

resulting in the deaths of an estimated 2,000,000 people and displacement of another 4,000,000 people;

Whereas the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) by the National Congress Party (NCP) and Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) on January 9, 2005, brought a formal end to that civil war;

Whereas the United States Government, particularly through the efforts of the President's Special Envoy for Sudan Jack Danforth, worked closely with the parties, the mediator, General Lazaro Sumbeiywo, the members of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), and the United Kingdom and Norway to bring about the CPA;

Whereas the CPA established a 6-year interim period during which the Government of Sudan would undertake significant democratic reforms and hold national elections, and at the end of which the South would hold a referendum on self-determination, with the option to forge an independent state;

Whereas, while the parties have made progress on several parts of the CPA, limited national government reforms have been made and several key issues remain outstanding, notably border demarcation, resolution of the census dispute, and certain preparations for the 2011 referenda for southern Sudan and Abyei;

Whereas the NCP's delay and refusal to follow through on some of its commitments under the CPA has fueled mistrust and suspicion, increasing tensions between northern and southern Sudan;

Whereas research by the Small Arms Survey, published as recently as December 2009, shows that both sides are building up their security forces and covertly stockpiling weapons in anticipation of a possible return to civil war;

Whereas the Government of Southern Sudan continues to face a range of challenges and continues to struggle with problems of financial management, insufficient capacity, and a limited ability to provide security in parts of its territory, especially in the face of increasing inter-ethnic and communal violence;

Whereas humanitarian organizations and the United Nations report that more than 2,500 people were killed and an additional 350,000 displaced by inter-ethnic and communal violence within southern Sudan throughout 2009;

Whereas the Lord's Resistance Army, a brutal rebel group formed in northern Uganda, has reportedly resumed and increased attacks against civilians in southern Sudan, creating another security challenge in the region;

Whereas the Government of Southern Sudan and the United Nations Mission (UNMIS) have not taken adequate steps to address the rising insecurity and to protect civilians in southern Sudan;

Whereas, despite 5 years of peace, most of southern Sudan remains severely underdeveloped with communities lacking access to essential services such as water, health care, livelihood opportunities, and infrastructure;

Whereas Sudan is scheduled to hold national elections in April 2010, and the people of southern Sudan and Abyei are to hold their referendum on self-determination in January 2011 under the terms of the CPA;

Whereas the holding of these elections, Sudan's first multiparty elections in 24 years, could be a historic milestone for the country and a step toward genuine democratic transformation if the elections are fair and free and all communities are able to participate;

Whereas the existence of laws that grant powers to government security services in Sudan to arrest and detain citizens without

charge and recent actions taken by the security forces to restrict freedom of speech and assembly by opposition parties have raised concerns that conditions may not exist for fair and free elections in Sudan;

Whereas the conflict in Darfur is still unresolved, the security situation remains volatile, and armed parties continue to commit humanitarian and human rights violations in the region, raising concerns that conditions may not exist for Darfurians to freely and safely participate in the elections; and

Whereas the security situation in the whole of Sudan has profound implications for the stability of neighboring countries, including Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Uganda: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges the critical importance of preventing a renewed North-South civil war in Sudan, which would have catastrophic humanitarian consequences for all of Sudan and could destabilize the wider region;

(2) supports the efforts of President Barack Obama to reinvigorate and strengthen international engagement on implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA);

(3) encourages all international envoys and representatives, including those of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, IGAD, the African Union, and the United Nations, to work closely together and coordinate their efforts to bolster the peace accord;

(4) calls on the parties in Sudan—

(A) to comply fully with their commitments under the CPA;

(B) to refrain from actions that could escalate tensions in the run-up to the 2011 referendum;

(C) to work expeditiously to resolve outstanding issues of the agreement; and

(D) to begin negotiations to resolve post-referenda issues, including resource allocation and citizenship rights in the case of separation;

(5) calls on the Government of National Unity to amend or repeal laws and avoid any further actions that would unduly restrict the freedom of speech and assembly by opposition parties or the full participation of communities, including those in Darfur, in the upcoming national elections;

(6) encourages the international community and the United Nations to engage with local populations to provide assistance for elections in Sudan and popular consultations while also closely monitoring and speaking out against any actions by the Government of Sudan or its security forces to restrict or deny participation in a credible elections process;

(7) calls on the Government of Southern Sudan to work with the assistance of the international community to design and begin implementing a long-term plan for security sector reform that includes the transformation of the army and police into modern security organs and the training of all security forces in human rights and civilian protection;

(8) urges the United Nations Security Council to direct and assist the UNMIS peacekeepers to better monitor and work to prevent violence in southern Sudan and to prioritize civilian protection in decisions about the use of available capacity and resources;

(9) supports increased efforts by the United States Government, other donors, and the United Nations to assist the Government of Southern Sudan to improve its governing capacity, strengthen its financial accountability, build critical infrastructure, and expand service delivery;

(10) urges the President to work with the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, other governments, and regional organizations at the highest levels to develop a coordinated multilateral strategy to promote peaceful change and full implementation of the CPA; and

(11) encourages the President and other international leaders to strategize and develop contingency plans now for all eventualities, including in the event that the CPA process breaks down or large-scale violence breaks out in Sudan before or after the 2011 referendum, as well as for longer term development in the region following the referendum.

RECOVERY, REHABILITATION, AND REBUILDING OF HAITI

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 275, S. Res. 414.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 414) expressing the sense of the Senate on the recovery, rehabilitation, and rebuilding of Haiti following the humanitarian crisis caused by the January 12, 2010, earthquake in Haiti.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements relating to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 414) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 414

Whereas on January 12, 2010, Haiti suffered an earthquake measuring 7.0 on the Richter scale, the greatest natural disaster in Haiti's history, which—

(1) devastated Port-au-Prince and the surrounding areas;

(2) killed more than 100,000 people;

(3) injured hundreds of thousands more people; and

(4) left many hundreds of thousands of people homeless;

Whereas Haiti, which is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere—

(1) has an estimated 54 percent of its population living on less than \$1 per day;

(2) has approximately 120,000 people living with HIV;

(3) had 29,333 new cases of Tuberculosis in 2007; and

(4) has nearly 400,000 children living in orphanages;

Whereas despite these challenges, cautious signs of developmental progress and stability were beginning to emerge in Haiti prior to the earthquake;

Whereas although initial recovery efforts must continue to assist the people of Haiti struggling to secure basic necessities, including food, water, health care, shelter, and electricity, Haiti cannot afford to only focus on its immediate needs;

Whereas various United States and international assessments indicate that the next priority for the Government of Haiti should be to repair the country's basic infrastructure, including its schools, roads, hospitals, telecommunications infrastructure, and government buildings;

Whereas Haiti's leaders have advocated that—

(1) reconstruction should not follow the inefficient practices of the past; and

(2) Haitians should be given the opportunity to accelerate and implement long planned reforms and new ways of doing business in every sector;

Whereas Haiti enjoys several advantages that can facilitate its rebuilding, including—

(1) people committed to education and hard work;

(2) duty-free, quota-free access to United States markets;

(3) a large pool of low-cost labor;

(4) a large, hardworking North American diaspora sending money back to Haiti; and

(5) regional neighbors who are peaceful, prosperous, and supportive of Haiti's success;

Whereas international experience from rebuilding other countries recovering from natural disaster confirms that—

(1) stability and security are essential preconditions to longer-term development; and

(2) economic development and political reform should relieve poverty and foster governance and social justice;

Whereas employment is essential to breaking the vicious cycle of poverty, corruption, insecurity, and loss of faith in democracy;

Whereas the Haitian people, like all people, deserve the income and dignity that gainful employment provides;

Whereas, in addition to providing emergency assistance and relief, the Government of Haiti must grapple with the longer-term issue of how to provide permanent, sustainable shelter to an estimated 1,000,000 Haitians displaced by the earthquake;

Whereas, the impact of natural disaster on Haiti is—

(1) exacerbated by weak building codes and poor infrastructure; and

(2) more fundamentally the result of an impoverished state unable to provide most of its people with minimal public services, including security, clean water, shelter, electricity, health care, and education;

Whereas assistance to Haiti should be delivered in a manner that enhances, not diminishes, the ability of the state to provide services to its people;

Whereas the Haitian state should be rebuilt with communities in a central role in the national recovery process led by the Government of Haiti, so that foreign assistance upholds and empowers Haitian mayors, local councils, and municipalities in areas outside of Port-au-Prince; and

Whereas international donors and non-governmental organizations, which have a responsibility to support the Government of Haiti in its rebuilding efforts, should not supplant the ability of local institutions and the government to manage resources and provide essential services: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) urges the United States Government and the international community to provide resources, manpower, and technical assistance to support the Government of Haiti's leadership of international assistance efforts and to conduct a comprehensive post-disaster needs assessment that will focus on—

(A) social sector services, including access to, and delivery of, basic services, including—

(i) health care delivery, including reinstating disrupted care and addressing new needs;

(ii) all levels of education, including ensuring access to lessons as quickly as possible;

(iii) social support for communities;

(iv) improving the welfare of children; and

(v) recognition of the importance of gender equality and the role of women as economic guardians;

(B) population resettlement, including services and sustainable livelihoods to support new communities and settlements;

(C) stable and democratic governance, ensuring that the Government of Haiti will appropriately steward state resources through a process embracing transparency, civic participation, political moderation, and institutional accountability;

(D) economic sustainability, emphasizing employment generation, macroeconomic stability, and market economy sustainability;

(E) security, ensuring legitimate state efforts to prevent and respond to crime, especially violence, and instilling public order and confidence in Haitian security forces; and

(F) rule of law, developing a just legal framework that—

(i) is accountable;

(ii) provides access to justice; and

(iii) ensures public order;

(2) encourages the United States Government and the international community to support the leadership of the Government of Haiti and key nongovernmental and private sector Haitian stakeholders to create a comprehensive national strategy for recovery and development that will—

(A) be led by the Government of Haiti;

(B) address the findings from the needs assessment conducted under paragraph (1);

(C) coordinate new resources flowing into Haiti;

(D) channel such resources in concrete and specific ways towards key sectoral objectives identified by the Government of Haiti and its people;

(E) take feasible steps to recognize and rectify the social injustice of poverty, and decrease the vulnerability of the poor, through job creation, the provision of health care, the provision of safe shelter and settlements, food security, and education;

(F) place communities at the center of the rebuilding process, by employing local labor and consulting local leaders and communities for their experience and vision;

(G) encourage rebuilding and development of programs that are environmentally sustainable and respectful and restorative of Haiti's natural resources;

(H) work with the Government of Haiti and the international community to reduce the risk of future disasters, including floods and hurricanes, through the relief and recovery efforts focusing on the most vulnerable communities; and

(I) address the difficult issues related to land use, land tenure, the need for land for reconstruction, and land price escalations;

(3) applauds the international community's response to the preliminary appeal for assistance made at Montreal, Canada, on January 25, 2010;

(4) affirms that—

(A) the international donors conference for Haiti, which will be held in New York on March 22–23, 2010, is an opportunity for Haiti to accelerate and implement long-planned projects and priorities in key infrastructural, economic, and social sectors outlined in a comprehensive national strategy;

(B) large-scale international assistance provides significant leverage to promote change and reform in Haiti; and

(C) the international community should be prepared to fully commit to the outcomes of the New York donors conference, including

full disbursement and subsequent implementation;

(5) encourages international financial institutions and international organizations, including the United Nations and the World Bank, to continue their engagement and leadership in support of critical economic and security priorities, including—

(A) economic and social assistance programs;

(B) strengthening Haitian national institutions;

(C) security sector reform;

(D) ensuring fair and legitimate elections; and

(E) supporting political and governance reform;

(6) encourages the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank, which hold the majority of Haiti's existing external debt obligations, to—

(A) work together to relieve Haiti of its external debt obligations to the multilateral community and bilateral lenders; and

(B) seek considerable new resources for Haiti without adding to Haiti's existing debt obligations, primarily through provision of grants; and

(7) urges the United States Government to ensure unity of effort by assigning a single person to—

(A) coordinate all aspects of United States assistance to Haiti; and

(B) work with Congress to responsibly ensure sufficient appropriations to facilitate the long-term and sustainable recovery, rehabilitation, and development of Haiti.

RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANT PROGRESS MADE IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS IN UKRAINE

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 422 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 422) recognizing the important progress made by the people of Ukraine in the establishment of democratic institutions following the presidential runoff election on February 7, 2010.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. BAUCUS. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate, and any statements related to the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 422) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows: