

TUESDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER 2014

BRUSSELS

THE COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT

HEARING OF CHRISTOS STYLIANIDES

COMMISSIONER-DESIGNATE

(Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management)



2-002

**IN THE CHAIR: LINDA McAVAN**  
*Chair of the Committee on Development*

*(The hearing opened at 18.05)*

2-003

**Chair.** > Colleagues, we are going to make a start. I am very pleased to be here tonight to chair this public hearing, and I particularly want to welcome, on behalf of our committee, Mr Christos Stylianides, who has been designated to become the Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management. Some of you were here last night, but for those who were not I am just going to run through the procedure again.

Parliament prepares the vote to elect the new Commission in accordance with Rule 118 and Annex XVI to the Rules of Procedure by evaluating all Commissioners-designate on the basis of their general competence, their European commitment and personal independence. Parliament also assesses the Commissioner-designate's understanding of the portfolio and his communication skills, and our hearing tonight serves the purpose of making that assessment. I just want to inform you that this hearing is being streamed. It is being broadcast live on the EP website and via Europe by Satellite, so welcome to all those watching by satellite and on streaming. Video recordings will be made available on demand shortly after the hearing.

For this meeting we have interpretation into 23 languages. Everybody is going to be under time pressure, but please do not speak too quickly because the interpreters cannot keep up. They have a very difficult task as it is. I understand today is International Translation Day so I wish all our interpreters a Happy International Translation Day. Thank you for being with us tonight.

We sent our Commissioner-designate some questions in writing. He has replied and copies of those answers have been sent to you and are available in this room for Members. Now I am going to explain how we are going to proceed. Mr Stylianides will open with a statement lasting no more than 15 minutes, and then the main part of the hearing will consist, like last night, of 45 questions. In the first round, each political group will have a question of one minute and the Commissioner-designate will have one-and-a-half minutes to answer those questions. After the Commissioner-designate has spoken, we will then have a brief follow up of 30 seconds, and the answer may be one minute long, so in the first round four minutes per question.

All the remaining questions are for three minutes in total: one minute question, two minutes answer. Please, colleagues, bear in mind the time. You have a big clock ticking in front of you and we do not want to go over time. We will also have two questions from two committees which have been invited to our hearings because they work on areas which also fall within our competence, and that is the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Food Safety. After those committees have spoken we will open the floor to questions from the political groups. We shall now start, and I give the floor to Mr Stylianides for up to 15 minutes.

2-004

**Christos Stylianides (PPE), Commissioner-designate.** – Madam Chair, honourable Members, dear colleagues, it is a real honour to be here today as the Commissioner-designate for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management. It is a privilege to have been proposed for this portfolio at the heart of universal values. I am well aware of the huge responsibility. I am here before you as a colleague – as a politician addressing politicians. We are all in the business of decision-making: often very difficult decisions. A politician is in a constant battle with history. We are accountable to the generations that

will follow. We must, therefore, have a vision, political courage and dignity. My responsibility is to provide the leadership and turn the vision into results on the ground.

The needs for humanitarian aid are rising every day. Conflicts, climate change, health disasters, extreme poverty and hunger are among the main drivers of this increase in needs. The shocking facts speak for the gravity of the situation. By the end of 2013, 51 million people were displaced by conflict. An average of 32 thousand people are newly displaced every day. Every day more than eight thousand children die of under-nutrition and almost three thousand die the day they are born. We have a responsibility to address this now, not later. Today, not tomorrow.

I know what it means to be in a conflict situation, to have no shelter, to be without the basic needs, to live in fear and be stripped of your dignity. As a child, and then again as a student, I witnessed the suffering of the people of Cyprus – Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots. I witnessed the pain of displacement; I understood the hard way the importance and the necessity of humanitarian aid. Let me be clear: the impact of conflict has no ethnic or religious colour. It hits everyone: old, young, men, women, girls, boys. Humanitarian aid is based on needs, not on political expediency.

