



2025/2085(INI)

19.11.2025

COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS

1 - 8

Draft report

Leire Pajín

(PE774.273v01-00)

Humanitarian aid in a time of polycrisis – reaffirming our principles for a more effective and ambitious response to humanitarian crises
(2025/2085(INI))

COMPROMISE 1

1

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left and replacing Amendment(s) 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,11,12,13,14,15,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27 FEMM 2,FEMM 3,FEMM 6,FEMM 8

Motion for a resolution

Citation 3 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

– ***having regard to the 'humanitarian reset' proposed by the United Nations Under-Secretary General and Emergency Relief Coordinator Tom Fletcher in a message to the United Nations Inter-Agency Standing Committee on 10 March 2025^{1a},***

^{1a} Message from Emergency Relief Coordinator Tom Fletcher to the humanitarian community, <https://www.unocha.org/news/humanitarian-reset-10-march-2025>

Citation 3 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

– ***having regard the United Nations Security Council 2730 (2024), on the Safety and Security of Humanitarian and United Nations Personnel,***

Citation 4 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

– ***having regard to the Council conclusions of 16 December 2024 on stepping up Team Europe's support to global food security and nutrition,***

Citation 6 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- **having regard to the EU’s Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in External Action (GAP III),**

Citation 6 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- **having regard to the Council conclusions of 10 December 2018 on Women, Peace and Security and the EU Strategic Approach to Women, Peace and Security (WPS),**

Citation 7 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- **having regard to the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and the nine subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security by the UN Security Council,**

Citation 8

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- having regard to the **Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War of 12 August 1949,**

- having regard to the Geneva **Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols,**

Citation 14 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- **having regard to the pledges on “Strengthening compliance with international humanitarian law (IHL) through its promotion, dissemination and implementation” and on “Protecting**

***humanitarian and medical personnel”
adopted by the EU and its Member States
and their National Societies at the 34th
International Conference of the Red
Cross and Red Crescent Movement,***

Citation 14 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the pledge on
“Unblocking and facilitating
Humanitarian Access: more political and
diplomatic engagement and increased
support to humanitarians”, adopted by the
EU and its Member States at the 34th
International Conference of the Red
Cross and Red Crescent Movement,***

Citation 14 c (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to United Nations
Security Council Resolution 2730 (2024)
on the protection of humanitarian and
United Nations personnel,***

Citation 18 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the
Humanitarian Donors Declaration on
climate and the environment of March
2022,***

Citation 19 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the UN Security
Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and the
Women, Peace and Security agenda,***

Citation 19 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the 2025 UN Women report "At a breaking point: The impact of foreign aid cuts on women's organizations in humanitarian crises worldwide",***

Citation 20

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- having regard to its resolutions on humanitarian aid, in particular those of 15 December 2021 on new orientations for the EU's humanitarian action⁴, and of 6 July 2022 on addressing food security in developing countries⁵,

- having regard to its resolutions on humanitarian aid, in particular those of 15 December 2021 on new orientations for the EU's humanitarian action⁴, and of 6 July 2022 on addressing food security in developing countries⁵, ***and of 30 October 2023 on how to build an innovative humanitarian aid strategy: spotlight on current and forgotten crises,***^{5a}

⁴ OJ C 251, 30.6.2022, p. 80.

⁵ OJ C 47, 7.2.2023, p. 149.

⁴ OJ C 251, 30.6.2022, p. 80.

⁵ OJ C 47, 7.2.2023, p. 149.

^{5a} ***OJ C, C/2024/4223, 24.7.2024***

Citation 20 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to the outcome document of the Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development, also referred to as the "Sevilla Commitment" (Compromiso de Sevilla),***

Citation 20 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

- ***having regard to DG ECHO's guidance note 'Promoting Equitable***

COMPROMISE 2

2

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left and replacing Amendment(s)

28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,43,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54,55,56,57,58,59,60,61,62,63,67,68,69,70,71,72 FEMM 10,FEMM 11,FEMM 13,FEMM 14,FEMM 15,FEMM 17,FEMM 20,FEMM 21,FEMM 22,FEMM 23,FEMM 24,FEMM 31,FEMM 37,FEMM 38,FEMM 51,FEMM 52,FEMM 81

Motion for a resolution

Recital A

Motion for a resolution

A. whereas the multilateral humanitarian system is facing unprecedented challenges due to **record-high** humanitarian **needs** and a growing number of fragile contexts;

Amendment

A. whereas the multilateral humanitarian system is facing unprecedented challenges due to **a high number of people who require urgent humanitarian assistance** and a growing number of fragile contexts, **including increasing armed conflicts compared to 2023; whereas in 2025, an estimated 305 million people around the world will require urgent humanitarian assistance and protection^{1a}; whereas polycrisis refers to a complex and interconnected set of crises occurring simultaneously^{1b};**

^{1a} *Global Humanitarian Overview 2025, <https://www.unocha.org/publications/report/world/global-humanitarian-overview-2025-enarfres>*

^{1b} *https://policy-lab.ec.europa.eu/news/unraveling-polycrisis-foresight-and-innovation-2025-03-26_en*

Recital A a (new)

A a. whereas over 319 million people are estimated to face acute food insecurity worldwide, with approximately 70% of them living in fragile or conflict-affected settings^{1a}, where about one in five people are in hunger; whereas international cooperation, in particular with partners who are in a position to provide substantial aid, including transatlantic cooperation, remains crucial in order to tackle these challenges, especially in the field of food security;

***^{1a} World Food Programme 2025 Global Outlook,
<https://wfp.tind.io/record/129881?v=pdf>***

Recital A b (new)

A b. whereas by 2030, over 90% of worldwide poverty will be found in Africa; whereas the benefits of nutrition, health and education are crucial to get this population out of the poverty trap; whereas in 2025, the highest humanitarian needs are estimated to be in Eastern and Southern Africa, where 85 million people need humanitarian assistance; whereas the crisis in Sudan alone accounts for 35% of those needs;

