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General Measures for Food Security Issues Caused by Conflict

Sponsors: Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, France, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Ukraine, and United Arab Emirates

The General Assembly,

Recalling that international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols I and II, contains important provisions for the protection of civilians,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 "Zero Hunger", which all member states have endorsed,

Recalling S/RES/2417,

Recalling the activities of World Food Programme (WFP), Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Trade Organization (WTO), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),

Concerned that the ongoing instability and disruption in conflict-affected areas continue to hamper civilian food production, distribution, and access,

Emphasizing the necessity of humanitarian food assistance reliably reaching civilians in need without interference,

Recognizing that establishing food security in conflict situations requires both short-term and long-term approaches,

Affirming that protection

must also be provided to people forced to move as a result of conflict,

Recognizing that engaging in combat during the period of receiving support from international organizations may hinder the smooth implementation of such support,

Recognizing that appropriate exports are necessary to resolve food issues,

Recognizing that in conflict-affected countries, not only financial and technical support but also personnel are necessary,

Noting with deep concern that armed conflicts have caused instability in food supply chains and significant price volatility across borders,

Recognizing that excessive dependence on a limited number of food supply sources or exporting countries significantly increases vulnerability to disruptions during crises,

Noting with deep concern that countries with high dependence on food imports, including island and archipelagic States, face heightened risks to food security due to logistical constraints and supply disruptions,

Reaffirming that food security constitutes a fundamental pillar of national stability and international peace,

Concerned that food supply instability often persists well beyond the cessation of armed conflicts,

Emphasizing the necessity of balancing immediate humanitarian assistance with medium and long-term reconstruction of food supply systems,

Reaffirming that assistance delivered through existing United Nations agencies represents the most effective and coordinated means of international cooperation,

Recognizing that international recognition and implementation of the principle of the non-weaponization of food remain insufficient in practice,

Reaffirming the importance of a rules-based international order as the foundation for global peace and stability,

Recognizing the particular logistical challenges faced by island and archipelagic States, including higher transportation costs and vulnerability to supply disruptions,

Recognizing the potential role of regional food logistics hubs in mitigating such challenges through aggregation, storage, and redistribution of food supplies,

Recognizing the importance of protecting agricultural land, infrastructure, and resources essential for food production during armed conflict,

Recognizing the potential of agricultural technologies, including water-efficient farming methods and vertical farming, to enhance food system resilience,

Recognizing the importance of maintaining secure and functional trade routes, including ports, airports, and border crossings, for the uninterrupted flow of food supplies during armed conflict,

Reaffirming that diversification of food supply sources and routes contributes to the resilience of the global food system and serves as a preventive measure against future food crises,

Reaffirming that food assistance should be implemented in a phased and continuous manner during and after armed conflict until food supply stability is fully restored,

Reaffirming that renewed international consensus on the principle of the non-weaponization of food safeguards stable food supplies during armed conflict and contributes to the prevention of future conflicts,

Alarmed by the 40% drop in funding available for WFP as of 2025 compared to last year,

Recognizing that in 2024, only 5% of WFP contributions to the Middle East, North Africa, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia (MENAEE) region were directly allocable at the discretion of the WFP,

Concerned with the fact that over 60% of donation to the WFP was earmarked,

1. *Encourages* WFP and IBRD to support the establishment of systems to promptly provide the following assistance in response to requests from countries in conflict that require support through:
 - a. food assistance that takes into account nutritional balance and expiration dates,
 - b. financial and technical support for rebuilding public infrastructure, such as electricity and water supply systems;
2. *Encourages* FAO and IBRD to provide aid to restore countries experiencing conflict or affected by its effects to pre-conflict levels of the following:
 - a. technical assistance for agriculture to enable domestic production and supply,
 - b. provision of know-how to enable the country's own people to develop and maintain infrastructure,
 - c. financial support for rebuilding food supply networks, including domestic food markets,

