

109TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. RES. 202

Urging the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army to fully implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 9, 2005.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 19, 2005

Mr. FRIST (for himself, Mrs. DOLE, and Mr. LUGAR) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to

RESOLUTION

Urging the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army to fully implement the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of January 9, 2005.

Whereas the people of Sudan have been devastated by war for all but 10 years since Sudan gained its independence in 1956;

Whereas the second civil war in Sudan between the Government of Sudan in the north and the Sudan People's Liberation Army in the south began in 1983 and lasted for more than 20 years;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 people died and more than 4,000,000 people were internationally displaced or became refugees as a direct or indirect result of the civil war in Sudan;

Whereas the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army failed on numerous occasions to bring a peaceful and just end to the civil war in Sudan throughout the 1990s;

Whereas, in September 2001, President George W. Bush appointed former Senator John Danforth as Special Envoy for Peace in Sudan to explore the potential of the United States to become involved in searching for a just resolution to the civil war in Sudan, and appointed Andrew Natsios, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, as the Special Humanitarian Coordinator for Sudan to enhance the delivery of assistance that could help reduce the suffering of the people of Sudan;

Whereas, in July 2002, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army reached the historic Machakos Protocol, an agreement on the role of religion in Sudan and the right to self-determination for the people of southern Sudan;

Whereas, in October 2002, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed a memorandum of understanding that called for a cessation of hostilities and unimpeded humanitarian access to all areas of Sudan;

Whereas peace talks continued throughout 2003, with discussions focusing on wealth sharing and the control of 3 contested areas of Sudan;

Whereas, on November 19, 2004, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army signed a declaration committing themselves to reach a final comprehensive peace agreement by December 31,

2004, in the context of a special session of the United Nations Security Council;

Whereas, on November 19, 2004, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Security Council Resolution 1574, which welcomed the commitment of the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army to reach an agreement by the end of 2004, and highlighted the intention of the international community to assist the people of Sudan and support the implementation of a comprehensive peace agreement;

Whereas the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army initialed the final elements of a comprehensive peace agreement on December 31, 2004;

Whereas, on January 9, 2005, the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army formally signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement;

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides for a new constitution, new arrangements for power sharing and wealth sharing, and a 6-year interim period to be followed by a referendum in southern Sudan so that the people of southern Sudan can decide their political future;

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides for new institutions to be created and a new Government of National Unity to be installed in Sudan once the constitution is ratified;

Whereas despite progress on reaching a peace agreement on the North-South conflict there has been little progress to end the ongoing conflict in the region of Darfur;

Whereas, after tens of thousands of civilians died due to a targeted campaign of violence by the Government of

Khartoum, Congress declared on July 22, 2004, that the atrocities in Darfur were genocide, committed primarily by the Government of Sudan and its allied Janjaweed militias;

Whereas, on September 9, 2004, Secretary of State Colin Powell testified that “genocide has been committed in Darfur”;

Whereas, on June 30, 2005, President Bush confirmed that “the violence in Darfur region is clearly genocide [and] the human cost is beyond calculation”;

Whereas the Comprehensive Peace Agreement provides a model for the resolution of all conflicts in Sudan, including Darfur, eastern Sudan, and elsewhere;

Whereas, on July 9, 2005, the 6-year interim period under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement began with the formation of a new transitional government and the signing of an interim constitution, and Dr. John Garang, the Chairman of the Sudan People’s Liberation Movement/Army, was sworn in by President Omar Hassan al Bashir as First Vice President of Sudan;

Whereas millions of the people across Sudan continue to suffer from the effects of war, including displacement and war-related disease, hunger, and malnutrition;

Whereas the people of southern Sudan are in desperate need of reconstruction assistance to build and improve vital infrastructure components that are nearly nonexistent in southern Sudan;

Whereas, despite the historic signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in January 2005, the key to success will now be the full and timely implementation of the

agreement by all sides, wholly consistent with the letter, spirit, and intent of the agreement; and

Whereas the impact and efficacy of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement will also be measured by the political resolution of ongoing conflict in other parts of Sudan, including Darfur and the east of Sudan: Now, therefore, be it

1 *Resolved*, That the Senate—

2 (1) commends the people of Sudan on the sign-
3 ing of the historic Comprehensive Peace Agreement
4 on January 9, 2005;

5 (2) urges the new Government of National
6 Unity of Sudan, consisting of elements of the Na-
7 tional Congress Party and the Sudan People’s Lib-
8 eration Movement/Army, to fully implement the
9 Comprehensive Peace Agreement in a timely manner
10 consistent with the letter, spirit, and intent of the
11 agreement;

12 (3) requests that the United States Govern-
13 ment—

14 (A) commit to high-level, sustained engage-
15 ment to closely monitor the implementation of
16 the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and events
17 on the ground in Sudan, including in Darfur
18 and elsewhere; and

19 (B) sustain pressure as appropriate to en-
20 sure the Comprehensive Peace Agreement is im-

1 plemented in a full, timely, and thorough man-
2 ner;

3 (4) urges the United States Government—

4 (A) to maintain sanctions on the Govern-
5 ment of Sudan as appropriate until the Com-
6 prehensive Peace Agreement has been fully hon-
7 ored and implemented; and

8 (B) to renew efforts to implement addi-
9 tional sanctions through the United Nations Se-
10 curity Council until peace in Darfur is achieved
11 and those responsible for genocide, war crimes,
12 crimes against humanity, and criminal acts are
13 brought to justice;

14 (5) strongly urges the Government of National
15 Unity of Sudan to use the Comprehensive Peace
16 Agreement as the basis for negotiation of a peaceful
17 resolution of the conflicts in Darfur and other areas
18 of Sudan;

19 (6) strongly supports the expansion of the size
20 and role of the mission of the African Union in
21 Darfur to protect civilians in Darfur and encourages
22 continued support for this mission from the United
23 States, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and
24 other countries and international organizations;

1 (7) strongly supports the United Nations Mis-
2 sion in the Sudan and the expansion of this mission
3 to protect civilians and aid workers throughout
4 Sudan;

5 (8) supports the continued provision of humani-
6 tarian and reconstruction assistance from the United
7 States to the people of southern Sudan, in addition
8 to the assistance allocated for the people of Darfur,
9 so that the people of Sudan may experience and ap-
10 preciate the benefits of peace;

11 (9) supports international efforts to facilitate
12 the safe and voluntary return of refugees and inter-
13 nationally displaced persons to their homes in
14 Sudan; and

15 (10) calls upon the governments of all countries
16 in the Sudan region and around the world to actively
17 support and monitor the full implementation of the
18 Comprehensive Peace Agreement to help ensure that
19 the people of Sudan pursue the path to peace, pros-
20 perity, and security.

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