

111TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. RES. 1019

Recognizing the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army and calling for urgent and aggressive actions to establish peace in all regions of Sudan.

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 20, 2010

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, and Mr. WOLF) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

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## RESOLUTION

Recognizing the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement between the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army and calling for urgent and aggressive actions to establish peace in all regions of Sudan.

Whereas, on January 9, 2005, the Government of the Republic of the Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army (SPLM/A) signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) for Sudan in Nairobi, Kenya;

Whereas the CPA ostensibly ended a war between the government in the north and former rebels in the south of Sudan that lasted over 20 years and resulted in the

deaths of over 2,000,000 people and the displacement of over 4,000,000 people;

Whereas the CPA acknowledges that the Sudan war was the longest running conflict in Africa and “caused tragic loss of life, destroyed the country’s infrastructure, eroded its economic resources and caused suffering to the Sudanese people”;

Whereas the CPA recognizes the “urgent need to bring peace and security to the people of the Sudan who have endured this conflict for far too long”;

Whereas the CPA states the commitment of the parties to a negotiated settlement on the basis of a democratic system of governance which, on the one hand, recognizes the right of the people of Southern Sudan to self-determination, while at the same time “is founded on the values of justice, democracy, good governance, respect for fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, mutual understanding and tolerance of diversity within the realities of the Sudan”;

Whereas the CPA sets forth important political and security arrangements, including the establishment of an interim government of national unity and an autonomous Government of Southern Sudan, wealth sharing between the north and the south, legal protections for non-Muslims living in the Capital, demarcation of the north-south boundary, a permanent ceasefire, redeployment of forces and establishment of Joint Integrated Units, a national census and national elections, and a 2011 referendum on possible secession for Southern Sudan;

Whereas the United States played a key role in the negotiation of the CPA, was one of the four observer countries,

together with Italy, Norway, and the United Kingdom, to witness the signing of the CPA, and is represented on the Assessment and Evaluation Commission established to monitor the implementation of the CPA;

Whereas a major factor in the successful negotiation of the CPA was the coordinated and aggressive effort by the international community, led by the United States, to urge the parties to reach a peace agreement;

Whereas the United States continues to lead diplomatic efforts bilaterally and multilaterally to help bring about a truly comprehensive and lasting peace in Sudan and has provided nearly \$9,000,000,000 in humanitarian, development, and peacekeeping assistance toward this end since 2004;

Whereas not all the parties to the conflict in Sudan were a party to the CPA;

Whereas in 2003, even as the CPA was being negotiated, the Sudanese regime unleashed a genocidal campaign in the Darfur region of Sudan, in which over 300,000 Darfuris have died and nearly 3,000,000 have been displaced;

Whereas the National Congress Party (NCP), formerly the National Islamic Front (NIF), which controls the government in Khartoum, has announced its intention to forcibly return or relocate the internally displaced persons in Darfur, thereby threatening to deny them access to humanitarian assistance;

Whereas the conflicts in Darfur and southern Sudan are inextricably linked, and if the CPA fails there can be little hope for peace in Darfur;

Whereas numerous key aspects of the CPA have not been implemented in the timeframe specified, with elections

scheduled for April 2010 and the referendum on independence for southern Sudan scheduled for January 2011;

Whereas the NCP, to date, has blocked passage of legal reforms that are necessary to ensure free and fair elections, including safeguards to prevent the arrest and detention of members of the political opposition;

Whereas while expectations for peace dividends in the south are high, the Government of Southern Sudan faces the greatest post-conflict reconstruction challenges in modern times, including basic infrastructure, executive leadership, financial, natural and human resources management, and equitable social service access;

Whereas it is reported that over 2,000 Sudanese were killed and 250,000 were displaced in southern Sudan due to intercommunal violence in 2009, thus threatening peace within southern Sudan;

Whereas a coalition of aid agencies working in southern Sudan issued a briefing paper on January 7, 2010, stating that the CPA is “extremely fragile and violence is again increasing. The humanitarian situation, already one of the worst in the world, is deteriorating; and in the eyes of most ordinary southerners, meaningful post-war development has been absent”, adding that the next 12 months are crucial, and that “with concerted and immediate action, the parties to the CPA and the international community can, and must, prevent a return to a devastating conflict.”;

Whereas a return to war in Sudan would likely spread violence into Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda, and beyond, there-

by raising extreme concern of a regional conflagration;  
and

Whereas the international community has a short and critically important time period in which to pressure the parties to the CPA, and particularly the Bashir regime, to uphold their commitments under the CPA and more importantly, to avert another war in Sudan and establish the foundations for a lasting and stable peace throughout the country: Now, therefore, be it

1       *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2               (1) recognizes the fifth anniversary of the signing  
3       of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA)  
4       between the Government of the Republic of the  
5       Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement/Army on January 9, 2005;

7               (2) calls on both parties to implement immediately  
8       their respective obligations under the CPA,  
9       in accordance with the terms and timeline established  
10      therein;

11              (3) urges the United States to establish and adhere  
12      to specified measures to be taken against the  
13      respective parties if and when they fail to implement  
14      the CPA in accordance with the terms and timeline  
15      established therein, and to implement a more robust  
16      set of multilateral measures against those individuals  
17      who act as obstructionists to peace, including

1       those who continue to sell arms to belligerents in  
2       Sudan;

3           (4) urges the President of the United States  
4       and the Secretary of State to intervene at the high-  
5       est levels within the international community, both  
6       multilaterally and bilaterally with key governments  
7       including China, India, and certain members of the  
8       Arab League, to reinvigorate international support  
9       and pressure on all parties for the establishment of  
10      a durable peace in Sudan;

11          (5) urges the United States to reinvigorate the  
12      international commitment to achieving peace in  
13      Sudan that contributed to the signing of the CPA by  
14      engaging relevant parties at all levels on an urgent  
15      basis through political and diplomatic means;

16          (6) urges the United States to pursue a broad-  
17      er, carefully calibrated engagement within Sudan to  
18      include key players who were not parties to the  
19      CPA;

20          (7) urges the United States to actively encour-  
21      age greater international support for capacity-build-  
22      ing in southern Sudan, with appropriate measures to  
23      ensure accountability and transparency;

24          (8) urges the United States to insist that the  
25      National Congress Party (NCP) guarantee secure

1 humanitarian access to all areas of Darfur and to  
2 ensure the ability of humanitarian organizations to  
3 publicize their assessments without reprisals;

4 (9) urges the United States to impress upon the  
5 NCP that internally displaced persons in Darfur are  
6 not to be forcibly returned to their villages or relo-  
7 cated;

8 (10) urges the United States to ensure that all  
9 peace processes within Sudan respect the rights and  
10 dignity of all Sudanese, including those in northern  
11 Sudan, eastern Sudan, southern Kordofan, Abyei,  
12 and Blue Nile regions;

13 (11) recognizes the critical role of religious  
14 communities in providing peace education and facili-  
15 tating reconciliation at all levels of Sudanese society,  
16 as well as the important contribution of faith-based  
17 organizations in the provision of humanitarian as-  
18 sistance throughout Sudan; and

19 (12) urges all parties in Sudan to cease all hos-  
20 tile activities and to fully commit to establishing a  
21 durable peace throughout the country.

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