E.11. Resolutions

E.11.1. Resolutions Arising from the "Germens of the Lou Conflict"

1. Lou leaders should be disarmed themselves.
2. Lou should forgive one another and make peace as a family.
3. Lou community should demand of GOA sufficient force for law and order.
4. Soldiers who deserted the movement should be dealt with.
5. The White Army should be disarmed and powers of Lou Chiefs restored.
6. Disarmament should be completed within an agreed time frame.

E.11.2. Resolutions arising from division of the three factions to co-exist

1. The Lou community resolves to come and stay together regardless of any differences.
2. The government of Kenya should support the movement.
3. The CPA should guarantee freedom of choice to join SPLM/GOA.
4. Forces of South Sudan (New Rules) should be treated as one army.
5. All the forces of the SPLM, SPLM and SSLM should support the CPA.
6. We agree to stand firm in support of Lou communities world wide.

E.11.3. Resolutions on Lou vs. Dinka Ngok

1. The leaders of Lou leaders by Dinka Ngok should be involved.
2. The GOA must disband the Lou / Dinka Bahr el-Ghazal and encourage relocation accordingly.
3. The Lou request a special conference in Kuito by August for the whole Upper Nile to discuss these problems with neighbors. (Venue can be discussed) *
4. The Lou want willing to switch their state tents to the north in harmony with their neighbors.

* (A committee to arrange for this meeting is already in place and has already met the leaders of SPLM-IO)
E.11.4. Resolutions based on

Luo vs. Neighbours Conflict

1. Government of the South must withdraw its demands on the Luo.
2. The Luo must return to their homes.
3. Government must withdraw itself from supporting any side of the conflict.
4. Some grazing land (auch) must be allocated for Luo use.
5. Sudan must reserve a special conference for the whole of Upper Nile to discuss the problems with neighbours, meeting to be in WAAH and could be in October.
6. Luo/widowers should go to court to marry.
7. SPLM/A must take immediate action as there have been many meetings of those different leaders with no remedy.
8. SPLM/A must return to place to maintain law and order.
9. Government act to protect civilians and discover who is responsible.
10. SPLM/A must declare peace process open.
11. Government should establish a public holiday to teach and warning points.
12. SPLM/A need to Gioo Minister already in place and then have enough rest leaders of SPLM/A and GOS.

E.11.5. Resolutions on

Luo vs. Murle Conflict

1. The two communities (Luo/Murle) should open and discuss issues (January 2006).
2. Such a committee should take place at 5 to 10 locations such as Mararad, Maban and Riich
3. The Luo/Murle peace council should be established at Yirol, Del Ramong, Pading, Wachil and Rial Deng.
4. A Luo/Murle peace council should be set up.
5. The government or an authorized agency should facilitate the return of two
children taken by the Murle.
6. The return of close to 300 gunmen taken by prophet Gal Maryam, promising them a 'permanent land' should be offered as soon as possible due to their
suffering.9
7. For security reasons to these areas to return law and order.
8. Consider disarming the Murle.

E.11.6. Resolutions:

Luo vs. Gauwar Conflict

1. GOS should establish and guarantee a path to touch / We need a passage to touch
2. A canal could be dug to bring water to the Luo.
3. The CPA (North / South) should translate into an all-inclusive peace.

9 Prophet Maryam was killed. PACT 20 has also been trying to facilitate the return of those people.

E.11.7. Resolutions:

Luo vs. Intercommunal Conflict

1. The Luo must return to their homes.
2. The Luo must withdraw itself from supporting any side of the conflict.
3. Government must withdraw itself from supporting any side of the conflict.
4. Some grazing land (auch) must be allocated for Luo use.
5. Sudan must reserve a special conference for the whole of Upper Nile to discuss the problems with neighbours, meeting to be in WAAH and could be in October.
6. Luo/widowers should go to court to marry.
7. SPLM/A must take immediate action as there have been many meetings of those different leaders with no remedy.
8. SPLM/A must return to place to maintain law and order.
9. Government act to protect civilians and discover who is responsible.
10. SPLM/A must declare peace process open.
11. Government should establish a public holiday to teach and warning points.
12. SPLM/A need to Gioo Minister already in place and then have enough rest leaders of SPLM/A and GOS.