Recital A c (new)

A c. whereas over 122 million people are forcibly displaced globally, as documented by UNHCR, with nearly 60% living in fragile or conflict-affected settings, and over 70% of asylum-seekers arriving in the EU originate from these settings^{1c};

^{1c} *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, 9 October 2024, <https://www.unhcr.org/mid-year-trends>*

Recital B

Motion for a resolution

B. whereas the humanitarian system is facing a massive funding crisis; whereas the dismantling of US Agency for International Development (USAID) programmes⁶ and the reduction in foreign aid from other key donors, including several EU Member States, have led to ***an unprecedented*** decline in global funding for humanitarian, health and climate initiatives; whereas these cuts are having a devastating impact on global health – further increasing the risk of infectious disease outbreaks – ***and*** food security; ***whereas these cuts disproportionately affect women and girls; whereas these cuts further endanger the safety and well-being of refugees;***

Amendment

B. whereas the humanitarian system is facing a massive funding crisis; ***whereas in 2024 only 43% of the \$50 billion 2024 UN appeal for humanitarian aid was met;*** whereas the dismantling of US Agency for International Development (USAID) programmes and the reduction in foreign aid from other key donors, including several EU Member States, have ***further exacerbated the situation and*** led to a ***worrying*** decline in global funding for humanitarian, health, ***gender equality*** and climate initiatives ***leading to only 13%^{6a} of the funding required for the 2025 UN appeal for humanitarian aid to assist 188 million people in 72 countries being reached by July; whereas due to USAID cuts more than 14 million people face the risk of death by 2030; whereas this would also affect more than 4.5 million children under the age of five^{6b}; whereas the funding cuts are deepening the hunger crisis when acute food insecurity is at an all-time high; whereas these cuts have a disproportionate impact on women, girls, persons with disabilities, and those living in rural and remote areas, exacerbating existing inequalities^{6c}; disproportionately affect children, women and girls; whereas local and national women-led and women’s rights organisations are among the most severely impacted; whereas these cuts further endanger the safety and well-being of internally displaced people, refugees or vulnerable groups;*** whereas these cuts are having a devastating impact on global health – further increasing ***overall mortality, morbidity and disability due to an unequal access to disease***

treatment and prevention, basic services and goods, and the risk of infectious disease outbreaks, and pandemics –, food security;

⁶ The White House, ‘Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid’, 20 January 2025.

^{6a} *The White House, ‘Reevaluating and Realigning United States Foreign Aid’, 20 January 2025*

^{6b} *The Lancet*,
[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736\(25\)01186-9/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(25)01186-9/fulltext)

^{6c} *Save the Children, Girls Pay the Price As Aid Cuts Hit Countries with Deepest Gender Inequality, 11 October 2025*,
<https://www.savethechildren.net/news/girls-pay-price-aid-cuts-hit-countries-deepest-gender-inequality>

Recital B a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

B a. *whereas there are striking imbalances in funding between humanitarian appeals, reflecting the fact that more crises are being forgotten; whereas forgotten crises are defined as severe, protracted humanitarian crisis situations where affected populations are receiving no or insufficient international aid and where there is no political commitment to solve the crisis, due in part to a lack of media interest;*

Recital B b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

B b. *whereas humanitarian aid in the current MFF has been inadequate promoting routine use of the Emergency*

Aid Reserve; whereas the EU must call on other actors to step up their humanitarian aid efforts; whereas humanitarian aid should not only support, but also mobilise the local community and get them involved in relief efforts;

Recital B c (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

B c. whereas the role of humanitarian-development-peace nexus is crucial in humanitarian settings because it fosters coordination, collaboration and coherence among the sectors to address the root causes of protracted crises in addition to providing immediate relief; whereas the EU and its Member States jointly contribute 42% of global development aid; whereas the OECD projects a 9 to 17% drop in official development assistance (ODA) in 2025^{1a} (AM 47 S&D); whereas by 2027, the Commission aims to mobilise up to EUR 300 000 million by 2027 through the Global Gateway initiative in sustainable and inclusive investments; whereas fragile contexts need a special EU approach and strategy;

^{1a} OECD, Cuts in official development assistance, 26 June 2025, https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/cuts-in-official-development-assistance_8c530629-en/full-report.html

Recital C

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

C. whereas conflict and climate change are the **two** main drivers of the increase in humanitarian needs, and are **both** human-caused and reversible with concerted and **collective action**; whereas climate change and environmental

C. whereas conflict and climate change **and economic factors** are the **three** main drivers of the increase in humanitarian needs, and are human-caused and reversible with concerted and **joint efforts**; whereas **the number of recorded**

degradation lead to increased instability and conflicts, climate-related hazards, natural disasters, resource scarcity including water and food insecurity, internal displacement and **forced** migration;

armed conflicts peaked in 2023; whereas the consequences of climate change and environmental degradation lead to increased instability and conflicts, climate-related hazards, natural disasters, resource scarcity including water and food insecurity, internal displacement and **irregular** migration, **affecting disproportionately women and vulnerable groups;**

Recital D

Motion for a resolution

D. whereas there is an alarming **lack of** humanitarian access in many contexts, compounded by the rise in dangerous and corrosive tendencies in the interpretation and application of international humanitarian law (IHL);

Amendment

D. whereas there is an alarming **increase in denial of safe and unhindered** humanitarian access **to people in need** in many contexts, **including during conflict, natural disasters and health outbreaks, both by government forces as well as in areas controlled by non-state armed actors**, compounded by the rise in dangerous and corrosive tendencies in the interpretation and application of international humanitarian law (IHL) **and the humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence; whereas the deliberate denial and weaponisation of humanitarian access to advance political and military agendas is in breach of obligations under IHL;**

