



United Nations  
General Assembly

Distr.: General

11 January, 2026

Original: English

**Eightieth Session**

Agenda item XX

**General Measures for Food Security Caused by Conflict**

*Sponsors: Australia, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Libya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Poland, Qatar, Russian Federation, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Türkiye, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Viet Nam*

*The General Assembly,*

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which emphasize the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of human rights, as well as international cooperation in addressing humanitarian issues,

*Recalling* the food assistance activities of the World Food Programme (WFP),

*Recalling* the food assistance policies of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO),

*Recalling* International Humanitarian Law (IHL),

*Recalling* that funding of humanitarian projects is supported by the World Bank (WB),

*Recognizing* the need for preparedness measures, including food storage facilities and regional food reserves, to mitigate the impact of future conflicts and crises on food availability,

*Recognizing* that while emergency humanitarian assistance is essential, sustainable food security requires the restoration of agricultural systems, rural infrastructure, and resilient food supply mechanisms,

*Recognising* import dependency in certain nations and the volatility of those nations to conflict related food insecurity,

*Recalling* the investigation of food security levels of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC),

*Recognizing* that countries experiencing severe food insecurity, particularly those affected by armed conflict, can benefit significantly from technological investment in agriculture to enhance food security and resilience,

*Acknowledging* the role of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in promoting sustainable agricultural development and emphasizing the need to expand its role in facilitating the sharing of agricultural technologies and knowledge,

*Recognizing* the importance of agricultural education for people in developing countries as a long-term strategy to strengthen domestic agricultural sectors and ensure stable food production,

*Recognizing* the urgent necessity of short-term humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected regions and noting that the World Food Programme (WFP) has contributed significantly to emergency food responses,

*Acknowledging* that the severity and urgency of food insecurity vary by region and require differentiated and region-specific approaches,

*Emphasizing* the importance of transparency, data-based assessment, and the use of internationally recognized indicators such as IPC,

*Recognizing* the importance of agricultural and logistical infrastructure in ensuring sustainable food security in conflict-affected regions,

*Recognizing* that conflicts have significantly reduced economic access to food, especially for those affected who may have lost their jobs and sources of income,

*Reaffirming* that all people have the right to access sufficient, safe, and nutritious food,

*Expressing deep concern* that conflicts, political instability, climate change, and economic hardship have caused severe food shortages, particularly in vulnerable countries and regions,

*Recognizing* that conflicts affect the implementation of policies,

*Recognizing* the importance of ensuring that food assistance and agricultural support provided by the international community are delivered with transparency, fairness, and accountability to those citizens who truly need them,

*Recognizing* that the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations has made significant contributions to the recovery of food production in conflict-affected areas,

*Emphasizing* that permanent dependence on assistance does not contribute to the long-term benefit of society,

*Emphasizing* that ensuring assistance reaches civilians is the highest priority,

*Recognizing* that achieving sustainable food security requires not only short-term food assistance but also mid- to long-term efforts to promote the development of agricultural technology funded by joint-trust funds or low interest loans, human resource capacity-building, and the self-reliance of local communities,

*Recalling* that the international community, including international financial institutions, plays an important role in supporting reconstruction and recovery in countries whose agricultural infrastructure and urban functions have been destroyed by conflict,

*Recognizing* that international cooperation contributes to the improvement of global food security,

*Recognizing* that while emergency humanitarian assistance funded by donor countries and relevant international organizations are essential, sustainable food security requires the restoration of agricultural systems, rural infrastructure, and resilient food supply mechanisms,

*Taking into consideration* the significant economic and social burden placed upon refugee-hosting nations and that the decision of inclusion of refugees are under state sovereignty,

*Expressing its satisfaction* with the role of multilateral trade agreements in ensuring the equitable distribution of aid,

*Recognizing* the importance of food-import-dependent countries to break away from dependence,

*Emphasizing* that the diversion or obstruction of such aid by actors still occurs in the status quo despite being a violation of S/RES/2417, adopted by the Security Council at its 8267th meeting, on 24 May 2018,

*Stressing* the obligation of all parties to a conflict to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief,

*Concerned* about the vulnerability of global food prices to geopolitical shocks,

*Reaffirming* that the right to adequate food is a fundamental humanitarian right,

*Reaffirming* that food security is an essential element for global peace,

*Recalling* that post-conflict recovery is essential to sustaining international food security,

*Recognizing* that strengthening the first three pillars (availability, access, and utilization) lead to stability, which is an essential foundation for long-term food system resilience,

*Encouraging* nation to recognize the negative impacts food related limitations of imports and exports have in situation of conflict,

*Recognizing* that stable market supply is pertinent for many import-dependent countries that cannot rely on domestic production at the current state,

*Noting regret* that existing UN funds intended for agricultural development are at times hindered by misallocation, inefficiencies, or lack of transparent oversight,

*Recognizing* that member states that are in conflict or import dependent have difficulty accessing food when global markets are volatile and the possibility of strategic emergency reserves,

*Recognizing* that 2100 kilocalories is the minimum amount of food needed for people to live a healthy life, referencing the World Health Organization (WHO),

*Recognising* that certain nations face climate challenges and hence need aid regarding the climate resilience of crops,

