Initial Rapid Needs Assessment (IRNA)
26 June 2020
Morobo County – Lujulo and Wudabi Payams

June 25th 2020 – Morobo: VAD volunteer, Andu Felix, in one on one interview with Bishop of ECSS, Morobo Diocese during the IRNA. Photo: VAD South Sudan
OVERVIEW

Introduction

Seven years of conflict in South Sudan has forced millions of people from their homes, fractured communities, and paralyzed agriculture. Morobo County is one of the counties of Central Equatorial State destroyed by the 2016 conflict. Most people have fled the area to neighbouring Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda meanwhile others remained as internally displaced persons (IDPs). Though people started returning voluntarily in small numbers due to the signing of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in South Sudan (RTGoNU) and formation of the new unity government, there is insecurity that is happening in the border between DR Congo where the returnees previously settled resulting into serious influx of returnees to Morobo in voluntary basis. This displaced or returnees are being accommodated in churches, villages and open places with no access to basic needs.

The risk of COVID-19 spreading to the returnees and the host communities remain very high since people living in the rural areas have no access to information about WHO and South Sudan Ministry of health precautionary measures put in place for the prevention of the global pandemic. Efforts continued to expand and consolidate prevention and readiness under South Sudan national high-level taskforce preparedness plan for COVID-19 but could not reach the people in Morobo County. Community awareness and sensitization is facing the largest shortfalls.

The purpose of carrying out this initial rapid needs assessment by VAD is to provide an immediate and quick overview of the emergency in Morobo County, Lujule and Wudabi Payams in particular. The assessment will identify the immediate impacts of the crisis, make initial rough estimates of the needs of the returnees for assistance, and define the priorities for humanitarian action as well respond to COVID-19 in the County.

Drivers of the crisis and underlying factors

Morobo County with a population of 103,603 has five Payams. Gumbi (31523), Kimba (31767), Lujule (16,786), Panyume (11,414) and Wudabi (12,113) according to the fifth Sudan Population and Housing Census 2008. The 2013 fighting in South Sudan did not affect or reach to Morobo County, Central Equatoria State. The population remained peaceful with their main economic and social activities until 2016. In mid-2016, the fighting that broke out in Juba expanded to Morobo County among other towns. Nearly four years of continual national-level fighting between the government and opposition armed forces in the area, combined with long-term structural-level of armed groups, forced the people to fled Morobo County.

Key Priorities

- Urgent need for NFIs distribution to the affected 870 HHs.
- Urgent need for food distribution to the same above 870 HHs.
- Immediate increment of polices/military for protection of the community and humanitarian assistance.
- Provision of drugs and extension of mobile clinics to the farthest Payams and Bomas that are not covered by SSUHA.
- Immediate psychosocial support
- Rehabilitation of broken boreholes and construction of other more water sources as well hygiene promotion activities.
- Provision of temporary learning space or rehabilitation of destroyed/abandoned education structures.
- Provision of incentive to teachers who can teach in primary schools.
- Immediate COVID-19 response.
The area is fertile with rainfall at least 9-10 months a year. The people living in the area are subsistence farmers who were trying to integrate their farming into mechanized system. Before the conflict that forced them to flee their area, most of the food consumed in Yi and even Juba was from Morobo. The people in this area fled because of insecurity only. The fighting disrupted their infrastructure, schools, health centers and markets leaving the civilian population with nothing to survive on. With this unbearable humanitarian situation, the whole population was forced to neighboring Uganda and the DR Congo as refugees. Meanwhile others remained between the South Sudan and DR Congo boarder with no access to humanitarian assistance. Now with difficult and hard humanitarian conditions, couple with the persistent trans-border insecurity, this is forcing the people to return home.

Map of Morobo County indicating the exact location of the assessment

This map was downloaded from UN OCHA website by VAD. VAD reedited it to mark specific areas of the assessment.