Recital D a (new)

Motion for a resolution

D a. whereas lack of respect for international humanitarian law is resulting in persistent and widespread violations of IHL and international human rights law, including with deliberate attacks of civilians, destruction of essential infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals, targeting of humanitarian workers, widespread sexual violence and recruitment of children as combatants; whereas the number and

Amendment

influence of armed non-state actors (ANSAs) in global conflicts is increasing and some of the deadliest attacks on civilians have been committed by these non-state armed groups; whereas there is an unprecedented number of attacks against humanitarian workers, civilian populations and civilian infrastructure, driven mostly by the conflicts in Gaza and Sudan^{16a};

*^{16a} United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, 19 August 2025,
<https://www.unocha.org/news/world-humanitarian-day-attacks-aid-workers-hit-another-record-humanitarians-call-urgent-action>*

Recital D b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

D b. whereas conflict-related sexual violence overall has risen dramatically, with the UN recording 3,688 verified cases of conflict-related sexual violence in 2023, which was 50 per cent higher than the year before, and women and girls accounted for 95 per cent of the verified cases, while 32 per cent of the victims were children^{1a};

*^{1a} Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, 4 April 2024,
<https://www.un.org/sexualviolenceinconflict/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/202404-UN-annual-report-CRSV-factsheet-covering-2023.pdf>*

Recital D c (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

D c. whereas in times of crisis, pre-existing gender inequalities are often exacerbated, resulting in women and girls being disproportionately affected by conflict and crisis, from displacement to gender-based violence, exclusion from life-saving services and decision-making processes; whereas women, persons with disabilities, indigenous persons, LGBTQI+ persons, older persons and adolescent girls often have additional and intersecting vulnerabilities that must be considered; whereas the share of bilateral aid with gender equality objectives in the humanitarian sector has historically been low, and decreased further the last few years, stagnating at 17 % ^{1a}in 2021-22; whereas women play a crucial role in humanitarian settings as first responders ; whereas investing in gender equality saves lives in humanitarian settings; whereas there is evidence that gender-responsive humanitarian programming delivers high returns, namely USD 8 for every USD 1 invested^{1b}, with challenges persisting with regard to prioritisation;

***^{1a} OECD (2024), Development Finance for Gender Equality 2024, OECD Publishing, Paris,
<https://doi.org/10.1787/e340afbf-en>***

^{1b}

<https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/facts-and-figures/facts-and-figures-humanitarian-action>

Recital D d (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

D d. whereas children constitute half of the population affected by crises and there is an alarming level of violations of their rights, compounded by a drastic decrease in funding for child-centred initiatives and programmes; whereas over 473 million children – more than one in six

children globally – are now living in areas affected by conflict; whereas there has been an increase in the recruitment of child soldiers; whereas children are more likely than adults to be killed or maimed, recruited by armed groups and sexually violated; whereas more than 52 million children in conflict-affected countries are estimated to be out of school^{1a};

*^{1a} UNICEF, 28 December 2024,
<https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/not-new-normal-2024-one-worst-years-unicefs-history-children-conflict>*

Or. en

COMPROMISE 3

3

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left and replacing Amendment(s)

74,75,76,77,78,79,89,92,93,94,95,96,97,98,99,100,101,103,104,105,107,108,109,110,111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,120,121,122,123,124,125,126,127,129, FEMM 27,FEMM 36,FEMM 39,FEMM 40,FEMM 42,FEMM 43,FEMM 44,FEMM 60,FEMM 82

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 1

Motion for a resolution

1. Insists on the **need** for all parties to a conflict to respect and ensure respect for IHL and international human rights law; **insists** on the need to **reinforce the centrality of the humanitarian principles** in the EU's external action;

Amendment

1. **Welcomes the European Commission commitment to humanitarian funding, with the EU and its Member States remaining the global leading donor in humanitarian needs-based assistance;** insists on the **obligation and responsibility** for all **States and for** parties to a conflict to respect and ensure respect for IHL and international human rights law, on the need to **prioritise the protection of civilians (PoC) and for these to remain an essential objective** of the EU's external action, **including its humanitarian aid; calls on the EU to continue reinforcing the centrality of the non-negotiable**

humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence - which are increasingly under strain - and the promotion of IHL by applying a principled and needs-based humanitarian approach, refraining from partnerships that would undermine these principles; recalls that, according to article 3(5) TEU, the Union shall promote the protection of human rights as well as contribute to the strict observance and the development of international law, including respect for the principles of the United Nations Charter, and will uphold gender equality as one of its core principles, in line with Article 2 TEU, in view of the de-prioritisation of humanitarian aid, especially for women and girls; stresses the importance of promoting universal access to sexual and reproductive health services as part of the EU's humanitarian action and of the EU's commitment to ensuring access to reproductive and maternal healthcare services;

Paragraph 2

Motion for a resolution

2. Is alarmed by the increase in IHL violations in recent years – some of which have been reported as strategic methods of warfare – ***in particular in Sudan, Gaza, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine and Haiti; calls for immediate international action to put an end to the intolerable humanitarian crisis in Gaza, against the backdrop of the blockade enacted by the Israeli Government;***

Amendment

2. Is alarmed by the increase in IHL violations in recent years – some of which have been reported as strategic methods of warfare; ***deplores the shrinking of the humanitarian space and the erosion of respect for international humanitarian law and humanitarian principles, which presents significant obstacles to the provision of life-saving assistance in several conflict-affected settings; strongly condemns the alarming increase in attacks against civilian populations and the infrastructure necessary for their survival, grave violations against children, and attacks against humanitarian aid workers; denounces the blatant disregard of the protection of medical facilities with attacks against hospitals marking almost every conflict,***

in violation of the UN Security Council Resolution 2286 on the protection of the medical mission; calls for the perpetrators responsible of such systematic attacks to be held accountable, and calls on the EU to consider sanctions against state or non-state actors that deliberately obstruct humanitarian access;

