

Commission: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Session : NATIONAL MUN - 2024

Sponsors : Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Columbia, Congo, Ethiopia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Yemen

QUESTION OF: **ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY CAUSED BY ARMED CONFLICT**

The General Assembly,

Grieved by the enormous scale of 828 million people teetering on the brink of hunger, the fears of famine persisting in several countries, where armed conflicts continue to rage,

Reaffirming the right to adequate food as stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as from 1948 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Noting with alarm the reports from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) indicate that armed conflict has severely disrupted agricultural activities, supply chains and access to markets in conflict-affected areas,

Taking into consideration the boundaries preventing access to secure water, which are destruction of infrastructure due to wars, damage of critical pipelines, hindering distribution of water which will evidently disrupt food production,

Recalling United Nations Security Council Resolution 2417 from 2018 and UN Charter Article 51 with regards to armed conflict and food insecurity,

Conscious of the fact that wars and conflicts can drive people away from their lands, thus depriving them of their farmland to grow food and rear animals,

Recognizing the multifaceted relationship between periods of conflict and food insecurity involves understanding how conflicts disrupt agriculture, supply chains, and markets, leading to food shortages, inflated prices, and displacement of populations, all of which exacerbate food insecurity,

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1. Invites FAO and relevant international organizations to consider providing financial and technical assistance to support countries' efforts in rehabilitating and enhancing agricultural infrastructure as investing in sustainable agriculture practices is crucial for building and fostering better and long-term food security;
2. Requests the FAO to collaborate with other UN agencies, NGOs, and local governments to implement emergency food assistance programs in conflict-affected areas;
3. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to strive to achieve sustainable food security and resilience despite the challenges posed by armed conflict;
4. Notes its appreciation towards the Sustainable Development Goal 2 which aims to achieve Zero Hunger to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030;
5. Expresses its satisfaction to the trusted humanitarian organisations, notably The International Committee of the Red Cross, which provide aids to those civilians suffering from acute hunger in conflict-affected areas, wherein these organisations reach civilians through:
 - a) air drops and remote deliveries where traditional delivery methods are not feasible;
 - b) mobile clinics and temporary shelters to cater for those suffering;
 - c) modern technological devices like drones, for a rapid response to food insecurity;
6. Urges all Member States to address health and nutrition impacts of armed conflict by ensuring food availability and diversity, reducing malnutrition in children by providing better health services to prevent the exacerbation of malnutrition and food insecurity, hence allowing better access to healthcare and nutritional support for vulnerable communities;

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7. Considers the UN Member States to aid and invest in projects to help post conflict areas to re-establish and enhance their agricultural systems;
8. Requests the increase of funding and support from humanitarian organisations such as the World Food Programme and UNICEF to provide emergency food aid, nutritional supplements and access to clean water to vulnerable populations in conflict zones;
9. Demands governments, with support from the international community, to:
 - a) increase emergency food assistance and nutritional support, particularly in conflict-affected regions;
 - b) rehabilitate and rebuild damaged agricultural infrastructure and systems to boost food production;
 - c) provide farmers with seeds, tools, and other agricultural inputs to resume food cultivation;
10. Recommends the establishment of early warning systems and rapid response mechanisms to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of armed conflict on food security;
11. Further recommends the Confederation of International Contractors' Association (CICA) to work in conjunction with international support organizations to minimize funding required for the construction of the soup kitchens and increase construction efficiency;
12. Further requests non-profit pharmaceutical suppliers to help supply medications required for treating illnesses related to starvation;
13. Calls upon Member States to implement educational programs focusing on nutrition and sustainable farming techniques and continuous learning for displaced children, such as mobile schools and remote learning options.