

*This IRNA Report is a product of Inter-Agency Assessment mission conducted and information compiled based on the inputs provided by partners on the ground including; government authorities, affected communities/IDPs and agencies.*



### Key Highlights

- A total of 5579 HHs were assessed and found to have been devastated by floods in 13 villages in Wulu and Cueibet Counties
- Crops failure is imminent because of the unprecedented levels of floods which devastated peoples' farms. This is likely to lead to lack of food in most of the affected locations

- Schools were used as safe shelters for the IDPs population, this will pose a challenge as schools are reopening
- Some of the displaced households are surviving by gathering what they can salvage from the gardens. The rains coincided with the harvesting of the groundnut crop and the fast-growing sorghum
- Motoronyo village with the other 4 clusters of villages nearby had limited access to basic services viz, health, nutrition, food assistance, and WASH. This lack of basic services has worsened their level of vulnerabilities to the shocks of flooding.
- There is risk of water borne diseases such as Cholera and other diseases due to open defecation and lack of safe drinking water.
- There is risk of vaccine preventable diseases outbreak such as measles, polio among others due to lack EPI services at Motoronyo village.

## Situation Overview

The Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICCG) in Rumbek conducted an Initial Rapid Need Assessment (IRNA) in Wulu and Cueibet Counties from 3<sup>rd</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> September 2020 to assess the humanitarian situation of the communities devastated by floods. The team consisted of UN, INGO and NNGO with participants from various humanitarian organisations, representing 7 clusters (Education, FSL, Health, NFI&ES, Nutrition, Protection, and WASH). The team was received by government representatives in Wulu and Cueibet.

## Objective of the Assessment

- The purpose of this IRNA was to provide immediate and quick overview of situation of the affected populations and to determine their dire needs and potential impacts of the crisis.
- The findings of this assessment would guide the clusters in their specific response in determining to the humanitarian situation.

## Humanitarian Overview

This year's torrential rains have caused flood which have devastated livelihoods by way of crops failure, live stocks death in big numbers and houses destroyed in most of the flooded counties in Lakes state. The torrential rain which started in early July 2020 led to overflowing of some rivers/streams hence resulting to displacement of people. The flooding in Wulu started from July and throughout August. Lakes State RRC submitted a request to state Inter-Agency Cluster Coordination Group (ICCG) to conduct an Initial Rapid Needs Assessment for the locations and communities reportedly affected by flooding. Lake State ICCG comprises the agency leads of the seven humanitarian clusters operating in Lakes State. These clusters are FSL, Nutrition, Health, Education, NFI, WASH and Protection clusters. At the ICCG meeting of Friday August 28<sup>th</sup>, 2020, it was decided to assemble the IRNA teams for Wulu and Cueibet counties.

The assessment team managed to visit the following locations which were accessible at the time of the assessment; Motronya, Wako, Domolota, and Guba villages in Wulu County, and Langdit, Panakol, Bargel, Alel, Akuoc-chok, Chiec Teng, and Yith Magok villages in Cueibet County. Other locations which were not assessed because of difficult road access include; Makila and darow in Wulu County, Duony, Pagor, Citcok, and Tiaptiap villages in Cueibet County.

## Methodology

The cluster team members used focus group discussion and observation to collect information on flooding in the four locations assessed. The focus group discussions were done with various flood affected people

including women and men. they were interactive discussions and a lot of information was obtained from the affected population and the best part of the assessment was observation where the team conducted a walk through the worst affected locations to see the level of damage incurred. The teams conducted a number of key informant interviews with government staffs – village administrators, traditional chiefs, women and men from the affected population in both Counties

### Drivers of Crisis and underlying factors

The unprecedented level of torrential rains which started from July 2020 led to overflow of rivers and streams in most of the Counties of Lakes State. This resulted into destruction of huts, submersion of crops, and displacement of populations into schools and churches. In Motoronyo village of Wulu County where there were no sufficient amenities, families were displaced into open locations under trees. Uneven rains pattern in previous years has made communities to resort into cultivation in lowlands which had capability of retention of water to ensure better harvest. These locations proved disastrous when flooding occurred.

