

NMUN • GERMANY 2023 SIMULATION



19 – 24 NOVEMBER 2023

Documentation of the Work of the Human Rights Council*

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Human Rights Council (HRC)

Committee Staff

Director	Gamaliel Perez
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Agenda

1. Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in the Digital Age
2. Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC/1/1	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	Adopted by acclamation
HRC/1/2	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	YES: 36 – No: 6 – Abstain: 5
HRC/1/3	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	YES: 36 – No: 6 – Abstain: 5
HRC/1/4	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	YES: 34 – No: 5 – Abstain: 8
HRC/1/5	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	YES: 34 – No: 9 – Abstain: 4
HRC/1/6	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	YES: 29 – No: 8 – Abstain: 10
HRC/1/7	Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence	YES: 25 – No: 13 – Abstain: 9

Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Freedom of Expression and Access to Information in the Digital Age
2. Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The session was attended by 94 delegates, representing 47 Member States.

On Wednesday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence.”

By Thursday seven working groups were formed focusing on different aspects of this topic and covering a wide range of subtopics. Some working groups focused on sustainable agriculture, peacekeeping and promoting food security in general, while others concentrated on providing education and ensuring the financial conditions of promoting the right to food in the context of conflicts and violence.

On Friday, seven draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted one resolution by acclamation and adopted the remaining six resolutions by recorded vote.

The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including resilience at all levels of the food systems, the rights of indigenous people and groups disproportionately affected by conflicts and violence in terms of the right to food. The committee did a wonderful job of making sure that the voices of the most vulnerable groups are heard, and the most pressing issues are addressed.



Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Mindful of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which establishes the right to food,

Deeply disturbed by the continued existence of human-induced forced hunger, especially as its use as a weapon of war as demonstrated throughout history,

Recalling the report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and food security related to conflict and violence, which differentiates between different forms of conflict such as bodily harm, discrimination, ecological damage, and erasure of culture,

Having adopted Security Council Resolution 2417 ensures that all humanitarian missions are effectively carried out in accordance with International Humanitarian Law (IHL),

Dedicated to the adherence and meeting of the UN sustainable development goals established in General Assembly resolution 70/1, especially that of “No Hunger by 2030,”

Concerned with the lack of cooperation and communication between NGOs and UN bodies such as the World Food Programme (WFP), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP),

Conscious of the Smallholders, Food Security, and the Environment Report shows that small-scale farmers manage over 80% of approximately 500 million small farms worldwide,

Further conscious of a Statista report titled “Smart Agriculture - Statistics and Facts” that smart agriculture is used to enhance agricultural productivity and its value is expected to grow from 15 billion USD to 33 billion USD,

Noting the insufficient research on conflict-responsive farming techniques, lack of funds, supplies, and personnel of current Humanitarian NGOs which are generally the providers of services and provisions to those in need in conflict zones,

Alarmed by the challenges faced by marginalized groups, who are often targeted by violence and excluded from access to food and employment in the food systems,

Highlighting the instability of our food systems due to lack of self-reliance, especially considering the ongoing discord between Russia and Ukraine, which has destroyed infrastructure for farming, increased shortages in fertilizers in respective Member States, and led to the Black Sea Initiative,

Reminding all Member States of GA-2626, a passed piece of UN legislation, which suggests that 0.7% of a state’s Gross National Income (GNI) be dedicated to foreign aid, which has been further affirmed by the Addis Ababa Agenda and the Doha Declaration on Financing and Development,

Further recalling the logistical challenges that are inherent to the collection and delivery of aid, especially those in active conflict regions,

Highlighting the instability of our food systems due to lack of self-reliance, especially considering the ongoing discord between Russia and Ukraine, which has destroyed infrastructure for farming, increased shortages in fertilizers in respective Member States, and led to the Black Sea Initiative,

Keeping in mind the importance of measuring and controlling food waste levels, minimizing wastage, and ensuring there are adequate supplies of food,

1. *Looking to* ensure the protection of food and access to humanitarian assistance with the aim of minimizing the usage of starvation as a method of warfare by:
 - a. Establishing multilateral guidelines that shape the training process of UN Peacekeeping troops to ensure effective implementation of IHL through;
 - i. Ensuring impartial humanitarian assistance to all parties of violence and conflict;
 - ii. The encouragement of the prohibition of starvation as a weapon of warfare as dictated by IHL and Resolution 76/166;
 - b. Consideration of the impact of food insecurity caused by failed UN Peacekeeping initiatives such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), and the actions that must be taken to protect food by;
 - i. Establishing a multilateral commission producing research on the multitude of conflicts, monitoring instances of IHL breaches, and ensuring deliverance of courtly justice such as through the International Criminal Court (ICC);
 - ii. Advocating for research on conflict-responsive farming techniques, such as smart agriculture, water kits, and seed farms, resilient to disruptions caused by conflict;
 - c. Encouraging all Member States to issue consistent condemnation and use UN mechanisms to seek justice against any Member State who perpetuates hunger, famine, malnutrition, or other ailment related to insufficient access to food;
2. *Encourages* the support and cooperation of the World Food Programme (WFP), Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), and United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) with Member States to improve food security with the aim to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDGs 2 and 6;
3. *Invites* increased international cooperation that will promote the right to food in the context of conflicts and violence such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) as a error detection and prevention mechanism;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to help establish a framework Emergency Nutrient Culmination Initiative (ENCI) and fund National Water Plans, similar to Morocco's National Water Plan (PNE), in order to alleviate water scarcity by building more dams and desalination plants in order to diminish water scarcity and improve agricultural irrigation to increase the cultivation of crops focusing on conflict zones;
5. *Recommends* creating a framework named Post Emergency Response for Enmity Zones (PEREZ) for international conferences, encouraging support from International Monetary Fund (IMF), involving leaders in the agricultural sector to integrate technology and cultural farming practices to decrease erasure of cultural practices by:

- a. Promoting self-dependency through smart agriculture for sufficient food supply for all with long-term perspectives for the ones in need;
 - b. Creating and implementing new sustainable technologies to improve the production of fertilizer in conflict zones;
 - c. Ensuring all those Member States retain the right to food regardless of political/civil unrest;
 - d. Developing techniques such as irrigation, fertilizing, and the improvement of soil quality for Member States whose agriculture is affected by conflicts;
6. *Calls upon* additional research on conflict-responsive farming techniques to protect the right to food including:
 - a. The conversion of arid land into fertile farmland;
 - b. Engineering irrigation to improve crop yields;
 - c. Diversifying crops to increase cultivation and resources;
7. *Suggests* encouraging urban farming initiatives such as the Controlled Environment Production (CEP) to enhance crop diversity, providing locally sourced food and employment opportunities for marginalized groups in conflict zones;
8. *Recommends* having regular regional sessions to share knowledge between Member States and NGOs, especially regarding:
 - a. Post-conflict rebuilding to ensure availability of relevant infrastructure to produce adequate foodstuffs for the local populations;
 - b. Agriculture and food education in order to improve sustainable local agriculture in post-conflict periods to decrease dependency and promote sovereignty;
9. *Urges* all Member States that have the means, to expand foreign aid allotments, especially aid dedicated to hunger reduction in conflict areas, to be closer to the UN-suggested 0.7% Gross National Income (GNI);
10. *Advises* increasing Humanitarian NGOs capabilities to provide aid provisions by the easing of logistical challenges, while working with respect to and within the confines of relevant International laws and the individual Member States national laws;
11. *Proposes* the establishment of a regional-bloc-based seed bank modeled off the Svalbard Global Seed vault, with the assistance of organizations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to collect crucial immature crops that can ensure the longevity of arable land after conflicts;
12. *Further suggests* increased food level management through the redistribution of edible unused foodstuffs as well as the composting of relevant inedible foodstuffs by:
 - a. Creating an intelligence-sharing committee to adequately monitor the distribution of the foodstuffs between rural communities;