Paragraph 3

Motion for a resolution

3. *Deplores the shrinking of the humanitarian space and the erosion of humanitarian principles, which present significant obstacles to the provision of life-saving assistance in several conflict-affected settings; strongly condemns the alarming increase in attacks against civilian populations and the infrastructure necessary for their survival and against humanitarian aid workers; calls for the perpetrators to be held accountable;*

Amendment

3. *Calls on the Commission and the Member States to strengthen actions to prevent IHL violations and to address gaps in monitoring IHL violations through impartial and independent data collection and more effective, evidence-based advocacy in order to hold perpetrators accountable; calls on the Commission to support mechanisms to monitor and report on humanitarian access challenges in conflict-affected settings;*

Paragraph 3 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

3 a. *Welcomes the adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2730 (2024) on the protection of humanitarian and United Nations personnel underlines the obligation under IHL to respect and protect humanitarian personnel, as well as the importance of supporting independent, neutral and impartial humanitarian action by preserving the humanitarian space from direct attacks, unintended impacts of counter-terrorism policies and sanction regimes, politicization as well as misleading narratives;*

Paragraph 3 b (new)

3 b. *Calls for concrete measures to ensure the effective implementation of safety and security protections for humanitarian workers, in line with UN Security Council Resolution 2730, including the establishment of investigations, transparency, and impartial inquiries into violations of IHL; emphasizes the need to take into account the greater vulnerability of local staff, who face increased risks to their safety and security, and to ensure their specific protection; calls on the Commission to support safety and security measures for the protection of humanitarian workers, and to demand accountability for attacks on them; reiterates the importance of rapid response mechanisms that offer immediate financial, legal and psychosocial assistance to humanitarian workers facing arrest, intimidation, or other security incidents, drawing on models such as the “Protect Aid Workers” initiative;*

Paragraph 3 c (new)

3 c. *Expresses concern over the growing threats, harassment and criminalisation of human rights defenders and humanitarian volunteers in conflict and crisis settings; calls for the EU to include their protection as a priority in its humanitarian engagement; deplores the increasing attempts to criminalise humanitarian assistance without legitimate grounds for concern, especially life-saving interventions to people on the move fleeing from conflicts, violence, persecution or poverty; urges for the adoption of a protective legal framework to address the criminalisation of aid, combat impunity, and include humanitarian exemptions in sanction*

regimes, as well as measures to prevent the criminalisation of humanitarian workers through anti-terrorism laws;

Paragraph 3 d (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

3 d. Confirms its support for multilateralism with the United Nations at its core; underlines that the EU's operations must be coordinated and consistent with international bodies, and calls on the Commission to continue its critical support to various United Nations entities in the humanitarian field, with the goal of up-holding humanitarian principles and international humanitarian law; reaffirms the obligation to respect and facilitate the mandates of UN entities, and strongly condemns any attempt to obstruct, restrict, or undermine the ability of UN agencies to effectively perform their humanitarian duties;

Paragraph 3 e (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

3 e. Stresses the need to urgently address the unprecedented humanitarian crises in Sudan and the DRC, both among the most severe in the world today, with one third of the population in dire need of humanitarian assistance in Sudan and alarming levels of food insecurity and famine conditions confirmed in many parts of the country, similarly in the DRC, where 21 million people require humanitarian aid; calls on all parties to conflict to ensure safe and unhindered humanitarian access in accordance with humanitarian principles and to respect and protect humanitarian personnel; further calls on the EU and its Member States to increase humanitarian aid to Sudan and the DRC, and their neighbouring countries, and especially

fund support for survivors of conflict-related sexual violence, local resilience and protection programmes, and programmes promoting women's and children's rights and gender equality;

Paragraph 4

Motion for a resolution

4. ***Deeply regrets the intention of some EU Member States to withdraw from the 1997 Ottawa Convention and the 2008 Oslo Convention;***

Amendment

4. ***Reiterates its call on the Commission to develop an EU humanitarian diplomacy strategy, together with the Member States and the European External Action Service (EEAS), and EU Special Representatives (EUSRs), in consultation with humanitarian actors so as to boost efforts and ensure a more systematic and coordinated approach to humanitarian diplomacy, while adapting to ever-changing circumstances, using all available tools by leveraging the EU's political and economic weight through political dialogues, and trade and aid relations, in order to secure humanitarian access, protect humanitarian workers and safeguard humanitarian space in armed conflicts, including negotiating cessation of hostilities, humanitarian pauses, and safe passages for civilians and relief items in active conflicts; encourages the Commission, together with the Member States, the European External Action Service (EEAS) and EUSRs to ensure that high-level humanitarian diplomacy is systematically informed by the operational experiences of humanitarian actors, who should be consulted on a regular basis;***

Or. en

COMPROMISE 4

4

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE and replacing Amendment(s) 34,80,81,82,83,84,85,86,87,88,90,102,106,119,172,215, FEMM

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 5 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

5 a. Stresses that humanitarian aid, and therefore hunger, shall never be politicised or weaponised and should reach civilians in need without obstruction or manipulation, in full compliance with international humanitarian law; reiterates that distribution sites, civilians, humanitarian workers and medical staff must be protected and must not become targets of military action; expresses outrage at the killing of 508 humanitarian workers in Gaza, as well as the repeated attacks on hospitals and humanitarian convoys; strongly opposes any aid distribution system in Gaza, that is incompatible with the humanitarian principles; deplores the fact that this distribution scheme has resulted in the killing of more than a thousand Palestinians while seeking aid; calls for an international response and investigation to ensure accountability for possible violations of international law which have occurred at Gaza Humanitarian Foundation-managed sites;

