

Draft #3
nr/draft
December 7, 1995

FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
VIDEO REMARKS TO THE HUMANITARIAN SUMMIT
MADRID, SPAIN
DECEMBER 13, 1995

I am delighted to join all of you gathered in Madrid for the Humanitarian Summit. I want to thank Queen Sophia for hosting this important meeting. The King and Queen have consistently identified themselves with humanitarian efforts throughout their region, and I am grateful that I was able to see them during the President's visit to Madrid.

I want also to thank Commissioner Bonino [boh-nee-noh] for inviting me to participate in this Conference -- and for the leadership, vision and energy she has given to make this summit possible.

^{am sorry I can't}
I wish that I could be with you ~~in person~~ to ~~support you and~~
^{But} learn from your efforts. I know that the American delegation, headed by Brian Atwood, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, will convey the President's commitment to the cause of humanitarian assistance.

In working together on a blueprint for the next decade of humanitarian programs, you have set an ambitious goal. In this ^{time} ~~era~~ of declining budgets and increasing humanitarian crises, international resources, both financial and human, must be

focused as effectively as possible.

As you know ^{so} well, the number of refugees and displaced persons around the world has risen to a level unseen since the aftermath of World War II. While the end of the Cold War allows many to rest easier, sadly, it has not brought a universal peace. Conflict, displacement and suffering continue in too many parts of the world. ~~In response, money that might otherwise be invested in social development~~ Food shortages, environmental damage, growing ~~poverty and enduring civil conflicts now demand more~~ ^{invested in social development} international assistance than ever before.

Last year, for the first time in my nation's history of humanitarian assistance, well over 90% of the United States Government's disaster and refugee response assistance went to emergencies that humans caused themselves. These were not acts of God or nature, but acts of violence and war.

Old hatreds, some suppressed during the Cold War, are erupting with new force. The distinctions between combatants and civilians too often become blurred, and the consequences are horrific. ~~We have a kind of disaster: complex emergencies.~~ ^{new} ~~Hate~~ ^{is} the fuel; rape ^{is} a strategy of dehumanization; and the intentional maiming of children by snipers and land mines ~~that look like toys~~ ^{is an accepted} are tactics of war.

In recent years the international community has been riveted

by the images of displaced men, women and children, ~~in all corners of the world~~, whether it is the outpouring of refugees into camps in Goma last year, or the more recent movements of Serbs, Croats and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia. These scenes remind us of the vulnerability of people who have lost not just property and home, but often loved ones, security and all too frequently, dignity. ~~It~~ ^{up} also reminds ^{us} how important it is to maintain our financial commitments to humanitarian assistance programs. The Clinton Administration has worked hard to insulate the United States' refugee and humanitarian assistance programs -- now funded at over 1.5 billion dollars per year -- from any significant reductions in 1996. ~~In this effort~~, I am happy to report that we have the support of Members of Congress from both political parties.

move ① + ② from p. 3 here

~~Government~~ ^{now} leaders around the world are
I think we are ~~just~~ ^{now} beginning to understand the special toll that disasters take on women and children. Women and children comprise over 70% of those displaced by disaster ~~and are~~ ~~undeniably the most vulnerable~~. I applaud your efforts to highlight these ~~unique~~ ^{unique} and difficult challenges ^{of responding to} ~~their needs~~.

~~Important first steps have already been made, as we begin to~~
^{We must all} understand that women are not only ~~victims~~ ^{not just victims} ~~of disasters~~ ^(stet), but also those who must continue to care for their families in the midst of humanitarian crises. Using women as the distributors of food in refugee camps and giving them control over their family's most

precious commodity can improve their situation considerably.

① While we ^{work on ways to} can always strengthen our response to disasters, we must also deal with the factors that cause them, as I hope your declaration will underscore.