Affected population

- **Number of HHs:** 870 (370 in Morobo town and 500 in Lujule and Wudabi areas)
- **Number of Individuals:** 9415 (1415 in Morobo town and 8000 in Lujule and Wudabi areas)
- Numbers of HHs and individuals in Lujule and Wudabi areas need to be verified by the RRC after registration.
- **Accessible centers:** Morobo town, Bura, Isebi/Awuro, Panyana, Kendre, Nyei, Godo and Wudabi
- **Challenges:** Insecurity, remoteness of the area, Bad roads especially in the rainy season.
Returnees continue to arrive daily. There is a high possibility that the number could be more than this immediately after the assessment.

In Morobo, 370 households and 1415 individuals in Morobo headquarters were registered and verified by the RRC as of June 26th 2020. Approximate Categorization by gender is below.

Returnees continue to arrive daily. There is a high possibility that the number could be more than this immediately after the assessment.

Meanwhile, 500 households and about 800 individuals estimated by local authorities are in the areas of Bura, Isebi, Aworo, Panyana, Kendre, Nyei, Aloto, Wudabi Centre, Yugufe and Iwatoka as of 26th June 2020. Approximate number of Male/female and Children/adult will be verified during registration.

**Methodology**

Viable Aid for Development (VAD), with support from local authorities in Lujulo, Morobo, and Church leaders in Morobo conducted the multi-sectorial assessment limited to Lujulo, Wudabi Payams and Morobo town where most of the returnees are sheltering. The tool used is IRNA that can allow aid organizations to plan and execute a comprehensive response linking immediate humanitarian needs with transition and recovery activities. VAD’s assessment team traveled to the field with local authorities and church leaders that demonstrated full support by the locals.

VAD selected key informers or households through random sampling and conducted interviews with the heads of households and other family members. The assessment was carried out through key informant interviews, and community dialogues, to engage individuals, community leaders, local authorities and the community as a whole in discussions. An estimation of total of 30 households were interviewed. Of those interviewed, it is estimated that 40% were female and 60% were male. 2 FGDs were carried with returnees and host communities to understand
the general living conditions and humanitarian needs in the surveyed locations across Lujulo, Wudabi Payams and Morobo towns. Direct observations further fed into a more comprehensive analysis of the displacement situation.

According to the data and registration done by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission in Morobo County, in additions to the interview from the local authorities, there are 370 HHs with a of 1,415 individual being the returnees registered as of June 2020 in Morobo town. However, there were about 500 HHs and more than 800 individuals in Lujule and Wudabi Payams. There are currently host communities staying in rural areas.

In March 2020 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) said Parts of Morobo County received an influx of both IDPs who were previously abroad (South Sudan nationals), and returnees from neighbouring Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. The UN DTM mapped a total of 1,474 IDPs in Esebi, Kendila and 2,355 returnees, Dudulabe, and Wudabi. Arrivals to these locations occurred at different time intervals starting from 14 February to 15 March 2020. Most IDPs found refuge at a displacement site in Esebi, while returnees settled in areas of former habitual residence. People continue to return and the nummbers continue to increase especially in Lujule and Wudabi who are mainly settling in open places.

Peoples living in Morobo now are still recovering from seven years of conflict that has forced millions of people from their homes, fractured communities, and paralyzed agriculture - leaving the country facing the risk of famine for the years running.

This crisis evolved as the result of;

Political instability within South Sudan that caused more conflicts between communities and the absence of the peacekeeping representatives in Morobo. Moreover, fighting or insecurity and mostly caused by the political instability within different armed groups caused more destructions and human rights abuse in almost whole part of the county.

The returnees

Most of the people returning to settle were originally from Morobo displaced to settle at the border between South Sudan and DR Congo in the areas of Ulendere, Karagbaand Ukaba. The assessment teams had else learnt from the respondents they interviewed that the returnees left their hideouts to return because of poor living conditions and unstable insecurity and their hope for peace in the areas of origin in Morobo – South Sudan. The luck of insufficient information have made it difficult for the returnees to received significant assistance from international and national NGOs operating in the Equatoria Region. Nevertheless, the cumulative effects of years of the violence and destroyed livelihoods have left more than 16,221 households displaced. While the situation is no longer escalating on ground at a rapid speed, people are returning to start a new life. The general population (returnees and host communities) affected by the armed conflict need immediate attention and humanitarian support.