We have a very challenging context ahead of us. First of all, allow me to pay tribute to the humanitarian and relief workers. They risk their lives every day to help others, irrespective of identity, religion or nationality. I am thinking of the murder of British humanitarian aid worker David Haines by ISIS militants. I am thinking of the killing of eight courageous national aid workers trying to explain the dangers of Ebola. These are painful reminders of the dangers facing humanitarian aid workers. But they also remind us of the increasing disrespect of the most basic universal principles set in International Humanitarian Law. The number of attacks against humanitarian workers has increased by four times since 2003. The world is becoming more fragile because of the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters. Developed countries, including Europe, are not spared: take, for example, the floods that hit the Balkans region this past May, the worst the region had seen in over a hundred years. The EU collective response to this disaster was immediate and impressive: 23 Member States acted in solidarity and under the coordination of the EU Civil Protection Mechanism, sending experts and vital assistance.

Beyond the human tragedies, disasters also have devastating consequences on economic growth and development. Crisis management means working on the whole disaster cycle, including prevention and preparedness. We are doing so with our Member States, helping them to reduce the risks, and also internationally within the Hyogo Framework for Action. The upcoming World Conference in Sendai next March will be an opportunity to make disaster prevention and preparedness equal priorities to disaster response. Parliament's views are very important, and I am ready to discuss with you ahead of the conference.

In the area of conflicts, the situation is overwhelming. It is unprecedented to have four simultaneous level-three crises, the highest classification in the UN system: Syria, Iraq, Central African Republic and South Sudan. But there are also many other protracted crises that continue deserving sustained humanitarian assistance: Palestine, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Mali, Colombia, Myanmar, to mention just a few.

In Syria, we are witnessing one of the world's biggest humanitarian disasters. Well over ten million people have been affected by the conflict, nearly 6.5 million (half are children) are internally displaced, and the number of refugees has surpassed the three million. Europe must act now, not tomorrow.

On top of this, we have the devastating effects of the Ebola epidemic in West Africa. Ebola should be addressed like a mega natural disaster – it is like a typhoon in slow motion. It is also a threat to global

security, as noted by the UN Security Council. Behind the worrying statistics of the devastating spread of the virus are real human lives, people and communities that will also need psychological assistance after recovery. These are immediate and pressing crises and they need immediate response, but also long-term planning. This unprecedented situation is placing the international humanitarian system under a tremendous strain. I am confident that the World Humanitarian Summit in 2016 will contribute to improving the capacity of the international system to serve people in need.

The world economic situation is, unfortunately, not contributing to respond to all these challenges. I would like to thank this Parliament – and especially this committee – for its steady and firm commitment to support essential life-saving operations. It is imperative to avoid disruptions in humanitarian aid activities. For that, we need a reliable and sufficient flow of payments to be able to honour commitments.

And now, some final words about my vision. The challenges ahead are huge, but so is my determination and enthusiasm. It is my intention to consolidate the outstanding work carried out by Kristalina Georgieva.

First and foremost, we will continue with our core mandate of providing essential assistance to victims. The EU must not arrive with too little, too late – not even once! I want to contribute to humanitarian and relief workers to stay and deliver. And I intend to concentrate not only on those major crises in the limelight, but also on those that do not hit the news – the forgotten crises.

Second, I want to be the spokesperson of the most vulnerable: the voice of the voiceless. I will work with the High Representative Federica Mogherini to help bring the voices of those suffering from conflicts and disasters to the decision-making tables. I was devastated by the testimonies in a recent report of the International Rescue Committee about the violence and harassment that displaced Syrian women and girls are suffering. Women and girls are particularly vulnerable in conflict situations, and I intend to give them specific attention.

Third, I will defend the specificities and principles of humanitarian aid. For that, we have an excellent collective basis in Europe: the Consensus on Humanitarian Aid.

Fourth, prevention is better than cure. Prevention is better than cure. Therefore, I will continue the work on resilience. Investing in resilience today through humanitarian and development assistance is much more cost-effective than responding to a crisis tomorrow. For that, I work side by side with Commissioner-designate Mimica.

Fifth, the Ebola crisis is a perfect example of the crucial need for something beyond coordination – a really joined-up approach between countries and different ministries. We are working towards that in the Commission, bringing all the services together in the newly-created Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC), linking up with Member States, our international partners and the big humanitarian donors. But frankly, the results are not there yet. More needs to be done.

Sixth, we need to continue protecting the European citizens. The implementation of the new Civil Protection Legislation should bring up a more reliable, predictable and efficient response to disasters but also contribute to preventing disasters in Europe.

