

# DUK, UROR, AYOD, NYIROL AND TWIC EAST COUNTIES PEACE CONFERENCE

10<sup>th</sup> -14<sup>th</sup> May 2009



Held at Dr. John Garang Institute- Bor

**FUNDED BY – PACT SUDAN AND DANCHURCHAI**

**FACILITATED BY: RECONCILE INTERNATIONAL**

**A) Purpose of the Peace Conference**

**Background:**

Reconcile International was established as an affiliate church organization by the Sudan Council of Churches (SCC) in an endeavor to mitigate conflicts between and among communities in Sudan due to civil wars, tribal wars and numerous human rights violations. The civil war for the past 21 years has had dramatic effects upon the peoples of Sudan resulting to an environment where it is difficult to build trust, heal memories of trauma, transform conflict and promote reconciliation. RECONCILE promotes and facilitates training in conflict transformation which includes issues of psychosocial rehabilitation- trauma awareness and reconciliation- conflict resolution, promotion and training on democratization and accountable governance, with the purpose of widening human fulfillment and building blocks of responsible wellbeing where by people would experience good quality of life.

**Critical Areas of the Conflict between Duk and Uror counties and neighboring counties of Ayod, Twic East and Nyirol.**

During the past year of 2008, a number of inter and intra ethnic conflict have occurred particularly between the communities of Duk and Uror counties. Most of these conflicts have been around cattle raiding and the resulting counter attacks as a ode of getting revenge. In addition to cattle raiding, these conflicts have revolved around issues of land resources and ethnicities resulting into many deaths and displacement of people. Mostly these conflicts have been attributed to the presence of small arms in the areas, but more so because of previous hatred, mistrust and suspicion that has existed among these groups for a long time.

Previously implemented were separate community meetings with the Uror community and the Duk community. The primary objectives of these meetings were to get the individual communities to agree among themselves on all the same issues and have the opportunity to discuss them separately.

This conference brought together important actors from these counties to provide an opportunity enable the conflicting parties to talk, discuss and hopefully resolve many of the root causes that have been causing conflict to continue between & among them. "The core issues required critical thinking".

Approximately 30 local government and community leaders were selected from the Uror area and 30 from the Duk are. Due to the magnitude of the conflicts, more counties were included, namely Ayod, Nyirol and Twic East.

The Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) also included (20 people) especially at the higher level which included commissioners, MPs and representation from the Governor's office. Preliminary discussions with various community leaders and government leaders showed that the venue for the peace conference would be a neutral location, therefore Bor town was chosen as an accessible site for both the sides. Rev. John Okumu was chosen to be the chief facilitator as he is also a neutral person plus he has had considerable previous experience in conflict resolution with various groups in South Sudan. The facilitators were assisted with various aspects of the conference by Joe Duk and RECONCILE staff Raphael Sabun- Civic Education Coordinator and acting Executive Director and Lemi Titus – Accounts Assistant.

The Peace Conference took place from 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> May 2009 though it was initially delayed due to demands for travel changes by the participants from Uror and Nyirol who were afraid of being attacked if they traveled by road.

#### **KEY POINTS FROM THE OPENING SESSION:**

##### **Speech from Hon. Gat Kuoth Doup Kuich (MP in the SSLA representing Uror and Nyirol)**

- “Uror and Nyirol experience isolations and suffering” was the term he used to describe the situations in these two counties.
- Disarmament was done for only 2 counties since 2006.
- The Lou Nuer lost 800 people since that time ( stated that this was an experience with the UN security watching)
- In April, Lou Nuer lost 594 and 545 Murle dead.
- In spite of all the above, the Lou Nuer accepted this peace initiative with the hope that the attacks would stop. In other words, they are tired of the attacks.
- They are willing to make peace with the neighbors in spite of the previous loss of lives and cattle.
- He urged the government to make sure there is a complete disarmament of civilians “all the counties, not only two counties” he emphasizes.
- The last appeal went to the governor of Jonglei state to make sure that the resolutions of the conference be implemented.

##### **Key Points From The Speech Of Honorable Phillip Tok (Former Governor Jonglei State)**

- From 1926-1928 Dinka-Nuer district was one district for these two tribes. There was no division from these counties. Uror

brought conflict in 1991. That was the first major conflict between these two tribes since 1916.

- “Do not be influenced by the politicians to fight yourselves, for they don’t get involved in the fighting and the person to die is obvious.” He quoted.
- He urged the communities to settle their differences and say out their anger but at the end of the day, the bottom-line is dialogue.
- He described the security situation in Jonglei as “some one who wants to urinate but the urine is not coming.”