Scope of humanitarian need

The extent of humanitarian needs in these areas is not only to the returnees but the host community as well. The future is very grim for the affected population both returnees and host community in sense that, the returnees

---

1 Sudan 2008 Housing and Population Census
lost most of their belongings during their way back to their areas of origin. Examples of the belongings are cooking pots, water containers, cups, plates, blankets, sleeping mates, shelters and else lost immovable assets. The returnees settled in public places; such as the Pentecostal, Catholic Churches in Morobo, under trees, in the host community (especially those deep in the villages), in covered places and in the market.

South Sudan Humanitarian Snapshot for May 2020 noted that violence and insecurity persisted in May and drove humanitarian needs, alongside the onset of the annual lean season, increasing rains and COVID-19. More than 17,000 people were displaced in Lainya, Yei and Morobo counties in Central Equatoria by armed clashes involving Government and opposition forces.

While the situation is no longer escalating on ground at a rapid speed, people returning and host communities have started building trust to start a new life but with crisis of food insecurity, health, clean water (WASH), education, human rights, gender equality and access to information.

**Trend and Scenarios**

The international community, IGAD/AU, the UN and people from Morobo have experienced crisis in Morobo, Central Equatoria State like in any other part of South Sudan. More violence was recorded in 2016-2018 on innocent persons, destructions of human properties etc. The recent violence was on 27 October 2019 when IOM volunteers, one female and two males, were caught shot dead, in a crossfire during clashes that broke out in the morning hours of 27 October in Isebi, Lujule Payam, Morobo County. The silence of the guns and total peace in the area shall hopefully bear fruits.

**Humanitarian Access**

**Roads:** Humanitarian access to Morobo County is wieldy accessible using roads. It is much, and quick proficient to access the returnees via Yei South Sudan. Also from South Sudan- Uganda Border, Koboko District, it is also possible to access the returnees.

**Air:** Morobo County has no Airstrip. However, helicopter can land in Morobo headquarters in case of emergence aid delivery. Other aircraft/flight land stop in Yei where proceeding to these returnees on ground by road will take one and a half hours. This is because of bad roads during the rainy season.

**Findings (cluster specific sections of the IRNA questionnaire)**

**Displacement**

The whole returnee population are willingly to settle in their area of origin. 90% of the returnees have safety concerns especially in the rural areas of Lujule and Wudabi. The relationship between the returnees and the host community is normal. The returnees have accepted to integrate locally with the host community. Only returnees with relatives in the areas of settlement in Morobo town, Bura, Panyana, Kendre, Wudabi have been welcomed to settle in shared houses meanwhile those without relatives are still sheltering in open places like churches.

Returnees have explained that host community members cannot provide them with enough support, due to their poor condition and
due to the fact that host community are still at a recovery stage with little and no humanitarian aid. It is predicted by the returnees that Morobo town, Panyana, Kendre and Wudabi are areas for them to get rapid emergency, unless, no emergence response to their crises happen, returnees have a plan to go to their original location or villages to start farming if they are assured of their safety.

COVID-19

Morobo headquarters where some of the returnees are settling lies in the South Sudan – Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda borders where multiple cases of COVID-19 have been confirmed in the three countries. Morobo town, Lujule and Wudabi borders DR Congo. The risk of COVID-19 spreading to the returnees and the host communities remained very high due to the porous borders of these three countries. 95 % of the respondents living in Lujulo, Wudabi and Morobo town say they have no information about the prevention of the global pandemic. Although efforts continued to expand and consolidate prevention and readiness under South Sudan national high-level taskforce preparedness plan and aid agencies, community awareness and sensitization is facing the largest shortfalls among the returnees.