② ~~We know that~~ social investments -- and specifically investments in women -- ~~are the single best investments we can make in development,~~ ^{so directly} addressing many of the root cause^s of humanitarian crises. Throughout my travels, from South Asia to Latin America, I have seen that where women prosper, families prosper, and where families prosper, nations prosper as well. ~~That is why social investments are so vital today.~~

③ True disaster prevention ^{must} can begin with economic, social, and political ^{development.} progress. With over 800 million people in the world seriously undernourished, and 13 million dying each year because of hunger related illnesses, there is clearly a great deal to be done to decrease[?] that often lead to conflict.

④ ^{new proof} ~~Successes in this area~~ ^{we have seen that} over the last decade ~~give me hope~~ ^{been given reasons to hope} that international commitment, collective action, and cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations can help us avert ^{future} crises.

Cooperation among many countries prevented a famine in

getting from Nicole

southern Africa in 1992. Bangladesh has implemented an effective early warning system. There, and throughout the world, the NGO community has played a critical role in lessening the threat and treating the conditions of crisis. In Africa, President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative holds another key to our approach to crises. It recognizes that problems such as food insecurity are at the heart of many disasters. Under African leadership the initiative tries to integrate U.S. and other donor resources to address the root causes of conflict and food shortages/insecurity, rather than just treat the symptoms. I think this is the right direction for countries that are suffering recurring disasters as well as the donor community.

Your task is a tremendous one, but it is a task that must be pursued. When we turn our backs on human suffering, then we ourselves become less human, and our common aspirations for the future grow dimmer.

It is my hope that this meeting will attract much needed attention to the mounting crises in the world and the need not only to manage these crises effectively, but to use diplomatic initiatives and social and economic development to improve the conditions that create them. Good luck to you.

happier in the first place -

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I am delighted to join all of you gathered in Madrid for the Humanitarian Summit. I want to thank Queen Sophia for hosting this important meeting. The King and Queen have consistently identified themselves with humanitarian efforts throughout their region, and I am grateful that I was able to see them during the President's visit to Madrid.

I want also to thank Commissioner Bonino [boh-nee-noh] for inviting me to participate in this Conference -- and for ~~her~~ *her* leadership, vision and energy. ~~When she and I met in Washington many months ago, she talked with me about the pressing need for a summit on this topic. This meeting is a testament to her.~~ *talked about*
she has given to make this summit possible.

I wish that I could be with you in person to support you and learn from your ~~collective~~ *know that* efforts. The American delegation, headed by Brian Atwood, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, will, ~~I am confident,~~ convey the President's commitment to the cause of humanitarian assistance.

In working together on a blueprint for the next decade of humanitarian programs, you have set an ambitious goal. In this

era of declining budgets and increasing humanitarian crises, international resources, both financial and human, must be focused as effectively as possible.

As you know too well, the number of refugees and displaced persons ^{around} in the world has risen to a level unseen since the aftermath of World War II. ^{While the end of the} The end of the Cold War allows many to rest easier, knowing that an apocalypse between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations will not destroy the world. But sadly, the end of the Cold War ^{sadly, it's sad} has not brought a universal peace. Conflict, displacement and suffering continue in too many parts of the world, ^{because} and disaster response budgets have soared. The reasons relate to food shortages, environmental damage, growing poverty and an increasing number of enduring civil conflicts ^{not among} ~~but among~~ ^{?? now demand int'l assistance then ever before.}

Last year, for the first time in my nation's history of humanitarian assistance, well over 90% of the United States Government's disaster and refugee response assistance went to emergencies that humans caused themselves. These were not acts of God or nature, but acts of violence and war.

Old hatreds, some suppressed during the Cold War, ^{are} have now ^{erupting w/ new force.} erupted. With horrific consequences, conflicting parties too often willfully ignore the distinctions between combatants and civilians, ^{for often become blurred, and the consequences are horrific.} So now we have a wrenching new kind of disaster: complex emergencies. Here ^{how} hate is the fuel; rape is ^{an explicit} ~~an explicit~~ ^{a strategy} ~~a strategy~~ ^{of dehumanization} ~~of dehumanization~~.

