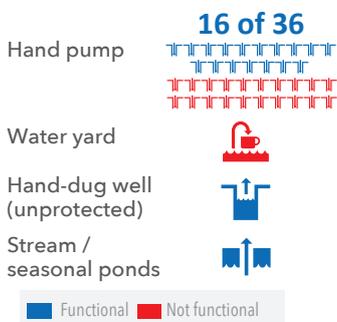
## PROTECTION

- IDPs are staying deep in the surrounding bush areas due to uncertainty and fear regarding their physical safety and security.
- There are reports of targeting of civilians by armed actors, sexual assault, abductions and killings, and people are not able to move freely out of continued fear of being targeted.
- Reports of sexual and gender-based violence were reported to have affected both women and girls. In three locations alone approximately 180 women and girls were reported to have been raped, 25 of whom reported to have been killed.
- There were reports of targeted killing of men and boys.
- There are 12 reportedly separated children, an unknown number of whom were reportedly killed while carrying charcoal to Wau.

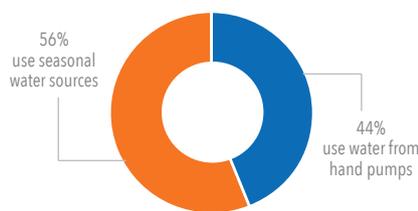


## WASH

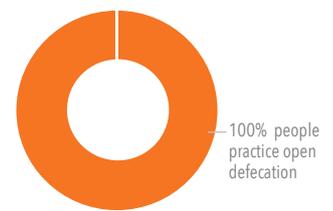
### Functional sources of water



### Water sources used by the population



### Percentage of people that practice open defecation



- There are 24 trained handpump mechanics in the area. There are no spare parts.
- IDPs lack water containers and soap.



## ACCESS TO INFORMATION



- Availability of radio handsets
- Radio stations received: Radio Miraya, Eye Radio and Bakhita radio



- Access to mobile phones
- Network: MTN



- Trusted sources of information: community leaders, youth groups and civil society actors
- Most important information: safety and security.

For the full dataset of the Baggari IRNA, please visit: <https://goo.gl/anpfQ4>

### Participant organizations

IOM	UNHCR
Johanitter International	UNICEF
OCHA	War Child
Oxfam	Women Devt. Group
Solidarités International	WFP



An IRNA team member screens a child for malnutrition. Photo: OCHA