E.11.8. Resolutions on

Luo vs. Neighbours Conflict

1. Government of the South must withdraw its demands on the Luo.
2. The Luo must return to their homes.
3. Government must withdraw itself from supporting any side of the conflict.
4. Some grazing land (auch) must be allocated for Luo use.
5. Sudan must reserve a special conference for the whole of Upper Nile to discuss the problems with neighbours, meeting to be in WAAH and could be in October.
6. Luo/widowers should go to court to marry.
7. SPLM/A must take immediate action as there have been many meetings of those different leaders with no remedy.
8. SPLM/A must return to place to maintain law and order.
9. Government act to protect civilians and discover who is responsible.
10. SPLM/A must declare peace process open.
11. Government should establish a public holiday to teach and warning points.
12. SPLM/A need to Gioo Minister already in place and then have enough rest leaders of SPLM/A and GOS.
E.11.7 Resolutions: 

Laï vs. Húrfay Conflict

1. Establish new water points.
2. Protection of civilians by the Government of Sudan.
4. Sharing water resources.
5. The Chairperson of the Conference is mandated to mediate and decide in the Húrfay conflict.
6. Call a conference by the two communities.
7. Disarm the armed groups. 
8. Meeting between Húrfay and Laï.
9. Government of Sudan should collect all soldiers (Laï/Húrfay) to join the army.

E.11.8. Resolutions on Clan Fighting

1. Chiefs should have more authority for settling disputes.
2. Chiefs should take a more active role in solving these conflicts.
3. OISS must do something about the proliferation of guns and disarm the White Army.
4. Government should organize peace conferences focusing on the White Army.
5. All administrative authorities’ offices should peace parks in all their daily activities.
6. Educational opportunities should be opened for young people so that they are not idle.
7. Creation of jobs and other development activities will keep people busy.

* The term “tribesman” means that the OISS’s target should be for peace and order.
* The proposal was made by a key tribal participant and was jointly discussed here for purposes of transparency and security only.
E.12

Recommendations

The body to which a recommendation is directed is embedded!

1. There should be dialogue facilitated by the GOBS.
2. The Lusu should be enabled to return to the border post at Pilios (GOSS).
3. Jieglit government should not engage itself in tribal conflicts. (Jonglei States/GOSS)
4. Quarantine and free movement to and from such States & GOSS.
5. A peace conference in Juba for all Upper Nile under GOSS—this should be held by October before elections in both regions (FACT).
6. GOSS should take immediate action and not allow resolutions to stand unimplemented.
7. There should be border police (States & GOSS).
8. No maraging without decree (CMB).
9. Go immediately to find the Bahr El Ghazal pocket and save the people. (Jonglei States/GOSS)
10. Jieglit capital was supposed to be in Fangak but the Nuer have never benefited from the process (e.g., (e.g., Fangak may refer to a meeting).
11. This meeting invites the participation of the Ellen, the Drinuk and the Gorrwaa—
   and this is operating (FACT, NPC, UNPWA).
12. The Lusu community recommends a meeting in Akobo in December. (FACT, NPC)
13. Lusu leaders should attend the meetings in Lou Nuer or Akobo. If this is not possible they can mobilize resources and take to where they want to meet, either in Khatemaa or Nuer, but we need a meeting with them! (Luo Leaders / Participants)
14. A peace conference between Drinuk Nyik and the Lou is needed. (FACT, NPC)
15. Police and Soldiers will need to be deployed to maintain law and order (States /
GOSS).
16. The Government of Southern Sudan should take the lead to bring peace between
   the two communities. (GOSS)
17. The Nyik should provide the Lou with an outlet to water and grazing. (Woolfe
   PK, PACT, NPC, Jieglit States, Unity & Upper Nile States)
18. The GOSS must decimate the Lou / Drinuk war border and encourage relocation
   (accordingly).
19. Government must remain impartial in dealing with conflicts (GOSS).
20. The UEC must be provided with access to water and grazing areas. (States, GOSS).
21. The SPLA/A must take immediate security action as many have been
   disobedient. (GOSS).
22. Warnings on assorted curfews should be tested. (FACT, NPC)
23. Government Police and soldiers must be deployed to maintain law and order to protect civilians. (GOSS)
24. SPLA/A must take immediate action as there have been many reports of these conflicts with no remedy. (GOSS, States)
25. Policing/should be in place to maintain law order. (GOSS, States)
26. All concerned should pledge peace. (Community Leaders)
27. Government should establish a foothold in south and north peace points. (GOSS, GOAS)
28. The two communities (Luo / Murle) should meet to discuss issues [January 2006]. (PACT, NPC)
29. Government security forces should be established at Bor, Duk Manhattan, Pading, Wached and Rial Deng (GOSS, States).
30. A Local/Made peace committees should be set up. (PACT, NPC)
31. The government or an authorized agency should facilitate the return of two children taken by the Murle (GOSS, PACT, NPC)
32. Consider disarming the Murle (GOSS, Jangled State)
33. A canal could be dug to bring water to the Luo. (GOSS, GOAS)
34. Government should establish its own military bases. (GOSS, States)
35. GOAS and local authority should take charge and maintain law/order.
36. There are three outcomes along the Crossing: 1) stop border and security forces should be established there to maintain law and order (GOSS, States)
37. There should be a joint military effort (GOSS, NPC, Murle)
38. Water that has been blocked (diammb?) at Pungj and Yosit should be open (GOSS)
39. Peace forces in Lean (GOSS, States)
40. Disarm the white army (GOSS, States)
41. Meeting between Jikany and Luo (PACT, NPC)
42. Government of SS should collect all soldiers (Luo/Jikany) to return to barracks. (GOSS, States)
43. GOAS need to do something about the proliferation of guns and disarm the White Army (GOSS, States).
44. Government should organize a peace conference focusing on the White Army. (GOSS/PACT/NPC)