Economic and social activities along the border continues as people who just returned continues to search for their livelihoods in the border areas of the three countries (South Sudan, DR Congo and Uganda). These people have little or no information about COVID-19 like social distance, handwashing, signs and symptoms of the Coronavirus. To make it worse, the people who live in this area (Keliko and Kakwa) have a common traditional norm of gathering to fist together and hugging in markets or busy areas. When a person dies, they show their final respect or weep to the dead by touching. This act is exposing the risk of spreading the coronavirus to South Sudan through the entire population of the area. Most of the respondents have said they would like to know more about COVID-19. The only information they know about the COVID-19 is washing hands but no materials distributed for washing hands. All the respondents say they need more information to protect themselves, their families and the community at large. The only sources of information in the area are local radios but located in Yei about 46 kilometers away from the returnees, health officials, local authorities and churches.

Food Security and Livelihood (FSL)

The returnees fled without any thing. At back home in Morobo, Lujule and Wudabi, they also found nothing. For now, food security is a major concern for the majority of affected communities. 97% of the returnees have indicated that they only eat one a day, mainly maize, cassava and greens knowing the fact that host community are suffering as well from the lack of food. Presently, 90% of the returnees are surviving on the food that they get from their relatives who hosted them while most of them are engaging in gathering and selling out of dry firewood, poles and casual work to earn a living.

The amount of food consumed by the returnees have decreased since they returned home. The respondents say, food is finished just within 1-6 days and they continue to search for survival amount of food, greens, shared cereals and legumes. Because of this, family members restrict
the amount of food consumed daily. Sorghum, cassava, vegetables, sweet potatoes is the main food consumed by the returnees now. Since the returnees are, farmers and they all have fertile land, the whole population of the returnees call for a relief assistance for only six months, farm tools and seeds to cultivate their own food. There is an immediate need for food support to prevent rapid deterioration in nutritional status, health and well-being of the worst affected population.

Health

Most of the structures of the health facilities in Morobo town, Lujulo and Wudabi were destroyed during the conflict between 2016 and 2019 and are not functional. In Morobo town where the returnees and host communities are sheltering, SSUHA is providing emergence health service. SSUHA also extended the health service to Lujulo and Wudabi, which for now is not enough. Returnees and host communities in Kembe, Bura, Awuru, Panyana, Kendre, Nyei and Wudabi have no access to direct health service. Mobile clinics or health service could work in this case.

75% of the respondents said many people are sick in the community and 70% of those frequently sick are the children under 5 years due to poor living conditions and feeding. Few numbers like 30 percent is for elderly people above 60 years old. The main symptoms are fevers, diarrhea, headache, joint pain, and sometimes vomiting. The nearest health facility for returnees sheltering in Morobo town and Wudabi centre is just close like 5-10 minutes’ walk for returnees. Meanwhile for those who returned and are sheltering in the areas of Ududra, Kembe, Bura, Awuru, Panyana, Kendre, Nyei, Kirinya have no access to health service. Health services in the area is free. In the last seven days between 22nd – 24th June 2020 there is a pregnancy related case of death and 2 new born babies in the community. 3 births with skilled attendant. Respondents have said, there are 2 nurses, 2 medical officers, one vaccinator, 3 midwives and 1 lab technician in Morobo hospital. Health facilities have poor structure, poor communication system and no functional cold chain system.

For health, there is need for
- Urgent mobile clinic to reach people where there is no health facility or health care.
- Laboratory materials for instant primary and secondary health care facilities are needed to be supplied mostly; Anti-Malaria for testing malaria without fever.
- Laboratory technicians and tools need to be increased per case.
- Adequate drugs due to population increment since returnees continue to arrive in these areas
- Adequate spaces/rooms for admission of the Inpatient Department (IPD) Severe Cases
- Admission materials e.g. Hospital beds, mattress and hospital bed sheets

NFIs

All the returnees back to their respective original homes have no initial shelters in the places where they are hosted rather than to share houses with their relatives while some reside outside in churches and under the trees. The most NFIs needed by the returnees are; plastic sheet, blanket, sleeping mat, jerry cans, bucket, kitchen sets to torches, gumboots, clothe and mosquito nets. Returnees are demanding construction of temporarily tukuls, especially with the heavy rains. Now, with the daily new arrivals, public places become so crowded, besides full of returnees.
With so many households lacking any structure to provide shelter from the elements, a key priority identified by communities was only roofing materials. 73% of the respondents stay in Pentecostal and Catholic churches in Morobo or shared houses. 10% percent stay with relatives and 17% percent have integrated into the host communities to start a new life. The rainy seasons have started. The condition of the public places is not good, as they sleep in the floor with no blanket or mosquito net. The returnees have not received any assistance such as mosquito nets, blankets and protection.