Finally, on the so-called comprehensive approach, I will follow the line of my predecessor. We are ‘in but out’ – ‘in but out’. For that reason, if confirmed, I will work very closely with the High Representative and the other Commissioners to promote addressing the root causes of conflicts, reinforce conflict prevention and resolution, ensure stabilisation and put countries back on the road towards sustainable development. At the same time, I will continue to ensure that humanitarian aid is



initiative for many years and does not appear eager to go ahead with the revision. The S&D Group has called several times for the revision of this regulation to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the humanitarian response for crisis-affected populations, just as you outlined. Would you agree on its revision before the end of 2016 and if not, why not, or if yes, what in your opinion should be the main elements of that revision?

2-010

[Illegible text]

2-011

**Arne Lietz (S&D).** – Second question: you mentioned the situation on Ebola. The correlation both within the EU and between the EU and the other actors necessary for effective humanitarian aid to reach its goal needs to be better put together. We met recently the UN Ambassador to Iraq, who gave a report to our Parliament and who deplored the lack of correlation with multilateral organisations such as the UN in facing the humanitarian crisis there. Like Ebola, the situation needs to be solved, and the question would be, specifically: what steps would you suggest for a better coordination between Member States as well as with other international actors?

2-012

**(PPE),**  
Valerie Amos  
(OCHA),  
*Gutiérrez,*  
sine qua non.

2-013

**Karol Karski (ECR).** – Pani Przewodnicz ca! Panie Komisarzu! Pierwszy wiatowy Szczyt Humanitarny w Stambule w 2016 roku podsumuje osi gni cia pomocy humanitarnej z ostatnich dwóch dekad oraz umo liwi wymian najlepszych do wiadcze i praktyk, które podniosły standard wiadczenia pomocy. W wietle wyzwa pojawiaj cych si obecnie w pomocy humanitarnej szczyt ustanowi cele w tym zakresie po 2016 roku tak, aby pomoc ta była bardziej globalna i efektywna. Dlatego te mam pytanie, jak Pan ocenia unijne cele i wyzwania oraz trwaj cy proces przygotowa do tego szczytu?











2-031

**Ignazio Corrao (EFDD).** – Nella mia terra, in Sicilia, ci sono tre aree ad alto rischio industriale, dove si verificano più volte l'anno incidenti pericolosi. Venerdì scorso è scoppiato un incendio nella raffineria di Milazzo. Tuttora, mentre noi stiamo parlando, una fitta nube di fumo, probabilmente tossica, continua a diffondersi. Gli effetti del disastro si vedranno sicuramente nel medio e lungo termine, quando le polveri avranno arrecato gravi danni alla salute degli abitanti e dell'ambiente.

Per tutelare l'incolumità dei cittadini che vivono nelle zone interessate, ritiene opportuno che la gestione dei siti ad alto rischio industriale diventi di competenza europea e non più nazionale o locale?

2-032

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2-033

**Chair.** > That completes the first round of speakers and we now have two speakers from the visiting committees. I now give the floor to Mr Preda from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

2-034

**Cristian Dan Preda (PPE).** – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire désigné, je voudrais d'abord vous féliciter pour votre nomination. C'est un portefeuille très important, non seulement parce que l'Union est le plus grand fournisseur d'aide humanitaire au monde, mais également parce que les citoyens européens que nous représentons regardent l'aide humanitaire comme une des activités les plus importantes de l'Union.

Je suis convaincu, d'autre part, que vous disposez de toutes les compétences requises pour mener à bien votre mission. Concernant la perspective des affaires étrangères, je voudrais vous demander comment vous allez coopérer avec la haute représentante pour vous assurer que l'aide humanitaire n'est pas déconnectée de nos stratégies politiques à l'égard des différentes crises dans le monde, tout en respectant les principes fondamentaux de l'aide humanitaire: la neutralité, l'impartialité, l'indépendance et – comme vous l'avez souligné – l'humanité.

Dans ce contexte, j'aimerais vous entendre sur la situation actuelle en Ukraine, où l'Union a apporté beaucoup d'aide notamment aux populations déplacées. Par contre il est très difficile d'entrer dans les zones contrôlées par les rebelles. Je crois que c'est une belle illustration de la situation générale que j'ai évoquée.