Paragraph 5 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

5 b. Demands the unimpeded and large-scale provision of humanitarian assistance, under the coordination of the UN and in line with humanitarian principles; calls for the opening of all relevant border crossings, recalling that denying access to life-saving humanitarian aid is collective punishment, constituting a war crime; underlines the urgent need for all

international humanitarian bodies, and in particular those being part of the United Nations network, in line with Article 214 TFEU, to have full, rapid, safe and unhindered access to and throughout the entire Gaza Strip; stresses the central role UNRWA plays in providing humanitarian aid to Palestinian refugees, deploring the attempts to delegitimise it; calls for the mandate and funding of UNRWA to be reinstated in full, with strong oversight and accountability, by securing long-term, sustainable, multiannual, predictable, funding for a reformed UNRWA to deliver vital services for Palestinian refugees, and preventing further humanitarian crises;

Or. en

COMPROMISE 5

5

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left and replacing Amendment(s) 73, 91,

130,132,133,134,135,136,137,138,139,140,141,142,143,144,145,146,147,148,149,150,151,152,153,154,155,156,157,158,159,160,161,162,163,164,165,166,167,168,169,170,171,173,174,175, FEMM 48,FEMM 49,FEMM 50,FEMM 53

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 6

Motion for a resolution

6. *Reiterates its call on the Commission to develop an EU humanitarian diplomacy strategy, together with the Member States and the European External Action Service (EEAS), so as to boost efforts and ensure a more systematic and coordinated approach to humanitarian diplomacy;*

Amendment

6. *Welcomes the suggested increase in humanitarian funding to 25 billion euros for a Global Europe Instrument, and calls for significantly increasing and ensuring an adequate, predictable and sustained level of humanitarian funding in the next multiannual financial framework (MFF), while underlining that flexibility for humanitarian aid should be ringfenced, especially in the light of the growing gap between humanitarian needs and funding, but also to foster the EU's interest in promoting global peace,*

stability and its international credibility as a principled humanitarian actor and reliable donor; strongly recommends that all EU institutions and the Member States work on fostering international cooperation in order to jointly tackle global humanitarian challenges, especially global food insecurity;

Paragraph 7

Motion for a resolution

7. Calls on the Commission **and the Member States to significantly increase humanitarian funding** in the next **multiannual** financial framework (MFF), **especially in the light of the growing gap between humanitarian needs and funding;**

Amendment

7. Calls on the Commission **to maintain separate budget lines and instruments for humanitarian aid in order to respect the principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality, opposes the suggested merger of the EU Humanitarian Aid Instrument with the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – Global Europe** in the next **Multi-Annual** Financial Framework, **and stresses the need to ensure that the emergency aid reserve has the capacity to respond when needed, to both EU internal and external needs;**

Paragraph 8

Motion for a resolution

8. Calls on the Commission to **maintain separate budget lines and instruments for humanitarian aid in order to respect the principles of neutrality, independence and impartiality, and to oppose any attempts to merge the EU Humanitarian Aid Instrument with the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) – Global Europe;**

Amendment

8. **Asks the Commission to ensure, within the next MFF, that increased flexibility works to the advantage of EU humanitarian action, with increased transparency, and that it does not come at the expense of its neutrality, impact, credibility and predictability; recalls that transparency is key to ensure that the next MFF is protected against misuse, fraud and breaches of the principles of the rule of law and the Union's values, and to ensure that humanitarian and development aid financed by the Union reaches civilian populations in need;** calls on the Commission to **step up its**

monitoring mechanisms, and to provide for the rigorous selection of local partners, strict monitoring of the use of funds, and enhanced cooperation with Member States and international actors, with a view to preventing the risk of diversion or abuse; calls for stronger mechanisms of democratic oversight regarding the allocation and use of EU humanitarian funding, taking into account recommendations of civil society organisations in the monitoring and evaluation of EU-funded humanitarian operations;

Paragraph 8 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

8 a. *Reaffirms that the EU's credibility as a global humanitarian actor rests on keeping a committed, principled, sustained and inclusive engagement in regions affected by humanitarian crises, including in fragile settings and forgotten crises; reiterates that humanitarian aid must not be subordinated to geopolitical, migratory control or security objectives, and warns against instrumentalising humanitarian action to serve the external policy goals of the EU or its Member States;*

Paragraph 8 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

8 b. *Reiterates its call on the Commission to develop a more harmonised approach to forgotten crises, and to report on its commitment to allocate 15 % of its initial annual humanitarian budget to forgotten crises and to prevent the transfer of resources from already underfunded crises; calls on the Council to better coordinate the Member States' attention to and support*

for these crises;

Paragraph 8 c (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

8 c. *Highlights the special challenges faced by children and persons with disabilities and their families in terms of accessing humanitarian aid; underlines that only a fraction of ODA (12 %) currently targets children compared to their significant representation within the population of ODA-receiving countries, even though investing in children – and not just individual sectoral priorities – fosters lasting improvements to their living standards, along with their whole communities; emphasises the need to prioritise child-specific needs, particularly education and child protection, in all phases of humanitarian response, including preparedness, emergency relief, and recovery; underlines that safeguarding children’s rights and well-being is essential for long-term resilience and sustainable development; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure dedicated funding, programming, and coordination mechanisms to address the specific needs of children in humanitarian settings;*

Paragraph 9

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

9. *Asks the Commission to ensure, within the next MFF, that increased flexibility works to the advantage of EU humanitarian action, with increased transparency, and that it does not come at the expense of its neutrality, impact, credibility and predictability;*

9. *Stresses the need for public funding to remain a primary resource for humanitarian aid, in light of the responsibility of states to ensure adequate and sustained funding, while acknowledging that public funding alone will not suffice to close the humanitarian funding gap and underlining that new sources of financing, including from the private sector, have to be taken into account; encourages therefore the*