- b. Donating relevant food surplus to organizations such as UN Food Gardens (UNFG), which have industrialized composters, and said organizations distribute these ecological-friendly fertilizers to Member States in need;
13. *Further proposes* protecting existing food store levels by delivering water irrigation kits to rural communities affected by climate change issues such as droughts by:
- a. Encouraging the Human Rights Council to amend A/RES/7/14 to change its financial focus to the implementation of short-term financial boosts that may be used to increase the availability of water irrigation kits;
 - b. Creating a multilateral research commission to document the climate change patterns in different nations and determine the extent of risk and therefore the amount of help offered.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflict and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Recognizing Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant of Economic Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which establishes the right to adequate food,

Emphasizing the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 2, which calls for Zero Hunger,

Calling attention to Security Council resolution 2417 (2018), which condemns the use of starvation as a method of warfare,

Calling further attention to Security Council resolution 2573 (2021), which condemns acts of conflict and violence that threaten or harm essential civilian essential infrastructure,

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of conflict-driven food insecurity on vulnerable communities such as women, children, and indigenous groups, who already represent 60% of un nourished people,

Recalling the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (2000), which reaffirms that hunger constitutes an outrage and a violation of human dignity and, therefore, requires the adoption of urgent measures at the national, regional, and international levels for its elimination,

Bearing in mind the recommendations posed in the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food 2023 report 78/202,

Expressing appreciation and reaffirming the work of the Global Network Against Food Crises (GNAFC) alliance aimed at knowledge sharing, strengthening coordination in evidence-based responses, and collective efforts across the Humanitarian, Development and Peace (HDP) Nexus,

Recognizing the importance of the work being undertaken by The International Food Security Network, co-funded by the European Commission and The Fund for European Aid to the Most Deprived (FEAD), which takes responsibility for contributing to providing food to the most deprived people who are suffering from conflicts, violence, and hunger,

Aware of the fact that nearly 20% of the world's hungry population lives in conflict zones, while the number of undernourished people in these areas has risen by 34% in the previous decade,

Acknowledges the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), which reports that Micro, Small and Medium farm enterprises (MSMEs) produce 35% of food globally but produce more than 80% of the food supply in the African, Asian, and Middle Eastern regions,

Encouraged by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) Report on MSMEs and the Sustainable Development Goals (2020), which has seen an improvement in agricultural losses, some up to 60%, within countries that have increased PPI into MSMEs,

Conscious of the Global Network Against Food Crisis 2023 *Global Report on Food Crises*, which states that the regions of Africa, Asia, and the Middle East are most vulnerable to conflict and violence-driven food crises,

Alarmed at the prevalence of food waste worldwide in the face of hunger, with the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) estimating 931 million tons of food waste in 2019 alone,

Recognizing the need for protection of the international food supply chain to prevent further crises and the dramatic risks associated with conflict zones and food insecurity,

Acknowledging the 800 million people currently facing food insecurity and the important foundation set forward by the *Right to Food Guidelines* to establish the range of measures that Member States can take to reduce this number,

Underlining the High-Level Task Force for Preventing Famine (HLFT), established in 2008 by the United Nations (UN) Secretary General, to promote a comprehensive and unified response towards famine of the international community induced by conflict and violence,

Reemphasizing the *Black Sea Grain Initiative*, which was set up to reintroduce vital food and fertilizer exports from Ukraine to the rest of the world,

Referring to the *Codex Alimentarius*, a collection of standards, guidelines, and codes of practice concerning food production and safety,

Highlights the need to empower local governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and individuals to take action and educate themselves on the issues affecting food in conflict areas to uplift and empower people in areas of conflict,

Calling attention to programs such as the School Meal Coalition that combat child hunger by guaranteeing nutritious meals every day for every school-aged child,

Acknowledging the need to formulate programs to educate people, organizations, and governments on various agricultural practices to promote diversity across environments,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to uphold their obligations of adhering to standards and principles of international humanitarian law, particularly to the principle of the prohibition of using starvation as a method of warfare as stated in SC resolution 2417 (2018) and Article 8 of the *Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court* (2010);
2. *Calls for* the addition of research and policy instructions to the Human Rights Council's *Right to Food Guidelines* of 2004, including:
 - a. Guidelines for Member States in carrying out research evaluating the efficacy of current domestic programs during times of conflict, including key areas for food security infrastructure and policy improvement;
 - b. Information regarding potential sources of funding, either from NGOs such as the World Bank or regional entities, to protect established food systems during times of conflict;
 - c. Requests the UN General Assembly (GA) establish and fund an annual summit in cooperation with the private sector and civil society to provide a platform for Member States to share effective ideas for sustainable farming, food research, best policy

practices, and future initiatives to further protect against food insecurity in conflict-affected regions;

- d. Implementing the recommendations contained in the World Food Summit Plan of Action, including conflict prevention and resolution, rehabilitation, and development promotion activities, which prevent recurrence of and reduce vulnerability to food emergencies, are essential elements of food security;
 - e. Integration of conflict sensitivity into food insecurity reduction strategies by
 - i. Building more efficient resilience, reducing vulnerabilities, and preventing further hunger by developing data-based plans and guidelines in accordance with the specifics of modern conflicts
 - ii. Providing support for monitoring platforms of human rights organizations, following a three-pronged approach: “Monitor. Prevent. Lend a helping hand”, emphasizing the need for a holistic and comprehensive approach;
3. *Suggests* Member States to encourage PPI into the agricultural sector, focusing spending on local MSMEs, allocating funds specifically to indigenous and women farmers;
 4. *Recommends* that Member States cooperate with the High-Level Task Force for Preventing Famine (HLFT) by participating in quarterly check-ins of famine rates and publishing annual reviews regarding measures taken to reduce conflict-driven hunger;
 5. *Asks* for Member States to develop strong policies to facilitate and provide relief operations promptly and ensure that these operations reach those in need, particularly vulnerable groups such as children and elderly, by:
 - a. Working for the achievement of safe, unimpeded access to international humanitarian aid;
 - b. Supporting international efforts to promote food security on conflict-affected territories;
 - c. Participating in partnerships and financing mechanisms of UN organizations such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to strengthen the efforts made in terms of promoting the right to food;
 6. *Encourages* fair trade policies worldwide, which help protect farmers and smallholders through access to more markets and job creation within their nations through higher incomes, which will improve the depth of these national systems of food production and, therefore, make these systems more resilient to shocks caused by armed conflict;
 7. *Strongly encourages* Member States to support the redevelopment of routes closed due to conflict, including:
 - a. Working with the WFP to develop initiatives following the framework of the *Black Sea Grain Initiative*, emphasizing multilateral, open trade agreements regarding food products;

- b. Ensuring that routes are built following safety guidelines stated in the *Codex Alimentarius*, including limits on the amount of food contaminants and additives, inclusion of food hygiene practices, and descriptive food labeling;
8. *Recommends* the creation of national plans designed to encourage more efficient allocations of surplus food supplies to make regions more resilient to the disruptions caused by conflict and violence through:
 - a. Encouraging food producers and distributors of food to donate food that would otherwise go to waste to charities dedicated to food distribution, as these charities are essential towards alleviating the burden of hunger in areas affected by armed conflict through the distribution of food to affected populations;
 - b. Promoting programs through national governments designed to purchase food that would otherwise go to waste at discounts in order to reduce food waste, food insecurity, and the strain on food systems resulting from inefficient allocations;
 - c. Creating national goals targeting the reduction of food waste within the nation, for example, goals specifying the targeted percentage of food wasted during natural disasters as these disasters emulate the impact of violence on food systems, and these goals can serve as a way for states to monitor the strength of their systems and improve measures as necessary;
9. *Asks* able Member States to support an international food supply chain network that provides efficient and adequate resources to conflict zones to mitigate the risks and costs associated with conflict and crisis by allocating financial support through existing funding and initiatives:
 - a. In hopes of funding coming from initiatives like the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR) in relation to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs);
 - b. With the intent to support an interconnected international food supply chain network to ensure the right to food and water within conflict zones as a basic human right and accessible to all of those in need;
 - c. To allow willing and able entities to provide crucial support to the international food supply chain network as it is of extreme importance because food supply networks are the most volatile to collapse during periods of conflict and violence;
10. *Supports* the creation of multiple lines of resources that can be accessed regardless of conflicts and can be utilized when conflicts break out through:
 - a. Establishing multiple emergency food supply warehouses across Member States that would allow for the protected transfer of food resources to at-risk communities during conflicts in a time-efficient manner;
 - b. Mapping of protected transport routes that would ensure multiple entry points into conflict zones to increase chances of resources reaching impacted communities;
 - c. Calling for the creation of regional food banks to provide countries who encounter violence and conflict with a safety net against food insecurity;