2-035

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*project team* , . Mogherini







gestion de la crise haïtienne en 2010 – c'était un exemple frappant de mauvaise coordination. J'aimerais que vous reveniez un petit peu sur cette stratégie et cette méthode que vous voulez mettre en œuvre pour coordonner non seulement les donateurs européens et la Commission, mais aussi les autres intervenants mondiaux. C' est ma première question.

Deuxième question, qui n'a pas été abordée jusqu'ici: j'aimerais savoir quelle est votre position par rapport à la visibilité ou au manque de visibilité de l'Union européenne dans son action humanitaire. J'ai été commissaire à l'aide humanitaire et je me souviens que, partout où je me rendais sur le terrain, on voyait, même pour des petites boîtes et des petites tentes, le logo *USAID* et n'importe quel donateur, fût-il même insignifiant, était extrêmement présent. Par contre, il y avait une résistance de la part des opérateurs que nous financions à affirmer la présence de l'Union européenne. Pour convaincre les citoyens d'être généreux, il faut leur montrer le sens de l'action. J'aimerais donc avoir votre réponse à ce sujet.

Enfin, j'ai un tout petit bémol sur votre position par rapport à l'intervention militaire, cela mériterait peut-être un peu plus de nuances. En effet, dans un certain nombre de cas, on ne peut pas atteindre les victimes sans avoir une protection militaire.

2-047

(PPE),  
 leadership,  
 coordination.  
 OCHA  
 leadership ( ), accountability ( )  
 Valerie Amos

2-048

**Lola Sánchez Caldentey (GUE/NGL).** – Señora Presidenta, señor Stylianides, como bien ha dicho usted antes, en situaciones de conflicto y de emergencia social, las personas más vulnerables son las mujeres y las niñas. Se convierten en blanco de la violencia, del abuso, de la explotación sexual y, sobre todo, de las violaciones. Ha comentado que va a ser una de sus prioridades en su programa, pero yo quiero hablar de las consecuencias concretas de estas situaciones.

Me gustaría saber cómo va a abordar el tratamiento de la salud sexual y los derechos reproductivos en escenarios postconflicto y si va a ser prioridad —si tiene usted algo pensado— o si, como siempre, las mujeres seguirán estando obligadas a tener hijos fruto de violaciones.

2-049









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2-058

**Doru-Claudian Frunzulic (S&D).** – As you mentioned, Commissioner-designate, the European Union and its Member States are paying great importance to humanitarian aid and crisis management – especially and even more so after the Lisbon Treaty entered into force – and is referring to humanitarian aid as a European Union policy in its own right.

Humanitarian aid and development cooperation have different objectives, principles and modes of implementation, but after an emergency response the situation often requires long-term engagement in development support. How can coordination of the transition from humanitarian aid to long-term and sustainable development aid, according to the linking of relief rehabilitation and development principles as stated in the 2007 European Consensus on Humanitarian Aid, be supported?

How would you, as Commissioner for Humanitarian Aid and Crisis Management, work together with the Commissioner for Development and the High Representative in order to coordinate policies and avoid support gaps in this important process?

2-059

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2-060

**Karol Karski (ECR).** – Szanowny Panie Komisarzu! Ju zadeklarował Pan, i nie zamierza korzystać z pomocy sił wojskowych w celu wymuszenia dostępu dla pomocy humanitarnej. To bardzo dobra deklaracja. Chciałbym także zwrócić uwagę na fakt, iż wiele organizacji międzynarodowych korzysta także z usług prywatnych firm wojskowych i ochrony. Funkcjonują one mimo, iż dla wielu ich działalność daje się trudno rozróżnić z zabronionym przez prawo międzynarodowe najemnictwem. Jest to działalność na pograniczu prawa międzynarodowego. Mam pytanie o Pana stosunek do tego typu aktywności, i czy również z usług tego typu podmiotów, nie tylko sił wojskowych państwowych, zamierza Pan korzystać i będzie to nie?



2-064

(GUE/NGL). –

2-065

2-066

**Judith Sargentini (Verts/ALE).** – You spoke about forgotten crises. I would like to speak about forgotten people or people left behind. There are people that we can see but we cannot reach. Think of people in Yarmouk in Syria or the Yazidis on the Mount Sinjar. But there are also people that we cannot see and cannot reach. Think of people in the Blue Nile State or in the Nuba mountains in Sudan.

