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A g e n d a i t e m X X

General Measures for Food Security Issues Caused by Conflict

Sponsors: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Germany, India, Italy, Jordan, Poland, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkiye, United Kingdom, United States

The General Assembly,

Emphasizing the need for autonomy in its own country,

Emphasizing the need to make an international goal for food security,

Recognizing that the restoration of agricultural infrastructure is a prerequisite for economic stability in post-conflict zones,

Taking into account that to address immediate food insecurity, short term assistance is essential,

Affirming that conflicts often destroy agricultural systems of self-supplying countries,

Believing that substantial amount of people need external support for food to live,

Emphasizing the importance of food and energy supply routes to help the people in need,

Recognizing that refugees are mostly the byproduct of a conflict, and that they have a big impact on food security,

Condemning the use of starvation and the obstruction of food as methods of warfare,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure that national governments retain a degree of authority over the management of food production within their territories by:

- a. deploring any violence around agricultural areas,
 - b. working to focus more funds into rebuilding agriculture and a working economy;
2. *Calls upon* the establishment of the Post-2025 Global Food Security and Nutrition Framework (2026~2035) to replace the 2025 Interim Nutrition Targets which shall aim to:
 - a. increase the nutrition state of children in conflict areas,
 - b. reduce the number of children stunted under 5,
 - c. increase the percentage of food production in its own country,
 - d. reduce anaemia for women of reproductive age,
 - e. ensure there is no increase in the number of childhood obesity,
 - f. reduce the percentage of low birth rate,
 - g. reduce and maintain childhood wasting;
3. *Requests* that, in post-conflict settings, a greater proportion of international funding be directed toward the restoration of farmland and agricultural infrastructure rather than prolonged reliance on food supply assistance;
4. *Affirms* the need of short term, emergency food aid;
5. *Affirms* that farm lands and agricultural facilities play an essential role to protecting food security;
6. *Requests* countries to make agriculturally important places into neutral areas under strict international monitoring;
7. *Urges* the international community to secure a safe route for food and energy supply;
8. *Calls for* the need for aid to support refugees that:
 - a. urges special protection for refugees and internally displaced persons who face extreme food insecurity,
 - b. encourages cooperation between host states, UN agencies, and humanitarian partners to improve food access for displaced populations,
 - c. encourages the international community to have technological support available for the above purposes;

9. *Affirms* that access to food is a fundamental human right that must be protected in all circumstances:
 - a. Calls upon all Member States to ensure civilian access to food during conflict in accordance with international humanitarian law,
 - b. Encourages the inclusion of food security protections in peace agreements and ceasefire negotiations.