### Scope of crisis and humanitarian profile

At the time of this assessment in locations reached by the team, the overall affected population assessed was 1107 HHs in Wulu County spread into 4 villages and 4472 HHs in 9 villages of Cueibet County. Below is the summary of the affected population.

### Summary of the affected HHs

S/N	Village	Boma	Payam	Affected HHs
1	Matronyo	Gulmar	Bhar gel	900
2	Wako	Wako	Domoloto	54
3	Dabuon	Domoloto	Domoloto	133
4	Guba	Wulu Gedim	Wulu Centre	20
5	Pan Akhol	Langdit	Malou Pech	300
6	Langdit Centre	Langdit	Malou pech	682
7	Makaja	Langdit	Malou pech	430
8	Bhar gel	Achol Malek	Cueibet Centre	480
9	Alel	Achol Malek	Cueibet Centre	430
10	Chiec -Teng	Achol Malek	Cueibet Centre	560
11	Akuoc-cok	Kampil	Mayath	340
12	Yith Magok	Biling Anger	Abiriu	630
13	Pokic	Biling Anger	Abiriu	620
<b>Total Affected population</b>				<b>5579</b>

Source: primary data from the assessment

### Trends and Scenarios

- Because of unprecedented levels of flooding, crop failure is imminent which will result into lack of food for the affected communities.
- Majority of malnutrition screening for the last week of August showed predominant MAM, even though GAM rate was below the threshold, it is expected that malnutrition amongst under five and PLWs will increase because of looming lack of food due to crop failure.
- Schools were the safe shelters for the displaced population, now with the reopening of the schools, learning environment for children will not be conducive.
- Drug supplies in most of the facilities in Wulu and Cueibet were dwindling, this coupled with increasing levels of malaria and other water born illnesses requires urgent replenishment

- Motoronyo village with the other 4 clusters of villages nearby had limited access to basic services viz, health, nutrition, food assistance, and WASH. This lack of basic services has worsened their level of vulnerabilities to the shocks of flooding.
- The number of the flood affected people is expected to increase since the flooding is on the rise in some areas.
- Vaccine preventable diseases outbreak is likely in Motoronyo village because of lack of EPI services in the area

### **Humanitarian Access**

13 villages were accessible with extreme difficulties because of bad road. However, a number of villages were not reachable in Cueibet were: Citcok, Pagor, Tiabtiab and some areas in Pokic. In Wulu: villages near Motoronyo were completely out of reach as they were cut off by a stream.

## **Findings**

Summary of key findings and/or observations of the assessment teams and recommendations by each cluster are given as follows:

### **FSL:**

#### **Key findings on Food security and livelihoods**

A lot of destruction took place during the onset of flooding. The impacts have drastically interrupted the livelihood of the affected population. Out of the focus group discussion held with women and men, below are the findings communicated by the respondents;

1. The crops planted this year have been submerged in water, e.g. groundnuts, sorghum, sesame, pumpkins, green gram/beans and other short-term crops that help during this hunger season. Most of the groundnuts have rotten since the ground has been waterlogged for nearly a month now.
2. Crops like green gram, beans, groundnuts and sesame which do not do well in waterlogged ground are rotting in the fields. You can sense a smell of the rotting crops while walking along the road and in the farms
3. Numerous homesteads have been flooded and some houses have collapsed as a result of the damage of the flood water. This has resulted in the households abandoning these homes and seeking dry ground.
4. Some of the displaced households are surviving by gathering what they can salvage from the gardens. The rains coincided with the harvesting of the groundnut crop and the fast-growing sorghum. Other households have received some assistance from nearby communities not affected by flooding
5. Livelihood sources have been devastated. Chickens and shoats die as a result of wall collapsing and there are stories of sickness of some of the domesticated animals such as foot & mouth disease
6. Majority of people expressed low seed level for the next planting season since all the plantations are submerged in water. And will not have seeds compare to last season when the flood was not severe.