Then there are people that we can reach but cannot see. Think of people that live in places where aid is simply not coming. Think of eastern Congo in the neighbourhood of Goma, north Kivu. Near Goma there is international aid and support, but further away nobody is there.

There are people we cannot reach because governments and rebels do not allow it, and there are people we are not reaching because we are simply not putting in the effort to reach further. But what we do see is that humanitarian space is shrinking, and my holistic question to you is: what can we do to change the trend of the shrinking humanitarian space?



2-071

AGIR

vouchers cash,

ECHO,

ECO.

2-072

**Brian Hayes (PPE).** – I would like to welcome the Commissioner-designate to our hearing and also to thank him for the frankness of his answers to the questions that have been posed. As he well knows, dealing with disaster relief, there are huge problems that face the European Union and all of the Member State governments. I have three specific questions for you, Mr Stylianides.

Firstly, Europe is rich and we are very fortunate to have within the European Union NGOs which do such fantastic humanitarian work. How can you improve EU engagement with the NGO sector, especially in this area of humanitarian relief?

Secondly, we have a review of the multiannual financial framework (MFF) coming up in 2016. What issues will you be bringing to the table as we attempt to review the MFF in terms of the total ceilings on funding, especially for humanitarian relief aid, because the review is just over a year away?

Thirdly, will you give a firm commitment, in terms of the predictability and timely funding of humanitarian relief aid, that as Commissioner you can deliver to all of the NGOs and organisations that have to deal with the growing number of crises throughout the world?

2-073

*, Commissaire désigné. >*

2016.















Guterres

2-090

**Karol Karski (ECR).** – Współpraca pomiędzy Unią Europejską a Organizacją Narodów Zjednoczonych ewoluowała na przestrzeni lat. Obie organizacje mają podobne poglądy i w wielu przypadkach tak samo agendę z zakresu zarządzania kryzysowego, zapobiegania konfliktom, mediacji, budowania pokoju i odbudowy po zakończeniu konfliktu. Współpraca ta na poziomie pomocy humanitarnej regulowana jest umową finansowo-administracyjną. Proszę powiedzieć, jak współpraca i koordynacja mogłyby stać się efektywniejsze oraz jak można by wzmocnić to partnerstwo między Unią Europejską a Organizacją Narodów Zjednoczonych, a także które elementy ramowej umowy finansowo-administracyjnej mogłyby zostać Pana zdaniem udoskonalone? Co należałoby tutaj wzmocnić?

2-091

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OCHA, Valérie Amos,

2-092

**Javier Nart (ALDE).** – Señora Presidenta, enhorabuena, señor Stylianides, por la claridad y la rotundidad de muchas de sus explicaciones. Discrepo en alguna de ellas, concretamente cuando refiere que estamos ante un problema de hambre en Nigeria como consecuencia de algo que no se puede determinar. Pues yo se lo determino: «cleptocracia». De forma que ni Guinea Ecuatorial es un país pobre, ni Nigeria lo es. Están sometidos a la cleptocracia. Creo que la Unión Europea debería ser extremadamente dura con aquellos gobiernos que eluden sus responsabilidades hacia otros, en este caso hacia nosotros. Quiero hablarle concretamente, en este caso, de Israel.

El Cuarto Convenio de Ginebra exige que la potencia ocupante responda de las necesidades de la población ocupada en sanidad, en educación, en medios mínimos de vida. Israel, en Gaza, no invierte un séquel. Israel, en Gaza, destruye... reconstruimos... destruye... reconstruimos... en un ciclo infernal, del cual, el Fondo Monetario Internacional determina que el 60 % es el beneficio de Israel.

¿Se va a exigir a Israel que, efectivamente, cumpla con la responsabilidad y las indemnizaciones que le hemos pedido para que no sigamos pagando sus negocios?





resilience

20%

2-096

**Vincent Peillon (S&D).** – Madame la Présidente, Monsieur le Commissaire désigné, merci pour votre engagement et l'incarnation d'une politique importante pour l'Europe et dont elle peut être fière. S'il peut y avoir du patriotisme européen, c'est bien là qu'il doit se manifester. Je crois qu'il faut prendre au sérieux ce qu'a dit tout à l'heure notre collègue Louis Michel, que vous avez apprécié. Il faut incarner et rendre visible cette politique, y compris pour les plus jeunes, qui cherchent des motifs d'adhésion au projet européen.

