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# HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

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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:  
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- 37 (1) The President of the United States of America;  
38
- 39 (2) The President of the United Nations Security Council;  
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- 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.