

**Question for written answer E-002067/2017  
to the Commission**

Rule 130

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**Subject:** The Dinka-Nuer conflict and the ensuing humanitarian crisis in South Sudan

Hunger and ethnic conflict in South Sudan are reaching the highest levels that the region has ever experienced. This tragedy is the direct consequence of a desire to wage genocidal war, which has pitted the Dinka people of President Salva Kiir against the Nuer people of the former Vice President Riik Mashar. The UN estimates that the conflict has cost approximately 50 000 lives.

Both parties are pursuing the same objective: the annihilation of the other through starvation. Given the policy of extermination carried out by the tribal leaders, it is proving impossible to provide humanitarian aid to the people of South Sudan.

In these circumstances, a long-term solution is imperative in order to put an end to both the perilous nourishment crisis and the genocidal conflict.

Given this state of affairs, and that the root cause of this starvation, which has reached appalling levels, is ethnic conflict:

What measures will the EU take to ensure humanitarian aid reaches the South Sudanese people?

Without tackling the ethnic conflict, which is the real root cause of the current starvation crisis, all humanitarian intervention will be merely palliative. What long-term measures will the EU take, therefore, to put an end to the conflict?