



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: Ethiopia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Thailand, United Kingdom, and 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,

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 laws,

Recalling that funding of humanitarian projects are 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,

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 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 the IPC,

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

Reaffirming the importance of short-term humanitarian assistance,

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,

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

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 who truly need them,

Recognizing that the FAO 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 national debt of the conflict country, 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 conflicts,

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

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 funded by national debts of the country in conflict is essential, sustainable food security requires the restoration of agricultural systems, rural infrastructure, and resilient food supply mechanisms,

Recalling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the maintenance of international peace and security as well as international cooperation in addressing humanitarian issues,

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 and information are shared in a transparent and cooperative manner to the recipient,
 - c. Encourages countries to cooperate in this framework,
 - d. Promotes educators in the agriculture field to move to developing national educational institutions for long-term improvement in agriculture related education,
 - e. Member states report funding, personnel deployment, and effect of implementing agricultural technology to the recipients that are related to this framework,
 - f. Cooperate with the IPC when developing this report to ensure transparency about the situation of the recipient nation and the effects of agricultural technology;
- 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 the provision of explicit safety measures for humanitarian personnel, including:
 - a. Humanitarian insurance mechanisms,
 - b. Compensation mechanisms to ensure the safety and continuity of humanitarian operations;
- 5. *Encourages* Member States to support infrastructure development in conflict-affected regions, including agricultural, storage, transportation, and distribution infrastructure, as a foundation for sustainable food security;
- 6. *Encourages* the FAO and relevant United Nations agencies, as well as international financial institutions including the 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 productive capacity;
- 7. *Requests* conflict parties and relevant international organizations and NGOs to report to the Secretary-General and the Security Council on the following areas where:
 - a. Humanitarian corridors have been closed or obstructed for more than one week,
 - b. Repeated incidents of food blockade have been confirmed;
- 8. *Encourages* Member States to promote and support the expansion of mandates of FAO and WFP and capacities in order to enable the provision of more advanced and effective food assistance;
- 9. *Requests* Member States to keep food trade relationship open during conflicts to stabilize market prices;
- 10. *Requests* Member States to send humanitarian aid through multilateral organizations such as WFP and FAO;
- 11. *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;

12. *Recommends* the World Bank to accept national debts for a period to countries whose cities have been devastated by conflict, for the purpose of reconstruction;
13. *Requests* all nations to cease using hunger as a negotiating tactic;
14. *Requests* countries with stable food supplies to prioritize the transfer of surplus agricultural products, generated after meeting domestic demand, to food-insecure countries;
15. *Recommends* that 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.