*The Luo logically reasons that the CTU’s Ngeri threshold should be law and order.*
ANNEXES

F.1.
List of Participants

A true revelation

F.L.A. Nyiru County Delegates

1. Col. Tut Tut Lual
2. A/Capt. James Rancy Weer
3. Major Mayang Giahak Lam
4. Major Dauk Koc Deng
5. Capt. Rol Gong Lual
6. Capt. Maguer Kading
7. Capt. John Deng Powal

[Signature & Date]
August 20, 2005
F.R.B. Akobo County Delegates

1. Gordon Nyual Yot, Assistant Commissioner
2. Cdr. David Budi Deng
3. Cdr. David Odd Mor
4. Cdr. James Tad Pui
5. Av. A. Miang Chuai Chok
6. Capt. Roi Gaka Ling
7. Capt. Jomo Maklung Chol
8. Rev. John Beth Smith
9. Rev. John Beth Smith
10. Mrs. Mary Nyok Nuer
11. Rev. Peter Thye
12. Mr. Thomas Kuek Kuek
13. Rev. Thomas Tar Chuol
14. Rev. James Boll Kau
15. Mrs. Sarah Nyomak Wal
16. Mr. Nyak Kiel Too
17. Rev. Abraham Toch Kuer
18. Mr. David Duath Nyal
19. Mrs. Nyomak Keith Thayrath
20. Mr. Thoy, Dinka
21. Mr. Yiot Chol
22. Mr. Chol Olle
23. Chief Deng Chol Rik
24. Mr. Michael Aprow Kau
25. Mr. Michael Irak Yot
26. Mr. David Gia Duong
27. Mr. Dilong Obey
28. Mr. Alfred Hailir
29. Mr. Chol Chol Gok
30. Mr. Chol Buol Gany
31. Mr. Makhlul Jiek Kau
32. Mr. Rok Rabich Tep
33. Mr. Mok Chol Kuer
34. Mr. Mayok Wal Diew
35. Mrs. Nyomak Keun Gok
36. Mrs. Nyukong Nyomak Wal
37. Mrs. Nyomak Delish Lual
38. Mrs. Nyukong Lual
39. Mrs. Patruo Nyomak Wal
E.C. Upper County Delegates

1. C. Yuluk Rehth Kiir, SPLM County Secretary
2. C. Yuluk Toch Mayot, STDF County Director
3. C. Yuluk Maelue Jok, STDF District
4. C. Yuluk Terkuer, Nekor
5. C. Yuluk Kuol Koich, Waraya
6. C. Yuluk Rehth Kiir, STDF, Duk County Commander
7. C. Yuluk Rehth Kiir, STDF, Duk County Commander
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### F.B.I. Nairobi Delegates