### **Key Points from the Speech of the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly Speaker, Jonglei State.**

- He brought on table the effects of the conflicts, like the indiscriminate killing affecting even the innocent ones like children and women, so that a resolving atmosphere is created.
- He blames the chiefs, and saying they are responsible for the conflicts, “they or members of the communities are the ones going for wars and they all know the notorious cattle raiders, they refuse to expose them.” Are his words.
- According to him, these chiefs have to be replaced.
- He showed commitment in implementation of the resolutions of the conference “it is strictly going to be watched by law, he promised.



### **Key notes from the governor Jonglei State H.E. Kuol Manyang.**

- He opposed the comments by some politicians that it is the business of the grass roots to deal with their problems meanwhile,

he thanked the politicians who have joined the conference to guide their communities towards this peace process.

- He never left out thanks for all those who made the gathering possible, especially PACT Sudan and Reconcile International.
- “We are here because you people have been killing yourselves and it concerns all of us” were his words to the chiefs
- He revealed that the state is actually not keeping quiet about issues, giving an example of one of the notorious man who launched several attacks In the counties of Duk and Nyirol where several people lost their lives including some soldiers in right now locked.
- “Cattle thefts, water points and grazing lands are the reasons you people go to war with each other” he lamented.
- He elaborated of the possibility of constructing roads, schools and other social services if they could only live in peace, which without it, no one would take development to their areas.
- “If we don’t make peace for ourselves, then no one will make it for us” H.E. Kuol Manyang.
- He cautioned the communities over the ‘anti-peace,’ in this he referred to those who give them the guns to fight with. He went ahead quoting “a weapon seller will feel happy to see you fight and people die and never cares about the people who die for it doesn’t mean anything to him.”
- He finally stated that, the success of this meeting will leave us with one more thing to achieve a conflict-free Jonglei state and that is, “a similar conference with the Murle tribe”  
Jonglei will be in total peace.



***H.E Governor Kuol Manyang delivers his speech***  
**ORIGINAL AGENDAS AS RAISED BY PARTICIPANTS FROM THE**  
**VARIOUS COUNTIES IN THE DUK-UROR PEACE CONFERENCE.**

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(These points were copied from the flip charts written by the participants)

## **DUK COUNTY**

1. Border encroachment.
2. Cattle rustling and theft.
3. Pasture land
4. Murderers
5. Illegal possession of fire arms by the civilians.
6. poor governance structure
7. Capacity of the administrators needs to be build, this include the chiefs, police, prison warders etc
8. Failure to implement previous peace agreements
9. Absence of social services and economic development
10. Tendency by authority of Uror to lure some Duk chiefs and individuals with positions and other incentives.

## **UROR COUNTY**

### **Areas of conflict:**

1. Pajut disputes
2. Water points and grazing lands.
3. Road blocks.
4. UN relief
5. Peace agreement violated e.g. the Poktap peace agreement Nov 2004
6. Disarmament of 2006
7. Census 2008

## **NYIROL COUNTY**

1. Border disputes between Duk and Uror counties
2. Paktop incident 11<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009
3. Distribution of state resources
4. Road insecurity
5. Water and grazing lands
6. Cattle rustling
7. Rule of law

## **TWIC EAST COUNTY**

1. Constant cattle raiding and killing of innocent civilians
2. Disarmament of all civil populations since they are the sources of all conflicts.
3. Grazing and water source shares should be through agreement not by force.
4. Regulation of movement of goods, people and cattle between counties.

## **AYOD COUNTY**

1. Cattle thefts in the borders of the 5 counties
2. Grazing and water point disputes
3. Presence of small arms by the civil population
4. Rename of “Keer to be Akeer” by the Dinka dialet in 2006 (Who created that name)
5. Discuss the blood compensation of human beings amongst the five (5) communities in the meeting.
6. Resettlement of IDPs into their previous villages along the common borders of the five counties.
7. Absence of rule of laws.

## **MAJOR POINTS OF CONCERN THAT CAME UP STRONGLY FROM THE CHIEFS OF BOTH UROR AND DUK.**

1. This meeting was planned for only Duk and Uror counties, why are other counties involved?  
Need for explanation.

2. The issue of land ownership, settlement and original border lines.  
(Proper agreement of both parties that involved the government official at the level of GoSS up to grass root.



### ***Chiefs and community leaders from Duk and Uror counties in group discussions***

3. The issue of grazing land / Toch and water points.  
Who owns it, will they (you) come to an agreement to share together? (The same as the above and also heard from other areas.....)
4. The peaceful co-existence of the Dinka and the Nuer people in the past which had been damaged by the 21years civil war, practical only at the border. (Should be settled back once again in order to stop current killings of innocent people)
5. How to restore law and order in all the areas. (State governments' responsibility....Very big encouragement to the facilitator.