~~instrument of policy~~, and the intentional maiming of children by snipers and land mines ^{that} ~~made~~ to look like toys are ^{accepted} ~~tactics~~ of war.

[Importantly, your agenda addresses three difficult new humanitarian challenges related to this phenomenon: the politicization of humanitarian assistance, the necessity of preserving the principles governing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and dramatically increasing security threats faced by those working to deliver humanitarian assistance.] -- cut?

In recent years the international community has been riveted by the images of ^{refugees displaced men, women and children} ~~the mass migrations~~ in all corners of the world, whether it is the outpouring of refugees into camps in Goma last year, or more recently ^{the} ~~the~~ movements of Serbs, Croats and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia. These scenes remind us vividly of the vulnerability of people who have lost not just property and home, but often loved ones, security and all too frequently, dignity. It also reminds us ^{how} of the importance ^{it is to} ~~of maintaining~~ our financial commitments to ~~critical~~ humanitarian assistance programs. The Clinton Administration has worked hard to insulate ^{the United States'} ~~our~~ ^{the United States'} ~~our~~ refugee ^{the United States'} ~~and~~ humanitarian assistance programs -- now funded at over 1.5 billion dollars per year -- from any significant reductions in 1996. In this effort, I am happy to report that we have the support of Members of Congress from both political parties.

I think we are just beginning to understand ~~the critical~~

~~some impact~~ ^{He} special ~~told~~ ^{take on} Mark)
~~differences in the way~~ disasters ^{take on} impact women and children.
Women and children comprise over 70% of those displaced by
disaster and are undeniably the most vulnerable. I applaud your
efforts to highlight these unique and difficult challenges.

Important first steps have already been made, as we begin to
understand the ~~experience~~ ^{Most} of women in crisis and try to assist
them, ~~not just because they are victims of countless disasters,~~ ^{not only}
but also as ~~survivors who need to care for themselves and their~~ ^{Those must continue to care}
families ^{in the midst of these humanitarian crises.} For example, ~~using~~ ^{using} women as the distributors of food
in refugee camps and giving them control over their family's most
precious commodity, ^{can} improve their situation considerably.

While we can always ~~improve~~ ^{strengthen} our response to disasters, ~~the~~
~~critical challenge to us lies in dealing more effectively and~~ ^{we must also deal with the root causes of humanitarian crises}
~~comprehensively with the causes of crisis.~~ ^{that cause them,} As I hope your
declaration will underscore, ~~in the long run, it is far more~~
~~effective to deal with the root causes of conflict, than to try~~
~~to deal with the aftermath.~~

We know that social investments -- and specifically
investments in women -- are the single best investments we can
make in development. ^{addressing many of the root causes of humanitarian crises} Throughout my travels, from South Asia to
Latin America, I have seen that where women prosper, families
prosper, and where families prosper, nations prosper as well.
That is why ~~now more than ever~~ ^{so} social investments are vital. ^{now, today.} All

over the world, I have seen the success of programs that give women access to credit. When given the dignity that comes with a small loan, women become more self-reliant and contribute to the well-being of their families and communities.

~~We need to better recognize that genuine disaster assistance must be an ongoing process of decreasing vulnerabilities.~~ True disaster prevention ^{can begin with} ~~is a matter of~~ economic, social, and political ^{progress.} development. With over 800 million people in the world seriously undernourished, and 13 million dying each year because of hunger related illnesses, there is clearly a great deal to be done to ^{decrease the known} ~~decrease the true sense of need which~~ often leads to conflict.

^{Successes in this area}
~~The work done during~~ the last decade gives me hope that international commitment, collective action, and cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations can help us avert ^{future} ~~crises~~.

^{Cooperation among many countries}
~~For example, concerted international response~~ prevented a famine in southern Africa in 1992. Bangladesh has implemented an effective ^{??} ~~early warning system~~. There, and throughout the world, the NGO community has played a critical role in lessening the threat and treating the conditions of crisis. In Africa, President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative holds another key to our approach to crises. It recognizes that

problems such as [?]food insecurity are at the heart of many disasters. Under African leadership the initiative tries to integrate U.S. and other donor resources to address the root causes of conflict and [?]food insecurity, rather than just treat the symptoms. I think this is the right direction for countries that are suffering recurring disasters ^{as well as} ~~and for~~ the donor community.