Commission and the Member States to expand the resource base by supporting the development of innovative approaches and partnerships to fill the humanitarian funding gap in cooperation with international financial institutions, multilateral development banks, the private sector - provided that any private engagement complies with the humanitarian principles and full transparency and the scientific community, to complement international public humanitarian assistance and close the global humanitarian funding gap; calls on the Commission and the Member States to explore progressive and sustainable financing mechanisms for humanitarian aid; emphasises the need for cooperation with emerging donor countries with a view to increasing their contribution to humanitarian aid;

Paragraph 9 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

9 a. *Welcomes the Humanitarian Reset launched by the UN, and stresses that this must be an opportunity to strengthen the humanitarian principles and a needs-based and people-centred system, and not just driven by cost-cutting; underlines that equally important to achieving more efficiency and effectiveness is to ensure accountability of delivery, and that critical sectors, such as the protection mandates and gender-based violence measures, remain at the core as a lifesaving sector;*

Paragraph 10

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

10. *Encourages the Commission and the Member States to support the development of innovative approaches to the humanitarian funding gap in cooperation with international financial*

10. *Calls on the Member States to deliver on their collective commitment to provide at least 0.7 % of gross national income (GNI) as official development assistance (ODA), to meet the ODA target*

institutions, multilateral development banks, the private sector and the scientific community;

of 0.2 % of gross GNI to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) by 2030, and to devote 10 % of their ODA to humanitarian action; calls on the Commission to ensure that humanitarian aid adequately addresses the needs of women and girls as a strategic investment with long-term positive impacts for all, while regretting that women's rights organisations continue to be systematically underfunded, receiving less than 1 % of global ODA^{1a};

^{1a} ODI policy brief - Where next for feminist foreign policy on funding feminist movements? - <https://media.odi.org/documents/ODI-ET-FundingMovements-PB-EN-May24-Final.pdf>

Paragraph 10 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

10 a. Expresses its concern about the possible downsizing of EU delegations, including in third countries where significant humanitarian assistance is being provided; considers it essential, on the contrary, to strengthen these structures in the most critical countries;

Or. en

COMPROMISE 6

6

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left and replacing Amendment(s)

131,176,177,178,179,180,181,182,183,184,185,186,187,188,189,190,191,192 part 2,FEMM 57

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 11

Motion for a resolution

11. ***Calls on the Member States to deliver on their collective commitment to provide at least 0.7 % of gross national income (GNI) as official development assistance (ODA) and to devote 10 % of their ODA to humanitarian action;***

Amendment

11. ***Highlights that the diversity of fragile contexts requires tailored approaches and specific financial instruments that foster concerted action among humanitarian, development and peace actors, while respecting the distinct mandate of principled humanitarian action, with a particular focus on engaging with and empowering local actors, both in decision-making processes and in the implementation of programmes; calls on the Commission and the EU Member States to maintain and intensify engagement in fragile, and conflict-affected settings;***

Paragraph 12 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

12 b. ***Recalls that climate change acts as one of the main drivers of conflict, drought, famine and migration; stresses that sea level rise may pose an existential threat to Small Island Development States (SIDS), which are among the world's most vulnerable countries to climate change;***

Amendment

Paragraph 12 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

12 a. ***Calls on the Commission to make sure that countries are not caught up in endless cycles of humanitarian aid but can rather move to sustainable development, so as to strengthen local communities and prevent dependence on external supplies, through funding of essential services such as education, health and key infrastructure, including and beyond Global Gateway, which has the potential to be able to advance a range of interconnected Sustainable Development Goals, by leveraging***

Amendment

multiple sources of funding, including private sector investments, and respecting social and environmental standards that could lead to accelerated growth, the creation of decent jobs, the reduction of poverty and income inequality, ensuring a more resilient and inclusive development in which no one is left behind; calls on the Commission to make use of EU cooperation instruments for local development plans through specific, targeted projects that have already been tried and tested by Member States;

Paragraph 12

Motion for a resolution

12. *Highlights that the diversity of fragile contexts requires tailored approaches and specific financial instruments that foster concerted action among humanitarian, development and peace actors, with a particular focus on engaging with and empowering local actors;*

Amendment

12. *Calls on the Commission to urgently present in its 2026 Commission Work Programme a humanitarian strategy with a focus on an ambitious, people-centred and integrated approach to fragility, and the mechanisms to implement it, and to consult Parliament on the preparation and implementation of this strategy; welcomes the Commission's communicated intention to prepare an integrated strategy to address fragility and conflict; highlights the importance of developing such a strategy with appropriately adapted, context-specific funding that addresses the interconnected challenges of peace, development, climate action, and humanitarian needs, including by engaging more with the local private sector, with full respect for the humanitarian principles; in view of this strategy, calls on the Commission to take into account the gender dimension;*

Or. en

COMPROMISE 7

7

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left

and replacing Amendment(s)

128,193,194,195,196,197,198,199,200,201,202,203,204,205,206,207,208,209,210,211,212,213,214,FEMM 65,FEMM 67,FEMM 71

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 14

Motion for a resolution

14. Calls *for* the EU to *advance in the implementation of the HDP nexus by supporting* local organisations *and ensuring their full involvement in the humanitarian programme cycle*;

Amendment

14. Calls *on the Commission to deliver on its commitment to channel at least 25 % of its humanitarian funding to local actors by 2027, including through the use of country-based pooled funds and other funding mechanisms that prioritise local actors, as well as explore how to provide grants directly to local organisations, and help strengthening their capacities to meet regulatory, transparency and accountability requirements*; *calls on the EU to prioritise funding for local organisations delivering assistance to youth, women, people with disabilities, LGBTQI+ populations and other vulnerable groups*;