Logistics
Road access is only the recommendable and possible roads to Morobo (Lujulo and Wudabi), road is possible only. For any emergence, a flight from the capital Juba can stop in Yei and then drive to the areas about 1-2 hours. In case of emergencies, helicopter can land in Morobo headquarters to provide emergence aid to the people.

Nutrition
Across is currently taking lead in nutrition supplies including Plumpy Nut and Plumpy Suf provided to children between 6 months and 59 months under Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM), Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), and Underlying Acute Malnutrition (UAM) respectively.

The nutrition services is only limited in Gulumbi and Panyume Payams not in Lujulo and Wudabi areas with currently high numbers of returnees influx. VAD team could not much more observe the nutrition sector because the assessment’s schedule is limited which lasted for only 2-3 days while most of the accurate information to record nutrition data is 2-3 months.

No awareness on excessive breast feeding, initiation of complementary breast-feeding. What is available is outpatient therapeutic feeding (TF) within Morobo headquarters and there is need to expand to Lujule and Wudabi Payams. Children are admitted for management of moderate acute malnutrition monthly.

WASH
Access to water is essential for the basic survival of the displaced population. However, most sources of water especially boreholes in the area have been destroyed. In Morobo town where the returnees are settling, there is one hand pump used by both returnees and host communities.

In the rural areas where some of the returnees settled, especially in Bura, Aworo, Isebi, Panyana, Kendre, Nyei and Wudabi, the water sources such as boreholes are destroyed. The returnees and host communities get their water direct from rivers and streams. The areas have a lot of small streams and rivers where the returnees and host communities fetch.
There is approximately one (1) functional hand pump in the Morobo Headquarter that could not meet adequately the water needs of over 300 households since most of the boreholes were abandoned and destroyed during the conflict and are no longer functional. Some boreholes dried out because of lack of the spare parts as well as the lack of more knowledge from the local pump mechanics while lack of ownership much more contributed from the communities who used the water sources. Given this fact, the community relied largely on surface run off from rivers or streams 60% and for drinking and household uses. Boreholes were utilized by only 40% of the community. Water treatment methods were not up to date that 98% of the households consumed untreated water while a few use decantation 2% method.

VAD’s assessment team visited most of the locations and had observed the lack of latrines which is reasonable to the community that they lack WASH tools like slabs with their pipes etc. In Morobo town and Wudabi centre, only some people have dug latrines at their homes but still asking for slabs and WASH basic kits. No humanitarian organization had dug new institutional latrine that is meant for officials who access offices. There is currently no NGO doing hygiene and sanitation social mobilization to the community. 70% of the population use hand dug well meanwhile the rest use the only borehole in Morobo. At least 78% of the population defecate in family shared latrines and the rest in bush. This includes both children and adult. Family heads in a group discussion say, the latrines they use are not clean and need improvement.

Protection

Most of the source of information for protection is community leaders, religious leaders and health officials. The most group restricting access to humanitarian is armed groups threatening humanitarian access and civilians. Remoteness of the areas is also creating fear for aid agencies to access the areas of Lujulo and Wudabi. Special attention must be paid to vulnerable segments of the population, such as unaccompanied teenagers and children, the elderly, people with disabilities, and single-headed households with children. The whole population of the returnees feel insecure from possible attacks or conflict between government and armed forces in the area. It should be noted that the area is bushy and remote since there is limited movement and service provision in the area. Most of the returnees hide in the bush because they fear possible looting, attacks from armed groups.