11. *Reaffirms* international efforts to financially support the production of sustainable food system infrastructures by:
 - a. Supporting local crop cultivation and the optimization of agricultural practices for regional environments with special attention to environmental fragility and changes as a result of conflict;
 - b. Recommending Member States strengthen local food supply networks to mitigate the effects of crop failures due to disease, change in climate, or pests;
 - c. Requesting the international community to increase efforts to establish a holistic approach to the entire food system;
 - d. Encouragement of sustainable irrigation systems to prevent water insecurity in agriculture;
12. *Urges* Member States to implement a free school meal program for children in areas affected by conflict or violence in order to ensure that every child, particularly those that may have trouble getting food, has access to a nutritious, filling meal every school day to combat child hunger;
13. *Invites* Member States to provide educational resources to citizens in areas that have an increased risk of conflict or violence to learn how to grow food in rural and urban settings to help prevent or postpone the effects of conflict or violence on access to food;
14. *Welcomes* international organizations, such as the Human Rights Council, to work more closely with local governments and leaders, along with NGOs, in order to combine the experience and resources of said international organizations with the information and perspectives of those on the ground who may be able to better understand the root of the problem and how to address local issues in providing food aid to those in need;
15. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that resources are appropriately allocated during times of conflict and to direct food supplies to regions experiencing conflict whenever possible;
16. *Emphasizes* the importance of partnerships with civil society organizations to ensure awareness is spread about specific conflicts, to ensure that everyone has access to information to understand how other conflicts are affecting life and their access to food in that region in their own language;
17. *Recommends* that Member States and NGOs work with farmers and other interested parties close to and in affected regions to improve local agricultural practices in order to empower those individuals and local communities to help prevent food insecurity in regions where the supply chain may be impacted through education programs that target crop rotation, fertilizer services, and other sustainable growth practices.



Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the upholding of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights Declaration* of 1948, and the legally binding *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*,

Guided by Resolution 70/1, the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (SDGs), specifically the following: SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production), SDG 13 (Climate Action), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions),

Acknowledging that food insecurity is exacerbated by conflicts and violence, as set out in General Assembly Resolution 77/217,

Deeply disturbed by the disproportionality of women and children encompassing 60 percent of worldwide food insecurity in Member States facing conflict according to the World Food Programme (WFP),

Recognizing the accomplishments of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, providing unrestricted access to grains to 45 Member States since 2022,

Cognizant that countries in certain regions are highly susceptible to climate catastrophes and therefore face an increased likelihood of food shortages due to floods, draughts, storms and other extreme weather occurrences,

Fully aware that impending climate catastrophes are disproportionately impacting vulnerable communities, including but not limited to low income families, rural communities, and communities living in Small Island Developing States,

Deeply convinced that long lasting dependencies between refugee communities and their host communities must be reduced and replaced with sustainable solutions that enable refugees to provide their own self-sufficient food sustenance,

Calling attention to the regional and international work being done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) outside of the realm of the United Nations and Member States,

Emphasizing the importance of the information shared by the Global Network Against Food Crises and acknowledging that 22.7% of the world's population lives in high levels of acute food insecurity, as mentioned in their GRFC 2023 report,

Having regarded the importance of agricultural land use regarding the United Nations' 2050 census of adequate food supply for the increase of 70% because of the ongoing growth of global population,

Noting that three quarters of the 828 million people who are in hunger live in rural areas, and most of them are smallholder farmers, as being mentioned in Food Systems Summit in 2021 of WFP,

Recalling the impending deadline of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, let it be known that the promise of food security must be fulfilled in order to achieve other developmental goals,

Deeply concerned that the upended agricultural commodity markets and elevated food prices affect people's food accessibility due to current global crises and conflicts,

Seeking to better understand which aspects of the food system regions in active conflict and in regions most susceptible to conflict struggle with in regard to production, storage, aggregation, transporting, processing, distribution, marketing, disposal, and consumption,

Considering that Member States work with targeted NGOs, Pact (UK) Global Charitable Incorporated Organization (CIO) and Kazakhstan's International Bureau and Human Rights and Rule of Law in order to popularize the effects on food production,

Recognizing the European Parliament's 2016 report titled Land Grabbing and Human Right that contains reports on multiple corporations committing human rights violations through the effects of land grabbing across the globe,

Mindful of Article 4 of the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security* which calls to foster food security through fair use of a market-oriented world trade system,

Cognizant of the success of conditional cash transfer (CCT) programs employed throughout the Global South in advancing nutritional, material, and educational goals for development,

Bearing in mind the *Geneva Convention Protocol I*, which prohibits operations against civilian objects,

Further recalling Geneva Convention Protocol II that provides protection for civilians in conflict, including impaired access to adequate food,

1. *Suggests* that CCTs should be encouraged and incentivized by the international community, as Global best practice due to:
 - a. Higher vaccination rates and promoted education standards within developing nations to aid children to progress cognitive ability, infection prevention and additional critical skills necessary both in the classroom and non-formal educational environments, including community-based courses, short programs, and vocational training;
 - b. Improvements in the quality of nutrition amongst children by addressing the underlying determinants of malnutrition therefore providing micronutrient (MN) -fortified food or a MN supplement to mitigate undernutrition in vulnerable households;
 - c. Convergence in literacy rates between urban and rural communities via conditioning nutritional supplements on parents sending their children to school in accordance with local compulsory education law;
2. *Expresses its hope* to collaborate with UNICEF in order to provide Ready-To-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) and low-cost meals to children in conflict zones;
3. *Recommends* willing Member States work with the World Food Programme to establish cross-border open trade agreements in order to:
 - a. Analyze the systematic and objective monitoring of the impacts on food in conflict-ridden areas;
 - b. Lift food obstructions in conflict zones, progressing the work of humanitarian diplomacy regarding food packaging, delivery, and adequacy;

- c. Create lasting initiatives with models similar to the Black Sea Grain Initiative;
4. *Invites* Member States that are most affected by climate catastrophes, which exacerbate the susceptibility to food insecurities through the long-lasting destruction of agricultural land, to reduce dependencies by establishing a quota system that actively increases bilateral partnerships between them and their neighboring countries;
5. *Encourages* the Member States to establish an international forum, tasked with enabling the repatriation of refugee communities by aiding them in rebuilding the local food production system in their home communities by actively including their needs, the needs of their host community as well as the needs of their home community in the process;
6. *Welcomes* the idea to support and bolster regional non-governmental actor's ability to continue and expand their work to better serve their communities by:
 - a. Increasing awareness internationally;
 - b. Educating and disseminating their work in the region;
 - c. Establishing or increasing funding sources;
7. *Endorses* information sharing between Member States concerning food crisis planning and to encourage interstate sustainable farming initiatives for refugee populations;
8. *Encourages* the adoption of Feed the Future Country Plans by all Member States by accounting for the most underserved populations per Member State based on the Food Insecurity Network annual reports;
9. *Supports* education in food related sustainability such as local farming and pro climate action for the purpose of promoting food independence for impoverished communities;
10. *Advises* Member States to apply the Short Food Supply Chain (SFSC) of agricultural crops which shortens the time, decreases intermediaries between producers and consumers, contributes to building healthy local economies, and reduces carbon footprints by:
 - a. Supporting smallholder farmers to have resilient business opportunities by suggesting local NGOs to aid farmers towards agricultural advancements such as changes in irrigation, farming/harvesting methods, and more, in order to allow for more cultivation;
 - b. Enabling consumers to access a fair price food product and understand the real food costs, as investing support systems to protect consumer rights which set out in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/39/248;
 - c. Advising restaurateurs and farmers to keep food properly protected, refrigerated, and stored in order to prevent pathogens from contaminating food supply;
11. *Recommends* Member States' United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework expand its real-time core analytical function to draw upon conflicts outlined in each Member States' annual Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) frameworks to reflect food initiatives that address ongoing global conflicts;
12. *Suggests* establishing a data collection method that assess the strengths and weaknesses of food systems in regions of conflict to be able to better provide support in areas of weakness by better understanding the needs of the region and how to readjust or introduce new methodologies in food systems and distribution;