**FROM THE SPEECHES OF THE CHIEFS (Summary) ISSUES THAT WERE RAISED AS MAJOR PROBLEMS THAT CAUSED CONFLICTS AND THE SUGGESTED WAYS TO SOLVE THEM.**

Isaac Rout, (chief from Uror)

- Un-necessary road blocks on the ways; especially on Duk-Uror way. Urge went to the government to take care of such road blocks otherwise the civilians will do what they can to clear them, and obviously the end result is lost of lives.
- There was a resolution passed in 2006 that any cattle raid culprit caught would be dealt with justifiably according to the law. But the question is why are culprits not being locked? This means no implementation of passed resolutions, *“if the same is going to happen, then this conference will yield something next to nothing,”* he said.
- In 2006 again a resolution for disarmament was agreed upon but the actual implementation took place only in two counties which was only among the Lou Nuer communities, this made them vulnerable to attacks from the neighbors. It was not far from the truth since just shortly after that, they suffered an attack from the Murle community, this angered them to re-arm themselves, hence the atmosphere of hostilities and retribution.
- Compensation earlier was jeopardized by the Duk community, claimed this speaker. Since the compensation culture was jeopardized, the only available option for individuals who are victims of any attack or raids is revenge, thus the killing and the raiding cycle sustained.
- Blame goes to the state for not intervening in conflicts, he so-called the state set back and watched during conflicts; which conflicts resulted to loss of lives and cattle! If the state can do nothing, honestly what would an individual do? “Fight back!” The state authorities would have intervened and investigated in the killings and culprits brought to justice. He asserted.
- The deputy governor intervened half-way in the Duk-Uror border conflict during the time of census but did not successfully settle it, which led to a fight in which 10 people lost their lives. He clearly put that if compensation is not done this time, then he can not stop the families who lost their loved ones in the scene from going to revenge.

On the other hand an Uror chief Duoth Ayul in his spat suggested 5 years of imprisonment for any one who shall be caught in cattle rustling, but still outstanding balances of agreed compensation should be effected to achieve an atmosphere of peace. He asserted that uniform disarmament of all the communities in Jonglei is the only way to deal with this conflict. The fights over who own the payams of Pajuk and Panyang should be dealt with in court, he recommended.

Garkwe, a chief from Uror pointed out that free movements with cattle encourage theft. Giving an example of a group that came for water in his village when going back left with some of their cattle. There should be permission prior to coming of any neighboring community who intends to get help from your water point or grazing land, he suggested. Appeal goes to the government to intervene in the execution of returning of stolen cattle, if not the communities will remain dissatisfied and always fight back to get their lost cattle. But the point here is, who exactly stole your cattle is hard to know, hence payback hits a community from any point, the confusion continues and the conflicts would not end, Garkwe explained.

Khor Nyok, a chief from Uror had a head to head accusation with a particular chief from Duk who he claimed was still holding 2000 heads of his cattle, so if there should be peace, he should return it, he pointed out.



He again mentioned that Deng Malual from Duk is responsible for grabbing the lands that belonged to the Nuer. He accused some members of their community of wondering from Duk to Uror, which movements involved theft of cattle. He appealed to the government to indicate clearly the borders between the counties of Duk and Uror so the problem of the people wondering, one day they are in Duk and the other day in Uror can be solved.

He in his own point of view said, “The chiefs of Duk should release what they hold; let the people of Pajut be left freely to go to Uror.

A Duk county delegate also mentioned that the cross- settlements of people like from Uror and Duke who are not considered not natives of the soil; this causes conflicts, since incase of an attacks they tend to confuse situations; there need to be a clear demarcation of borders and repatriation of the IDPs would help, he asserted.

One Ayod delegate also emphasized on the return of raided cattle as long as the owner has identified them. The change of the name of the place Keer to Aker is not welcomed by the people of Ayod, that it was also a conflict cause of its own and could cause even a bigger conflict if nothing is done about it.

He too appealed of a comprehensive disarmament of all the communities in Jonglei. Compensation of the deceased during fights should also be done, if not, the fights will not end, he pointed out.

Ayuen, a Twic East Chief emphasized the point that when other counties are talking about compensation, they can not be left out of the race; they also need to be compensated for the loss of their dear ones and their cattle.

He suggested that let cattle be moved with proper documents, so raided cattle can easily be identified and



culprits easily be brought to justice.

He again suggested seeking of permission from the concerned authorities when ever people join or leave common grazing grounds and water points or grazing in neighbor's yards.

Gai Rieth from Nyirol complained that limited time has been given for Nyirol's problems. Recently 10 people were recently killed in Potkat but the government is not looking in to the problem, so he openly expressed his suspicion that the government must be against the Lou Nuer. "i think when the Lou Nuer move out of Jonglei state is when there shall be peace huh?" this was his expression of his anger.