- d. financial support for the introduction of agricultural machinery;
3. *Calls upon* member states capable of providing assistance to conflict-affected countries, as well as existing United Nations agencies such as FAO, WFP, IBRD, and other humanitarian organizations and relevant stakeholders, to dispatch personnel under the conditions that:
 - a. deployment shall be conducted only when safety in conflict-affected areas can be ensured,
 - b. priority shall be given to personnel engaged in dialogue with local stakeholders and parties to the conflict,
 - c. personnel shall be deployed to support the following activities:
 - i. monitoring and reporting on food insecurity in conflict-affected areas,
 - ii. facilitating the rapid delivery of humanitarian food assistance,
 - iii. providing guidance on agricultural techniques related to food production for local recovery, or establishing foundations to improve food access through the development of domestic markets and distribution infrastructure,
 - iv. supporting the rehabilitation and development of infrastructure damaged by conflict;
 4. *Calls upon* all Member States with financial capacity to increase financial support to United Nations agencies such as WFP and FAO;
 5. *Requests* WFP to provide financial support for the protection of internally displaced persons and refugees;
 6. *Urges* WFP to establish humanitarian corridors to deliver food to civilians;
 7. *Emphasizes* member states that the use of force against humanitarian corridors is not permitted;
 8. *Reaffirms that the use of hunger as a weapon violate the principle of fundamental human rights;*
 9. *Stresses* member states that the act of destruction and sanctions against facilities and agricultural regions deeply involved in domestic and international trade violate human rights;
 10. *Calls upon* WFP to support food-exporting countries in enhancing their capacity to anticipate international food security risks and consider appropriate response measures;

11. *Encourages* all Member States to promote the diversification of food import sources and supply routes during peacetime and to strengthen the resilience of food supply chains through regional and international cooperation;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen regional and international cooperation to improve the stability of global food supply chains, including through information-sharing, early-warning mechanisms, and coordinated responses to supply disruptions;
13. *Encourages* WTO to voluntary utilization and development of regional food logistics hubs, including ports, airports, storage facilities, and distribution centers, particularly to support island, archipelagic, and import-dependent countries;
14. *Encourages* Member States with established logistical capacity to voluntarily support neighboring and import-dependent countries by serving as regional transit and coordination hubs for food supplies and humanitarian assistance;
15. *Encourages* Member States on a voluntary and non-binding basis, to maintain minimum levels of food transit across borders and through key trade routes during periods of armed conflict or border closures, in accordance with international law;
16. *Encourages* member states to have a comprehensive approach integrating immediate humanitarian assistance with agricultural recovery and long-term food system reconstruction;
17. *Encourages* IFAD to voluntary investment in agricultural technologies, including water-efficient farming methods, vertical farming, predictive technologies, and agricultural research, as well as the sharing of best practices and data through international cooperation mechanisms;
18. *Invites* Member States to assess and identify appropriate crop types and cultivation methods, according to national circumstances, and to share relevant information through international and regional frameworks;
19. *Calls upon* Member States, in cooperation with WFP, to establish mechanisms ensuring that trade-critical ports, airports, and hubs remain open and secure during armed conflict exclusively for the transit of essential food supplies and fertilizers, including the digital recording of cargos within WFP-coordinated systems to ensure transparency and non-militarization;
20. *Recommends* Member States to remove barriers that impede humanitarian trade and relief operations, including through:
 - a. reviewing unilateral measures that unintentionally restrict the flow of aid,

- b. strengthening and operationalizing humanitarian exemptions in all imposing regimes through clear, time-bound licensing and streamlined customs procedures,
 - c. encouraging financial institutions, insurers, and transport operators to implement due diligence that enables legitimate humanitarian transactions and reduces over-compliance;
- 21. *Recommends* strengthening predictable and equitable financing for WFP and other relevant humanitarian actors by :
 - a. replacing current voluntary contribution with a minimum contribution framework based on capacity to pay,
 - b. establishing a contingency reserve for rapid response to conflict-driven supply shocks and sudden funding shortfalls,
 - c. promoting multi-year pledges and periodic replenishment conferences for major emergency operations,
 - d. empowering the World Food Programme to independently determine the allocation and use of its contributions ;
- 22. *Recommends* the Security Council, acting under Article 29 of the Charter of the United Nations and in line with Security Council resolution 2417 (2018), to establish a subsidiary organ mandated to:
 - a. collect and assess information regarding the obstruction or denial of humanitarian access, including attacks on humanitarian personnel, routes, and objects indispensable to civilian survival,
 - b. report regularly to the Security Council and, where appropriate, to the General Assembly on compliance with international humanitarian law related to conflict-induced food insecurity,
 - c. recommend appropriate measures, consistent with existing Security Council practice, to ensure compliance and accountability ;
- 23. *Requests* all member states to set priorities to people who are in need of humanitarian aid in order such as children, pregnant women, and immobilized or disabled individuals,
- 24. *Recommends* Member states to remain actively seized of the matter.