13. *Requests* willing Member States work with NGOs to create improvements for disadvantaged communities, land preservation, and environmental protection in order to accomplish a positive outcome of food production by:
 - a. Working with the Pact Global (UK) CIO promotes sustainable development and improvement of life with it being largely funded and taking food production to the next level of advocacy;
 - b. Supporting Kazakhstan's International Bureau and Human Rights and Rule of Law aims to change the civil liberties to those who disregard human rights as well as it being the leading human rights association in the Member State while aiming to be the voice of avocation;
14. *Calls* for an investigation on the actions labeled as land grabbing due to its effects that strip people of their lands and result in:
 - a. People being unable to achieve sustainable agriculture for their own production of food sources;
 - b. Forces people to turn towards external sources for food supplies in which the quantities would be dependent on the financial stability of the people;
15. *Welcomes* the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food to collaborate with the Committee on World Food Security to publish a report with recommendations on the effects of disruptions to world trade systems on nations who heavily import food products in order to fulfill the right to food in Member States not directly affected by conflict;
16. *Asks for* an international marking standard for food transports by:
 - a. Identifying civilian food supplies in combat areas;
 - b. Creating agreements between Member States to avoid interference with shipments outside of reasonable inspection for material;
 - c. Allowing for mandated inquiry or investigation with any interference of civilian food transports regarding serious violations of human rights law;
17. *Recommends* Member States work with the Food and Agriculture Organization's High-Level Panel of Experts of Food Security and Nutrition to address the negative externalities of conflicts that result in the rise of food insecurity;
18. *Expresses the readiness* to follow the procedures of Action Track 5 according to the United Nations Food Summit 2021 by:
 - a. Encouraging the voluntary sharing of land and agricultural products through trade partnerships or NGOs;
 - b. Approving Member States with agricultural advantage to engage in food distribution with Member States affected by the instability of climate or ongoing conflicts.



Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which in the 25th Article codifies an individual's right to adequate food, water, sanitation, clothing, housing, and medical care; as well as the recognition of the right of individuals to have an adequate standard of living that includes adequate food outlined in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (1954),

Further recalling the General Assembly Resolution 71/245 (2017), which states that sustainable agricultural production, food security and nutrition are necessary for the eradication of poverty,

Believing that building sustainable food systems, in line with Action Track 5 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, will ensure the continued functionality of sustainable food systems in areas that are prone to conflict,

Recalling the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949) and the Additional Protocols of 1977 to the Geneva Conventions that guarantee free passage of essential food provisions in armed conflict and prohibit starvation of civilians as a method of warfare as well as the destruction of food or agricultural land,

Reaffirming Articles 51 and 54 of the Protocol I to the Geneva Convention, which outlaws indiscriminate attacks on civilian populations and destruction of food, water and other materials needed for survival, and that nutrition access and the resolution of violent conflict is recognized Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, & Strong Institutions),

Emphasizing Security Council resolutions 24/17 (2018) and 25/72 (2021) to protect civilians in armed conflicts, which also condemn the starvation of civilians as a method of warfare,

Acknowledging that conflicts and violence frequently exacerbate issues associated with food security, and realizing that as long as conflicts endure, food insecurity and hunger will persist,

Highlighting the Adapting to Smallholder Agriculture program by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) that greatly contributed to the resilience of rural agricultural communities,

Acknowledging further the current state of global food insecurity, with 670 million people affected by hunger in 2022, exacerbating humanitarian needs and increasing the risk of famine around the world, and the General Assembly Resolution 71/245 (2017), which states that sustainable agricultural production, food security and nutrition are necessary for the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing that the causes of food insecurity in zones of conflict are multifaceted and require different approaches, and that armed conflict impacts on food security can be direct, such as displacement from homeland, livestock grazing areas and fishing grounds destruction of food stocks and agricultural assets,

or indirect, such as disruptions to food systems and markets, leading to increased food prices or decreased household purchasing power,

Affirming the *Rome Statute's* (1998) inclusion of forced starvation in the definitions of crimes against humanity and war crimes, as well as the protection of the transportation and distribution of humanitarian aid,

Reaffirming the World Food Programme's (WFP) effort to eradicate hunger and promote humanitarian assistance through collaborations with Member State governments, specifically emergency relief and special operations, specifically work to build resilience in Bhutan and Sahel to improve commercial smallholder agriculture and improve farm-to-school nutrition initiatives,

Applauding the technical work and financial support done so far by the WFP's Optimizing School Meals Programme (OSMP) (2006) in ensuring children are institutionally provided hot and nutritious meals,

Recognizing the lack of stability and security in food systems that contribute to the recruitment and exploitation of youth populations in terrorist organizations, as outlined in the "Handbook on Children Recruited and Exploited by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups: The Role of the Justice System" (2017),

Deploing that decoupling international supply chains and national subsidies of agricultural exports increase the insecurity in global supply chains, thus harming developing countries,

Further acknowledging financial contributions of Germany's Bilateral Trust Fund for Food Security (BTF), which supports the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations to improve food security for vulnerable groups in less developed countries, with almost 100 innovative FAO projects over the past decade supported by the German annual budget of 9.5 million euros,

Further reaffirming The Office of the High Commissioner for the Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, in explaining that "violence" can affect a person's access to food in the form of erasure, discrimination, bodily harm or assault against a person's physical and mental integrity, or ecological violence,

Reiterating the importance of focusing on local capacities and perceptions in the context of violence of conflict, as well as empowering the local population in the peacebuilding and post-conflict reconstruction processes,

Highlighting the FAO right to food handbooks, which is a collection of 10 publications designed to offer practical insights and instructions for incorporating the right to food, employing human rights-oriented strategies in crucial domains such as legislation, monitoring, evaluation, budgeting, and education,

Acknowledging the importance of local perspectives on terms like "peace" and "violence," of the variations in these perceptions across different geographical contexts,

Acknowledging national efforts to boost local resilience of people and provide food security around the world such as the Cuban Programa para la Innovación Agropecuaria Local (PIAL, Program for Local Innovation in Agriculture) to create sustainable farming methods that are specifically adapted to the environment of any given farm,

Mindful of the importance surrounding proper usage of different agricultural strategies to improve arable land and increase food yield,

Commending the help provided by Chinese peacekeepers in the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to local authorities in sustainable farming efforts,

Applauding the work done by the Ad Hoc Advisory Groups of the Preamp for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the promotion of a comprehensive approach to peace and development as well as the promotion of an integrated approach to relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction and development,

