

Overview of Communities in Nhialdu Area, Rubkona County

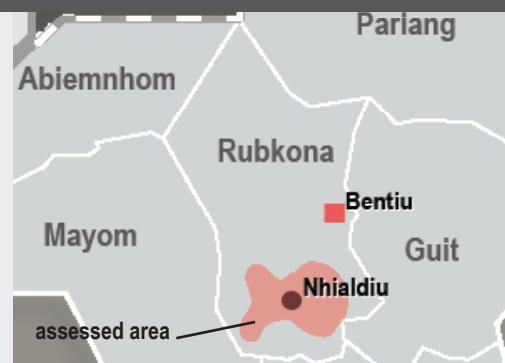
Assessment of Hard to Reach Areas in Unity State, South Sudan

April 2016

Introduction

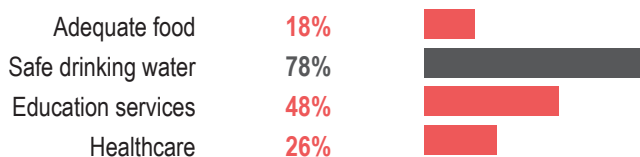
This factsheet presents key findings about the communities in the Nhialdu area of Rubkona County. In April 2016, REACH interviewed 23 key informants (KIs) with recent knowledge about communities in this area. Due to the purposive sampling of KIs, who reported only on sectors about which they were knowledgeable, findings are not statistically generalisable but remain indicative of the situation in assessed locations.

Nhialdu is one of three areas included in the "Beyond Bentiu Project", an initiative of the Inter-Cluster Working Group that aims to deliver coordinated assistance to communities hosting internally displaced populations. The information presented in this factsheet seeks to inform an effective humanitarian response in communities in the Nhialdu area.



Sector Overview

Key informants reported access to the following basic needs in their communities:

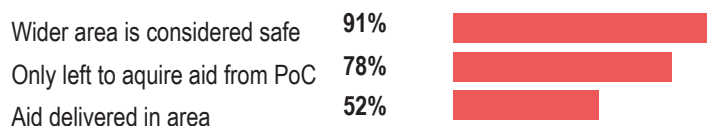


Displacement

Most KIs reported that between 50% and 100% of the original host community were displaced from the Nhialdu area. Most left during the 2015 fighting, and were displaced multiple times before fleeing to Bentiu PoC. However, much of the host community returned in early 2016 to begin planting for the wet season. Most people do not feel safe in Nhialdu Town, and prefer to stay at least an hour away, only coming into town to access services before returning to their villages.

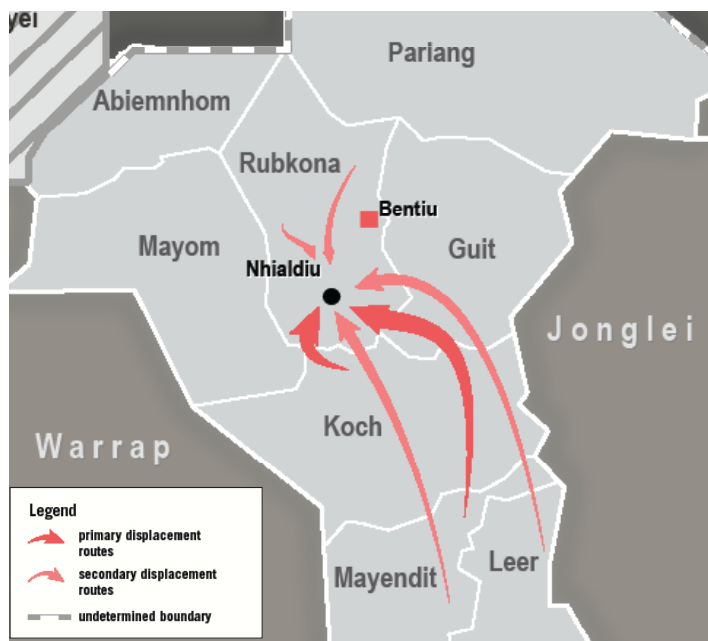
Main reasons that host community has returned:

Participants could choose multiple responses



Displacement trends of IDPs in Nhialdu Area

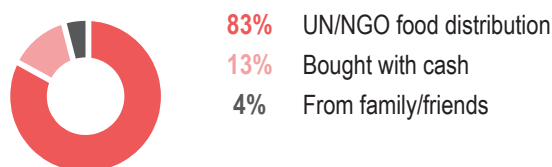
In addition to the host community, a number of IDPs from other parts of Unity State are reportedly living in the Nhialdu area, their displacement routes are shown below.



Food

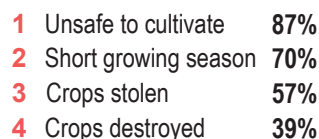
Most host community and IDPs intend to cultivate in the wet season, but lack agricultural inputs such as seeds and tools, and still get most of their food from the PoC. The host community has provided IDPs with land to plant.

Primary reported food source:



Top reported challenges to adequate food access:

Participants could choose multiple responses



>75% of all host community and IDPs have reportedly received food from the last food distribution

Water and Sanitation

Functioning boreholes were observed near Nhialdu town. However, because most people live far from town, they are not regularly used; 61% of KIs reportedly live over 2 hours away, so most get water from unprotected locations like rivers. Discarded chlorine tablets observed at distributions suggest that beneficiaries are unsure how to use them.

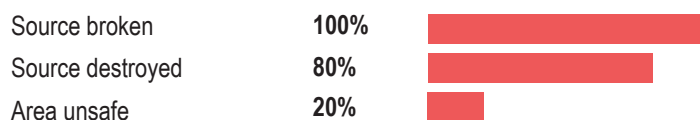
75% of KIs reported access to safe drinking water in their community (ie. water from a protected source)

2 hours was the average distance to the nearest waterpoint in communities with access to safe water

100% of KIs reported that the most common location for defecation is the field/bush

Main reason why there is no access to water:

Participants could choose multiple responses

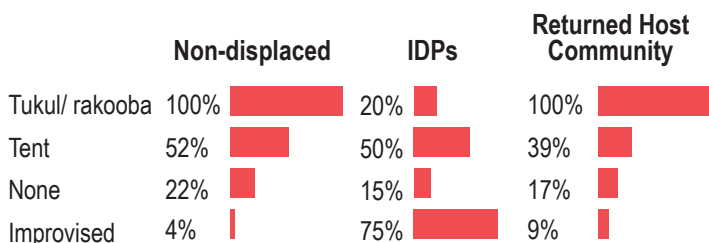


Shelter

Abundant shelter materials were observed in the Nhialdu area, and new tukuls have been constructed. KIs reported that more than half of all host community and IDPs are sleeping under mosquito nets.

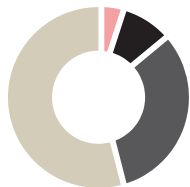
Most reported shelter types, by population group:

Participants could choose multiple responses



Proportion of people reportedly sleeping under mosquito nets:

None	0%
< 25%	5%
25% to 50%	9%
50% to 75%	32%
75% to 99%	0%
All	55%



Education

The UN provided education materials and temporary learning spaces in April 2016, but there are currently no schools or formal education opportunities available.

55%	of KIs reported no education services in their community.
50% to 75%	of boys aged 6-11 are reportedly attending primary school
25% to 50%	of girls aged 6-11 are reportedly attending primary school

Mines and Unexploded Ordinance (UXO)

The road to Nhialdu has only recently been demined, and there are reportedly still UXOs located in several parts of the Nhialdu area.

100% of KIs reported that there are active UXOs in the area.

Locations that mines and UXOs are reportedly nearby:

1 Villages	70%
2 Schools	52%
3 Health centres	43%
4 Crop lands	35%
5 Water points	30%
5 Rivers	30%

Health

The hospital building still stands, but there are no healthcare services in Nhialdu. IDPs and host community use neem trees and other herbs to treat illness. For serious cases, they go to the PoC.

26% of KIs reported that their community was unable to access health services

Top reported reasons for a lack of access to healthcare:

Participants could choose multiple responses

1 No drugs	100%
2 No staff	100%
3 Facility destroyed by violence	76%
4 Insecurity	24%

Most commonly reported health problems in community:

Participants could choose multiple responses

1 Malaria	100%
2 Diarrhea	91%
3 Malnutrition	83%
4 Fever	13%

Most urgently needed health care items:



67%	Malaria drugs
33%	Drugs (unspecified)

Protection

No one is currently staying in Nhialdu town itself due to security concerns. Most are instead staying in surrounding villages, and come in to access services before leaving again.

Primary protection concerns reported to affect men and women in assessed communities:

	Women	Men
Violence from other communities	48%	71%
Domestic violence	26%	0%
Harrassment from different community	17%	17%
Violence from same community	4%	4%

Reported relations between different groups:

	Among IDPs	Between host community and IDPs
Very good	95%	35%
Good	5%	65%
Poor	0%	0%