"t is the government who killed the people then since they did not do any thing about it" he further continued.

He again claimed that representation isn't fair in the state government.

The conference born arguments that targeted both the government and the communities involved including accusations.

Ketut Jiek a Nyirol youth leader and a survivor of the Poktap incident said he had sensed a danger of an attack prior to the attack and wanted to share it with the commissioner but was denied the chance by the executive director; he claimed.

He also claimed that after being promised a rescue by a Duk commissioner, they were still not rescued, so he was suspicious if the commissioner had no hand in the attack.

He concluded “the incident is a burning fire as far as the conflicts are concerned. If the state does not look in to it, there is not going to be any dialogue.”

Pok Wan, an Ayod county chief also lamented that “the end to cattle raids in Jonglei will be imminent only if disarmament is done”

They are committed to peace he said

He opposed the change of the name of Keer to Aker.

Mac Tor Mac, Twic East chief appreciated the peace situation in Ayod.

He also suggested 10 years imprisonment for cattle theft culprits, tracing and return to the rightful owners of the stolen/raided cattle.

He denounced revenge and advocated for compensation for solving this conflict.

He again suggested that let cattle dealers be given proper documents to certify any transaction such that cattle thieves would easily be arrested.

Kuon Chot Lual an Uror chief who is actually an influential figure in their society, who even fixed dates for raids had this to say.

- The cattle raids blame should not target the chiefs, they should be on the youth. ( but the question is who commands the youth)
- I accept to hand over the stolen cattle to the government, so they can be returned o their rightful owners.
- He kicks back the compensation issue to the government, saying it is the government that governs, not the people.
- He claims there is no conflict between them and the people of Duk, instead the conflict is between them and the Murle.
- He appeals to the politicians and the community leaders in the state level to get to the grass roots, saying, some of these conflict resolutions are their duty.
- The border issue, the state should deal with it because, it can cause even more conflicts if not resolved.
- Just as we talk today, the people from Duk attacked Uror and 4 people got wounded.
- I will identify any culprit who may get involved in any further raiding plus the chief he was under. “we will not hide the chief”

Lual .A. Tungil a Duk County claims that the Nuer who are proposing to secede from Jonglei county are not in good faith with them, he fears that they may organize an attack like the 1991 type again.

He again declared that their community is ready for disarmament but doubts the success of the conference claiming it is likely not going to succeed since the people of Uror did not come with their youth, “so who is going to take the peace preaching to the cattle camps?” he questioned.

He further claimed the conflicts can be attributed to promotion of chiefs for being notorious cattle raiders instead of dethroning, this is encouraging conflicts, every chief/ person will seek to attack more and more since successful plots earn promotion or enthronement.

Rial Manyang of Nyirol also asks the government to investigate the killings including the ones even 5 months ago in which the county’s treasury was robbed at Potkat. The government should either answer or promise to do something about it. If the government is keeping quiet about it, revenge is going to be inevitable since he as a chief has nothing impressive to tell to the families of the deceased. He also calls for disarmament as a means of peace but recommends all communities be disarmed, not only one, or two.



***Members of Parliament and Ministers at National and Southern Sudan government level pay rapt attention to the chiefs’ speeches.***

Chuei Lek, a paramount chief of Duk expressed the idea that the border issues are bigger than the capacity of the conference chairs or the facilitators. He went ahead to suggest postponement of the county border issues resolution, till after the North-South border issues are done.

He also called for compensation of people killed by known people.

He denied the responsibility of Duk in the Potkat attack of February 2009 since, they were suspected by the people of Nyirol. He needs justice with the people who raided him, that he knows the people, so he needed them in court.

He mentioned that they were ready for peace if compensation was done. Gatluak Thoa the paramount chief of Uror opposed the option by some of the Uror chiefs that the Lou Nuers will secede from Jonglei state to Upper Nile.

“Who owns Jonglei, why are we leaving it, leaving it for who” were his words.

- He suggested duration of 7 years imprisonment for cattle raid culprits.
- He is ready for compensation of Deng Mathian, a Duk chief who was killed in the previous administration of Uror.
- He claims that the conflicts originated from Duk. He described the conflict as “a Duk-Duk conflict” saying, the Uror chiefs who launched attacks on the Duk communities were previously from Duk but only defected their community due to dissatisfaction.
- For the Duk communities who live in the borders, they should distinguish themselves with centre administrations. E.g. Nyarwang people.

A committee should be set to oversee the people willingly distinguish themselves especially the people of Pajut. The ones who belong to Uror should move to Uror and the ones of Duk should do the same.