1. *Recommends* the Advisory Committee of the HRC to research and establish Agricultural Infrastructure Reconstruction (AIR) Guidelines:
 - a. To be proposed to the Peacebuilding Commission to assist it in establishing a post-conflict reconstruction policy in areas where warfare has come to an end but relapse of violence is likely, that encompasses special attention to the human right to food, such as the removal of landmines on arable land and the reconstruction of water supply systems for irrigation systems;
 - b. Which are to be presented to the HRC at its 70th session;
2. *Recommends* to the Security Council to take into account food security and agriculture in peacekeeping by:
 - a. Institutionalizing past food security efforts provided to local authorities by peacekeepers, such as the UNMISS peacekeeping program of sharing knowledge of small-scale gardening with local authorities, to be employed in such operations where they are applicable;
 - b. Incorporating local and international NGOs, as well as experts from FAO and WFP in these efforts where appropriate;
 - c. Integrating the AIR Guidelines on post-conflict agricultural reconstruction into their efforts;
3. *Encourages* working with the ECOSOC Ad Hoc Advisory Groups regarding post conflict recovery and mitigation in countries struggling with conflict;
4. *Invites* the FAO to expand their current handbooks on the right to food by incorporating dedicated sections addressing the evaluation of the right to food in conflict and violence settings, encompassing diverse aspects related to cultural, environmental, and economic conditions globally, with the aim of providing more comprehensive guidance, monitoring, and evaluation for both existing and prospective programs dedicated to advancing the right to food within the context of conflict and violence;
5. *Suggests* setting up a special procedure to investigate the expansion of the Adapting to Smallholder Agriculture Program (ASAP) with the goal to promote the right to food specifically in urban communities based on the knowledge and findings from the Cuban PIAL program and strengthen urban communities that suffer from conflict and reduce the dependency on external help funded by individual contributions from Member States such as Germany;
6. *Recommends* the creation of regional expert groups under the ASAP program, comprising specialists from WFP and FAO, regional cultural and environmental experts, and agricultural NGOs, tasked with providing guidance and oversight for the culturally and environmentally appropriate introduction of the ASAP program in urban communities, while also ensuring the

realization of the right to food and assessing the program's suitability for various countries and regions globally by referring the newly created FAO handbooks mentioned in clause number four;

7. *Further suggests* the involvement of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to conduct regular consultations with the regional expert groups and investigative missions to monitor and ensure the right to food is properly realized and reflected in the efforts of expanding the ASAP program;
8. *Invites* especially conflict-prone Member States to actively participate with the regional expert groups of the ASAP program as their population is more likely to suffer from food insecurity and possibly identify national action plans based on the specific needs by the Member State in question to build resilience and establish a food secure urban infrastructure for their communities;
9. *Emphasizes* the need to recognize gender sensitivity of food insecurity within the expansion of ASAP, and to work on empowering the more vulnerable groups in conflict zones, such as women and girls, by drawing from the gender-specific aspects of the Cuban PIAL model that successfully facilitated and promoted female participation and leadership;
10. *Further recommends* that the regional expert groups within the ASAP program collaborate with humanitarian aid organizations such as USAID, the Peace Corp, the FAO, WFP, regional and local experts, and other NGOs to send aid employees to different areas to provide the means for developing small scale agricultural opportunities;
11. *Further emphasizes* that Member States create local policies and practices that include the input of rural communities in the regards of promoting food production and reduce the dependence on imports during conflicts by:
 - a. Improving local infrastructure, such as irrigation systems, transportation networks, and storage facilities, to enhance the efficiency of local food production regardless of violent outbreaks in the surrounding regions;
 - b. Encouraging the development of local markets and distribution channels to reduce reliance on imports;
 - c. Promoting the cultivation of a diverse range of crops to ensure food security and reduce vulnerability to external shocks;
 - d. Providing incentives for farmers who implement environmentally friendly and sustainable farming methods;
 - e. Facilitating the formation and strengthening of community-based organizations focused on agriculture;
12. *Recommends* implementing targeted programs to address the specific needs of vulnerable populations, including children and internally displaced persons by:
 - a. Establishing clear criteria and indicators for identifying vulnerable populations to ensure targeted assistance;

- b. Strengthening legal frameworks to protect the rights of vulnerable populations, including mothers, children and displaced persons;
 - c. Ensuring that targeted programs address the specific needs of vulnerable mothers and children;
 - d. Fostering community engagement and participation in the design and implementation of programs to ensure they meet the specific needs of the local population;
 - e. Developing robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track the impact of targeted programs and their effectiveness with integrated solutions for potentially changing situations;
13. *Reiterates its request* to providing education to agricultural workers and training opportunities for farming communities, carried out by United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization and the WFP, that covers topics such as crop selection and rotation, soil health and management, regenerative farming techniques, and irrigation technology to sustain food supply during conflict;
14. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with the WFP's OSMP in involving local communities and kitchens to ensure that children in primary and secondary education are receiving nutritious meals in scenarios where other avenues of food source and stability have been destroyed;
15. *Encourages* Member States to create a provision of recovery for local farmers by establishing a social safety net through a voluntary transition to cash crops from low-risk, low-return subsistence agriculture, while enhancing resilience against the impact of conflict-induced displacement on agricultural activities;
16. *Inquires* the consideration of the Security Council to endorse the protection of agencies providing humanitarian assistance in conflict zones by sending Peacekeeping operations into areas currently deemed unsafe by the Global Peace Index, in accordance to local rights to food to respect national sovereignty;
17. *Urges* the Security Council veto powers to refrain from blocking resolutions that aim to establish humanitarian help and corridors when there is an existing majority within the council;
18. *Further requests* that Member States and aid organizations remove unilateral economic coercive measures or national subsidies on agricultural exports, and asks Member States to restrain from decoupling international supply chains;
19. *Recommends* a language-change initiative aimed at fostering dialogue on food security amidst conflicts and violence, emphasizing a rights-based approach to food access rather than relying on a charitable procurement model;
20. *Calls upon* all Member States to ensure that conflict parties adhere to international humanitarian law in order to protect civilians, and urges them to provide humanitarian food assistance to all people in need indiscriminately without attaching additional conditions to the help provided;

21. *Strongly advocating* for the development of more efficient lines of communications between governments, UN bodies, and non-governmental organizations in their supply of humanitarian aid through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.



Code: HRC/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Keeping in mind Articles 3 and 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* as well as Article 11 of the *International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, Article 6 *International Covenant on Political Rights* and the *Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition* formulating the right to life, the right to be free from hunger for every human being and the equally shared responsibility of all states in their obligation to preserve these rights,

Emphasizing the need to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger) by 2030,

Noting with deep concern the vulnerability of internally displaced persons (IDPs) as well as people displaced beyond their home country regarding food scarcity and hunger as a result of violent conflict and its implications on the rights of people being forced to flee,

Recognizing the limited capabilities of some states to provide adequate nutrition to displaced people and refugees due to extreme weather events and missing infrastructure,

1. *Declares accordingly* that the Right to Food is a paramount and fundamental human right of displaced people fleeing from conflict and violence:
 - a. Draws attention to the vulnerability of displaced children, women, and the older generation to food insecurity during times of conflict and violence;
 - b. Dedicating October 15th as the international day of the Right to Food for displaced people in order to facilitate awareness of the plight of this group;
 - c. Decides to have the issue of the Right to Food for displaced people as a permanent agenda item within the Human Rights Council;
2. *Emphasizes* that all Member States should consider working together to find solutions to this pressing issue as the displacement of people cannot be solved by one state alone:
 - a. Suggests that regional groups cooperate on implementing the Right to Food of displaced people into their efforts and frameworks creating solutions fitting to the respective circumstances and traditions;
 - b. Recommends the creation of regional unions between neighboring countries to tackle the issue of food insecurity for displaced people in areas affected by conflict and violence;
3. *Encourages* all Member States to actively engage with IDPs and refugees on a community level in order to identify their basic needs in terms of food security to further implement these ideas in

the respective national action plans that contribute to the fulfillment of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (Zero Hunger);

4. *Requests* the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food to report to the Human Rights Council annually regarding the issue of food security explicitly concerning displaced people by providing recommendations on the possibilities to combat existing limitations present in humanitarian aid to provide food security as well as offering proposals for legislative measures regarding the humanitarian act of providing nourishment for those who have been displaced.

Code: HRC/1/6

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Human Rights Council's mandate,

Affirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), particularly paying attention to Article 25, the right to healthy adequate living standards and food,

Ensuring individuals have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active and healthy lifestyle standards,

Emphasizing the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949), the framework for the protection of Human Rights in armed conflicts, paying particular attention to Article 23, free passage of essential food provisions in armed conflicts, and Article 89, securing an adequate daily ration of food and water,

Further affirming the Additional Protocol 1 to the Geneva Convention (1977), particularly Articles 51 and 54, prohibiting the starvation of citizens as a method of warfare and prohibiting the attack, destruction, and removal of food, agricultural land, livestock, infrastructure, and supplies,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focusing on SDG 2, ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture,

Acknowledging SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) which reiterates the importance of effective and inclusive communication channels that help support open dialogue and diplomacy,

Reaffirming the report titled "The Transformation of Agriculture in Argentina through Soil Conservation", which emphasizes sustainable agriculture as the way of rebuilding conflict areas into more sustainable farmlands,

Recalling all Member States to invest in new technologies and export their delivered products, and research to progress in attaining sustainable agriculture.

