

Committee: FAO

Topic: Ensuring the Safety of Basic Food Supply in Armed Conflicts

Sponsors: Israel, Germany, Norway, France

Signatories: Saudi Arabia, Peru, Sudan, United Kingdom, Gabon, Armenia, Malta, Senegal, Egypt, United Arab Emirates, United States of America, Bahrain

The General Assembly,

Deeply concerned that over 117 million people are actively in acute food insecurity due to armed conflict,

Reminding all nations of the significance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which recognizes the inherent dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all global citizens,

Stressing the basic human and survival need to have access to proper food in case of armed conflicts, as a neutral humanitarian measure,

Recognizing the adverse impact of warfare on agricultural and export capabilities of foodstuff and their according impact on global food insecurity,

Emphasizing the fact that there must be accurate ways to monitor when food supply in a conflict reaches below what is required by international standards to prevent inaccurate claims,

Having studied recent examples of food being used as a target to weaken a country's population,

Deploring unjustified war as an outdated and reckless aggression which places nations' citizens and their secure access to food at risk, which has led to 60% of those suffering from chronic malnutrition while living in areas of armed conflict,

Noting the far-reaching effects of armed conflicts for nations depending on overseas food production who experience food shortages and inflation as a consequence,

Applauding the Geneva Convention's denouncing of the intentional starvation of civilians as a war crime,

Emphasizing the critical milestone achieved by UN Security Council Resolution 2417, which recognized the link between conflict and food insecurity and placed the responsibility of protecting the food security of the conquered population of nations at war,

1. **Strongly advises** the creation of S.M.F.A.N. (the Subcommittee for the Monitoring of Food Aid Need), a subcommittee of the FAO which will:
 - a. This would determine the eligibility of regions or countries involved in a conflict to receive food aid. The disagreement of legal status or territory of the region should not interfere with the food security in disputed areas. This would be an independent body, with no contribution from any nation involved in the conflict in question
 - b. This committee would improve the following:
 - i. The timing and delivery of aid and funding packages
 - ii. The delegation of resources to appropriate areas and circumstances
 - iii. Situation of people in conflict-affected zones
 - c. Understanding the importance of, as well as, addressing the specific needs of vulnerable groups including children, pregnant women, and the elderly, in humanitarian assistance programs, ensuring their access to adequate and age-appropriate nutrition;
2. **Calls upon** Member States to help with the enactment of these resolutions by:
 - a. Facilitating and supporting humanitarian efforts to provide unhindered access to food assistance, including the safe and timely delivery of humanitarian aid, and to refrain from any actions that may obstruct, hinder, or delay the delivery of such aid
 - b. Urges all parties in conflict to allow and facilitate the safe passage of humanitarian personnel, including those involved in food distribution, and to respect the neutrality of humanitarian actors in delivering assistance
 - c. Collaborate with relevant international (WFP, WFB, World Relief, etc.) and regional organizations to establish secure corridors for the passage of humanitarian aid, ensuring access to conflict-affected agricultural regions and those regions affected by conflict-caused food shortages and inflation;
3. **Recommends** the creation of national prevention stocks of food provisions for emergencies:
 - a. Creating a combined budget with Member States contributing funds according to their financial stability

- b. Investigating optimal locations for food storage which are stable
 - c. Conserving crops known for their longevity in storage, such as corn, wheat, and potatoes, to be stored in safe locations, with donations and provisions from different FAO member states
 - d. Using the collected funds and storage, these resources will be able to be allocated to war zones and areas of need;
4. **Approves** the development of critical infrastructure and farming techniques in nations struggling with conflict and conflict-caused food shortages by:
- a. Cooperating with the United Nations Development Programme as well as major construction companies within the warring nation in major construction projects
 - b. Supporting the investment into and development of agricultural innovation programs in order to create more efficient farming techniques aimed at providing maximum nutritional output in countries which either currently or have been affected by conflict
 - c. Calling upon the UN budget to fund major power plants, electric lines connecting those plants to major agricultural farms, irrigation dams, highways and major motorways connecting agricultural centers to port cities, and major docks and ports
 - d. All of these will be done in an effort to maintain an attacked nation's economy, to maintain their connection to the outside world, and keep agricultural workers employed and feeding their local communities
 - e. Encouraging Member States to provide training and support to civilian authorities and humanitarian workers on food security and nutrition in situations of armed conflict;
5. **Calls for** international cooperation during times of strain on food pricing internationally:
- a. Asking nations to reduce tariffs for agricultural products going to nations at war, with the financial burden covered by an increase of domestic taxes and member contributions
 - b. During major impacts to the world agricultural supply as well, nations will be asked to increase agricultural production and remove national limits made to keep prices high in order to meet global quota;

6. **Emphasizes** the role of non-governmental organizations (NGO's) and community-based initiatives involved in providing food assistance, but ensuring their safe operation and access to affected populations with transparency by:
 - a. All NGOs which agree to work with these organizations will be asked to enter a contract in which all financial transactions and dealings must be formally shown and proven
 - b. Once a month, all involved NGOs must conduct an investigation into these finances and provide an official report of the spending from the previous month
 - c. These measures will ensure full financial transparency and guarantee that funding from all organizations, but also other measures mentioned above, are not being used for nefarious purposes
 - d. Requests that all Member States regularly report to the Committee on the implementation of this resolution, including progress, challenges, and recommendations for further action, and to coordinate with relevant UN agencies and international partners in addressing the food security situation in conflict zones
 - e. Work with the Security Council and the Social and Economic Council, to have the UN Peacekeepers in action to protect the NGO workers;
7. **Requires** an investigative counsel to inquire into allegations made concerning the use of food deprivation as a warfare tactic:
 - a. This counsel would do the following:
 - i. Investigate further into the conflict of interest
 - ii. The counsel must be composed of impartial judges selected by a third-party nation which both sides of the conflict agree on
 - iii. Provide evidence for claims addressed to the conflict
 - iv. If a nation is found innocent of alleged intentional starvation the counsel will rescind the disparaging marks
 - v. If a nation is found guilty of alleged intentional starvation the council will require sanctions.