- They are not happy about the people counted as in the side of Duk Pajut during the census.....he claims these people are people with Uror’s blood.
- He is a man who gives no compromise to cattle thefts, saying that no cattle were unreturned as long as the owner was able to identify, so that helps deal with issue of cattle theft.
- He calls for devising means of fair distribution of relief items.
- He again suggested the formation and deployment of neutral national security to oversee/watch government institutions like the work of the commissioners so that no one abuses power by killing any human being.
- For unknown killing in Duk Padiak needs to be investigated while compensation needs to be done for the recent cattle stolen from the Lou Nuer when they were away for a mission in Pibor- everybody knows the recent killing in Lekwangole, Pibor county.



***One of the paramount chiefs endorses the peace agreement with prayer and signature***

#### **SUMMARY OF THE AGENDA**

1. Cattle theft/ rustling
2. Grazing land and water point disputes.
3. Border disputes and encroachments
4. Illegal possessions of fire arms.
5. Unlawful killings e.g. the Poktop incident of 11<sup>th</sup> Jan 2009
6. Violation of the previous agreements e.g. the Poktop peace agreement 2004.
7. Lack of freedom of movement e.g. Road blocks
8. Lack of law enforcement.
9. Renaming of places e.g. Keer to Akaar.
10. Compensation lost lives.
11. Resettlement of internally displaced people.
12. Unequal distribution of state resources.
13. Capacity building of local administrators.
14. Absence of social services and economic development.
15. Those in authority lure some chiefs from other counties to move to other counties e.g. from Duk and Uror
16. Issues of uneven relief distribution

The resolution drafting committee consisted of the following members:

1. Hon. Gabriel Yoal
2. Amb. Charles Manyang
3. Mr. Deng Choul
4. Rev. Michael Chol
5. Rev. John Okumu
6. Mr. Raphael Sabun
7. Mr. Paul Opio Both
8. Hon. Nyang Chol
9. Mr. Bennet Kenyi
10. Mr. Alfred Okech
11. H.E. Philip Thon



***Group Photo of some of the chiefs, county commissioners and other conference delegates***

### **Challenges**

- Preparatory planning visits carried out for the communities at the grassroots level for the peace conference was not done effectively which made the participants have unrealistic expectations about the conference.
- Minipreparatory peace meetings of all the Paramount Chiefs, prior to the Bor Peace and Reconciliation Conference was not properly done because Chiefs were expressing their feelings on issues as if this was the first time they were meeting each other to air out their grievances.
- The Organization of the whole conference was not properly done. The official number of participants were suppose to be 110 delegates but it increase up to 212 which made the cost of the conference increase beyond the budgeted amount.

- The chairman of the organizing committee of peace conference took up the role of facilitator consciously or unconsciously and he was considered by one of the parties to the conflict as biased in addressing issues that brought conflict between Duk and Uror counties. He was seen to be pressurizing people on the side he supported and this was felt by many observers. He back-down after he was cautioned.
- Unnecessary sub-committees were formed to run various aspects of the conference but instead they had different motives which led to more expenses and misunderstanding with different organization.
- There was poor management of funds and limited transparency on the side of Reconcile International Account Assistant.

### **Success**

- ✓ The peace and reconciliation conference was very successful because the Jonglei State Government took a lead in bringing peace to its people.
- ✓ All the delegates to the peace conference wanted a peaceful solution to the conflict between the People of Duk County and the Uror County.
- ✓ The peace conference was successful because of moral, materials and financial support from International Organization mentioned above.

### **Remark**

As of now the people of Duk and Uror Counties hope for peaceful co-existence being met by the signing the Dr. John Garang Institute peace agreement. The Jonglei State Government should double its effort in the implementation, monitoring and evaluations of all the processes needed to make this agreement a success.

Compiled by Rev. John Okumu Facilitator Reconcile International.

# **ANNEXES**

**ANNEX 1**

**Dr. Garang  
Institute  
Agreement**

**Peace and reconciliation conference  
under the theme: '*Peace, Unity and  
Development*'**

The Resolutions of Peace and Reconciliation conference among Uror, Duk, Nyirol, Ayod and Twic East Counties held from May 10 – 14, 2009 at Dr. John Garang Institute of Science and Technology – Bor, Jonglei State

# Acknowledgement

In light of this, we the County Commissioners, chiefs and Community leaders, of the five counties of Jonglei State, invited guests and observers from NGOs, UNMIS and UN agencies , having met in Dr. John Garang Institute - Bor from 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> May 2009, do hereby acknowledge and commend the support rendered by Jonglei State Government, PACT-Sudan, Danish Church Aid, Reconcile International, Dr. John Garang Institute of Science and Technology, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, UNMIS and UN Agencies who immensely contributed to the success of the conference.

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## Preamble

**We the people of the five counties of Duk, Uror, Nyirol, Ayod and Twic East of Jonglei State**

**Grateful** to Almighty God who Bestowed wisdom to us and let us reach comprehensive peace agreement that has ultimately put to an end the tribal conflict among our communities.