#### **Accessibility to Local Market**

The local markets that are operational in the affected locations have limited commodities and as such the few items which are in the market have their prices doubled which cannot be afforded by the affected population. A cup of sorghum costs around 250 SSP and a piece of biscuit costs 30 SSP, half kilogram of sugar costs 200 SSP, maize flour small packet cost 250 SSP in Wulu whereas, in Cueibet County, a cup of

sorghum costs around 250 SSP and a small packet of biscuits costs 30SSP, a half kg sugar costs 200SSP, a small cup of maize flour (125ml) costs 250SSP..

### **Coping mechanism**

During the focus group discussions with the affected participants, here are the coping mechanism in place;

1. People rely on collection of more wild fruits, leaves to make a meal for a day
2. Others rely on borrowing or remittances from their relatives who are in the highland or less flooded
3. For few who were given humanitarian assistance depend on that food for 3-4 days which is not enough for everybody in those locations since the registration was a targeted one
4. They also depend on small harvest which last for one-week
5. Adults may spend a day without food

### **Recommendations**

- The affected populations are in urgent need of food assistance to cover the current immediate food gap. The total number of households identified during the Cueibet and Wulu IRNA is 5579 or approximately 27,895 individuals.
- There is a need for provision of seeds for the next planting season as long-lasting intervention. The seeds demanded by the respondents are sorghum, groundnuts, sesame, maize
- The community affected is also in need of fishing nets and fishing hooks to help them in harvesting fish from the flooded rivers and streams
- There is a need to extend FFA activities to the affected locations to be able to build local dykes
- The community expressed three of their most immediate needs as food topping the list and NFI and emergency shelter and medication for common sicknesses (malaria, diarrhea, flue) coming afterwards in term of priorities

### **Health**

Health Cluster partners including CUAMM, SMOH, UNICEF and WHO participated during Inter-Agency Rapid Need Assessment conducted in Wulu and Cueibet County from 3<sup>rd</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> September 2020. The main objective was to identify immediate health need and to determine health related risk factors of the flood affected people in two Counties.

#### **Wulu County:**

- There are no health services due to distance and access to Motoronyo village. A total of 4500 displaced persons access health services in Gulmar PHCU at distance of 26 KM/12 hours walks. No EPI activities in the area
- Common health problems repeatedly reported included Malaria, Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI).
- Motoronyo has one Boma Health Worker and three Traditional Birth Attendants. Boma Health Worker receives drugs from Gulmar PHCU and has drugs that will last for 2 weeks.
- Wako PHCU has drugs that can last for 3 weeks, Domoloto PHCC and Wulu PHCC has drugs that could last for 3 weeks.
- Wako PHCU has stock out of BCG, Td and IPV vaccines

## Cueibet County:

- **Langdit PHCU:** has run out of drugs for two weeks, (no Anti malaria, Antibiotic, no dressing Materials, no antidiarrheal. One child was reportedly drowned 5 days before the assessment.
- **Bargel PHCU:** there is increase in Malaria cases and consumption is high due to convergence of the flood villages to this site, 44 cases of malaria (26 < 5y & 18 > 5y) were diagnosed in the week ending on 28<sup>th</sup> August, no reported disease outbreak like cholera or jaundice.
- Stocking of vaccines like Penta, Td and BCG reported in Langdit and Bargel PHCU.
- **Panakol:** is village under Aguod Boma and it is cut off by waters from Bargel where PHCU exist, and no Boma health worker in the area.
- **Alel villages** get their consultations in Cueibet hospital. BHW has shown report of July were 110 under five were treated for Malaria, ARI, and AWD (44 Malaria, 40 AWD, and 26 ARI)
- Akuoc-chok and Yith Magok has no BHI nor nearby Health Facility, they move to Abiriu or Abyeicok

