
HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

MAKING RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL,
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES, EUROPEAN
UNION, GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN, JANJAWEEED MILITIA, SUDANESE
LIBERATION ARMY, JUSTICE EQUALITY MOVEMENT, AND SUDAN
PEOPLE'S LIBERATION ARMY REGARDING THE CONFLICT IN THE
DARFUR REGION OF WESTERN SUDAN.

1 WHEREAS, on September 1, 1969, while receiving medical
2 treatment in Turkey, King Sidi Muhammad Idris al-Mahdi al-
3 Senussi (Idris I) of Libya was deposed by military coup forces
4 led by Captain Muammar Abu Minyar al-Gaddafi; and

5
6 WHEREAS, the Crown Prince, Sayyid Hasan ar-Rida al-Mahdi
7 as-Sanussi became King following the coup, but was likewise
8 deposed and placed under house arrest on September 1, 1969; and

9
10 WHEREAS, the removal of both the King and Crown Prince
11 resulted in the dissolution of the monarchy and the foundation
12 of the Al-Jamāhīriyyah al-`Arabiyyah al-Lībiyyah aš-Ša`biyyah
13 al-Ištirākiyyah al-`Udhmā, with Colonel Gaddafi installed as the
14 de facto leader; and

15
16 WHEREAS, the installation of Colonel Gaddafi as the de
17 facto leader of Libya by coup resulted in radical ideologies,
18 including among others, a strong aspiration to create an Arab
19 belt across the Sahel, causing political tensions between Sudan,
20 Libya, and Chad; and

21
22 WHEREAS, President Gadaffi established the Islamic Legion,
23 an insurgency force comprised of Libyan-trained mercenaries
24 recruited from across Northern and Western Africa, to facilitate
25 both the destabilization of legitimate governments and the
26 proliferation of Libyan power across Africa; and

27

1 WHEREAS, as a result of the formation of the Islamic
2 Legion, Darfur became a focal point for insurgency and counter-
3 insurgency, leading to great strife and widespread conflict
4 throughout the 1980s; and
5

6 WHEREAS, many villages, homes, livestock, and human lives
7 were destroyed as a result of the conflict; and
8

9 WHEREAS, on July 21, 2001, a group of indigenous Zaghawa
10 and Fur peoples met in Abu Gamra in North Dafur and swore oaths
11 on the Qu'ran to work together to defend against government-
12 sponsored attacks on their villages, forming a unified rebel
13 movement; and
14

15 WHEREAS, at 5:30 pm on April 25, 2003, a highly organized
16 rebel strike force, composed of Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) and
17 Justice Equality Movement (JEM) forces in 33 Toyota Land
18 Cruisers attacked a Sudanese Air Force installation in al-
19 Fashir, leading to the destruction of An-24 "Coke" tactical
20 bombers and Mi-24 "Hind" assault helicopters, the death of 75
21 Sudanese soldiers, pilots, and technicians, and the capture of
22 32 individuals, including the installation commander; and
23

24 WHEREAS, the al-Fashir raid resulted in a massive
25 escalation of hostilities, leading to the Sudanese government
26 waging total war with its conventional forces, as well as making
27 use of the Janjaweed Militia ("devils on horseback"), a
28 paramilitary force which utilized rape, mutilation, torture, and
29 other tactics of brutality; and
30

31 WHEREAS, the Janjaweed Militia was instrumental in
32 devastating not only the rebel forces, but particularly non-Arab
33 populations, causing the displacement of millions from their
34 homes and the death of thousands; and
35

36 WHEREAS, in 2004, Chad brokered negotiations in N'Djamena,
37 leading to the April 8 Humanitarian Ceasefire Agreement between
38 the Sudanese Government, JEM, and SLA, but the Janjaweed Militia
39 and other rebel attacks have continued since the ceasefire; and
40

41 WHEREAS, continued strife and increasing escalation led to
42 the United Nations approving a resolution to send a peacekeeping
43 force to the region on August 31, 2006, but the deployment plan
44 was indefinitely suspended due to Sudanese opposition; and

1
2 WHEREAS, peacekeeping in Sudan and protection of foreign
3 aid workers is currently the responsibility of the African Union
4 (AU) which is ill-equipped and under-funded; and

5
6 WHEREAS, the Sudanese Armed Forces is suspected of
7 continuing to launch deliberate and unprovoked attacks on
8 civilians; and

9
10 WHEREAS, it is estimated that to date, some 400,000 persons
11 have lost their lives and two million persons have been
12 displaced or driven from their homes by the Darfur conflict; and

13
14 WHEREAS, the condition in Sudan is expected to worsen; now,
15 therefore,

16
17 BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the
18 Twenty-fourth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular
19 Session of 2007, the Senate concurring, that to form a more
20 perfect world, establish justice, ensure domestic and
21 international tranquility, provide for the common defense,
22 promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty
23 to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish the
24 following recommendations by resolution to the following
25 entities and organizations, on behalf of the people of Darfur,
26 who have suffered for decades under the shadow of famine,
27 warfare, and strife:

28
29 (1) To the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), to
30 introduce and pass a resolution that:

31
32 (a) Condemns the violations of international
33 humanitarian law committed by all parties in the
34 conflict in Darfur, particularly the
35 indiscriminate targeting of civilians and the
36 obstruction of humanitarian assistance by the
37 government;

38
39 (b) Calls for internationally facilitated political
40 negotiations between government and rebels in
41 Darfur, the initial aim of which would be an
42 internationally monitored ceasefire;

- 1 (c) Supports the ongoing humanitarian diplomacy of
2 the Under Secretary General for Humanitarian
3 Affairs, and the Special Envoy for Humanitarian
4 Affairs in Sudan;
5
- 6 (d) Urges swift conclusion of the Inter-Governmental
7 Authority on Development (IGAD) peace talks and
8 indicates a willingness to support a fully
9 comprehensive government/Sudan People's
10 Liberation Army (SPLA) peace agreement; and
11
- 12 (e) Mandates a United Nations (UN) enforced No Fly
13 Zone (NFZ) over Darfur for the purpose of
14 protecting humanitarian assistance flights and
15 preventing further air strikes against Darfur
16 inhabitants;
17
- 18 (2) To the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:
19 ensure that refugees and internally displaced persons
20 (IDPs) can return to their original villages and towns
21 and coordinate international funding and assistance
22 for their repatriation and resettlement;
23
- 24 (3) To the European Union: sponsor and provide full
25 logistical and personnel support, including both
26 manpower and units, for the full implementation of a
27 UNSC mandated NFZ over Darfur;
28
- 29 (4) To the Government of Sudan:
30
- 31 (a) Commit to internationally facilitated political
32 negotiations with the Darfur rebels, the initial
33 aim of which would be an internationally
34 monitored ceasefire;
35
- 36 (b) Order an immediate end to attacks by government
37 forces and militias on civilians and civilian
38 targets in Darfur;
39
- 40 (c) Submit to a UN NFZ over Darfur;

- 1
2 (d) Cease all assistance to the Janjaweed and other
3 militias, begin a transparent peace process aimed
4 at disarming them, and prosecute those who
5 continue to attack civilians;
6
7 (e) Order government security forces to protect
8 civilians against armed groups;
9
10 (f) Allow full humanitarian access to the affected
11 populations for the delivery of emergency relief
12 and reconstruction assistance and accept
13 international observation of the use of that
14 relief and assistance;
15
16 (g) Ensure the safe return of villagers displaced by
17 the conflict to their original locations and
18 assist them in rebuilding their villages;
19
20 (h) Negotiate establishment of a Neutral Resettlement
21 and Claims Commission composed of representatives
22 of the government, the Darfur rebels and civil
23 society representatives known for their
24 integrity, chaired by a UN representative, and
25 with a mandate to:
26
27 (i) Record criminal complaints against groups or
28 individuals for injuries, wrongful deaths,
29 and material losses such as livestock and
30 household and commercial goods looted;
31
32 (ii) Create mechanisms for restitution,
33 compensation, and investigation of charges
34 by victims; and
35
36 (iii) Collaborate with investigations by
37 responsible third parties such as the
38 Civilian Protection Monitoring Team (CPMT)
39 into violations of international law;
40
41 and
42

- 1 (i) Allow the CPMT to begin immediately investigating
- 2 allegations of attacks against civilians in
- 3 Darfur;
- 4
- 5 (5) To the Janjaweed Militia: cease all attacks on
- 6 civilian targets and respect international
- 7 humanitarian law;
- 8
- 9 (6) To the SLA and JEM:
- 10
- 11 (a) Commit to internationally facilitated political
- 12 negotiations with the government, the initial aim
- 13 of which would be an internationally monitored
- 14 ceasefire; and
- 15
- 16 (b) Allow full humanitarian access to the affected
- 17 populations for the delivery of emergency relief
- 18 and reconstruction assistance;
- 19

20 and

- 21
- 22 (7) To the SPLA: accept the link between the two conflicts
- 23 and help in efforts to promote a peaceful settlement
- 24 in Darfur while negotiating in good faith the
- 25 remaining issues at the IGAD peace talks;
- 26

27 and

28

29 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this body extends its deepest

30 condolences to the families of the bold, courageous, and

31 innocent who have lost their lives in the ongoing crisis in

32 Darfur; and

33

34 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that certified copies of this

35 Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to:

36

- 37 (1) The President of the United States of America;
- 38
- 39 (2) The President of the United Nations Security Council;
- 40
- 41 (3) The President of the United Nations General Assembly;
- 42
- 43 (4) The Secretary-General of the United Nations;
- 44

- 1 (5) The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- 2 (6) The President of the European Commission; and
- 3 (7) The President of the Government of Sudan.