1. *Encourages* IFAD to expand its role in facilitating the sharing of agricultural technology, expertise, and information with conflict-affected regions experiencing severe food insecurity;
2. *Calls for* the establishment of a new international framework to support agricultural education and technology innovations to countries with severe food insecurity caused by conflict, under which:
  - (a) Supporting nations may receive incentives that have been negotiated bilaterally such as royalties, tariff-related benefits, and strengthened trade relations,
  - (b) Technology, such as climate-resistant seed varieties and precise farming tools, and information are shared in a transparent and cooperative manner to the recipient,
  - (c) Encourages member states countries to cooperate in this framework, emphasizing that the framework is not only provided but sustained through continuous capacity-building efforts,
  - (d) Promotes the recruitment of educators in national institutions in the agriculture field from countries with established agricultural education and research capacity to move to developing national educational institutions in order to ensure long-term improvement and continuity in agriculture-related education and support,
  - (e) Member states report funding, personnel deployment, and cooperate with the IPC to ensure transparency about the situation of the recipient nation and to investigate the effect of implementing agricultural technology that are related to this framework;
3. *Calls for* region-specific short-term response strategies, recognizing that levels of urgency differ among regions affected by conflict-induced food insecurity;
4. *Encourages* Member States to support the provision of explicit safety measures for humanitarian personnel related to food security aid in conflict areas, including:
  - (a) Compliance of international humanitarian laws,
  - (b) Compensation mechanisms to ensure the safety and continuity of humanitarian operations;
5. *Encourages* that all member states support infrastructure development in conflict-affected regions, including agricultural, storage, transportation, and distribution infrastructure, as a foundation for sustainable food security;
6. *Requests* FAO to investigate countries involved in conflict related domestic food insecurity;
7. *Encourages* FAO and relevant United Nations agencies, as well as international financial

institutions including IFAD, and regional development banks, together with international partners, to cooperate closely in conflict-affected areas for the purpose of restoring sustainable food security through long-term agricultural infrastructure reconstruction and rural livelihood recovery, including:

- (a) The rehabilitation of agricultural areas and agriculture-related infrastructure destroyed or abandoned as a result of conflict,
  - (b) Support for the return and livelihood recovery of farmers displaced or forced to migrate due to conflict,
  - (c) Technical assistance and capacity-building aimed at rebuilding agricultural technologies, knowledge, and increasing productive capability;
8. *Encourages* Member States in conflict to persuade NGOs and relevant international organizations to report to the Secretary-General and the Security Council on the following situations:
    - (a) Areas where humanitarian food corridors have been closed or obstructed for more than one week,
    - (b) Areas where repeated incidents of food blockade have been confirmed;
  9. *Encourages* Member States to promote and support the expansion of mandates of FAO and WFP and operational capacities in order to enable the provision of more advanced and effective food assistance;
  10. *Requests* Member States to keep food trade relationships open during conflicts to stabilize market prices;
  11. *Requests* Member States to send emergency food aid to address food insecurity through multilateral organizations such as WFP and FAO;
  12. *Requests* developed countries to dispatch individuals who can provide instruction in agricultural technology and expertise to regions where agricultural development has been hindered due to conflict;
  13. *Recommends* the World Bank to accept joint-trust fund and low interest loans for a period to countries whose cities have been devastated by conflict, in order to support reconstruction efforts that contribute to addressing food insecurity;
  14. *Requests* Member States to refrain from using hunger or food deprivation as a political tool;
  15. *Requests* Member States with stable food supplies to prioritize donating surplus agricultural products rather than using it for national reserves, after meeting domestic demand, to food-insecure countries affected by conflict;
  16. *Recommends* that all Member States encourage cooperation with relevant organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO), as well as neighboring countries, in order to safely maintain exports from countries experiencing armed conflict, specifically through the following measures:
    - (a) Sharing information among relevant organizations and concerned states regarding the necessity of food exports from each conflict-affected region,
    - (b) Where such necessity is confirmed, establishing frameworks and preparing mechanisms that enable rapid support;
  17. *Recommends* that all allocated funds from the relevant UN organization, such as FAO, be used specifically for:
    - (a) Emergency food assistance,
    - (b) Humanitarian food corridors before, during, and even after conflicts,
    - (c) Investment in agricultural reconstruction,
    - (d) Support for local farmers,
    - (e) Development of food technology,
    - (f) Development of sustainable farming methods,
    - (g) Support for food-import-dependent states to reduce long-term reliance on aid,
    - (h) Sharing knowledge and technology to preventing pesticides
    - (i) Other relevant areas;
  18. *Encourages* the establishment of multilateral food trade agreements that prioritize the stabilization of global supply chains and provide support for food-import-dependent states;
  19. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize the protection of food systems, agricultural land, water infrastructure, and supply routes during armed conflicts in accordance with international humanitarian law;

20. *Urges* relevant UN bodies to investigate the allocation of funds to ensure transparency, accountability, and the efficient allocation of resources to the following priority areas:
  - (a) Development of climate-resilient crop varieties,
  - (b) Infrastructure for rural irrigation and storage,
  - (c) Training programs for modern sustainable farming techniques;
21. *Encourages* nations, especially those that have or are experiencing food insecurity, to submit their National Food Security Strategies (NFSS) to the FAO consisting of, but not limited to establishing sophisticated early warning systems and time-bound assistance towards conflict affected states,
22. *Encourages* Member States to establish a new conference hosted by the General Assembly with the collaboration of WFP, FAO, to re-discuss the following agenda:
  - a) Breach of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) during conflict,
  - b) A new framework based on the existing Sustainable Development Goals, as mentioned in clause 3;
23. *Encourages* Member States to submit reports to the UN about the food aid to conflict-affected nations, which tracks the quantity, purpose and timing of the content