## Risk Analysis

- There is risk of water borne diseases such as Cholera and other diseases due to open defecation and lack of safe drinking water.
- There is risk of vaccine preventable diseases outbreak such as measles, polio among others due to lack EPI services at Motoronyo village.
- Number of Malaria, ARI and malnutrition in children U5 years and Pregnant Women of childbearing age have increased.
- The risk of airborne/air droplets diseases such as COVID-19 among other diseases due to overcrowding and congestion in the schools and churches.
- Lack of Boma Health Workers indicate lack of basic health care to children under five years, and information about health situation among the affected people.
- Disruption of road access to Tiaptiap PHCU, Citchok PHCC and Pagoor PHCU in Cueibet County by flooding could lead to delay in the delivery of medical and other supplies to the flood affected communities in the areas.

## Recommendations

- ❖ Conduct EPI outreach or mobile vaccination in underserved areas in Wulu and Cueibet
- ❖ Delivery of drug supplies to the facilities and training of Boma health workers in these areas in Wulu & Cueibet and stocking of supplies in high ground villages.
- ❖ **Boma Health workers need boots and plastic clear bag to keep the data collecting tools while walking in water and when raining in Cueibet & Wulu County.**
- ❖ Intensify Risk Communication and Community engagement activities to create awareness among IDPS on danger of water prone epidemic/diseases in Wulu & Cueibet
- ❖ Delivery of Pentavalent, BCG, Td and IPV vaccines to Wako PHCU, Bhargel PHCU, Langdit PHCU.
- ❖ Intensify disease surveillance in the flood affected areas to detect and report any new epidemic prone disease outbreak in the areas

## NFI & ES

### Findings/Observations

During the field visit, questionnaires on general information, household information, and information on the status of NFI and ES for the host and displaced communities. A maximum of 5 households per sample were collected. Results from these sample data depicted the following:

- IDPs' period of stay at the sites where they were displaced range between 3 days to 2 weeks
- Average households cooking pots observed during the assessment was 1 per household which was not enough
- Families spend at least 2 – 5 hours trekking to access markets that have adequate NFIs, specially in Cueibet and areas west of Wulu County
- In all the sampled households, there were no mats and water containers available
- The flood is feared to be increasing for the most parts of Cueibet and Wulu particularly Motoronyo. For other areas visited in Wulu, the floods are receding
- Grass thatching cannot be found at the site immediately or at the current time; except for the dry season in December

### Recommendations

- Based on the IRNA done in the areas, the NFI distribution requirements are hereby summarized based on the 1.965 standard deviation from the areas. We recommend that we supply the following items per household; that should be done in line with food distribution in the areas: buckets, blankets, 2 pangas for cutting down poles, cooking pots, 1 plastic sheeting, 1 jerrycan, and 1 bar of soap
- As the floods are increasing, swiftness of the response is highly required to target the affected people as no other sources of livelihood are present.

## Nutrition

### Findings/Observations

- MUAC or Weight for Height were not used during the assessment.
- No issues reported concerning feeding of children under two years and no milk formula being used.
- All mothers have good knowledge of infant and young child feeding practices.
- No BSFP in the locations.
- GFD is currently being implemented by WFP/Plan international but Motoronyo village has not received.
- Total of 197 under five were screened in the week ending on 28<sup>th</sup> August to 6 September in Wulu and Cueibet counties respectively.
- Few children were found malnourished, mostly Moderately Malnourished.
- Nutrition supplies at the program sites were available for 2 weeks except in Motoronyo and Aguod which have no sites.
- Nutrition Assistants, CNVs are not trained to train the mothers to screen their children using MUAC in response to COVID-19.
- There are no specific nutrition stores in majority of the sites, one site is storing nutrition supplies in a metallic container and others in the same stores used for storing drugs.

Below is the table showing under five screened with admissions in the last week of August:

Site	Screened	SAM	MAM	PLW	Remark
Motoronyo	No data	2 admission in OTP of 8hrs walk	No data	No data	Needs CUAMM to conduct in-depth assessment to respond.
Wako	54	2	6	17	Among these 9 are pregnant.
Domoloto	28	1	4	12	
Guba/Wulu	56	3	9	16	
Panakol	25	0	2	11	

<b>Bargel</b>	34	1	7	10	
<b>Yith Magok</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
<b>Akuoch</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

The GAM rate in these locations is still below the threshold but potentially would rise in coming months due to food shortage and diseases.

### Recommendations

- a) Nutrition Officers to train the Nutrition assistants and CNVs on how to use MUAC by the mothers to lower risk of COVID-19 in the community.
- b) Prepositioning of nutritional food for supplementary feeding Program since most of the crops have been lost in the floods and looming hunger is eminent and other obvious aggravating factors such as diarrheal diseases are expected.
- c) Strengthen Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program to target all modalities.
- d) Increase nutrition supplies to cater for potential increase in case load.
- e) Provide preventive package which include IYCF messages in the communities.
- f) Strengthen Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP), which will target all modalities.
- g) Increase caseloads/nutrition supplies compare to the previous caseload in all OTPs/TSFPs.
- h) Provide preventive package which include IYCF messages in the communities.
- i) Specific Nutrition assessment to be conducted by the IP in these locations and respond to the needs.

## WASH

### Key Findings

WASH cluster was represented in the assessment missions to the two Counties. A blend of methodologies comprising of key informant interviews, FGDs, and observations were used to solicit information from the affected population. Below are some of the findings for WASH:

- ✓ In Motoronyo, there existed only one BH which was cut off by the floods from the use of the community. Displaced population were using surface water in the area.
- ✓ Generally, hygiene and sanitation remained very poor in the 13 locations visited by the assessment team.
- ✓ In Wako of Wulu County, 3BHs were observed to be in functional state. Apparently, communities use these BHs to get clean water, but sanitation and hygiene remained points of concern.
- ✓ In Guba village near Wulu County, communities were found to be using a shallow well because of the distance of the community from functional BH.
- ✓ Chiec Teng primary school of Cueibet County, with about 600 learners do not have a water point as learners travel a distance of about 1.5km to get drinking water (in Achol Maleth).

### Recommendations

- ✓ Distribution of chlorine for use by the communities displaced by floods but drinking from open water source. Specific focus to Motoronyo, Panakol, Langdit, and Yith magok
- ✓ Distribution of soap for the affected families
- ✓ A cluster specific assessment may be recommended immediately following the flood to ascertain the needed repairs & quantify the necessary spare parts thereafter provide spare parts to

rehabilitate broken BHs in areas where assessment was conducted. The required parts include; GI pipes, cylinders, connecting rods, first moving kits.

- ✓ In the long term, training of pump mechanics to help in the maintenance of BHs is recommended

## Protection

### Key Findings

- The assessment team interacted with the affected population in some of the areas visited like Motoronyo, Wako and Guba.
- In the FGDs, the communities reported that most of threat they encounter is wilds animals that are also being displaced by the floods
- Secondly, there were reports of fear resulting from criminal or local arms group in the area whenever they are accessing health facility or market, they used to fell in ambushes
- In Wako, there was one case of rape by the criminal when she was on her way to collect firewood and the survivor was taken Mvolo PHCC for a treatment.
- In those areas we have assessed like Panakol and Langdit, we found some IDPs in Langdit primary school, the team discussed with some individuals concerning their threat or fear in the areas.
- Most of their threat is fear of unknown attackers which is a result of communal violence in the area coupled with the fear of random movement of criminal during night hours.
- In one of the villages under Langdit known as Yaga, a child of 8 years was raped by the criminal. The survivor was taken to Cueibet hospital for treatment, while the culprit has been taken to prison.
- In Yith Magok village where many IDPs were found in the church compound, we made FGD and their responses was that: there is much insecurity coupled with fear of wild animals that are displaced by the flood which come around their camp at night.

### Recommendations

- There should be more awareness about GBV to be carried out around Cueibet County.
- There should be peace building initiative to be carried out to end sectional violence in Cueibet county

## Education

### Key Findings

The assessment team met with some teachers and Head Teachers in key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Schools in the assessed locations initially opened at the beginning of the year but closed at the time of COVID-19. The followings were the findings from the assessment:

- All schools were closed at the time of assessment. Alternative learning strategy; radio distance learning was not taking place as indicated by many of the respondents in Wulu and Cueibet.
- All schools were not severely destroyed by flooding except a school in Motoronyo which was reported to have collapsed because of flood.
- Teachers reported stock out of teaching materials, especially in Cueibet (Chiec Teng primary school) from the beginning of the year. This will pose a challenge when schools reopen.
- Langdit primary school was occupied by IDPs as it was the only safe place for people whose houses collapsed. More families were observed moving into the school from the time of this assessment
- Chiec Teng primary school in Cueibet had no BH for the learners. It was reported that pupils move to Achol Malek which is few kilometers from the school for water

## Key Recommendations

- Specific assessment of the damage incurred in Motoronyo primary school when the road becomes accessible
- Provision of teaching and learning materials in the hard to reach areas that reported lack of the same
- In a longer term, provide a BH to Chiec Teng primary school in Cueibet to avert movement of children to Achol Malek for water

## Assessment information

From 3<sup>rd</sup> – 10<sup>th</sup> September 2020, an inter-agency team comprising of WFP, UNICEF, Plan International, RRC, NPA, RAO, CUAMM, WHO, SMOA and Save SMOH visited villages in Wulu and Cueibet Counties and conducted a meeting with Payam Administrators, Executive Directors and affected populations.

The team then conducted a number of focus group discussions and interviews in their sectorial areas. Below are the coordinates of the location where this assessment was undertaken:

### Motoronyo village

Latitude: N 06°27'.78"  
Longitude: E 29°17'59.00"  
State: Lakes State  
County: Wulu County  
Payam: Gulmar

### Guba village

Latitude: N 06°29'58.16"  
Longitude: E 29°35'49.52"  
State: Lakes State  
County: Wulu County  
Payam: Wulu

### Bargel village

Latitude: N 07°01'23.40"  
Longitude: E 29°09'7.27"  
State: Lakes State  
County: Cueibet County  
Payam: Bargel

### Chiec Teng village

Latitude: N 07°01'35.45"  
Longitude: E 29°13'18.82"  
State: Lakes State  
County: Cueibet County  
Payam: Bargel

### Akuoc-Chok village

Latitude: N 07°01'5.76"  
Longitude: E 29°18'29.15"  
State: Lakes State  
County: Cueibet County  
Payam: Mayath

### Yith Magok village

Latitude: N 06°55'59.09"  
Longitude: E 29°21'23.77"  
State: Lakes State  
County: Cueibet County  
Payam: Abiriu

## List of Assessment Respondents

S/N	Names	Designation
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2	Martha Agum Abdallah	Respondents
3	Angelina Achut Manyiel Ayok	Respondents
4	Mangui Guot	Ex. Chief
5	Daniel marial manyang	Administrator
6	Mabor Gum	Ex. Chief
7	Deborah Lou	IDP
8	Akut Chingoth	Ex. Chief
9	Mayom mamer	Ex. Chief
10	Ijong Guec	IDP
11	Matur Maker	Head Teacher
12	James Macueng Maker	Administrator
13	Nyang Debai	Ex. Chief
14	Matueny Run Arol	Ex. Chief
15	James Chol Ater	Administrator
16	Mador Ater	Respondent
17	Achot Madhang	IDP

18	Maguong Dheric	Ex. Chief
19	Peter Machar Mapuor	Respondent
20	Bil Akuoc	Respondent
21	Peter Abijang Mawan	Ex. Chief

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