Plus sérieusement, je voudrais vous poser une question qui n'a pas vraiment été posée, même si vous avez commencé à l'aborder avec le thème de l'ONU. Nous sommes évidemment un très grand donateur – 40 % – mais en même temps nous ne sommes pas seuls, même si nous pouvons nous congratuler. Il y a l'émergence aujourd'hui de nouveaux donateurs. Vous avez d'ailleurs évoqué très rapidement au détour d'une phrase l'importance des pays du Golfe. Mais il y a aussi la Turquie, l'Inde et le Brésil.

Leurs principes d'action ne sont pas exactement les mêmes que les nôtres, mais nous avons besoin de cette coopération en termes d'efficacité et nous devons penser l'aide humanitaire à dix ans. Quel est votre point de vue à ce sujet? Souhaitez-vous développer ces coopérations avec ces pays, et selon quels principes ?

2-097

**(PPE).** –

trust funds.

140

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EC O

2-098

**Joachim Zeller (PPE).** – Herr Stylianos! Mir hat sehr Ihr Satz gefallen, den Sie uns hier aufgeschrieben haben: „Ich verpflichte mich, bei vergessenen Krisen zu helfen, solchen, bei denen die notleidende Bevölkerung nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit steht.“ Sie hatten gesagt, dass Sie Ihre erste Reise in die Ebola-Region unternehmen. Die steht nun in der Öffentlichkeit, aber der von Ihnen erwähnte Süd-Sudan steht leider nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit. Vor drei Jahren haben die Menschen dort mit großer Begeisterung die Unabhängigkeit gefeiert. Seitdem kommt das Land nicht zur Ruhe. Seit einem Jahr haben wir dort eine humane Tragödie.

Trotz aller Schwierigkeiten: Werden Sie Maßnahmen ergreifen, damit die 100 000 Menschen, die auf der Flucht sind, die Millionen, die jetzt dort von Hungersnot bedroht sind, Hilfe von uns erfahren? Denn die EU hat die Unabhängigkeit des Süd-Sudan begrüßt. Sie haben auch mehrfach betont: Sie sind ein politischer Kommissar. Welche politischen Maßnahmen werden Sie ergreifen, damit sich noch mehr in die Pflicht begeben und diesem Land und den Menschen dort helfen?

2-099

„Ich verpflichte mich, bei vergessenen Krisen zu helfen, solchen, bei denen die notleidende Bevölkerung nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit steht.“ Sie hatten gesagt, dass Sie Ihre erste Reise in die Ebola-Region unternehmen. Die steht nun in der Öffentlichkeit, aber der von Ihnen erwähnte Süd-Sudan steht leider nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit. Vor drei Jahren haben die Menschen dort mit großer Begeisterung die Unabhängigkeit gefeiert. Seitdem kommt das Land nicht zur Ruhe. Seit einem Jahr haben wir dort eine humane Tragödie.

2-100

**Seb Dance (S&D).** – Commissioner-designate, you have mentioned climate change already. Of course it is a huge, huge problem. In 2012 alone, some 32 million people were displaced from their homes by natural disasters, 98% of which are attributable to man-made climate change. But of course, not every humanitarian crisis linked to climate change makes the news. We do not often see the farming communities in Central Africa ravaged by drought or villages in low-lying parts of Asia affected by flooding and the millions displaced by a climate that is changing far too rapidly for people to effectively adapt to. Given that climate change is likely to cause more such disasters and increase the need for humanitarian aid, will you commit to work with colleagues in the Climate and Energy Commission to ensure that policy is developed with a clear goal to decrease such incidents over time whilst increasing the resilience of communities against such disasters?

2-101

„Ich verpflichte mich, bei vergessenen Krisen zu helfen, solchen, bei denen die notleidende Bevölkerung nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit steht.“ Sie hatten gesagt, dass Sie Ihre erste Reise in die Ebola-Region unternehmen. Die steht nun in der Öffentlichkeit, aber der von Ihnen erwähnte Süd-Sudan steht leider nicht mehr in der Öffentlichkeit. Vor drei Jahren haben die Menschen dort mit großer Begeisterung die Unabhängigkeit gefeiert. Seitdem kommt das Land nicht zur Ruhe. Seit einem Jahr haben wir dort eine humane Tragödie.