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<tr>
<th>No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cdr. Gabriel Yatik Doki</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Cdr. David Beld Max</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Cdr. Wiyanrair Koit Chael</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Senior Police Chief of Gazani</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Dr. Gerald Predin Ogio</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Thay Njoyng</td>
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<td>Dr. Molyan</td>
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<td>Mrs. Beth Paling</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Mr. John Gowc</td>
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### F.B.I. Nairobi Delegates of Lawcourt Peace Council

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<td>1</td>
<td>Mr. Kang Perk Laan</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. Ev-Pay</td>
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<td>President Chief of Gazania</td>
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<td>Paramount Chief of Ndahene</td>
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<td>Cdr. Yakub Robert</td>
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<td>Mrs. Nyellesih Moe</td>
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<td>Mrs. Mary Njoyer Buns</td>
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<td>Rev. Gaubin Chael Deo Kharr</td>
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<td>Mr. The State Wali Kharr</td>
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<td>29</td>
<td>Mr. Lucy Tikiw Ngingap</td>
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*Note: This list is a snapshot as of August 20, 2005.*
### Conference Program

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<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>July 6</th>
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<td>Thursday</td>
<td>July 7</td>
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<td>Sunday</td>
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<td>Monday</td>
<td>July 11</td>
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- **Overview of recent events in Lou area (Three speakers)**
- **How did the three factions SPLM / SLM / GOO get together in You? (Three speakers representing)**
- **What problems are perceived to be dominant in the three counties of the Lou? (Group Discussion)**
- **Dissemination of information on the CPA (Dr. Alfred Lukay)**
- **Lou community problems with neighbors. (Group Discussion)**
- **Issues that contribute (e.g., Cheng Yieh and Cheng Zhe, Cheng Jie and Cheng Kweyng, Cheng Nuyk and Cheng Yei, Cheng Dongxiao and Cheng Juthe) (Group Discussion)**
- **Conclusion for trades, mixed trades and others (Group discussion).**
- **Unity of Lou intellectuals and politicians / Organizational Capacity / Time and development management (Dr. Alfred Lukay)**
- **Peace committee new or existing one.**
- **Conference evaluation.**

---

*As noted elsewhere, removing a number was a righteous and force felt deeply to be just but we felt we have lost interest in getting specific dates written before the close of the conference. This has impacted on personal attendances as well as presenting compromising logistical problems.

**Rutcher & Report writer: Agong Karat Long, Ph.D.**

August 20, 2005.
Confidence Logistiques

This was probably the dark side of this conference. Both UNWWA and PACT share the blame. Delegates were housed in Loko and to sit without adequate preparation. It was worse for Loko citizens who had to walk for hours or even days to the conference venue only to have to find for themselves before final supplies could be had.

Signs of poor coordination began in Namololu on Saturday, July 25th, the day of departure for the Namololu contingent to Loko. The East African flight was delayed due to the large number of delegates who had not shown up at the prescribed time. It is easy to assume that this happened because people are overweighted about the scores of air travel. It is quite plausible that getting to the airport was taken for granted and no place was made.

We had been told in Namololu that we would spend the night in Loko, take off from Yasi the following morning, and begin the four-day (maximum) conference on Monday, 4th July. Sunday and Monday were the general welfare session. Finally, on the evening of July 5th we were invited to New Site from where we would fly to Yasi. That was the only event that took place as announced the previous night. We would try to keep a tight schedule and get the conference done by Saturday so as to have on Sunday July 12th. I meant those we had to stay much longer, with consequences.

Arriving in Yasi—the first happy note was dropped! Signs of advance logistics excepted. Although we had arrived on time on July 12th, we did not have any food for four line evening. Why was this so? All those who were in Yasi UNWWA and PACT might care to explain. Our last days in Yasi would have been extremely miserable, were it not for the generosity of the people of Yasi making donations of meals.

In spite of all arrangements and a general awareness that a big move had come to Yasi, not a single item of the agenda was carried out in time. Although we were advised to begin the conference that Tuesday afternoon, nothing of significance took place.

A significantly influencing factor in the Yasi conference was the enthusiasm of participants of all walks to give their solving these problems a try. Evidence of this enthusiasm abounds:

- Delegates travelling from home and back on foot.
- Mastery of the disturbing issues.
- Anxiety for a lasting peace between former neighbours, clans, etc.
- Reducing difficulties of poor logistics without strife.
- The UNWWA director himself visibly undergoing immense challenges.