Paragraph 14 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

14 a. *Calls on the Commission to prioritise in the next MFF multi-year funding for conflict prevention and peacebuilding in order to enforce linkages between humanitarian and crisis response mechanisms and longer term peacebuilding and development programming; stresses the importance of strengthening coordination mechanisms at field level across the EU's humanitarian, development and peacebuilding actions to ensure joined-up and coherent outcomes, including through the Team Europe approach; underlines the importance of the EU-UN partnership in strengthening the humanitarian, development and peace nexus, with special attention being paid to*

girls and young women, people with disabilities, children and the older persons in vulnerable situations and stresses the importance of EU funding for the UN system; considers that structural inequalities continue to influence the power dynamics of humanitarian interventions, access to funding, and participation in decision-making; calls for a more inclusive, equitable and rights-based approach to EU humanitarian policy, with greater leadership from local and historically marginalised actors;

Paragraph 15

Motion for a resolution

15. *Calls on the Commission to deliver on its commitment to channel at least 25 % of its humanitarian funding to local actors by 2027;*

Amendment

15. *Notes that anticipatory action in crisis-prone settings in advance of humanitarian crises is an efficient way of preventing or mitigating future humanitarian needs, as well as to support communities to absorb and adapt to shocks and to build their resilience; encourages the Commission and the Member States to ensure investments are preserved in prevention, anticipatory action and disaster preparedness to mitigate the impact of crises on populations and systems;*

Paragraph 16

Motion for a resolution

16. *Notes that anticipatory action in crisis-prone settings in advance of humanitarian crises is an efficient way of preventing or mitigating future humanitarian needs;*

Amendment

16. *Insists on the need for an evidence-based approach to anticipatory action, particularly in fragile and climate-vulnerable settings, to increase the availability of quality data and risk analysis in order to improve early warning systems and integrate risk forecasting into humanitarian planning;*

Paragraph 17

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

17. ***Insists on the need for a science-based approach to anticipatory action to increase the availability of quality data and risk analysis in order to improve early warning systems and integrate risk forecasting into humanitarian planning;***

17. ***Encourages the Member States to significantly scale up their investment in locally-led and integrated anticipatory action, such as investments in early-warning systems, risk analysis and community resilience, and an increase in the share of climate funds dedicated to enhancing resilience and adaptation in the most disaster-prone countries and regions, stressing the importance of engaging a diverse group of actors, including civil society organisations and local-level networks in anticipatory actions, including forecast-based finance, and disaster preparedness and risk management, especially in fragile and climate-vulnerable settings;***

Paragraph 13

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

13. ***Calls on the Commission to present an ambitious and integrated approach to fragility without delay, and to consult Parliament on the preparation and implementation of this approach;***

13. ***Calls on the EU to advance in the implementation of the triple nexus to address the key causes of crises and to support resilience-building, particularly in fragile and conflict-affected settings by supporting local organisations, including youth and women-led organisations, faith-based organizations, which play a key role in responding to humanitarian crises, and ensuring their full equal and meaningful participation in the humanitarian programme cycle in decision-making spaces at all levels;***

Or. en

COMPROMISE 8

8

Compromise supported by PPE, S&D, Renew, Verts/ALE, The Left and replacing Amendment(s)

216,217,218,219,220,221,222,223,224,225,226,227,228,229,230,231,232,233,234,235,236,23

7,238,239,240,241, FEMM 25,FEMM 26,FEMM 28,FEMM 29,FEMM 30,FEMM 32,FEMM 35,FEMM 41,FEMM 45,FEMM 46,FEMM 47,FEMM 54,FEMM 55,FEMM 58,FEMM 59,FEMM 61,FEMM 62,FEMM 63,FEMM 64,FEMM 66,FEMM 68,FEMM 69,FEMM 70,FEMM 72,FEMM 73,FEMM 74,FEMM 75,FEMM 76,FEMM 77,FEMM 78,FEMM 79,FEMM 80,FEMM 83,FEMM 85

Motion for a resolution

Paragraph 18

Motion for a resolution

18. ***Encourages*** the Member States to ***significantly scale up their investment in locally led and integrated anticipatory action;***

Amendment

18. ***Welcomes the progress made in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and the Women, Peace and Security agenda, as an essential tool in ensuring that the rights of women and girls are observed at all times; notes that 25 years after its adoption, vast implementation gaps remain, with women still marginalised in peace processes and disproportionately impacted by conflict and crisis, including through widespread gender-based violence, requiring an increased political and financial support to the agenda from the EU, as a catalyst and investment for long-lasting and sustainable peace and development; calls on the Commission and the EEAS to continue making the promotion of gender equality and women's rights and empowerment, including implementation of SDG5, a priority throughout all of the EU's external action; calls on the EU and the Member States to prioritise the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda;***

Paragraph 19

Motion for a resolution

19. ***Welcomes the progress made in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) and the Women, Peace and Security agenda, as an essential tool in ensuring that the rights of women and girls are observed at***

Amendment

19. ***Calls on all parties to armed conflicts to take measures to protect women and girls from all forms of conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence, notably rape, recognising that such violence often intensifies during***

all times;

conflicts and can be systematically used as a weapon of war, as well as to promote their sexual and reproductive health and rights; underlines the deep connection between armed conflicts and humanitarian and climate crises, and the increase of irregular migration, human trafficking, and the risk of exploitation, which disproportionately affect women and girls; underlines the importance of the active, full, equal and meaningful participation of women in all stages of a peace process, including in ceasefire negotiations, mediation efforts, prevention and resolution of armed conflicts, peacebuilding, post-conflict reconstruction; calls on the Commission, the EEAS, and the Member States to enhance efforts to take into account the specific needs and contributions of women and girls in strategies for conflict prevention, mediation, and peacebuilding;

Paragraph 20

Motion for a resolution

20. ***Calls on all parties to armed conflicts to take measures to protect women and girls from sexual and gender-based violence and all other forms of violence in situations of armed conflict, as well as to promote their sexual and reproductive health and rights;***