**Having** survived tragic death of the conflicts that have claimed most our lives in recent years

**Mindful** of interrelations among our communities in terms of religion, cultures and social-economic activities

**Committed** to establish long lasting peace, good local administration and mutual understanding in which our communities shall be peaceful to each other and to uphold values of justice, equality, human dignity and equal rights

**Further Committed** to this agreement of May, 2009 guided by constitution of Jonglei Sate and the Constitution of Southern Sudan for the betterment of our people in the state

**Cognizant** of the conference deliberations and the initiatives of inclusive popular dialogue and agreement of peace and reconciliations, particularly this agreement will provide prospects for other peace and reconciliation initiatives to resolve similar conflicts in Jonglei state

**Do hereby** adapt this agreement by which the people of Jonglei shall have peaceful co-existence throughout the state and extend the same harmony and goodwill to other states. We do here by undertake to uphold, respect and protect this agreement.

We the undersigned do hereby commit our selves and append our signatures in recognition of this agreement there after

## **Garang Institute Agreement**

### **AREAS OF CONFLICT**

#### **A. Root Causes**

1. Cattle raiding, rustling and theft
2. Illegal Possession of fire Arms in the hands of the civil population
3. Unlawful killings of human beings
4. Grazing land (toich) and disputes over water points
5. Redundancy, idleness and poverty among the youth.

#### **B. Structural, Institutional and infrastructural causes**

1. Border disputes
2. Inadequate law enforcement agencies
3. Challenges in administrative linkages – capacity building
4. Absence of social services and economic development
5. Collapse of the traditional authority/leadership

#### **C. Social Impact**

1. Dependence on relief food
2. Unfair distribution of state resources.
3. Poor planning and response to humanitarian assistance to the needy by some relief agencies in some areas
4. Resettlement of displaced persons – Ayod, Akobo and Pibor etc
5. Exclusion of women and youth in some development and decision making processes

6. Claiming and renaming of places
7. Compensation of lost lives ('blood wealth/ Diya')

#### **D. Triggers**

1. Incidences
  - Poktap ambush (this needs urgent committee to carry out investigations)
  - Pakam Incident
  - Duk Padiat Incident
  - Rolker Incident,
  - Mareng Incident,
  - Pawai Incident
  - Palooch Incident
  - Patuet incident
  - Tiam incident,
  - Ageer incident and
  - Pajut dispute.
2. Compensation agreements not implemented
3. Revenge Killings
4. Confusion of administrative jurisdiction of chiefs – luring of chiefs
5. Violation of peace agreements

### **RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. The conference recommends to the State government, an immediate formation of a technical committee within one month to investigate the above incidences and further urges the government to reactivate previous investigation committees and implement the outcome.
2. All compensation agreements agreed upon should be implemented within three months
3. The Conference strongly recommends to the state government to institute and Strengthen Law enforcement agencies that shall be capable of deterring criminal revenge killings which are punishable by law
4. The conference recommends a civic education/awareness campaign on human rights, and rule of law to be carried out by the Jonglei state Government, UN and other development agencies especially among the communities in the rural areas.
5. While any Sudanese citizen is free to move or change residence, the conference recommends that the state government and county authorities should not condone random and unlawful crowning of

- chieftaincies. This has to be done in accordance to existing laws and regulations as enacted in the Local Government Act 2009.
6. The conference recommends that the state government should form a council of paramount chiefs within four weeks (28 days) from all the eleven counties to routinely look into the urgent matters of the counties affecting harmonious traditional coexistence between communities within the state. First task case is Pajut dispute issue
  7. The conference recommends that Sudan Peoples Liberation Army (SPLA) forces shall intervene in case of any communal conflict.
  8. The conference recommends the need for more mixed security forces deployment to the counties .e.g. Police, prisons and wildlife
  9. The conference recommends immediate deployment of judges and legal councilors to try cases and help in law enforcement respectively in the counties
  10. The conference recommends formation of a commissioner's forum to meet every three months and to be chaired by the Minister of local government and law enforcement.
  11. The conference recommends capacity building initiatives of county administrators, law enforcement organs by training them on the field of administrative management, good governance, rule of law and human rights
  12. The conference recommends the state government to urgently come up with social and economic poverty alleviation projects with a particular focus on agriculture.
  13. The conference recommends that the state government should establish youth projects targeting life skills training that provide them to become self reliant.
  14. The state government in collaboration with the SSRRC strongly recommends the voluntary resettlement and rehabilitation of IDPS to their respective communal areas
  15. The conference recommends the opening of county to county feeder road networks that will booster security and delivery of services in the whole of Jonglei state.