My personal experience is that PACT has generally been very poor about ensuring to have people treated and served in the proper way. It is aware of the same thing. [any other comment on the camps from Konka International. Never have I been looked at in the same way; people who made arrangements are crying for the job.]

FACEBOOK & TWITTER (email sent separately, from)
August 26, 2003.
We had expected to leave by Tuesday or Monday, July 11, at the latest. There was no definitive feedback from Lodi, nor from Namibi. In fact, although there was a PACT representative on the ground in the person of Mr. Thomas Gikasok, that did not translate into a significant advantage. Namibi expressed concerns about the R 500,000 even though the limited credit card facility was exhausted.

With the heavy rains that generally begin in mid-July, we moved our tents from the so-called 'injury camp' to the highway and back. Despite the availability of a truck, and a day spell to permit credit to the land. The logistics, some of whom are certainly fly-by-night professionals limited their search for the airfare on NPA and Tracknet—hardly aware that there were other NGO's crossing South Sudan.\(^{17}\)

On July 14, we were finally able to pack into a small school, carrying over 25 people, but only had two cars—which were exquisitely constructed without air-conditioning, thanks to the fresh memories of the just-ended peace and reconciliation conference. We boarded a bus at the early morning and returned to find our transportation waiting. Mr. Stephen Gikinwa, the UNWRA logistician, on being contacted by phone, informed the purchase of a second vehicle and a spare vehicle. So on the way, he himself was in one, and the second vehicle was far behind. Mr. Gikinwa was more than one person, that the vehicle he was in, to drop off passengers to Lodi and return for the rest. He assured those left behind that the second vehicle would not be his two. The passengers on the second vehicle were not so sure as to the type of vehicle. No vehicle showed up. In fact, no second vehicle had left Lodi whatsoever. The PACT staff in Lodi claim that their vehicles were doing other work assignments in Lodi—so it is difficult as well in Lodi was not a concern for PACT? It showed up as that there were no coordinated relations between the Lodi / OWRWA point man and his PACT counterparts.

Incredibly, we spent the night at the New Site airport—on relative comfort, thanks to the SPLA soldiers guarding the airport. They shared their meals with us and even offered us their own beds.\(^{18}\) The dividends of peace trickle down, say, he showed up then.

The following morning, the same vehicle and driver of the previous day returned to fetch us. We obtained credible information that no agreement had been signed with the ghost second vehicle. Later that afternoon (July 15) we called for a meeting between representatives of the Namibi delegation who camped at New Site, UNWRA logistician and the PACT office manager before our departure for Namibi where we did not want to file complaints based on apocryphy. Mr. Gikinwa by电话 to New Site and left us without answers as to how logistics hanged up even an incoming transportation from New Site. The newly appointed PACT Lodi office manager had no satisfactory answers explaining the new logistics and correspondence with UNWRA logistician. He informed us that he was doing office work and could not go to Lodi without the OK of Namibi logistician. I almost blow up! These means were played out the same morning.\(^{19}\)

\(^{17}\) From my capacity to be of some who was taking on the logistics of PACT movements at the time, the rather softer response given to him, which he described, became: 'It's only two car that not enough effort was needed on get the Namibi logisticians what that...

Laundry service & report papers supplied without charge, pay
in terms of hours and days, not minutes! On one outreach journey a PACT vehicle took a
group to New Site; how could PACT play match now?

On the brighter side, all delegates, especially from other countries in the area, were
extremely tolerant and enduring difficulties that were not of their making. It is not in my
terms of reference to delve into the reasons for these difficulties. During conference
sessions, one could hardly notice that some had not had their lunch or tea.

Rev. James Kuang Nweve, the Co-Facilitator, doubled up as an able translator—a trying
task demanding constant attention and staying on one’s feet for hours at a time. The
services of Mr. Radio Yaa (C.R. Simon Lual) were anxiously awaited and served as a
refresher after long hours of refresments in matters and discussions!

Yaa seems to have a past separation that it is still coping with. The exception are received,
and the observations we made of the ripples of SPLA, SDF, and SPLA commanders moving about
freely and sharing views convinced doubters that Yaa was finally at peace
with itself and should be entitled to the relief activities that communities south of Log
have been enjoying, all those years. The War Production and the generality of the
people in Yaa are basically Afrikans. When food ran out, their offerings of beef and
gلات did not!
“Ye teach the Green, Green Grass of home?”