Alarmed and concerned about the results of the Regional Overview of Food Security and Nutrition in Latin America and the Caribbean (2022),

Believing that the integration of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private sectors within the educational sector would help increase awareness of how to tackle the food crisis,

Referring to the development and implementation of policies that address famine in a way that ensures long-term environmental, social, and economic well-being,

Further acknowledging the dire need for Member States to evaluate policies relating to food availability in times of conflict and violence,

Noting obstacles to cooperation, such as economic, cultural, and political differences, Member States must support and protect the right to food in times of conflict,

Noting the importance of technological development through, but not limited to, the use of artificial intelligence and in the context of food security and agriculture,

Aware of the disproportionate attention that Human Rights such as the right to food receive compared to other issues in today's world,

Determined to ensure the delivery of food aid globally as it is crucial to the alleviation of hunger in conflict-affected regions,

Concerned that the restriction of exports due to conflicts makes the prices of crops and fertilizers rise, which causes an unstable food supply,

Reassuring the importance of education on sustainable agriculture to improve farming practices and the system as a whole, including traditional knowledge and training,

Further emphasizing the importance of combating the erasure of vulnerable groups in the agriculture market,

Recognizing the need for international cooperation in conflict zones, by ensuring smooth food supply flow into conflict zones,

Conscious of the link between armed conflict and food insecurity,

Alarmed that over half of the calories consumed globally are produced by indigenous farmers, yet indigenous peoples live in high food insecurity,

Reiterating Security Council resolution 2417, which strongly condemns the unlawful denial of food during conflicts and outlines the prohibition of starvation of civilians as a weapon of war,

Further concerned about the lack of continuous and sustainable humanitarian aid from NGOs for camps, where refugees and internally displaced persons (IDP) are facing severe food insecurity,

Emphasizing the importance of accepting diversity in the cases of religion, gender, race, and other factors to decrease the violence, conflict, and food inaccessibility caused by these issues,

Aware of the role of supply chains and the benefit they would have by being more accessible across borders and especially in areas of conflict,

Noting with concern the need for further resources to support Member States during times of conflict and international cooperation in conflict zones,

Acknowledging obstacles to cooperation, such as economic, cultural, and political differences, Member States must support and protect the right to food in times of conflict,

Seeking sustainable food practices and secure systems that would ensure the security of food in long-term,

Keeping in mind that conflict is an inevitable dimension of this world and encouraging Member States to not let this conflict have an overwhelmingly negative impact on food systems and a citizen's right to food,

1. *Urges* Member States to ratify treaties and resolutions concerning the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence, inter alia, the *Geneva Convention (1949)* and the *Additional Protocol 1*, as well as identifying and evaluating the effectiveness of the HRC's organizations that impact food availability, inter alia, Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Program (WFP), to provide feedback on how the identified causes have been tackled;
2. *Proposes* the establishment of a regional food bank to assist and support countries in times of need to assist in crisis response and work to meet SDG 2, zero hunger;
3. *Urges* the establishment of a regional summit to provide a platform for Member States to share best practices, research, and future initiatives to further protect against food insecurity;
4. *Urges* the development of new technologies and the sharing of technical experiences and promoting mutual support by:
 - a. Providing education to Member States upon the transformation of agriculture through soil conservation;
 - b. Considers developing technologies such as data collection to ensure having enough information on existing food stockpiles and prediction of possible crises (such as diseases and natural disasters) and to have time for ample preparation;
 - c. Underlines the role of artificial intelligence in the field of automation and developing systems, machinery, and technology that are conducive to the production of more food;
5. *Calls upon* Member States to promote:
 - a. Regional education programs regarding sustainable agriculture in impoverished regions in cooperation with local authorities;
 - b. Regional seminars that encourage integrated farming tactics for farmers;
 - c. Local development committees like the Conservation Agriculture (CA) and Sustainable Land Management (SLAM) initiatives, which both work to support soil conservation; subsidies for industry leaders and promote practices such as conservation agriculture;
 - d. Subsidies for industry leaders and promote practices such as conservation agriculture;
6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to contribute to the IFAD to support and strengthen sustainability efforts;
7. *Recommends* the creation of guidelines for government and financial institutions that work towards eradicating violent acts of erasure towards indigenous and smallholder farmers in the food system that works to:
 - a. Reform and monitor the agricultural subsidy market to ensure proper access for indigenous and micro, small, and medium farm enterprises;
 - b. Funded by the United Nations Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) financing for development forum;

8. *Encourages* Member States to evaluate the effectiveness and discrepancies in their policies relating to food security during times of conflicts and violence to:
 - a. Cultivate long-term plans that foster sustainability of the environment;
 - b. Ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups such as women, children, elderly, and indigenous groups, especially during times of violence;
9. *Recommends* Member States to make an effort to correspond to the situation of worldwide unstable food trade due to conflicts by:
 - a. Diversifying food supply routes to keep imports even if conflicts and violence are ongoing in export countries;
 - b. Searching for alternative crops such as food grains, pseudocereals and legumes;
10. *Strongly urges* Member States for extraordinary voluntary efforts to raise USD 2 billion to help the IFAD guarantee food security and stability, particularly focusing on programs aiding conflict-affected countries;
11. *Recalls* the use of Food Insecurity Scale Levels (FISL) recommended from the FAO in every country to meter his levels;
12. *Adopts* the creation of a food scholarship system that is supported by NGOs and private sectors to enforce restrictions that encourage the purchasing of healthy food and nutrition by:
 - a. Providing food scholarships to people in need and to those affected by poverty and hunger so that they won't have to worry about food;
 - b. Assuring all school levels the right to healthy food in countries under war-like conflicts or violence situations through state programs giving them foods in their institutions or tickets to exchange in certain markets associated with the program;
 - c. Implementing a basic basket guide to teach in the school levels how to access to this healthy nutrition in times of crisis;
13. *Condemns* Member States for allowing millions of people to go hungry as a consequence of conflict and violence in the world and implores Member States to create sustainable food initiatives in preparation for times of conflict;
14. *Suggests* Member States to create an international online platform where Member States and NGOs can record and share information about humanitarian aid and food supply routes for camp for refugees and IDP;
15. *Emphasizes* the need for effective border management that better supports cross-border and crossline delivery of humanitarian aid and essential supplies, including food, through:
 - a. Increased diplomatic efforts within international forums like the G20 and G77, which work towards negotiations amongst conflicting parties;
 - b. Collaboration with local authorities to support the delivery of food aid and better communication channels;

- c. Involvement of international mediators and special envoys that support preventive diplomacy and political settlements to ultimately build trust and ensure compliance;
- 16. *Urges* the development of new technologies and the sharing of technical experiences and promote mutual support by:
 - a. Providing education to Member States upon the transformation of agriculture through soil conservation;
 - b. Considers developing technologies such as data collection to ensure having enough information on existing food stockpiles and prediction of possible crises (such as diseases and natural disasters) and to have time for ample preparation;
 - c. Underlines the role of artificial intelligence in the field of automation and developing systems, machineries, and technology that are conducive to the production of more food;
- 17. *Advises* trade agreements between nations across borders especially that of neighboring countries for the smoother flow of supplies and timely delivery to areas in need:
 - a. Endorses low or zero tariff policy for the flow of food between countries;
 - b. Recommends subsidizing logistics companies in the delivering of food to areas in need;
 - c. Advises providing security for food and supplies escort to said areas in need;
- 18. *Expresses* the need for promoting efficient policies to Member States especially Latin American countries to eradicate famine;
- 19. *Suggests* Member States to evaluate the successful famine eradication policies:
 - a. Requests the United Nations and relevant agencies to play a pivotal role in supporting states with a focus on sustainability and inclusivity;
 - b. Create a scale to evaluate the famine policies implementation;
 - c. Further research to ensure successful food delivery of food aid globally;
- 20. *Recommends* the creation of guidelines for government and financial institutions to:
 - a. Reform and monitor the agriculture market;
 - b. Ensure proper access to the agriculture market;
- 21. *Repeats* the right to food should be the center of the development of all food-related policies, actions include:
 - a. Developing a national financial funding plan to end hunger that is transparent to the public and engages the public in dealing with food and health;
 - b. Assure the right to food in nations' conflict zones: make laws to assure Indigenous peoples and nations have access to land, waterways, and seeds to repair past harms, promote food sovereignty, support cultural identity, and improve the financial, social, physical, and spiritual health of all Indigenous people;