Your task is a tremendous one, but it is a task that must be pursued. When we turn our backs on human suffering, then we ourselves become less human.

It is my hope that this meeting will attract much needed attention to the mounting crises in the world and the need ⁷ not only to manage these crises effectively, but ~~also~~ ^{to use the} ~~tools of preventive~~ ^{initiatives and social + economic} diplomacy and ~~sustainable~~ development to improve the conditions that create them. Good luck to you.

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I want also to thank Commissioner Bonino [boh-nee-noh] for inviting me to participate in this Conference. Anyone who knows Commissioner Bonino is familiar with her leadership, vision and energy. When she and I met in Washington many months ago, she talked with me about the pressing need for a summit on this topic. This meeting, assembling the most talented leaders engaged in humanitarian work throughout the world to chart a course for the decade that lies ahead, is a testament to her.

I wish that I could be with you in person to support you and learn from your collective efforts. The American delegation, headed by Brian Atwood, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, will, I am confident, convey the President's commitment to the cause of humanitarian assistance.

In working together on a blueprint for the next decade of humanitarian programs, you have set an ambitious goal. In this era of declining budgets and increasing humanitarian crises, international resources, both financial and human, must be focused as effectively as possible. Your work is critical.

As you know too well, the number of refugees and displaced persons in the world has risen to a level unseen since the aftermath of World War II. The end of the Cold War allows many to rest easier, knowing that an apocalypse between NATO and Warsaw Pact nations will not destroy the world. But sadly, the end of the Cold War has not, as many had hoped, brought a universal peace. Conflict, displacement and suffering continue in too many parts of the world, and disaster response budgets have soared. The reasons, as you know too well, relate to food shortages, environmental damage, growing poverty and an increasing number of enduring civil conflicts.

Last year, for the first time in my nation's history of humanitarian assistance, well over 90% of the United States Government's disaster and refugee response assistance went to emergencies that humans caused themselves. These were not acts of God or of nature, but acts of violence and war.

Old hatreds, some suppressed during the Cold War, have now erupted. With horrific consequences, conflicting parties too often willfully ignore the distinctions between combatants and

civilians. So now we have a wrenching new kind of disaster: complex emergencies. Here hate is the fuel, rape is an explicit instrument of policy, and the intentional maiming of children by snipers and by land mines made to look like toys are tactics of war.

Importantly, your agenda addresses three difficult new humanitarian challenges related to this phenomenon: the politicization of humanitarian assistance, the necessity of preserving the principles governing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and dramatically increasing security threats faced by those working to deliver humanitarian assistance.

In recent years the international community has been riveted by the images of the mass migrations in all corners of the world, whether it is the outpouring of refugees into camps in Goma last year, or more recently the movements of Serbs, Croats and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia. These scenes remind us vividly of the vulnerability of people who have lost not just property and home, but often loved ones, security and all too frequently, dignity. It also reminds us of the importance of maintaining our financial commitments to critical humanitarian assistance programs at a time when all of our governments are facing budgetary pressures. The Clinton Administration has worked hard to insulate our refugee and humanitarian assistance programs -- now funded at over 1.5 billion dollars per year -- from any significant reductions in 1996. In this effort, I am happy to report that we

have the support of Members of Congress from both political parties.

I think we are just beginning to understand the critical differences in the way disasters impact women and children. Women and children comprise over 70% of those displaced by disaster and are undeniably the most vulnerable. I applaud your efforts to highlight these unique and difficult challenges.

Important first steps have already been made, as we begin to understand the experience of women in crisis and try to assist them, not just because they are victims of countless disasters, but also as survivors who need to care for themselves and their families. For example, using women as the distributors of food in refugee camps and giving them control over their family's most precious commodity, can improve their situation considerably.

