

Commission :United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Session : National MUN Conference 2024
Sponsors : Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational state of),
Burundi, Central African Republic, China, Congo, Egypt,
Ethiopia, Guyana, India, Israel, Venezuela (Bolivian
Republic of)

QUESTION OF: **ADDRESSING THE GLOBAL FOOD CRISIS AND ITS
IMPACT ON REFUGEES**

The General Assembly,

Fully aware of worsening climate shocks threatening domestic food production, thus affecting refugee welfare,

Recognizing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in exacerbating both the global food crisis and the refugee crisis,

Alarmed by the fact that conflict is the biggest driver of hunger worldwide, with 70 percent of the world's hungry people living in areas afflicted by war and violence,

Conscious of the economic instability that refugees face due to legal barriers, leading to reduced income and food insecurity,

Deploring the chronic malnutrition affecting refugee children under the age of five, which poses a severe threat to the nations' future,

Taking into consideration the reports from the World Food Programme (WFP) that almost half of WFP country operations have already been forced to cut the cash and nutrition assistance by up to 50 percent,

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1. Suggests the implementation of sustainable farming practices such as polyculture and renewable energies to enhance climate resilience and create favourable conditions as long-term solutions;
2. Encourages international, financial and logistical support:
 - (a) Member States to donate to the UNHCR, CERF, OCHA, FAO, WFP, Oxfam, CARE, ICRC and other NGOs enabling these organisations to operate effectively in providing food aid to refugees;
 - (b) World Bank and International Monetary fund provide funding to international organisations and other NGOs;
3. Supports partnerships between governments, international organisations, and the private sector to invest in agricultural technology and infrastructure improvements in developing countries, aiming to increase food production and distribution efficiency in refugee-hosting areas;
4. Calls for the inclusion of refugees in national social protection programs, ensuring they have access to food assistance and other essential services;
5. Recommends the creation of regional food banks and emergency food reserves to ensure a rapid response to food shortages, particularly in regions hosting large numbers of refugees;

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6. Urges Member States to set up economic integration programmes like vocational training and financial aids to refugees for effective food market access;
7. Requests member states to facilitate safe and unhindered humanitarian access to refugees in conflict zones to ensure timely and adequate food distribution;
8. Invites all Member States to partner with technology leaders in desert agriculture, water management technologies such as drip irrigation and desalination and advanced agricultural technologies aligning efforts with the Paris Agreement to bolster global food security, especially when it comes to refugees;
9. Further requests assistance from UNHCR members and volunteers to ensure the provision of sufficient nutritious food to refugee families in isolated regions of the country;
10. Promotes regular monitoring and reporting by the UNHCR on the state of food security among refugee populations, to better inform and adapt strategies as needed;
11. Demands the use of digital platforms to enhance the efficiency and reach of food distribution systems through donations in means of posts shared on such platforms in order to help refugees;
12. Further encourages host countries to facilitate legal access to employment for refugees, enabling them to earn a livelihood and reduce their dependence on food aid.