22. *Recommends* an appropriate tax code to fairly tax the very wealthy companies to fund those who live in extreme hunger by:
 - a. Tracing the source of the dominant companies that brought the ecosystem violence to the region (like only one source of seeds, one type of agricultural product, and land degradation) and offered financial punishments;
 - b. Supporting solidarity and sharing economies, not charity;
23. *Calls upon* Member States to take concrete measures to safeguard and uphold the legal rights of women including ensuring equitable access to land ownership, processing factories, and promoting gender equality in all aspects of life;
24. *Recommends* encouraging enterprises to rent rural land with financial aid and political convenience to build production cooperatives, rehire women as employees, and provide production technology training;
25. *Supports* setting digital courses for more digital technologies by introducing satellite remote-sensing technology, drones, robots, AI devices, and other forms of new farming techniques by:
 - a. Gathering vulnerable groups in larger agriculture production cooperatives;
 - b. Supporting the dissemination of information throughout marginalized communities;
26. *Proposes* guiding underrepresented groups to rent out land to the government and hiring groups from rural areas for macro-level production guidance to ensure that all people can produce on their land;
27. *Encourages* Member States to invest in small-scale farming systems to build peaceful, resilient, and healthy communities that can withstand the negative impacts of conflict;
28. *Calls upon* all parties in armed conflict including state and non-state actors to comply with their obligations outlined in the *Geneva Convention*;
29. *Encourages* Member States to engage in multilateral efforts to eliminate food insecurity across borders in the context of conflicts and violence;
30. *Advises* the Security Council to include sustainable food production and pathways into the peacekeeping mandates in conflict-affected countries, by:
 - a. Short-term assistance is based on sound conflict analysis, climate analysis, traditional knowledge analysis, and a better understanding of the structural factors that determine vulnerabilities;
 - b. Providing educational training to United Nations peacekeepers on supporting local communities regarding the analysis outcomes, through:
 - i. Involving international aid organizations, NGOs, and local governments to provide knowledge;

- ii. Providing communities with all possible means, based on the analysis of specific outcomes, including but not limited to, agricultural commodities, tools, and personal support, for the implementation process of gained knowledge;
- c. Long-term assistance being provided, which exceeds the duration of the mandate, by actively integrating secure safe food pathways and international organizations, to guide conflict-affected areas towards a sustainable transition;
- d. Paying particular attention to confronting climate change and the erosion of biodiversity;
- e. Paying particular attention to the inclusion of vulnerable groups, such as women, children, refugees, indigenous people, and disabled people.

Code: HRC/1/7

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Promoting the Right to Food in the Context of Conflicts and Violence

The Human Rights Council,

Noting with concern that more than 122 million people worldwide facing hunger since 2019 due to conflict, persecution, and human rights violations,

Viewing with alarm conflict-induced food insecurity despite Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* proclaiming the universal right to food,

Reaffirming the Fourth Geneva Convention, Protocol 1, Article 54, as well as Security Council resolution 2417, which condemns the use of Unilateral Coercive Measures (UCMs) of suppressing food as a weapon,

Remaining cognizant of the *International Fund for Agricultural Development Framework* (IFAD), which provides Member States the financial resources to address acute issues related to food system capacities, food insecurity, and sustainable practices in agriculture,

Reminding Member States of Human Rights Council resolution 52/40 which notes that food systems rely on a series of dependency relationships representing significant financial value, which are easily disrupted by violence and conflict,

Aware of the symbiotic relationship between climate change, political strife, and violence within the African region as the worsening of one directly affects the others,

Acknowledging the existing relationships between the Human Rights Council (HRC), the General Assembly, Security Council, and the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

Fully aware of the Doha Development Round, focusing on decreasing trade barriers and facilitating trade rules, and in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 2.B, aiming to prevent trade barriers specifically in agricultural export markets,

Mindful of SDG 17.2 that outlines the goal of Member States to fulfill their official development assistance (ODA) and gross national income (GNI) obligations,

Viewing with appreciation SDG target 17.6 which aims to enhance existing coordination mechanisms directed towards widespread knowledge sharing and collaboration,

Noting with approval the *Technical Background Document*, Volume 2, Article 9 from the World Food Summit which states the importance of the role of research in global food security and agricultural development,

Stressing the need for countries within the Global South to break cycles of aid dependency through methods of self-sufficiency and sustainability, as they are more susceptible to climate and conflict-based violence,

Recognizing the role of international violence and conflicts in exacerbating malnutrition, famine, and food systems at large, which disproportionately impacts marginalized groups,

Noting the African Union 50 Year Plan's *Agenda 2063*, which aims to reduce the incidence of hunger, specifically among women, children, and other marginalized groups,

Acknowledging the role of efficient irrigation systems technology and infrastructure, such as surface and localized irrigation to provide more consistent access to clean, drinkable water and ensure the volume of water necessary in communities to facilitate sustainable agricultural techniques can be practiced,

Drawing attention to Blue Dot Hubs, established in collaboration with the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), to consolidate humanitarian aid in vulnerable regions,

Deeply concerned that 8 out of 10 of the world's worst food crises are a result of conflict, and that sudden changes in access to, price of, and quality of food result in prolonged malnutrition of affected populations,

Recognizing the efforts of UN Nutrition and the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) food-based dietary guidelines in seeking to eliminate malnutrition,

Drawing attention to the Global Alliance on Circular Economy and Resource Efficiency (GACERE) in conjunction with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) with the FAO and their respective success in increasing compliance with good standards in manufacturing and agricultural practices,

Encouraging participation and involvement in the Global Dryland Alliance with its research and focus on methods of transportation and protecting against contamination,

Underlining the role of the IFAD which seeks to eradicate poverty and hunger in rural areas, outlining the importance of emergency food supply in conflict zones,

Underscoring the inextricable relationship between conflict and food insecurity, and further acknowledging the 108.4 million people globally who have been forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict, violence, and human rights violations, 70% of whom are currently impacted by severe food insecurity,

Seeking to increase efforts in the sustainable development of infrastructure for the preservation of food resources, as laid out in the *Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development* and the General Assembly resolution 42/187,

Reaffirming the need for Member States to create equitable conditions for citizens of all genders, races, and religions to prevent discriminatory consequences such as differing levels of pay, violence, and lack of jobs that contribute to the inaccessibility of food during times of conflict,

1. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to mandate protection against discrimination as stated in Human Rights Council resolution 41/18 to ensure the right to freedom against starvation;
2. *Recommends* Member States adopt a financing model that:
 - a. Establishes a financial cornerstone aimed at proactively mitigating present and future conflicts due to a lack of monetary resources and expertise;
 - b. Applies a two-pronged approach to address stakeholders and donors, that accepts:
 - i. Non-contingent donations and contributions from all willing and able Member States to build a foundation for the model;