While we can always improve our response to disasters, the critical challenge to us lies in dealing more effectively and comprehensively with the causes of crisis. As I hope your declaration will underscore, in the long run, it is far more effective to deal with the root causes of conflict, than to try to deal with the aftermath.

We know that social investments -- and specifically investments in women -- are the single best investments we can make in development. Throughout my travels, from South Asia to

Latin America, I have seen that where women prosper, families prosper, and where families prosper, nations prosper as well. That is why now more than ever social investments are vital. All over the world, I have seen the success of programs that give women access to credit. When given the dignity that comes with a small loan, women become more self-reliant and contribute to the well being of their families and communities.

We need to better recognize that genuine disaster assistance must be an ongoing process of decreasing vulnerabilities. True disaster prevention is a matter of economic, social, and political development. With over 800 million people in the world seriously undernourished, and 13 million dying each year because of hunger related illnesses, there is clearly a great deal to be done to decrease the true sense of need which often leads to conflict.

The work done during the last decade gives me hope that international commitment, collective action, and cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations can help us avert crisis.

For example, concerted international response prevented a famine in southern Africa in 1992. Bangladesh has implemented an effective early warning system. There, and throughout the world, the NGO community has played a critical role in lessening the threat and treating the conditions of crisis. In Africa,

international commitment, collective action, and cooperation

effective early warning system. There, and throughout the world, the NGO community has played a critical role in responding to President Clinton's Greater Horn of Africa Initiative holds another key to our approach to crises. It recognizes that problems such as food insecurity are at the heart of many disasters. Under African leadership the initiative tries to integrate U.S. and other donor resources to address the root causes of conflict and food insecurity, rather than just treat the symptoms. I think this is the right direction for countries that are suffering recurring disasters and for the donor community.

Your task is a tremendous one, but it is a task that must be pursued. When we turn our backs on human suffering, then we ourselves become less human.

It is my hope that this meeting will attract much needed attention to the mounting crises in the world and the need, not only to manage these crises effectively, but also to use the tools of preventive diplomacy and sustainable development to ameliorate the conditions that create them. Good luck to you.

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MADRID, SPAIN

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humanitarian programs, you have set an ambitious goal. In this era of declining budgets and increasing humanitarian crises, international resources -- both financial and human -- must be focused as effectively as possible. Your work is critical.

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Last year, for the first time in United States' history, well over 90% of the Government's disaster and refugee response assistance went to emergencies that humans caused themselves. These were not acts of God or of nature, but acts of violence and war.

Old hatreds, some suppressed during the Cold War, have now erupted. Conflicting parties too often willfully ignore the distinctions between combatants and civilians. The end result is that rape and the maiming of children and families are used as tactics of war.

Your agenda addresses three difficult new humanitarian challenges related to this phenomenon: the politicization (better word?) of humanitarian assistance, the necessity of preserving

the principles governing the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and the dramatically increasing security threats faced by those working to deliver humanitarian assistance.

In recent years the international community has been riveted by the images of mass migrations in all corners of the world, whether it is the outpouring of refugees into camps in Goma last year, or more recently the movements of Serbs, Croats and Muslims in the former Yugoslavia. These scenes remind us vividly of the vulnerability of people who have lost not just property and home, but often loved ones, security and all too frequently, dignity. It also reminds us of the importance of maintaining our financial commitments to critical humanitarian assistance programs at a time when all of our governments are facing budgetary pressures. The Clinton Administration has worked hard to protect our refugee and humanitarian assistance programs -- now funded at over 1.5 billion dollars per year -- from any significant reductions in 1996. In this effort, I am happy to report that we have the support of Members of Congress from both political parties.

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The work done during the last decade gives me hope that international commitment, collective action, and cooperation between governmental and non-governmental organizations can help us avert crisis.

It is my hope that this meeting will attract much needed

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attention to the mounting crises in the world and the need to both manage and prevent these crises through diplomacy and sustainable development. You have a noble and challenging task ahead of you and I wish you the best of luck.

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