## **RESOLUTIONS**

In light of the above mentioned recommendations, the conference resolves the following;

1. Immediate and comprehensive, concurrent disarmament of the civil population of the eleven counties.
2. The conference strongly condemns cattle raiding, rustling and theft, and those involved shall be severely punished by law. If cattle are recovered, it shall be immediately returned to the rightful owners.
3. The conference strongly condemns unlawful killings and those involved shall be subjected to the court of law and severely punished.

4. The use of another community's grazing land and water points shall be encouraged subject to prior traditional consultative approach.
5. Security forces and law enforcement agencies shall be stationed in strategic locations along flash points/border.
6. All conflicts shall be settled through peaceful means.
7. Upon the signature of the agreement of the conference, prevailing hostilities between the communities shall stop immediately

## **MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM**

### 1) Monitoring mechanism

The conference resolves that the state government shall form a monitoring and evaluation committee to meet and report every two months on the progress of the implementation of this peace agreement

### 2) Implementation mechanism

The conference resolves that the implementing agencies shall include the following

- State government
- County local administration
- Local population (youths, women and elders)
- SSRRC
- Other international/national organizations

## **Endorsement by paramount chiefs**

On behalf of the communities we represent, we the Commissioner Chiefs of Duk, Uror, Ayod, Twic East, and Nyirol counties undertake to sign this agreement to which we affirm our commitment and full responsibility.

Sign. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paramount Chief

Gatluak Thou Kuny  
On behalf of Uror County  
County

\_\_\_\_\_  
Paramount Chief  
Chuei Leek Deng  
On behalf of Duk

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Paramount Chief  
Buong Dual Diu  
On behalf of Ayod County

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Paramount Chief  
Mayen Manyuon Guot  
On behalf of Twic East County

---

Paramount Chief  
Rial Manyang Chak  
On behalf of Nyirol County

Sign. \_\_\_\_\_

H.E. Gatluak Reath Kuily  
Commissioner Uror County

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H.E. Mayen Ngor Atem  
Commissioner Duk County

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H.E. Gabriel Duop Lam  
Commissioner Ayod County  
County

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H.E. Diing Akol Diing  
Commissioner Twic East

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H.E. William Kuol Chol  
Commissioner Nyirol County

**Witnesses;**

H.E. Philip Thon Leek  
GONU Minister of Roads and Bridges

Hon. Gabriel Yoal Dok  
Member of the National Council of states and representative of Jonglei State.

H.E. Canon. John Jok Chol  
Peace Adviser Jongolei State

**Annex 2**

**Delegates from Uror County to the Duk- Uror Peace conference-Bor, 10th-14<sup>th</sup> May 2009.**

S/N	Name	Location
1.	Hon. Gabriel Yoal Dok	Khartoum
2.	H.E John Luk Jok	Juba
3.	H.E Dr. Marial Benjamin Bilual	Juba
4.	H.E Hussein Mar Nyuot	Bor
5.	Hon. Peter Gatkuoth Ruon	Bor
6.	Hon. Gatluak Ruon	Khartoum
7.	Hon. Kuony War Jok	Bor
8.	Hon. Chuol Rambang	Juba
9.	Rev. Moses Mayuol Bol	Juba
10.	Mr. Simon Hoth Duol	Juba
11.	Mr. Tut Puok Nyang	Bor
S/N	Name	Position
1.	H.E Gatluak Reath Kuil	Commissioner
2.	Gatluak Thou Kuony	Paramount chief
3.	Isaac Rout lam	Head chief
4.	Chuol Riek Kalang	Head chief
5.	Kuon Chotlual Chan	Head chief
6.	Simon Dak	Head chief
7.	Simon Duop Dhuor	Head chief
8.	Chuol Tot Jany	Head chief
9.	Gak Chol	Head chief
10.	Piech Mabil War	Head chief
11.	Maluoth Dhar Puol	Head chief
12.	Ker Macher Dhar	Head chief
13.	Jany Macher Nyang	Head chief
14.	Reath Wiech Thijok	Head chief
15.	Gakuoth Manyok	Head chief
16.	Riek Mabor Yak	Head chief
17.	Majok Tot Nyok	Head chief
18.	Kuol Kur Jak	Head chief
19.	Manyok Reath Luok	Head chief
20.	Riek Gai Lul	Head chief
21.	Khor Nyok Bichok	Head chief
22.	Goanar Mar Deng	Head chief
23.	Reath Gatluak Chuol	Head chief
24.	Chuol Makuach Deng	Head chief
25.	Ruach Wan Tut	Head chief
26.	Bayak Yak Gol	Head chief
27.	Gol Both Makuach	Head chief
28.	Thou Deng Rial	Head chief
29.	Koak Jal Nyok	Head chief

**List of members of the Duk county delegates who attended Duk-Uror peace and reconciliatory committee.**

1. H.E Phillip Thon Leek- Khartoum.
2. Luthero Leek Mowut- Juba.
3. Jiek Mabior Yaak- Pajut Duk County.
4. H.E Deng Chuol Malng- Juba.
5. Reuben Dak Achiek- Juba.
6. Hon. Maker Deng Malou- Juba.
7. Majok Tot Nyok-pagak Duk County.
8. Hon. Lul Lem Mayol- Khartoum.
9. AMB. Mathiang Malual Mabuur- Khartoum.
10. AMB. Manyang Awol Padiet- Khartoum.