- ii. Special contributions from non-member states and other sources such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), charitable donors, or private donations;
3. *Encourages* Member States to regularly evaluate food supply lines within the Member States' respective territories and across borders to mitigate the burden of vulnerable dependency relationships in the context of conflict and violence by:
 - a. Ensuring the collaboration between public and private sector parties;
 - b. Coordinating local and national level governmental responses to crises with the potential to disrupt food supply lines;
 - c. Protecting the operational processes of both the food supply chain and all other sectors essential in the growth, transport, and distribution of food;
 - d. Limiting restrictions on food supply lines;
 - e. Communicating with all stakeholders at all levels of the food supply chain concerning potential and current disruptions;
4. *Urges* willing and able Member States and Non-Member groups to enter into cooperative knowledge-sharing relationships with Low and Middle Income Member States for the purpose of sharing best practices concerning the establishment of independent financing bodies within existing African Union member governments by:
 - a. Inviting the FAO Data Lab alongside the International Fund for Agricultural Development to form a coalition that emphasizes regional-based research for countries within the African Union, which will work to discover best agricultural practices based on arable land available, crops best suited per climate, and economic gaps to form future export/import relationships;
 - b. Encouraging countries within the global north to support the above-proposed coalition between the FAO Data Lab in tandem with the International Fund for Agricultural Development through non-contingent donations and contributions;
5. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to fulfill their agreed-upon official development commitment of 0.7 percent of ODA/GNI to developing Member States and 0.15-0.20 percent of ODA/GNI to least developed Member States in order to provide funding to support national initiatives to decrease food insecurity in conflict areas;
6. *Emphasizes* the need for food system frameworks to prioritize the rights of those groups most closely affected by conflict - including women, children, and the elderly - that lack access to food programs by:
 - a. Recommending more visible and efficient aid programs;
 - b. Encouraging checks and balances through a third party to ensure data is accurately reported;
 - c. Raising agriculture workers' working conditions, wages, and contracts to ensure that agricultural laborers are compensated fairly and are able to adequately maintain their well-being;

- d. Encouraging developed countries to open satellite databases in farmland areas for less developed regions and build up data research systems like the Food Access Research Atlas (formerly the US Department of Agriculture's Food Desert Locator Tool) to determine which areas are in the direst need of assistance and how to deliver the help they need;
7. *Improves* Food Assistance Programs such as Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) and Child Nutrition Programs by:
 - a. Suggesting the FAO provides ample recurring funds for the Food Distribution Program of Native communities, due to the inflation on the price of food, in order to provide more direct assistance in times of conflict;
 - b. Supporting solidarity and sharing economies by creating more cooperative food bank and pantry models to assure the food is affordable;
8. *Suggests* the Security Council, OHCHR, and the General Assembly to continue their support of HRC-formed investigative bodies:
 - a. Recognizing the existing relationships between the OHCHR and the HRC, with the OHCHR serving as the Secretariat of the HRC, and acting as an active supporter of thematic special procedures;
 - b. Assisting the Security Council with their mandate to maintain international security and peace and acknowledging the shared motivation of protecting human rights by providing HRC investigative reports to the Security Council;
 - c. Acknowledging the General Assembly's role in forming the HRC through General Assembly resolution 60/251 and empowering the HRC to investigate and make recommendations regarding human rights violations;
 - d. Requesting the General Assembly, Security Council and OHCHR to receive and review reports from the investigative body and include findings in discussions in their respective bodies on the right to food and conflict discussions the topic;
9. *Suggests* Member States to request the HRC's formation of an investigative body in the event of non-State actors impacting their country's food systems with the purpose of:
 - a. Tasking the investigative body with investigating, identifying, and referring intentional interference of food supply chains;
 - b. Forming a report to be sent to the General Assembly, and Security Council and presented to the HRC in regular session, specifically the interference of imports and exports and/or the destruction of farms, livestock, and water wells;
10. *Recommends* research for, evaluation of, and continuous maintenance of local humanitarian aid corridors to improve regional communication and guarantee access in times of active conflict by:
 - a. Emphasizing the need for safety and unimpeded access of humanitarian workers and organizations in conflict areas;

- b. Directing resources to the improvement and maintenance of interregional roads connecting hard-to-reach areas affected by conflict, notably rural areas, mountainous regions, and other difficult terrain;
 - c. Encouraging domestic policies that promote the investment and development of information and communication technologies (ICTs) such as cloud-based tools to determine the quality the proper distribution of aid and services;
 - d. Promoting a digital system where transport logistics, time data, and intergovernmental requirements are continuously taken into account and rewired;
11. *Recognizes* the importance of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, tasked with investigating, reviewing, and developing a public report on topics surrounding the right to food by:
- a. Deciding to again extend the mandate of the Special Rapporteur for a term of 3 years;
 - b. Building on previous Human Rights Council resolution 40/56 to include a focus on instances of food supply interference and/or issues due to conflict and violence;
 - c. Requesting the Special Rapporteur to review reports compiled by the investigative body;
12. *Encourages* Member States to emphasize the creation of initiatives that promote sustainable systems and self-sufficiency in line with Climate Smart Agricultural approaches to improve post-conflict resiliency, especially in rural communities, with special focuses on:
- a. Creating long-term vocational training programs through the aid of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) with the aim of teaching about:
 - i. Trade agreements and domestic food safety and quality standards;
 - ii. Promoting the incorporation of sustainable practices in rural farming to increase efficiency and production in line with GAP specific to local crops, soil quality, and local climates;
 - b. Utilizing IFAD to provide the means for rural, small-scale agricultural communities to help create more resilient food production systems that can withstand conflict;
 - c. Implementing irrigation practices that prioritize water conservation and the efficient use of local groundwater reservoirs;
 - d. Establishing innovative and adaptable agricultural technologies through the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)-backed programs to boost product yield and develop resilient farming mechanisms that Member States can use to address their own unique needs to aid in increasing their sustainability;
13. *Encourages* promoting cooperation between the United Nations and the Global Dryland Alliance with its mission to create systems of stability individualized to a country in times of conflict by:
- a. Actively engaging in technological innovation relevant to Members' needs with water and energy for agricultural sectors including both public and private sectors;
 - b. Adopting joint measures to mitigate Member States' food security vulnerabilities;

- c. Including response capabilities to crisis through cooperation and mutual assistance if deemed necessary;
14. *Recommends* Member States to adopt mobile gardens as a means to expand sustainable and self-sufficient agricultural practices for populations forcibly displaced as a result of armed conflict and violence, emphasizing the interrelatedness between displacement and food deserts by:
- a. Encouraging creativity and increased accessibility through flexible construction, sustainable materials, and regionally specific crops;
 - b. Supporting the transition to self-reliance by preventing negative coping strategies to restore agency to food-insecure groups displaced by conflict;
 - c. Creating jobs within every level of the Horticulture value chain for both the host country and the forcibly displaced populations to reduce the impact of poverty and hunger within food deserts;
 - d. Inviting collaboration with humanitarian aid organizations and the international community to strengthen sustainable food system initiatives and develop strategic goals to address the hunger crisis exacerbated by armed conflict and violence;
15. *Advises* existing regional and international bodies to further the localization of humanitarian aid services, such as basic necessities, temporary asylum and protection status, and social services to bolster post-conflict resiliency by expanding the scope of Blue Dot Hubs to include:
- a. Drawing from rural and indigenous farmers for produce to both boost local economies;
 - b. Creating food stores in collaboration with the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) and the World Food Programme (WFP) with the purpose of:
 - i. Preserving food sources such as grain and non-perishables;
 - ii. Relieving pressure from small and local farmers from conflict-related crop devastation;
 - iii. Ensuring the vital lines of communication between farmers, food shelters and food banks to promote a circular economy;
 - iv. Coordinating with local NGOs and charities in food security sectors with the common purpose of supplying emergency food supply to rural areas and implementing rationing systems;
 - v. Requests the IFAD to continue to support threatened food systems by means of funding in order to reach the target goals of *IFAD Strategic Framework 2016-2025*;
 - c. Providing education on proper nutritional habits in line with food-based dietary guidelines set by the FAO, which are specific to each Member State's common food sources, cultural traditions, and dietary restrictions;
 - d. Diversifying food supply sources to mitigate the effects of gaps in the food supply chain;

- e. Increasing outreach and involvement of local NGOs that prioritize vulnerable demographics most impacted in the region such as children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly.