

118TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 982

Condemning the continued violence in Sudan and calling on the international community to unequivocally support diplomatic efforts to achieve a cessation of hostilities, ensure the protection of civilians and secure unfettered access for humanitarian aid.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 29, 2024

Mr. McCAUL (for himself, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. JAMES, Ms. JACOBS, Mrs. KIM of California, and Mr. KILDEE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

RESOLUTION

Condemning the continued violence in Sudan and calling on the international community to unequivocally support diplomatic efforts to achieve a cessation of hostilities, ensure the protection of civilians and secure unfettered access for humanitarian aid.

Whereas, on April 15, 2023, hostilities broke out in Sudan between the Rapid Support Forces (RSF), a paramilitary force formed from the Janjaweed militia that committed acts of genocide in Darfur since 2003, and the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF), which like the RSF has a history of committing atrocities both in Sudan's civil wars and against pro-democracy protestors from 2019–2022;

Whereas, according to United Nations Secretary-General António Guterres on April 17, 2023, just days following the outbreak of fighting, the humanitarian situation in Sudan was “already precarious and is now catastrophic”;

Whereas, on April 23, 2023, the United States temporarily suspended operations at its embassy in Khartoum and evacuated embassy personnel from the country;

Whereas the war has created the world’s largest displacement crisis, with over 7 million people, including 3 million children, displaced since the war began, and over half of the Sudanese population needs humanitarian assistance;

Whereas widespread rape and sexual violence is being used as a weapon of war, and over 4.2 million women and girls in Sudan are at risk for sexual violence according to the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs;

Whereas the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum’s Early Warning Project identified Sudan as one of the top ten countries at risk for new mass killings in its 2022–2023 report, and the Museum warned in June 2023 about the dire risk of genocide in Darfur;

Whereas Secretary of State Antony Blinken issued an atrocities determination for Sudan on December 6, 2023, finding that the SAF and RSF have committed war crimes in Sudan, and that the RSF and allied militias have committed crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing;

Whereas the United States and Saudi Arabia have engaged in multiple rounds of “emergency diplomacy” in Jeddah since May, during which the parties to the conflict have repeatedly made confidence-building, ceasefire and hu-

humanitarian commitments that parties immediately violated;

Whereas the leadership in the SAF and RSF do not represent the people of Sudan, and there is no military solution to the political situation in Sudan;

Whereas credible reports indicate that the United Arab Emirates is violating the existing UN arms embargo for Darfur;

Now, therefore, be it:

1 *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives—

2 (1) condemns the hostilities in Sudan since
3 April 15, 2023, the attacks on civilians, including
4 systemic use of rape as a weapon of war, and the
5 widespread destruction of civilian residences, busi-
6 nesses, and infrastructure;

7 (2) stands with the people of Sudan in their
8 calls for peace and their democratic aspirations;

9 (3) calls for the RSF and SAF to permanently
10 cease hostilities, stop attacks on civilians and allow
11 for their safe passage, and allow for the unfettered
12 delivery of humanitarian assistance;

13 (4) calls on the President to name an experi-
14 enced, high level U.S. Special Presidential Envoy for
15 Sudan, that reports directly to the President or the
16 Secretary of State, to coordinate U.S. policy and
17 diplomatic efforts and to work with international
18 partners to address the complex crisis in Sudan, in-

1 cluding by establishing a more inclusive alternative
2 to the Jeddah talks;

3 (5) calls on the Secretary of State to—

4 (A) continue to regularly review and up-
5 date the atrocities determination for Sudan, to
6 include whether atrocities committed constitute
7 genocide;

8 (B) deepen coordination with the Depart-
9 ment of the Treasury to develop a comprehen-
10 sive sanctions strategy for Sudan, including on
11 the leadership in the RSF and SAF, and those
12 actors involved in the supply of arms and mate-
13 riel to belligerents;

14 (C) continue to coordinate with the United
15 States Permanent Representative to the United
16 Nations to ensure the United Nations Security
17 Council reports violations of the Darfur arms
18 embargo, and works to prioritize efforts to pro-
19 tect civilians, and to pursue efforts to establish
20 a credible mechanism for accountability for
21 atrocities, including any that may constitute
22 genocide, war crimes, or crimes against human-
23 ity; and

24 (D) support enhanced end use monitoring
25 of weapons sold by the United States to deter-

1 mine if U.S. defense articles, services, or any
2 type of security sector assistance have been di-
3 verted to the SAF and RSF;

4 (6) calls on the Secretary of State to work with
5 regional actors and international partners, including
6 the United Arab Emirates and Egypt, to—

7 (A) support regional and international ef-
8 forts to cease hostilities and explore options to
9 protect civilians from mass atrocities;

10 (B) empower Sudanese civilians to estab-
11 lish a path toward a peaceful and inclusive
12 democratic transition;

13 (C) support the establishment of credible
14 mechanisms for accountability;

15 (D) impose targeted sanctions on SAF and
16 RSF members who are responsible for viola-
17 tions of international humanitarian law, corrup-
18 tion, and undermining Sudan's transition to de-
19 mocracy, as well as actors who supply, or facili-
20 tate the supply, of arms and materiel to either
21 party; and

22 (E) suspend Sudan's participation in all
23 regional and multilateral organizations until a
24 civilian-led government is established.

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