S/N	Name	Title	Payam	Remark
1.	Duoth Ayuen Kuay	Head chief	Pagaleng	
2.	Dak Ruea Kuek	Head chief		
3	Machot Gierkuach Guk	Executive chief		
4	Deng Leek Deng	Elder		
5	Manyok Bol Bol	Head chief	Panyang	
6	Bol Akuet Mut	Head chief		
7	Garwei Nyok Awuol	Executive chief		
8	Reath Aloum Jok	Chief		
9	Lony Deng gal	Elder		
10	Chuei Leek Kashuol	Head chief	Duk Payuel	
11	Thon Lul Bayak	Chief		
12	Mayen Deng Mayen	Chief		
13	Mabil Majok Chiengkuach	Head chief	Ageer	
14	Makuei Mac Bol	Chief		
15	Akoi Dau Akoi	Chief		
16	Deng mabur Malual	Head chief	Duk Padiet	
17	Majak Piok Kahuol	Ex. chief		
18	Chan Manyang Chan	Ex. chief		
19	Maker Long Deng	Elder		
20	Macuor Par deng	Elder		
21	Mawut Makur Kase	Chief		
22	Lual Atongtil Ajak	Head chief	Dongchak	
23	Makur Machok	Ex. chief		
24	Awan Riak Dual	Chief		
25	Madhier Luk Yai	Youth leader		
26	Dual Deng Lut	Chief		
27	Maker Aguak Dak	Head chief	Pagaak	
28	Kuol Kun Ajak	Head chief		
29	Makuei Mabany Deng	Ex. chief		
30	Mabil Thau Awuol	Elder		

**DUK UROR PEACE CONFERENCE OTHER DELEGATES WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE:**

- 1-Abot Awan Gaidit
- 2-Deng Lual Anyang
- 3-Chol Yuang Madol
- 4-Bol Lual Machot
- 5- Moses Mawan
- 6-Leek Mawut Malual
- 7-Maker Chol Malual
- 8-Chol Riek Makuie
- 9-Awan jok Nhial
- 10-Peter Garwei Ret
- 11-Dr.Madit thon Duop
- 12-Aluom Maker Aluom
- 13-Maj Abot Riak Abot
- 14-Deng Leek Manyangn Bol
- 15-Micheal Majur Aleer
- 16-Aquila Mabil Deng
- 17-Deng Awuou Ader
- 18-Manyang Agoth Thon
- 19-Garang Mayen Bol
- 20-Manyok Chan Madol
- 21-Bol Ador Ader
- 22-Jiek Mabior Yak
- 23-Akech A chiek Deng
- 24-Thon Biliu Bol
- 25-Garang Yual Duop
- 26-Magang Ngol
- 27-Achieu Duoi
- 28-Chiengkuach Awan
- 29-Anna Yom Dau
- 30-Simon akuei Deng
- 31-Goi Deng Leek
- 32-Biar Gatluak Deng
- 33-Duot Thon Puot
- 34-Paul Monykuer Dut
- 35-Elijah Mocnom Wuor
- 36-Riak Deng Riak
- 37-Mawut Makur Kachuol
- 38-Mabior Makur Kachuol
- 39-Maduk Nhial Deng
- 40-Mayom Ater Dak
- 41-Mawour Majak Achiek
- 42-Mark Atem Dieu

- 43-Mawut Ayiei
- 44-Malual Wuor
- 45-David Malual Wuor
- 46-Mabut Mabior Aguek
- 47-Majok Tot Nyok
- 48-Khor Nyok Bichok
- 49-Ruot Deng Lual
- 50-Maduk Puot
- 51-Maduk Madel Aleu
- 52-Ruei Puot Bol
- 53-Wuor Mabior Deng
- 54-Pro. Magang
- 55-Machol Deng Yuot
- 56-Aluong Machuor Kulang
- 57-Kulang Mayen Kulang
- 58-Deng Agany Ayiei
- 59-Deng Malual Mabur
- 60-Amer Manyok Deng
- 61-Awel Machuach
- 62-Chol Gatluak Deng
- 63-Ayom Akuoch Ayom
- 64-Chol Piot Kuany
- 65-Kachuol Majak Piok