The returnees have reported an estimated number of 42 unaccompanied, 50 separated and 43 missing children. However, this needs to be verified during response or FTR program. Most of the returnees were traumatized of the loss of people they know, basic belongings and destroyed livelihood as well as search for everlasting peace in the area. The majority of the returnees have stated that they feel unsafe from any potential insecurity in the areas of Morobo, Kembe, Bura, Awuru, Isebi, Panyana, Kendre, Nyei, Godo, Iwatoka and Wudabi. Other returnees said they feel unsafe, because there is no roof to cover them in the heavy rains.
Education

At least 98% of educational structures (Pre-primary, primary and secondary) in Morobo town, Lujulo and Wudabi have been destroyed, abandoned and are not safe for learning if not renovated. In Morobo town, where part of the assessment was conducted, before the Coronavirus pandemic, there is only one (1) learning space, temporary structure with no qualified teachers. There are only 6 unqualified teachers (3 male and 3 female) in Morobo town.

Children also have no proper learning materials as well scholastic materials. The same in Wudabi. However, the rest of the areas have no learning spaces. Mostly families fear their children to move and access education since most of the areas are remote.

Type of Informers interviewed

Community leaders, local authorities, church leaders, health officials, returnee representatives, defunct Lujule and Morobo County administrators and Family heads. Interviews include group discussions with household heads/representatives.

Initial and immediate recommended response: Who will do what and by when?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Priority actions needed</th>
<th>Human and material resources required</th>
<th>Responsibility on ground</th>
<th>When required?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COVID-19</td>
<td>Massive awareness, risk communication management and community engagement</td>
<td>Hand washing materials, soap, megaphones and community engagement</td>
<td>Only voluntary community response Urgent need</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSL/Nutrition</td>
<td>Emergency food supply, distribution of farm inputs, screening of children, awareness on nutrition</td>
<td>Food ratio, maize floor, sorghum, beans and human resource required</td>
<td>Across (Nutrition only limited to Morobo town — needs improvement)</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Immediate NFI supplies</td>
<td>Plastic sheet, blanket, sleeping mat, jerry cans, bucket, kitchen sets to torches, gumboots, clothe and mosquito nets.</td>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security &amp; Protection</td>
<td>Security soldiers and police needed, community and military dialogue</td>
<td>Government/UNMISS but not performing community priorities</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Health**

Mobile clinic, more Rehabilitation and construction of health centres

Drugs, health officials or human resources and funds needed to expand the health response.

SSUHA and THASO—Primary Health Care, SPEDP—Immunization. Services need expansion

**WASH**

Rehabilitation of water sources,

Assessment and rehabilitation of broken or destroyed boreholes, water points. Construction of water points as well human resource needed for hygiene promotion

Missing

**Protection**

Psychosocial support, child friendly centres, youth innovative activities and FTR

Human Resource needed

Missing

**Education**

Urgent support to education

Rehabilitation or construction of school structure, teacher trainings and incentives, stationeries/supplies

Missing

**Logistics**

Coordination

Transportation of emergence aid to the returnees

Missing

---

**Assessment team**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Contact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Kangu Tito Justin</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>CEO (remote support)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:vadsouthsudan@gmail.com">vadsouthsudan@gmail.com</a> +211922844458</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Malish Obede Julius</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Program Director (remote support)</td>
<td><a href="mailto:malishobede250@gmail.com">malishobede250@gmail.com</a> +4915219382238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Buge Alex Yusto</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Program Officer</td>
<td><a href="mailto:abuga811@gmail.com">abuga811@gmail.com</a> +21192510062</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Felix Andu Charles</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Program Assistant</td>
<td>+256794871197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Buruga Festo</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Volunteer</td>
<td>+266791381823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>James Malish Gabriel</td>
<td>VAD</td>
<td>Program Assistant</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Malishjames83@gmail.com">Malishjames83@gmail.com</a> +119 921 667 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Joseph Mawa</td>
<td>GoSS</td>
<td>Civil Servant</td>
<td>+211920966966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Tom Twongo</td>
<td>GoSS</td>
<td>Administrator, Lujule</td>
<td>+211 929 103 390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Samuel Remo</td>
<td>GoSS</td>
<td>Administrator, Morobo</td>
<td>+256797434483</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

African Inland Church | Hai Tharawa, Juba, South Sudan | Phone: +211922844458 | Email: info@vadssd@vadssd.org or vadsouthsudan@gmail.com | Website: www.vadssd.org