Amendment

20. ***Underlines that women in humanitarian contexts should be recognised not merely as victims, but as agents of change who actively drive positive transformation and shape their own destinies ; highlights the crucial role played by women as frontline responders and community leaders and by women-led organisations in humanitarian settings, in preparedness, response, and recovery efforts, providing life-saving services, such as shelters, sexual and reproductive health services, gender-based violence (GBV) services, cash assistance, trusted community-based protection, and which undertake advocacy for the rights and needs of women, girls, and marginalized populations, as well as drive peacebuilding and development work in their communities, while only receiving 0.3 % of bilateral aid in fragile states;***

Paragraph 21

Motion for a resolution

21. ***Highlights the crucial role played by women in humanitarian settings;*** regrets that local women-led organisations are among the hardest hit by the recent cuts to foreign aid, and encourages better engagement with them in humanitarian programming⁷ ;

Amendment

21. Regrets that local women-led organisations are among the hardest hit by the recent cuts to foreign aid, ***with half of them being at risk of being shut down*** and encourages better engagement with them in humanitarian programming^{22a}; ***calls on the Commission to allocate specific, sustainable, flexible, multiannual funding, to maintain existing partnerships, to simplify access to funds and to expand its support to local women-led organisations in humanitarian settings for a more effective, inclusive and accountable system, to achieve this by increasing its funding for local women-led organisations, strengthening tracking and accountability for humanitarian funding to local women-led organisations, adapting existing funding mechanisms and processes to better fit their needs and capacities, as well as increasing the levels of direct multi-year funding made available to them; notes with regret that almost half (47 %) of women-led and women's organisations surveyed expect to shut down within six months if current funding levels persist, while more than a third (35 %) remain trapped in uncertainty, unable to plan or sustain their work, and only 18 % report that they anticipate being able to remain operational for more than a year***^{7a}; ***calls on the Commission and the Member States to provide 5 % of their aid in fragile contexts to women-led and women's rights organisations through flexible and long-term funding, including by committing at least 5 % of their ODA funding to supporting those organisations within the next MFF;***

⁷ *UN Women, 'Humanitarian funding cuts threaten women's rights: What's at*

*stake and how to help’, 13 May 2025,
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/explainer/humanitarian-funding-cuts-threaten-womens-rights-whats-at-stake-and-how-to-help>.*

*^{22a} UN Women, ‘Humanitarian funding cuts threaten women’s rights: What’s at stake and how to help’, 13 May 2025,
<https://www.unwomen.org/en/articles/explainer/humanitarian-funding-cuts-threaten-womens-rights-whats-at-stake-and-how-to-help>.*

Paragraph 22

Motion for a resolution

22. Encourages the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to promote **gender-sensitive** approaches in humanitarian interventions and to increase their support for women’s participation in humanitarian decision-making processes, ensuring that their perspectives and needs are prioritised in the design and delivery of aid, in line with the objectives of UN Security Council Resolution 1325;

Amendment

22. Encourages the Commission, the EEAS and the Member States to promote **gender-responsive** approaches in humanitarian interventions and to increase their support for women’s participation in humanitarian decision-making processes, **supporting the creation of conditions for women to take on leadership roles in crisis settings, and** ensuring that their perspectives and needs are prioritised in the design and delivery of aid, in line with the objectives of UN Security Council Resolution 1325; **calls on the Commission to apply an inclusive, intersectional, and gender-responsive approach in all humanitarian planning, taking into account the specific needs and rights of women, girls, persons with disabilities, LGBTIQ+ people and other marginalised groups; calls on the Commission and the Member States to ensure the meaningful participation of these groups in the design, implementation and evaluation of humanitarian aid programmes; considers it necessary to prioritise persons with disabilities in EU-funded humanitarian aid, addressing in particular the needs and priorities of women and children living with disabilities, including by providing funding to local organisations and networks of women and girls with**

disabilities, who are often best placed to respond to needs, but most impacted by funding cuts;

Paragraph 22 a (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

22 a. Calls on the Commission to ensure that gender equality remains prioritised when reforming and restructuring the humanitarian system as part of the UN-led Humanitarian Reset, safeguarding funding and critical mechanisms, such as retaining a dedicated cluster within the humanitarian system that includes specialised action on gender-based violence, gender equality, and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, as critical life-saving services; calls on the Commission to ensure the systematic implementation of rigorous gender analysis, gender-disaggregated data collection, gender-responsive budgeting and gender impact assessments, as well as the development of dedicated gender expertise in the Commission, to support such roles in partner organisations, and to continue strengthening the use of the EU Gender-Age Marker; welcomes the growing number and formalisation of gender focal persons (GFPs), with 99 % of EU delegations and 87 % of headquarters services now having GFPs;

Paragraph 22 b (new)

Motion for a resolution

Amendment

22 b. Reiterates the need for appropriate and timely sexual and reproductive health services to be prioritised and made available in all humanitarian responses, including through the implementation of the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) for reproductive health in emergencies and transition to comprehensive services as the situation

allows;

Paragraph 23

Motion for a resolution

23. Reiterates its call for the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 by the EU Member States;

Amendment

23. Reiterates its call for the full implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 ***and its subsequent resolutions*** by the EU ***and its*** Member States; ***in this regard welcomes the progress made on the EU Action Plan on WPS and GAP III, and stresses the importance for the Commission to present a GAP IV and the need for adequate resources for its implementation; regrets that since the launch of the GAP III only 3.8 % of all gender-responsive/targeted actions have gender equality as a principal objective; calls on the Commission to ensure that 85 % of all new external actions incorporate gender as a significant or principal objective and that 20 % of ODA in each country is allocated to programmes with gender equality as one of their principal objectives;***

Or. en